Santa Clara Valley Water District Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit Annual Report FY 2022-2023

Valley Water
Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

September 30, 2023

Ms. Eileen White
Executive Officer
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612

Subject: Santa Clara Valley Water District
FY 2022-2023 Annual Report

Dear Ms. White:

This letter and Annual Report with attachments is submitted by the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) pursuant to Permit Provision C.22.a of the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP), Order R2-2022-0018, NPDES Permit No CAS612008 issued by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFBRWQCB). The Annual Report provides documentation of activities conducted during FY 2022-2023 and consists of the following:

A. Certification Statement
B. Annual Report Form
    - Table of Contents
    - Completed Annual Report Form Sections
C. Appendix
    - Table of Contents
    - Appendices

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the statewide shelter-in-place Executive Order N-33-20 issued by Governor Newsom in March 2020, and the Order of the Health Officer of Santa Clara County, Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) members notified Dr. Tom Mumley and Keith Lichten of your staff on April 1, 2020 that they anticipated not being able to address certain MRP 2.0 requirements or reporting provisions during the current public health crisis. The requirements and provisions in question (described in an attachment to that correspondence) were those that could not be implemented with appropriate social distancing so as to mitigate health risks to relevant municipal employees or contractors and, ultimately, their families and other members of the public, or which may not be achievable with reduced agency staffing availability due to illness, exposure, or reassignment to more urgent public health priorities, including duties as California disaster relief workers and staffing of Emergency Operations Centers and other pressing public health needs.

These conditions related to the COVID-19 pandemic continued to a lesser degree in FY22-23 and may have affected implementation of some MRP 3.0 requirements or reporting provisions. Valley Water continued to affect good faith compliance with MRP 3.0 otherwise and continued activities necessary to protect the public from a further imminent public health threat (should that condition be identified in association with their municipal stormwater discharges) and to protect water quality.

Valley Water is reporting on the MRP 3.0 provisions that apply to this agency. As a flood protection, water supply, and stewardship agency, not all the MRP 3.0 permit provisions apply to Valley Water due to lack of

land use authority, and therefore it may appear that information is not present. Valley Water has indicated which sections of the Annual Report do not apply.

Stormwater Program Highlights and Accomplishments

Valley Water remains active in its capacity as the Chair of the SCVURPPP Management Committee. Valley Water also remains active in the Ad Hoc Task Groups (AHTG) that support implementation of the various permit provisions. In addition, Valley Water participates directly in various Bay Area Municipal Stormwater Collaborative (BAMSC) workgroups. Elements of the voter-approved Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program (Safe, Clean Water) incorporate water pollution prevention and pollution reduction activities. Specifically, Priority B (Reduce Toxins, Hazards and Contaminants in our Waterways). In addition, Valley Water actively promotes green stormwater infrastructure, including updating the Valley Water Board of Directors on Stormwater Resource Plans and project development, and promoting its public landscape rebate programs for installation of rain gardens, rain barrels, and other low impact development measures.

Section C.2 Municipal Operations

During FY22-23 Valley Water continued implementation of storm drain inspection and cleaning at its facilities and corporation yards. Formal annual stormwater inspections were completed at all Valley Water corporation yards in August, and best management practices (BMPs) were implemented and maintained according to site specific stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs). Due to staffing issues, three sites were not able to complete corrective actions before the wet season. At the end of FY22-23, positions were refilled, which will help with timely corrections of issues found. Valley Water also reviewed and updated SWPPP documents during FY22-23, which are provided as attachments to the Annual Report.

Section C.5 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Emergency Response Program – Pollution Prevention Hotline
Valley Water addresses illicit connection/illegal dumping (IC/ID) incidents effectively through its hazardous materials Emergency Response (ER) Program. Valley Water received and responded to a total of 143 emergency response reports throughout Santa Clara County during FY 22-23, 31 more than in FY 21-22. Of these, 123 were within the jurisdiction of the SFBRWQCB, 69 were discharge events that reached a waterway, and 51 required a field response by a team member or members for general investigation, source identification, multi-agency coordination, and clean up or evidence collection. Valley Water is one of the few Santa Clara County Permittees that has 24-hour availability to conduct storm and stream water pollution investigations. Valley Water staff will, as needed, investigate, and collect evidence at a site that can later be transferred to the appropriate jurisdictional authority on the next business day. Jurisdictional authority could reside with a co-permittee, state, or federal agency. Valley Water responded within target field response time 100 percent of the time for all incidents requiring urgent field response.

Water Resource Protection Ordinance Code Enforcement Program
To protect Valley Water owned public lands, Valley Water regulates use of the agency's property through the Water Resources Protection Ordinance. The Water Resources Protection Manual, which includes measures to protect the riparian corridor, is utilized for case development. The Community Projects Review Unit's Code Enforcement Program processed 169 cases in FY 22-23. Twenty-nine percent were encroachment violations. Encroachments (unauthorized private use of Valley Water's property) often occur on creekside or near-creekside lands. They can have negative impacts on the stream environment due to

increased erosion from irrigation and overland drainage, the potential for the introduction of pesticides into the creek, planting of non-native and invasive plant species in the riparian corridor, grading of creek banks, and dumping. Valley Water has been protecting creekside public lands by remediating encroachments for over 40 years. Approximately 22 percent of the cases were for illegal dumping on Valley Water property, which is predominately creekside. Dumped items consisted of construction materials, soil, vegetation, pet/human waste, and failed fencing. Drainage issues included outfall pipes discharging water from resident's backyard pools, as well as water collected in people's yard due to flooding.

Water Waste Program
Valley Water started the Water Waste Program in 2014, effectively reducing urban non-stormwater discharges. Water Waste reports are received from the public through Access Valley Water, the Water Wise Hotline (408-630-2000), and via email through WaterWise@valleywater.org. These reports are dispatched to the water waste team, who contact the responsible party, typically the property owner, to ensure they are aware of the issue(s) that may be contributing to water waste. Letters are mailed to the property owner outlining the reported water waste and highlighting Valley Water programs that could assist in resolving the issue(s). Inspections may be conducted depending on the severity of the reported water waste. Due to continued drought conditions that persisted through May 2023, and to aid the county in meeting Valley Water's call for conservation, in June 2022, the Water Waste Program expanded to include enforcement through the issuance of fines for unresolved irrigation-related water waste violations. In August 2022, in response to a state regulation, Valley Water added the prohibition of irrigating non-functional turf at commercial, industrial, and institutional properties to the list of enforceable water waste violations. In June 2023, Valley Water enacted additional water use prohibitions that are permanently in place throughout the county but are only enforceable via the issuance of fines during times of a declared water shortage. Furthermore, in June 2023, Valley Water's Board adopted a resolution calling for water conservation as a way of life in Santa Clara County through a list of guiding principles that will allow Valley Water to lead the community's efforts for promoting long-term water conservation. In FY 22-23, all 1,754 water waste reports were responded to and resolved.

Section C.6 Construction Site Controls

A Senior Engineer, experienced and knowledgeable in stormwater regulatory compliance, continued to work directly on Valley Water's construction related environmental compliance program. The Senior Engineer worked in an advisory capacity for the capital projects' stormwater design and construction personnel and reviewed the Monthly Environmental Compliance Inspection Reports to ensure regulatory compliance for Valley Water's capital projects. Valley Water participates in the Program's Construction AHTG. In FY 22-23, stormwater inspections were performed by Valley Water's Construction Inspectors and Contractor inspectors on Capital projects as required by Valley Water's Enforcement Response Plan (ERP) as part of the Municipal Regional Permit. Capital Project Contractors' inspectors performed regular site-specific SWPPP inspections. The number of violations has significantly improved from previous years. Further adjustments are continually being made to Valley Water's construction-related stormwater compliance program to ensure that problems are addressed in a timely manner. Proposed improvements include, reminding contractors during weekly site construction meetings to ensure all BMP-related materials and personnel are available to implement corrective actions in a timely manner before the next rain event and no longer than 10 business days after deficiencies or BMP failures are found. Valley Water's construction and environmental inspection staff continued to work closely and diligently to ensure that all construction work was performed in accordance with the State Construction General Permit, the MRP, and COVID-19 health protocols.

Section C.7 Public Information and Outreach

Valley Water serves a community of nearly 1.9 million countywide and has excellent outreach programs to many sectors of the community. Key elements include:

- A popular Education Outreach Program (EO)
- A Youth Commission Board Advisory Committee
- A growing Adopt-A-Creek Program
- Creek cleanup events supporting citizen participation
- Attendance at community events targeting the general public
- A Grant Program that provides funding to several programs that include community engagement and public outreach components, such as conducting trash cleanup events, implementing docent-led walks, and creating interpretive displays
- Flood Awareness Guide and Creekwise Mailer, which include stormwater pollution prevention messages
- A Spring and Summer Conservation outreach campaign, "Evolve Your (Yard, Home, or Business)," uses social media advertisements to promote adopting water-efficient landscapes and participating in the Landscape Rebate Program that incentivizes rain gardens, rain barrels, and cisterns, Graywater Rebate Program, and Water Wise Outdoor Survey Program

Valley Water's website continues to provide updates to the community, including stormwater pollution prevention messages. Our on-line maintenance request form (Access Valley Water) empowers citizens to report dumping or waterway-related problems and allows them to send messages to the appropriate watershed staff. The site also includes a link to the SCVURPPP website, where other stormwater pollution prevention program materials can be found. Valley Water uses several methods to conduct outreach, including written brochures, radio, newspaper, social media (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, and X, formerly known as Twitter), website, blogs, in-class and virtual presentations, library programs, educational tours, community events and workshops. The variety of outreach methods ensures that many segments of the Santa Clara Valley population are being reached, including residents, businesses, students, as well as people from other locations.

Valley Water's Education Outreach Program serves a diverse population and responds to the needs of schools and groups throughout the County. Programming is consistent with State Standards and regularly integrates messages and priorities of other Valley Water program areas. The program provides age-appropriate classroom presentations for Pre-K – 12th grade students, teacher training workshops in water education, and tours to help students understand and appreciate their local water resources and to promote watershed stewardship and pollution prevention. Programs include: hands-on experiments, and experiential learning, urban runoff & stormwater (Enviroscape model used), groundwater education (Groundwater Model used to demonstrate effect of pollution on groundwater supplies), pollution prevention-with a focus on waste reduction (using programming that focuses on the impact of plastics in our watersheds and on the hidden water footprint in products that are used and consumed), flood awareness and preparedness, water conservations tips, weather observation & climate science, water cycle activities, information about careers in the water industry, stream and watershed stewardship, and Valley Water water distribution and water quality. During school tours at Valley Water's outdoor classrooms (increased during FY23), the Education Outreach Program highlights the importance of pollution prevention through Enviroscape demonstrations and activities that focus on the importance of wetland habitats and the impacts of pollution on salmonid species. During tours, the Education Outreach Program also emphasizes creek clean-up opportunities by promoting the Adopt-A-Creek program, Coastal Cleanup Day, and National River Cleanup Day events and emphasizes the importance of waste-reduction. During classroom presentations, the Education Outreach Program team always addresses the importance of protecting our waterways and reducing pollution and presents hands-on lessons with a specific focus on pollution-prevention; a Sesame Street-themed conservation puppet show for pre-school and kindergarten, Creek Story, Mapping

Landforms, Who Dirtied The Bay?, Watershed Maps, The Wetlands Game, and Steelhead Survival activities for 2nd-5th grades, Watershed Maps, Plastic Voyages, Hidden Water and H2O On The Go! for 6th – 8th grade students, and Plastic Voyages, Hidden Water, H2O On The Go! and Discover California Water for high school students.

During FY23, the Education Outreach team continued to deliver in-person and virtual water education programs and successfully engaged students, educators, and the public during presentations. The team presented to schools and also supported local libraries that engaged audiences in learning about water conservation and flood-preparedness. Valley Water also provided science, technology, engineering, art and math (STEAM) programming to engage school communities to learn about their local water supply and the importance of stewardship, and provided educator workshops, training teachers, environmental educations, and local environmental education agencies to increase the number of students exposed to water education. Due to the lifting of COVID restrictions, in-person programs increased in the FY22-23.

Valley Water provides significant support for several citizen involvement events. The Santa Clara County cleanup efforts for National River Cleanup Day and Coastal Cleanup Day are coordinated by the Creek Connections Action Group (CCAG). As the Chair of the CCAG, Valley Water provides meeting support, graphic services, cleanup supplies, and site-coordinator training. On the day of the events, Valley Water provides phone staffing, logistical support, and reports results to the California Coastal Commission on Coastal Cleanup Day. After these events, Valley Water creates and distributes outreach materials that highlight the cleanup effort. During FY 22-23, Coastal Cleanup Day included 40 organized group cleanup sites where 1,056 volunteers removed approximately 28,130 pounds of trash, including 2,217 pounds of recyclables along nearly 53 miles of waterways and natural areas in Santa Clara County. During FY22-23, National River Cleanup Day included 43 organized group cleanup sites where 676 volunteers removed approximately 30,481 pounds of trash, including 1,500 pounds of recyclables along nearly 51 miles of waterways and natural areas in Santa Clara County.

Valley Water also coordinates the year-round Adopt-A-Creek Program, that assists community members with creek access permits, provides resources on best practices for creek cleanups, offers cleanup supplies, and organizes trash collection services following citizen-led creek cleanups.

Valley Water administers a grant program which includes pollution prevention and education grants (Projects F9 in the Safe, Clean Water program). For information on the grant program, please see the Safe Clean, Water annual report, which will be posted to https://www.valleywater.org/safe-clean-water-and-natural-flood-protection-program/safe-clean-water-program-archive.

Section C.8 Water Quality Monitoring

Monitoring activities required in the stormwater permit are implemented at either the regional level through the BAMSC, or the county-wide level through SCVURPPP. Valley Water participates directly in SCVURPPP's Monitoring and Pollutants of Concern AHTG and monitoring projects; reviewing and commenting on plans and reports; facilitating access to monitoring locations; and observing field monitoring efforts. Staff also participates directly in the BAMSC Monitoring and Pollutants of Concern Committee, and some activities of the Regional Monitoring Program's Sources, Pathways, and Loadings Workgroup.

Section C.9 Pesticide Toxicity Controls

Valley Water uses pesticides as one of the tools for pest management on its properties and facilities. The primary category of pesticides used is herbicides. In all cases, pesticide products are used only after an assessment has been made regarding environmental, economic, and public health aspects of each of the alternatives, in accordance with Valley Water's Integrated Pest Management (IPM) policy. Valley Water maintains a list of pesticides it will not use, which includes those pesticides identified in the MRP as threats to water quality. Only employees and contractors authorized and trained to apply pesticides can use them on Valley Water property. No over-the-counter pesticides are allowed in or around the workplace. Valley Water staff verify contractor compliance with IPM practices for work conducted for vegetation management by supervising them in the field at all times. Valley Water hires landscaping and structural pest control contractors who receive Valley Water's IPM policy, verbally reminded to utilize IPM practices, work from an approved list of pesticides, and are required to be IPM certified. The contractor job reports are reviewed for compliance with the IPM practice, and contractors must inform Valley Water of any changes to application or eradication practices.

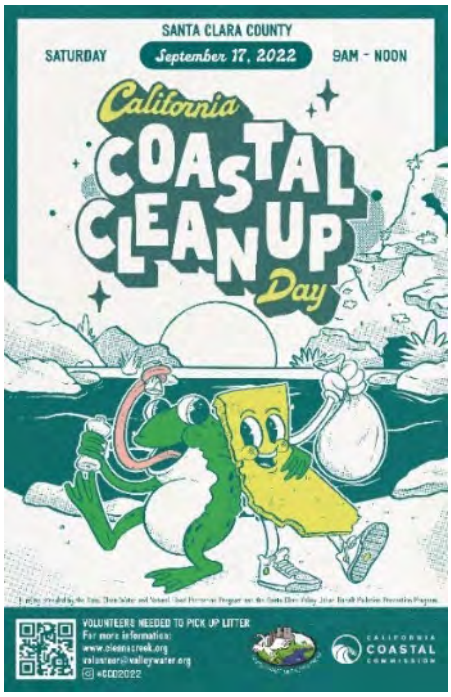
Section C.10 Trash Load Reduction

During FY 22-23, Valley Water continued various efforts to remove trash and debris from waterways in Santa Clara County. Valley Water conducts trash cleanup primarily through the voter approved Safe, Clean Water Good Neighbor Programs, Priorities F5 and F6: Encampment Cleanups and Graffiti and Litter Removal. Other cleanups were joint operations through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the City of San Jose. The MOA outlines the coordinated efforts to clean up encampments, creek trash rafts, and other areas heavily impacted by trash and litter. Valley Water also disposed of a significant amount of hazardous waste through Safe, Clean Water Program Priority B3, Hazardous Materials Management and Response and significant trash and debris for the Coyote Creek Flood Management Measures Project. Additionally, Valley Water cleaned trash booms as required by the MRP during FY22-23.

During FY 22-23, Valley Water continued to follow the CDC guidance ceasing encampment cleanups until further notice apart from a threat or endangerment to the health and or safety of unsheltered individuals or the public. Valley Water instead performs large scale trash cleanups throughout jurisdictional areas to prevent trash and debris from encampments from polluting waterways. As the COVID-19 health threat diminishes over time, Valley Water will reassess where and when to resume encampment abatements. Valley Water continues to facilitate the Environmental Creek Cleanup Committee (Formerly the Homeless Encampment Committee) to discuss homelessness and encampment issues, and to bring recommendations back to the Board. The Committee meetings are open to the public and includes participation from partner agencies, nonprofits, and the public.

The amounts and costs of trash removed by the Safe, Clean Water Program is summarized in Appendix D of the Safe, Clean Water FY22-23 Annual Report at https://www.valleywater.org/safe-clean-water-and-natural-flood-protection-program/safe-clean-water-program-archive

Valley Water continued to coordinate local California Coastal Cleanup Day and National River Cleanup Day activities in Santa Clara County. In this role, Valley Water coordinates and organizes countywide volunteers by identifying potential cleanup locations on a web-based system. Graphics advertising FY22-23 Coastal Cleanup Day and National River Cleanup Day are shown below. Additional information can be found at https://cleanacreek.org/.



Section C.11 Mercury Controls

Valley Water owns and operates three reservoirs (Almaden, Calero, and Guadalupe reservoirs) and one lake (Lake Almaden) within the Guadalupe River Watershed that were included in the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) list as impaired due to mercury in 1999. A Basin Plan amendment, adopted in 2008 by the SFBRWQCB, established new water quality objectives and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for mercury in the Guadalupe River Watershed. In the Guadalupe River Watershed Mercury TMDL (Guadalupe TMDL), it is recognized that Valley Water initiated voluntary applied studies in these water bodies prior to its adoption, and that the continuation of these studies is one means of compliance with regulations pursuant to the Guadalupe TMDL. Valley Water's mercury reduction activities are implemented under its Impaired Water Bodies Improvement Program (Priority B1) within the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program.

The Guadalupe TMDL establishes a schedule for implementation of treatment controls for the reservoirs and includes new water quality objectives for mercury in fish tissue and surface water that are to be achieved by meeting target reductions of seasonal maximum methylmercury concentrations in the four reservoirs. Valley Water has implemented treatment controls on schedule in all the above-mentioned water bodies. Valley Water has installed hypolimnetic oxygenation systems (HOS) at Calero Reservoir, Stevens Creek Reservoir, Guadalupe Reservoir, and Almaden Reservoir to suppress hypolimnetic methylmercury production. Solar circulators are installed in Lake Almaden but were not operated in FY22-23 to reduce their possible contribution to cyanobacteria blooms. During FY22-23, HOS were not operated at Guadalupe and Stevens Creek reservoirs due to the need to preserve cold water releases for fish downstream. A HOS was deployed at Calero Reservoir in May, 2023. A HOS has not yet been deployed at Almaden Reservoir due to maintenance issues. Operation of the systems increase the temperature of reservoir releases, and may also contribute to algae blooms, especially under drought or low water conditions. Hypolimnetic oxygenation has been effective for reducing hypolimnetic methyl mercury, but fish tissue concentrations remain high. For this reason and owing to the negative side-effects of hypolimnetic oxygenation using line

diffusers, Valley Water has entered into cost sharing agreements with UC Merced, UC Davis, and UC Santa Cruz to explore alternative methods to reduce methylmercury in water and fish in collaboration with Regional Water Quality Control Board staff. For more information on this program and the biennial report submitted to the SFBRWQCB please see https://www.valleywater.org/project-updates/grants-and-environmental-protection/B1-impaired-water-bodies-improvement.

As part of its Stream Maintenance Program (SMP), Valley Water removes sediment from channels and creeks to reduce the potential for local flooding and to meet the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for flood protection. Valley Water analyzes the sediment for various constituents including mercury, to effectively plan for disposal or beneficial reuse and assist with determining the best management practices to avoid and minimize impacts to water quality and aquatic life during sediment removal and disposal. Sediment removal provides concurrent opportunistic removal of mercury from watersheds. During FY 22-23 Valley Water removed over 6,966 cubic yards of sediment bearing 4.43 kg of mercury from watersheds flowing to San Francisco Bay.

Section C.15 Exempted and Conditionally Exempted Discharges

Valley Water has several water conservation programs, including residential and commercial conservation programs specifically aimed at reducing runoff and excess irrigation. The Landscape Rebate Program provides rebates for replacing high water-using landscapes with low water-using plants and permeable hardscapes, installing rainwater capture components (rain gardens, rain barrels, and cisterns) and for upgrading to efficient irrigation equipment. In June of 2022, Valley Water also added a Large Landscape Lawn to Mulch Rebate component to the Landscape Rebate Program for commercial, institutional, industrial, and multi-family sites; however, through FY 22-23, no projects with this new incentive have been completed. In FY 22-23, 1,680 rebates ($4.5M) were issued through the program. Other programs that work toward this goal include the Water Wise Outdoor Surveys, which provides free outdoor irrigation audits with a trained specialist for single family residents and businesses with small landscapes in Santa Clara County, and a Large Landscape Program, which evaluates site water use and provides monthly usage reports. In partnership with a local non-profit, Valley Water also launched a pilot Train-the-Trainer program for home-scale permaculture. The multi-weekend series trained community members on the impact of home-scale permaculture water management strategies (“slow it, spread it, sink it”), as well as the skills to design, implement and maintain these systems, including presentations, energy-water nexus, and soil and plant relationships. Valley Water also provides free hose nozzles and soil moisture meters and maintains several website pages on water waste reduction and water use efficiency. Valley Water works with water retailers to reduce water use and provides residential do-it-your-self water saving kits and videos for checking and repairing leaks.

Valley Water has developed several literature pieces that specifically educate people on less toxic pest control and appropriate irrigation best management practices. Valley Water’s Nursery Outreach Program provides water-wise gardening literature to nurseries in the county. Valley Water is also one of the partners for the South Bay Green Gardens website, which promotes sustainable landscaping, including promoting beneficial insects and reducing the use of harmful pesticides in landscapes.

Section C.17 Unhoused Discharges

Valley Water participated in the development of the Regional Best Management Practice Report submitted by BAMSC on behalf of all MRP Permittees to the Water Board Executive Officer. Valley Water implements or plans to implement the following BMPs and programmatic efforts to address non-stormwater discharges from unsheltered populations located within our jurisdiction – encampment cleanups, portable toilets, trash

collection and disposal, coordination with Santa Clara County Office of Supportive Housing, and funding initiatives/coordination with non-profit organizations.

A map showing the count of unsheltered populations by census tracts in relation to existing streams, rivers, flood control channels, and other surface water bodies within our jurisdiction is included in Appendix 17-1. Location of storm drain inlets was not included, due to the map scale. Valley Water owns very few storm drain inlets that are connected to the MS4. The map was developed using the point-in-time survey count data provided by the County of Santa Clara. Due to privacy and safety concerns, the County did not provide location data below the census tract level for this publicly available report. The maps aren't designed or meant to be an accurate real-time count of the total number of people experiencing homelessness and where they are, as the unhoused community frequently moves, shrinks as people connect to housing services, and grows if others fall into the homelessness experience. Valley Water collects general location information for encampments on Valley Water property outside of the MS4 during creek inspections to determine the condition of creeks for which Valley Water has responsibility. Encampments may also be identified to better assess accumulated trash and debris that needs to be removed to keep waterways clean through the Encampment Trash Removal Program under the F5 Good Neighbor Program. Additionally, encampments are reported by the public through Access Valley Water. This information is used internally and is not publicly available. The number of individuals and contacts at each encampment is not collected. Valley Water also partners with City of San José under an MOA for Encampment Cleanups and Trash Cleanup projects.

Please contact James Downing at 408-630-2679, or by e-mail at jdowning@valleywater.org regarding any questions or concerns.

Very truly yours,

DocuSigned by:
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John Bourgeois
Legally Responsible Party
Deputy Operating Officer
Watershed Stewardship and Planning Division

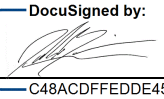
SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
FY 2022-2023 ANNUAL REPORT

Certification Statement

"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 ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signature by Duly Authorized Representative:

DocuSigned by:



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John Bourgeois Date
Legally Responsible Party
Deputy Operating Officer
Watershed Stewardship and Planning Division

FY 2022-2023 Annual Report
Permittee Name: Santa Clara Valley Water District

Table of Contents

Section **Page**

Section 1 – Permittee Information

Background Information

Permittee Name:	Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water)				
Population:	Valley Water is a non-population based co-permittee				
NPDES Permit No.:	CAS612008				
Order Number:	R2-2022-0018				
Reporting Time Period (month/year):	July 2022 through June 2023				
Name of the Responsible Authority:	John Bourgeois			**Title:**	Deputy Operating Officer, Watershed Stewardship and Planning Division
Mailing Address:	5750 Almaden Expressway				
City:	San Jose	**Zip Code:**	95118-3686	**County:**	Santa Clara
Telephone Number:	(408) 630-2990	**Fax Number:**			
E-mail Address:	Jbourgeois@valleywater.org				
Name of the Designated Stormwater Management Program Contact (if different from above):	James Downing			**Title:**	Senior Water Resources Specialist
Department:	Environmental Planning Unit				
Mailing Address:	5750 Almaden Expressway				
City:	San Jose	**Zip Code:**	95118-386	**County:**	Santa Clara
Telephone Number:	(408) 630-2679	**Fax Number:**			
E-mail Address:	Jdowning@valleywater.org				

Section 2 – Provision C.2 Reporting Municipal Operations

Program Highlights

Highlight/summarize activities for reporting year:

Summary:

Valley Water owns and operates the storm water drainage systems at its facilities, including storm drains, catch basins, vegetated swales, open drainage ditches, utility trenches, and storm drain laterals. Valley Water owns and maintains one vehicle maintenance and parking facility (Corporation Yard); and seven material storage facilities (Winfield Facilities, Brokaw, Camden, Willow, Aborn, Winchester, and Prospect Storage Yards). Valley Water continued to inspect and clean storm drains at its facilities. Formal inspections were completed in August 2022 and most BMPs were implemented according to site specific SWPPPs, while a few required action items to follow up and make corrections before wet season. Due to staffing issues, three sites were not able to complete corrective actions before the wet season. At the end of FY22-23, positions were refilled, which will help with timely corrections of deficiencies.

During FY22-23, Valley Water did not undertake any road repair projects at our rural properties.

Valley Water staff participates in the Program's Municipal Maintenance AHTG. Refer to the C.2 Municipal Operations section of the Program's FY22- 23 Annual Report for a description of activities implemented at the countywide and/ or regional level.

C.2.a. ►Street and Road Repair and Maintenance

Place a **Y** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were implemented. If not applicable, type **NA** in the box and provide an explanation in the comments section below. Place an **N** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were not implemented for one or more of these activities during the reporting fiscal year, then in the comments section below provide an explanation of when BMPs were not implemented and the corrective actions taken.

Y	Control of debris and waste materials during road and parking lot installation, repaving, repair, or maintenance activities from polluting stormwater
Y	Control of concrete slurry and wastewater, asphalt, pavement cutting, and other street and road maintenance materials and wastewater from discharging to storm drains from work sites
Y	Sweeping, vacuuming, and/or other dry methods to remove debris, concrete, or sediment residues, and spills or leaks, from work sites upon completion of work

Comments:

C.2.b. ►Sidewalk/Plaza Maintenance and Pavement Washing

Place a **Y** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were implemented. If not applicable, type **NA** in the box and provide an explanation in the comments section below. Place an **N** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were not implemented for one or more of these activities during the reporting fiscal year, then in the comments section below provide an explanation of when BMPs were not implemented and the corrective actions taken.

Y	Control of polluted wash water and non-stormwater from pavement, sidewalk and plaza cleaning, mobile cleaning, outdoor pressure washing operations, and washing down of trash areas and gas station or mobile fueling service areas from discharging to storm drains
N/A	BMPs for washing down outside areas of human habitation include sanitizing procedures
Y	Implementation of the BASMAA Mobile Surface Cleaner and California Stormwater BMP Handbook (or similar) Program BMPs

Comments:

Valley Water normally does not conduct Sidewalk/Plaza Maintenance and Pavement Washing at its facilities. However, this year pressure washing of some surfaces using only water was required to remove tree sap in front of the headquarters building. As recommended in the CA Stormwater BMP Handbook, no soaps or detergents were used, and storm drain inlets were protected with filter fabric and gravel bags. Valley Water does not have areas with human habitation within its hardscaped facilities to wash down.

C.2.c. ►Bridge and Structure Maintenance and Graffiti Removal

Place a **Y** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were implemented. If not applicable, type **NA** in the box and provide an explanation in the comments section below. Place an **N** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were not implemented for one or more of these activities during the reporting fiscal year, then in the comments section below provide an explanation of when BMPs were not implemented and the corrective actions taken.

N/A	Control of discharges from bridge and structural maintenance activities directly into surface waters or storm drains
Y	Control of non-stormwater and wash water discharges from graffiti removal activities
Y	Proper disposal for wastes generated from bridge and structure maintenance and graffiti removal activities
N/A	Employee training on proper capture and disposal methods for wastes generated from bridge and structural maintenance and graffiti removal activities
N/A	Contract specifications requiring proper capture and disposal methods for wastes generated from bridge and structural maintenance and graffiti removal activities

Comments: Graffiti on Valley Water property is not removed; it continues to be painted over, predominantly using rollers. We do not spray near standing or flowing water. When spraying is the preferred method, we cover the immediate area with ground cloths. Trucks used for graffiti removal are outfitted with water recovery equipment to contain and recover a spill if it were to occur.

C.2.e. ►Rural Public Works Construction and Maintenance

Does your municipality own/maintain rural[1] roads?	X	**Yes**		**No**

If your answer is **No**, then skip to **C.2.f**.

Place a **Y** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were implemented. If not applicable, type **NA** in the box and provide an explanation in the comments section below. Place an **N** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were not implemented for one or more of these activities during the reporting fiscal year, then in the comments section below provide an explanation of when BMPs were not implemented and the corrective actions taken.

N/A	Control of road-related erosion and sediment transport from road design, construction, maintenance, and repairs in rural areas
Y	Identification and prioritization of rural road maintenance based on soil erosion potential, slope steepness, and stream habitat resources
N/A	Constructing roads and culverts that do not impact creek functions, including migratory fish passage
Y	Inspection of rural roads for structural integrity and prevention of impact on water quality
N/A	Maintenance of rural roads adjacent to streams and riparian habitat to reduce erosion, replace damaging shotgun culverts, and address excessive erosion
N/A	Re-grading of unpaved rural roads to slope outward where consistent with road engineering safety standards, and installation of water bars as appropriate
N/A	Inclusion of measures to reduce erosion, provide fish passage, and maintain natural stream geomorphology when replacing culverts or designing new culverts or bridge crossings

Comments (including listing increased maintenance in priority areas):

Valley Water's open space properties are evaluated annually for erosion, and repairs are prioritized and scheduled as needed. During the reporting period of July 1, 2022-June 30, 2023, Valley Water did not complete any road repair projects at our rural properties.

[1]Rural means any watershed or portion thereof that is developed with large lot home-sites, such as one acre or larger, or with primarily agricultural, grazing or open space uses.

C.2.f. ►Corporation Yard BMP Implementation

Place an **X** in the boxes below that apply to your corporation yard(s):	
	We do not have a corporation yard.
	Our corporation yard is a filed NOI facility and regulated by the California State Industrial Stormwater NPDES General Permit.
X	We have a **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** for the Corporation Yard(s).
(For FY 22-23 Annual Report only) Provide links to the Corporation Yard SWPPP or include it in the FY 22-23 Annual Report. SWPPPs for the Corporation Yards are attached.	
Place an **X** in the boxes below next to implemented SWPPP BMPs to indicate that these BMPs were implemented in applicable instances. If not applicable, type **NA** in the box. If one or more of the BMPs were not adequately implemented during the reporting fiscal year then indicate so and explain in the comments section below:	
X	Control of pollutant discharges in stormwater such as wash water
X	Routine inspection of corporation yard(s) in August or September to ensure non-stormwater discharges have not entered the storm drain system and pollutant discharges are prevented to the maximum extent practicable
X	Containment of all vehicle and equipment wash areas through plumbing to sanitary sewer or other collection method
X	Use of dry cleanup methods when cleaning debris and spills from corporation yard(s) or collection and disposal of all wash water to sanitary sewer or other location where it does not impact surface or groundwater if wet cleanup methods are used
X	Require private companies/contractors to use dry cleanup methods when cleaning debris and spills from corporation yard(s) or collect and dispose of all wash water to sanitary sewer or other location where it does not impact surface or groundwater if wet cleanup methods are used
X	Cover and/or berm outdoor storage areas containing pollutants

Comments:

Valley Water staff conduct formal stormwater inspections annually or more frequently as needed to ensure compliance with section C.2 of the MRP. The following facilities were inspected during FY22-23:

Corporation Yard – Valley Water's Corporation Yard is located on the main campus and includes vehicle maintenance and parking areas, maintenance buildings, a fueling station, wash rack, motor pool parking areas, and heavy equipment parking. The fueling station consists of a concrete-paved fuel island, an overhead canopy, a permanent berm, and a trench to contain minor spills. The wash rack has a concrete pad which drains to an underground sump and clarifier, and ultimately discharges into the sanitary sewer system. Corporation Yard storm drains discharge directly to Guadalupe Creek (Outfall A), Guadalupe River (Outfall B), and Alamitos groundwater recharge pond. A culvert inlet protection device constructed of cinderblocks, filter fabric, and washed gravels is installed in the heavy equipment parking area at Outfall B.

Winfield Facilities – Valley Water's Winfield facility consists of supply warehouse buildings, a nursery plant storage area, outdoor general storage areas, sand/gravel storage areas, and parking areas. Storm drains from the Winfield facility discharge to Guadalupe River through the municipal storm drain system. Culvert inlet protection devices constructed of cinderblocks, filter fabric, and washed gravels are installed in all material storage areas. Storage piles are typically covered during the rainy season and when not in use.

Camden Yard – Valley Water's Camden Yard is used to store various stream maintenance related materials such as large tree trunks and large rocks. Camden Yard drains directly to Guadalupe Creek. A low berm was constructed along the perimeter of the material storage area to direct stormwater to straw wattles which are designed to settle and filter sediment before stormwater is discharged to the creek. Storage piles are typically covered during the rainy season and when not in use.

Brokaw Yard – Brokaw Yard is used to store large tree and rock material. The site is graded to allow stormwater runoff to drain into a large detention area in the middle of the site. The detention area is designed to detain runoff and settle sediment before discharging into Coyote Creek via a standing pipe and culvert. This is considered a permanent BMP.

Aborn, Winchester, Willow, and Prospect Storage Yards - These vacant yards are occasionally used to store large rock material, gravel, woodchips, or lumber for projects and are inspected annually. These occasionally used yards have been incorporated into the Camden Yard and Brokaw Yard SWPPPs.

Santa Teresa, Penitencia, and Rinconada Water Treatment Plants - Though not traditional corporation yards, Valley Water maintains SWPPPs and conducts annual stormwater inspections at each facility.

Accomplishments: During FY22-23, all corporation yard facilities received annual stormwater inspection in compliance with provision C.2. Stormwater quality BMPs were also informally assessed throughout the year at Corporation Yard, Winfield Facilities, and Camden Yard by trained facility staff onsite. An in-person training was conducted in August 2022, prior to the annual inspection for stormwater and maintenance staff. The training covered stormwater pollution prevention, appropriate BMPs for maintenance cleanup activities, SWPPPs and BMPs.

If you have a corporation yard(s) that is not an NOI facility, for inspection results for your corporation yard(s), complete the following table, provide a narrative above, or attach a summary including the following information:

Corporation Yard Name	Corp Yard Activities w/ site-specific SWPPP BMPs	Inspection Date[2]	Inspection Findings/Results	Date and Description of Follow-up and/or Corrective Actions
Corporation Yard	Equipment Washing Clarifier, Heavy Equipment Parking, Equipment Maintenance shops, Welding Shop, Wood Shop Facilities Shops, etc. BMPs include site inspections; equipment work is conducted inside shop buildings unless equipment is too large. Clarifier and Fuel island are covered to prevent rain problems. Fuel Island is bermed. The drains are inspected and cleaned. A cinderblock, screened and rock BMP exists at one end of the yard to settle out sediment.	8/9/2022	BMPs in place including the culvert with rock filter, filter screen/fabric on storm drain inlet. Noted to remove sediment, clear weeds, and clean gravel rock at BMP.	Due to staffing issues, BMPs were maintained, and issues corrected on 11/21/2022.
		9/19/2022 10/20/2022, 11/9/2022, 12/15/2022, 1/5/2023 2/8/2023, 3/6/2023, 4/12/2023, 5/23/2023, 6/7/2023	Additional cleaning of gravel noted during October and November inspection. No problems observed and BMPs in place and effective between December and June.	Due to staffing issues, BMPs were maintained, and issues corrected on 11/21/2022.
Winfield Facilities	Vegetation Management Building and operational center, Hardware Warehouse, Sand bagging operations. BMPs include regular inspections, BMPs around storm drains to control sediment build up. Tarp materials piles to prevent	8/30/2022	BMPs were observed and required maintenance. Clear leaf debris from gravel bag inlets and storm drains by October 1st.	Due to staffing issues, BMPs were maintained, and issues corrected on 11/21/2022.
		9/15/2022 10/19/2022 11/9/2022 12/13/2022	Cleaning of storm drains and BMPs noted during September through November inspections. During remaining inspections, BMPs in place and effective.	Due to staffing issues, BMPs were maintained, and issues corrected on 11/21/2022.

[2] Minimum inspection frequency is once a year between August 1 and September 30.

Corporation Yard Name	Corp Yard Activities w/ site-specific SWPPP BMPs	Inspection Date[2]	Inspection Findings/Results	Date and Description of Follow-up and/or Corrective Actions
	Erosion. K-rail and dura wattle to contain sand.	1/5/2023 2/8/2023 3/15/2023 4/25/2023 5/11/2023 6/14/2023		
Headquarters/Almaden Campus	Parking area for employees, Administrative Building, Headquarters Building, BMPs grassy swales on West and North parking lots.	8/30/2022	No immediate follow up needed. BMPs in place. Long-term follow up is to renew sand filter media and re-plant vegetative swales.	N/A
		9/14/2022 10/18/2022 11/16/2022	BMPs in place and no immediate follow up needed. Ongoing discussions to renew swales and sand filter.	N/A
Camden Storage Yard	Used to store rock and large woody debris for stream restoration activities. BMPs include a below grade yard that acts as a detention basin with an outlet that is rocked and waddled to capture any sediment as the yard decants.	8/9/2022	Existing rock BMP in place at the outlet. Sediment/gravel pile stored onsite, staff reminded to cover and wattle the pile by October 1st.	Stockpiles were covered and wattles placed on 8/24/2022.
		7/25/2022 8/24/2022 9/28/2022 10/19/2022 12/2/2022 1/23/2023 2/28/2023 3/23/2023 4/21/2023 5/31/2023	Note to fix BMPs on stockpiles during January inspection.	BMP covered before next inspection in February, as staffing allowed in between storm and flood response work.
Brokaw Storage Yard	Used to store large tree and rock material. Site includes detention area in the center and rock gravel	8/9/2022	No problems observed. Tarps and wattle BMPs in place and effective.	N/A

Corporation Yard Name	Corp Yard Activities w/ site-specific SWPPP BMPs	Inspection Date[2]	Inspection Findings/Results	Date and Description of Follow-up and/or Corrective Actions
	BMP on the back fence perimeter.			
Penitencia Water Treatment Plant	Water treatment plant BMPs include regular inspections, BMPs around storm drain inlets to control sediment build up. Tarp materials piles to prevent erosion.	8/9/2022	Wattles and filter around storm drain inlet BMPs in place and effective. Leaf debris from storm drain inlets requiring cleaning before wet season.	BMPs maintained and issues corrected by 8/31/2022.
Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant	Water treatment plant BMPs include regular inspections, BMPs around storm drains to control sediment build up. Tarp materials piles to prevent erosion.	8/9/2022	Filter screen and inlet screen on storm drain BMPs in place.	N/A
Rinconada Water Treatment Plant	Water treatment plant BMPs include regular inspections, and BMPs around storm drain inlets to control sediment build up.	8/30/2022	Gravel bag BMPs are in place and effective.	N/A
Aborn Court	Occasionally used to store large rocks or other materials for projects. Existing wattles along perimeter.	8/9/2022	Straw wattle, covered sediment piles, and large rock storage BMPs are in place and effective.	N/A
Willow Street Storage Yard	Vacant yard occasionally used to store large rock material for projects. If sediment piles onsite BMPs include tarp covering/wattles.	8/9/2022	No stockpiles observed within yard. Multiple uncovered sediment piles outside of yard gate. Determined piles were on City of San José property. Notified City of San José of illegal dumping.	N/A

Corporation Yard Name	Corp Yard Activities w/ site-specific SWPPP BMPs	Inspection Date[2]	Inspection Findings/Results	Date and Description of Follow-up and/or Corrective Actions
Winchester Yard	Used to store large rock piles, large tree trunks, lumber, and cinderblock. BMPs include one covered storage area for wood materials and enclosed sea-crate.	8/30/2022	No stockpiles onsite. Covered storage area BMPs in place and effective. No problems observed.	N/A
Prospect Yard	Occasionally used to store wood chips or large rock piles for projects. If sediment piles onsite BMPs include tarp covering/wattles.	8/30/2022	Uncovered wood chip piles need to be covered by October 1st.	Due to staffing issues, follow up actions were not completed by October 1st.

C.2.h. ►Staff Training

Dates of Training	Training Topics Covered	Total number of Permittee maintenance staff	Permittee maintenance staff who attended training	
			Number	Percent
8/1/2022	Annual C.2 Stormwater Training	2	2	100

Comments:
One stormwater staff member attended the presentations related to stormwater at the Annual CASQA Conference in October 2022.

Section 3 – Provision C.3 Reporting New Development and Redevelopment

C.3.a.ii. ► New Development and Redevelopment Performance Standard Implementation Summary Report

(For FY 22-23 Annual Report only) Provide a brief summary of the methods of implementation of Provisions C.3.a.i.(1)-(8)).

Summary:

Valley Water does not have general local development permitting authority but maintains authority over its own projects. Valley Water incorporates LID principles (including site design and source control measures) in its own projects and at its facilities. As an example, Valley Water Headquarters and Administration Campus parking lots incorporated vegetated swales as part of the landscape and pollution prevention structures in the late 1990s. The Water Quality Laboratory installed a storm water sand filter system for storm water treatment in 2008. Impermeable concrete at the Administration Building outdoor classroom was replaced with permeable concrete. Valley Water further encourages site design measures countywide through its Landscape Rebate Program to promote LID features (e.g., rain gardens) and more pervious surfaces. In addition, during CEQA and other environmental permitting review, provision C.3 applicability is determined, potential water quality effects are evaluated, and appropriate measures are addressed.

Staff utilize guidance developed by SCVRUPPP to address urban runoff water quality considerations during CEQA review. For example, a project flow chart was drafted to educate and help staff apply C.3 requirements to applicable projects. Contractors and project managers are referred to permits and SCVRUPPP guidance documents as appropriate.

Valley Water staff regularly attend C.3 trainings. In FY 22-23, staff attended two Provision C.3 Requirement trainings. One specific to Valley Water projects on October 5, 2022 and one SCVRUPPP C.3 Workshop on April 25, 2023.

Valley Water utilizes the One Water Plan (https://www.valleywater.org/project-updates/one-water-plan) to integrate water quality and watershed protection with water supply, flood protection, habitat protection, groundwater recharge, and other sustainable development principles and policies at the watershed scale. The One Water Plan is a living document that will continue to identify opportunities to increase green stormwater infrastructure and related multi-benefit actions.

C.3.b.iv.(1) ► Regulated Projects Approved with No Provision C.3 Stormwater Treatment Requirements

(For FY 22-23 Annual Report only) Provide a complete list of development projects that were approved with no Provision C.3 stormwater treatment requirements under a previous MS4 permit and have not begun construction by July 1, 2022. Fill in attached table **C.3.b.iv.(1)** or attach your own table including the same information.

Valley Water had no projects applicable to this provision.

C.3.b.iv.(2) ►Regulated Projects Reporting

Fill in attached table **C.3.b.iv.(2)** or attach your own table including the same information.

No regulated projects were approved in FY 22-23.

C.3.e.iv. ►Alternative or In-Lieu Compliance with Provision C.3.c.

Is your agency choosing to require 100% LID treatment onsite for all Regulated Projects and not allow alternative compliance under Provision C.3.e.?		**Yes**	N/A	**No**
Comments (optional): N/A				

C.3.e.v ► Special Projects Reporting

1. In FY 2022-23, has your agency received, but not yet granted final discretionary approval of, a development permit application for a project that has been identified as a potential Special Project based on criteria listed in MRP Provision C.3.e.ii(2) for any of the three categories of Special Projects (Categories A, B or C)?		**Yes**	N/A	**No**
2. In FY 2022-23, has your agency granted final discretionary approval to a Special Project? If yes, include the project in both the **C.3.b.iv.(2)** Table, and the **C.3.e.v.** Table.		**Yes**	N/A	**No**

If you answered "Yes" to either question,

1) Complete Table C.3.e.v.
2) Attach narrative discussion of 100% LID Feasibility or Infeasibility for each project.

C.3.g.vi.(1) ► Hydromodification Management (HM) Applicability Maps (CCCWP Permittees only)

(For FY 22-23 Annual Report only) Has your agency prepared new HM Applicability Maps or equivalent information?		**Yes**	N/A	**No**
Does not apply to SCVURPPP Permittees.				

C.3.g.vi.(2) ► Hydromodification Management (For CCCWP Permittees only)

(For FY 22-23 Annual Report only) Submit a Technical Report consisting of a HM Management Plan describing how the CCCWP Permittees will implement the HM Standard specified in Provision C.3.g.iii.

Does not apply to SCVURPPP Permittees.

C.3.h.v.(2). ► List of Newly Installed[1] Stormwater Treatment Systems and HM Controls

On an annual basis, before the wet season, provide a list of newly installed (installed within the reporting period) stormwater treatment systems and HM controls to the local mosquito and vector control agency and include a copy of that information in the Annual Report. The list shall include the facility locations and a description of the stormwater treatment measures and HM controls installed.
(Optional) Also complete Table C.3.h.v.(2) ► Reporting Newly Installed Stormwater Treatment Systems and HM Controls

1. Did your agency provide the list of newly installed Stormwater Treatment Systems and HM Controls to the Vector Control agency, either individually or through the Countywide Program? (If no, provide an explanation.) There were no newly installed Stormwater Treatment Systems and HM Controls in FY 22-23.		**Yes**	X	**No**
2. Is a copy of the communication, including the list of newly installed treatment/HM measures, included in your Annual Report?		**Yes, See Appendix 3-1**	X	**No, see SCVURPPP Annual Report for a copy of the communi-cation and list.**

[1] "Newly Installed" includes those facilities for which the final installation inspection was performed during this reporting year.

C.3.h.v.(3)(a) – (c) and (f) ► Installed Stormwater Treatment Systems Operation and Maintenance Verification Inspection Program Reporting

Site Inspections Data	Number/Percentage
Total number of Regulated Projects (including offsite projects, and Regional Projects) in your agency's database or tabular format at the end of the previous fiscal year (FY 21-22)	N/A
Total number of Regulated Projects (including offsite projects, and Regional Projects) in your agency's database or tabular format at the end of the reporting period (FY 22-23)	N/A
Total number of Regulated Projects (including offsite projects, and Regional Projects) for which O&M verification inspections were conducted during the reporting period (FY 22-23). Include only stormwater related inspections.	N/A
Percentage of the total number of Regulated Projects (including offsite projects, and Regional Projects) inspected during the reporting period (FY 22-23). Include only stormwater related inspections.	N/A %[2]

C.3.h.v.(3)(d)-(e) ► Installed Stormwater Treatment Systems Operation and Maintenance Verification Inspection Program Reporting

Provide a discussion of the inspection findings for the year and any common problems encountered with various types of treatment systems and/or HM controls. This discussion should include a general comparison to the inspection findings from the previous year.

Summary:

N/A. Valley Water does not currently own any stormwater treatment measures or HM controls that resulted from regulated projects within the San Francisco Bay Water Board Region 2.

Provide a discussion of the effectiveness of the O&M Program and any proposed changes to improve the O&M Program (e.g., changes in prioritization plan or frequency of O&M inspections, other changes to improve effectiveness program).

Summary:

N/A

[2] Based on the number of Regulated Projects in the database or tabular format at the end of the previous fiscal year, per MRP Provision C.3.h.ii.(6)(b).

C.3.i. ►Required Site Design Measures for Small Projects and Smaller Detached Single Family Home Projects

On an annual basis, discuss the implementation of the requirements of Provision C.3.i, including ordinance revisions, permit conditions, development of standard specifications and/or guidance materials, and staff training.

Summary:

- BASMAA prepared standard specifications in four fact sheets regarding the site design measures listed in Provision C.3.i, as a resource for Permittees. We have modified local ordinances/policies/procedures and forms/checklists to require all applicable projects approved after December 1, 2012 to implement at least one of the site design measures listed in Provision C.3.i.

C.3.j.iii. ► No Missed Opportunities

On an annual basis, submit a list of green infrastructure projects, public and private, that are planned for implementation during the permit term and infrastructure projects planned for implementation during the permit term that have potential for green infrastructure measures. Include the following information:

- A summary of planning or implementation status for each public and private green infrastructure project that is not also a Regulated Project as defined in Provision C.3.b.ii. (see C.3.j.iii.(2) Table B - Planned Green Infrastructure Projects).
- A summary of how each public infrastructure project with green infrastructure potential will include green infrastructure measures to the maximum extent practicable during the permit term. For any public infrastructure project where implementation of green infrastructure measures is not practicable, submit a brief description of the project and the reasons green infrastructure measures were impracticable to implement (see C.3.j.iii.(2) Table A - Public Projects Reviewed for Green Infrastructure).

Summary of Planning or Implementation Status of Identified Projects:

Valley Water included several projects in the Stormwater Resource Plan for the Santa Clara Basin, which are still in the conceptual planning phases and have not yet progressed to the point of implementation. They are therefore not included in Table C.3.j.iii.(2)-A and C.3.j.iii.(2)-B.

C.3.j.iv.(2) ► Participate in Processes to Promote Green Infrastructure

On an annual basis, report on the goals and outcomes during the reporting year of work undertaken to participate in processes to promote green infrastructure.

Please refer to Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report for a summary of efforts conducted to help regional, State, and federal agencies plan, design and fund incorporation of green infrastructure measures into local infrastructure projects, including transportation projects.

C.3.j.v.(1)(a) ► Non-Regulated (Green Infrastructure) Projects Reporting

Fill in attached table **C.3.j.v.(1)(a)** with information on non-regulated GI projects that have completed construction during the reporting period, or attach your own table including the same information.

There were no non-regulated GI projects constructed during FY 22-23.

C.3.j.v.(1)(c) and (d) ► Tracking and Mapping Tools

Certify in the 2023 Annual Reports that the tracking and mapping tools have been completed and are being implemented. In each Annual Report, provide summary reports on the implementation of the tracking and mapping tools and provide a link to the component which is available to the public.

Has your agency completed developing Green Infrastructure tracking and mapping tools, and are they being implemented?	X	**Yes**		**No**

Summary Reports:

Please refer to the Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report for a summary of implementation of the tracking and reporting tools, and a link to the component which is available to the public.

C.3.j.v.(3) ► Numeric Retrofit Requirements

In each Annual Report, report on progress made towards the retrofit requirements described in Provision C.3.j.ii.(2).

As a non population based permittee, Valley Water does not have a retrofit assignment. However, through the One Water Plan and Santa Clara Basin Stormwater Resources Plan, Valley Water supports SCVRUPPP permittees to help meet the numeric retrofit requirement.

Please refer to the Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report for a summary of progress made towards the retrofit requirements described in Provision C.3.j.ii.(2) at the countywide level.

C.3.j.v.(5) ► Alternative Green Infrastructure Techniques for Rural Communities

Permittees whose jurisdictions are dominated by rural areas may collectively submit a proposal, subject to the Executive Officer's approval, for the use of alternative green infrastructure techniques.

Is your jurisdiction a rural community that is participating in a program to develop a proposal to use alternative green infrastructure techniques?		**Yes**	X	**No**

If yes, include a copy of the proposal in the FY 22-23 Annual Report.

C.3.j.v.(6) ► One-time Offset of Numeric Implementation Retrofit Requirements

Permittees with ordinances that require Regulated Projects to treat significantly more impervious surface than the minimum required by Provision C.3.c-d, may offset their Numeric Implementation retrofit requirements by a one-time credit of up to 25 percent, and by no greater than one acre.

Is your jurisdiction submitting a report to offset numeric implementation retrofit requirements by a one-time credit of up to 25 percent?		**Yes**	N/A	**No**

If yes, include a copy of the report in the FY 22-23 Annual Report. Permittees may not use the offset prior to Executive Officer approval of the report.

C.3.b.iv.(1) ►Regulated Projects Approved with No Provision C.3 Reporting Table

(For FY 22-23 Annual Report only) Fill in table below or attach your own table including the same information.

Project Name Project No.	Project Location[3], Street Address	Type of Stormwater Treatment System Required	Specific Exemption Granted[4]
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comments:
No regulated projects were previously approved with no Provision C.3 stormwater treatment requirements under a previous MS4 permit that did not begin construction by July 1, 2022.

[3] Include cross streets
[4] Pursuant to Provision C.3.b.i.(2)(a) and (b) (i.e., any Regulated Project that was previously approved with a vesting tentative map approved or conditionally approved, as allowed by State law;
any Regulated Projects for which the Permittee has no legal authority to require changes to previously granted approvals; and any Regulated Project exempted from the LID requirements of Provision C.3.c as is provided with a stormwater treatment with media filters that comply with the hydraulic sizing requirements of Provision C.3.d.

C.3.b.iv.(2) ►Regulated Projects Reporting Table (part 1) – Projects Approved During the Fiscal Year Reporting Period

Project Name Project No.	Project Location[5], Street Address	Name of Developer	Project Phase No.[6]	Project Type & Description[7]	Project Watershed[8]	Total Site Area (Acres)	Total Area of Land Disturbed (Acres)	Total New Impervious Surface Area (ft^2)[9]	Total Replaced Impervious Surface Area (ft^2)[10]	Total Pre-Project Impervious Surface Area[11](ft^2)	Total Post-Project Impervious Surface Area[12](ft^2)
Private Projects											
N/A											
Public Projects											
N/A											
Comments: No regulated projects were approved this fiscal year.											

[5] Include cross streets
[6] If a project is being constructed in phases, indicate the phase number and use a separate row entry for each phase. If not, enter "NA".
[7] Project Type is the type of development (i.e., new and/or redevelopment). Example descriptions of development are: 5-story office building, residential with 160 single-family homes with five 4-story buildings to contain 200 condominiums, 100 unit 2-story shopping mall, mixed use retail and residential development (apartments), industrial warehouse.
[8] State the watershed(s) in which the Regulated Project is located. Downstream watershed(s) may be included, but this is optional.
[9] All impervious surfaces added to any area of the site that was previously existing pervious surface.
[10] All impervious surfaces added to any area of the site that was previously existing impervious surface.
[11] For redevelopment projects, state the pre-project impervious surface area.
[12] For redevelopment projects, state the post-project impervious surface area.

C.3.b.iv.(2) ►Regulated Projects Reporting Table (part 2) – Projects Approved During the Fiscal Year Reporting Period (private projects)

Project Name Project No.	Project Status[13]	Estimated or Actual Completion Date	Source Control Measures[14]	Site Design Measures[15]	Treatment Systems Approved[16]	Type of Operation & Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism[17]	Hydraulic Sizing Criteria[18]	Alternative Compliance Measures[19/20]	Alternative Certification[21]	HM Controls[22/23]
Private Projects										
N/A										

[13] Provide status of project (e.g., application date, application deemed complete date, project approval date).
[14] List source control measures approved for the project. Examples include: properly designed trash storage areas; storm drain stenciling or signage; efficient landscape irrigation systems; etc.
[15] List site design measures approved for the project. Examples include: minimize impervious surfaces; conserve natural areas, including existing trees or other vegetation, and soils; construct sidewalks, walkways, and/or patios with permeable surfaces, etc.
[16] List all approved stormwater treatment system(s) to be installed onsite or at a joint stormwater treatment facility (e.g., flow through planter, bioretention facility, infiltration basin, etc.).
[17] List the legal mechanism(s) (e.g., O&M agreement with private landowner; O&M agreement with homeowners' association; O&M by public entity, etc…) that have been or will be used to assign responsibility for the maintenance of the post-construction stormwater treatment systems.
[18] See Provision C.3.d.i. "Numeric Sizing Criteria for Stormwater Treatment Systems" for list of hydraulic sizing design criteria. Enter the corresponding provision number of the appropriate criterion (i.e., 1.a., 1.b., 2.a., 2.b., 2.c., or 3).
[19] For Alternative Compliance at an offsite location in accordance with Provision C.3.e.i.(1), on a separate page, give a discussion of the alternative compliance site including the information specified in Provision C.3.b.iv.(2)(m)(i) for the offsite project.
[20] For Alternative Compliance by paying in-lieu fees in accordance with Provision C.3.e.i.(2), on a separate page, provide the information specified in Provision C.3.b.iv.(2)(m)(ii) for the Regional Project.
[21] Note whether a third party was used to certify the project design complies with Provision C.3.d.
[22] If HM control is not required, state why not.
[23] If HM control is required, state control method used (e.g., method to design and size device(s) or method(s) used to meet the HM Standard, and description of device(s) or method(s) used, such as detention basin(s), biodetention unit(s), regional detention basin, or in-stream control).

C.3.b.iv.(2) ►Regulated Projects Reporting Table (part 2) – Projects Approved During the Fiscal Year Reporting Period (public projects)

Project Name Project No.	Approval Date[24]	Date Construction Scheduled to Begin or Date of Completion	Source Control Measures[25]	Site Design Measures[26]	Treatment Systems Approved[27]	Operation & Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism[28]	Hydraulic Sizing Criteria[29]	Alternative Compliance Measures[30/31]	Alternative Certification[32]	HM Controls[33/34]
Public Projects										
N/A										
Comments: No regulated projects were approved this fiscal year.										

[24] For public projects, enter the plans and specifications approval date.
[25] List source control measures approved for the project. Examples include: properly designed trash storage areas; storm drain stenciling or signage; efficient landscape irrigation systems; etc.
[26] List site design measures approved for the project. Examples include: minimize impervious surfaces; conserve natural areas, including existing trees or other vegetation, and soils; construct sidewalks, walkways, and/or patios with permeable surfaces, etc.
[27] List all approved stormwater treatment system(s) to be installed onsite or at a joint stormwater treatment facility (e.g., flow through planter, bioretention facility, infiltration basin, etc.).
[28] List the legal mechanism(s) (e.g., maintenance plan for O&M by public entity, etc.) that have been or will be used to assign responsibility for the maintenance of the post-construction stormwater treatment systems.
[29] See Provision C.3.d.i. "Numeric Sizing Criteria for Stormwater Treatment Systems" for list of hydraulic sizing design criteria. Enter the corresponding provision number of the appropriate criterion (i.e., 1.a., 1.b., 2.a., 2.b., 2.c., or 3).
[30] For Alternative Compliance at an offsite location in accordance with Provision C.3.e.i.(1), on a separate page, give a discussion of the alternative compliance site including the information specified in Provision C.3.b.iv.(2)(m)(i) for the offsite project.
[31] For Alternative Compliance by paying in-lieu fees in accordance with Provision C.3.e.i.(2), on a separate page, provide the information specified in Provision C.3.b.iv.(2)(m)(ii) for the Regional Project.
[32] Note whether a third party was used to certify the project design complies with Provision C.3.d.
[33] If HM control is not required, state why not.
[34] If HM control is required, state control method used (e.g., method to design and size device(s) or method(s) used to meet the HM Standard, and description of device(s) or method(s) used, such as detention basin(s), biodetention unit(s), regional detention basin, or in-stream control).

C.3.h.v.(2). ►Table of Newly Installed[35] Stormwater Treatment Systems and Hydromodification Management (HM) Controls (Optional)

Fill in table below or attach your own table including the same information.

See the SCVURPPP FY 22-23 Annual Report for a copy of the communication to Vector Control.

Name of Facility	Address of Facility	Party Responsible[36] For Maintenance	Type of Treatment/HM Control(s)
N/A			

[35] "Newly Installed" includes those facilities for which the final installation inspection was performed during this reporting year.
[36] State the responsible operator for installed stormwater treatment systems and HM controls.

C.3.e.v.Special Projects Reporting Table

Reporting Period – July 1 2022 - June 30, 2023

Project Name & No.	Permittee	Address	Application Submittal Date[37]	Status[38]	Description[39]	Site Total Acreage	Total Impervious Surface Created / Replaced[40](ft²)	Gross Density DU/Acre	Density FAR	Special Project Category[41]	# of DUs in each AMI Category for Category C	LID Treatment Reduction Credit Available[42]	List of LID Stormwater Treatment Systems[43]	List of Non-LID Stormwater Treatment Systems[44]
N/A														

[37] Date that a planning application for the Special Project was submitted. If a planning application has not been submitted, include a projected application submittal date.
[38] Indicate whether final discretionary approval is still pending or has been granted, and provide the date or version of the project plans upon which reporting is based.
[39] Type of project (commercial, mixed-use, residential), number of floors, number of units, type of parking, and other relevant information.
[40] The total impervious surface in acres created or replaced by the project, which is subject to the treatment requirements listed in Provision C.3.e.ii.(1).
[41] For each applicable Special Project Category, list the specific criteria applied to determine applicability. For each non-applicable Special Project Category, indicate n/a.
[42] For each applicable Special Project Category, state the maximum total LID Treatment Reduction Credit available. For Category C Special Projects also list the individual Location, Density, and Minimized Surface Parking Credits available.
[43] List all LID stormwater treatment systems proposed. For each type, indicate the percentage of the total amount of runoff identified in Provision C.3.d. for the Special Project's drainage area.
[44] List all non-LID stormwater treatment systems proposed. For each type of non-LID treatment system, indicate: (1) the percentage of the total amount of runoff identified in Provision C.3.d. for the Special Project's drainage area, and (2) whether the treatment system either meets minimum design criteria published by a government agency or received certification issued by a government agency, and reference the applicable criteria or certification.

Special Projects Narrative: N/A

C.3.j.iii.(2) ► Table A - Public Projects Reviewed for Green Infrastructure

Project Name and Location[45]	Project Description	Status[46]	GI Included?[47]	Description of GI Measures Considered and/or Proposed or Why GI is Impracticable to Implement[48]
N/A				

C.3.j.iii.(2) ► Table B - Planned Green Infrastructure Projects During the Permit Term

Project Name and Location[49]	Project Description	Planning or Implementation Status	Green Infrastructure Measures Included
N/A			

[45] List each public project that is going through your agency's process for identifying projects with green infrastructure potential.
[46] Indicate status of project, such as: beginning design, under design (or X% design), projected completion date, completed final design date, etc.
[47] Enter "Yes" if project will include GI measures, "No" if GI measures are impracticable to implement, or "TBD" if this has not yet been determined.
[48] Provide a summary of how each public infrastructure project with green infrastructure potential will include green infrastructure measures to the maximum extent practicable during the permit term. If review of the project indicates that implementation of green infrastructure measures is not practicable, provide the reasons why green infrastructure measures are impracticable to implement.
[49] List each planned (and expected to be funded) public and private green infrastructure project that is not also a Regulated Project as defined in Provision C.3.b.ii. Note that funding for green infrastructure components may be anticipated but is not guaranteed to be available or sufficient.

C.3.j.v.(1)(a)►Non-Regulated (Green Infrastructure) Projects Reporting Table – Projects Constructed During the Fiscal Year Reporting Period

Project Location, Street Address	Name of Owner	Project Description	Construction Completion Date	Treatment Measures	Party Responsible for O&M	Hydraulic Sizing Criteria[50]	Total Area Draining to Treatment Measures (ft^2)	Impervious Area Treated (ft^2)	Pervious Area Treated (ft^2)
N/A									
Comments:									

[50] See Provision C.3.d.i. "Numeric Sizing Criteria for Stormwater Treatment Systems" for list of hydraulic sizing design criteria. Enter the corresponding provision number of the appropriate criterion (i.e., 1.a., 1.b., 2.a., 2.b., 2.c., or 3).

Section 4 – Provision C.4 Industrial and Commercial Site Controls

Program Highlights and Evaluation **Highlight/summarize activities for reporting year:**
Summary: Not applicable to Valley Water.

C.4.b.iii.(1) ► Business License Applications
Provide a brief description below of which Permittee entity or entities are responsible for reviewing and approving business license applications, or provide a link to your website for business license applications.
N/A

C.4.d.iii.(1)(a) & (c) ► Facility Inspections

Fill out the following table or attach a summary of the following information. Indicate your reporting methodology below.

☐ Permittee reports multiple, discrete, potential and actual discharges at a site as one enforcement action.

☐ Permittee reports the total number of discrete potential and actual discharges at each site.

	Number
Total number of inspections conducted (C.4.d.iii.(1)(a))	N/A
Total number of enforcement actions, or discrete number of potential and actual discharges resolved within 10 working days or otherwise deemed resolved in a longer but still timely manner (C.4.d.iii.(1)(c))	N/A

Comments:
N/A

C.4.d.iii.(1)(b) ► Number of Each Type of Enforcement Conducted

Fill out the following table or attach a summary of the following information.

	Enforcement Action (As listed in ERP)[1]	**Number of Enforcement Actions Taken**
Level 1	N/A	N/A
Level 2	N/A	N/A
Level 3	N/A	N/A
Level 4	N/A	N/A
Total	**N/A**	**N/A**

C.4.d.iii.(1)(d) ► Frequency of Potential and Actual Non-Stormwater Discharges by Business Category

Fill out the following table or attach a summary of the following information.

Business Category[2]	**Number of Actual Discharges**	**Number of Potential Discharges**
N/A	N/A	N/A

[1]Agencies to list specific enforcement actions as defined in their ERPs.
[2]List your Program's standard business categories.

C.4.e.iii ► Staff Training Summary

Training Name	Training Dates	Topics Covered	No. of Industrial/ Commercial Site Inspectors in Attendance	Percent of Industrial/ Commercial Site Inspectors in Attendance	No. of IDDE Inspectors in Attendance	Percent of IDDE Inspectors in Attendance
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comments:
N/A

Section 5 – Provision C.5 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Program Highlights and Evaluation
Highlight/summarize activities for reporting year:

Provide background information, highlights, trends, etc.

Summary:

Valley Water addresses illicit connection/illegal dumping (IC/ID) incidents effectively through its hazardous materials Emergency Response (ER) Program. Valley Water received and responded to a total of 143 emergency response reports throughout Santa Clara County during FY 22-23, 31 more than in FY 21-22. Of these, 123 were within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Region 2), 75 (69 within Region 2) were discharge events that reached a waterway, and 62 (51 within Region 2) required a response by a team member or members for general investigation, source identification, multi-agency coordination, and clean up or evidence collection. Valley Water is one of the few Santa Clara County Permittees that has 24-hour availability to conduct storm and stream water pollution investigations. Valley Water staff will, as needed, investigate, and collect evidence at a site that can later be transferred to the appropriate jurisdictional authority on the next business day. Jurisdictional authority could reside with a co-permittee, state, or federal agency. Valley Water responded within target field response time 100% of the time for all incidents requiring urgent field response.

Water Resource Protection Ordinance Code Enforcement Program

To protect Valley Water owned public lands, Valley Water regulates use of the agency's property through the Water Resources Protection Ordinance. The Water Resources Protection Manual, which includes measures to protect the riparian corridor, is utilized for case development. For FY 22-23, the Community Projects Review Unit's Code Enforcement Program processed 169 cases. Of the 169 cases, encroachment violations accounted for 29% of the cases. Encroachments (unauthorized private use of Valley Water's property) often occur on creekside or near-creekside lands and can have negative impacts on the stream environment due to increased erosion from irrigation and overland drainage, the potential for the introduction of pesticides into the creek, planting of non-native and invasive plant species in the riparian corridor, grading of creek banks, and dumping. Valley Water has been protecting creekside public lands by remediating encroachments for over 40 years. Approximately 22% of the cases were for illegal dumping on Valley Water property, which is predominately creekside. Dumped items consisted of construction materials, soil, vegetation, pet/human waste, and failed fencing. Drainage issues included outfall pipes discharging water from resident's backyard pools, as well as water collected in people's yard due to flooding.

Water Waste Program

Valley Water started the Water Waste Program in 2014. Water waste reports are received from the public through Access Valley Water, the Water Wise Hotline (408-630-2000), and via email through WaterWise@valleywater.org. These reports are dispatched to the water waste team, who contact the responsible party, typically the property owner, to ensure they are aware of the issue(s) that may be contributing to water waste. Letters are mailed to the property owner outlining the reported water waste and highlighting Valley Water programs that could assist in resolving the issue(s). Inspections may be conducted depending on the severity of the reported water waste. Due to drought conditions that persisted through May 2023, and to aid the county in meeting Valley Water's call for conservation, in June 2022, the Water Waste Program expanded to include enforcement through the issuance of fines for unresolved irrigation-related water waste violations. In August 2022, in response to a state regulation, Valley Water added the prohibition of irrigating non-functional turf at commercial, industrial, and institutional properties to the list of enforceable water waste violations. In June 2023, Valley Water enacted additional water use prohibitions that are permanently in place

throughout the county but are only enforceable via the issuance of fines during times of a declared water shortage. Furthermore, in June 2023, Valley Water's Board adopted a resolution calling for water conservation as a way of life in Santa Clara County through a list of guiding principles that will allow Valley Water to lead the community's efforts for promoting long-term water conservation.

Valley Water processed 1,754 reports on water waste in FY 22-23. Reports involved water leaks from broken plumbing and irrigation systems, overspray onto pavement, irrigation runoff, and watering during the wrong time of day. Irrigation runoff from excessive watering, overspray onto impervious surfaces and leaking irrigation systems can all be mechanisms for the transport of urban pollutants such as oils, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, and lawn clippings to creeks, which can ultimately degrade stream water quality. One goal of the Water Waste Program is to address all water waste reports within 24 hours of receipt. In FY 22-23, all 1,754 water waste reports were responded to and resolved.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

The ER Program is recognized as an effective and timely means of addressing acute contaminants that are illegally dumped or discharged to Valley Water waterways, reservoirs, lands, and facilities. The Emergency Response Program's performance was evaluated within the context of Valley Water's Safe Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program. Valley Water effectively reduces the discharge of pesticides, fertilizers, sediment, and other pollutants to the storm drain system through its Water Waste Program.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

Valley Water staff participates actively in the SCVURPPP Industrial and Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IND/IDDE) AHTG. Please refer to the C.5 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination section of the Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report for a description of activities at the Program or regional level.

C.5.d.iii.(1) ►Spill and Discharge Complaint Tracking

Spill and Discharge Complaint Tracking (fill out the following table or include an attachment of the following information)

	Number
Discharges reported (C.5.d.iii.(1)(a))	123
Discharges reaching storm drains and/or receiving waters (C.5.d.iii.(1)(b))	69
Discharges resolved in a timely manner (C.5.d.iii.(1)(c))	123

Comments:

Valley Water responded to 123 illicit connection/illegal dumping (IC/ID) incidents in the San Francisco Bay Region through its hazardous materials Emergency Response (ER) Program. This 24-7 program responds reactively to IC/ID incidents by providing referral and inter-agency cooperation and/or conducting field investigation and clean-up activities as appropriate. The Pollution Hotline responds to incidents reported by Valley Water field workers, staff from other agencies, and members of the public.

C.5.e.iii.(2)(a)&(c) ► Mobile Sources Inspections and Enforcement

Fill out the following table or attach a summary of the following information.

	Number
Mobile business inspections conducted (C.5.e.iii.(2)(a))	N/A
Summary of the enforcement actions taken against mobile businesses during the reporting year (C.5.e.iii.(2)(c)).	
Summary: Not applicable to Valley Water.	

C.5.e.iii.(2)(b) ► Frequency of Mobile Sources Inspections by Business Type

Fill out the following table or attach a summary of the following information.

Mobile Business Type[1]	Number Inspected[2]
N/A	N/A

[1] Including, but not limited to, automobile washing, vehicle fueling, power washing, steam cleaning, graffiti removal, and carpet cleaning.
[2] The number of each type of mobile business inspected.

Section 6 – Provision C.6 Construction Site Controls

C.6.e.iii.(3)(a), (b), (c), (d) ►Site/Inspection Totals

Total number of construction sites requiring inspections during at least part of the Permit year; (C.6.e.iii.1.a)	**Total number of active hillside sites disturbing <1 acre of soil requiring inspection** (C.6.e.iii.1.b)	**Number of High Priority Sites (sites disturbing < 1 acre of soil requiring storm water runoff quality inspection)** (C.6.e.iii. 1.d)	**Number of sites disturbing ≥ 1 acre of soil** (C.6.e.iii.1.c)	**Total number of storm water runoff quality inspections conducted (include only Hillside Sites, High Priority Sites and sites disturbing 1 acre or more)** (C.6.e.iii. 1.e)
13	0	5 (BMP Action Plans)	8	138

Comments:

During active construction work, a total of 138 monthly inspections were conducted on Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water (VW) or District) construction sites within the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFRWQCB) jurisdiction during FY 22-23 compared to 152 monthly inspections in FY 21-22. Of these monthly inspections, 86 were on sites disturbing 1 acre or more of soil compared to 114 corresponding monthly inspections in FY 21-22. Stormwater non-compliance issues identified during inspections were communicated to contractors by 11 verbal and 0 written warnings. Of the total of eleven (11) identified non-compliance issues, seven (7) were corrected in a timely manner within 10 business days, three (3) non-compliance issues were corrected within 10 to 30 days, and one (1) non-compliance issues was corrected in over 30 days.

	Provide the number of inspections that are conducted at sites not within the above categories as part of your agency's inspection program and a general description of those sites, if available or applicable. Does not apply.

C.6.e.iii.(1)(f) ►Construction Related Storm Water Enforcement Actions

	Enforcement Action (as listed in ERP)[1]	Number Enforcement Actions Issued
Level 1[2]	Verbal Warning	11
Level 2	Written Warning	0
Level 3	Administrative Action	0
Level 4	Stop Work Order	0
Total		**11**

C.6.e.iii.(1)(g), ►Illicit Discharges

	Number
Number of illicit discharges, actual and potential, of sediment or other construction-related materials	1

[1] Agencies should list the specific enforcement actions as defined in their ERPs.
[2] For example, Enforcement Level 1 may be Verbal Warning.

C.6.e.iii.(1)(h) ► Corrective Actions

Indicate your reporting methodology below.

X	Permittee reports multiple discrete potential and actual discharges at a site as one enforcement action.
	Permittee reports the total number of discrete potential and actual discharges on each site.

	Number
Enforcement actions or discrete potential and actual discharges fully corrected within 10 business days after violations are discovered or otherwise considered corrected in a timely period (C.6.e.iii.1.h)	7

Comments:

Of the total of eleven (11) identified non-compliance issues, seven (7) were corrected in a timely manner within 10 business days, three (3) non-compliance issues were corrected within 10 to 30 days, and one (1) non-compliance issue was corrected in over 30 days at the following project sites: Lower Penitencia Creek Project (4 non-compliance issues), Anderson Dam Tunneling Project (5 non-compliance issues), Rinconada Water Treatment Plant (RWTP) Residuals Remediation Project (1 non-compliance issue), and Hale Creek Project (1 non-compliance issue).

Explanation for Enforcement Action(s) Not Resolved within 10 Business Days:

(A) Lower Penitencia Creek Project:

Monthly Environmental Compliance Inspection Report (MECIR) dated July 29, 2022, Verbal Warning (1): Sediment Control: Damaged Silt Fence on Reach 3 along Flood Wall 4 (FW4) was identified on 07/06/22 and repaired on 07/21/22 (10 – 30 days). There was a combination of reasons for the delay beyond 10 days to repair the silt fence: (a) Contractor was slow to respond, (b) no personnel availability, or, (c) no materials at that time etc. The noted BMP deficiency of silt fence damage was corrected in 15 calendar days in a timely manner.

MECIR dated August 30, 2022, Verbal Warning (1): Good Site Management (Soil Testing): Contractor scheduled RMA Testing and Lab services to test oil-contaminated soils from an onsite past equipment leak. Contractor needed more than 30 days for testing due to the RMA Lab's workload delays.

Comments/Rationale for Longer Compliance Time: Contractor's staff required more time to achieve compliance due to a combination of factors:
(i) Contractor delay in scheduling the silt fence repair (MECIR dated July 29, 2022): There were a combination of reasons for the delay beyond 10 days to repair the silt fence: (a) Contractor was slow to respond, (b) no personnel availability, or, (c) no materials at that time etc. The noted BMP deficiency of Silt fence damage was corrected in 15 calendar days in a timely manner.
(ii) Contractor delay in testing soil (MECIR dated August 30, 2022): Contractor needed more than 30 days for testing due to the RMA Lab's workload delays.

(B) Anderson Dam Tunneling Project:

MECIR dated February 28 and March 24, 2023, Verbal Warning (1): A verbal warning was issued to the contractor due to erosion rills forming on slope above tunnel & gunite slope; contractor added additional straw wattles to arrest erosion by 03/14/2023 (within 10 – 30 days). In addition to short-term straw wattles, contractor planned to recontour entire slope after the rainy season which would have required more time, and approval by District Engineer. The corrective actions required 10 - 30 days to implement. No reportable non-storm water or storm water compliance issues or violations.

Comments/Rationale for Longer Compliance time:

Contractor delay in addressing erosion and sediment control from rilling (MECIR dated February 28 and March 24, 2023): Erosion rills forming on slope above tunnel & gunite slope; the contractor added additional straw wattles to arrest erosion. These additional lines of straw wattles were installed at a closer spacing than was previously present to arrest further erosion. Due to heavy rains for several days, implementation of the straw wattles and gravel bags took over 10 days (10 - 30 days by 03/14/2023).

Proposed Improvements:

Continue diligent enforcement of the VW's Enforcement Response Plan (ERP). Remind contractors during weekly site construction meetings to ensure all BMP related materials and personnel are available to implement any BMP corrective actions in a timely manner before the next rain event and no longer than 10 business days after deficiencies or BMP failures are found.

C.6.f.iii ►Staff Training Summary

Training Name	Training Dates	Topics Covered	Total Number of Inspectors (both municipal and non-municipal staff)		No. of Inspectors in Attendance (both municipal and non-municipal staff)
Stream Maintenance Program Construction BMP Training	May 23, 2023	Permit requirements, best management practices for construction (e.g., erosion and sediment control, good site management, non-stormwater management, vegetation management, post-project restoration BMPs), and enforcement response/illicit discharge reporting, large woody debris removal	2		2

Comments:
Valley Water's Stream Maintenance Program (SMP) authorizes routine work needed to preserve flood conveyance capacity. Program elements are designed to avoid, minimize or mitigate potential impacts in balance with the need to conduct work in streams to carry out Valley Water's mission. While this work is not a part of a traditional construction site, the SMP incorporates MRP regulations into the regulator approved BMPs as detailed in the SMP Manual, Attachment A: https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets.valleywater.org/R14290%20SMP%20%E2%80%93%20COMBINED%20%2803-05-20%29_0.pdf. The SMP requires an annual Construction BMP Training to Valley Water construction crews and contractors to comply with SMP permit requirements before annual work begins in the summer. The training covers permit requirements, best management practices for construction (e.g., erosion and sediment control, good site management, non-stormwater management, vegetation management, post-project restoration BMPs), and enforcement response plan/illicit discharge reporting, cultural resource reporting, large woody debris removal, and species of concern within project area.

Section 7 – Provision C.7. Public Information and Outreach

C.7.g.iii.(1) ► Reporting

Submit a table listing the types of outreach programs implemented during that Permit year along with a brief description. The table should be a cumulative table showing the number, if applicable, of each type of outreach campaigns or events occurring during each Permit year.

Type of Outreach Program Implemented	Brief Description of Current Year Campaigns	Number of outreach campaigns or events occurring during each Permit Year, if applicable				
		FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
C.7.a. Outreach Campaigns	SCVURPPP conducted the Watershed Watch Campaign which included media advertising, website, social media promotions, and partnership development. Refer to the C.7 Public Information and Outreach section of the SCVRUPPP FY 22-23 Annual Report for details of outreach activities conducted Countywide by Program.	Ongoing				
	SCVURPPP provided funding to the City of San Jose to conduct the anti-litter/volunteering for cleanups campaigns with the San Jose Sharks and the San Jose Earthquakes.	Two campaigns				
	In addition to the Countywide efforts above, Valley Water serves a community of nearly 1.9 million with excellent outreach programs to many sectors. Key elements include: • A popular Water Resources Education Outreach Program • A Youth Commission • A growing Adopt-A-Creek Program and creek cleanup events supporting citizen participation • Attendance at community events targeting the general public • A Grant Program that provides funding to several programs that include community engagement and public outreach components, such as conducting trash cleanup events, implementing docent-led walks, and creating interpretive displays • Flood Awareness Guide and Creekwise Mailer, which	Ongoing				

Type of Outreach Program Implemented	Brief Description of Current Year Campaigns	Number of outreach campaigns or events occurring during each Permit Year, if applicable				
		FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
	include stormwater pollution prevention messages • A Spring and Summer Conservation outreach campaign, "Evolve Your (Yard, Home, or Business)", uses social media advertisements to promote adopting water-efficient landscapes and participating in the Landscape Rebate Program that incentivizes rain gardens, rain barrels, and cisterns, Graywater Rebate Program, and Water Wise Outdoor Survey Program Valley Water uses several methods to conduct outreach, including written brochures, radio, newspaper, social media (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter), website, blogs, in-class and virtual presentations, STEAM after school programs, library programs, educational tours, community events and workshops. The variety of outreach methods ensures that many segments of the Santa Clara Valley population are being reached, including residents, businesses, students, as well as people from other locations. Additionally, Valley Water's website continues to provide updates to the community, including storm water pollution prevention messages. Our on-line maintenance request form (Access Valley Water) empowers citizens to report dumping or waterway-related problems and allows them to send messages to the appropriate watershed staff. The site also includes a link to the SCVURPPP website, where other storm water pollution prevention program materials can be found.					

Type of Outreach Program Implemented	Brief Description of Current Year Campaigns	Number of outreach campaigns or events occurring during each Permit Year, if applicable				
		FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
C.7.c. Public Outreach and Citizen Involvement Events	The Watershed Watch booth was present at various community events. The booth included informational materials as well as a game for kids.	Five community outreach events				
	SCVURPPP provided funding to Valley Water to support advertising for the 2022 Coastal Cleanup Day and the 2023 National River Cleanup Day. Valley Water provides significant support for several citizen involvement events. The Santa Clara County cleanup efforts for National River Cleanup Day and Coastal Cleanup Day are coordinated by the Creek Connections Action Group (CCAG). As the Chair of the CCAG, Valley Water provides meeting support, graphic services, cleanup supplies, and site-coordinator training. On the day of the events, Valley Water provides phone staffing, logistical support, and reports results to the California Coastal Commission during Coastal Cleanup Day. After these events, Valley Water creates and distributes outreach materials highlighting the cleanup effort.	Cleanup events held at 83 sites county-wide				
	Valley Water coordinates a year-round Adopt-A-Creek Program that assists community members with creek access permits, provides resources on best practices for creek cleanups, offers cleanup supplies, and organizes trash collection services following citizen-led creek cleanups.	72 Adopt-A-Creek Cleanups				
	SCVURPPP funded the Watershed Watchers Program at the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay Wildlife Refuge which included citizen involvement and stewardship programs.	11 citizen involvement and stewardship programs				

Type of Outreach Program Implemented	Brief Description of Current Year Campaigns	Number of outreach campaigns or events occurring during each Permit Year, if applicable				
		FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
	Valley Water's Education Outreach Program (EO) engaged with 12,802 students and 547 educators through virtual and in-person water education presentations and members of the public during after-school science enrichment classes, and virtual and in-person library programs. The EO has a variety of educational programs designed to teach students about water conservation, flood preparedness, and environmental stewardship. EO engaged school communities in water education during "STEAM" programs and supported camp programs. Staff conducted STEAM specific programming to Youth organizations or community events. EO also facilitated educator workshops, training teachers, environmental educators, and local environmental education agencies to increase the number of students exposed to water education. EO sends a digital copy of "You Are The Solution to Water Pollution" brochure to all educators that requested a program. Valley Water also administers a grant program which includes citizen involvement pollution prevention and education grants (Project F9 in the Safe Clean Water program). For information on the grant program, please see the Safe Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program annual report, which will be posted to https://www.valleywater.org/safe-clean-water-and-natural-flood-protection-program/safe-clean-water-program-archive.	• 337 Water Education Programs • Four STEAM programs • Four educator workshops				

Type of Outreach Program Implemented	Brief Description of Current Year Campaigns	Number of outreach campaigns or events occurring during each Permit Year, if applicable				
		FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
C.7.d. Watershed Stewardship Collaboration	SCVURPPP actively supported the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative by participating in the Land Use Subgroup (LUS) and the Santa Clara Valley Zero Litter Initiative (ZLI).	• Two LUS meetings • One workshop titled "Riparian Corridors Setbacks: Challenges and Benefits" • Nine ZLI meetings				
C.7.e. School-Age Children Outreach	SCVURPPP provided funding to the musical group, ZunZun, to conduct educational assemblies at elementary schools.	51 ZunZun assemblies conducted at 23 elementary schools and two community events				
	Funded the Watershed Watchers Program at the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay Wildlife Refuge which included interpretive events for school-age children.	Approximately 50 interpretive events				
	Conducted the 2023 Earth Day Poster Challenge for grades K-8 children.	One contest				
	The Valley Water Education Outreach Program (EO) team serves a diverse population and responds to the needs of schools, students, educators, youth-serving organizations, and the community throughout the county. EO programming supports State Standards and integrates messages and priorities of other Valley Water program areas. The program provides age-appropriate presentations and tours for Pre-K – 12th grade students, designed to help students understand and appreciate their local water resources and to promote watershed stewardship and pollution prevention. The EO has a	349 school-age children outreach programs; including in-person programs (259) virtual programs (28), school assemblies (14), library				

Type of Outreach Program Implemented	Brief Description of Current Year Campaigns	Number of outreach campaigns or events occurring during each Permit Year, if applicable				
		FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
	variety of educational programs designed to teach students about water conservation, flood preparedness, pollution prevention, and environmental stewardship, which includes engagement through in-person classroom programs, virtual/distance programs, school assembly presentations, library programs, on site tours, and summer camp programming. Valley Water's Youth Commission, a 21-member board advisory committee, with three members representing each of Valley Water's seven districts, met virtually every quarter during FY23. The goal of the commission is to assist Valley Water's Board of Directors with "public policy, education, outreach, and all matters impacting the Santa Clara County youth and the water district" and "to foster greater involvement of youth in local government to inspire and develop future public policy leaders and professionals with an awareness of issues and activities relating to water supply, conservation flood protection and stream stewardship." Youth Commissioners have been asked to help publicize as well as participate in Valley Water cleanup efforts such as National River Cleanup Day, Coastal Cleanup Day and the Adopt-A-Creek program, and to promote water conservation through a Drought Awareness social media campaign. Please visit the Water Education Outreach Learning Center for a more information about Education Outreach programs. – https://www.valleywater.org/learning-center/water-education-programs-and-events/distance-learning-programs	programs (12), onsite tours (10), and summer camp programming (26)				

Type of Outreach Program Implemented	Brief Description of Current Year Campaigns	Number of outreach campaigns or events occurring during each Permit Year, if applicable				
		FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
C.7.f. Outreach to Municipal Officials	SCVURPPP staff developed the following materials to help Co-permittees inform municipal officials about MRP 3.0: – Presentation and model staff report on MRP 3.0 – Fact sheet entitled "Stormwater Quality Control Requirements - Information for Developers, Builders and Project Applicants", October 2022. – Fact sheet entitled "Notice to Project Applicants: Update on Stormwater Treatment Requirements for New Development and Redevelopment Projects", December 2022. – Fact Sheet entitled, "New Stormwater Control Requirements for Large Single-Family Home Development", April 2023.	N/A				
	Valley Water conducts regular outreach to elected officials through quarterly website updates to the Interagency Urban Runoff Program webpage at Valleywater.org and publication of the Safe, Clean Water annual report that is distributed to the Valley Water Board of Directors and available to the public at https://www.valleywater.org/safe-clean-water-and-natural-flood-protection-program/safe-clean-water-program-archive. Valley Water also promotes stormwater awareness to the Valley Water CEO through CEO bulletin reports on stormwater related projects and programs and presents stormwater-related topics such as green infrastructure and stormwater resource planning to the Valley Water Board of Directors.	N/A				

C.7.g.iii.(2) ► Reporting - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Education

Is your agency maintaining a website (or referring to a regional website) to provide information on stormwater issues, watershed characteristics, and stormwater pollution prevention approaches?	X	**Yes**		**No**
If no, explain:				

Local stormwater point of contact phone number(s)	Pollution Hotline, 1-888-510-5151
Local/Regional stormwater website(s)	Local: • https://www.valleywater.org/learning-center/water-education-programs-and-events • https://www.valleywater.org/project-updates/creek-river-projects/B2-interagency-urban-runoff-program Regional: • https://www.mywatershedwatch.org/ • https://scvurppp.org/

Outreach:

Refer to Program's C.7 Public Information and Outreach section of the Annual Report for efforts conducted by the countywide program to publicize stormwater points of contact (e.g., program website, hotline, outreach materials, etc.).

Valley Water uses several methods to conduct outreach and distribute the pollution prevention webpages and hotline, including written brochures, radio, newspaper, social media (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter), and community events and workshops.

Section 8 - Provision C.8 Water Quality Monitoring

C.8 ►Water Quality Monitoring

State below if information is reported in a separate regional report. Municipalities can also describe below any Water Quality Monitoring activities in which they participate directly, e.g., participation in RMP workgroups, fieldwork within their jurisdictions, etc.

Summary: Most monitoring activities required in the stormwater permit are implemented through the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (Program). However, Valley Water staff participates directly in the Program's Monitoring and Pollutants of Concern Ad Hoc Task Groups and monitoring projects, reviewing plans and reports; facilitating access to monitoring locations; and auditing field monitoring efforts. Staff also participates directly in the Bay Area Municipal Stormwater Collaborative (BAMSC) Monitoring and Pollutants of Concern Committee, and some activities of the RMPs Sources, Pathways, and Loadings Workgroup. For additional information on regional and countywide monitoring studies and work products, please see the Program's Annual Report and the *Urban Creeks Monitoring Report – Water Year 2022; March 31, 2023,* available online at https://scvurppp.org/2023/03/28/urban-creeks-monitoring-report-water-year-2022/.

The Guadalupe River Watershed Mercury TMDL requires coordinated monitoring of fish in creeks and mercury loads to the San Francisco Bay by mine site and reservoir owners. Valley Water coordinated with project partners and the RWQCB to implement the second 5-year phase of the Coordinated Monitoring Program for the Guadalupe River Watershed Mercury TMDL project. Valley Water partners with Santa Clara County, Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, and Guadalupe Rubbish Disposal Company on the TMDL project. For more information on the TMDL project, visit tinyurl.com/GuadalupeMercuryTMDL. Stream fish monitoring was delayed in 2021 and 2022 due to dry conditions or water temperatures exceeding permit thresholds, but resumed in June 2023 after January storms provided adequate flows and lower water temperatures. Two of the several large storms in January 2023 were sampled for mercury and methylmercury in water according to the Monitoring Plan. A preliminary report and outline for the final Coordinated Monitoring Program Report was approved by the RWQCB, and the final report will be submitted in FY24.

Section 9 – Provision C.9 Pesticides Toxicity Controls

C.9.a. ►Implement IPM Policy or Ordinance

Is your municipality implementing its IPM Policy/Ordinance and Standard Operating Procedures?	X	**Yes**		**No**
If no, explain:				
(For FY 22-23 Annual Report only) Provide links to IPM policies or ordinances and IPM standard operating procedures: https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/valleywater.org.us-west-1/s3fs-public/Q751D02_Rev_E.pdf				
Report implementation of IPM BMPs by showing trends in quantities and types of pesticides used, and **suggest reasons for increases in use of pesticides that threaten water quality**, specifically organophosphates, pyrethroids, carbamates, fipronil, indoxacarb, diuron, and diamides. A separate report can be attached as evidence of your implementation.				

Trends in Quantities and Types of Pesticide Active Ingredients Used[1]

Pesticide Category and Specific Pesticide Active Ingredient Used	Amount[2] of Active Ingredient				
	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
Organophosphates	0				
Active Ingredient Chlorpyrifos					
Active Ingredient Diazinon					
Active Ingredient Malathion					
Pyrethroids (see footnote #2 for list of active ingredients)	0				
Active Ingredient Type X					
Active Ingredient Type Y					
Carbamates	0				
Active Ingredient Carbaryl					
Active Ingredient Aldicarb					

[1] Includes all municipal structural and landscape pesticide usage by employees and contractors.
[2] Weight or volume of the active ingredient, using same units for the product each year. Please specify units used. The active ingredients in any pesticide are listed on the label. The list of active ingredients that need to be reported in the pyrethroids class includes: metofluthrin, bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, beta-cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, esfenvalerate, lambda-cyhalothrin, and permethrin.

Pesticide Category and Specific Pesticide Active Ingredient Used	Amount				
	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27
Indoxacarb	0				
Diuron	0				
Diamides	0				
Active Ingredient Chlorantraniliprole					
Active Ingredient Cyantraniliprole					
Neonicotinoids	0				
Active Ingredient Imidacloprid					
Active Ingredient Acetamiprid					
Active Ingredient Dinotefuran					
Fipronil	0				

Reasons for increases in use of pesticides that threaten water quality:

N/A

IPM Tactics and Strategies Used:

Valley Water uses pesticides as one of the tools for pest management on its properties and facilities. The primary category of pesticides used is herbicides. Specific strategies that were used include:

- Insecticides are used after other methods, such as prevention or natural nontoxic control methods, have been shown to be ineffective in similar situations. Where use is needed, the product with the lowest toxicity is used in accordance with the manufacturer's label.
- Herbicides are used only when alternatives such as mowing, hand removal, or grazing, have been shown to be ineffective or inefficient to meet the needs and requirements of the program. Where use is needed, the product with the lowest toxicity is used in accordance with the manufacturer's label.
- For invasive species control, a combination of mechanical removal and if needed follow up herbicide treatment is typically used.
- Facilities staff avoid use of pesticides by changing the conditions, cleaning the area and removing the attractant, using traps and baits or detractions before considering use of pesticides if needed.

Consistent with Valley Water's IPM policy, only employees authorized and trained to apply pesticides can use them at work. No over-the-counter pesticides are allowed in or around the workplace. Additionally, continuing education (CE) is required for employees to maintain certification for pesticide application.

C.9.b ►Train Municipal Employees

Enter the number of employees that apply or use pesticides (including herbicides) within the scope of their duties.	30
Enter the number of these employees who received training on your IPM policy and IPM standard operating procedures within this reporting year.	30
Enter the percentage of municipal employees who apply pesticides who have received training in the IPM policy and IPM standard operating procedures within this reporting year.	100

Type of Training:
Tailgates, safety meetings with concentrations on various topics such as integrated pest management, calibration, spills, handling, etc. Also, label and SDS training on all pesticides used.

C.9.c ►Require Contractors to Implement IPM

Did your municipality contract with any pesticide service provider in the reporting year, for either landscaping or structural pest control?	X	**Yes**		**No**
If yes, did your municipality evaluate the contractor's list of pesticides and amounts of active ingredients used?	X	**Yes**		**No**

If your municipality contracted with any pesticide service provider, briefly describe how contractor compliance with IPM Policy/Ordinance and SOPs was monitored

Valley Water Vegetation Field Operations Unit staff verify contractor compliance with IPM practices by supervising them in the field at all times. Valley Water hires landscaping and structural pest control contractors who receive Valley Water's IPM policy and are also verbally reminded to utilize IPM practices. Contractors work from an approved list of pesticides, and their job reports are reviewed for compliance with the IPM practices. Also, the contractors must inform Valley Water of any changes to application or eradication practices. The contractors are required to be IPM certified.

C.9.d ►Interface with County Agricultural Commissioners

How did your municipality communicate with the County Agricultural Commissioner to: (a) get input and assistance on urban pest management practices and use of pesticides or (b) inform them of water quality issues related to pesticides?

Did your municipality report any observed or citizen-reported violations of pesticide regulations (e.g., illegal handling and applications of pesticides) associated with stormwater management, particularly the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) surface water protection regulations for outdoor, nonagricultural use of pyrethroid pesticides by any person performing pest control for hire. See Section 9 of the SCVURPPP FY 22-23 Annual Report for summary of communication with the Santa Clara County Agricultural Commissioner. Valley Water did not consult with SCC Ag Commissioner's office in FY22-23.		**Yes**	X	**No**

If yes, provide a summary of improper pesticide usage reported to the County Agricultural Commissioner and follow-up actions taken to correct any violations. A separate report can be attached as your summary.

N/A

C.9.e.ii (1) ►Public Outreach: Point of Purchase

Provide a summary of public outreach at point of purchase, and any measurable awareness and behavior changes resulting from outreach (here or in a separate report); **OR** reference a report of a regional effort for public outreach in which your agency participates.

Summary:

See the C.9 Pesticides Toxicity Control section of Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report for information on point of purchase public outreach conducted countywide and regionally.

C.9.e.ii (2) ►Public Outreach: Pest Control Contracting Outreach

Provide a summary of outreach to residents who use or contract for structural pest control and landscape professionals); **AND/OR** reference a report of a regional effort for outreach to residents who hire pest control and landscape professionals in which your agency participates.

Summary:

See Section 7 and Section 9 of the Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report for a summary of outreach to residents and businesses that use or hire structural pest control and landscape professionals. In addition, see the FY 22-23 Watershed Watch Campaign Final Report included within Section 7 of the Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report.

C.9.e.ii.(3) ►Public Outreach: Pest Control Operators

Provide a summary of public outreach to pest control operators and landscapers and reduced pesticide use (here or in a separate report); **AND/OR** reference a report of a regional effort for outreach to pest control operators and landscapers in which your agency participates.

Summary:

See the C.9 Pesticides Toxicity Control section of Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report for a summary of our participation in and contributions towards countywide and regional public outreach to pest control operators and landscapers to reduce pesticide use.

C.9.f ►Track and Participate in Relevant Regulatory Processes

Summarize participation efforts, information submitted, and how regulatory actions were affected; **AND/OR** reference a regional report that summarizes regional participation efforts, information submitted, and how regulatory actions were affected.

Summary:

During FY 22-23, we participated in regulatory processes related to pesticides through contributions to the countywide Program and CASQA. For additional information, see the Regional Report prepared by CASQA.

Section 10 – Provision C.10 Trash Load Reduction

C.10.a.i ► Trash Load Reduction Summary

For population-based Permittees, provide the overall trash reduction percentage achieved to-date within the jurisdictional area of your municipality that generates problematic trash levels (i.e., Very High, High, or Moderate trash generation). Base the reduction percentage on the information presented in C.10.b i-v and C.10.f.i-ii. Provide a discussion of the calculation used to produce the reduction percentage

Trash Load Reductions	
Percent Trash Reduction in All Trash Management Areas (TMAs) due to **Full Trash Capture Systems** (as reported C.10.b.i)	N/A
Percent Trash Reduction in all TMAs due to **Control Measures Other than Full Trash Capture Systems** (as reported in C.10.b.iii)[1]	N/A
Percent Trash Reduction due to **Jurisdictional-wide Source Control Actions**[2] (as reported in C.10.b.v)	N/A
Subtotal for Above Actions	**N/A**
Trash Offsets (Optional)	
Offset Associated with Additional Creek and Shoreline Cleanups (as reported in C.10.f.i)	N/A
Offset Associated with Direct Trash Discharges (as reported in C.10.f.ii)	N/A
Total (Jurisdiction-wide) % Trash Load Reduction through FY 2022-23	**N/A**

Discussion of Permittee Trash Load Reduction and the Load Reduction Calculation:
Percent trash reduction requirements are not applicable to Valley Water per the MRP.

[1] See Appendix 10-1 for changes between 2009 and FY 22-23 in trash generation by TMA as a result of Full Capture Systems and Other Measures.
[2] To claim a load percentage reduction value, Permittees must provide substantive and credible evidence that new source control actions are being implemented jurisdiction-wide and reduce trash by the claimed value. Permittees may no longer claim source control actions implemented under previous Permits (i.e., foam foodware and single-use plastic bags).

C.10.a.ii(a) ► Full Trash Capture Systems – Population-based Permittees
C.10.c ► Full Trash Capture Systems – Flood Management Agencies

Provide the following:

1) Total number and types of full capture systems (publicly and privately-owned) installed during FY 22-23, and prior to FY 22-23, including inlet-based and large flow-through or end-of-pipe systems, and qualifying low impact development (LID) required by permit provision C.3.
2) Total land area (acres) treated by full capture systems for population-based Permittees and total number of systems for flood management agencies compared to the total required by the permit.

Type of System	# of Systems	Areas Treated (Acres)
Installed in FY 22-23		
None	--	--
Installed Prior to FY 22-23		
Trash Booms (Lower Silver Creek, Thompson Creek, Matadero Creek, Adobe Creek)	4	N/A
Total for all Devices or Systems Installed To-date	**4**	**N/A**
Treatment Acreage Required by Permit (Population-based Permittees)		**N/A**
Total # of Systems Required by Permit (Flood Management Agencies)		**4**

C.10.a.ii(b) ►Trash Generation Area Management - Private Lands

Provide a summary of implementation actions and progress towards meeting the July 1, 2025 requirement for all private lands that are moderate, high, or very high trash generating, and that drain to storm drain inlets that Permittees do not own or operate (private), but that are plumbed to Permittees' storm drain systems. Include any trash control measures implemented or caused to be implemented, including full trash capture systems and/or trash discharge control actions equivalent to or better than full trash capture systems.

Summary of Implementation Actions and Progress:

N/A

C.10.b.i and ii ► Trash Reduction - Full Capture Systems

Provide the following:

1) Jurisdiction-wide trash reduction in FY 22-23 attributable to full capture systems implemented in each TMA;
2) The total number of full capture systems installed to-date in your jurisdiction;
3) The percentage of systems in FY 22-23 that exhibited significant plugged/blinded screens or were ≥50% full when inspected or maintained;
4) A narrative summary of any maintenance issues and the corrective actions taken to avoid future performance issues; and
5) A certification that each full capture system is operated and maintained to meet full capture system requirements in the permit.

TMA	Jurisdiction-wide Reduction (%)	Total # of Full Capture Systems	% of Systems Exhibiting Plugged/Blinded Screens or ≥ 50% full in FY 22-23	Summary of Maintenance Issues and Corrective Actions
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total				

Certification Statement:

Trash reduction specifics are not applicable to Valley Water other than the installation of four (4) trash booms in Santa Clara County.

During FY 22-23, the following amounts of trash were removed from each trash boom:
Matadero: 0.75 cubic yards (150 gallons) on 12/17/2022
Adobe: 0.79 cubic yards (160 gallons) on 12/17/2022
Lower Silver: 5 cubic yards on 4/27/2023
Thompson: Material was not able to be removed during spring maintenance schedule due to nesting birds on top of trash boom. Trash boom is scheduled to be cleaned once birds are no longer present.

Did your agency provide the names and locations of new and existing full trash capture systems to the County vector control agency for FY 2022-23?		**Yes**		**No**	**X**	**N/A**

C.10.b.iii(a) ► Trash Reduction – Other Trash Management Actions
C.10.c ► Requirements for Flood Control Agencies

Provide a summary of trash control actions other than full capture systems or jurisdictional source controls that were implemented within each TMA, including the types of actions, levels, timing, frequency, and areal extent of implementation, whether actions are new, including initiation date, and information relevant to effective implementation of the action or combination of actions.

TMA	Summary of Trash Control Actions Other than Full Capture Systems
Guadalupe Watershed	When public recreational paths, trails, or trailheads are established on Valley Water property, Valley Water enters into Joint Trail Agreements and Collaboration Action Plans (JTA/CAP) with the city that has local jurisdiction. Through these agreements, the cities assume responsibility for managing litter cans and controlling recreation-generated litter, while Valley Water addresses flow or encampment-related accumulations of trash and debris through priority projects described below. While Valley Water does not operate and maintain an MS4, trash control actions (i.e., trash collection and removal) are conducted within Valley Water properties annually under the Safe Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection (Safe Clean Water), Good Neighbor Program Priority Projects F5 (Encampment Cleanups) and F6 (Graffiti and Litter Removal). Both projects have been implemented since Safe Clean Water was created in 2012. Priority F5 has a key performance indicator (KPI) to manage 300 acres annually to clean up trash, debris, and hazardous pollutants generated from encampments and to reduce the amount of these pollutants entering streams. While Priority F6 KPI to cleanup identified trash and graffiti hotspots at approximately 80 sites four times per year and respond to requests on litter or graffiti cleanup within five (5) working days. These KPIs were met or exceeded in FY22. Final SCW report will be published in October 2023. Additionally, Valley Water provides grants under Safe Clean Water Priority F9 to support volunteer cleanups and education or partnership efforts; and is the Chair of the Creek Connections Action Group (CCAG), which provides significant support for National River Cleanup Day and Coastal Cleanup Day. Preliminary data for FY23 Safe Clean Water Priority Projects shows 4,388 CY of trash removed from Guadalupe River Watershed. Final FY23 totals will be shared in FY24 report.
Coyote Watershed	See summary above. Preliminary data for FY23 Safe Clean Water Priority Projects shows 5,124 CY of trash removed from Coyote Creek Watershed. Final FY23 totals will be shared in FY24 report.
Lower Peninsula/West Valley Watershed	See summary above. Preliminary data for FY23 Safe Clean Water Priority Projects shows 1,389 CY of trash removed from Lower Peninsula/West Valley Watershed. Final FY23 totals will be shared in FY24 report.

Uvas-Llagas Watershed (outside of SFBRWQCB Region)	See summary above. Preliminary data for FY23 Safe Clean Water Priority Projects shows 1,419 CY of trash removed from Uvas/Llagas Watershed. Final FY23 totals will be shared in FY24 report.

C.10.b.iii(b) ► Trash Reduction – Other Trash Management Actions

Provide the following:

1) A summary of the on-land visual assessments in each TMA (or control measure area), including the street miles or acres available for assessment (i.e., those associated with VH, H, or M trash generation areas not treated by full capture systems), the street miles or acres assessed, the % of available street miles or acres assessed, and the average number of assessments conducted per site within the TMA; and
2) Percent jurisdictional-wide trash reduction in FY 22-23 attributable to trash management actions other than full capture systems implemented in each TMA; OR
3) Indicate that no on-land visual assessments were performed.

If no on-land visual assessments were performed, check here **and state why:** [X] **Explanation:** N/A

TMA ID or (*as applicable*) Control Measure Area	**Total Street Miles[3] or Acres Available for Assessment**	**Summary of On-land Visual Assessments**			**Jurisdictional-wide Reduction (%)**
		Street Miles or Acres Assessed	**% of Available Street Miles or Acres Assessed**	**Avg. # of Assessments Conducted at Each Site**	
N/A	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
	Total	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

[3] Street miles are defined as the street length and do not include street median curbs.

C.10.b.v ► Trash Reduction – Source Controls

Provide a description of each jurisdiction-wide trash source control action implemented to-date other than those addressed under previous Permits (i.e., foam foodware and single-use plastic bags). For each new control action, identify the trash reduction evaluation method(s) used to demonstrate on-going reductions, summarize the results of the evaluation(s), and estimate the associated reduction of trash within your jurisdictional area. Note: There is a maximum of 10% total credit for source controls.

Source Control Action	Summary Description & Dominant Trash Sources and Types Targeted	Evaluation/Enforcement Method(s)	Summary of Evaluation/Enforcement Results To-date	% Reduction
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

C.10.d ►Long-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan

State (Y/N) if your agency met the 90% compliance benchmark and submit an updated Long-term Trash Load Reduction Plan in accordance with Permit Provision C.10.d.ii.

Did your agency **meet the 90% compliance benchmark** as of June 30, 2023 without the use of source control credits or creek/shoreline cleanup and direct discharge control offsets?		Yes		No	X	N/A
If your agency **checked "No" above**, did your agency develop an updated Trash Load Reduction Plan and submit it as an attachment to this Annual Report?		Yes		No	X	N/A

If your agency **checked "Yes" above AND significantly revised your Trash Load Reduction Plan**, include a summary of the significant revisions below. Significant revisions include any changes made to primary or secondary trash management areas (TMAs), baseline trash generation maps, control measures, or time schedules identified in your Plan. Indicate whether your trash generation map was revised and, if so, what information was collected to support the revision. If your map was revised, attach it to your Annual Report or provide a link to the map.

Summary Descriptions of Significant Revisions Made to 2014 Trash Load Reduction Plan	Associated TMA
N/A	N/A

C.10.f.i ► Trash Reduction Offsets –Creek and Shoreline Cleanups (Optional)

Provide a summary description of creek and shoreline cleanups conducted at a minimum frequency of twice per year, and sufficient to demonstrate sustained improvement of the creek or shoreline area, the volume of trash removed, and the offset claimed in FY 22-23. Provide the number and frequency of cleanups conducted, locations and cleanup dates.

Offset Program	Summary Description of Actions and Assessment Results	Volume of Trash (CY) Removed/Controlled in FY 22-23	Offset (% Jurisdiction-wide Reduction)
Additional Creek and Shoreline Cleanups (Max 10% Offset)	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

C.10.f.ii ► Trash Reduction Offsets – Direct Trash Discharge Controls

For those Permittees with a Direct (Trash) Discharge Control (offset) Program (DDCP) approved by the Water Board Executive Officer, provide a summary description of the trash controls implemented, the volume of trash removed via the DDCP, and the offset claimed in FY 22-23. Attach a report that includes the following:

- For Permittees whose DDCPs address significant discharges from **unsheltered homeless populations**, include a narrative description and quantitative information for the following for the current year and for each prior year of the permit term:
    - The estimated number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in their jurisdiction;
    - the estimated number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness living within approximately 500 feet of receiving waters;
    - the estimated portion of those populations provided housing as described in Provision C.10.f.ii.b.(i);
    - the estimated portion of those populations served with the services described in Provision C.10.f.ii.b.(i);
    - the number and scope of sanitation controls and services provided to homeless encampments;
    - the number and scope of trash controls and services provided to homeless encampments; and
    - the number and scope of sanitary cleanouts and other services provided to RVs.

- For Permittees whose DDCPs address significant discharges from **illegal dumping sites**, include a narrative description and quantitative information for the following for the current year and for each prior year of the permit term:
    - The total number of active illegal dumping sites;
    - the number of active illegal dumping sites within approximately 500 feet of receiving waters;
    - the number of illegal dumping sites where trash was collected and the amount of material collected;
    - dumping vouchers (or equivalent) provided (and who they are provided to);

C.10.f.ii ► Trash Reduction Offsets – Direct Trash Discharge Controls

- dumping vouchers (or equivalent) used; and
- outreach and education provided to the public regarding illegal dumping and the availability of dumping vouchers (or equivalent).

- For Permittees whose DDCPs address significant discharges from **both unsheltered homeless populations and illegal dumping sites**, include a narrative description and quantitative information for all of the elements listed above for the current year and for each prior year of the permit term.

Offset Program	Summary Description of Actions and Assessment Results	Volume of Trash (CY) Removed/Controlled in FY 22-23	Offset (% Jurisdiction-wide Reduction)
Direct Trash Discharge Controls (Max 15% Offset)	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Appendix 10-1. Baseline trash generation and areas addressed by full capture systems and other control measures in Fiscal Year 22-23.

TMA	2009 Baseline Trash Generation (Acres)					Trash Generation (Acres) in FY 22-23 After Accounting for Full Capture Systems					Jurisdiction-wide Reduction via Full Capture Systems (%)	Trash Generation (Acres) in FY 22-23 After Accounting for Full Capture Systems and Other Control Measures					Jurisdiction-wide Reduction via Other Control Measures (%)	Jurisdiction-wide Reduction via Full Capture AND Other Control Measures (%)
	L	M	H	VH	Total	L	M	H	VH	Total		L	M	H	VH	Total		
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Totals	Please note, N/A due to no TMAs																	

Section 11 – Provision C.11 Mercury Controls

C.11.a ► Assess Mercury Load Reductions from Stormwater

Submit documentation confirming that all control measures effectuated during the previous Permit term for which load reduction credit was recognized continue to be implemented at an intensity sufficient to maintain the credited load reduction.

Summary:

See the Program's Mercury and PCBs Control Measures Update Report attached to the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report.

In addition to the Program's activities, Valley Water addresses mercury as follows:

Valley Water owns and operates three reservoirs (Almaden, Calero, and Guadalupe reservoirs) and one lake (Lake Almaden) within the Guadalupe River Watershed that were included in the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303 (d) list as impaired due to mercury in 1999. A Basin Plan amendment, adopted in 2008 by the SFBRWQCB, established new water quality objectives and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for mercury in the Guadalupe River Watershed. In the Guadalupe River Watershed Mercury TMDL (Guadalupe TMDL), it is recognized that Valley Water initiated voluntary applied studies in these water bodies prior to its adoption, and that the continuation of these studies is one means of compliance with regulations pursuant to the Guadalupe TMDL. Valley Water's mercury reduction activities are implemented under its Impaired Water Bodies Improvement Program (Priority B1) within the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program.

Inorganic mercury enters the reservoirs from the lands draining historic mercury mines in the upper Guadalupe River Watershed, atmospheric deposition, and water imported to Calero Reservoir. Methylmercury (the bio-available form of mercury) is produced in the reservoirs and in Lake Almaden during the warm summer months through processes related to the seasonal depletion of bottom oxygen.

Valley Water has installed hypolimnetic oxygenation systems (HOS) at Calero Reservoir, Stevens Creek Reservoir, Guadalupe Reservoir, and Almaden Reservoir to suppress hypolimnetic methylmercury production. Solar circulators are installed in Lake Almaden but were not operated in FY22-23 to reduce their possible contribution to cyanobacteria blooms. During FY22-23, HOS were not operated at Guadalupe and Stevens Creek reservoirs due to the need to preserve cold water releases for fish downstream. A HOS was deployed at Calero Reservoir in May 2023. A HOS has not yet been deployed at Almaden Reservoir due to maintenance issues. Operation of the systems increase the temperature of reservoir releases, and may also contribute to algae blooms, especially under drought or low water conditions.

The Guadalupe River Watershed Mercury TMDL establishes an implementation schedule for reservoir treatment controls and includes new water quality objectives for mercury in fish tissue and surface water to be achieved by meeting target reductions of seasonal maximum methylmercury concentrations in the four reservoirs. Valley Water has implemented treatment controls on schedule in all the above-mentioned water bodies. Hypolimnetic oxygenation has been effective for reducing hypolimnetic methyl mercury, but fish tissue concentrations remain high. For this reason and owing to the negative side-effects of hypolimnetic oxygenation using line diffusers, Valley Water has entered into cost sharing agreements with UC Merced, UC Davis, and UC Santa Cruz to explore alternative methods to reduce methylmercury in water and fish in collaboration with Regional Water Quality Control Board staff.

Valley Water also coordinated with project partners (County of Santa Clara, Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, and Guadalupe Rubbish Disposal Company) and the RWQCB to continue implementation of the second 5-year phase of the Coordinated Monitoring Program for the Guadalupe River Watershed Mercury TMDL project. Valley Water manages a contract with Tetra Tech to monitor wet season mercury loading and

in stream fish monitoring. Tetra Tech completed mercury load monitoring in Guadalupe River at Highway 101 during two large storms in winter 2023 and fish monitoring in spring 2023.

In April and May 2023, Valley Water completed reservoir fish monitoring at Almaden, Calero, Guadalupe, and Stevens Creek reservoirs. Fish tissue and water quality information are reported in biennial progress reports. For more information on this program and the biennial reports submitted to the SFBRWQCB please see https://www.valleywater.org/project-updates/grants-and-environmental- protection/impaired-water-bodies-improvement.

As part of its Stream Maintenance Program (SMP), Valley Water removes sediment in channels and creeks to reduce the potential for local flooding and to meet the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for flood protection. Valley Water analyzes the sediments for various constituents, including for total mercury, to effectively plan for disposal or beneficial reuse and assist with determining the best management practices to avoid and minimize impacts to water quality and aquatic life during sediment removal and disposal. Sediment removal opportunistically removes mercury from the watershed.

During FY 22-23 Valley Water removed 1,429 cubic yards (CY) of sediment from the Coyote Watershed, 3,000 CY from the Uvas/Llagas Watershed, 1,661 CY from the Guadalupe Watershed, and 3,876 CY from the West Valley/Lower Peninsula Watershed (Figure1). Total mercury removed by watershed is shown in Figure 2. Using measured sediment mercury concentrations, this translates to a total of 4.341 kg of mercury removed from all watersheds flowing to San Francisco Bay (0.178 kg from Coyote Watershed, 3.781 kg from Guadalupe Watershed, and 0.382 kg from West Valley/ Lower Peninsula Watersheds). In FY22-23, 0.150 kg of mercury was removed from the Uvas/Llagas watershed that flows to Monterey Bay.

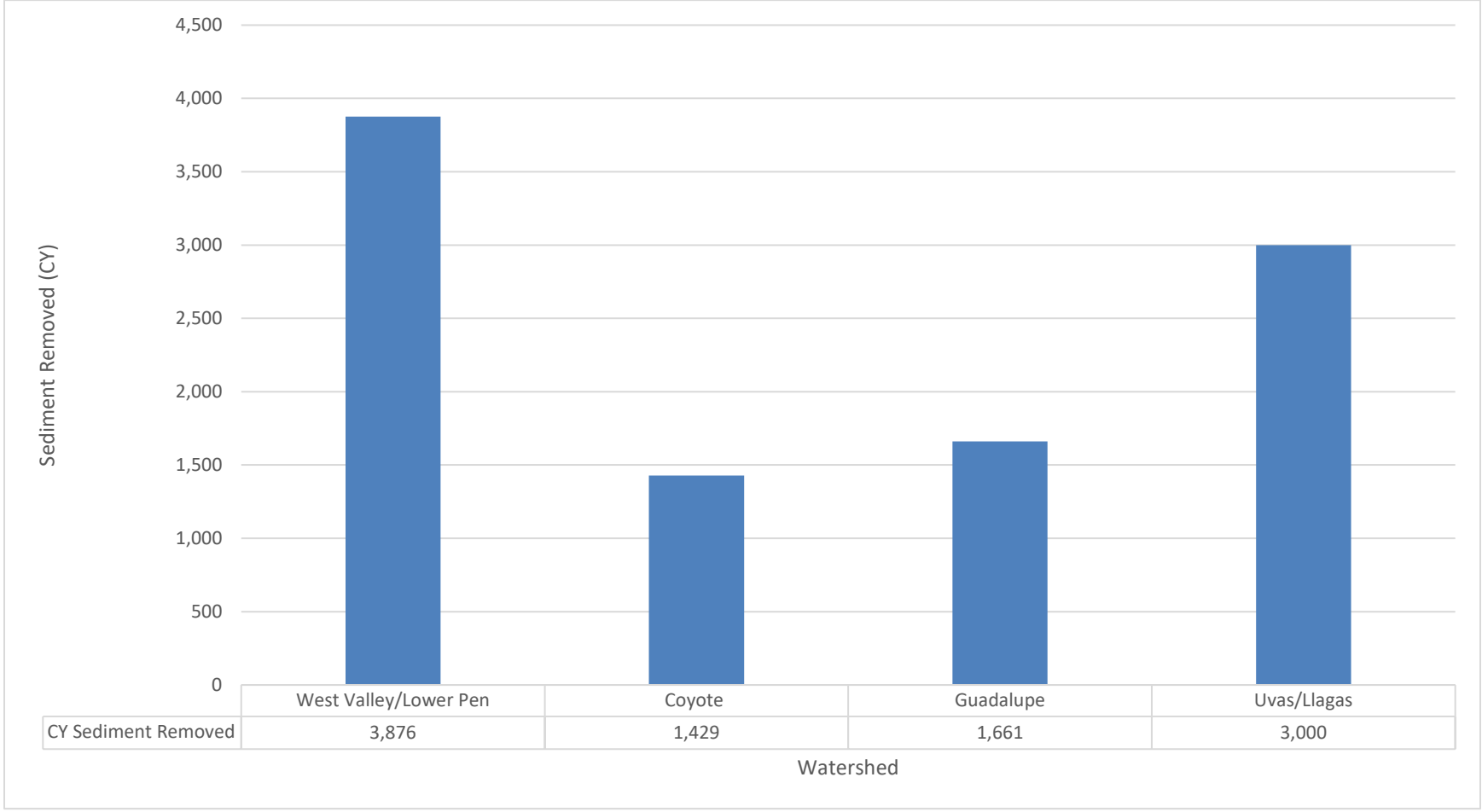

Figure 1: Total sediment removed by watershed.

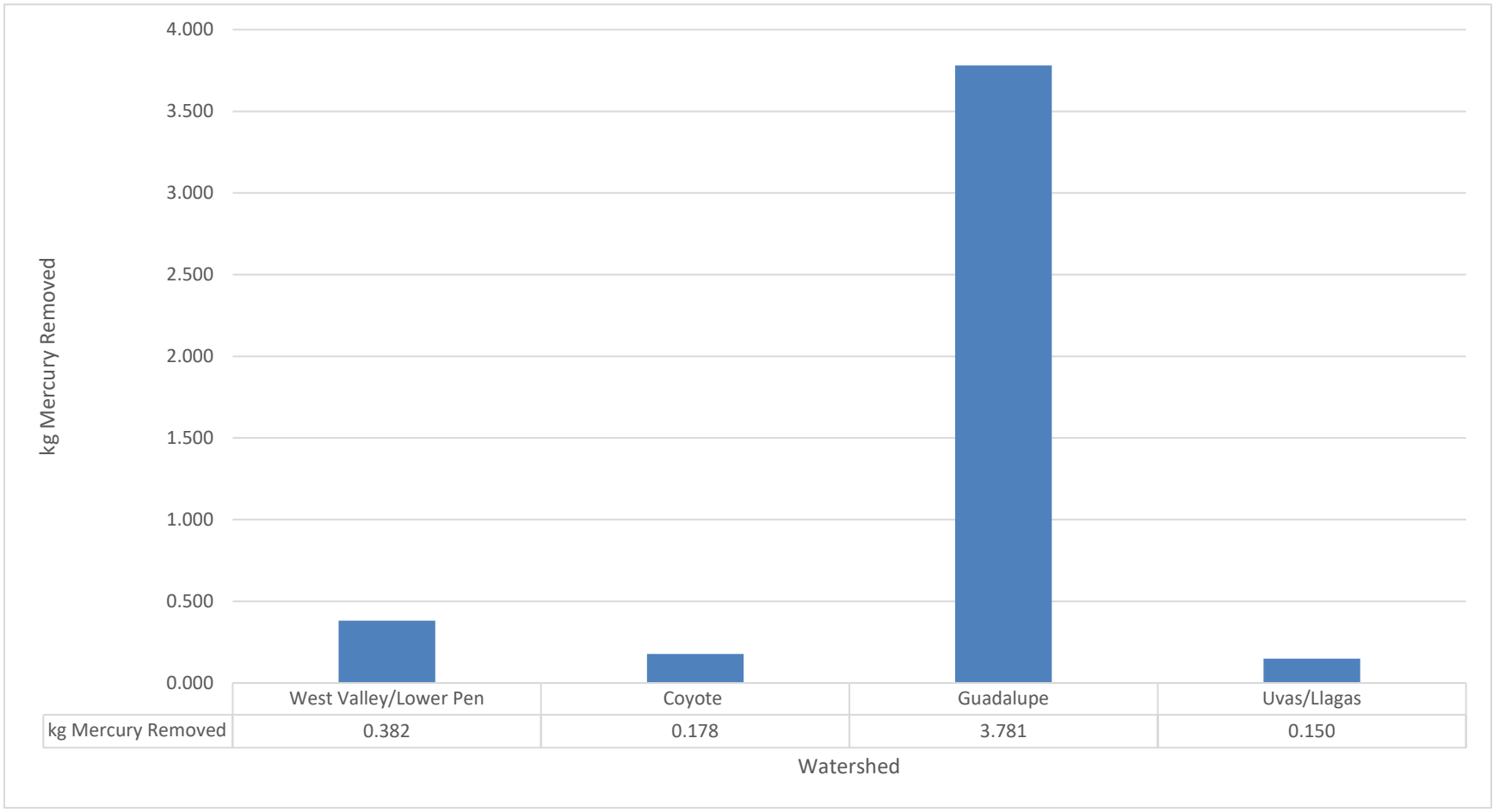

Figure 2: Total mercury removed by watershed.

C.11.b.iii (1), (2) ► Program for Source Property Identification and Abatement

Report progress on the acreage of land areas investigated, including progress toward investigation of 100 percent of old industrial land uses. The reporting shall indicate what action was taken for the parcels investigated (e.g., abatement, referral, enforcement, etc.). Permittees shall submit all supporting data and information including referral reports.

Summary:

See the Program's Mercury and PCBs Control Measures Update Report attached to the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report.

Report on ongoing O&M activities associated with all past contaminated property referrals. Prior to all new referrals, Permittees shall submit, for staff review and comment, a detailed description of the enhanced O&M plan for the referred properties.

Summary:

See the Program's Mercury and PCBs Control Measure Update Report attached to the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report.

C.11.c.iii (2) ► Program for Control Measure Implementation in Old Industrial Areas

Submit an account of control measure and stormwater diversion implementation consistent with the plan submitted in March 2023 and any modifications thereto. Include maps of the areas treated, the acreage of catchments addressed, and a description of all control measures, installed treatment devices and routing facilities for each treated catchment.

Summary:

See the Program's Old Industrial Area Control Measure Update Report attached to the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report.

C.11.d.iii (1) ► Mercury Collection and Recycling Implemented throughout the Region

Report on efforts to promote recycling of mercury-containing products and efforts to increase effectiveness of those recycling efforts. Report on the mass of mercury-containing material collected throughout the region along with an estimate of the mass of mercury contained in recycled material using the methodology contained in load reduction accounting system described and cited in the Fact Sheet.

Summary:

See the Program's Mercury and PCBs Control Measures Update Report attached to the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report.

C.11.g ► Fate and Transport Study of Mercury: Urban Runoff Impact on San Francisco Bay Margins

Submit a workplan describing how information needs for the mercury discharge from urban runoff studies will be obtained and describe the studies to be performed with a preliminary schedule. Report on the status of the studies in the FY 22-23 Annual Report.

Summary:

See the Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report for the workplan.

C.11.h ► Implement a Risk Reduction Program

Report on the status of the risk reduction program, including a brief description of actions taken, an estimate of the number of people reached, and why these people are deemed likely to consume Bay fish.

A summary of Program and regional accomplishments for this sub-provision, including a brief description of actions taken, an estimate of the number of people reached, and why these people are deemed likely to consume Bay fish are included in the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report.

Section 12 – Provision C.12 PCBs Controls

C.12.a ► Assess PCBs Load Reductions from Stormwater

Submit documentation confirming that all control measures effectuated during the previous Permit term for which load reduction credit was recognized continue to be implemented at an intensity sufficient to maintain the credited load reduction.

Summary:

See the Program's Mercury and PCBs Control Measures Update Report attached to the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report.

As part of its Stream Maintenance Program (SMP), Valley Water removes sediment in channels and creeks to reduce the potential for local flooding and to meet the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for flood protection. Valley Water analyzes the sediments for various constituents, including for total PCBs, to effectively plan for disposal or beneficial reuse and assist with determining the best management practices to avoid and minimize impacts to water quality and aquatic life during sediment removal and disposal. Sediment removal opportunistically removes PCBs from the watershed.

During FY 22-23 Valley Water removed 1,429 cubic yards (CY) of sediment from the Coyote Watershed, 1,661 CY from the Guadalupe Watershed, 3,876 CY from the West Valley/Lower Peninsula Watershed, and 3000 CY from the Uvas/Llagas Watershed (Central Coast Region). Using measured sediment PCB concentrations, this translates to approximately 0.3 kg of PCBs removed from all watersheds draining to San Francisco Bay (0.011 kg from Coyote Watershed, 0.239 kg from Guadalupe Watershed, and 0.093 kg from the West Valley/Lower Peninsula Watershed). 0.295 kg of PCBs removed from Uvas/Llagas Watershed which drains to Monterey Bay. PCBs removed by watershed is shown in Figure 1.

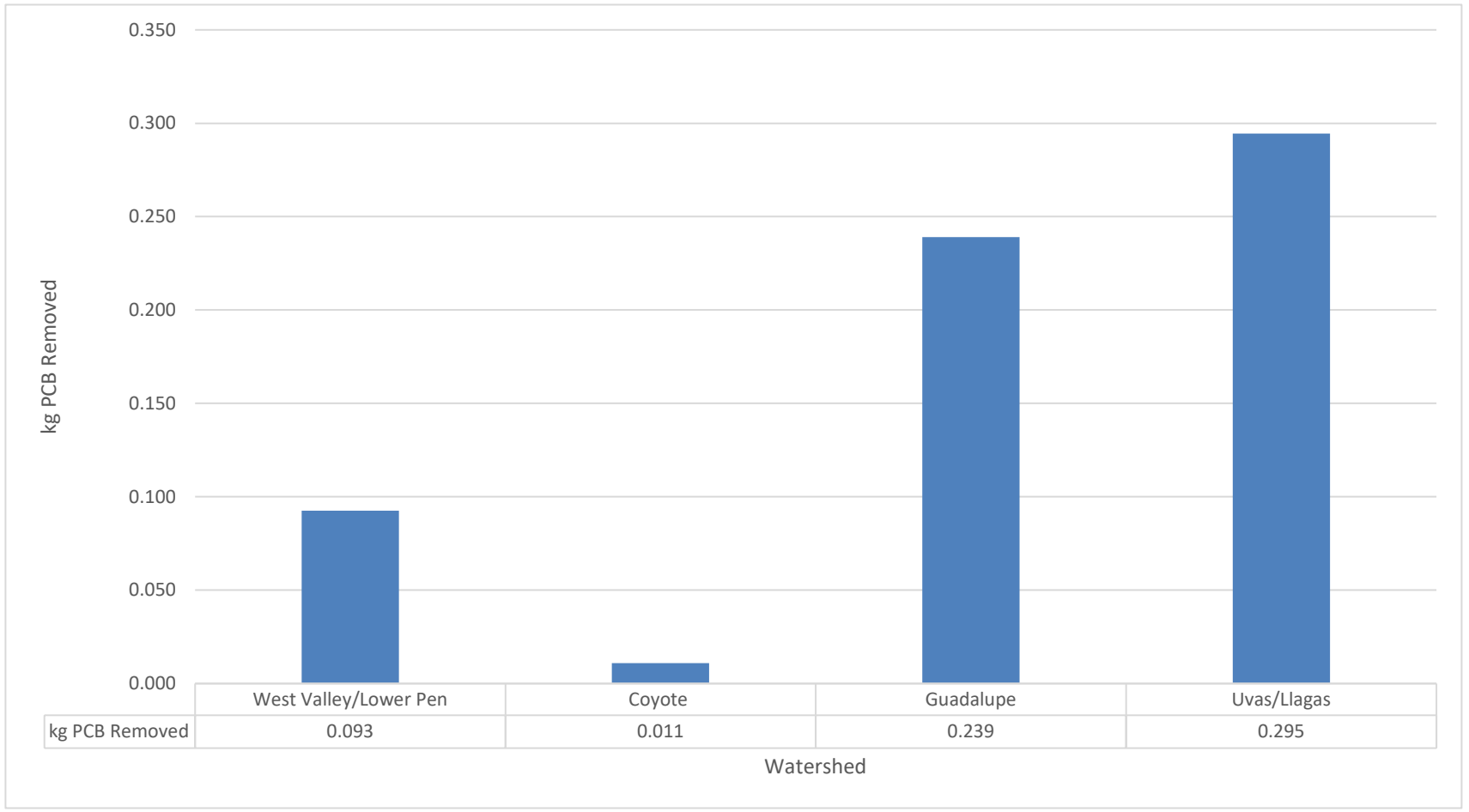

Figure1: Total PCBs removed by watershed.

C.12.b.iii (1), (2) ► Program for Source Property Identification and Abatement

Report progress on the acreage of land areas investigated, including progress toward investigation of 100 percent of old industrial land uses. The reporting shall indicate what action was taken for the parcels investigated (e.g., abatement, referral, enforcement, etc.). Permittees shall submit all supporting data and information including referral reports.
See the Program's Mercury and PCBs Control Measures Update Report attached to the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report.
Report on ongoing O&M activities associated with all past contaminated property referrals. Prior to all new referrals, Permittees shall submit, for staff review and comment, a detailed description of the enhanced O&M plan for the referred properties.
Summary: See the Program's Mercury and PCBs Control Measure Update Report attached to the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report.

C.12.c ► Program for Control Measure Implementation in Old Industrial Areas

Submit an account of control measures and stormwater diversion implementation consistent with the plan submitted in March 2023 and any modifications thereto. Include maps of the areas treated, the acreage of catchments addressed, and a description of all control measures, installed treatment devices and routing facilities for each treated catchment.

Summary:

See the Program's Old Industrial Area Control Measure Update Report attached to the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report.

C.12.d.iii (1), (2), (3) ► Program for Controlling PCBs from Bridges and Overpasses

In the 2022 Annual Report or the Annual Report immediately following availability of the specification, include a description of the Caltrans specification for managing PCBs-containing materials in bridge or roadway expansion joints during roadway replacement or repair.

Summary:

See the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report for a description of the Caltrans specification.

Submit an inventory of bridges in the program area that includes bridge ownership and the bridge roadway replacement schedule.

See the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report for the inventory of bridges and overpasses in the Santa Clara Valley, including ownership and replacement schedule.

Submit documentation confirming the use of the Caltrans specification (once it is available) during all instances of bridge roadway replacement or repair in their jurisdiction during the reporting year and provide an estimate of the volume of material managed and total PCBs mass load reduced resulting from implementation of the specification.

Summary:

The Caltrans specification was not available to be implemented during FY 2022-23.

C.12.e.iii (1), (2), (4) ► Program for Controlling PCBs from Electrical Utilities

Does your municipality own an electrical utility? If yes, follow the directions below.		**Yes**	X	**No**

Submit the estimated PCBs loads avoided (along with supporting documentation) resulting from the removal of municipally owned PCBs-containing oil-filled electrical equipment (OFEE) through maintenance programs and system upgrades for the period 2002 to the beginning of this permit term (2023).

Summary:

See the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report for the estimated PCBs load avoided in FY 2002–23.

Submit a description of the improved spill response and reporting practices implemented by municipally owned electrical utilities.

Summary:

See the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report for a description of the improved spill response and reporting practices.

Submit a summary of the actions undertaken during the FY 22-23 that remove municipally owned PCBs-containing OFEE along with loads avoided and the details of the calculations and assumptions used to estimate the load reduced.

Summary:

See the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report for a summary of maintenance programs and system upgrades that removed PCBs-containing OFEE from municipally-owned electrical utilities and loads avoided.

C.12.g ► Manage PCB-Containing Materials and Wastes During Building Demolition Activities

Permittees seeking exemption from Provision C.12.g requirements based on lack of application structures must submit documentation, such as historic maps or other historic records, that clearly demonstrates that the only structures that existed pre-1980 were single-family residential and/or wood-frame structures.

Did your agency obtain an exemption from Provision C.12.g requirements?		**Yes**	N/A	**No**

Discuss enhancements to construction site control programs to minimize migration of PCBs from demolition activities into the MS4.

Summary:

N/A

See the Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report for:

- Documentation of the number of applicable structures in each Permittee's jurisdiction for which a demolition permit was applied for during the reporting year;
- A running list of the applicable structures that applied for a demolition permit since July 1, 2019, the number of samples each structure collected, and the concentration of PCBs in each sample;
- The project address, the demolition date, and a brief description of the PCBs-containing materials for each applicable structure with a PCBs concentration 50 mg/kg or greater; and
- The address, date building was constructed, and date of demolition for each structure that was constructed or remodeled between the years 1950 and 1980 and requires emergency demolition to protect public health and/or safety.

C.12.i ► Fate and Transport Study of PCBs: Urban Runoff Impact on San Francisco Bay Margins

Submit a workplan describing how information needs for the PCBs discharge from urban runoff studies will be obtained and describe the studies to be performed with a preliminary schedule. Report on the status of the studies in the FY 22-23 Annual Report.

Summary:

See the Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report for the workplan.

C.12.j ►Implement a Risk Reduction Program

Report on the status of the risk reduction program, including a brief description of actions taken, an estimate of the number of people reached, and why these people are deemed likely to consume Bay fish.

A summary of Program and regional accomplishments for this sub-provision, including a brief description of actions taken, an estimate of the number of people reached, and why these people are deemed likely to consume Bay fish are included in the Program's FY 2022-23 Annual Report.

Section 13 – Provision C.13 Copper Controls

C.13.a.iii (1), (2), (3) ► Manage Waste Generated from Cleaning and Treating of Copper Architectural Features				
Do you have adequate legal authority to prohibit the discharge of wastewater to storm drains generated from the installation, cleaning, treating, and washing of copper architectural features, including copper roofs?		**Yes**	X	**No**
Summary: Not applicable to Valley Water which does not have relevant permitting authority.				
Provide a summary of how copper architectural features are addressed through the issuance of building permits.				
Summary: Not applicable.				
Provide summaries of permitting and enforcement activities to manage waste generated from cleaning and treating of copper architectural features, including copper roofs, during construction and post-construction.				
Summary: Not applicable.				

C.13.b.iii (1), (2), (3) ► Manage Discharges from Pools, Spas, and Fountains that Contain Copper-Based Chemicals

Do you have adequate legal authority to prohibit the discharge to storm drains of water containing copper-based chemicals from pools, spas, and fountains?		**Yes**	X	**No**

Summary:
Not applicable to Valley Water. Valley Water does not use copper containing algaecides.

Report how copper-containing discharges from pools, spas, and fountains are addressed to accomplish the prohibition of the discharge.

Summary:
Not applicable.

Provide summaries of any enforcement activities related to copper-containing discharges from pools, spas, and fountains.

Summary:
Not applicable.

C.13.c.iii ►Industrial Sources Copper Reduction Results

Based upon inspection activities conducted under Provision C.4, highlight copper reduction results achieved among the facilities identified as potential users or sources of copper, facilities inspected, and BMPs addressed.

Summary:
Not applicable as Valley Water is not the local industrial site permitting agency.

Section 14 – Provision C.14 Bacteria Control for Impaired Water Bodies

C.14.a.i. Municipal Operations Bacteria Control
Describe the BMPs, frequency and location for actions taken to reduce bacteria sources related to municipal operations.
Not applicable to Valley Water.

C.14.a. ii. Industrial/Commercial Site Bacteria Control and Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
Describe the BMPs, frequency, and location for actions taken to reduce bacteria sources related to Industrial and Commercial Site Bacteria Control and Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination.
Not applicable to Valley Water.

C.14.a.iii. ► Control of Bacteria Sources Related to Unsheltered Homeless Populations
Describe the BMPs, numbers or frequency (as applicable), and locations of actions taken to reduce bacteria discharges from areas inhabited by unsheltered persons
Not applicable to Valley Water.

C.14.a. iv. Pet and Livestock Bacteria Source Control
Describe the BMPs, numbers or frequency (as applicable), and locations of actions taken to reduce bacteria from domestic animal sources.
Not applicable to Valley Water.

C.14.a. v. Public Outreach on Bacteria Source Control
Describe the outreach messages, methods of delivery, audiences, and number of repetitions.
Not applicable to Valley Water.

C.14.a.vi. ► Coordination with Sanitary Sewerage System Entities
Describe the status of any actions taken to coordinate with sanitary sewer entities.
Not applicable to Valley Water.

C.14.a.vii. ► Prioritize Trash Removal to Control Bacteria Sources
Describe how the bacteria-reduction benefit of focused trash-control efforts was evaluated, the conclusions reached, and any actions taken during the reporting period to reprioritize trash control areas.
Not applicable to Valley Water.

C.14.a.viii. ► Water Quality Monitoring
Submit the results of all monitoring conducted the previous year, including parameters analyzed, frequencies, and locations, and planned monitoring for the current year, including parameters, frequencies, and locations.
Not applicable to Valley Water.

C.14.c.i.(3) ► Control Measures to Achieve Indicator Bacteria Wasteload Allocations
Summarize the actions taken to satisfy the requirements in Provision C.14.c.i.(2) during October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023 period. This report shall include: • The number, type, and locations and/or frequency (if applicable) of control measures; • The description and scope of pollution prevention measures; and • A data table and graphs showing Enterococcus data collected during the reporting year for the two San Mateo Lagoon beaches, Parkside Aquatic Park Beach and Lakeshore Park Beach. Quantitatively and qualitatively evaluate the effectiveness of the City's actions toward wasteload allocation attainment and modify or refocus control measure implementation efforts as appropriate.
Not applicable to Valley Water.

C.14.c.ii.(3) ► Phase II Measures
Summarize the actions taken to satisfy the requirements in Provision C.14.c.ii.(2) during the foregoing October 1 through September 30 period. This report shall include: (a) The number, type, and locations and/or frequency (if applicable) of control measures; (b) The description and scope of pollution prevention measures; and (c) A data table and graphs showing enterococcus data collected during the reporting year for the two San Mateo Lagoon beaches, Parkside Aquatic Park Beach and Lakeshore Park Beach.
Not applicable to Valley Water.

Section 15 – Provision C.15 Exempted and Conditionally Exempted Discharges

C.15.b.iii.(3) ► Ongoing Implementation Practices

Annually report on the following ongoing practices:

- Ensuring proper BMPs and SOPs are included in contracts for non-municipal (contracted) staff hired by Permittees to assist with containment and cleanup, and to assist with prevention and mitigation of adverse impacts, of discharges associated with firefighting emergencies; and
- Evaluating the adequacy of large industrial sites' BMPs and SOPs for the prevention, containment and cleanup of emergency firefighting discharges into storm drains and receiving waters within Permittees' jurisdictions and cause those BMPs and SOPs to be improved as appropriate.

Summary:

Efforts are underway to address these two tasks in the BAMSC Regional Firefighting Discharges Work Group. Refer to the Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report for a summary of the Work Group's two meetings held this FY and progress towards development of the Regional BMP Report. We anticipate fully implementing these tasks with guidance provided in the Regional BMP Report. We are evaluating how to implement these tasks internally and are providing input for the Regional Report through participation in the SCVURPPP IND/IDDE AHTG and the BAMSC Work Group, if applicable.

C.15.b.vi.(2) ► Irrigation Water, Landscape Irrigation, and Lawn or Garden Watering

Provide implementation summaries of the required BMPs to promote measures that minimize runoff and pollutant loading from excess irrigation. Generally, the categories are:

- Promote conservation programs
- Promote outreach for less toxic pest control and landscape management
- Promote use of drought tolerant and native vegetation
- Promote outreach messages to encourage appropriate watering/irrigation practices
- Implement Illicit Discharge Enforcement Response Plan for ongoing, large volume landscape irrigation runoff.

Summary:

Promote Conservation Programs, and Drought Tolerant and Native Vegetation

Valley Water has several water conservation programs, including residential and commercial conservation programs specifically aimed at reducing runoff and excess irrigation. The Landscape Rebate Program provides rebates for replacing high-water using landscapes with low-water using plants and permeable hardscapes, installing rainwater capture components (rain gardens, rain barrels, and cisterns) and for upgrading to efficient irrigation equipment. In June 2022, Valley Water also added a Large Landscape Lawn to Mulch Rebate component to the Landscape Rebate Program for commercial, institutional, industrial, and multi-family sites; however, through FY 22-23, no projects with this

new incentive have been completed. In FY 22-23, 1,680 rebates ($4.5M) were issued through the Landscape Rebate Program. Other programs that work toward this goal include the Water Wise Outdoor Surveys, which provides free outdoor irrigation audits with a trained specialist for single family residential landscapes and for businesses with small landscapes in Santa Clara County, and a Large Landscape Program, which evaluates site water use and provides monthly usage reports. In partnership with a local non-profit, Valley Water also launched a pilot Train-the-Trainer Home-Scale Permaculture. The multi-weekend series trained community members on the impact of home-scale permaculture water management strategies ("slow it, spread it, sink it"), as well as the skills to design, implement and maintain these systems, including presentations, energy-water nexus, and soil and plant relationships. Valley Water also provides free hose nozzles and soil moisture meters and maintains several website pages on water waste reduction and water-use efficiency. Valley Water works with water retailers to reduce water use and provides residential Do-It-Yourself water saving kits and videos for checking and repairing leaks. All water conservation programs and resources offered by Valley Water can be reviewed further at www.watersavings.org.

Promote Outreach for Less Toxic Pest Control and Landscape Management

For outreach on less toxic pest control and appropriate irrigation practices, refer to the Watershed Watch Campaign in section C.7. Public Information and Outreach and the IPM Store Partnership and Green Gardener Training Programs in section C.9. Pesticide Toxicity Control of the Program's Annual Report. Additional Valley Water outreach efforts include:

Valley Water provides brochures on the use of drought-tolerant and native vegetation. Valley Water launched a Landscape Workshop series with presentations on sustainable landscaping practices such as Graywater Reuse and Rainwater Collection, Irrigation Controller Programing, Sheet Mulching, Healthy Soils and Water Savings. Valley Water also funds DIY Lawn Buster Workshops, in partnership with local non-profit, Our City Forest, which provides hands-on lawn conversion training to residents, and created a Sustainable Landscape Guidelines publication highlighting a watershed approach to landscaping.

Valley Water's 2020 Creekwise brochure also encourages creekside property owners to minimize use of pesticides (https://www.valleywater.org/learning-center/healthy-creeks-and-ecosystems/creekside-property-program).

Promote Outreach Messages to Encourage Appropriate Watering/Irrigation Practices

Valley Water periodically updates its outreach messages that encourage appropriate watering and irrigation practices. Valley Water's drought messaging campaign was "Say Yes to Saving Water". This multi-lingual, multi-platform campaign encourages reduction of indoor and outdoor water use to meet short term drought conservation targets. Valley Water's Spring and Summer Conservation outreach campaign, "Evolve Your (Yard, Home, or Business)", also promotes adopting water-efficient landscapes and participation in Valley Water's Landscape Rebate Program, Graywater Rebate Program, and Water Wise Outdoor Survey Program. Valley Water also conducts messaging to dial back irrigation during fall and winter months and in 2023, launched a new online tool for educating the public on properly programming their irrigation controllers available at www.valleywaterscheduler.com. Valley Water has developed several literature pieces that specifically educate people on irrigation best management practices, as well as the online tool mentioned above. This literature is given away at outreach events and by request through the mail to residents. Also, Valley Water's Nursery Outreach Program provides water-wise gardening literature and rebate information to nurseries and irrigation supply stores in the county. Valley Water is also one of the partners for the South Bay Green Gardens website, which promotes sustainable landscaping and maintains a county wide landscape events page.

Implement Illicit Discharge Enforcement Response Plan for Ongoing, Large Volume Landscape Irrigation Runoff

Valley Water started the Water Waste Program in 2014. Water waste reports are received from the public through Access Valley Water, the Water Wise Hotline (408-630-2000), and via email through WaterWise@valleywater.org. These reports are dispatched to the water waste team who contact the responsible party, typically the property owner, to ensure they are aware of the issue(s) that may be contributing to water waste. Letters are mailed to the property owner outlining the reported water waste and highlighting Valley Water programs that could assist in resolving the issue(s). Inspections may be conducted depending on the severity of the reported water waste. Due to drought conditions that persisted through May 2023, and to aid the county in meeting Valley Water's call for conservation, in June 2022 the Water Waste Inspector Program expanded to include enforcement through the issuance of fines for unresolved irrigation-related water waste violations. In August 2022, in response to a state regulation, Valley Water added the prohibition of irrigating non-functional turf at commercial, industrial, and institutional properties to the list of enforceable water waste violations. In June 2023, Valley Water enacted additional water use prohibitions that are permanently in place throughout the county but are only enforceable via the issuance of fines during times of a declared water shortage. Furthermore, in June 2023, Valley Water's Board adopted a resolution calling for water conservation as a way of life in Santa Clara County through a list of guiding principles that will allow Valley Water to lead the community's efforts for promoting long-term water conservation.

Valley Water processed 1,754 reports on water waste in FY 22-23. Reports involved water leaks from broken plumbing and irrigation systems, overspray onto pavement, irrigation runoff, and watering during the wrong time of day. Irrigation runoff from excessive watering, overspray onto impervious surfaces and leaking irrigation systems can all be mechanisms for the transport of urban pollutants such as oils, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, and lawn clippings to creeks, which can ultimately degrade stream water quality. One goal of the Water Waste Program is to address all water waste reports within 24 hours of receipt. In FY 22-23, all 1,754 water waste reports were responded to and resolved.

Section 17 – Provision C.17 Discharges Associated with Unsheltered Homeless Populations

C.17.a.iii.(1) ► Regional Best Management Practice Report

(For FY 22-23 Annual Report only) Collectively submit, acceptable to the Executive Officer, a best management practice report as described in Provision C.17.a.i.(2)

Summary:

See the Regional BMP Report submitted by BAMSC on behalf of all MRP Permittees to the Water Board Executive Officer and included in the Program's FY 22-23 Annual Report.

C.17.a.iii.(2) ► BMP Implementation and Effectiveness Evaluation

(For FY 22-23 and FY 24-25 Annual Reports only) Submit a map identifying the approximate location(s) of unsheltered homeless populations within your jurisdiction, including homeless encampments and other areas where other unsheltered homeless people live.

Summary:

A map showing the count of unsheltered populations by census tracts in relation to existing streams, rivers, flood control channels, and other surface water bodies within our jurisdiction is included in Appendix 17-1. Location of storm drain inlets was not included, due to the map scale. Valley Water owns very few storm drain inlets that are connected to the MS4. The map was developed using the point-in-time survey count data provided by the County of Santa Clara. Due to privacy and safety concerns, the County did not provide location data below the census tract level for this publicly available report.

The point-in-time survey count reflects the on-the-ground reality of the few days the count was done. The maps aren't designed or meant to be an accurate real-time count of the total number of people experiencing homelessness and where they are, as the unhoused community frequently moves, shrinks as people connect to housing services, and grows if others fall into the homelessness experience. Valley Water collects general location information for encampments on Valley Water property outside of the MS4 during creek inspections to determine the condition of creeks for which Valley Water has responsibility. If issues are identified (e.g., trash and debris to be removed, access gates or fences to be repaired, etc.), staff prepares work orders for follow-up actions to be taken. In order to keep maintenance, biological, and other staff informed of site conditions they will be working in, encampments may be identified and geospatially located during inspections. Encampments may also be identified to better assess accumulated trash and debris that needs to be removed to keep waterways clean through the Encampment Trash Removal Program under the F5 Good Neighbor Program. Additionally, encampments are reported by the public through Access Valley Water. This information is used internally and is not publicly available. The number of individuals and contacts at each encampment is not collected. Valley Water also partners with City of San José under a Memorandum of Agreement for Encampment Cleanups and Trash Cleanup projects.

(For FY 22-23 and FY 24-25 Annual Reports only) Report on the best management practices being implemented and include the effectiveness evaluation reporting required in Provision C.17.a.ii.(3) and additional actions or changes to existing actions that the Permittee will implement to improve existing practices.
Summary: At the time the 2022 PIT count was conducted, it is unknown whether or how many unsheltered individuals were observed within Valley Water property during the 2022 PIT count. However, in February 2023, Valley Water staff conducted an internal encampment count on Valley Water property (fee and easement), which amounted to over 1,100 structures observed. Valley Water partners with municipal agencies that provide supportive housing and other services to unsheltered individuals that they come across within our jurisdiction. We also provide funding to Downtown Streets Team and South County Compassion Center to provide support services to unsheltered populations. The South County Compassion Center serves the City of Gilroy, which is outside of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board region. Valley Water implements the following best management practices (BMPs) and programmatic efforts to address non-stormwater discharges from unsheltered populations located within our jurisdiction.

BMP/Programmatic Effort	Effectiveness Evaluation	Changes Planned
Trash collection and disposal - Valley Water does not currently provide dumpsters/trash cans at encampments but provided funding support to other jurisdictions. Future programs, such as the Clean Camps, Clean Creeks program, will provide garbage bags to unsheltered and Valley Water staff will collect bags weekly.	In FY 22-23, under the Cash for Trash Grant provided to City of San José, 249.65 tons of trash was removed from 9 locations.	Valley Water will implement the Clean Camps, Clean Creeks program in the future by providing garbage bags to encampments and collecting and disposing the bags weekly. There are no plans to offer trash cans or dumpsters in the future, based on past pilot efforts.
Encampment cleanups – We routinely conduct cleanups in census tracts that overlap with Valley Water property where unsheltered populations are known to congregate. Cleanups are conducted by Valley Water staff and a contractor (Jensen Landscape Services).	In FY 22-23 we conducted 1,576 cleanups and removed 13,495.2 CY (1,349.52 tons) of trash from these locations. The program has been successful in removing all trash from encampments during cleanups, but trash is quickly regenerated at encampments.	We plan to continue conducting trash cleanups at locations that form along Valley Water property, as appropriate (1,000 encampments).

BMP/Programmatic Effort	Effectiveness Evaluation	Changes Planned
Safe parking for RVs and/or individuals living in cars - Valley Water does not currently provide safe parking for RVs and/or individuals living in cars.	Not available.	No changes are currently planned.
Portable toilets and handwashing stations – We are evaluating locations to provide up to 35 portable toilets at over 20 locations countywide at encampments/as-needed.	Not available.	Planned implementation in FY 2024.
Shower and laundry facilities - Valley Water does not provide safe parking for RVs and/or individuals living in cars.	Not available.	No changes are currently planned.
Coordination with Santa Clara County Office of Supportive Housing - We coordinate with the Santa Clara County Office of Supportive Housing and the Continuum of Care (CoC) Program to support providing housing to unsheltered individuals. We have a process in place to refer unsheltered populations to the County's supportive housing system. Valley Water has a contract with Santa Clara County to provide outreach services and housing assistance to encampments on VW lands outside of San Jose limits countywide. Additionally, Valley Water is coordinating with San José and Santa Clara County to build Tiny Homes on Valley Water property in South San Jose.	The first meeting with County on outreach services and housing assistance will take place in FY 23-24, meeting quarterly once outreach workers are in place. Valley Water is not a part of CoC, so does not meet with them.	We will continue to coordinate with the County to offer housing services to unsheltered individuals.
Funding Initiatives - We provide funds for volunteer cleanups or partnership efforts to support non-profit and local agencies who provide supportive services: • Ongoing grant funding is available to partners under Priority F9 of the Safe Clean Water Implementation Program	Through priority F9 of the Safe Clean Water Implementation Program, Valley Water provides grant funding related to water quality initiatives. Recent funding efforts related to unsheltered populations include: • $180,000 to City of San José to support cleanup efforts along waterways under the Cash for Trash Program	The grant that was awarded to the City of San José's Cash for Trash Program was completed. Valley Water will be initiating the Clean Camps, Clean Creeks program where garbage bags will be distributed and collected by Valley Water staff. Other grant funding

BMP/Programmatic Effort	Effectiveness Evaluation	Changes Planned
to support volunteer cleanups and education or partnership efforts.	• $79,000 to Downtown Streets Team (DST) to support cleanup efforts along Upper Penitencia Creek • $53,000 to South County Compassion Center to reduce contaminants entering Santa Clara County waterways and ground water by incentivizing waste collection by unhoused individuals in order to reduce garbage in riparian areas in City of Gilroy	initiatives will continue until each grant expires. Grant funds will continually be available for application on an annual basis.
Coordination with Non-profit organizations - We provide funding to support volunteer cleanups and education or partnership efforts with the non-profits who provide supportive services to unsheltered populations: • Downtown Streets Team • South County Compassion Center	Not available.	No changes are currently planned.
Internal Coordination - Stormwater staff coordinate efforts with the following departments to inform other staff about stormwater requirements and BMPs that help reduce stormwater discharges from unsheltered populations, and offer support services to unsheltered populations: • Board of Directors - Environmental Creek Cleanup Committee (ECCC) • All Valley Water Divisions who conduct field work (including but not limited to: Watersheds Division, • Water Utility Division)	The Valley Water Deputy Operating Officer of Watershed Division, field operations staff, security unit staff, and environmental health and safety staff meet weekly to discuss encampment management issues on Valley Water fee and easement property. Additionally, the Environmental Creek Cleanup Committee (formerly known as the Homeless Encampment Committee) was established to discuss homelessness and encampment issues and bring discussion and recommendations back to the Board. Stakeholders for the ECCC include, but not limited to, the public, municipalities, police departments, and homeless advocates.	We will continue to coordinate with other divisions to offer support services to unsheltered individuals.
Standard Operating Procedures on how to respond to illicit discharges from encampments and/or RVs, including cleaning storm drains and addressing human waste discharges.	Not available.	To be developed in FY 23-24.

Glossary

AHTG	Ad Hoc Task Group
BAMSC	Bay Area Municipal Stormwater Collaborative
BMP	Best Management Practice
BASMAA	Bay Area Stormwater Management Agency Association
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CCAG	Creek Connections Action Group
CCCWP Permittees	Contra Costa Clean Water Program Permittees
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CE	Continuing Education
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CoC Program	Continuum of Care Program
CWA	Clean Water Act
CY	Cubic Yard
DDCP	Direct (Trash) Discharge Control (offset) Program
DPR	Department of Pesticide Regulation
ECCC	Environmental Creek Cleanup Committee
EO	Education Outreach Program
ER Program	Emergency Response Program
ERP	Enforcement Response Plan
FY	Fiscal Year
GI	Green Infrastructure
HM	Hydromodification Management
HOS	Hypolimnetic Oxygenation System
IC/ID	Illicit Connection and Illegal Dumping
IDDE	Illegal Discharge Detection and Elimination
IND	Industrial/Commercial Discharger Inspection Program

IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JTA/CAP	Joint Trail Agreement and Collaboration Action Plan
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LID	Low Impact Development
LUS	Land Use Subgroup
MECIR	Monthly Environmental Compliance Inspection Report
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MRP	Municipal Regional Permit
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OFEE	Oil-filled electrical equipment
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PIT count	Point In Time count
POC	Pollutants of Concern
RMP	Regional Monitoring Program
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RWTP	Rinconada Water Treatment Plant
SCC	Santa Clara County
SCVURPPP	Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (the Program)
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SFBRWQCB / Water Board	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
SMP	Stream Maintenance Program
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
State	California State Agency
STEAM	Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, and Math
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TMA	Trash Management Area(s)

TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
VH, H, or M trash generation areas	Very High, High, or Moderation trash generation areas
Valley Water	Santa Clara Valley Water District
VW	Valley Water
ZLI	Zero Litter Initiative

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APPENDICES

Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit: Annual Report FY 2022-2023

Appendix

Section 2 – Municipal Operations

Appendix 2-1: C.2.f.iii.(2) Corporation Yard BMP Implementation - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Corporation Yard(s)

Section 17 – Discharges Associated with Unsheltered Homeless Populations

Appendix 17-1: C.17.a.iii.(2) BMP Implementation and Effectiveness Evaluation – Map

APPENDIX 2-1

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Corporation Yard(s)

VALLEY WATER
CORPORATION YARD
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

2023

Prepared by:
Environmental Planning Unit 248

VALLEY WATER CORPORATION YARD
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN CERTIFICATION

This certification is included to ensure compliance with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Program's (Program) NPDES Permit (No. CAS612008).

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 ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

DocuSigned by:
Tony Ndah
A1068F0490254F3...

Tony Ndah

Deputy Administrative Officer

General Services Division

Date 7/6/2023

Table of Contents

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDIX

ATTACHMENTS

1.0 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Valley Water

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) manages an integrated water resources system that includes the supply of clean safe water, flood protection, and stewardship of streams on behalf of Santa Clara County's 1.8 million residents and businesses. Valley Water owns, operates, and/or maintains a pumping station (Pacheco), two pumping and metering stations (Vasona, Coyote), one vehicle maintenance facility (Corporation Yard), three warehouse storage and supply facilities (Winfield Warehouse, Brokaw Storage Yard, Camden Storage Yard), three water treatment plants (Rinconada, Santa Teresa, Penitencia), an advanced water purification center, one satellite office (Uvas/ Llagas Watershed Field Operations Facility), several distribution pipelines, 10 dams and surface water reservoirs, 18 percolation facilities, nearly 400 (four hundred) acres of groundwater recharge ponds, and more than 275 (two hundred seventy-five) miles of streams.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

Valley Water is one of fifteen agencies that joined together to form the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. The fifteen agencies jointly applied for and obtained from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) the municipal storm water National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CAS029718 (NPDES Permit) for storm water discharge to the South San Francisco Bay to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. The NPDES permit was reissued in September 1995 based on the Storm Water Management Plan (Plan) which was prepared by the 15 co-permittees. The Plan was revised in 1997 under the name of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program Urban Runoff Management Plan (SCVURPPP URMP). The September 1, 1997 transmittal letter of the SCVURPPP URMP to the RWQCB, noted that the co-permittees had changed the Program's name from the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Plan to the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program to reflect the Program's focus on urban runoff. The most recent SCVURPPP NPDES Permit was adopted by the RWQCB on May 11, 2022 (NPDES Permit No. CAS612008, Order No. R2-2022-0018).

As a permittee, Valley Water is currently subject to section C.2. of the 2022 Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit for the San Francisco Bay. The purpose of provision C.2 is to ensure implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) by all Permittees to control and reduce non-stormwater and polluted stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses during operation, inspection, and routine repair and maintenance activities of municipal facilities and infrastructure. Section C.2.f. requires Permittees to implement BMPs in site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater and non-stormwater discharges. SWPPPs should have specific BMPs for different functions of the corporation yard and provide guidance for frequent mini-inspections to ensure that appropriate BMPs are implemented. The previous Permits required SWPPPs to be developed and implemented by July 1, 2010.

Valley Water has developed and implemented Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for all

applicable Valley Water facilities. These sites include a corporation yard, pump plants, warehouse, water treatment plants, and material storage yards. In accordance with the provisions of the SWPPPs, facilities are maintained and operated in such a manner as to prevent pollutants from entering storm water and are formally inspected a minimum of once a year.

The term "BMP" is used synonymously with the term "control measure" in this SWPPP. BMPs refer to management practices, operating procedures, and treatment measures implemented or installed at the site. Potential pollutant sources and current BMPs for the facilities in this SWPPP are summarized in Table 3.

1.2 Objectives of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

The goal of the Valley Water-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is to reduce or eliminate pollution generating activities within its control to the maximum extent practicable. The SWPPP will help Valley Water achieve that goal by:

- identifying and evaluating sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and
- identifying and implementing site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

1.3 Pollution Prevention Team

Table 1 includes the individuals that are designated as the Pollution Prevention Team for the Corporation Yard.

Table 1. Pollution Prevention Team

Title and Unit	Responsibility
Senior Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Review and approve updates to the SWPPP document.
Associate Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Oversee development and updates to the SWPPP, provide SWPPP training. Evaluate BMP and control measure effectiveness, conduct annual stormwater inspection, assist with SWPPP training.
Facilities Maintenance Administrator, Facilities Management Unit	Implement the SWPPP and coordinate maintenance actions as needed.
Facilities Maintenance Tech, Facilities Management Unit	Conduct monthly inspections and maintenance actions.
Integrated Vegetation Unit Manager, Vegetation Field Operations Unit	Manage vegetation removal, herbicide application, irrigation, and erosion control
Environmental Health and Safety Unit Manager, Environmental Health and Safety Unit	Advise Valley Water staff on regulatory compliance issues. Conduct hazardous material pick-up.

The person(s) responsible for implementing the SWPPP will make sure that facility staff are aware of and have read the SWPPP. Implementation of the SWPPP further entails assigning staff to implement necessary control measures summarized in Table 3 and to contact appropriate personnel to provide services on site. If any of the staff members listed in Table 1 are transferred to another department or leave the Valley Water, the Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for selecting a new member.

The SWPPP should be revised every two or three years. Any proposed revisions to the SWPPP should be sent to the person in the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP. During the SWPPP revision process, feedback should be obtained from staff that implement control measures and conduct monitoring activities. The person within the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP will make the necessary changes to the electronic files and distribute copies of the updated SWPPP to the pollution prevention team for review.

1.4 SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENTS

In order to fulfill state and federal regulatory requirements, Valley Water has prepared the following documents pertaining to the Corporation Yard. If changes are made to the following documents, the SWPPP must also be checked and revised to ensure consistency. Table 2 lists supplemental documents.

TABLE 2. SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT NAME	DATE[1.]	ITEMS THAT IMPACT, COMPLEMENT OR ARE CONSISTENT WITH THIS SWPPP
SCVWD Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) for the Corporation Yard, Headquarters, and Administration Facilities	September 2020	1. Hazardous materials inventory 2. Above ground separation, containment, and monitoring plan
Storm Drain Operation and Maintenance Pollution Prevention Guidance Manual	September 2004	BMPs for storm drain inlets, catch basins
Water Utilities Discharge Pollution Prevention Plan Guidance Manual	October 2001	Provides reference for BMP assessments and requirements

[1.] The dates provided are the current document version, supplemental facility documents are periodically revised by various Valley Water units and the most current version should be consulted.

2.0 - SITE LOCATION AND REGIONAL INFORMATION

The Valley Water Corporation Yard provides maintenance for Valley Water-owned vehicles, from routine maintenance, repair, and overhaul of construction equipment to welding and carpentry work. The site location map (Figure 1) includes major roads, surface water bodies, and Valley Water facilities. Site details are provided in Figure 2 through Figure 5A. The facility boundary and site topography are shown on Figure 2. Figure 3 outlines storm water conveyance mechanisms, drainages, and discharge structures; as well as buildings and other structures. The pervious and impervious surfaces of the facility are shown

on Figure 4. Figures 5 and 5A detail areas of potential pollutant contact, including chemical storage locations and regions of potential erosion.

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The Corporation Yard Maintenance Building is located in San Jose, CA at 5760 Almaden Expressway, and the Corporation Yard Fleet and Administration Warehouse are located at 5770 Almaden Expressway. The site is bounded by Almaden Expressway to the west, the Guadalupe River to the east, the Valley Water Administration Building parking lot to the north, and the confluence of Guadalupe Creek and Guadalupe River to the south. The surrounding general land uses are high density commercial and residential within a 1-mile radius.

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY, SURFACE WATER BODIES AND WELLS

The elevation at the Corporation Yard, Figure 2, ranges from 190 to 200 feet above mean sea level. The Corporation Yard is located north of the confluence of Guadalupe and Alamitos Creeks. The two creeks join to form the Guadalupe River, which flows approximately south to north. West of the Corporation Yard across Almaden Expressway, the Valley Water operates 11 percolation ponds known as the Los Capitancillos Ponds. The Los Capitancillos Ponds drain via a 24-inch corrugated metal pipe to Alamitos Pond, which is located in the Administration Building Facility area, north of the Corporation Yard.

Corporation Yard storm drains that discharge into Guadalupe Creek, Guadalupe River and Alamitos Pond are described in Section 3.11 of this SWPPP. Storm water runoff conveyed to storm drains that discharge into Alamitos Pond could potentially infiltrate into groundwater.

There are a total of 33 wells that exist within a quarter-mile radius of the Corporation Yard. The well types are as follows: 6 abandoned, 6 active, 20 destroyed, and 1 inactive water supply well.

2.3 REGIONAL RAINFALL

The average rainfall is 15.86 inches and is measured at Station 1, Alamitos. This data is derived from the historical seasonal rainfall average data from 1959 to 2007 (Source: Rainfall records of the Santa Clara Valley Water District).

3.0 - FACILITY DESCRIPTION

3.1 FACILITY LAYOUT

The Corporation Yard occupies a total of approximately 6.4 acres (278,797 square feet) and consists of the facility maintenance shops (Fleet Maintenance Facility), field maintenance shops (Maintenance Ready Building), maintenance office building, administrative warehouse, crew truck storage building, fueling station, wash rack, motor pool parking areas, and heavy equipment parking. The layout of the Corporation Yard is shown in Figure 3.

Approximately 90 percent of the Corporation Yard is covered with impervious surfaces including pavement and building structures. The impervious surfaces allow for easier spill cleanup and results in less erosion than unvegetated soil. Paved areas are addressed in Section 3.10.

3.2 PROCESS AREAS

There are no process areas at the Corporation Yard. Process areas are areas discharging storm water associated with industrial activity. Storm water associated with industrial activity refers to storm water that comes into contact with manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant.

The facility is used for the repair and storage of vehicles and equipment. Other uses include welding, carpentry, vehicle washing, fueling, and administrative offices. The areas of the facility are described below and are shown in Figure 3.

3.3 BUILDINGS

3.3.1 Facility Maintenance Shops

The facility maintenance shops occupy a large building structure (total area of 11,025 square feet), consisting of offices, showers, lunch room, parts room, main shop, light vehicle repair shops, welding shop, carpentry shop, spray booth, and lube storage room. There are several flammable-material storage cabinets, other material storage cabinets, waste oil drums, oily rag drums, and emergency spill kits located throughout the building.

Various maintenance activities for Valley Water-owned vehicles are performed at this facility. Some of the specific activities conducted include maintenance, repair, and overhaul of automobiles, light and heavy trucks, and construction equipment; welding; and carpentry work. All the activities are performed indoors except for pressure washing of vehicles and the repair and maintenance of oversized heavy vehicles, such as dump trucks and construction tractors that do not fit into the shop bays. Pressure wash activities are performed in the covered Wash Rack Area. A detailed explanation of pressure washing activities is discussed under Section 3.5.1.

Bulk chemicals, such as antifreeze, lubricants, and floor cleaner, are stored in their original 55-gallon drums inside the secondary containment lube storage room located behind the main shop. Waste oil is first stored in 55-gallon drums in the lube storage room, the main shop or the light vehicle repair shop. The waste is transferred to the above-ground storage tank (AST) in the storage shed and picked up by a recycler. Paint and wood stain are stored in wooden wall cabinets in the wood shop. Petroleum solvents are stored in their original bulk drums in the light and heavy vehicle repair shops and the storage shed. The Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) includes a Hazardous Material Inventory Statement (HMIS) which provides more detailed information on chemicals and approximate quantities stored in this building.

Details of the inspection schedule and procedures are provided in the HMBP.

3.3.2 Field Maintenance Shops

The Field Maintenance Shops, approximately 4,320 square feet, are in an enclosed structure with a concrete slab floor. The building is utilized as office areas for inspectors and crew assembly, as a general storage area and vessel battery charging area.

3.3.3 Administrative Warehouse

The Administrative Warehouse is used as an office space, a warehouse, and a workshop. Paints are the primary chemicals/materials stored or used in this building and are stored in a chemical locker.

3.3.4 Crew Truck Storage Building

The Crew Truck Storage Building occupies approximately 1,725 square feet and is an enclosed structure with a concrete slab floor, consisting of six separate compartments. This building is used for securing crew trucks with various equipment overnight. No chemicals are stored or used in this building.

3.3.5 Maintenance Office Building

The Maintenance Office Building is used primarily as office and conference room space. No maintenance activities take place in this building. The building has a wall which creates a courtyard on the north side of the structure. A facility generator is located inside the courtyard. The courtyard has been inspected and does not show sources of storm water pollution.

3.4 STORAGE SHEDS

The storage shed, located between the middle of the facility maintenance shops and the Guadalupe River Levee, is made of steel and has a built-in secondary containment floor. The storage shed rests on a

raised concrete pad with a footprint slightly larger than the shed. The area surrounding the concrete pad is not paved. Inside the storage shed, chemicals, including lubricant, solvent, grease, and transmission fluid are stored in drums. Four above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) are located within the storage shed, holding motor oil, waste oil, and hydraulic oil. The details of chemicals and approximate quantities stored in the waste oil shed are provided in the HMBP. This area is visually inspected on an ongoing basis for signs of spills and leakage, and the secondary containment is stick tested weekly for the presence of fluids. If fluid is detected, an outside service is called to pump the contents. Oil and grease are dispensed directly to points of use in the shops from the oil and grease ASTs through underground pipes to the overhead plumbing system with hose reels.

3.5 OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

3.5.1 Wash Rack

The wash rack is used to wash and steam clean vehicles and equipment. It has a concrete pad which drains to an underground sump. The sump includes a three-stage baffle box sediment collection basin or clarifier that was implemented in 1996 to capture, absorb and otherwise remove contaminants from the surface water. A system diagram process flow chart explains the mechanics of the baffle box (Figure 6). After the sump discharges to the three-stage clarifier, the wastewater discharges into the sanitary sewer. The wash rack is graded such that wash water will not overflow to the storm drain system. The wash rack was retrofitted in June 1996 with a new concrete pad, roof, and berms to prevent storm water run-in and runoff.

3.5.2 Outdoor Heavy Vehicle Repair Area

Oversized heavy vehicles (i.e., dump trucks and construction tractors) that do not fit inside the repair shop are maintained and repaired in a paved outside area adjacent to the Main Shop. The roll-up doors of the Main Shop are normally open during working hours, and tools, lubricants, etc. are stored inside the Main Shop.

3.6 UNDERGROUND AND ABOVE-GROUND STORAGE TANKS

There are three 12,000-gallon underground storage tanks (USTs) located at the fueling station of the Corporation Yard. Two of which contain diesel fuel and the other contains unleaded gasoline. The tanks are made of double-walled fiberglass covered steel and were installed in 1991 in accordance with Bay Area Air Quality Management Valley Water regulations for vapor recovery and leak detection equipment.

There are four above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) at the Corporation Yard, which are located in the storage shed. Two ASTs (a 240-gallon and 300-gallon tank) hold motor oil, one 650-gallon AST holds waste oil, and one 240-gallon AST holds hydraulic oil.

Additional details of underground and above ground storage tanks monitoring and inspection are provided in the HMBP.

3.7 Fuel Dispensing Areas

The fueling station consists of a concrete-paved fuel island, an overhead canopy, a berm, and a trench to contain minor spills. The fuel island contains five fuel pumps with two dispensers each. There are three underground storage tanks (USTs). The overhead canopy and berm prevent storm water run-in and runoff and contact between spilled fuels and storm water runoff.

3.8 Loading and Unloading areas

There is no single central or specifically designated area for receiving chemicals and other materials used at this facility. In general, materials are delivered to the area of use or the dispensing location such as the storage shed. Locations of storage of chemicals and materials were discussed above in Sections 3.3 and 3.4. Solvent used for washing parts is delivered by the vendor and the spent solvent is picked up for recycling at that time. Delivery persons are trained in chemical hazards and spill prevention by their employers. Waste oil and waste antifreeze are picked up for recycling.

3.9 Parking Areas

Designated parking areas are shown on Figure 3. The parking lot located south of the Maintenance Building and north of the Facility Maintenance Shops, is designated as the Valley Water motor pool, which is surrounded by a chain-link fence. Corporation Yard staff clean and maintain the motor pool vehicles in designated work areas and not in the parking area. The parking area located in the south-east corner of the Corporation Yard is used for heavy equipment parking. During rain events this parking area drains slowly through the culvert's Block and Gravel Filter BMP (culvert BMP). Other parking areas are for Valley Water staff, guests, and delivery vehicles. The parking areas drain to four points of discharge as described below.

3.10 Site Paving and Drainage

The majority of the Corporation Yard is covered with impervious surface, including concrete, asphalt, paved areas, and roofed buildings. Outlines of all impervious areas are shown on Figure 4. The total impervious area is approximately 90 percent of the total area of the site. The only unpaved areas are along the Guadalupe River Levee, and between the Guadalupe Creek and River discharge points.

Figure 4 also shows all storm water drainage areas within the Corporation Yard. The general direction of storm water flow is shown by arrows. The site is relatively level and is not affected by run-on from other facility areas. The highest elevations are along the banks of the Guadalupe River Levee. The banks are unpaved and drain to the area between the Facility Maintenance Shops and the Guadalupe River.

Storm water from the subject site is discharged at four points 1) to Guadalupe Creek, 2) to the Guadalupe River, and 3 & 4) two discharge points to the Alamitos Percolation Pond.

3.11 STORM DRAIN SYSTEM

The storm drain system consists of storm water inlets, catch basins, an unlined drainage swale, and an underground conveyance system of 12-inch to 24-inch storm drain pipes, as shown in Figure 3. The southern-most storm drain collects runoff from the Field Maintenance Shop and Facility Maintenance Shop areas and discharges to Guadalupe Creek. The outfall and storm drain catch basins are inspected for debris and accumulation annually and cleaned as needed prior to the wet weather season.

The area between the Facility Maintenance Shops and the Guadalupe River Levee drains to a base rock lined drainage swale. At the northwestern corner of the Facilities Building, the water enters a corrugated metal pipe where it travels below ground, behind the heavy equipment parking area. This pipe daylights a few yards upstream of the Corporation Yard culvert BMP. The culvert BMP discharge pipe then drains to the Guadalupe River. The discharge pipe has a winged inlet and a flap gate on the end that discharges to the River. When the Guadalupe River water level is too high, the flap gate is submerged and does not open, preventing flooding of the heavy equipment parking area.

The Valley Water motor pool and the area south of the Maintenance Building drains to a 24-inch pipe that discharges into the Alamitos Percolation Pond.

Downspouts from the wash rack roof discharge directly to the area adjacent to the wash rack. Roof drain down spouts from the fuel island canopy and other buildings drain directly to paved areas. There are no sources of particulates that may accumulate on the roofs and thus do not contribute pollutants to storm water.

According to the September 2001 version of this SWPPP, the site plumbing plans and floor plumbing plans were inspected and showed that there were no connections between the process wastewater/sanitary sewer and storm drain system.

3.12 SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

Discharges into the sanitary sewer system consist of domestic wastewater from restrooms and the wastewater from the vehicle wash rack. The vehicle wash water, prior to the discharge is treated by a three-stage clarifier. As discussed, in section 3.11, the 2001 version of this SWPPP stated that there are no cross-connections between the process wastewater/sanitary sewer system and the storm drain system, based on the inspection of the site plumbing plans and floor plans.

4.0 - KNOWN AND POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

This section describes the potential storm water pollutants and source areas at the Corporation Yard. There are a number of structural and non-structural measures in place at the Corporation Yard to minimize pollutants in storm water discharges. Structural measures include secondary containment, the culvert BMP, vegetated pervious areas, overhead coverage, and wash water clarifiers. Non-structural measures include regular monitoring and proper housekeeping.

There are several areas at the Corporation Yard that could be sources of storm water pollutants. These areas include the fueling station area, the heavy equipment parking area, the outdoor heavy vehicle repair area, the unpaved areas along the levee of the Guadalupe River and around the storage shed, the above ground waste oil collection area, and the catch basins. The potential pollutant contact sources are highlighted in Figures 5 and 5A.

4.1 LIST OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

The most current and comprehensive list of chemicals maintained on site is the Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS), which is included in the facility's Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP). If users of this SWPPP note that the list of materials has changed, then the Pollution Prevention Team (see Table 1) should be notified so that the HMBP can be updated. The Office of Emergency, Safety and Security Services oversees the update of the HMBP.

4.2 KNOWN AND ANTICIPATED POLLUTANTS AND SOURCE AREAS

Known and anticipated pollutants and source areas at the facility are discussed below in Section 4.2.1 through Section 4.2.4 and summarized in Table 3.

4.2.1 Industrial Activities and Processes

Outdoor industrial activities and processes include vehicle fueling, heavy vehicle repairs, and vehicle washing at the wash rack. The outdoor heavy vehicle repair area is paved and not covered. This area could contain oil and grease stains and are then exposed to storm water runoff.

All other industrial activities at the Corporation Yard are performed inside the Field Maintenance Shop or Facility Maintenance Shops, where there is no exposure to storm water runoff. Such activities include painting, welding, woodworking, and equipment repair.

4.2.2 Material Handling and Storage Areas

Material handling and storage areas include the Main Shop, the heavy equipment parking area, and the storage shed.

All other chemicals and hazardous materials are stored inside the Maintenance Shops and the Field Maintenance Shop; it is unlikely that spills would come in contact with storm water. The HMBP lists the significant materials and where they are stored.

4.2.3 Erosion, Debris and Other Particulate Sources / Deposits

Erosion, debris and other particulate sources/deposits include the unvegetated areas along the Guadalupe River Levee, the heavy equipment parking area, the facility maintenance shops, refuse storage bins, landscaped areas along the south and west property boundaries, and outfalls to the Guadalupe River, Guadalupe Creek and Alamitos Pond.

4.2.4 Potential Non-Storm Water Discharges

A non-storm water discharge is essentially any discharge that is not composed entirely of storm water. The Municipal NPDES Permit states that Valley Water shall effectively prohibit the discharge of non-storm water into its storm drain systems and watercourses. NPDES permitted discharges are exempt from this prohibition. Section C.15 of the NPDES permit indicates the following exempted non-storm water discharges need not be prohibited unless they are identified as sources of pollutants to receiving waters:

Exempted Discharges:

- 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)
- NPDES permitted discharges (individual or general permits)

The Municipal NPDES Permit states the following non-storm water discharges are conditionally exempt and need not be prohibited if either Valley Water has identified them as not being sources of pollutants to receiving waters, or if appropriate control measures to eliminate adverse impacts of such sources are developed and implemented in accordance with tasks and implementation levels listed for each provision of C.15.b.

Conditionally Exempted Discharges:

- uncontaminated pumped groundwater
- foundation drains
- water from crawl space pumps
- footing drains
- air conditioning condensate
- irrigation water, landscape irrigation, and lawn or garden watering

- individual residential car washing
- discharges or flows from emergency firefighting activities

Potential non-storm water discharges at the Corporation Yard include runoff from landscape irrigation and fire hydrant flushing. Fire hydrant flushing is the responsibility of the Fire Department.

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES / PROCESSES					
Fueling Station	Equipment/ Vehicle Fueling	Leaking fuel pump hoses, overfilling vehicles, leaking vehicle fluids	Diesel, unleaded gasoline, motor oil, antifreeze	Non-Structural: 1. Spill cleanup kit onsite. Absorbent is used for any major oil spills 2. Regular clean-up of visible spills with dry sweep or rags 3. Weekly inspection for leakage and spills 4. Written refueling procedures 5. See general description of spill response procedures in the HMBP Structural: 6. Canopy (overhead coverage) 7. Berms 8. Trench surrounding the fuel island. The liquid contained in the trough is pumped to the clarifier when it rains 9. Pump trench regularly and contain water if there is a visible sheen. Do not allow the trench water level to get high enough that it overflows into storm drain areas	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Cleanup SC-20 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Outdoor Heavy Vehicle Repair Area	Equipment/ Vehicle Maintenance	Leaking equipment/ vehicles, runoff of storm water that contacts equipment, runoff from washing stained	Oils, lubricants, motor fluids, fuel, metal particles	Non-Structural: 1. Weekly inspection for leakage and spills 2. Spill control 3. Regular cleanup of visible spills with dry sweep or rags Structural: 4. Drip pans 5. Pavement / impervious areas	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Cleanup SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
		pavement			
Vehicle Wash Racks	Equipment/ Vehicle Washing	Leaking vehicles, detergents used to wash vehicles / equipment, particulates accumulated on vehicles	Oils, lubricants, fuel, detergents, metal particles	Non-Structural: 1. Catch basins are inspected & cleaned as needed Structural: 2. Catch basin and clarifier discharge to the sanitary sewer 3. Roof (overhead coverage) 4. Berms 5. Concrete pad	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Cleanup SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-61 Safer Alternative Products
MATERIAL HANDLING AND STORAGE AREAS					
Main Shop	Materials Storage	When rollup doors are open, materials spilled inside building could be deposited outside	Oils, grease, paints, solvents, batteries	Non-Structural: 1. Spill clean-up 2. Sweep regularly so that wind does not blow indoor wastes to the outdoors Structural: 3. Secondary containment within the building 4. Elevated floors prevents storm water	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-61 Safer Alternative Products

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Heavy Equipment Parking Area	Equipment storage	Storm water could come into contact with leaking equipment or spills on the ground	Fuel, antifreeze and other vehicle fluids, metal particles, and corrosion byproducts	Non-Structural: 1. Weekly inspection for leakage and spills 2. Spill clean-up 3. Area is swept on an as needed basis Structural: 4. Cinder block and gravel filter BMP surrounding the Guadalupe River drainage point with the upstream side of the blocks covered with a geotextile overlain with gravel	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Cleanup SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Storage Shed	Transfer of materials for storage and disposal	A spill could occur during the transfer of chemicals from/to the maintenance building or for final disposal. The area in front of the storage shed is unpaved and could be a source of sediment	Antifreeze, hydraulic oil, gear oil, transmission fluid, motor oil, cooling treatment, pressure grease, waste grease, waste oil, waste antifreeze	Non-Structural: 1. Spill clean-up 2. Weekly inspection for leakage and spills 3. Waste is disposed in compliance with the Hazardous Materials Procedures Manual Structural: 4. Bermed floor 5. Secondary containment	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
EROSION, DEBRIS AND OTHER PARTICULATE SOURCES/DEPOSITS					
Unvegetated area along Guadalupe River Levee	Storm water runoff and soil erosion	Exposed soils on levee are subject to erosion.	Sediment may settle in the swale behind the Facility Maintenance	Non-Structural: 1. Spill clean-up 2. Good housekeeping (pick up debris regularly and keep drainage ways clear)	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Cleanup SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
		Storm water runoff from exposed soils contains sediment. Sediment and debris accumulate in drainage swale	Shops or in the Heavy Equipment Parking area at the northeast corner of the Facility		
Heavy Equipment Parking Area	Equipment storage	Slow draining water could cause over topping of the culvert BMP during extreme rain events	Sediment, oil and grease, fuel	Non-Structural: 1. Weekly inspection for leakage and spills 2. Spill clean-up 3. Area is swept on an as needed basis Structural: 3. Cinder block and gravel filter BMP surrounding the Guadalupe River drainage point with the upstream side of the blocks covered with a geotextile overlain with gravel	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Facility Maintenance Shops	Sanding, drilling, sawing for outdoor vehicle/ equipment maintenance	Leaking vehicles and equipment	Wood shavings and metal cuttings	Non-Structural: 1. Sweep regularly so that wind does not blow indoor wastes outdoors 2. Cleanup spills as they occur 3. Clean shop areas daily, collect wastes, separate and dispose of properly or store in a designated area for pickup by a recycler 4. Clearly label all drums & containers so that they can be stored or disposed of properly 5. Do not dump mop water down storm	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Cleanup SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
				drains. Dispose of mop water to the sanitary sewer 6. Weekly inspection for leakage / spills 7. Storm drain system inspection and cleaning <u>Structural</u>: 8. Secondary containment 9. Maintenance occurs indoors	
Refuse storage bins	Leaving refuse bin lids opened	Garbage may blow out if lids are not closed and could potentially clog catch basins	Refuse (i.e. paper, cardboard, aluminum cans)	<u>Non-Structural</u>: 1. Where applicable store dumpsters inside the refuse storage areas 2. Keep lids closed, as applicable	SC-33 Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
Paved areas of the Facility (including parking lot)	Asphalt and Pothole repairs	Pollutants could clog catch basins, accumulate in low spots	Asphalt concrete binder, asphalt cement, asphalt, concrete, sediment, asphaltic emulsion, sealant material	<u>Non-Structural</u>: 1. Avoid pothole repairs in wet weather 2. Collect any excess material not re-used and transport materials to approved storage 3. Stockpile material away from drain inlets 4. Annually, the Valley Water Maintenance staff inspects the paved areas for cracks and wear 5. Parking lots are swept on an as needed basis 6. A thorough cleaning is done once a year to reduce the amount of debris, sediment, and metal particles that build up and could potentially discharge to storm drains <u>Structural</u>:	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-70 Road and Street Maintenance SC-74 Drainage System Maintenance

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
				7. Protect drain inlets and watercourses from loose asphalt, concrete and sealant materials with sand or gravel bags	
Trees surrounding the property at the south and west boundaries	Landscaping maintenance (i.e. raking leaves, cutting grass, pruning)	Poor landscape maintenance could cause materials to clog catch basins and accumulate in low spots or along fence line	Plant debris, soil, fertilizers	Non-Structural: 1. Leaves are be raked, bagged and disposed of. Trees and shrubs are pruned regularly. A landscape contractor, Bright View, performs this work	SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-73 Landscape Maintenance
Outfalls to Guadalupe River, Guadalupe Creek, and Alamitos Pond	Buildup of dust, debris at the outfalls and drainage inlets	Runoff from unvegetated areas	Sediment, leaves, debris, garbage	Structural: 1. Cinder block BMP surrounding the Guadalupe River drainage point with the upstream side of the blocks covered with a geotextile overlain with gravel Non-Structural: 2. Inspect outfall on water body side and clean prior to wet weather	SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-74 Drainage System Maintenance SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
POTENTIAL NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES					
Landscaped Areas in Parking Lots and surrounding Buildings	Landscape irrigation	Irrigation lines from potable water source	Potable water that contains chloramine and other treatment chemicals	Non-Structural: 1. Avoid over-watering landscaped areas 2. Check that all irrigation sprinklers are directed to a vegetated area and not towards pavement or non-vegetated areas that will tend to erode	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-73 Landscape Maintenance

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Throughout Facility	Fire hydrant flushing	Fire lines from potable water source	Chlorinated Water, sediment	The Fire Department is responsible for fire hydrant flushing. The Valley Water Contact is Tony Leonardo and Jesse Ruiz Sanchez <u>Non-Structural</u>: Although Fire Department is responsible, it is recommended that flows are directed to landscaping, rather than discharging directly to storm drains or water bodies	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

5.0 - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPs)

This section summarizes the structural and non-structural control measures at the site.

5.1 STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROLS

The following structural storm water management controls are currently utilized at the Corporation Yard. Table 3 lists structural source controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the structural source controls. If any staff member is aware of a control measure that is not effective at reducing pollutants or a substitute control measure that could reduce pollutants as effectively, staff should convey that information to the Environmental Planning Unit.

5.1.1 Overhead Coverage

Overhead canopy coverage is provided at the Fuel Island and the Wash Rack. All other storage areas and work areas, excluding the parking lot and the outdoor Heavy Vehicle Repair Area, are fully enclosed buildings. Overhead coverage prevents rainwater from co-mingling with oils, grease, detergents, and other non-storm water substances.

5.1.2 Bermed Areas

The Fuel Island, Wash Rack, and Storage Shed are the only bermed areas at the Corporation Yard. The concrete berms prevent storm water run-on and spilled fuels or detergents from leaving the Fuel Island, Wash Rack, or Storage Shed.

5.1.3 Control Devices

The Guadalupe River outfall inlet located near the Heavy Equipment Parking Area has a block and gravel filter BMP in place that is rebuilt and maintained as needed by the Guadalupe Watershed Field Operation Unit. The BMP consists of a compacted rock area that surrounds a rectangular cinderblock structure with a filter screen. The filter screen and cinderblock structure along with a small wooden weir in front of the inlet creates an area for water to pond prior to flowing through the storm drain inlet to Guadalupe River. This structure filters the water, reducing the amount of sediment and decreasing the velocity of runoff discharged to Guadalupe River. Steel bollards surround the area to protect the structure from heavy equipment parking. The Environmental Planning Unit is responsible for requesting major structural maintenance or replacement and sediment removal of the BMP when needed from the Guadalupe Watershed Field Operations Unit. Minor maintenance can be done by the Facilities Management Unit staff.

5.1.4 Secondary Containment Structures

The floors of the maintenance buildings are paved with concrete and are graded to keep storm water runoff out of the building. Additionally, the materials stored in these buildings, including liquid chemicals and used batteries, are placed in secondary containments such as trays and cabinets. The storage shed has a bermed floor; the ASTs installed inside the storage shed have secondary containment. These structural characteristics effectively prevent contact of pollutants generated from the vehicle maintenance activities and handling and storage of chemicals inside the buildings with storm water.

5.1.5 Treatment

The only form of wastewater treatment at the Corporation Yard is located at the Wash Rack. The wash water is collected in a sump and discharged to a three-stage clarifier which ultimately discharges into the sanitary sewer. There is also a trench surrounding the Fueling Station Area. Corporation Yard staff manually pumps the liquid contained in the trench to the Wash Rack clarifier during rain events.

5.1.6 Drip Pans

To avoid staining of pavement drip pans are used whenever vehicles and equipment are maintained. Drip pans may also be used in the heavy equipment parking area.

5.2 NON-STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the non-structural source control management practices. Table 3 lists non-structural source controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

If any staff member is aware of a management practice that is not effective at reducing pollutants or a substitute management practice that could reduce pollutants as effectively, staff should convey that information to the Environmental Planning Unit.

5.2.1 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping is essential to keeping storm water and non-storm water flows separated and manageable. Good housekeeping practices are intended to reduce the potential for discharge of pollutants to the storm water drainage system or watercourses by promoting efficient and safe storage, use, and cleanup methods for potentially harmful materials. These practices can be as simple as sweeping or vacuuming Facility floors and pavement to prevent tracking of materials outdoors. If floors are mopped, mop water is disposed of the sanitary sewer via a sink or toilet. These are the only acceptable disposal options. Good housekeeping also includes clearly labeling all drums and containers so that they can be properly stored or disposed.

Maintenance practices, including general cleaning, inspection, and spill cleanup, are detailed below for the various facility areas where there is a potential for releases of pollutants to the storm water drain system.

Facility Maintenance Shops/Field Maintenance Shops
Shop areas are cleaned three times a week; floors are swept; and wastes are collected, separated, and disposed of properly or stored in a designated area for pick up by a recycler. Spills are cleaned with appropriate spill equipment as they occur.

Heavy Vehicle Repair Area
Spills are cleaned with appropriate spill equipment as they occur. Any visible spills are cleaned with dry sweep or rags.

Heavy Equipment Parking Area
Spills and leaks are cleaned as needed. Any visible spills are cleaned with dry sweep or rags.

Storage Shed Area
Spills are cleaned with appropriate spill equipment as they occur. Any visible spills are cleaned with dry sweep or rags.

Fueling Station
A written refueling procedure is available to Valley Water employees to prevent discharge of fuel due to improper fueling practices and to explain how properly to respond to a spill. A spill clean-up kit is stored at this location. A bucket of absorbent material is stored here. Absorbent material is applied to small spills of gas and oil. This area is inspected for leaks and spills weekly.

5.2.2 Preventative Maintenance

The following preventative maintenance procedures are followed at the Corporation Yard:

Leaf Blowing
Leaf blowing is done weekly by Valley Water's contractor Bright View.

Sweeping of Parking Lots
Parking lots are swept on an as needed basis by an outside contractor.

Cleaning of Catch Basins, Storm Drain Inlets and Storm Drains
The Storm Drain Operation and Maintenance Pollution Prevention Guidance Manual was completed in 2001. The monthly storm drain inspections allow up-close monitoring and provide the opportunity to address potential issues before they become problems. The Environmental Planning Unit is responsible for overseeing the cleaning and maintenance of storm drains and BMPs. The Facilities Management Unit staff perform annual maintenance on the storm drains and BMPs.

5.2.3 Spill Prevention and Response

Procedures for notification of emergency personnel and chain of command are described in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP). The facility personnel responsible for handling chemicals are trained in containment and control of spills, and notification of emergency personnel. The following equipment for spill containment and control is stored at the facility: absorbent, spill cart, brooms, scoops, and recovery drums.

5.2.4 Material Handling and Storage

Most hazardous materials are stored indoors in the Facility Maintenance Shops or the Storage Shed. Only trained personnel fill the Fuel Island's USTs. The HMBP for the Corporation Yard describes the location of all hazardous materials.

5.2.5 Employee Training

Environmental Planning Unit staff provide training for Facilities Management Unit staff responsible for implementing the SWPPP. The training covers the contents of a SWPPP, staff roles and responsibilities, common best management practices, and procedures required to implement and evaluate the effectiveness of the SWPPP. The training, led by the Environmental Planning Unit, will be conducted for new staff who need to learn how to complete inspections, or current staff who request to be re-trained.

5.2.6 Waste Collection, Recycling, and Disposal Practices

The primary wastes generated at the Corporation Yard include waste oil, waste antifreeze, and spent solvent and cleaning chemicals which are hauled off site for recycling or disposal. Details of procedures to collect, store, and dispose of waste chemicals are provided in the HMBP. Waste oil, waste antifreeze, and used batteries are hauled off-site for recycling; spent parts washing solvent is picked up by the supplier for recycling.

Wash water generated at the wash rack is collected and treated by the three-stage clarifier, then discharged to the sanitary sewer.

5.2.7 Record Keeping and Internal Reporting

Valley Water has developed and is implementing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) for all applicable Valley Water facilities. In accordance with the provisions of the SWPPPs, facilities are maintained and operated in such a manner as to prevent pollutants from entering storm water and storm drains are inspected at minimum once per year. Valley Water performs an annual inspection in August or September by the Environmental Planning Unit staff. The inspection will be conducted during daylight hours, and during facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, locations of the discharge, discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, sources of discharges, and responses taken to eliminate non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. Stormwater BMPs and storm drain

inlets will also be inspected and any necessary follow up or preventative maintenance needs will be communicated to the Facilities Maintenance staff. If follow up actions are requested upon inspection, they are to be corrected within 10 business days. If more than 10 business days are required, a rationale must be documented in the annual reporting as stated in the Municipal Permit.

Additionally, Valley Water performs more than the annual August or September inspection required in the MRP. The Corp Yard inspections occur monthly throughout the year. All visual observations are recorded on the inspection forms in Attachments I and II and kept on file at the facility. Copies of completed observation forms are then forwarded to the Environmental Planning Unit. Monitoring and inspection practices are described in Section 5.2.9. Record keeping and follow-up actions of inspection results of hazardous materials and wastes are detailed in the HMBP.

5.2.8 Erosion Control and Site Stabilization

The majority of the pervious areas are vegetated to help control erosion during rain events. Irrigation water is supplied to the Corporation Yard by potable water pipelines. Potable water contains chloramine, therefore sprinkler heads are directed to landscaped areas, to ensure infiltration to the soil. Landscaping is not over-irrigated. Over-irrigation can cause erosion, sediment runoff, and runoff of irrigation water. Trees are pruned and leaves should be raked regularly to avoid build up in catch basins and storm drains.

5.2.9 Monitoring and Inspections

The inspection/monitoring procedures and schedule for responding to spills or unauthorized releases of hazardous materials and wastes are described in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan. All areas with hazardous materials and wastes used or stored are inspected on a weekly basis for signs of spills, opened containers, and accumulation of storm water in secondary containment, among other things.

Inspection practices are detailed below for the various facility areas where there is a potential for releases of pollutants to the storm water drain system.

The following locations are inspected monthly for non-storm water discharges: Heavy Vehicle Repair Area, Heavy Equipment Parking Area, Storage Shed Area, Fueling Station, Wash Rack, Paved Areas, Storm Drain Inlets, Catch Basins, Outfalls Trash Receptacle Storage Area

Valley Water has a storm and non-storm water visual inspection plan in place for the Corporation Yard. Please see Attachments I and II for the observation forms and Appendix A for the Monitoring Plan.

<u>Other inspections are listed below:</u>

Storage Shed Area

This area is informally inspected on a weekly basis for any signs of chemical spills and leakage.

Facility Maintenance Shops/Field Maintenance Shops
The areas where chemicals are used and stored are informally inspected regularly (weekly) for signs of spills and leakage.

Fueling Station
This area is informally inspected on a weekly basis for signs of spills and leakage.

Wash Rack
The catch basins at the site are periodically inspected, depending upon the use of the wash rack.

Paved and Unpaved Areas
Annually, the Valley Water Maintenance staff inspects the paved areas for cracks and wear.

5.2.10 Quality Assurance

Quality assurance for the Corporation Yard is completed through the regular non-storm water and storm water inspections and on-site inspections of completed work orders.

The Facilities Management Unit staff complete non-storm water and storm water visual observation forms, retain copies on site, and forward copies of the completed forms to the Environmental Planning Unit. All forms and information regarding inspections are contained in the attachments in Attachments I and II.

The Environmental Planning Unit oversees that inspections are conducted in compliance with the stormwater and non-stormwater inspection forms provided in Attachments I and II. If the observations have not been received from Corporation Yard staff, the Environmental Planning Unit will request copies of the monthly forms from Facility Management Unit staff supervisors. Environmental Planning Unit also retains copies of all training class attendance records.

Facilities Helpdesk is Valley Water's computerized maintenance management system, maintained by the Facilities Management Unit. Blanket work orders for items, such as drain inlet protection or drain inlet cleaning, are input into Facilities Helpdesk for tracking. Facilities Helpdesk will also be used as a quality assurance mechanism.

APPENDIX A

CORPORATION YARD
STORMWATER MONITORING PLAN

CORPORATION YARD
STORM WATER MONITORING PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

As a co-permittee of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP), Valley Water was required to implement and maintain Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for all Corporation Yards. This requirement is stated in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS612008 (Municipal Permit) issued by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to the SCVURPPP. Valley Water has developed this SWPPP and Monitoring Plan to prevent potential pollutants from entering stormwater at the Corporation Yard.

This monitoring plan describes the type of inspection and field procedures that Valley Water staff will implement for the Corporation Yard.

II. OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this monitoring plan is to identify storm water runoff pathways and facilitate maintenance of BMPs.

III. RESPONSIBILITY

The Facilities Management Unit is responsible for the implementation of this monitoring plan. The Environmental Planning Unit is responsible for making necessary revisions to this monitoring plan.

IV. MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring requirements are grouped in two categories: non-storm water discharge visual observation and storm water discharge visual observation. This section describes the monitoring activities to be conducted by Valley Water staff to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater.

A. Non-storm Water Discharge Visual Observation

One visual inspection will be conducted annually in August or September by Environmental Planning Unit staff. The inspection will be conducted during daylight hours, and during facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, locations of the discharge, discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, sources of discharges, and responses taken to eliminate non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. Stormwater BMPs and storm drain inlets will also be inspected and any necessary follow up or preventative maintenance needs will be communicated to the Facilities Maintenance staff. If follow up actions are requested upon inspection, they are to be corrected within 10 business days. If more than 10 business days are required, a rationale must be documented in the annual reporting as stated in the Municipal Permit.

Monthly non-storm water inspections will be conducted by the Facilities Maintenance staff on the Pollution Prevention Team identified in Table 1 of this SWPPP. Non-storm Water Inspections are conducted monthly between May and September. Inspection will be conducted during daylight hours, on days with no storm water discharges and during facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, locations of the discharge, discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, sources of discharges, and responses taken to eliminate non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges

To assist with the inspection and documentation, a Non-Storm Water Visual Observation Form will be filled out by the staff conducting the inspection. The completed form will be kept in a "SWPPP Monitoring Information" binder for record keeping purposes. This binder should be kept at the facility and an electronic copy of the SWPPP inspection form should be provided to the Environmental Planning Unit for record keeping. A copy of a Non-Storm Water Visual Observation Form is included as Attachment I.

B. Storm Water Discharge Visual Observation

Monthly storm water inspections will be conducted by the Facilities Maintenance staff on the Pollution Prevention Team identified in Table 1 of this SWPPP. Storm water inspections are conducted monthly between October and April. It is recommended to conduct visual storm water discharge observations during the first hour of rain when feasible to observe any potential pollutant runoff. Observations should occur during daylight hours of scheduled facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for locations of the discharge, presence of floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and sources of any pollutants.

To assist with the inspection and documentation, a Storm Water Visual Observation Form is filled out by the staff conducting the inspection. The completed form will be kept in an "SWPPP Monitoring Information", binder for record keeping purposes. This binder should be kept at the facility and an electronic copy of the SWPPP inspection form should be provided to the Environmental Planning Unit for record keeping. A copy of a Storm Water Visual Observation Form is included as Attachment II.

Corporation Yard at District Headquarters

ATTACHMENT I

NON-STORM WATER
CORPORATION YARD
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

NON-STORM WATER
HEADQUARTERS CORPORATION YARD
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

Date:		Time:	
Inspector's Name:		Unit:	
Complete form monthly: ☐ May ☐ June ☐ July ☐ August ☐ September			
NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES			
Inspection Location	Was non-storm water discharge observed?*	Describe location, type of discharge, and source (if known):	Type of contaminant(s) (e.g., hazardous materials, color, floating material, sediment, etc.):
Heavy Vehicle Repair Area	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Wash Rack	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Heavy Equipment Parking Area	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Storm Drain Inlets 1	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Storm Drain Inlets 2	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Storm Drain Inlets 3	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Storm Drain Inlets 4	☐ Yes ☐ No		
BMP at Culvert 5	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Garbage/ Refuse Area	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Unvegetated area along Guadalupe River Levee	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Facility Maintenance Shops	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Storage Shed Area	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Fueling Station	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Paved Areas	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Potential sources (All Areas)	Any potential source observed? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Describe location of potential source:	Type of potential source:

*If any non-storm water discharges were observed, answer page 2 of this form for each discharge.

NON-STORM WATER
HEADQUARTERS CORPORATION YARD
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM
(page 2)

Location of Observed Discharge:

ACTION TAKEN

Can discharge be stopped? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was Facility Supervisor notified? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Name of person who made the notification:_____

Time notification was made:_____

Time discharge was stopped:_____

BMP APPLICATION

Were BMPs observed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Describe the BMP:_____

_____

If BMPs were observed, were they effective? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is follow up regarding BMPs necessary? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Describe follow up actions:_____

_____

Additional comments or actions:_____

_____

_____

ATTACHMENT II

STORM WATER
CORPORATION YARD
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

STORM WATER
HEADQUARTERS CORPORATION YARD
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM
(PAGE 1)

Date:	Time:
Inspector's Name:	Unit:

Complete this form **once per month** from **October – April** preferably during the first hour of storm water discharge (during facility operating hours) when feasible.

☐ October ☐ November ☐ December ☐ January ☐ February ☐ March ☐ April

OUTFALL A (at Guadalupe Creek)

Check all that apply to the observed outfall discharge:

☐ clear ☐ turbid ☐ odor ☐ floating material
☐ sheen ☐ muddy ☐ suspended material
☐ other (describe):

OUTFALL B (at Guadalupe River)

Check all that apply to the observed outfall discharge:

☐ clear ☐ turbid ☐ odor ☐ floating material
☐ sheen ☐ muddy ☐ suspended material
☐ other (describe):

BMP APPLICATION

Were BMPs observed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If BMPs were observed, were they effective? ☐ Yes ☐ No

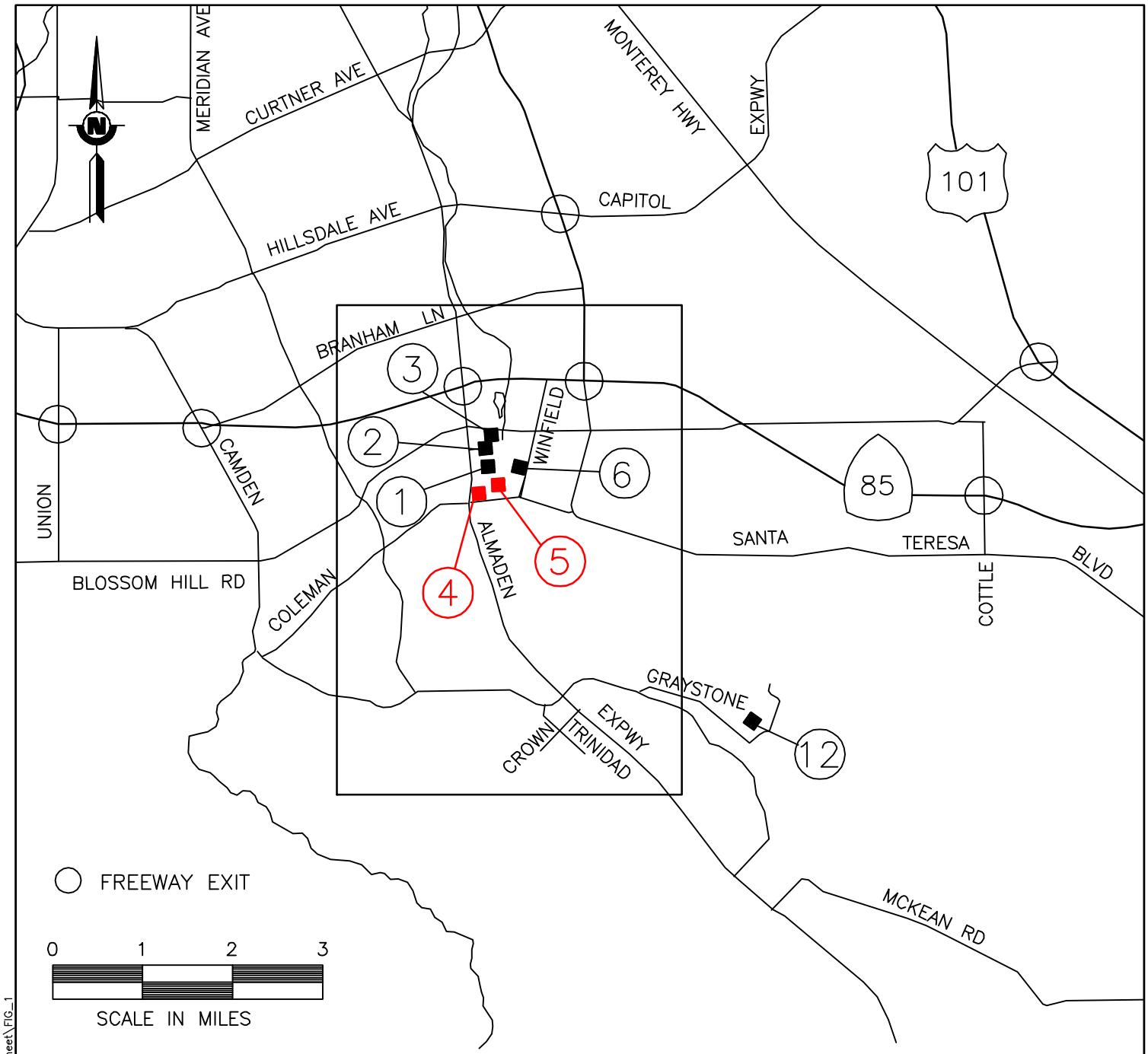
Describe BMPs:_____
_____

Is follow up regarding BMPs necessary? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Additional comments or Actions:
_____
_____
_____
_____

STORM WATER
HEADQUARTERS CORPORATION YARD
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM
(PAGE 2)

STORM WATER DISCHARGES			
INSPECTION LOCATION	**STORM WATER PRESENT?**	**DESCRIBE VISUAL CONDITION OF STORM WATER DISCHARGE**	
Heavy Vehicle Parking Area at Culvert BMP	***Upstream of BMP*** ☐ Yes ☐ No ***Downstream of BMP*** ☐ Yes ☐ No ***Were samples taken?*** ☐ Yes ☐ No	Color _____ Odor _____ Debris _____ Sheen _____ Turbidity _____ Other_____ Comments	
Motor Pool Parking Lot Storm Drain	☐ Yes ☐ No	Color _____ Odor _____ Debris _____ Sheen _____ Turbidity _____ Other_____	
Motor Pool Office Storm Drain	☐ Yes ☐ No	Color _____ Odor _____ Debris _____ Sheen _____ Turbidity _____ Other_____	
Southernmost Storm Drain near Facility Maintenance Shops	☐ Yes ☐ No	Color _____ Odor _____ Debris _____ Sheen _____ Turbidity _____ Other_____	
Storm Drain near Crew Truck Storage Building	☐ Yes ☐ No	Color _____ Odor _____ Debris _____ Sheen _____ Turbidity _____ Other_____	
POTENTIAL SOURCES	**ANY POTENTIAL SOURCES OBSERVED?**	**DESCRIBE LOCATION OF POTENTIAL SOURCE**	**TYPE OF SOURCE**
All Areas	☐ Yes ☐ No		



1—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
5750 ALMADEN EXPWY.
SAN JOSE, CA 95118
(408)265—2600

2—HEADQUARTERS
5700 ALMADEN EXPWY.
SAN JOSE, CA 95118
(408)265—2600

3—BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX
1020 BLOSSOM HILL RD.
SAN JOSE, CA 95123
(408)265—2600

4—CORP YARD MAINTENANCE BLDG.
5760 ALMADEN EXPWY.
SAN JOSE, CA 95118
(408)265—2600

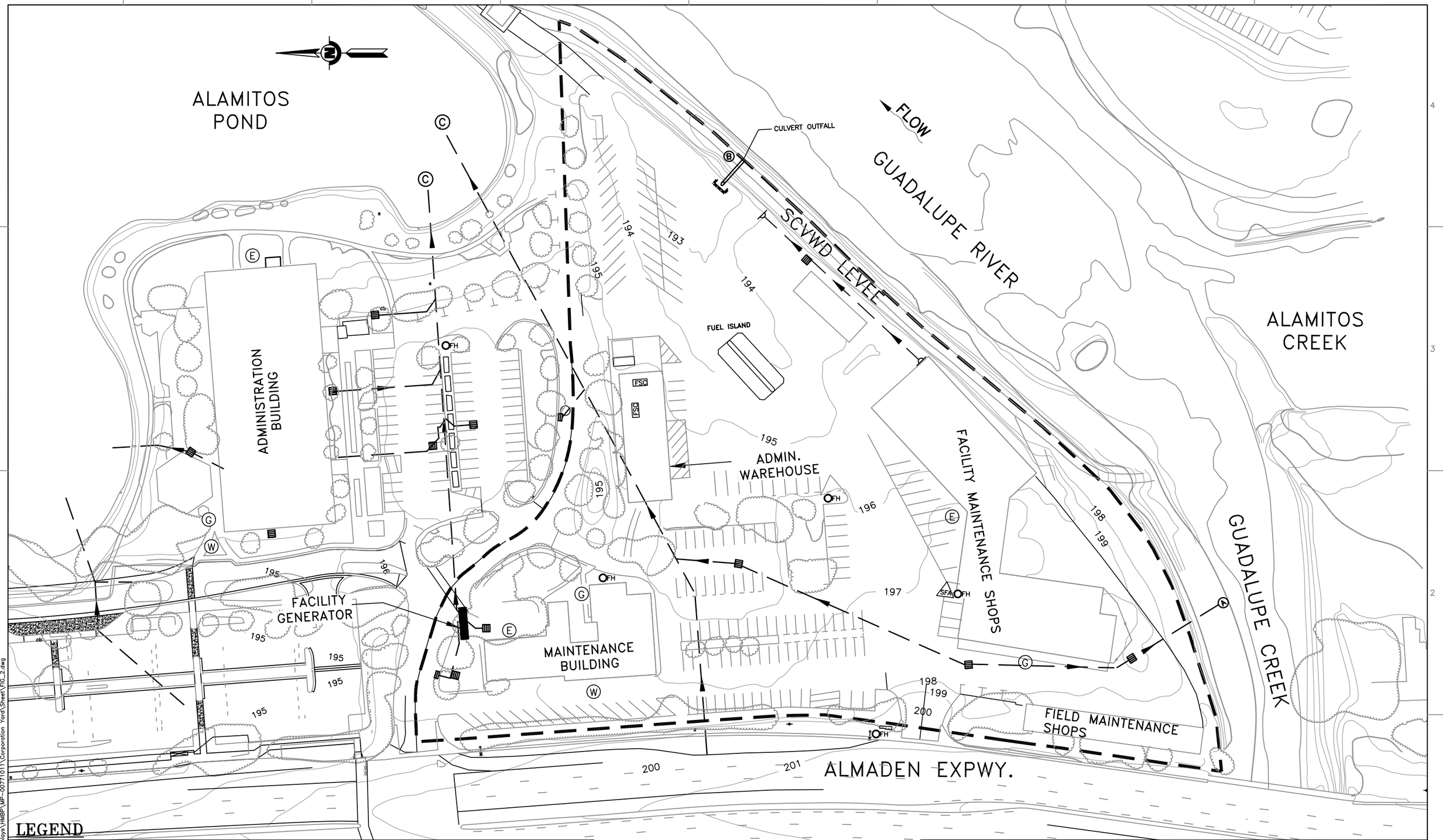
5—CORP YARD FLEET MAINTENANCE
& ADMIN. WAREHOUSE
5770 ALMADEN EXPWY.
SAN JOSE, CA 95118
(408)265—2600

6—WINFIELD WAREHOUSE
5905 WINFIELD BLVD.
SAN JOSE, CA 95123
(408)281—2119

Santa Clara Valley Water District

FACILITIES LOCATIONS

FIGURE 1
CORPORATION YARD
LOCATION MAP
REVISED: APRIL 3, 2008



LEGEND

- SFA — SPRINKLER FIRE ALARM CONTROL
- ESK — EMERGENCY SPILL KIT
- FSC — FLAMMABLE STORAGE CABINET
- FH — FIRE HYDRANT
- STORM DRAIN
- STORM DRAIN LINE
- CURB INLET
- (W) — WATER SHUT OFF
- (E) — ELECTRICAL MAIN/SHUT OFF PANEL
- (G) — GAS SHUT OFF
- FACILITY BOUNDARY
- (A) — DISCHARGE POINT TO TO GUADALUPE CREEK
- (B) — DISCHARGE POINT TO GUADALUPE RIVER

FY 22-23 AR

Santa Clara Valley Water District SM

A-46

PROJECT NAME AND SHEET DESCRIPTION:

CORPORATION YARD SITE

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

REVISED: OCTOBER 2008

SCALE	PROJECT NUMBER
1" = 100' ±	00771011
VERIFY SCALES 0 1/2" BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY	FIGURE 2

DATE: 2023

USERNAME: Phunguy 7/12/2012 7:42 AM
FILENAME: K:\Models\Charts_Displays\HMBP\MP-00771011\Corporation Yard\Sheet\FIG_2.dwg

ALAMITOS POND

FACILITY GENERATOR

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

PARKING AREA

PARKING AREA

TRASH BIN

ADMINISTRATION WAREHOUSE

CULVERT OUTFALL

HEAVY EQUIPMENT PARKING AREA

FLOW

CREW TRUCK STORAGE BLDG

FUEL ISLAND

FUEL ISLAND WITH OVERHEAD CANOPY

12,000 GALLON UNLEADED GASOLINE UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

TWO 12,000 GALLON DIESEL UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

TRENCH SURROUND

BERM SURROUND

WASH RACK

OIL WATER SEPARATOR

STEAM CLEANING AREA

LIGHT VEHICLE SHOP

CONCRETE SLAB W/COVER

CARPENTER SHOP

WELDING SHOP

COMPRESSED GAS CLOSET

FACILITY MAINTENANCE SHOPS

STORAGE SHED W/SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

LUBE RM.

MAIN SHOP

HEAVY VEHICLE REPAIR AREA

HMMP LOCATION

PARTS ROOM

SPRAY BOOTH

COVERED ADDITION

LUNCH ROOM

SHOWERS

OFFICE

SHOP

GUADALUPE RIVER

GUADALUPE CREEK

FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOPS

FACILITY GENERATOR

MAINTENANCE BUILDING

CURB INLET

PARKING AREA

DISTRICT MOTOR POOL PARKING AREA

ALMADEN EXPRESSWAY

LEGEND

- STORM DRAIN LINE & DIRECTION OF FLOW
- DIRECTION OF SURFACE WATER FLOW
- ESK — EMERGENCY SPILL KIT
- FY 22-23 AR
- OFH — FIRE HYDRANT
- LEVEE
- PERCOLATION POND
- FACILITY BOUNDARY
- CORRUGATED METAL PIPE DAYLIGHT
- DOWN SPOUTS
- (A) DISCHARGE POINT TO GUADALUPE CREEK
- (B) DISCHARGE POINT TO GUADALUPE RIVER
- (C) DISCHARGE POINTS TO ALAMITOS POND

Santa Clara Valley Water District

A-47

PROJECT NAME AND SHEET DESCRIPTION:

CORPORATION YARD SITE

BUILDING IDENTIFICATION

REVISED: OCTOBER 2008

SCALE	PROJECT NUMBER
1" = 100' ±	00771011
VERIFY SCALES	FIGURE
0 1/2"	3

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ALAMITOS POND

FACILITY GENERATOR

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

PARKING AREA

TRASH BINS

ADMINISTRATION WAREHOUSE

FUEL ISLAND (W/ OVERHEAD CANOPY)

FLOW

GUADALUPE RIVER

CULVERT OUTFALL

HEAVY EQUIPMENT PARKING AREA

CREW TRUCK STORAGE BLDG

WASH RACK

OIL WATER SEPARATOR

STEAM CLEANING AREA

CONCRETE SLAB W/COVER

COMPRESSED GAS CLOSET

LIGHT VEHICLE SHOP

CARPENTER SHOP

WELDING SHOP

FACILITY MAINTENANCE SHOPS

STORAGE SHED W/SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

LUBE RM

MAIN SHOP

HEAVY VEHICLE REPAIR AREA

HMMP LOCATION

PARTS ROOM

SPRAY BOOTH

COVERED ADDITION

OFFICE

LUNCH ROOM

SHOWERS

OFFICE

SHOP

FACILITY GENERATOR

MAINTENANCE BUILDING

PARKING AREA

DISTRICT MOTOR POOL PARKING AREA

FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOPS

ALMADEN EXPRESSWAY

GUADALUPE CREEK

LEGEND

- STORM DRAIN LINE & DIRECTION OF FLOW
- DIRECTION OF SURFACE WATER FLOW
- ESK — EMERGENCY SPILL KIT
- EV 22-23 AR
- OFH — FIRE HYDRANT
- LEVEE
- PERCOLATION POND
- PERVIOUS AREA
- IMPERVIOUS AREA
- Ⓐ DISCHARGE POINT TO GUADALUPE CREEK
- Ⓑ DISCHARGE POINT TO GUADALUPE RIVER
- Ⓒ DISCHARGE POINTS TO ALAMITOS POND
- CORRUGATED METAL PIPE DAYLIGHT
- DOWN SPOUTS
- FACILITY BOUNDARY

Santa Clara Valley Water District

A-48

PROJECT NAME AND SHEET DESCRIPTION:

CORPORATION YARD SITE

PERVIOUS & IMPERVIOUS AREAS

REVISED: OCTOBER 2008

SCALE	PROJECT NUMBER
1" = 100' ±	00771011
VERIFY SCALES	FIGURE
0 1/2"	4

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ALAMITOS POND

FACILITY GENERATOR

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

PARKING AREA

FH

TRASH BINS

ADMINISTRATION WAREHOUSE

PARKING AREA

FUEL ISLAND

FACILITY GENERATOR

MAINTENANCE BUILDING

DISTRICT MOTOR POOL PARKING AREA

PARKING AREA

EMPLOYEE/VISITOR PARKING AREA

ALMADEN EXPRESSWAY

FLOW

GUADALUPE RIVER

CULVERT OUTFALL

HEAVY EQUIPMENT PARKING AREA

CREW TRUCK STORAGE BLDG

WASH RACK

OIL WATER SEPARATOR

STEAM CLEANING AREA

LIGHT VEHICLE SHOP

CARPENTER SHOP

WELDING SHOP

CONCRETE SLAB W/COVER

COMPRESSED GAS CLOSET

FACILITY MAINTENANCE SHOPS

STORAGE SHED W/SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

LUBE RM

MAIN SHOP

HEAVY VEHICLE REPAIR AREA

HMMP LOCATION

PARTS ROOM

PAINT SHOP

COVERED ADDITION

LUNCH ROOM

SHOWERS

OFFICE

SHOP

FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOPS

GUADALUPE CREEK

LEGEND

- STORM DRAIN LINE & DIRECTION OF FLOW
- DIRECTION OF SURFACE WATER FLOW
- ESK EMERGENCY SPILL KIT
- FH FIRE HYDRANT
- LEVEE
- PERCOLATION POND
- PERVIOUS AREA
- (A) DISCHARGE POINT TO GUADALUPE CREEK
- (B) DISCHARGE POINT TO GUADALUPE RIVER
- (C) DISCHARGE POINTS TO ALAMITOS POND
- CORRUGATED METAL PIPE DAYLIGHT
- DOWN SPOUTS
- FACILITY BOUNDARY

FY 22-23 AR

Santa Clara Valley Water District

A-49

PROJECT NAME AND SHEET DESCRIPTION:

CORPORATION YARD SITE

AREAS OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT CONTACT

REVISED: OCTOBER 2008

SCALE	PROJECT NUMBER
1" = 100' ±	00771011
VERIFY SCALES	FIGURE
0 1/2"	5

BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

DATE: AUGUST 2023

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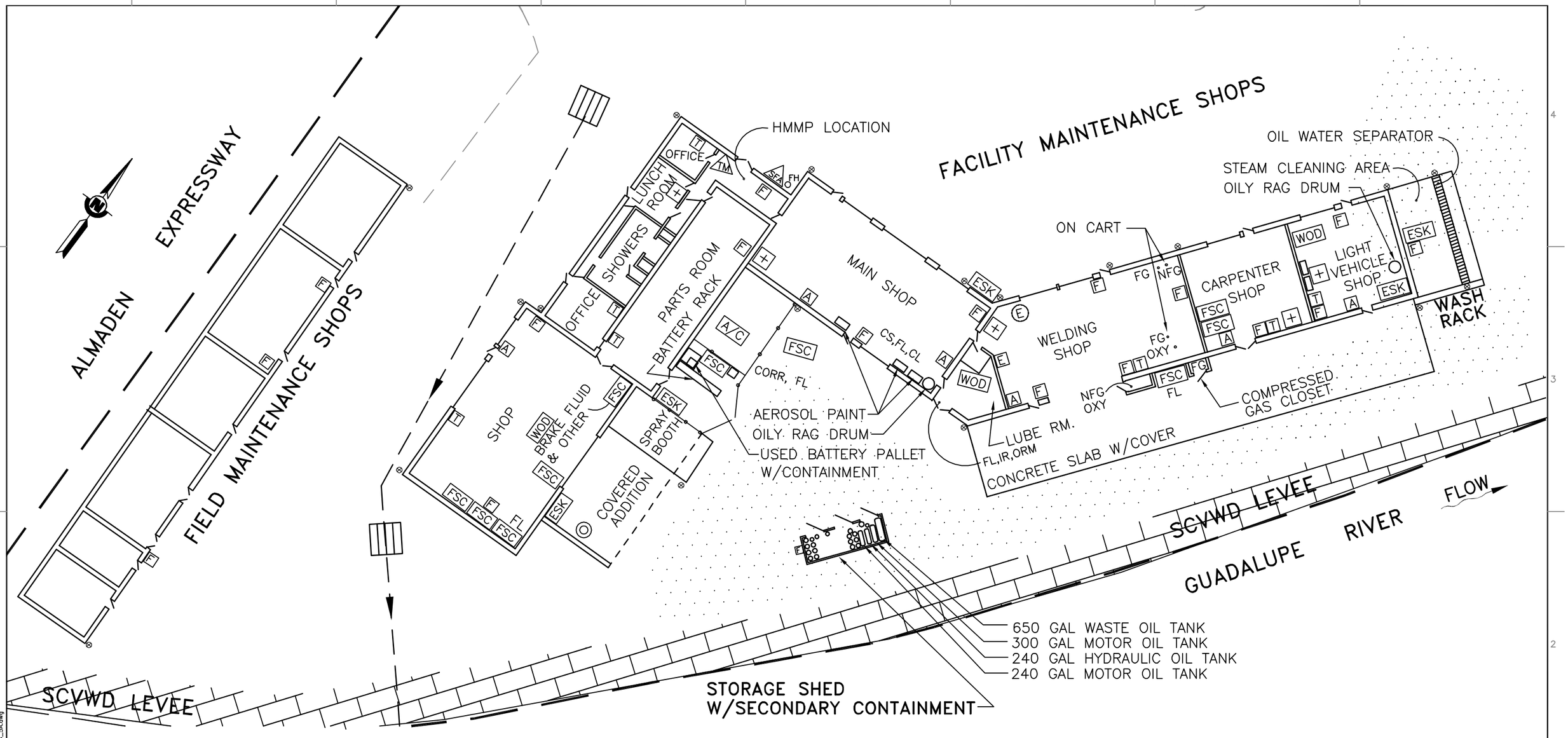


LEGEND

- ⊗ DOWN SPOUT
- A EMERGENCY AIR SHUT OFF
- E EMERGENCY EYE WASH
- F FIRE EXTINGUISHER
- T TELEPHONE
- \+ FIRST AID KIT
- (E) ELECTRICAL MAIN/SHUT OFF PANEL
- FH FIRE HYDRANT
- SFA SPRINKLER FIRE ALARM CONTROL
- A/C AIR CONDITIONING UNIT
- ESK EMERGENCY SPILL KIT
- FSC FLAMMABLE STORAGE CABINET
- POTENTIAL SOURCE AREA
- WOD WASTE OIL DRUM
- DRUM OVER PACK
- TM UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PANEL/ALARM
  - CL–COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID
  - CS–COMBUSTIBLE SOLID
  - CORR–CORROSIVE
  - FG–FLAMMABLE GAS
  - FL–FLAMMABLE LIQUID
  - IR–IRRITATING MATERIAL
  - NFG–NON FLAMMABLE GAS
  - ORM–OTHER REGULATED MATERIAL
  - OXY–OXIDIZER

Santa Clara Valley Water District
A-50

PROJECT NAME AND SHEET DESCRIPTION:

CORPORATION YARD SITE

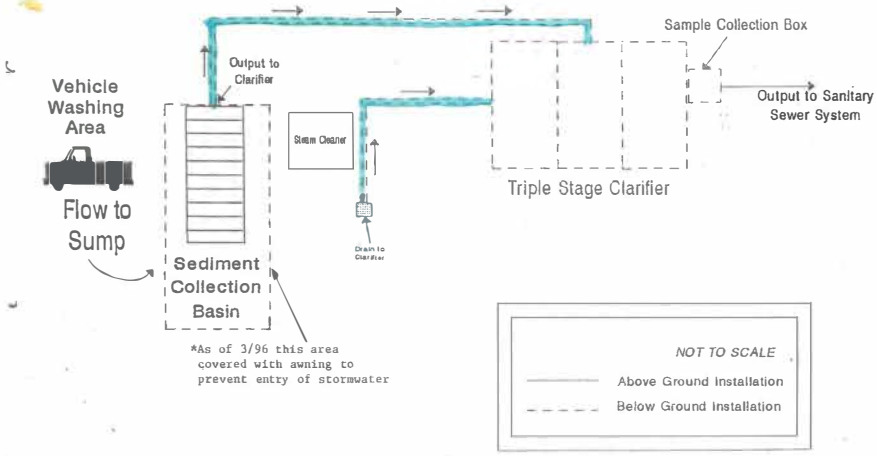
AREAS OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT CONTACT

REVISED: APRIL 3, 2008

SCALE	PROJECT NUMBER
1" = 100' ±	00771011
VERIFY SCALES 0 1/2" BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY	FIGURE 5A

Figure 6

Baffle Box System Diagram--
Process Flow Schematic



VALLEY WATER
WINFIELD
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

2023

Prepared by:
Environmental Planning Unit 248

VALLEY WATER WINFIELD
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN CERTIFICATION

This certification is included to ensure compliance with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Program's (Program) NPDES Permit (No. CAS612008).

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 ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

DocuSigned by:
Tony Ndah
A1068F9499254F3...

Tony Ndah

Deputy Administrative Officer

General Services Division

Date 7/6/2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

APPENDIX

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Valley Water

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) manages an integrated water resources system that includes the supply of clean safe water, flood protection, and stewardship of streams on behalf of Santa Clara County's 1.8 million residents and businesses. Valley Water owns, operates, and/or maintains a pumping station (Pacheco), two pumping and metering stations (Vasona, Coyote), one vehicle maintenance facility (Corporation Yard), three warehouse storage and supply facilities (Winfield Warehouse, Brokaw Storage Yard, Camden Storage Yard), three water treatment plants (Rinconada, Santa Teresa, Penitencia), an advanced water purification center, one satellite office (Uvas/ Llagas Watershed Field Operations Facility), several distribution pipelines, 10 dams and surface water reservoirs, 18 percolation facilities, nearly 400 (four hundred) acres of groundwater recharge ponds, and more than 275 (two hundred seventy-five) miles of streams.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

Valley Water is one of fifteen agencies that joined together to form the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. The fifteen agencies jointly applied for and obtained from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) the municipal storm water National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CAS029718 (NPDES Permit) for storm water discharge to the South San Francisco Bay to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. The NPDES permit was reissued in September 1995 based on the Storm Water Management Plan (Plan) which was prepared by the 15 co-permittees. The Plan was revised in 1997 under the name of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program Urban Runoff Management Plan (SCVURPPP URMP). The September 1, 1997 transmittal letter of the SCVURPPP URMP to the RWQCB, noted that the co-permittees had changed the Program's name from the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Plan to the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program to reflect the Program's focus on urban runoff. The most recent SCVURPPP NPDES Permit was adopted by the RWQCB on May 11, 2022 (NPDES Permit No. CAS612008, Order No. R2-2022-0018).

As a permittee, Valley Water is currently subject to section C.2. of the 2022 Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit for the San Francisco Bay. The purpose of provision C.2 is to ensure implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) by all Permittees to control and reduce non-stormwater and polluted stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses during operation, inspection, and routine repair and maintenance activities of municipal facilities and infrastructure. Section C.2.f. requires Permittees to implement BMPs in site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater and non-stormwater discharges. SWPPPs should have specific BMPs for different functions of the corporation yard and provide guidance for frequent mini-inspections to ensure that appropriate BMPs are implemented. The previous Permits required SWPPPs to be developed and implemented by July 1, 2010.

Valley Water has developed and implemented Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for all applicable Valley Water facilities. These sites include a corporation yard, pump plants, warehouse, water treatment plants, and material storage yards. In accordance with the provisions of the SWPPPs, facilities

are maintained and operated in such a manner as to prevent pollutants from entering storm water and are formally inspected a minimum of once a year.

The term "BMP" is used synonymously with the term "control measure" in this SWPPP. BMPs refer to management practices, operating procedures, and treatment measures implemented or installed at the site. Potential pollutant sources and current BMPs for the facilities in this SWPPP are summarized in Table 3.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The goal of Valley Water-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is to reduce or eliminate pollution-generating activities within its control to the maximum extent practicable. This SWPPP will help Valley Water achieve that goal by:

- identifying and evaluating sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and
- identifying and implementing site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

1.3 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

Table 1 includes the individuals that are designated as the Pollution Prevention Team for the Winfield Facility.

TABLE 1. POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

TITLE AND UNIT	RESPONSIBILITY
Senior Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Review and approve updates to the SWPPP document.
Associate Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Oversee development and updates to the SWPPP, provide SWPPP training. Evaluate BMP and control measure effectiveness, conduct annual stormwater inspection, assist with SWPPP training.
Facilities Maintenance Administrator, Facilities Management Unit	Implement the SWPPP and coordinate maintenance actions as needed.
Facilities Maintenance Tech, Facilities Management Unit	Conduct monthly inspections and maintenance actions.
Integrated Vegetation Unit Manager, Vegetation Field Operations Unit	Manage vegetation removal, herbicide application, irrigation, and erosion control
Environmental Health and Safety Unit Manager, Environmental Health and Safety Unit	Advise Valley Water staff on regulatory compliance issues. Conduct hazardous material pick-up.

The person(s) responsible for implementing the SWPPP will make sure that facility staff are aware of and have read the SWPPP. Implementation of the SWPPP further entails assigning staff to implement necessary control measures summarized in Table 3 and to contact appropriate personnel to provide services on site. If any of the staff members listed in Table 1 are transferred to another department or leave the Valley Water, the Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for selecting a new member.

The SWPPP should be revised every two or three years. Any proposed revisions to the SWPPP should be sent to the person in the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP. During the SWPPP revision process, feedback should be obtained from staff that implement control measures and conduct monitoring activities. The person within the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP will make the necessary changes to the electronic files and distribute copies of the updated SWPPP to the pollution prevention team for review.

1.4 SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENTS

In order to fulfill state and federal regulatory requirements, Valley Water has prepared the following documents pertaining to the Winfield Facilities. If changes are made to the following documents, the SWPPP must also be checked and revised for consistency. Table 2 lists supplemental facility documents.

TABLE 2. SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT NAME	DATE[1]	ITEMS THAT IMPACT, COMPLEMENT OR ARE CONSISTENT WITH THIS SWPPP
SCVWD Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) for the Winfield Facilities	September 2020	1. Hazardous Materials Inventory 2. Emergency Response/Contingency Plan 3. Employee Training Plan 4. Record keeping requirements 5. Regulated Materials and Haz-waste Storage Area Inspection Log 6. Recordable Discharge Log
Storm Drain Operation and Maintenance Pollution Prevention Guidance Manual [2]	September 2004	Provides guidance on the selection, implementation, and evaluation of best management practices (BMPs) for storm drain operation and maintenance activities.

1. The dates provided are the current document version. Supplemental facility documents are periodically revised by various Valley Water units and the most current version should be consulted.
2. Can be accessed through the Valley Water library catalog.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND REGIONAL INFORMATION

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The Winfield Facilities (the site) are located at 5905 Winfield Boulevard San José, California. The site is bound by Winfield Boulevard on the east, the Light Rail Transit System (including their Park-and-Ride) and Guadalupe River on the west, commercial property on the north, and apartment buildings on the south. High-density residential and commercial are the two main land uses within the 1-mile radius surrounding the site. Figure 1 shows the site location, major roads, surface water bodies, and some of the other Valley Water Facilities.

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY, SURFACE WATER BODIES, AND WELLS

Figure 2, the topographic map shows elevations varies little at roughly 192 to 195 feet above mean sea level.

Any well in the vicinity of the site can potentially serve as a conduit for storm water pollutants to enter the local aquifer, which has a designated beneficial use as a drinking water aquifer. The search conducted on Valley Water GIS well layer showed 24 wells within a ¼-mile radius of the site. The well types are as follows: 5 abandoned, 5 active, 13 destroyed, and 1 inactive water supply well.

2.3 REGIONAL RAINFALL

The average annual rainfall is 15.29 inches and is measured at Station 1, Alamitos. This data is derived from the historical seasonal rainfall average data from 1959 to 2018 (Source: Rainfall records of Valley Water; Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Geomorphology Unit).

3.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

3.1 FACILITY LAYOUT

The Winfield Facilities occupy a total of approximately 6 acres (275,000 square feet) and consists of the supply warehouse buildings, vegetation field operations warehouse building, outdoor general storage area, sand/gravel storage area, and parking areas. The layout of the Winfield Facilities is shown on Figure 3.

3.2 BUILDINGS

3.2.1 Supply Warehouse Building

The supply warehouse building occupies approximately 42,850 square feet and is located at the southwest portion of the site. As described below and outlined in Figure 3, this building consists of two abutting units, the Enclosed Supply Warehouse and the Covered Supply Warehouse.

Enclosed Supply Warehouse

The Enclosed Supply Warehouse occupies approximately 19,950 square feet with a concrete slab floor. This building is used for general storage and warehousing of supplies, including pipe fittings, pesticides in spray cans, fasteners, and safety and protective clothing, all of which are placed on storage racks. Various chemicals are stored inside the building, including hazardous materials. The HMBP provides details of hazardous materials and approximate quantities stored in this building.

Covered Supply Warehouse

The Covered Supply Warehouse occupies approximately 22,900 square feet and is enclosed with a cyclone steel fence on the north and west sides. The building is used for the storage of parts, small equipment and supplies, compressed gas cylinders, and chemicals. Chemicals, including paints and paint thinner, are stored inside flammable storage cabinets. Compressed gas cylinders, containing acetylene, nitrogen, argon, or oxygen, are located in front of the south wall. Hazardous materials that are stored in the Covered Supply Warehouse are summarized in the HMBP.

Located in the east side of the building, the Class IV shop is used to repair small equipment (i.e., chain saws, weed eaters). Chemicals handled in the Class IV shop include gasoline, diesel fuel, and engine oil, which are stored in 5-gallon or 10-gallon drums inside the flammable storage cabinets.

The southeast corner outside of the Covered Supply Warehouse is used for receiving material deliveries. Most materials delivered for storage at the Supply Warehouse Buildings and Vegetation Field Operations Building are received in this area, although some deliveries go straight to the Vegetation Warehouse. Chemicals handled in this area include pesticides,

herbicides, paint, and paint thinner within original packaging. The chemicals and other material packages are then inventoried and distributed to appropriate warehouse storage areas.

3.2.2 Vegetation Field Operations Warehouse

The Vegetation Field Operations Warehouse occupies approximately 15,000 square feet and is an enclosed structure with a concrete slab floor. This building is primarily used to store materials, including chemicals, used by the Vegetation Field Operations Unit. The building also serves as a parking garage for Valley Water-owned trucks. Chemicals used for vegetation management, such as pesticides and herbicides, are stored in the steel double container that is placed within a concrete-bermed compartment. Paints, paint thinner, and gasoline are stored in flammable storage cabinets. The HMBP summarizes the hazardous chemicals stored inside the Vegetation Field Operations Warehouse.

3.3.3 Vegetation Program Office Buildings

The Vegetation Programs Office Buildings include four mobile office trailers located on the far northwest corner of the property covering approximately 7,500 square feet. These buildings are used as office space for Vegetation Field Operations Staff.

3.3 OUTDOOR MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE AREAS

Paved, outdoor areas are used for equipment maintenance, and equipment and raw materials storage. These outdoor maintenance and storage areas are described below and are shown on Figure 3.

3.3.1 Equipment Storage and Repair Area

The outdoor, paved area on the east side of Covered Supply Warehouse provides overhead coverage (outside the Class IV shop) and is used for equipment repairs (i.e., backhoe) and storage of unused machinery.

3.3.2 Other Equipment Storage Areas

Equipment such as metal pipes and wood pallets are stored in two areas at the site: 1) northwest of the Vegetation Field Operations Warehouse, and 2) north of Covered Supply Warehouse. Part of the area north of Covered Supply Warehouse is used for Class IV shop materials. These areas are paved with asphalt. There are no chemicals stored or used in these areas.

Two storage areas located west of and adjacent to the Vegetation Field Operations Warehouse contain equipment such as boats, arrow boards, cement mixers, and trailers. There are also empty fuel tanks stored here. The storage areas have built-in concrete floors and steel roof overhangs to prevent contact with storm water. There are no chemicals stored or used here. The area in between the two covered storage areas is paved.

The northeast corner of the site contains steel sea containers that are used for equipment storage. There is also an empty potable washwater truck parked here.

3.3.3 Sand/Gravel Storage Area

The sand/gravel storage area is located north of the Vegetation Field Operations Building. The area is paved asphalt, and the sand/gravel stockpile is bermed on three sides with precast median barriers. No chemicals are stored or used here.

3.3.4 Plant Nursery

The plant nursery is located northeast of the Vegetation Field Operations Building. The area is paved with asphalt, covered, and is fully fenced.

3.3.5 Watersheds Hazardous Material Storage Area

Through the execution of the Emergency Response Program, hazardous materials such as used batteries are stored inside the two flammable storage cabinets (FSCs) whose contents are picked-up quarterly by an outside contractor. Located beside this gated and locked storage area there is a sharps biohazard box that is serviced every 90 days per D.T.S.C. requirements.

3.4 Underground and Above Ground storage Tanks

There are no underground or above ground storage tanks located at the Winfield Facilities, with the exception of the empty fuel tanks stored in the covered storage area west of the Vegetation Field Operations Warehouse and the empty potable wash water tank at the northeast corner of the site.

3.5 Fueling Areas

There are no fueling areas at the site.

3.6 Loading and Unloading Areas

Delivery trucks are unloaded right outside the southeast corner of Covered Supply Warehouse before being brought inside. Most of the time pallet deliveries are unloaded outside, even when raining. If it is pouring rain, trucks back into the warehouse for delivery. Unloading outside brings the possibility for storm water contamination. Chemicals handled in this area include pesticides, herbicides, paint, and paint thinner within original package boxes. From the receiving area, materials and chemicals are then distributed to appropriate storage areas in the Enclosed Supply Warehouse, Covered Supply Warehouse, or the Vegetation Field Operations Warehouse. Current usage of the yard would prevent long trailers from being able to maneuver to back in. If necessary, the yard usage could be changed to allow for inside receiving, but it would require a drastic reduction in the parking available to our customers.

3.7 Parking Areas

The motor pool and employee/visitor parking areas are located on the east side of the site (Figure 3). Parking areas are paved with asphalt. The parking areas also contain nineteen steel sea containers that are used for equipment storage, trailer units such as portable restrooms, boats, and various equipment

stored on wood pallets. Additionally, there is a covered, and fenced hazardous waste storage area where waste is stored before removal from the facility by the hazardous waste removal contractor. Waste includes tires, metals, and e-waste. There are three open-top metal dumpsters located about 70 feet east of Covered Supply Warehouse. One dumpster is used for metal recycling, another for cardboard, and the last dumpster is used for litter, vegetative and other debris, and empty herbicide containers.

3.8 SITE PAVING AND DRAINAGE

Paved and unpaved areas of the site are shown on Figure 4. Approximately 95% of the site is impervious area consisting of concrete-paved and asphalt-paved areas, roofed buildings, and other structures. The area south of Enclosed Supply Warehouse is unpaved. There are a few trees in this area and most of the unpaved areas are covered with thick mulch. The area east of the Enclosed and Covered Supply Warehouse adjacent to the Light Rail System is unpaved.

The parking areas are graded so storm water runoff drains eastward. As shown on Figure 3, the storm drains at the site discharge into the city storm water drainage system on Winfield Boulevard, at the northeast part of the site.

3.9 STORM DRAIN SYSTEM

The storm drain systems consist of storm drain inlets, catch basins, and an underground conveyance system consisting of 12-inch to 24-inch diameter storm drain pipes. Figure 3 shows the flow direction of the storm water conveyance system. The storm drain system begins in the unpaved area south of Enclosed Supply Warehouse. Therefore, runoff does not enter the site from upgradient storm drains. The site's storm water conveyance system discharges into the City of San José's storm drain system at the northeast part of the site (Winfield Boulevard).

Roof downspouts from the Supply Warehouse and Vegetation Field Operations Warehouse discharge directly onto paved areas, with the following exceptions: 9 roof downspouts on the east side of the Supply Warehouse Building discharge directly onto exposed soil, and 6 evaporative coolers (i.e., "swamp" coolers) are on the roof of the Supply Warehouse Building. Any discharges from these units are conveyed through the roof down spouts that discharge onto exposed soil. There are no other on-site sources of discharge or particulates on the roofs that could contribute pollutants to roof-runoff.

The site plumbing plans and floor plumbing plans have been inspected. The inspection showed no connections between the process wastewater/sanitary sewer system and the storm drain system.

3.10 SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

Discharges into the sanitary sewer system consist of domestic wastewater from restrooms. Based on the inspection of the site plumbing plans and floor plans, it was determined that there are no connections between the sanitary sewer system and the storm drain system. The indoor drain in the Class IV shop has a removable plug and is unplugged during rain events.

3.11 EYE WASH STATION

The Eye Wash Station consists of clean water piped into a faucet for eyes with off and on knobs, and a free standing plastic waste container, “water catch container”, located underneath the faucet to catch expelled water. The stationary water pipe is connected to the Eye Wash station system located in the Covered Supply Warehouse. This system is tested weekly to ensure the water flow is functioning. Test results are logged on the tags. When tags are completely filled, they are replaced with a new tag. The filled tags are placed in a binder and available for inspection review by EH&S. When the water catch container is half full from the “testing” water, the water is disposed onto soil in front of the Covered Supply Warehouse. If there is an eye wash incident where chemicals are expelled in the container, Warehouse staff will notify the Environmental Health & Safety unit to properly dispose of the tainted water and or the container. The decision to replace container with a new one will be made by EH&S. Potential Pollutant Source: water catch container is toppled over and spills water on concrete flooring. If it’s “testing” water, water will be swept and/or cleared away. If the water is tainted, EH&S will be notified to properly clean up and dispose.

4.0 KNOWN AND ANTICIPATED POLLUTANTS

This section describes the potential storm water pollutants and source areas at the Winfield Facilities. There are various areas of the site that could be sources of storm water pollutants. These areas include outdoor equipment storage and maintenance areas, the sand/gravel storage area, parking areas, and dumpsters. These potential source areas are shown on Figure 5.

4.1 LIST OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

The most current and comprehensive lists of chemicals and wastes stored and used onsite are the Non-Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Inventory statements in the site's Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP).

4.2 POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS AND SOURCE AREAS

Potential pollutants and source areas at the site are described in sections 4.2.1 through 4.2.6, and are also summarized in Table 3**.**

4.2.1 Parking Areas

Parking Areas are used for employee owned and Valley Water owned vessels. The Vegetation Field Operations Unit vehicles are stored indoors. Proper vehicle maintenance minimizes the opportunity for leaking pollutants

4.2.2 Material Handling and Storage Areas

Loading and Unloading / Materials Delivery Area

Delivery trucks are unloaded right outside of the front of the Enclosed Supply Warehouse. Trucks are unloaded inside only when it's pouring rain.

Dumpsters in Parking Area

The open-top dumpsters are located east of the Covered Supply Warehouse and are emptied as needed.

4.2.3 Outdoor Equipment Maintenance Area

Leaks and drips that occur during equipment maintenance or equipment storage may enter storm drains. Potential pollutants include fuel, oil, and other vehicle fluids (including metals).

4.2.4 Erosion, Debris, and Other Particulate Sources

Sand/Gravel Storage Area

Sand/gravel stockpiled in this area does not have overhead coverage. While the pile is regularly covered by tarp during the wet season and is bermed with durawattles, it is still possible for accumulated sediment to runoff from the area during rain events.

Plant Nursery

Pollutant sources from the plant nursery may include soil from potting plants, or sediment-laden runoff.

Area South of Enclosed Supply Warehouse

The area south of Enclosed Supply Warehouse is unpaved. The area is covered with some vegetation, such as trees and mulch. The two drain inlets in the area have BMPs that consist of a wooden frame surrounding the grate and filled with small cobbles.

Area West of Supply Warehouse Building

The area west of the Supply Warehouse Building (adjacent to the light rail system) is unpaved and has exposed soil. Erosion, likely caused by discharges from the Supply Warehouse roof gutters, was observed here.

4.2.5 Potential Non-Storm Water Discharges

A non-storm water discharge is essentially any discharge that is not composed entirely of storm water. The Municipal NPDES Permit states that Valley Water shall effectively prohibit the discharge of non-storm water into its storm drain systems and watercourses. NPDES permitted discharges are exempt from this prohibition. Section C.15 of the NPDES permit indicates the following exempted non-storm water discharges need not be prohibited unless they are identified as sources of pollutants to receiving waters:

<u>Exempted Discharges:</u>

- 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)
- NPDES permitted discharges (individual or general permits)

The Municipal NPDES Permit states the following non-storm water discharges are conditionally exempt and need not be prohibited if either Valley Water has identified them as not being sources of pollutants to receiving waters, or if appropriate control measures to eliminate adverse impacts of such sources are developed and implemented in accordance with tasks and implementation levels listed for each provision of C.15.b.

Conditionally Exempted Discharges:

- uncontaminated pumped groundwater
- foundation drains
- water from crawl space pumps
- footing drains
- air conditioning condensate
- irrigation water, landscape irrigation, and lawn or garden watering
- individual residential car washing
- discharges or flows from emergency firefighting activities

Potential non-storm water discharges that are likely to occur at the site include air conditioning condensate and discharges (i.e., leaks, cleaning water, drained circulation system water) from the six evaporative coolers on the roof of the Supply Warehouse Building. The swamp coolers are not designed with bleed-off systems, so there is no regular, continuous discharge when the coolers are operating. In the winter, the swamp coolers are drained and cleaned by flushing with potable water. As long as no water treatment chemicals are circulated through the system (i.e., de-scaling agents, biocides) or used during cleaning, and discharges from the swamp coolers are considered conditionally exempt.

4.2.6 Spills and Leak of Materials

Spills and leaks of materials in significant quantities have been evaluated for the site. Significant quantities refer to the volume, concentration, or mass of pollutants that can cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance; adversely impact human health or the environment; and/or cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards for receiving waters.

There have been no reported leaks or spills of materials that have entered the storm drain in significant quantities.

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
PARKING AREAS					
Parking areas on east side of site	Vehicle parking and equipment storage	Leaks and drips from vehicles and equipment	Fuel, oil, other vehicle fluids, metals (present in vehicle fluids)	Non-structural: 1. Parking area is swept weekly throughout the year with a mechanical sweeper 2. Inspect motor pool vehicles regularly for leaks. Place drip pans under leaking vehicles and perform any necessary repairs at Valley Water Corporation Yard	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
MATERIAL HANDLING AND STORAGE AREAS					

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Outdoor Equipment Storage Areas	Equipment storage	Leaks and drips from equipment	Fuel, oil and other vehicle fluids	Structural: 1. Two equipment storage areas west of the Vegetation Field Operations Building have built-in concrete floors and steel roof overhangs to prevent contact with storm water and runoff from the storage areas 2. Various types of equipment are stored in water-tight steel "sea" containers 3. If empty fuel tanks in covered area west of the Vegetation Field Operations Building ever contain fuel, the tanks should have appropriate secondary containment Non-structural: 1. Perform regular inspections for leaks (at least monthly) 2. Keep a supply of absorbent materials near areas where equipment leaks could occur 3. Place drip pans under leaking equipment, and repair leaks promptly	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-31 Outdoor Container Storage SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Materials Delivery Area in Front of Enclosed Supply Warehouse	Unloading of chemicals and other materials	Spills occurring during deliveries of chemicals and other materials could enter storm drains	Any chemicals or materials delivered to the site (e.g., paint, herbicides)	Non-structural: 1. Parking area is swept weekly throughout the year with a mechanical sweeper 2. Materials receiving is located outside the Covered Supply Warehouse 3. Inspect area for spilled materials immediately after deliveries are made. Promptly sweep up and dispose of dry materials. Use absorbent materials to clean up spilled liquids	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Large Dumpsters in Parking Area	Metal recycling; cardboard recycling; storage of litter, vegetative and other debris, and empty herbicide containers	Uncovered dumpsters are located near a storm drain inlet. Runoff from dumpsters, litter or debris can enter storm drains	Litter and debris; runoff from dumpsters could contain sediment, nutrients, herbicides, and other pollutants	Non-structural: 1. Parking area is swept weekly throughout the year with a mechanical sweeper	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AREA					

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
East side of Covered Supply Warehouse (outside the Class IV shop)	Equipment repairs, equipment storage	Leaks and drips from stored equipment, or generated during equipment repair	Fuels, oils and other vehicle fluids, metals (present in vehicle fluids)	Structural: 1. Area has overhead coverage Non-structural: 1. When performing repairs, place drip pans under vehicles and equipment 2. Inspect stored equipment regularly for leaks. Place drip pans under leaking equipment until repairs can be made 3. When possible, perform equipment repairs at the Corporation Yard in designated areas	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
EROSION, DEBRIS AND OTHER PARTICULATE SOURCES					

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Sand/Gravel Storage Area	Storage of sand/gravel and vegetative debris	Erosion caused by wind and rain can cause the discharge of sand/gravel, vegetative debris, and sediment-laden runoff	Sand/gravel, sediment, vegetative debris	Structural: 1. The sand/gravel stockpile is bermed on three sides by pre-cast median barriers 2. Drain inlet in area has protection consisting of cinder blocks, gravel and filter fabric Non-structural: 1. Perform weekly sweeping with a mechanical sweeper; or perform manual sweeping if mechanical sweeping is not feasible 2. Inspect the stockpile and surrounding area regularly for sediment discharges and clean up promptly	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-33 Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Plant Nursery	Storage of plants for Valley Water landscaping	Runoff from area can contain sediment	Sediment	Non-structural: 1. No chemicals are used or stored in the area Structural: 1. Storm drain adjacent to the nursery has protection consisting of cinder blocks, gravel and filter fabric. The nursery has overhead coverage and is entirely fenced 2. Cement berms were installed around the nursery perimeter to prevent the discharge of sediment-laden runoff	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-33 Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Area South of Enclosed Supply Warehouse	Unpaved area	Sediment, vegetative debris and mulch can be discharged into storm drain inlets	Sediment, mulch, vegetative debris	Structural: 1. BMPs for the two storm drains in the area consists of wooden frames around grates filled in with cobbles	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Area East of Supply Warehouse Building	Exposed soil	Erosion	Sediment	Non-structural: 1. Provide erosion control to reduce erosion and discharge of sediment-laden runoff	SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Site Storm Drains	Storage of litter, debris and sediment	Pollutants in overfull inlets and catch basins can be discharged into the storm drain system during the rainy seasons	Litter, debris, sediment	Structural: 1. BMPs at storm drain inlets include gravel bags and filter fabric Non-structural: 1. Clean drain inlets and catch basins of leaves and debris before the start of the wet season	SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-74 Drainage System Maintenance SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
POTENTIAL NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES					

TABLE 3. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Supply Warehouse Building Roof	Six evaporative ("swamp") coolers are located on roof	Coolers can leak if shutoff valves or overflow plugs are not functioning or missing. Water is discharged through overflow plugs if coolers are overfilled. During cleaning, units are flushed with potable water	Potable water only, which is not considered a pollutant, unless water treatment chemicals, such as de-scaling agents or biocides are added	<u>Structural:</u> 1. Shutoff valves are closed when coolers are not in operation to prevent discharges <u>Non-structural:</u> 1. Inspect cooler overflow plugs and shutoff valves when coolers are not in operation to check for leaks or missing parts 2. If biocides or other water treatment chemicals are added during normal operation or cleaning, do not allow discharges from coolers be conveyed through roof gutters. Contain water in pans on the roof and let it evaporate. For larger volumes, contain water and discharge into the sanitary sewer system	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

5.0 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

There are structural measures and non-structural measures in place at this site. These measures minimize the storm water pollution potential at the Winfield Facilities.

5.1 STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROLS

The following structural storm water source or treatment (i.e., drain inlet protection) controls are currently utilized at the Winfield Facilities. Table 3 lists structural source or treatment controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the structural source controls. If any staff member is aware of a control measure that is not effective at reducing pollutants or a substitute control measure that could reduce pollutants as effectively, the staff member should convey that information to the Environmental Planning Unit.

5.1.1 Overhead Coverage

The two equipment storage areas west of the Vegetation Field Operations Building have steel roof overhangs. In addition, various types of equipment are stored in water-tight steel "sea" containers. An air compressor unit located on the east side of Covered Supply Warehouse is not in use but does have overhead coverage.

5.1.2 Bermed Areas

The two equipment storage areas west of the Vegetation Field Operations Building have built-in concrete floors. The sand/gravel stockpile is bermed on three sides with pre-cast median barriers. The plant nursery perimeter has cement berms to prevent irrigation runoff.

5.1.3 Control Devices

Two storm drains at the site have drain inlet protection consisting of cinder blocks, gravel, and filter fabric. One storm drain is located in the sand/gravel storage area, shown as storm inlet 5 Figure 5. The other is located near the plant nursery along the wall adjacent to Winfield Boulevard, shown as storm inlet 3 in Figure 5.

5.1.4 Other Structural Controls

Shut off valves

The swamp coolers on the roof of the Supply Warehouse Building have shutoff valves to prevent discharge when the equipment is not operating.

Erosion and Sediment Control

The sand/gravel storage area stockpile should be covered with a tarp, and sandbags, or another appropriate sediment control measures should be used to create a berm around the stockpile to keep the tarp in place and reduce runoff. The vegetative debris stockpile in the same area should be covered and bermed in the same manner.

Vegetation should be planted in the area east of the Supply Warehouse Building for erosion control. Geotextile blankets or mats can be installed as an alternative.

Secondary Containment

Fuel tanks stored under overhead coverage west of the Vegetation Field Operations Building are typically empty. However, if the tanks ever contain residual fuel, the tanks should have appropriate secondary containment.

Drip pans should be placed under equipment during repairs and under any vehicle that is discovered to be leaking. Prompt repair of any leaking vehicles at Valley Water Corporation Yard should be done.

If biocides or other water treatment chemicals are added to the swamp coolers, any water discharged from the swamp coolers should not be conveyed through roof gutters. Water should be discharged into containers and evaporated. For larger volumes of water, such as volumes generated during cleaning, the water should be contained and disposed of into the sanitary sewer system.

5.2 NON-STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the non-structural source control practices. Table 3 lists non-structural source controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

If any staff member is aware of an management practice that is not effective at reducing pollutants or a substitute management practice that could reduce pollutants as effectively, the staff member should convey that information to the Environmental Planning Unit.

5.2.1 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping is essential to keeping storm water and non-storm water flows separated and as free of pollutants as possible. Good housekeeping practices are intended to reduce the potential for discharge of pollutants to the storm water drainage system or watercourses by promoting efficient and safe storage, use, and clean-up methods for potentially harmful materials. These practices can be as simple as sweeping outdoor storage areas or keeping refuse storage containers closed. Good housekeeping also includes clearly labeling all drums and containers so they can be stored or disposed of properly.

Parking Area

The parking area is swept as needed with a mechanical sweeper.

Sand/Gravel Storage Area

In winter, materials discharged from the stockpile in the sand/gravel storage area are blown back into the stockpile to prevent the discharge of sediment and sediment-laden runoff into storm drains.

Cleaning of Catch Basins and Storm Drain Inlets

Catch basins are designed to allow storm water to drain to storm drains while collecting debris so that it does not enter the storm water collection system. Catch basins and drain inlets often get clogged with leaves, debris, and sediment, causing storm water runoff to pond and drain to areas not equipped to handle runoff (i.e., unpaved areas, equipment maintenance areas, etc.). Also, drain inlets and catch basins that contain too much debris and sediment may become a source of storm water pollutants. A Storm Drain Operation and Maintenance Guidance Manual has been developed to address inspection and cleaning of catch basins and storm drain inlets. Procedures in the Guidance Manual should be followed as part of implementing this SWPPP. The storm drain system should be inspected and cleaned in the fall before the start of the rainy season (October 1st).

5.2.2 Spill Prevention and Response

A general description of spill response procedures for hazardous materials is provided in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan. The facility personnel responsible for handling chemicals are trained in containment and control of spills as well as notification of emergency personnel.

5.2.3 Material Handling and Storage

Hazardous materials are stored inside the Supply Warehouse and Vegetation Field Operations Warehouse only. No hazardous materials are stored outside. Trucks are unloaded outside the entrance of the Covered Supply Warehouse.

5.2.4 Employee Training

Staff responsible for implementing the SWPPP will be afforded the opportunity to receive training on SWPPPs and storm drain operations and maintenance. The training covers the contents of a SWPPP, staff roles and responsibilities, common best management practices, and procedures required to implement and evaluate the effectiveness of the SWPPP. The training, led by the Environmental Planning Unit, will be conducted for new staff at Winfield Facilities who need to learn how to complete inspections, or current staff who request to be re-trained. SCVURPPP also offers workshops and training that are free to register for and cover similar topics, i.e., “Installation and O&M Inspections of Stormwater Treatment Measures” and “SCVURPPP IND/IDDE Stormwater Inspector Workshop.”

In addition, operations and maintenance personnel at the Winfield Facilities are offered the opportunity to be trained in practices and procedures regarding best management practices (BMPs), good housekeeping procedures, spill response, and hazardous management plans which

will contribute to prevention and control of releases of pollutants to the storm drain system. All Operations and Maintenance employees receive annual training on hazardous material handling that covers spill response and emergency response, in addition to the initial on-the-job training. Details of the hazardous materials training are provided in the HMBP. Relevant documents (i.e., HMBP) are kept on site and are available to all employees as well as regulatory agency personnel.

5.2.5 Waste Collection, Recycling, and Disposal Practices

Hazardous wastes are picked up quarterly.

5.3.2 Other Non-Structural Controls

Inspections

In addition to the monthly documented inspections by facilities staff, informal inspections by Winfield staff onsite should be performed in outdoor areas where drips, leaks, and spills could occur. This includes the parking area, equipment storage area, and the equipment repair area. The parking area where deliveries are received should be inspected immediately after deliveries are made for spilled materials. Any spills should be cleaned up promptly.

Equipment Repairs

Minimize outdoor maintenance of equipment. If feasible, perform large equipment and vehicle maintenance in designated areas at Valley Water Corporation Yard. Small equipment should continue to be maintained in the Class IV shop.

5.4 MONITORING, RECORD KEEPING, AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Section C.2 Municipal Operations of the Municipal Stormwater Permit requires the development and implementation of appropriate BMPs by all Permittees to control and reduce non-stormwater discharges and polluted stormwater to storm drains through proper monitoring and maintenance. Valley Water performs an annual inspection in August or September by the Environmental Planning Unit staff. The inspection will be conducted during daylight hours, and during facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, locations of the discharge, discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, sources of discharges, and responses taken to eliminate non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. Stormwater BMPs and storm drain inlets will also be inspected and any necessary follow up or preventative maintenance needs will be communicated to the Facilities Maintenance staff. If follow up actions are requested upon inspection, they are to be corrected within 10 business days. If more than 10 business days are required, a rationale must be documented in the annual reporting as stated in the Municipal Permit.

The Municipal Regional Permit requires formal inspections to be conducted a minimum of once per year during August or September, however Valley Water performs inspections monthly at Winfield. Facilities Management Unit staff identified in Table 1 should perform the non-storm

water and storm water visual observations at the required frequency, complete the observation forms, retain copies on site, and forward copies of the forms to the Environmental Planning Unit upon completion. All forms and information regarding frequency of inspections are contained in the Attachments I and II. The Environmental Planning Unit will retain records for all Valley Water Facilities and will contact Facility Supervisors if they have not received completed observation forms.

Quality assurance refers to procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and monitoring program are conducted. The Environmental Planning Unit should oversee that inspections are conducted in compliance with the inspection forms. If the observations have not been received from staff, the Environmental Planning Unit will request a copy of the non-storm water observation form once each quarter and copies of the storm water observation forms by the end of each wet weather month. The Environmental Planning Unit will also retain copies of all training class attendance records.

Facilities Helpdesk is Valley Water's computerized maintenance management system, maintained by the Facilities Management Unit. Blanket work orders for items, such as drain inlet protection or drain inlet cleaning, are input into Facilities Helpdesk for tracking. Facilities Helpdesk will also be used as a quality assurance mechanism.

APPENDIX A

WINFIELD
STORM WATER MONITORING PLAN

WINFIELD
STORM WATER MONITORING PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

As a co-permittee of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP), Valley Water was required to implement and maintain Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for all Corporation Yards. This requirement is stated in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS612008 (Municipal Permit) issued by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to the SCVURPPP.

This monitoring plan describes the type of inspection and field procedures that Valley Water staff will implement for Winfield.

II. OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this monitoring plan is to identify storm water runoff pathways and facilitate maintenance of BMPs.

III. RESPONSIBILITY

The Facilities Management Unit is responsible for the implementation of this monitoring plan. The Environmental Planning Unit is responsible for making necessary revisions to this monitoring plan.

IV. MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring requirements are grouped in two categories: non-storm water discharge visual observation and storm water discharge visual observation. This section describes the monitoring activities to be conducted by Valley Water staff to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater.

A. Non-storm Water Discharge Visual Observation

One visual inspection will be conducted annually in August or September by Environmental Planning Unit staff. The inspection will be conducted during daylight hours, and during facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, locations of the discharge, discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, sources of discharges, and responses taken to eliminate non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. Stormwater BMPs and storm drain inlets will also be inspected and any necessary follow up or preventative maintenance needs will be communicated to the Facilities Maintenance staff. If follow up actions are requested upon inspection, they are to be corrected within 10 business days. If more than 10 business days are required, a rationale must be documented in the annual reporting as stated in the Municipal Permit.

Monthly non-storm water inspections will be conducted by the Facilities Management Unit staff on the Pollution Prevention Team identified in Table 1 of this SWPPP. Non-storm Water Inspections are conducted monthly between May and September. Inspection will be conducted during daylight hours, on days with no storm water discharges and during facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, locations of the discharge, discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, sources of discharges, and responses taken to eliminate non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges

To assist with the inspection and documentation, a Non-Storm Water Visual Observation Form will be filled out by the staff conducting the inspection. The completed form will be kept in a "SWPPP Monitoring Information" binder for record keeping purposes. This binder should be kept at the facility and an electronic copy of the SWPPP inspection form should be provided to the Environmental Planning Unit for record keeping. A copy of a Non-Storm Water Visual Observation Form is included as Attachment I.

B. Storm Water Discharge Visual Observation

Monthly storm water inspections will be conducted by the Facilities Management Unit staff on the Pollution Prevention Team identified in Table 1 of this SWPPP. Storm water inspections are conducted monthly between October and April. It is recommended to conduct visual storm water discharge observations during the first hour of rain when feasible to observe any potential pollutant runoff. Observations should occur during daylight hours of scheduled facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for locations of the discharge, presence of floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and sources of any pollutants.

To assist with the inspection and documentation, a Storm Water Visual Observation Form is filled out by the staff conducting the inspection. The completed form will be kept in an "SWPPP Monitoring Information", binder for record keeping purposes. This binder should be kept at the facility and an electronic copy of the SWPPP inspection form should be provided to the Environmental Planning Unit for record keeping. A copy of a Storm Water Visual Observation Form is included as Attachment II.

ATTACHMENT I

NON-STORM WATER FIELD OBSERVATION FORM FOR THE WINFIELD FACILITIES

NON-STORM WATER FIELD OBSERVATION FORM
FOR THE WINFIELD FACILITIES

Date:		Time:	
Inspector's Name:		Unit:	
Complete form monthly: ☐May ☐June ☐July ☐August ☐September			
NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES			
Inspection Location	Was non-storm water discharge observed?*	Describe location, type of discharge, and source (if known):	Type of contaminant(s) (e.g., hazardous materials, color, floating material, sediment, etc.):
Outdoor Equipment Storage Areas	☐Yes ☐No		
Parking Areas	☐Yes ☐No		
Dumpsters in Parking Area	☐Yes ☐No		
Outdoor Equipment Repair Area	☐Yes ☐No		
Sand/Gravel Storage Area	☐Yes ☐No		
Plant Nursery	☐Yes ☐No		
Unpaved Area South of Supply Warehouse Building	☐Yes ☐No		
Unpaved Area West of Supply Warehouse Building	☐Yes ☐No		
Roof Drains from Supply Warehouse Building Roof	☐Yes ☐No		
Paved Areas	☐Yes ☐No		

*If any non-storm water discharges were observed, answer page 2 of this form for each discharge.

NON-STORM WATER FIELD OBSERVATION FORM
FOR THE WINFIELD FACILITIES
(page 2)

Location of Observed Discharge:

ACTION TAKEN

Can discharge be stopped? ☐Yes ☐No

Was Facility Supervisor notified? ☐Yes ☐No

Name of person who made the notification:_____

Date and time notification was made:_____

Date and time discharge was stopped:_____

BMP APPLICATION

Were BMPs observed? ☐Yes ☐No

Describe the BMPs:

_____

_____

If BMPs were observed, were they effective? ☐Yes ☐No

Is follow up regarding BMP(s) necessary? ☐Yes ☐No

Describe follow up actions:_____

_____

_____

_____

Additional comments or Actions:

_____

_____

_____

ATTACHMENT II

STORM WATER FIELD OBSERVATION FORM FOR THE WINFIELD FACILITIES

STORM WATER FIELD OBSERVATION FORM
FOR THE
WINFIELD FACILITIES

Date:	Time:
Inspector's Name:	Unit:

Complete this form **once per month** from **October – April** during the first hour of storm water discharge (during facility operating hours). The observation must be preceded by 3 days without discharge.

☐October ☐November ☐December ☐January ☐February ☐March ☐April

Inspect the storm drain where runoff leaves the site and is conveyed to the City of San Jose's storm drain system (#3 located in the northeast part of the site by Winfield Boulevard).

Check all that apply:

☐ floating material ☐ clear ☐ odor ☐ sheen
☐ suspended material ☐ muddy ☐ turbid
☐ other (describe):

BMP APPLICATION

Were BMPs observed? ☐Yes ☐No

If yes, state which ones:_____

_____

If BMPs were observed, were they effective? ☐Yes ☐No

Is follow up regarding BMP(s) necessary? ☐Yes ☐No

Describe follow up actions: _____

_____

Potential Sources	Any potential sources observed?	Describe location of potential source:	Type of potential source:
All areas	☐Yes ☐No		

Any action taken? ☐Yes ☐No

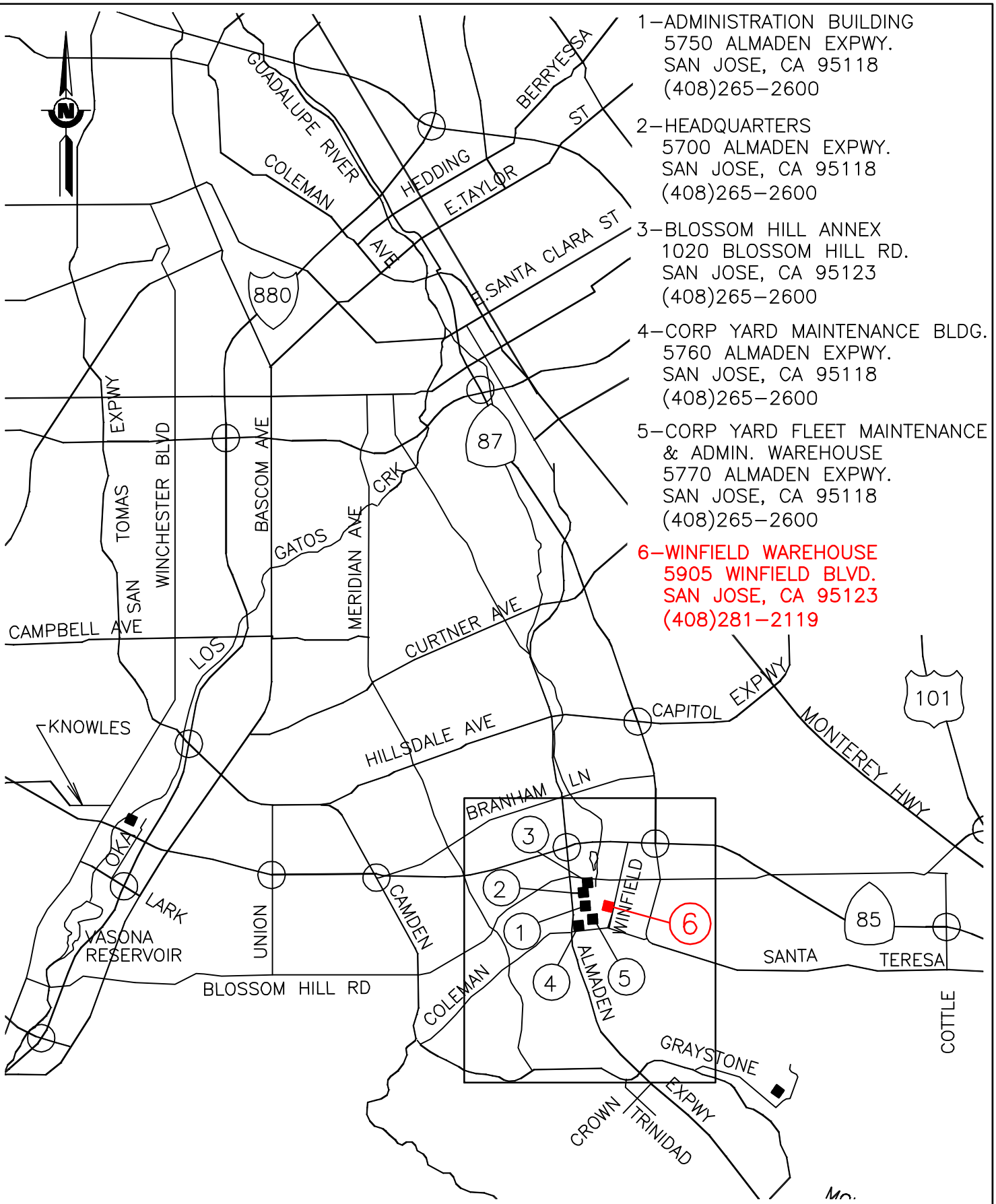
Additional comments or actions:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____



Santa Clara Valley Water District

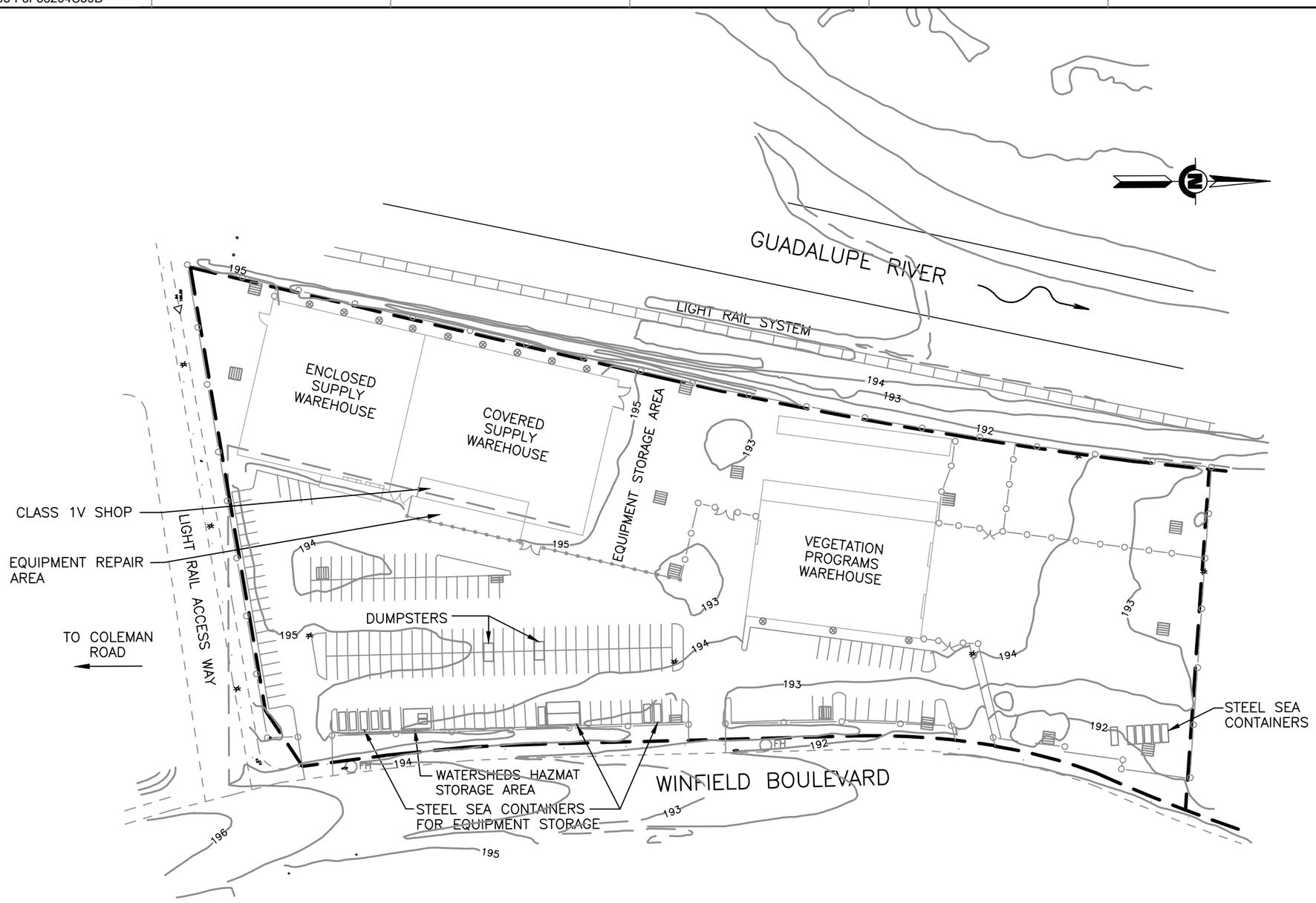
FACILITIES LOCATIONS

FY 22-23 AR A-90

FIGURE 1
WINFIELD FACILITIES
LOCATION MAP
OCTOBER, 2008

September 2023

USERNAME: Phunguy Tue 10 Jul 2012 11:08am
FILENAME: K:\Models\Charts_Displays\HMBP\MP-00771011\Winfield Facility\Sheets\FIG_1



LEGEND

- CONTOUR LINE
- LIGHT RAIL TRACK
- CYCLONE FENCE
- MASONRY SOUND WALL
- BARBED WIRE FENCE
- PARKING STALLS
- FH FIRE HYDRANT
- STORM DRAIN INLET
- CURB INLET
- FACILITY BOUNDARY

FY 22-23 AR

A-91

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Valley Water

PROJECT NAME AND SHEET DESCRIPTION:

WINFIELD FACILITIES

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
REVISED: OCTOBER 2008

SCALE	PROJECT NUMBER
1/8" = 1'-0"	00771011
VERIFY SCALES: 0 1" BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING. IF NOT, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY	FIGURE 2

OCTOBER 2023

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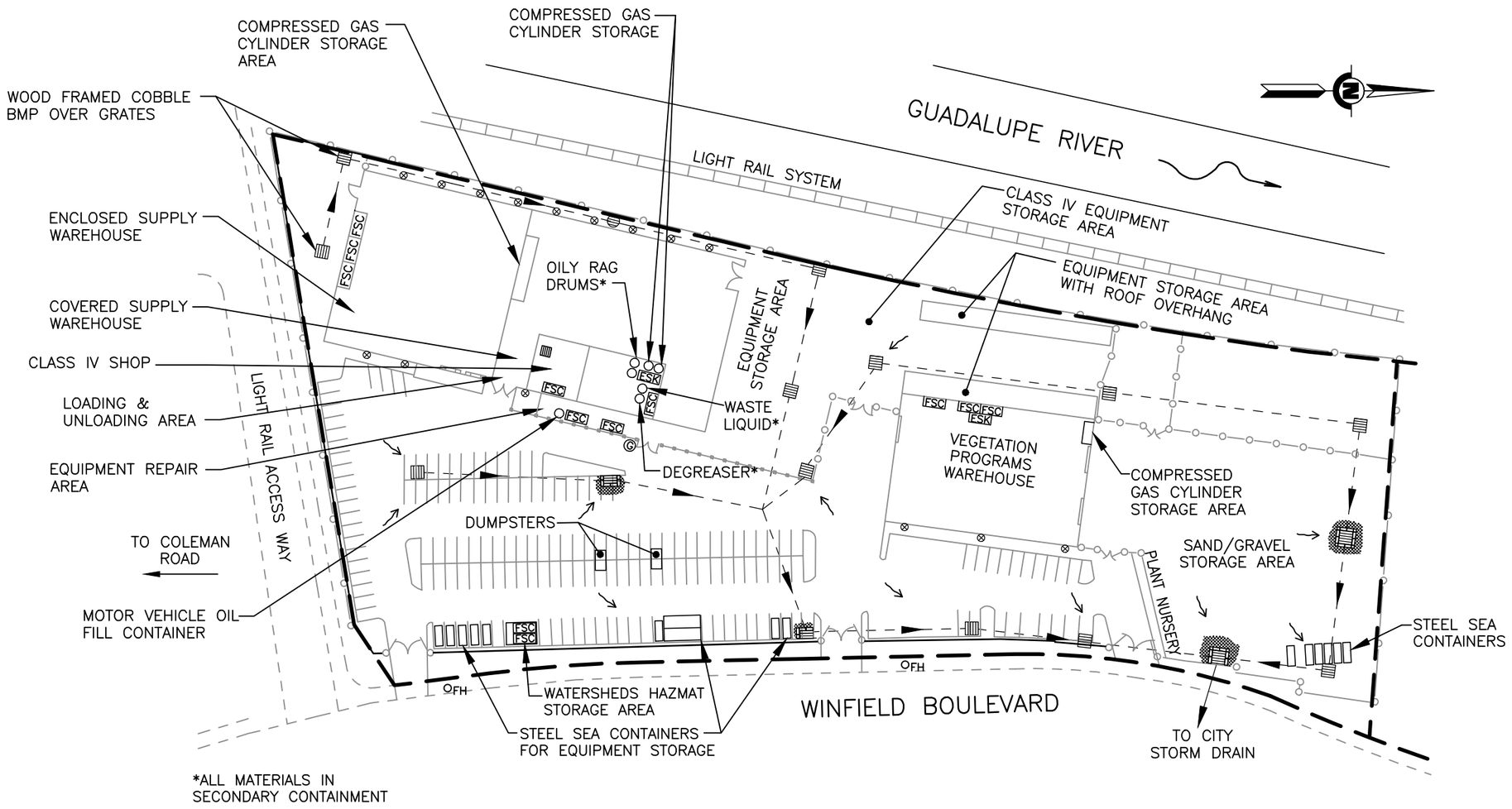

LEGEND

- PARKING STALLS
- STORM DRAINLINE AND DIRECTION OF FLOW
- FACILITY BOUNDARY
- MASONRY SOUND WALL
- DOWN SPOUTS
- STORM DRAIN INLET
- CURB INLET
- GAS SHUT OFF
- FIRE HYDRANT
- DIRECTION OF SURFACE WATER FLOW
- ESK EMERGENCY SPILL KIT
- FSC FLAMMABLE STORAGE CABINET

FY 22-23 AR

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Valley Water

A-92

PROJECT NAME AND SHEET DESCRIPTION:

WINFIELD FACILITIES

SITE MAP AND BUILDING IDENTIFICATION
REVISED: OCTOBER 2008

SCALE	PROJECT NUMBER
1/8" = 1'-0"	00771011
VERIFY SCALES: 0 — 1" BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY	FIGURE 3

DATE: 10/6/2023

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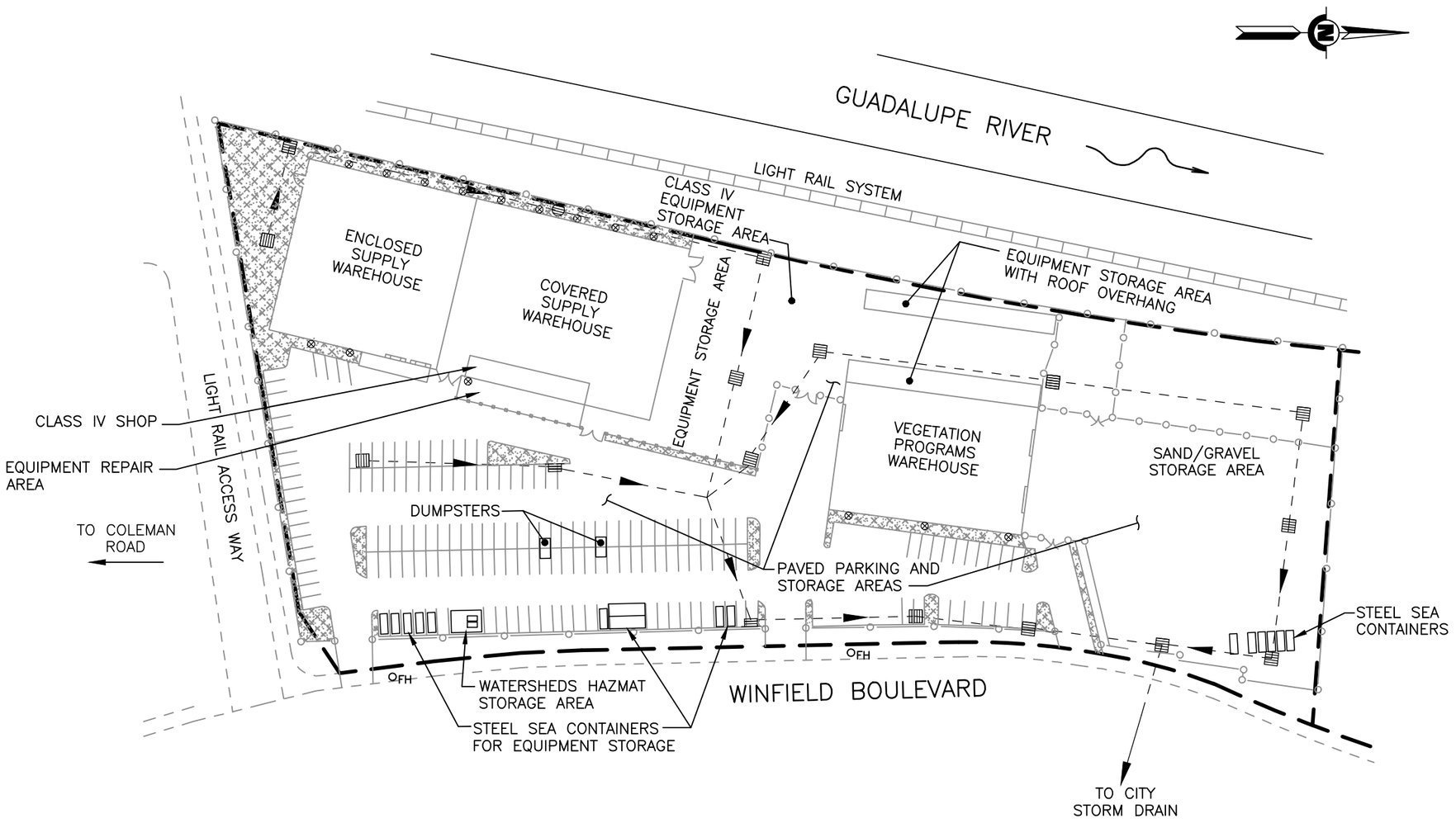


LEGEND

- IMPERVIOUS AREA
- PERVIOUS AREA
- STORM DRAINLINE AND DIRECTION OF FLOW
- FY 22-23 AR
- DOWN SPOUTS
- PARKING STALLS
- STORM DRAIN INLET
- CURB INLET
- FH FIRE HYDRANT
- FACILITY BOUNDARY

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Valley Water

A-93

PROJECT NAME AND SHEET DESCRIPTION:	SCALE	PROJECT NUMBER
WINFIELD FACILITIES PERVIOUS AND IMPERVIOUS AREAS REVISED: OCTOBER 2008	1/8" = 1'-0"	0071011
	VERIFY SCALES 0 1" BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY	FIGURE 4
	ORIGINAL ISSUE:	OCTOBER 2023

Figure 5
Winfield Facilities **Map**

VALLEY WATER
HEADQUARTERS, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX, CREST BUILDING, AND WATER QUALITY LABORATORY
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

2023

Prepared By:
Environmental Planning Unit 248

VALLEY WATER HEADQUARTERS, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX, CREST BUILDING, AND WATER QUALITY LABORATORY
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN CERTIFICATION

This certification is included to ensure compliance with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Program's (Program) NPDES Permit (No. CAS612008).

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 ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

DocuSigned by:
Tony Ndah
A1068F9499254F3...

Tony Ndah

Deputy Administrative Officer

General Services Division

Date 7/6/2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

APPENDIX

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Valley Water

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) manages an integrated water resources system that includes the supply of clean safe water, flood protection, and stewardship of streams on behalf of Santa Clara County's 1.8 million residents and businesses. Valley Water owns, operates, and/or maintains a pumping station (Pacheco), two pumping and metering stations (Vasona, Coyote), one vehicle maintenance facility (Corporation Yard), three warehouse storage and supply facilities (Winfield Warehouse, Brokaw Storage Yard, Camden Storage Yard), three water treatment plants (Rinconada, Santa Teresa, Penitencia), an advanced water purification center, one satellite office (Uvas/ Llagas Watershed Field Operations Facility), several distribution pipelines, 10 dams and surface water reservoirs, 18 percolation facilities, nearly 400 (four hundred) acres of groundwater recharge ponds, and more than 275 (two hundred seventy-five) miles of streams.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

Valley Water is one of fifteen agencies that joined together to form the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. The fifteen agencies jointly applied for and obtained from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) the municipal storm water National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CAS029718 (NPDES Permit) for storm water discharge to the South San Francisco Bay to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. The NPDES permit was reissued in September 1995 based on the Storm Water Management Plan (Plan) which was prepared by the 15 co-permittees. The Plan was revised in 1997 under the name of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program Urban Runoff Management Plan (SCVURPPP URMP). The September 1, 1997 transmittal letter of the SCVURPPP URMP to the RWQCB, noted that the co-permittees had changed the Program's name from the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Plan to the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program to reflect the Program's focus on urban runoff. The most recent SCVURPPP NPDES Permit was adopted by the RWQCB on May 11, 2022 (NPDES Permit No. CAS612008, Order No. R2-2022-0018).

As a permittee, Valley Water is currently subject to section C.2. of the 2022 Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit for the San Francisco Bay. The purpose of provision C.2 is to ensure implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) by all Permittees to control and reduce non-stormwater and polluted stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses during operation, inspection, and routine repair and maintenance activities of municipal facilities and infrastructure. Section C.2.f. requires Permittees to implement BMPs in site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater and non-stormwater discharges. SWPPPs should have specific BMPs for different functions of the corporation yard and provide guidance for frequent mini-inspections to ensure that appropriate BMPs are implemented. The previous Permits required SWPPPs to be developed and implemented by July 1, 2010.

Valley Water has developed and implemented Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for all applicable Valley Water facilities. These sites include a corporation yard, pump plants, warehouse, water treatment plants, and material storage yards. In accordance with the provisions of the SWPPPs, facilities are maintained and operated in such a manner as to prevent pollutants from entering storm water and are formally inspected a minimum of once a year.

The term "BMP" is used synonymously with the term "control measure" in this SWPPP. BMPs refer to management practices, operating procedures, and treatment measures implemented or installed at the site. Potential pollutant sources and current BMPs for the facilities in this SWPPP are summarized in Table 3.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The goal of the Valley Water-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is to reduce or eliminate pollution generating activities within its control to the maximum extent practicable. The SWPPP will help Valley Water achieve that goal by:

- identifying and evaluating sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and
- identifying and implementing site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

The potential source areas and pollutants identified, as well as storm water pollution controls at the Headquarters, Administration Building, Crest Building, Blossom Hill Annex and Water Quality Laboratory are summarized in Table 3.

1.3 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

As exhibited in Table 1, the following individuals or units have been designated as the Pollution Prevention Team for the Headquarters, Administration Building, Blossom Hill Annex, Crest Building and the Water Quality Laboratory.

TABLE 1 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

TITLE AND UNIT	RESPONSIBILITY
Senior Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Review and approve updates to the SWPPP document.
Associate Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Oversee development and updates to the SWPPP, provide SWPPP training. Evaluate BMP and control measure effectiveness, conduct annual stormwater inspection, assist with SWPPP training.
Facilities Maintenance Administrator, Facilities Management Unit	Implement the SWPPP and coordinate maintenance actions as needed.
Facilities Maintenance Tech, Facilities Management Unit	Conduct monthly inspections and maintenance actions.
Integrated Vegetation Unit Manager, Vegetation Field Operations Unit	Manage vegetation removal, herbicide application, irrigation, and erosion control
Environmental Health & Safety Specialist Unit Manager, Environmental Health and Safety Unit	Advise Valley Water staff on regulatory compliance issues. Conduct hazardous material pick-up.

The person(s) responsible for implementing the SWPPP will make sure that facility staff are aware of and have read the SWPPP. Implementation of the SWPPP further entails assigning staff to implement necessary control measures summarized in Table 2 and to contact appropriate personnel to provide

services on site. If any of the staff members listed in Table 1 are transferred to another department or leave the Valley Water, the Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for selecting a new member.

The SWPPP should be revised every two or three years. Any proposed revisions to the SWPPP should be sent to the person in the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP. During the SWPPP revision process, feedback should be obtained from staff that implement control measures and conduct monitoring activities. The person within the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP will make the necessary changes to the electronic files and distribute copies of the updated SWPPP to the pollution prevention team for review.

1.4 SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENTS

In order to fulfill state and federal regulatory requirements, Valley Water has prepared the following documents pertaining to the Headquarters, Administration Building, Blossom Hill Annex, Crest Building and the Water Quality Laboratory. If changes are made to the following documents, the SWPPP must also be checked and revised to ensure consistency. Table 2 lists supplemental facility documents.

TABLE 2 SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT NAME	DATE[1.]	ITEMS THAT IMPACT, COMPLEMENT OR ARE CONSISTENT WITH THIS SWPPP
SCVWD Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) for the Almaden Campus	September 2020	1. Hazardous materials inventory 2. Above ground separation, containment, and monitoring plan
SCVWD Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) for the Water Quality Laboratory	September 2020	1. Hazardous materials inventory 2. Above ground separation, containment, and monitoring plan
Storm Drain Operation and Maintenance Urban Runoff Program Guidance Manual	September 2004	BMPs for storm drain inlets, catch basins
Water Utility Discharge Urban Runoff Program Plan Guidance Manual	October 2001	Provides reference for BMP assessments and requirements

[1.] The dates provided are the current document version, supplemental facility documents are periodically revised by various District units and the most current version should be consulted.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND REGIONAL INFORMATION

The Headquarters, Administration Building, Blossom Hill Annex, Crest Building and Water Quality Laboratory Building make up Valley Water's administrative, engineering, operations, and water quality testing facilities. The Headquarters Building was constructed in 1997 and completed in August 1999. The building is used primarily as office space. The Administration Building (formerly used as Valley Water Headquarters) was constructed in 1972 and is used as office space, a board room, and a break room. The Blossom Hill Annex Building was constructed in 1977 and was purchased in 1992 and is used for office space. The Crest Building was purchased in 1991 and is used primarily for office space and a child development center. The Water Quality Laboratory was constructed in 2008.

The vicinity map, Figure 1, shows the subject site location, major roads, surface water bodies, and Valley Water Facilities. The site-specific details are provided in Figures 2 through 5. The facility boundary and site topography are shown on Figure 2. Figure 3 outlines storm water conveyance mechanisms, drainages, and discharge structures; as well as buildings and other structures. Figure 4 exhibits the pervious and impervious areas of the Facility, and Figure 5 identifies the potential pollution contact areas.

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The Headquarters, Administration Building, Blossom Hill Annex, Crest Building and Water Quality Laboratory (Almaden Campus) are located in San José, California. The building addresses are as follows:

Headquarters	5700 Almaden Expressway, San José, CA 95118
Administration	5750 Almaden Expressway, San José, CA 95118
Blossom Hill Annex	1020 Blossom Hill Road, San José, CA 95123
Crest Building	5684 Almaden Expressway, San José, CA 95118
Water Quality Laboratory	1026 Blossom Hill Road, San José, CA 95123

The subject site is bounded by Almaden Expressway to the west, the Guadalupe River to the east, Blossom Hill Road to the north, and the Valley Water Corporation Yard to the south. The surrounding general land uses, within a 1-mile radius, are high density commercial and residential.

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY, SURFACE WATER BODIES AND WELLS

The topographic map, Figure 2, shows elevation at the site vary from approximately 180 to 196 feet above mean sea level. The highest elevations are in the Administration Building parking lot with the lowest elevations near the Blossom Hill Annex.

The Almaden Campus is located west of the Guadalupe River, which flows roughly south to north. Alamitos Pond and the North Pond are located on the west bank of the Guadalupe River and are used by Valley Water as percolation ponds to supplement groundwater supplies. During dry-weather months, Valley Water staff install a board dam in Guadalupe River and divert water into Alamitos Pond for infiltration and/or for diversion to adjacent percolation ponds.

Any well in the vicinity of the site could potentially serve as a conduit for storm water pollutants to enter the local aquifer. The aquifer has a designated beneficial use as a drinking water aquifer. The Valley

Water GIS well layer shows there are 20 wells total within ¼-mile radius of the site. The well types are as follows: 4 abandoned, 5 active monitoring wells, 10 destroyed, and 1 inactive water supply well.

2.3 REGIONAL RAINFALL

The average rainfall is 15.29 inches and is measured at Station 1, Alamitos. This data is derived from the historical seasonal rainfall average data from 1959 to 2018 (Source: Rainfall records of the Santa Clara Valley Water District).

3.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

3.1 FACILITY LAYOUT

The Almaden Campus consists of five buildings; Headquarters, Administration Building, Blossom Hill Annex, Crest Building and Water Quality Laboratory occupy a total of approximately 156,865 square feet (approximately 3.60 acres). The campus consists of parking lots, five buildings, and two percolation ponds. The Almaden Campus layout is shown on Figure 3. There are no maintenance activities conducted at this facility.

3.2 BUILDINGS

Buildings at the Almaden Campus include Headquarters, Administration Building, Blossom Hill Annex, Crest Building and the Water Quality Laboratory.

3.2.1 Headquarters

The Headquarters building is a three-story building with a small mechanical penthouse on the fourth floor. The first floor elevation of the building is 194 feet above sea level. The footprint of the building is approximately 90,715 square feet.

There is a designated shipping and receiving area at the north-east corner of the Headquarters building. The primary chemicals/materials stored or used in this building are office supplies.

3.2.2 Administrative Building

The Administration Building footprint is approximately 40,000 square feet. The building is used primarily as office space and conference rooms. The primary chemicals/materials stored or used in this building are office supplies.

3.2.3 Blossom Hill Annex

The Blossom Hill Annex was purchased by Valley Water in 1992. The footprint of the building is approximately 15,144 square feet. The building is used as office space and no hazardous materials or chemicals are stored either in or outside of the building.

3.2.4 Crest Building

The Crest Building is located on the west side of the Almaden Campus. The footprint of the building is approximately 11,006 square feet. The building is used for office space as well as a child development center, and no hazardous materials or chemicals are stored inside or outside of the building.

3.2.5 Water Quality Laboratory

The Water Quality Laboratory was constructed in 2008 and is located on the east side of the campus just south of the Blossom Hill Annex. It maintains its own HMBP separate from the rest of the Almaden Campus. The building contains water testing equipment and the associated

chemicals. The HMBP details the storage and secondary containment measures, chemical types, quantities and locations.

3.3 Other Storage Areas

Other storage areas on the campus are trash enclosures, one situated southeast of the Blossom Hill Annex and the other east of the Water Quality Laboratory Building.

3.4 Underground and Above-Ground Storage Tanks

There are no underground storage tanks (USTs) or above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) at the Almaden Campus.

3.5 Auxiliary Structures

The auxiliary structures associated with the Headquarters Building are located on the northeast corner of the building. These include a roofed mechanical equipment building, generator, and a cooling tower. The structures have concrete slab floors to prevent leaking oils or waste materials into the ground. The mechanical equipment building is approximately 1,467 square feet.

The Administration Building has one auxiliary structure. The facility generator is located east of the building on a raised concrete slab.

3.6 Fuel Dispensing Areas

There are no fuel dispensing areas at the Almaden Campus. All Valley Water vehicles are fueled and maintained at the Corporation Yard. The Corporation Yard maintains a separate Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

3.7 Loading and Unloading Areas

The only designated loading and unloading area at the Almaden Campus is located at the north-east corner of the Headquarters Building. Materials delivered to the building include office supplies, snacks for kitchen areas throughout the building and cafeteria supplies.

3.8 Parking Areas

Designated parking areas are shown on Figure 3. The parking areas are divided into the Administration Building parking area, the West Headquarters parking area, the North Headquarters parking area, the Blossom Hill Annex parking area and the Water Quality Laboratory parking area. All parking areas are paved and are designated for personal and Valley Water vehicles. There is no heavy machinery stored in the parking areas.

3.9 SITE PAVING AND DRAINAGE

Figure 3 shows all storm water inlets, direction of surface water flows and storm water discharge points within the Almaden Campus. There are no portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas.

Storm water from the Administration Building parking area and the Administration Building roof runoff is discharged into the Alamitos Percolation Pond at Outfall A located south-east of the Administration Building. Outfall B collects runoff from the north-west side of the Administration Building and the Administration break room and discharges to the Alamitos Pond. Runoff from the west and north Headquarters parking areas, the grassy swale storm drain from the West Headquarters parking area drain to the grassy swale storm drain in the North Headquarters parking area and ultimately discharges to the Guadalupe River at Outfall C. Figure 3 illustrates the three outfall discharge points.

The majority of the Almaden Campus is pervious with roughly 30 to 40 percent impervious surfaces, including concrete, asphalt, paved areas, roofed buildings, and concrete slabs. Outlines of all impervious areas are shown on Figure 4.

Pervious areas include the North Percolation Pond, Alamitos Percolation Pond, landscaped areas surrounding the buildings, two grassy swales and a decomposed granite walkway that follows the contour of Alamitos Pond from the Headquarters Building to the Administration Building. The pervious areas allow rainfall to permeate into the ground, decrease flow velocity reducing erosion potential and lessens the opportunity for storm water to enter parking lots where it could potentially accumulate pollutants.

3.10 STORM DRAIN SYSTEM

The storm drain system consists of storm water inlets, catch basins, swales, sand filter and an underground conveyance system of storm drain pipes, as shown in Figure 3.

Five buildings currently exist on this campus. Three buildings, the Administration Building, Blossom Hill Annex and Crest Building use conventional storm water conveyance systems. The Headquarters and Water Quality Laboratory buildings use low impact development (LID) storm water management methods.

The Administration Building downspouts discharge directly to landscaped pervious areas, while the Administration Building parking area storm water runoff drains to an outfall that discharges to Alamitos Pond. Runoff from the Blossom Hill Annex drains to the storm drain line that discharges to the Guadalupe River at Outfall C on Figure 3. The Crest Building's storm water inlet on the north side has a gravel / cobble BMP with landscaped areas surrounding the building.

The Headquarters west and north parking lots were constructed so storm water runoff from the parking lots and rooftop drainage would flow to grassy swales allowing the runoff to infiltrate. The grassy swales were constructed as trenches which are lined with an impervious membrane. On top of the membrane is a horizontal perforated storm drain pipe surrounded by drain rock. Above the drain rock, is a layer of filter fabric. Above the fabric, the channels are filled with sand which provides additional filtration. Storm water runoff is filtered through the sand and then again through the fabric before it reaches the perforated storm drain pipe.

Another LID feature of the Headquarters Building is the front driveway turn-around, it is covered with pervious pavers allowing water infiltration. Figure 4 outlines the pervious and impervious areas on the Almaden Campus. Drainage from the roof of the building is directed to rain water downspouts and rain leaders which then drain towards storm water inlets in landscaped areas. The building is surrounded by landscaping on all sides.

Water runoff pathways helped guide the design and construction of the Water Quality Laboratory. Pervious vegetated areas surround the building, while storm water runoff is directed to the sand filter on the east side of the laboratory parking lot. Water is captured, filtered and allowed to percolate. The fore bay to the south can contain additional water during large scale rain events.

3.11 SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

Discharges into the sanitary sewer system consist of domestic wastewater from restrooms and indoor kitchen areas and cooling tower water. There are no connections between the process wastewater/sanitary sewer system and the storm drain system based on the inspection of the site plumbing plans and floor plans.

4.0 KNOWN AND ANTICIPATED POLLUTANTS

This section describes potential storm water pollutants and source areas at the Headquarters, Administration Building, Blossom Hill Annex, Crest Building and the Water Quality Laboratory. Table 3 summarizes all of the potential pollutants described in this section. Table 3 also lists structural and non-structural control measures associated with each potential pollutant. The control measures are described in Section 5.0.

4.1 LIST OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

The Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS) in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) lists significant materials handled and stored at the site.

4.2 KNOWN AND ANTICIPATED POLLUTANTS AND SOURCE AREAS

Known and anticipated pollutants and source areas at the facility are discussed below in Section 4.2.1 through Section 4.2.4 and summarized in Table 3.

4.2.1 Industrial Activities/ Processes

There are no industrial activities or processes which take place at the Almaden Campus. The Water Quality Laboratory is not an industrial facility; it is a water quality testing lab. All vehicle maintenance, fueling, carpentry, and painting, take place at the Valley Water Corporation Yard. The Corporation Yard maintains its own SWPPP.

4.2.2 Material Handling and Storage Areas

The only designated outdoor material handling and storage areas are the refuse areas and the loading / unloading area. The Headquarters rubbish bins and loading dock are both located at the northeast corner of the building. The loading / unloading area is used to drop off supplies such as those listed in the HMBP. All materials arrive on site in contained packages, and there is little to no possibility of the material contacting rainfall. Materials are unloaded by hand or by fork lift. The Blossom Hill Annex refuse area is a walled structure located on the southeast side of the building. The Water Quality Laboratory Building has a covered area for refuse storage on the east side.

4.2.3 Erosion, Debris, and Other Particulate Sources / Deposits

Erosion, debris and other particulate sources /deposits include the refuse storage area, asphalt/pothole repairs, landscaping activities, roof runoff, and the vegetated swales.

Catch basins and drain inlets should be protected to ensure that soil, debris, and other particulates do not enter the storm drain system. In addition, areas prone to erosion should be monitored.

4.2.4 Potential Non-Storm Water Discharges

A non-storm water discharge is essentially any discharge that is not composed entirely of storm water. The Municipal NPDES Permit states that Valley Water shall effectively prohibit the discharge of non-storm water into its storm drain systems and watercourses. NPDES permitted discharges are exempt from this prohibition. Section C.15 of the NPDES permit indicates the following exempted non-storm water discharges need not be prohibited unless they are identified as sources of pollutants to receiving waters:

Exempted Discharges:

- 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)
- NPDES permitted discharges (individual or general permits)

The Municipal NPDES Permit states the following non-storm water discharges are conditionally exempt and need not be prohibited if either Valley Water has identified them as not being sources of pollutants to receiving waters, or if appropriate control measures to eliminate adverse impacts of such sources are developed and implemented in accordance with tasks and implementation levels listed for each provision of C.15.b.

Conditionally Exempted Discharges:

- uncontaminated pumped groundwater
- foundation drains
- water from crawl space pumps
- footing drains
- air conditioning condensate
- irrigation water, landscape irrigation, and lawn or garden watering
- individual residential car washing
- discharges or flows from emergency firefighting activities

Potential non-storm water discharges that are likely to occur at the Headquarters, Administration Building, Blossom Hill Annex, Crest Building and the Water Quality Laboratory include landscape irrigation water, water line and hydrant flushing, and discharges or flows from emergency fire fighting activities.

TABLE 3 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES / PROCESSES					
-none-					
MATERIAL HANDLING AND STORAGE AREAS					
Refuse Storage Area	Garbage bin lids left open	Rain could come into contact with refuse and drain to the storm drain system	Garbage, recycled paper, plastics, aluminum and glass	Non-Structural: 1. Where applicable store dumpsters inside the refuse storage areas 2. Keep dumpsters closed at all times, when not in use	SC-33 Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
Loading / Unloading Area	Loading / Unloading materials from trucks / vehicles	When loading / unloading trucks, packing materials could be rained on then blown out of the area and be carried to the storm drains	Packaging and packing materials	Non-Structural: 1. Store all materials in containers and cover to prevent contact with wind and rainwater while loading/unloading Structural: 2. Store all unloaded materials inside the Headquarters or Administration building to avoid contact with rainwater	SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
EROSION, DEBRIS AND OTHER PARTICULATE SOURCES / DEPOSITS					
Refuse Storage Area	Refuse storage	Dumpsters and garbage bins next to buildings	Paper, cardboard, aluminum cans, glass bottles	Non-Structural: 1. Where applicable, store dumpsters inside the refuse storage areas 2. Keep dumpsters closed at all times, when not in use	SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal

TABLE 3 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Parking Lots	Asphalt / Pothole repairs	Catch basins, low spots	Asphalt concrete binder, asphalt cement, sediment, asphaltic emulsion sealant material	Non-Structural: 1. Stockpile material away from drain inlets and watercourses 2. Use appropriate container to collect any excess material that is not re-used or recycled when cleaning out application equipment 3. Transport materials back to Maintenance facility or approved storage site Structural: 4. Protect drain inlets, storm water drainage system, and watercourses from loose asphalt-concrete and sealant materials by covering or blocking drain inlets with sand bags, plastic bags filled with native material, or absorbent booms 5. Use storm water retention areas if debris & runoff cannot be sufficiently filtered prior to entering storm drains. Remove covers / blocks once clean-up is completed	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-70 Road and Street Maintenance
Landscaped Areas	Landscaping maintenance (i.e., raking leaves, cutting grass)	Plant material, debris may end up in catch basins and lead to potential clogging	Plant material, soil, fertilizers	Non-Structural: 1. Landscape contractor staff collect plant material after raking, pruning, etc.	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-61 Safer Alternative Products SC-73 Landscape Maintenance
Landscaped Areas Surrounding Buildings	Over-watering landscaping or not maintaining sufficient vegetative cover on soil	Ponded water may cause soil to run into storm drains	Sediment may enter storm drains or overflowing water may drain to parking lots, picking up oils/ greases from cars	Non-Structural: 1. Avoid over-watering landscaped areas	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-73 Landscape Maintenance

TABLE 3 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Next to Foundation of Buildings	Roof drainage	Roof drainage	Plant material, dirt, or roof material that has accumulated on the roof	Structural: 1. Roof drains discharge to landscaped swale south of the Headquarters and Administration buildings. Storm drain inlets are at the base of the swale to facilitate filtration	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Storm Drain System	Debris build-up / clogging	Landscaping activities, refuse, etc.	Sediment, leaves, debris	Non-Structural: 1. Monthly inspections of storm drains 2. Monitor conditions and put in a work order for clean out as needed 3. Maintain catch basins, inlets, and storm drains according to the Storm Drain Urban Runoff Program Guidance Manual	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-74 Drainage System Maintenance
POTENTIAL NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES					
Sprinkler System	Irrigation water (daily during dry weather)	Chlorinated or treated water	Chloramine	Non-Structural: 1. Avoid over-watering landscaped areas 2. Regularly check that all irrigation sprinklers are directed to a vegetated area and not towards pavement or non-vegetated areas that will have a tendency to erode	Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-10 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-41 Housekeeping Practices SC-60 Landscape Maintenance SC-73
Fire Hydrants	Water line and hydrant flushing	Chlorinated or treated water	Chloramine and or chlorine byproducts	The Fire Department is responsible for fire hydrant flushing. The Valley Water Contact is Tony Leonardo and Jesse Ruiz Sanchez Non-Structural: Although Fire Department is responsible, it is recommended that flows are directed to landscaping, rather than discharging directly to storm drains or water bodies 1. Allow water to infiltrate into ground or grassy swale Structural: 2. Contain fire hydrant test water with sand bags or berms and do not let it flow directly to storm drains	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

TABLE 3 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Fire Hydrants During Fire-Fighting Activities	Discharges or flows from emergency firefighting activities	Chlorinated or treated water	Chloramine and or chlorine byproducts	Structural: 1. Protect nearby storm drains from fire-fighting runoff by placing sand bags around the perimeter of inlets	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Parking lots	Automobiles leaking oil / grease	Stains on pavement, debris in parking lots	Sediment, particulate matter, oils/grease	Non-Structural: 1. Parking lots are inspected for spills and oil stains during storm drain inspections outlined in the Monitoring Plan in Appendix A Structural: 2. Storm water drains to Alamitos Percolation Pond and through the filtering swales to Guadalupe River. Sediment, particulate matter, oil/grease are filtered out as they percolate	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-71 Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning

5.0 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

There are structural measures (i.e., grassy swales and refuse storage areas), and non-structural measures (i.e., regular monitoring and proper housekeeping), in place at this site. These measures minimize the storm water pollution potential at the Almaden Campus.

5.1 STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROLS

The following structural storm water management controls are currently utilized at the Headquarters, Administration Building, Blossom Hill Annex, Crest Building and Water Quality Laboratory. Table 3 lists structural source controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the structural source controls. If any staff member is aware of a control measure that is not effective at reducing pollutants or a substitute control measure that could reduce pollutants as effectively, staff should convey that information to the Environmental Planning Unit.

5.1.1 Overhead Coverage

All of the chemicals listed in the HMBPs are stored inside the Headquarters Building or inside the Administration Building. Another chemical or potential pollutant storage area within the Almaden Campus is the Water Quality Laboratory. All chemicals are stored inside the building and each facility maintains its own HMBP.

5.1.2 Retention Ponds

Some of the storm water from the Almaden Campus is discharged to the Alamitos Percolation Pond. The percolation pond is intended to be used as a flood control pond and ground water infiltration pond.

5.1.3 Control Devices

Control devices at the Almaden Campus include grassy drainage swales within the west and north Headquarters parking lots and roof drainage directed to landscaped drainage swales. Parking lot and roof runoff directed to the swales decreases the velocity of runoff, allowing particulates to settle out before it reaches storm drain inlets. Swales provide some runoff retention which allows filtration by the sand and grasses, removing some of the particulates before it enters the storm drain system.

5.1.4 Secondary Containment Structures

The refuse storage area at Blossom Hill Annex is a four-walled structure for storage of refuse dumpsters and recycled materials. The area contains all refuse for the building and prevents debris from blowing into parking lots and/or into storm drain inlets.

5.1.5 Treatment

There are no storm water treatment processes at the Almaden Campus.

5.1.6 Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Storm drain inlet protection should be used while performing asphalt/pothole repairs and fire hydrant testing. Storm water retention areas or basins should be used if debris and runoff cannot be sufficiently filtered prior to entering storm drains. The retained water should then be allowed to infiltrate into the ground or a vegetated swale.

5.1.7 Storm Drain System Maintenance

This is completed through the Maintenance Unit as needed.

5.2 NON-STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following non-structural storm water management controls are currently utilized at the Headquarters, Administration Building, Blossom Hill Annex, Crest Building and Water Quality Laboratory. Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the non-structural source control management practices. Table 3 lists non-structural source controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

If any staff member is aware of a management practice that is not effective at reducing pollutants or a substitute management practice that could reduce pollutants as effectively, staff should convey that information to the Environmental Planning Unit.

5.2.1 Good Housekeeping Practices

The following practices are currently used to maintain a clean and orderly Almaden Campus:

Leaf Blowing
Parking lots are leaf blown weekly by Bright View contracted by Valley Water.

Landscape Housekeeping
Landscape staff collect all plant material after raking and pruning.

Asphalt/ Pothole Repairs
All asphalt and pothole repairs are to be performed during dry weather to avoid any pollutants from entering the storm drain. The contractor will stockpile material away from the storm drain inlets and percolation ponds when repairing parking lot potholes or resurfacing the parking lot with asphalt or slurry seal. Even during dry weather, sprinklers could cause asphalt particulate to runoff into the storm drains. When cleaning out application equipment, the contractor uses an appropriate container to collect any excess material that is not re-used or recycled. The contractor is also expected to transport materials back to an approved storage site.

5.2.2 Garbage/Refuse Storage Area

An uncovered dumpster or a garbage bin can become a source of storm water pollution if rainwater comes in direct contact with the contents of the dumpster or garbage bin and releases potential pollutants. Garbage can also blow out of the receptacle and block storm drain inlets. Dumpster/garbage bins shall have their lids closed when not actively being used.

5.2.3 Spill Prevention and Response

Valley Water's Hazardous Materials Business Plan for the Almaden Campus and Water Quality Laboratory, describes an emergency response / contingency plan as well as hazard mitigation / prevention and abatement.

5.2.4 Material Handling and Storage

All delivered supplies and materials are stored inside one of the buildings on the Almaden Campus. All materials are delivered to the site in sealed containers and the likelihood of materials coming into contact with rainwater is low.

5.2.5 Irrigation Practices

Periodically observe the irrigation system in action to avoid over-watering landscaped areas to confirm sprinkler heads are still pointed toward pervious areas. Occasional observations of the irrigation water will reduce the potential pollutant contact and sediment entrainment, eliminating issues before becoming problems.

5.2.6 Preventative Maintenance

Valley Water maintains separate Hazardous Materials Business Plans (HMBP) for the Corporation Yard, Almaden Campus and the Water Quality Laboratory. The Almaden Campus HMBP includes the following buildings: Headquarters, Administration, Blossom Hill Annex and Crest. The Hazardous Materials Business Plan lists all hazardous materials that are stored on site and includes an Emergency Response plan if there should be a spill.

5.2.7 Employee Training

Environmental Planning Unit staff provide training for Almaden Campus staff that are responsible for implementing the SWPPP. The training covers the contents of a SWPPP, staff roles and responsibilities, common best management practices, and procedures required to implement and evaluate the effectiveness of the SWPPP. The training, led by the Environmental Planning Unit, will be conducted for new staff at Almaden Campus who need to learn how to complete inspections, or current staff who request to be re-trained.

5.2.8 Waste Collection, Recycling, and Disposal Practices

All refuse and recyclable materials awaiting pick-up are stored in their respective refuse storage areas.

5.2.9 Record Keeping and Reporting Procedures

Valley Water has developed and is implementing Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) for applicable Valley Water facilities. Facilities are maintained and operated in such a manner as to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater and storm drains are inspected at minimum once per year. Valley Water performs an annual inspection in August or September by the Environmental Planning Unit staff. The inspection will be conducted during daylight hours, and during facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, locations of the discharge, discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, sources of discharges, and responses taken to eliminate non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. Stormwater BMPs and storm drain inlets will also be inspected and any necessary follow up or preventative maintenance needs will be communicated to the Facilities Maintenance staff. If follow up actions are requested upon inspection, they are to be corrected within 10 business days. If more than 10 business days are required, a rationale must be documented in the annual reporting as stated in the Municipal Permit.

Additionally, as summarized in the storm water monitoring plan in Appendix A, Valley Water performs monthly inspections at the Almaden Campus. All visual observations are recorded on the inspection forms in Attachments I and II and kept on file at the facility.

5.2.10 Erosion Control and Site Stabilization

The Almaden Campus is landscaped in all pervious areas to provide erosion control and flora for the local fauna. The vegetation is effective at preventing sediment runoff and erosion. The Facilities Maintenance and Vegetation Management Units work in coordination to maintain the grounds and to remedy any issues.

5.2.11 Monitoring and Inspections

Inspection practices are detailed in Appendix A for the various facility areas listed below where there is a potential for releases of pollutants to the storm water drain system.

All Storm Drains
North and West Headquarters Parking Lots
Blossom Hill Annex Parking Lot
Administration Building Parking Lot
West Grassy Swale
North Grassy Swale
Outfall A (discharges to Alamitos Pond, located south of Admin. Bldg)
Outfall B (discharges to Alamitos Pond, located north of the Admin. Bldg)
Outfall C (discharges to Guadalupe River on the east side of the Blossom Hill Annex)

Garbage / Refuse Areas

Valley Water has a storm and non-storm water visual inspection plan in place for the Almaden Campus. Please see Attachments I and II for the observation forms and Appendix A for the Monitoring Plan.

5.2.12 Quality Assurance

Quality assurance for the Almaden Campus is completed through the regular non-storm water and storm water inspections and on-site inspections of completed work orders.

The Facilities Management Unit staff complete non-storm water and storm water visual observation forms and provide copies on to be kept on site. The Environmental Planning Unit will retain records for Almaden Campus Facilities and will call upon Facility supervisors if they have not received completed observation forms.

Facilities Helpdesk is Valley Water's computerized maintenance management system, maintained by the Facilities Management Unit. Blanket work orders for items, such as drain inlet protection or drain inlet cleaning, are input into Facilities Helpdesk for tracking. Facilities Helpdesk will also be used as a quality assurance mechanism.

The Environmental Planning Unit will evaluate the effectiveness of the control measures implemented and will include pertinent information in their annual NPDES report which is submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

APPENDIX A

HEADQUARTERS, ADMINISTRATION, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX, CREST BUILDING AND WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

STORM WATER MONITORING PLAN

HEADQUARTERS, ADMINISTRATION, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX, CREST BUILDING AND WATER QUALITY LABORATORY STORM WATER MONITORING PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

As a co-permittee of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP), Valley Water was required to implement and maintain Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for all Corporation Yards. This requirement is stated in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS612008 (Municipal Permit) issued by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to the SCVURPPP. Although not a Corporation Yard, Valley Water has developed this SWPPP and Monitoring Plan to prevent potential pollutants from entering stormwater at Almaden Campus Facilities.

This monitoring plan describes the type of inspection and field procedures that Valley Water staff will implement for Almaden Campus.

II. OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this monitoring plan is to identify storm water runoff pathways and facilitate maintenance of BMPs.

III. RESPONSIBILITY

The Facilities Management Unit is responsible for the implementation of this monitoring plan. The Environmental Planning Unit is responsible for making necessary revisions to this monitoring plan.

IV. MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring requirements are grouped in two categories: non-storm water discharge visual observation and storm water discharge visual observation. This section describes the monitoring activities to be conducted by Valley Water staff to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater.

A. Non-storm Water Discharge Visual Observation

One visual inspection will be conducted annually in August or September by Environmental Planning Unit staff. The inspection will be conducted during daylight hours, and during facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, locations of the discharge, discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, sources of discharges, and responses taken to eliminate non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. Stormwater BMPs and storm drain inlets will also be inspected and any necessary follow up or preventative maintenance needs will be communicated to the Facilities Maintenance staff. If follow up actions are requested upon inspection, they are to be corrected within 10 business days. If more than 10 business days are required, a rationale must be documented in the annual reporting as stated in the Municipal Permit.

Monthly non-storm water inspections will be conducted by the Facilities Maintenance staff on the Pollution Prevention Team identified in Table 1 of this SWPPP. Non-storm Water Inspections are conducted monthly between May and September. Inspection will be conducted during daylight hours, on days with no storm water discharges and during facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, locations of the discharge, discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, sources of discharges, and responses taken to eliminate non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges

To assist with the inspection and documentation, a Non-Storm Water Visual Observation Form will be filled out by the staff conducting the inspection. The completed form will be kept in a "SWPPP Monitoring Information" binder for record keeping purposes. This binder should be kept at the facility and an electronic copy of the SWPPP inspection form should be provided to the Environmental Planning Unit for record keeping. A copy of a Non-Storm Water Visual Observation Form is included as Attachment I.

B. Storm Water Discharge Visual Observation

Monthly storm water inspections will be conducted by the Facilities Maintenance staff on the Pollution Prevention Team identified in Table 1 of this SWPPP. Storm water inspections are conducted monthly between October and April. It is recommended to conduct visual storm water discharge observations during the first hour of rain when feasible to observe any potential pollutant runoff. Observations should occur during daylight hours of scheduled facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for locations of the discharge, presence of floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and sources of any pollutants.

To assist with the inspection and documentation, a Storm Water Visual Observation Form is filled out by the staff conducting the inspection. The completed form will be kept in an "SWPPP Monitoring Information", binder for record keeping purposes. This binder should be kept at the facility and an electronic copy of the SWPPP inspection form should be provided to the Environmental Planning Unit for record keeping. A copy of a Storm Water Visual Observation Form is included as Attachment II.

ATTACHMENT I

NON-STORM WATER
HEADQUARTERS, ADMINISTRATION, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX, CREST BUILDING AND WATER QUALITY LABORATORY
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

NON-STORM WATER
HEADQUARTERS, ADMINISTRATION, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX, CREST BUILDING AND WATER QUALITY LABORATORY
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

Date:	Time:
Inspector's Name:	Unit:
Complete form monthly: ☐ May ☐ June ☐ July ☐ August ☐ September	

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Inspection Location	Was non-storm water discharge observed?*	Describe location, type of discharge, and source (if known). Note if sediment or erosion is visible:	Type of contaminant(s) (e.g., hazardous materials, color, floating material, sediment, etc.):
Administration Building Parking Lot	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Outfall A (discharges to Alamitos Pond, located south of Admin. Bldg)	☐ Yes ☐ No		
North Grassy Swale	☐ Yes ☐ No		
North/West HQ Parking Lots	☐ Yes ☐ No		
West Grassy Swale	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Crest Playground	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Outfall B (discharges to Alamitos Pond, located north of the Admin. Bldg)	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Garbage/ Refuse Area	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Blossom Hill Annex Parking Lot	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Outfall C (discharges Guadalupe River southeast of Blossom Hill Annex)	☐ Yes ☐ No		

*If any non-storm water discharges were observed, answer page 2 of this form for each discharge.

NON-STORM WATER
HEADQUARTERS, ADMINISTRATION, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX, CREST BUILDING AND WATER QUALITY LABORATORY
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM
(page 2)

Location of Observed Discharge:

ACTION TAKEN

Can discharge be stopped?	☐	Yes	☐	No
Was Facility Supervisor notified?	☐	Yes	☐	No

Name of person who made the notification:

Date and time notification was made:

Date and time discharge was stopped:

BMP APPLICATION

Were BMPs observed?	☐	Yes	☐	No

Describe the BMP:_____

If BMPs were observed, were they effective?	☐	Yes	☐	No
Is follow up regarding BMPs necessary?	☐	Yes	☐	No

Describe follow up actions:_____

Additional comments or Actions:

_____

_____

_____

_____

ATTACHMENT II

STORM WATER
HEADQUARTERS, ADMINISTRATION, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX, CREST BUILDING AND WATER QUALITY LABORATORY
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

STORM WATER
HEADQUARTERS, ADMINISTRATION, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX, CREST BUILDING AND WATER QUALITY LABORATORY
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

Date:	Time:
Inspector's Name:	Unit:

Complete this form **once per month** from **October – April** preferably during the first hour of storm water discharge (during facility operating hours) when feasible.

☐ October ☐ November ☐ December ☐ January ☐ February ☐ March ☐ April

OUTFALL A (discharges to Alamitos Pond, located south of the Administration Building)

Check all that apply:

☐ clear ☐ turbid ☐ odor ☐ floating material
☐ sheen ☐ muddy ☐ suspended material
☐ other (describe):

OUTFALL B (discharges to Alamitos Pond, located north of the Administration Building)

Check all that apply:

☐ clear ☐ turbid ☐ odor ☐ floating material
☐ sheen ☐ muddy ☐ suspended material
☐ other (describe):

OUTFALL C (discharges to the Guadalupe River southeast of Blossom Hill Annex)

Check all that apply:

☐ clear ☐ turbid ☐ odor ☐ floating material
☐ sheen ☐ muddy ☐ suspended material
☐ other (describe):

BMP APPLICATION

Were BMPs observed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

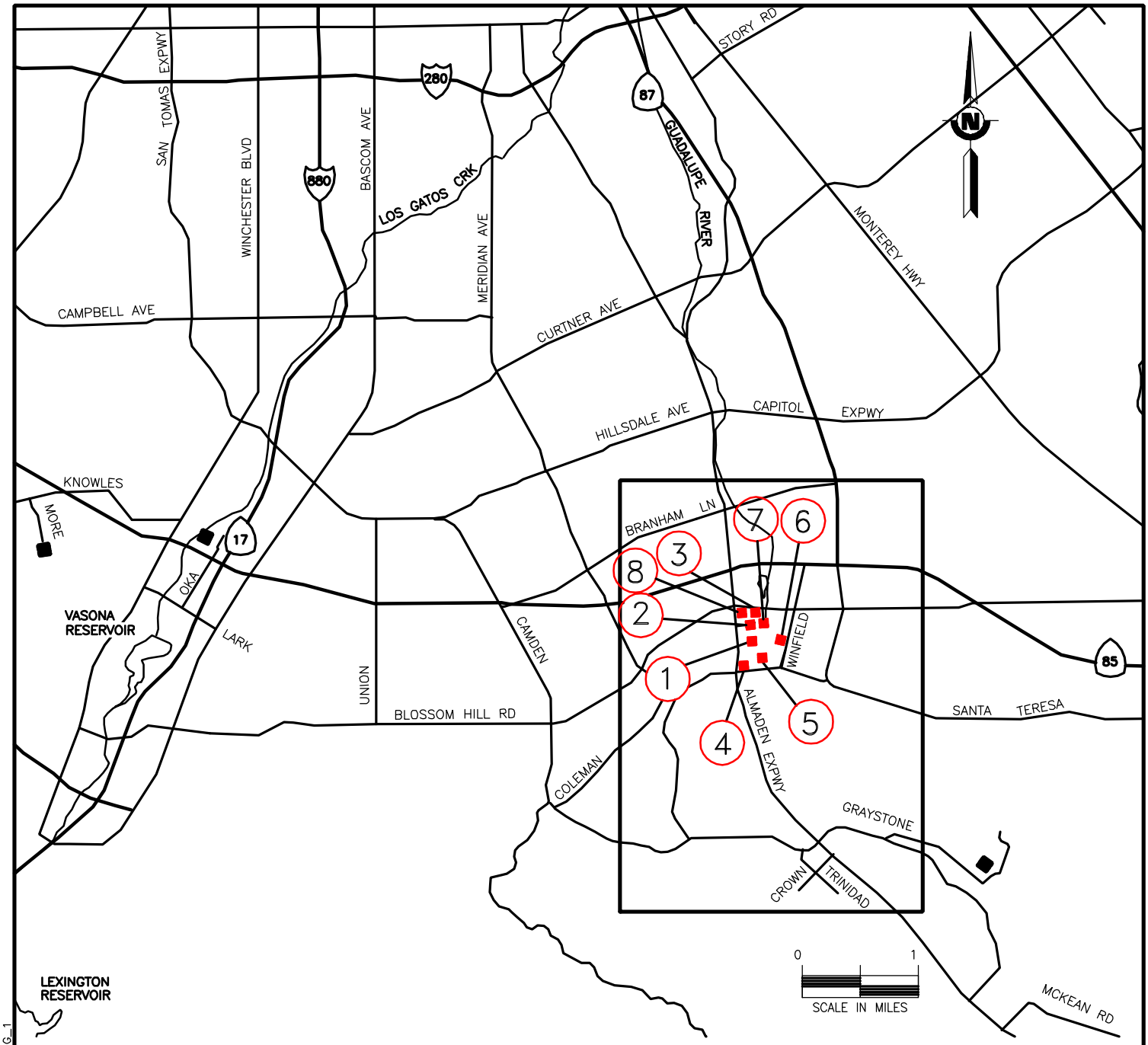
If BMPs were observed, were they effective? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Describe BMP:_____

Is follow up regarding BMPs necessary? ☐ Yes ☐ No

STORM WATER
HEADQUARTERS, ADMINISTRATION, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX, CREST BUILDING AND WATER QUALITY LABORATORY
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM
(page 2)

STORM WATER DISCHARGES							
Inspection Location	Qualitative Condition of Runoff Briefly describe presence, color, odor, turbidity, sheen, presence of trash, etc.						
West Grassy Swale Storm Drains	**WGS-1**	**WGS-2**	**WGS-3**	**WGS-4**	**WGS-5**	**WGS-6**	**WGS-7**
North Grassy Swale Storm Drains	**NGS-1**	**NGS-2**	**NGS-3**	**NGS-4**	**NGS-5**		
Admin Building Storm Drains (within landscaped areas)	**AB-1**	**AB-2**	**AB-3**	**AB-4**			
Admin Building Parking Lot Storm Drains (including curb inlet on north side of driveway)	**ABP-1**	**ABP-2**	**ABP-3**				
Blossom Hill Annex Parking Lot Storm Drains	**BHA-1**	**BHA-2**	**BHA-3**				
Crest Playground	**CP-1**	**CP-2**	**CP-3**				
Crest Building Driveway Curb Inlets (includes drain on north side of building)	**CB-1**	**CB-2**	**CB-3**	**CB-4**	**CB-5**		
Headquarters (vegetated area, curb inlet, loading dock and curb inlet near North Pond)	**HQ-1**	**HQ-2**	**HQ-3**	**HQ-4**			
Sand Filter (near Water Quality Lab)							



1–ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
5750 ALMADEN EXPWY.
SAN JOSE, CA 95118
(408)265–2600

2–HEADQUARTERS
5700 ALMADEN EXPWY.
SAN JOSE, CA 95118
(408)265–2600

3–BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX
1020 BLOSSOM HILL RD.
SAN JOSE, CA 95123
(408)265–2600

4–CORP YARD MAINTENANCE BLDG.
5760 ALMADEN EXPWY.
SAN JOSE, CA 95118
(408)265–2600

5–CORP YARD FLEET MAINTENANCE
AND ADMIN. WAREHOUSE
5770 ALMADEN EXPWY.
SAN JOSE, CA 95118
(408)265–2600

6–WINFIELD WAREHOUSE
5905 WINFIELD BLVD.
SAN JOSE, CA 95123
(408)265–2600

7–WATER QUALITY LABORATORY
1026 BLOSSOM HILL RD
SAN JOSE, CA 95123
(408)265–2600

8–CREST BUILDING
5684 ALMADEN EXPRESSWAY
SAN JOSE, CA 95118
(408)265–2600

Santa Clara Valley Water District

FACILITIES LOCATIONS

FIGURE 1
ALMADEN CAMPUS
HQTRS, ADMIN, CREST BLDG,
BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX &
WATER QUALITY LABORATORY
LOCATION MAP REVISED: DEC. 1, 2008

USERNAME: Tue 10 Jul 2012 01:19pm
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ALMADEN EXPWY.

CREST BUILDING

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

FACILITY GENERATOR

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

FACILITY GENERATOR

OFH

ALAMITOS POND

NORTH POND

GUADALUPE RIVER

FLOW

WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

CONTROLLED WASTE, GENERATOR & TRASH ENCLOSURE

SAND FILTER

TRASH ENCLOSURE

BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX

BLOSSOM HILL ROAD

LEGEND

- STORM DRAINLINE AND DIRECTION OF FLOW
- FACILITY BOUNDARY
- STORM DRAIN
- CURB INLET
- FIRE HYDRANT

USERNAME: Phungqv Wed 11 Jul 2012 04:11pm
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Santa Clara Valley Water District

A-129

PROJECT NAME AND SHEET DESCRIPTION:

ALMADEN CAMPUS HQTRS, ADMIN, CREST BLDG, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX & WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

REVISED: DECEMBER 1, 2008

SCALE	PROJECT NUMBER
NOT TO SCALE	00771011
VERIFY SCALES 0 1" BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING. IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY	FIGURE 2

ALMADEN EXPWY.

WEST HQ PARKING AREA

CREST BUILDING

(COVERED WITH COBBLES AND GRAVELS)

PLAYGROUND

(COVERED WITH FILTER FABRIC AND COBBLES)

ADMIN PARKING AREA

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

B

RAINWATER LEADER OUTFALLS

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

NORTH HQ PARKING AREA

FACILITY GENERATOR

REFUSE RECEPTACLE STORAGE AREA

A

FACILITY GENERATOR

LOADING & UNLOADING

ALAMITOS POND

NORTH POND

GUADALUPE RIVER

FLOW

WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

CONTROLLED WASTE, GENERATOR & TRASH ENCLOSURE

SAND FILTER

C

TRASH ENCLOSURE

BLOSSOM HILL PARKING AREA

BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX

BLOSSOM HILL ROAD

OFH

LEGEND

- STORM DRAINLINE AND DIRECTION OF FLOW
- STORM DRAIN
- CURB INLET
- FY 22-23 AR
- DIRECTION OF SURFACE WATERFLOW
- (C) DISCHARGES TO GUADALUPE RIVER
- (A) & (B) DISCHARGE TO ALAMITOS POND
- FACILITY BOUNDARY
- OFH FIRE HYDRANT

Santa Clara Valley Water District

A-130

PROJECT NAME AND SHEET DESCRIPTION:

ALMADEN CAMPUS HQTRS, ADMIN, CREST BLDG, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX & WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

SITE MAP

REVISED: DECEMBER 1, 2008

SCALE	PROJECT NUMBER
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September 2023

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ALMADEN EXPRESSWAY

CREST BUILDING

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

FH

FACILITY GENERATOR

REFUSE RECEPTACLE STORAGE AREA

ALAMITOS POND

NORTH POND

GUADALUPE RIVER

FLOW

BLOSSOM HILL ROAD

WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

CONTROLLED WASTE GENERATOR & TRASH ENCLOSURE

SAND FILTER

BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX

LEGEND

PERVIOUS AREA

IMPERVIOUS AREA

FACILITY BOUNDARY

FH FIRE HYDRANT

FY 22-23 AR

Santa Clara Valley Water District

A-131

PROJECT NAME AND SHEET DESCRIPTION:

ALMADEN CAMPUS HQTRS, ADMIN, CREST BLDG, BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX & WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

IMPERVIOUS & PERVIOUS AREAS
REVISED: DECEMBER 1, 2008

SCALE	PROJECT NUMBER
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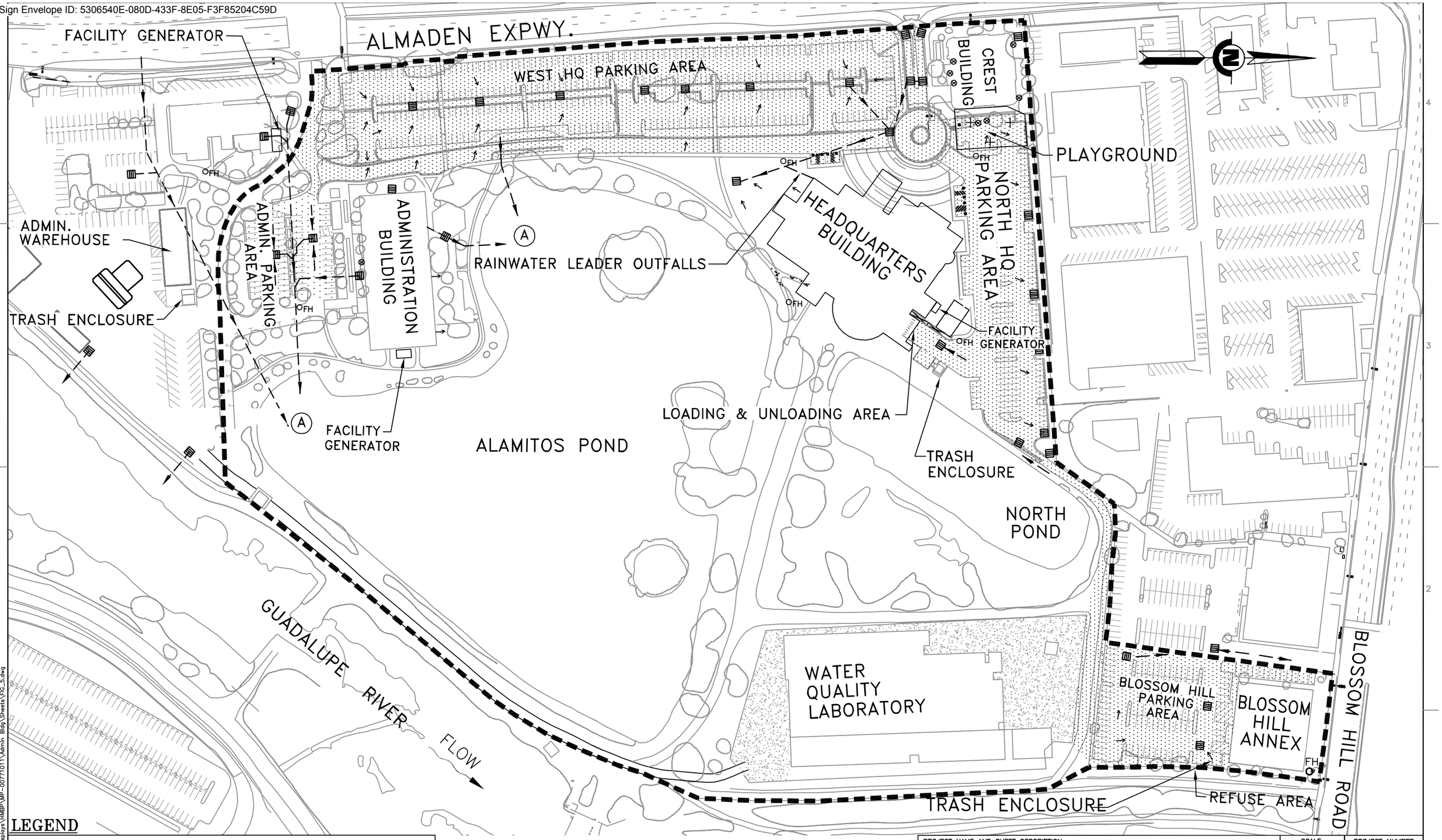


LEGEND

- SFA — SPRINKLER FIRE ALARM CONTROL
- ESK — EMERGENCY SPILL KIT
- FH — FIRE HYDRANT
- STORM DRAIN
- A — DISCHARGES TO ALAMITOS POND FY 22-23 AR
- FACILITY BOUNDARY
- AREAS OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT CONTACT
- DIRECTION OF SURFACE WATER FLOW
- DOWN SPOUTS
- STORM DRAIN LINE

Santa Clara Valley Water District

PROJECT NAME AND SHEET DESCRIPTION:

ALMADEN CAMPUS HQTRS, ADMIN, CREST BLDG, & BLOSSOM HILL ANNEX

POTENTIAL POLLUTION CONTACT AREAS

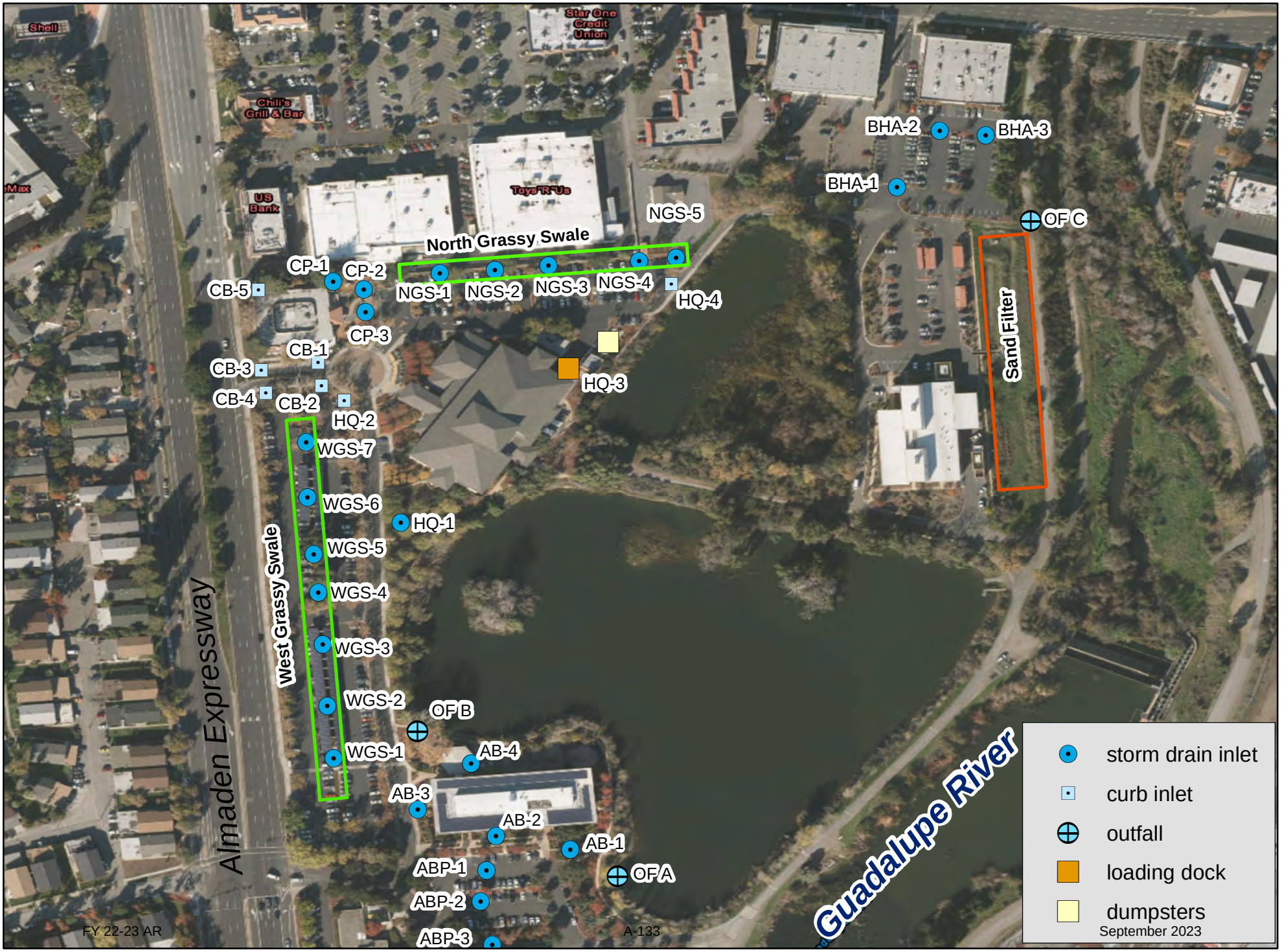
REVISED: JUNE 4, 2008

SCALE	PROJECT NUMBER
NOT TO SCALE	00771011
VERIFY SCALES 0 1" BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY	FIGURE 5

A-132

September 2023

Almaden Campus Map



VALLEY WATER
CAMDEN STORAGE YARD
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

2023

Prepared By:
Environmental Planning Unit 248

VALLEY WATER
CAMDEN STORAGE YARD
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN CERTIFICATION

This certification is included to ensure compliance with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Program's (Program) NPDES Permit (No. CAS612008).

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 ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

DocuSigned by:
Jennifer Codianne
B78805F5A810445...

Jennifer Codianne

Deputy Operating Officer

Watersheds Operation and Maintenance Division

Date 7/13/2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

ATTACHMENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

Valley Water

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) manages an integrated water resources system that includes the supply of clean safe water, flood protection, and stewardship of streams on behalf of Santa Clara County's 1.8 million residents and businesses. Valley Water owns, operates, and/or maintains a pumping station (Pacheco), two pumping and metering stations (Vasona, Coyote), one vehicle maintenance facility (Corporation Yard), three warehouse storage and supply facilities (Winfield Warehouse, Brokaw Storage Yard, Camden Storage Yard), three water treatment plants (Rinconada, Santa Teresa, Penitencia), an advanced water purification center, one satellite office (Uvas/ Llagas Watershed Field Operations Facility), several distribution pipelines, 10 dams and surface water reservoirs, 18 percolation facilities, nearly 400 (four hundred) acres of groundwater recharge ponds, and more than 275 (two hundred seventy-five) miles of streams.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

Valley Water is one of fifteen agencies that joined together to form the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. The fifteen agencies jointly applied for and obtained from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) the municipal storm water National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CAS029718 (NPDES Permit) for storm water discharge to the South San Francisco Bay to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. The NPDES permit was reissued in September 1995 based on the Storm Water Management Plan (Plan) which was prepared by the 15 co-permittees. The Plan was revised in 1997 under the name of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program Urban Runoff Management Plan (SCVURPPP URMP). The September 1, 1997 transmittal letter of the SCVURPPP URMP to the RWQCB, noted that the co-permittees had changed the Program's name from the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Plan to the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program to reflect the Program's focus on urban runoff. The most recent SCVURPPP NPDES Permit was adopted by the RWQCB on May 11, 2022 (NPDES Permit No. CAS612008, Order No. R2-2022-0018).

As a permittee, Valley Water is currently subject to section C.2. of the 2022 Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit for the San Francisco Bay. The purpose of provision C.2 is to ensure implementation of appropriate BMPs by all Permittees to control and reduce non-stormwater and polluted stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses during operation, inspection, and routine repair and maintenance activities of municipal facilities and infrastructure. Section C.2.f. requires Permittees to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) in site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater and non-stormwater discharges at corporation yards including municipal vehicle maintenance, heavy equipment, maintenance vehicle parking areas, and material storage facilities. SWPPPs should have specific BMPs for different functions of the corporation yard and provide guidance for frequent mini inspections to ensure that appropriate BMPs are implemented. The previous Permits required SWPPPs to be developed and implemented by July 1, 2010.

Valley Water has developed and implemented SWPPPs for all applicable Valley Water facilities. These sites include a corporation yard, pump plants, warehouse, water treatment plants, and material storage yards. In accordance with the provisions of the SWPPPs, facilities are maintained and operated in such a manner as to prevent pollutants from entering storm water and are required to be fully inspected a minimum of once per year in September to correct problems prior to the start of the rainy season.

The term "BMP" is used synonymously with the term "control measure" in this SWPPP. BMPs refer to management practices, operating procedures, and treatment measures implemented or installed at the site. Potential pollutant sources and current BMPs for the Camden Storage Yard are summarized in Table 4.

1.2 Objectives of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

The goal of Valley Water-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) is to reduce or eliminate pollution generating activities within its jurisdiction to the maximum extent practicable. The SWPPP will help Valley Water achieve that goal by:

- identifying and evaluating sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the sites;
- identifying and implementing site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

1.3 Pollution Prevention Team

As summarized in Table 1, the following individuals have been designated as the Pollution Prevention Team for the Camden Storage Yard and two occasionally used material storage areas in the Guadalupe River Watershed.

TABLE 1. POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

TITLE AND UNIT	RESPONSIBILITY
Senior Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Review and approve updates to the SWPPP document
Associate Water Resource Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Oversee development and updates to the SWPPP, provide SWPPP training. Evaluate BMP and control measure effectiveness, conduct annual stormwater inspection, assist with SWPPP training
Field Operations Administrator, Operations and Maintenance Engineering Support Unit	Oversee monthly Maximo inspections and prepare work orders for BMP maintenance when needed
Engineering Technician, Operations and Maintenance Engineering Support Unit	Complete monthly inspection forms in Maximo and retain records for reporting
Watershed Field Operations Manager, Watershed Operation Unit	Coordinate Camden Yard BMP maintenance work when requested

The Environmental Planning Unit will make sure that Pollution Prevention Team staff are aware of and have read the SWPPP and provide SWPPP training to staff when requested. Implementation of the SWPPP further entails delegation of responsibility to various facility staff to implement necessary control measures (as summarized in Table 4) and to contact appropriate personnel to provide services on site.

If any of the staff members listed in Table 1 are transferred to another department or leave Valley Water, it will be the responsibility of the Pollution Prevention Team to select a new member and inform Environmental Planning Unit staff.

The SWPPP may be revised every three years or upon significant changes to the site. Any proposed revisions to the SWPPP should be sent to the person in the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP. During the SWPPP revision process, feedback should be obtained from staff who implement control measures. The person within the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP will make the necessary changes to the electronic files and distribute copies of the updated SWPPP to the pollution prevention team.

1.4 Supplemental Facility Documents

In order to fulfill state and federal regulatory requirements, Valley Water has prepared the following documents that relate to Valley Water's storm water management program (see Table 2). If changes are made to the following documents, the SWPPP must also be checked and revised to ensure consistency.

TABLE 2. SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENT

DOCUMENT NAME	DATE[1]	ITEMS THAT IMPACT, COMPLEMENT OR ARE CONSISTENT WITH THIS SWPPP
Channel Maintenance Pollution Prevention Guidance Manual	July 3, 2002	Guidance on how to select, implement and evaluate best management practices for channel maintenance activities.
2019-2023 Stream Maintenance Program Manual	March 17, 2020	Guidance on authorized work activities and best management practices related to routine stream maintenance.

[1.] The date provided is the current document version. Supplemental facility documents are periodically revised by various Valley Water units and the most current version should be consulted.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND REGIONAL INFORMATION

2.1 Site Location and Surface Water Bodies

The Camden Storage Yard is located on Camden Avenue, north of Coleman Road, in San José, California within the Guadalupe River Watershed. Guadalupe Creek demarcates the site to the east. Figure 1 shows the site location, major roads, surface water bodies, and some of the other Valley Water Facilities. Figure 2 is an aerial photograph of the site.

The occasionally used material storage areas are located off Willow Street in San José and Winchester Avenue in Los Gatos. Guadalupe River is to the north of Willow Street site and Los Gatos Creek is to the west of Winchester Avenue site.

2.2 Regional Rainfall

The historic mean annual rainfall at the site is 14.07 inches. (Rainfall data is from 2000-2020, Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Station 6001, Alamitos)

2.3 Wells

Any well in the vicinity of the site can potentially serve as a conduit for storm water pollutants to enter the local aquifer, which has a designated beneficial use as a drinking water aquifer. The search conducted on Valley Water GIS well records showed there are 0 active wells, 2 destroyed wells and 2 abandoned wells within a ¼ mile radius of the site. Valley Water Well Ordinance 90-1 defines an abandoned well under one or more of the following:

- A well, other than a monitoring well, which has been out of service continuously for one year or more, and does not meet the definition of a standby well
- A monitoring well from which no measurement or sample has been taken for a period of one year
- A well which is in such a state of disrepair that it cannot be made operational for its intended purpose
- A test hole or exploratory boring 24 hours after construction and testing work has been completed
- A cathodic protection well that is no longer functional for its original purpose
- Any boring that cannot be satisfactorily completed as a well

3.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

3.1 Site Layout and Activities

The site occupies approximately 247,104 square feet (5.7 acres). The Camden Storage Yard is used to store raw materials such as large rock material for Valley Water erosion control projects and logs for Valley Water biotechnical bank stabilization projects. There are no buildings at the site, and there are no chemicals stored or used onsite. The site layout is shown in Figure 2. The two material storage areas are occasionally used to store large rock material, gravel, or lumber for projects.

3.2 Site Paving and Drainage

The site is unpaved, and the surface is primarily covered with soil. A base rock road is installed every few years as needed, depending on the condition. As shown in Figure 2, the area between the road and Guadalupe Creek is densely vegetated and provides a buffer zone that reduces the velocity and volume of runoff that enters the creek. In addition, a soil berm has been constructed between the road and vegetative buffer zone to contain runoff and promote infiltration. The site is graded so storm water runoff ponds in low spots and infiltrates into the ground (see Figure 2). Water moves through the berm at a designated drainage location and then spreads over a grassy area where it enters the creek. The berm is inspected and maintained every fall. In fall of 2016, a durawattle sediment barrier was installed across the drainage slot in the berm. This serves to slow and reduce fine sediments from entering the creek. Additional BMPs that may be used as needed to reduce runoff velocity and capture sediment are a bed of mixed large and medium sized cobbles at the berm discharge location. There are no storm drains or sanitary sewer systems at the site.

The two occasionally used material storage areas are primarily covered with soil/base rock. The locations are graded so storm water runoff ponds in low spots and infiltrates into the ground. There are no storm drains or sanitary sewer systems at either locations.

4.0 KNOWN AND ANTICIPATED POLLUTANTS

This section describes the potential storm water pollutants and source areas at the Camden Storage Yard. Overall, the potential for pollutants to come into contact with storm water or be discharged into Guadalupe Creek is minimal. The site is graded to retain runoff from unpaved areas and material storage piles and decrease the amount of storm water discharging into Guadalupe Creek. The site is pervious which facilitates storm water infiltration.

4.1 List of Significant Materials

Materials stored at the site in significant quantities are summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF MATERIALS STORED IN SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES

MATERIAL	DAILY AVERAGE [CY]	MAXIMUM QUANTITY [CY]
Large Rock Material	100	1,000
Trees/Root Wads	1,000	1,000

4.2 Potential Pollutants, Source Areas and Source Activities

Potential pollutants, source areas and activities at the site are described in sections 4.2.1 through 4.2.4 and are summarized in Table 4.

4.2.1 Erosion and Particulate Sources

The site is primarily unpaved and unvegetated; however, the berm and the grassy tree-lined riparian corridor form a vegetated buffer between the site and the creek which slows the water, encouraging sediment load deposition prior to entering the creek, thus reducing the volume of sediment-laden runoff that enters Guadalupe Creek. The site driveway is stabilized with large rock to reduce sediment tracking offsite into the public right-of-way during transport of materials to and from the site. Reduction of sediment deposited on the roads prevents other pollutants such as metals, nutrients, and pathogens from migrating to the creek.

4.2.2 Areas Requiring Herbicide Application

The following herbicides and approximate annual quantities are used at the site to suppress weeds: Dimension Ultra 40WP (dithiopyr) (2.5lbs), Gallery® 75 Dry (Isoxaben) (1 lb), and Roundup Pro (Glyphosate) (4 quarts). While these chemicals could come into contact with storm water and/or enter the creek due to spills or runoff, Vegetation Field Operations staff are provided awareness training to prevent direct application to waterways.

4.2.3 Potential Non-Storm Water Discharges

This site is designed to function as a detention basin to settle sediment prior to water discharging from the site. The site utilizes a soil berm and large gravel to prevent sediment from leaving the site.

4.2.4 Spills and Leak of Materials

No liquids are stored at the site that could spill or leak.

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Unpaved/Unvegetated areas of the site	Erosion, offsite tracking of sediment	The unpaved site could contribute sediment-laden runoff to Guadalupe Creek. Trucks driving over unpaved areas could track sediment into public right-of-way	Sediment and pollutants bound to sediment (e.g., metals, nutrients, pathogens)	Non-Structural: 1. Street sweeping is conducted as needed to prevent offsite tracking of sediment by vehicles Structural: 2. Site is graded so runoff drains to low spots and infiltrates into the ground 3. There is a berm constructed between the base rock road and vegetative buffer to slow and reduce runoff that enters the creek 4. The vegetative buffer between the road and creek allows for infiltration and provides some treatment of potential pollutants	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Areas requiring herbicide usage	Application of herbicides	Spills of herbicides during loading of spray equipment. Runoff from area where herbicides were recently applied	Round-Up (Glyphosate), Gallery (Isoxaben), Dimension Ultra 40WP (dithiopyr)	Non-Structural: Follow Valley Water Pesticide Use procedures: 1. Only trained, certified personnel apply herbicides 2. Pre-emergent herbicides are not applied within 24 hours of a predicted heavy rain event 3. Herbicide use is minimized where practical. Weeds are manually removed when possible 4. To avoid drift herbicides are not applied if wind speed exceeds 10 miles per hour 5. Herbicide application equipment is not loaded near the creek 6. Empty herbicide containers are triple-rinsed and the rinse water is applied as product 7. Record keeping is performed to document the types of herbicides applied and the quantities used	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-61 Safer Alternative Products SC-73 Landscape Maintenance
All areas of the site	Dust control	Potable water sprayed for dust control could enter Guadalupe Creek	Potable water	Structural: 1. Site is graded so run off drains to low spots and infiltrates into the ground 2. The berm and a vegetative buffer help minimize the volume of runoff discharging into the creek	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

5.0 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPs)

This section summarizes structural and non-structural control measures at the site.

5.1 Structural Controls

The following structural storm water controls are currently in place at the site. Table 4 lists structural controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the efficacy of the structural controls. If any staff member is aware of a control measure that is not effective at reducing pollutants, or an alternative control measure that is equally or more effective, the staff member should convey the information to the Environmental Planning Unit. This information will be incorporated when the SWPPP is updated.

5.1.1 Site Grading

The site is graded to minimize the volume of runoff that enters Guadalupe Creek. Runoff drains to low spots (see Figure 2) and infiltrates into the ground. In addition, a berm has been constructed between the road and creek to contain runoff and promote infiltration. There are no onsite storm drains or outfalls to monitor or to contribute to during storm events.

5.2 Non-Structural Source Control Management Practices

Non-structural controls at the site are discussed below. Table 4 lists non-structural controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the efficacy of the non-structural controls. If any staff member is aware of a control measure that is not effective at reducing pollutants, or an alternative control measure that is equally or more effective, the staff member should convey the information to the Environmental Planning Unit. This information will be incorporated when the SWPPP is updated.

5.2.1 Herbicide Application

Standard procedures for pesticide application are developed and are available on the internal Valley Water website. In addition, various best management practices used by Valley Water when applying herbicides onsite are provided in Table 4. Documentation is maintained detailing the types and quantities of herbicides applied.

Additional BMPs performed for creek maintenance are provided in the Channel Maintenance Pollution Prevention Guidance Manual.

5.2.2 Street Sweeping

Street sweeping is performed to remove sediment tracking into the public right-of-way by work trucks during transport of materials to and from the site.

5.2.3 Employee Training

Staff responsible for implementing the SWPPP are offered the opportunity to receive training on SWPPPs. SWPPP training for the Camden Yard is offered by the Environmental Planning Unit as requested. The Environmental Planning Unit is responsible for retaining the training records.

5.3 Inspection and Maintenance

5.3.1 Mandatory Annual Inspection

The Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit requires formal inspections of corporation yards a minimum of 1 time per year. Environmental Planning Unit staff are responsible for conducting the minimum annual inspection in August or September prior to the start of the rainy season using the Camden Storage Yard SWPPP Observation Form (Attachment I). If follow up actions are requested upon inspection, they are to be corrected within 10 business days. If more than 10 business days are required, a rationale must be documented in the annual reporting as stated in the Municipal Permit.

5.3.2 Monthly Inspections

The purpose of monthly inspection is to ensure BMP implementation and functionality throughout the year to prevent polluted stormwater runoff from entering Guadalupe Creek. Guadalupe River Watershed staff from the Operations Maintenance and Engineering Support Unit are responsible for conducting monthly inspections through Maximo. The monthly Maximo inspection report provides information on the status of BMPs as described in the example in Attachment II.

5.3.3 BMP Inspection and Maintenance

The soil berm installed at the South outlet to Guadalupe Creek should be inspected before the beginning of the rainy season and regularly throughout the year. The gravel sediment filter at the entrance to Camden Avenue should also be inspected before the beginning of the rainy season and regularly throughout the year. If material stockpiles are present at the site, they should be inspected for proper stormwater BMPs during each inspection including wattles and tarping.

BMP maintenance at the Camden Storage Yard is the responsibility of the Watershed Field Operations Unit. BMP maintenance needs are identified upon inspection by the Environmental Planning Unit Staff or the Operations and Maintenance Engineering Support Staff for the Guadalupe River Watershed. Staff are to contact the Watershed Field Operations Unit Manager to request maintenance of BMPs. Watershed Field Operations Unit staff must track the date when maintenance is conducted for Stormwater Annual Reporting purposes.

FIGURES

Figure 1. Location map of site

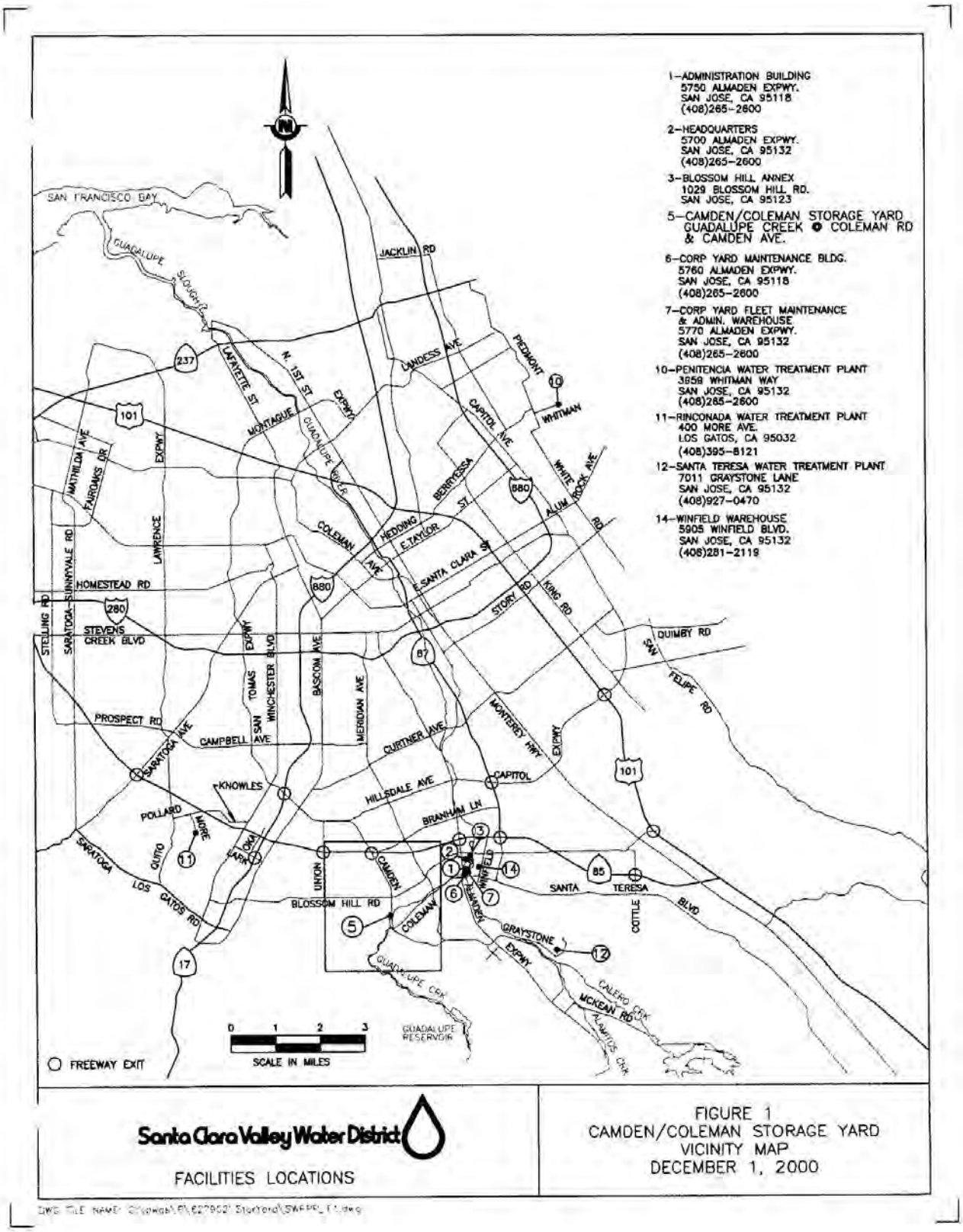
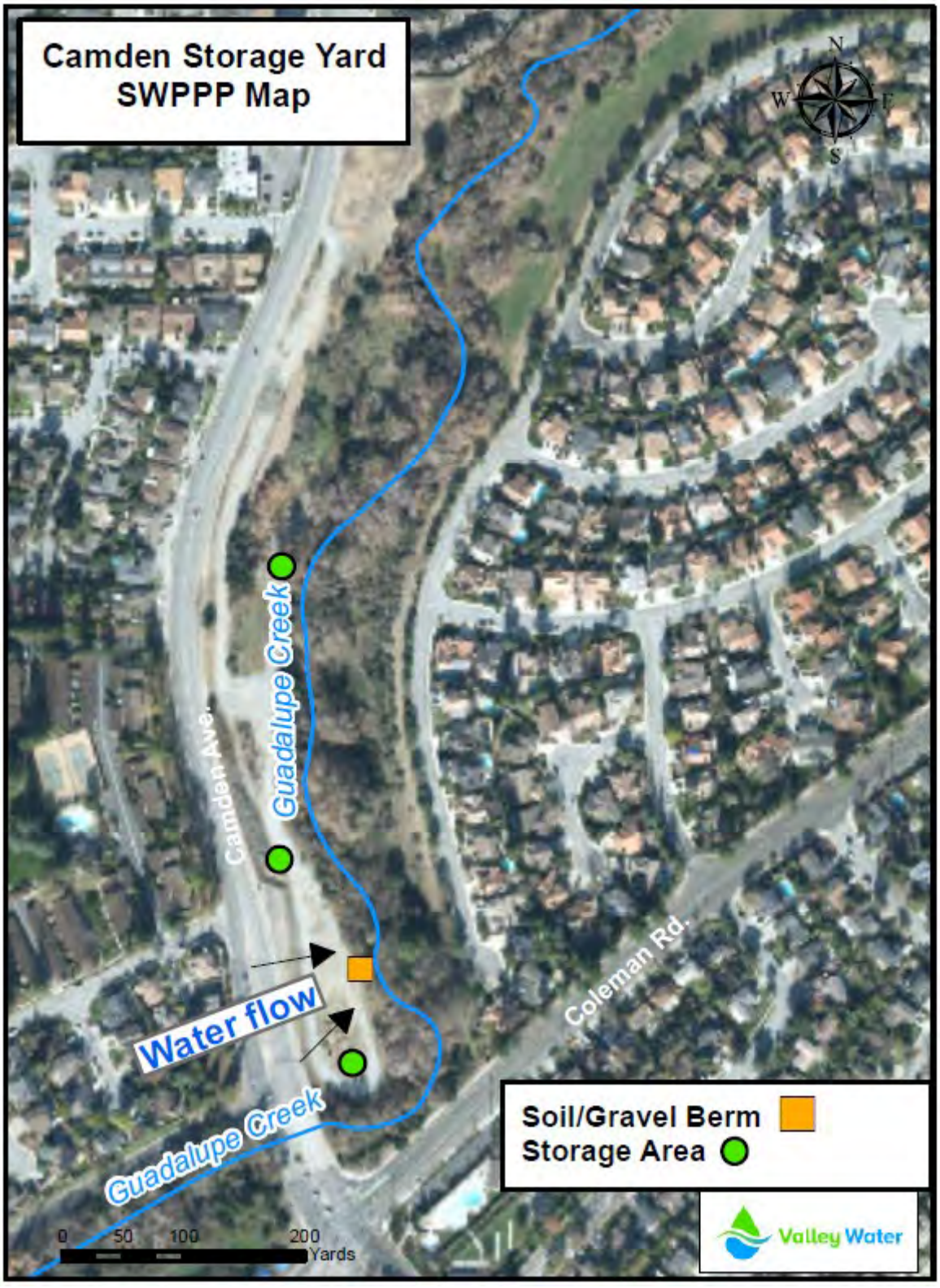


Figure 2. Aerial and drainage map of the site



ATTACHMENT I

CAMDEN STORAGE YARD
SWPPP OBSERVATION FORM

CAMDEN STORAGE YARD
SWPPP OBSERVATION FORM

Date:	Time:
Inspector's Name:	Unit:
Complete this form a minimum of once per year **in August or September**	

BMP INSPECTIONS

Inspect the soil/ gravel berm where runoff leaves the site and is conveyed to Guadalupe Creek (located at southeast side of the site).

Is the BMP effective? □ Yes □ No

Is follow up necessary? □ Yes □ No

Describe follow up actions: _____
_____

Were other BMPs observed (*ex: BMPs for the material stockpiles: straw wattles, tarping*)?

□ Yes □ No

Describe the BMPs:_____

If BMPs were observed, were they effective? □ Yes □ No

Is follow up regarding BMPs necessary? □ Yes □ No

Describe follow up actions: _____
_____

NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

Non-stormwater discharges are flows that do not consist entirely of stormwater
Were any non-stormwater discharges observed?
□ Yes □ No
If yes, please describe the discharge and location _____
_____
Was Facility Supervisor notified? □ Yes □ No
Name of person who made the notification: _____
Time notification was made: _____

FOR INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED DURING WET WEATHER

Is there stormwater runoff present at the site? □ Yes □ No
If yes, describe location of the runoff _____
If yes, identify runoff characteristics:

☐ clear ☐ turbid ☐ odor ☐ floating material
☐ sheen ☐ muddy ☐ suspended material
☐ other (describe):

ATTACHMENT II

CAMDEN STORAGE YARD

MONTHLY BMP INSPECTION REPORT
(EXAMPLE REPORT)

Santa Clara Valley Water District

Condition:	**G32311**	Description:	GUADALUPE CREEK - MASSON DAM TO CAMDEN AVE - RIGHT BANK - TYPICAL
Status:	ACTIVE		
Location:	3026904		
Parent:	G8446		
Inspection Date:	07-27-2021	Inspector:	2827 - Matthew Diez
Category:	CONDITIONS \ GENERAL \ TYP	Jurisdiction:	F
Rating:	**(2)(B) Good or Normal Service**		
Comments:	BMPs inspected: 1x3 Rock Entrance, Rock Roads, Earth Berm, and Durra Wattle return at south end of yard. All in working condition, look to add 1x3 rock before next wet season.		
D/S Station:	119994		
U/S Station:	119994	Cross Street:	D/S Camden
Quantity1 :	1700	Qty1 Units :	LINEAR FEET
Quantity2 :		Qty2 Units :	

PICTURE 1: Inspection Date: 07-27-2021 - Looking: UNKNOWN

VALLEY WATER
BROKAW STORAGE YARD
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

2023

Prepared By:

Environmental Planning Unit 248

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN CERTIFICATION
SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

This certification is included to ensure compliance with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Program's NPDES Permit (No. CAS612008).

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 ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

DocuSigned by:
Jennifer Codianne
B78805F5A810445...

Jennifer Codianne

Deputy Operating Officer

Watersheds Operations and Maintenance Division

Date 7/13/2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 BACKGROUND

Valley Water

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) manages an integrated water resources system that includes the supply of clean safe water, flood protection, and stewardship of streams on behalf of Santa Clara County's 1.8 million residents and businesses. Valley Water owns, operates, and/or maintains a pumping station (Pacheco), two pumping and metering stations (Vasona, Coyote), one vehicle maintenance facility (Corporation Yard), three warehouse storage and supply facilities (Winfield Warehouse, Brokaw Storage Yard, Camden Storage Yard), three water treatment plants (Rinconada, Santa Teresa, Penitencia), an advanced water purification center, one satellite office (Uvas/ Llagas Watershed Field Operations Facility), several distribution pipelines, 10 dams and surface water reservoirs, 18 percolation facilities, nearly 400 (four hundred) acres of groundwater recharge ponds, and more than 275 (two hundred seventy-five) miles of streams.

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Valley Water is one of fifteen agencies that joined together to form the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. The fifteen agencies jointly applied for and obtained from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) the municipal storm water National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CAS029718 (NPDES Permit) for storm water discharge to the South San Francisco Bay to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. The NPDES permit was reissued in September 1995 based on the Storm Water Management Plan (Plan) which was prepared by the 15 co-permittees. The Plan was revised in 1997 under the name of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program Urban Runoff Management Plan (SCVURPPP URMP). The September 1, 1997 transmittal letter of the SCVURPPP URMP to the RWQCB, noted that the co-permittees had changed the Program's name from the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Plan to the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program to reflect the Program's focus on urban runoff. The most recent SCVURPPP NPDES Permit was adopted by the RWQCB on May 11, 2022 (NPDES Permit No. CAS612008, Order No. R2-2022-0018).

As a permittee, Valley Water is currently subject to section C.2. of the 2022 Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit for the San Francisco Bay. The purpose of provision C.2 is to ensure implementation of appropriate BMPs by all Permittees to control and reduce non-stormwater and polluted stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses during operation, inspection, and routine repair and maintenance activities of municipal facilities and infrastructure. Section C.2.f. requires Permittees to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) in site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater and non-stormwater discharges at corporation yards including municipal vehicle maintenance, heavy equipment, maintenance vehicle parking areas, and material storage facilities. SWPPPs should have specific BMPs for different functions of the corporation yard and provide guidance for frequent mini inspections to ensure that appropriate BMPs are implemented. The previous Permits required SWPPPs to be developed and implemented by July 1, 2010.

Valley Water has developed and implemented SWPPPs for all applicable Valley Water facilities. These sites include a corporation yard, pump plants, warehouse, water treatment plants, and material storage yards. In accordance with the provisions of the SWPPPs, facilities are maintained and operated in such a manner as to prevent pollutants from entering storm water and are required to be fully inspected a minimum of once per year in September to correct problems prior to the start of the rainy season.

The term "BMP" is used synonymously with the term "control measure" in this SWPPP. BMPs refer to management practices, operating procedures, and treatment measures implemented or installed at the site. Potential pollutant sources and current BMPs for the Brokaw Storage Yard are summarized in Table 4.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The goal of Valley Water-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program is to reduce or eliminate pollution-generating activities within its jurisdiction to the maximum extent practicable. This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan will help Valley Water achieve that goal by:

- Identifying and evaluating sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the Brokaw Storage Yard; and
- Identifying and implementing site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the Brokaw Storage Yard.

1.3 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

As summarized in Table 1, the following individuals have been designated as the Pollution Prevention Team for the Brokaw Storage Yard and two occasionally used material storage areas in Coyote Creek and Calabazas Creek Watersheds.

TABLE 1. POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

TITLE AND UNIT	RESPONSIBILITY
Senior Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Review and approve updates to the SWPPP document
Associate Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Oversee development and updates to the SWPPP, provide SWPPP training. Evaluate BMP and control measure effectiveness, conduct annual stormwater inspection, assist with SWPPP training
Integrated Vegetation Unit Manager, Vegetation Field Operations Unit	Manage vegetation removal, herbicide application, irrigation, and erosion control
Watershed Field Operations Manager, Watershed Operations Unit	Coordinate Brokaw Yard BMP maintenance work when requested

The Environmental Planning Unit will make sure that Pollution Prevention Team staff are aware of and have read the SWPPP and provide SWPPP training to staff when requested. Implementation of the SWPPP further entails delegation of responsibility to various facility staff to implement necessary control measures (as summarized in Table 4) and to contact appropriate personnel to provide services on site.

If any of the staff members listed in Table 1 are transferred to another department or leave Valley Water, it will be the responsibility of the Pollution Prevention Team to select a new member and inform Environmental Planning Unit staff.

The SWPPP may be revised every three years or upon significant changes to the site. Any proposed revisions to the SWPPP should be sent to the person in the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP. During the SWPPP revision process, feedback should be obtained from staff who implement control measures. The person within the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP will make the necessary changes to the electronic files and distribute copies of the updated SWPPP to the pollution prevention team.

1.4 SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENTS

In order to fulfill state and federal regulatory requirements, Valley Water has prepared the following documents that relate to Valley Water's storm water management program (see Table 2). If changes are made to the following documents, the SWPPP must also be checked and revised to ensure consistency.

TABLE 2. SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENT

DOCUMENT NAME	DATE[1.]	ITEMS THAT IMPACT, COMPLEMENT OR ARE CONSISTENT WITH THIS SWPPP
Channel Maintenance Pollution Prevention Guidance Manual	July 3, 2002	Guidance on how to select, implement and evaluate best management practices for channel maintenance activities.
2019-2023 Stream Maintenance Program Manual	March 17, 2020	Guidance on authorized work activities and best management practices related to routine stream maintenance.

[1.] The date provided is the current document version. Supplemental facility documents are periodically revised by various Valley Water units and the most current version should be consulted.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND REGIONAL INFORMATION

2.1 SITE LOCATION, SURFACE WATER BODIES AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Brokaw Storage Yard is located at 622 Charcot Ave, San Jose, California 95131. The site elevation is approximately 44 feet above mean sea level. Coyote Creek is located along the northeastern site perimeter. Figure 1 shows the site location, major roads, surface water bodies, and some of the other District Facilities. Figure 2 is an aerial photograph of the site.

The occasionally used material storage areas are located off Aborn Court in San José and Prospect Road in Saratoga. Thompson Creek is to the west of Aborn Court site and Calabazas Creek is to the east of Prospect Road site.

2.2 REGIONAL RAINFALL

The average annual rainfall for the site from 2000 to 2022 is 12.07 inches. (Source: rain gauge owned by the City of San José [Alert Precipitation Sensor 6131], located at the intersection of North San Pedro Street and Mission Street.)

2.3 WELLS

Any well in the vicinity of the site can potentially serve as a conduit for storm water pollutants to enter the local aquifer, which has a designated beneficial use as a drinking water aquifer. Data taken from the District GIS well layer showed there are 17 active wells, 4 abandoned wells, and 32 destroyed wells status within a ¼ mile radius of the site. A destroyed well has been filled and capped to prevent it from becoming a conduit for pollutants. The District Well Ordinance 90-1 defines an abandoned well under one or more of the following:

- A well, other than a monitoring well, which has been out of service continuously for one year or more, and does not meet the definition of a standby well
- A monitoring well from which no measurement or sample has been taken for a period of one year
- A well which is in such a state of disrepair that it cannot be made operational for its intended purpose
- A test hole or exploratory boring 24 hours after construction and testing work has been completed
- A cathodic protection well that is no longer functional for its original purpose
- Any boring that cannot be satisfactorily completed as a well

3.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

3.1 SITE LAYOUT AND ACTIVITIES

The site occupies approximately 196,000 square feet (4.5 acres). The site is used exclusively to store large rock material for Valley Water erosion control projects. The site is used for approximately three months of the year (e.g., summer). There are no buildings at the site, and there are no chemicals stored or used onsite. The site layout is shown in Figure 2. The two occasionally used material storage areas are occasionally used to store large rock material, gravel, lumber, or wood chips for projects.

3.2 SITE PAVING, DRAINAGE AND STORM DRAIN SYSTEM

The site is unpaved, and the surface is covered with large rock material. As shown in Figure 2, the area between the road and Coyote Creek is vegetated. The site is graded so storm water runoff drains from the road that perimeters the site into a detention area in the middle of the site (and away from Coyote Creek). Large rock material is stored within this detention area. In July 2000, the road was regraded with a 1 percent slope, and the detention area was constructed so some storm water runoff would infiltrate into the ground, and the remaining runoff would be detained and settle sediment before discharging into Coyote Creek.

From the detention area, runoff enters a modified storm drain that ties into the City of San José storm drain system. The storm drain was installed in September 2000. Details of the modified storm drain are shown in Figure 3. The design includes a trench backfilled with gabion rock on the southeast side of the inlet. The surface area surrounding the storm drain is covered with a 1-foot layer of gravel drain rock. Both the perforated riser and gabion layer are wrapped with a woven filter fabric. From the storm drain, runoff discharges into Coyote Creek via a 66-inch metal outfall pipe with a flap gate. Discharges from the City of San José storm drain system are also conveyed through this same outfall. The outfall is approximately 90 feet from the onsite storm drain. There is no sanitary sewer system at the site.

The two occasionally used material storage areas are also primarily covered with soil/base rock. There are no storm drains or sanitary sewer systems at either location.

4.0 KNOWN AND ANTICIPATED POLLUTANTS

This section describes the potential storm water pollutants and source areas at the Brokaw Storage Yard. Overall, the potential for pollutants to encounter storm water or be discharged into the creek is minimal since there are no chemicals used or stored onsite. The site is pervious and runoff from the site enters a detention area facilitating storm water infiltration before it is discharged into Coyote Creek. Sources of fuel and other vehicle fluids (from leaks) are minimized because there are no vehicles parked onsite on a long-term basis.

4.1 LIST OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

Up to 10,000 cubic yards of rock can be stored on-site at any one time. There are no other materials stored or used onsite.

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF MATERIALS STORED IN SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES

MATERIAL	DAILY AVERAGE [CY]	MAXIMUM QUANTITY [CY]
Large Rock Material	100	1,000

4.2 POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS, SOURCE AREAS AND SOURCE ACTIVITIES

Potential pollutants, source areas and source activities at the site are described in sections 4.2.1 through 4.2.4 and are summarized in Table 4**.**

4.2.1 Erosion and Particulate Sources

The vegetated buffer between the road and Coyote Creek limits sediment entering the storm drain from the unpaved site. The driveway is stabilized with rock to reduce the sediment tracking offsite into the public right-of-way during transport of the large rock material to an erosion control site. Reduction of sediment deposited on the roads prevents other pollutants such as metals, nutrients and pathogens from migrating to the creek.

4.2.2 Areas Requiring Herbicide Usage

The following herbicides and approximate annual quantities are used at the site to suppress weeds: Dimension Ultra 40WP (dithiopyr) (2.5lbs), Gallery® 75 Dry (Isoxaben) (1 lb), and Roundup Pro (Glyphosate) (4 quarts). While these chemicals could come into contact with storm water and/or enter the creek due to spills or runoff, Vegetation Field Operations staff are provided awareness training to prevent direct application to waterways.

4.2.3 Potential Non-Storm Water Discharges

This site is designed to function as a detention basin to settle sediment prior to water discharging from the site. The site utilizes a SE-2 sediment basin (see Appendix A) to settle sediment (CASQA 2012).

4.2.4 Spills and Leak of Materials

No liquids or other materials are stored at the site that could spill or leak.

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Unpaved/ unvegetated areas of the site	Erosion, offsite tracking of sediment	The unpaved site could contribute sediment to the storm drain. Trucks driving over unpaved areas could track sediment onto public right-of-way	Sediment and pollutants bound to sediment (e.g., metals, nutrients, pathogens)	Structural: 1. Site is graded so runoff drains to a detention area in the north end of the site. In the detention area, some sediment settles out of runoff and some runoff infiltrates into the ground 2. There is a modified storm drain into which runoff from the detention area flows before discharging to Coyote Creek. The inlet is protected with filter fabric as a sediment control measure Non-Structural: 3. Inspect structural integrity of filter fabric before the start of the rainy season If needed replace clogged or ruptured filter fabric promptly. 4. Remove sediment accumulated around storm drain inlet and dispose of properly.	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Areas requiring herbicide usage	Application of herbicides	Spills of herbicides during loading of spray equipment. Runoff from areas where herbicides were recently applied	Round-Up Pro (glyphosate), Telar (chlorsulfuron), Pendulum (pendimethalin)	Non-Structural: Follow the District Pesticide Use procedures: 1. Only trained, certified personnel apply herbicides 2. Pre-emergent herbicides are not applied within 24 hours of a predicted heavy rain event 3. Herbicide use is minimized where practical. Weeds are manually removed when possible 4. To avoid drift herbicides are not applied if wind speed exceeds 10 miles per hour 5. Herbicide application equipment is not loaded near the creek 6. Empty herbicide containers are triple-rinsed and the rinse water is applied as product 7. Record keeping is performed to document the types of herbicides applied and the quantities used	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-61 Safer Alternative Products SC-73 Landscape Maintenance

5.0 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

This section summarizes the structural and non-structural control measures at the site.

5.1 STRUCTURAL CONTROLS

Structural storm water controls currently in place at the site are discussed below. Table 4 lists structural controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the efficacy of structural controls. If any staff member is aware of a control measure that is not effective at reducing pollutants, or an alternative control measure that is equally or more effective, the staff member should convey the information to the Environmental Planning Unit. This information will be incorporated when the SWPPP is updated.

5.1.1 Site Grading

The site is graded so runoff drains into a detention area in the middle of the site, which discharges into a storm drain connected to the municipal storm drain system. The grading prevents runoff from discharging directly into Coyote Creek. Some sediment settles out of runoff in the detention area, while runoff infiltrates into the ground, thus reducing the total volume of runoff that is discharged into Coyote Creek from the site.

5.1.2 SE-2 Sediment Basin

A modified storm drain collects runoff from the detention area. A trench of gabion rock allows for additional infiltration. The gabion rock and riser are wrapped with a woven filter fabric for sediment control.

5.2 NON-STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Non-structural controls at the site are discussed below. Table 4 lists non-structural controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the non-structural controls. If any staff member is aware of a control measure that is not effective at reducing pollutants, or an alternative control measure that is equally or more effective, the staff member should convey the information to the Environmental Planning Unit This information will be incorporated when the SWPPP is updated.

5.2.1 Herbicide Application

Standard procedures for pesticide application are developed and are available on the internal Valley Water website. In addition, various best management practices used by Valley Water when applying herbicides onsite are provided in Table 4. Documentation is maintained detailing the types and quantities of herbicides applied.

5.2.2 Street Sweeping

During the transport of large rock material, street sweeping removes sediment tracked by work trucks into the public right-of-way.

5.2.3 Employee Training

Staff responsible for implementing the SWPPP may request annual training from the Environmental Planning Unit. The Environmental Planning Unit is responsible for retaining the training records.

5.3 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

5.3.1 Mandatory Annual Inspection

The Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit requires formal inspections of corporation yards a minimum of 1 time per year. Environmental Planning Unit staff are responsible for conducting the minimum annual inspection in August or September prior to the start of the rainy season using the Brokaw Storage Yard SWPPP Observation Form (Attachment I). If follow up actions are requested upon inspection, they are to be corrected within 10 business days. If more than 10 business days are required, a rationale must be documented in the annual reporting as stated in the Municipal Permit.

5.3.2 Monthly Inspections

The purpose of monthly inspections is to ensure BMP implementation and functionality throughout the year to prevent polluted stormwater runoff from entering Coyote Creek. Due to the design of the permanent sediment basin at the Brokaw Storage Yard, monthly inspections are not necessary.

5.3.3 Maintenance

If material stockpiles are present at the site other than large rock material, they should have proper stormwater BMPs during the wet season, including wattles and tarping to prevent runoff to Coyote Creek.

BMP maintenance at the Brokaw Storage Yard is the responsibility of the Watershed Field Operations Unit. BMP maintenance needs are identified upon inspection by the Environmental Planning Unit staff. Environmental Planning Unit staff are to contact the Watershed Field Operations Unit Manager to request any needed maintenance of BMPs at the Brokaw Storage Yard. Watershed Field Operations Unit staff conducting requested maintenance must track the date when maintenance occurred for Stormwater Annual Reporting purposes.

ATTACHMENT I
BROKAW STORAGE YARD
SWPPP OBSERVATION FORM

BROKAW STORAGE YARD
SWPPP OBSERVATION FORM

Date:	Time:
Inspector's Name:	Unit:
Complete this form a minimum of once per year in **August** or **September** ☐ August ☐ September	

NON-STORM WATER DICHARGES

Inspection Location	Was non-storm water discharge observed?	Describe location, type of discharge/source (if known) and BMP repair/cleaning needed:	Type of contaminant(s) (e.g., hazardous materials, color, floating material, sediment, etc.):
SE-2 Sediment Basin	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Back Fence (adjacent to industrial businesses)	☐ Yes ☐ No		

*If any non-storm water discharges were observed fill out the form below citing each discharge.

Location of Observed Discharge:

ACTION TAKEN

Can discharge be stopped? □ Yes □ No

Was Facility Supervisor notified? □ Yes □ No

Name of person who made the notification:

Time notification was made:

Time discharge was stopped:

BMP APPLICATION

Were BMPs observed? □ Yes □ No

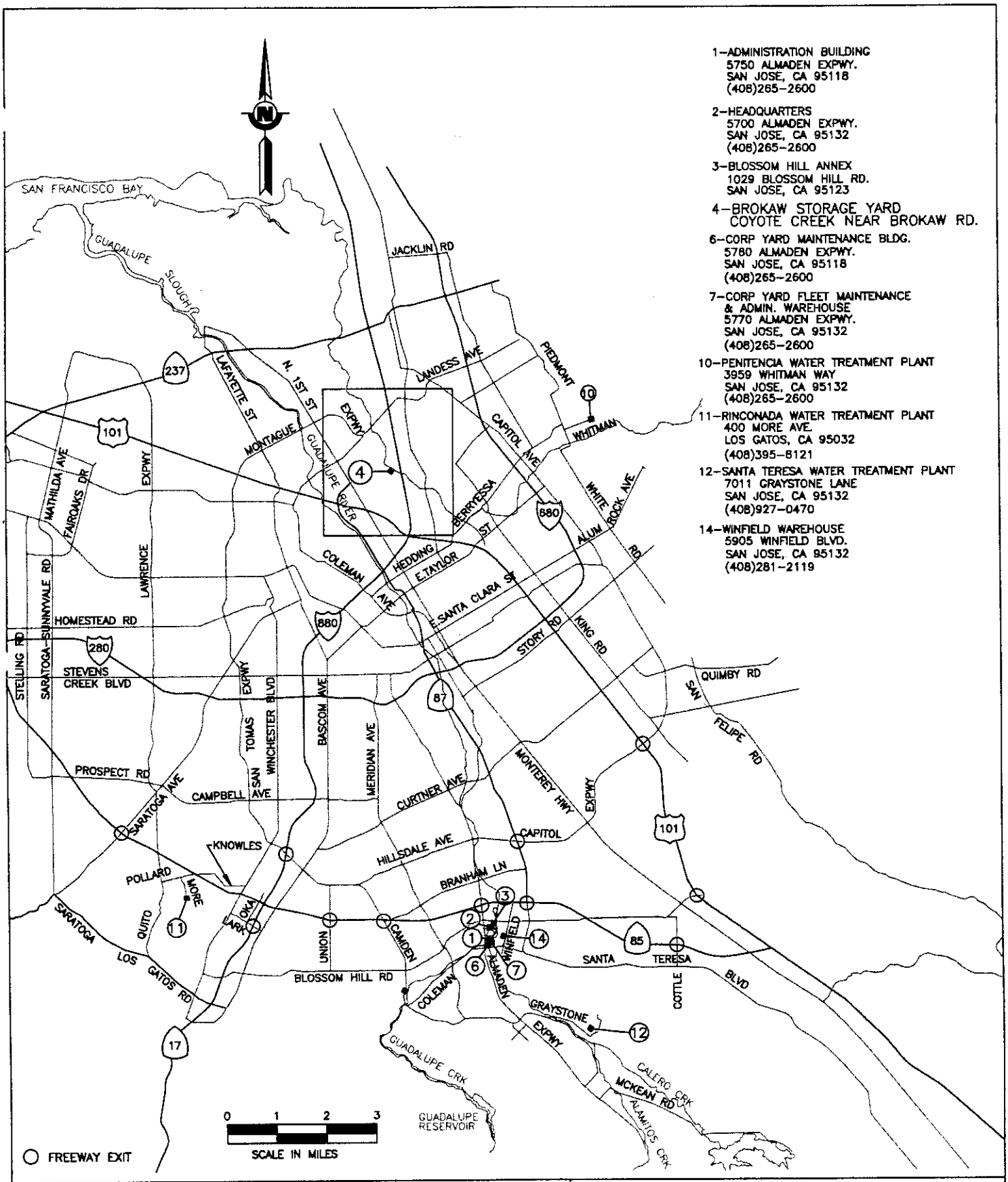
Describe the BMP:_____

If BMPs were observed, were they effective? □ Yes □ No

Is follow up regarding BMPs necessary? □ Yes □ No

Describe follow up actions:_____

FIGURES

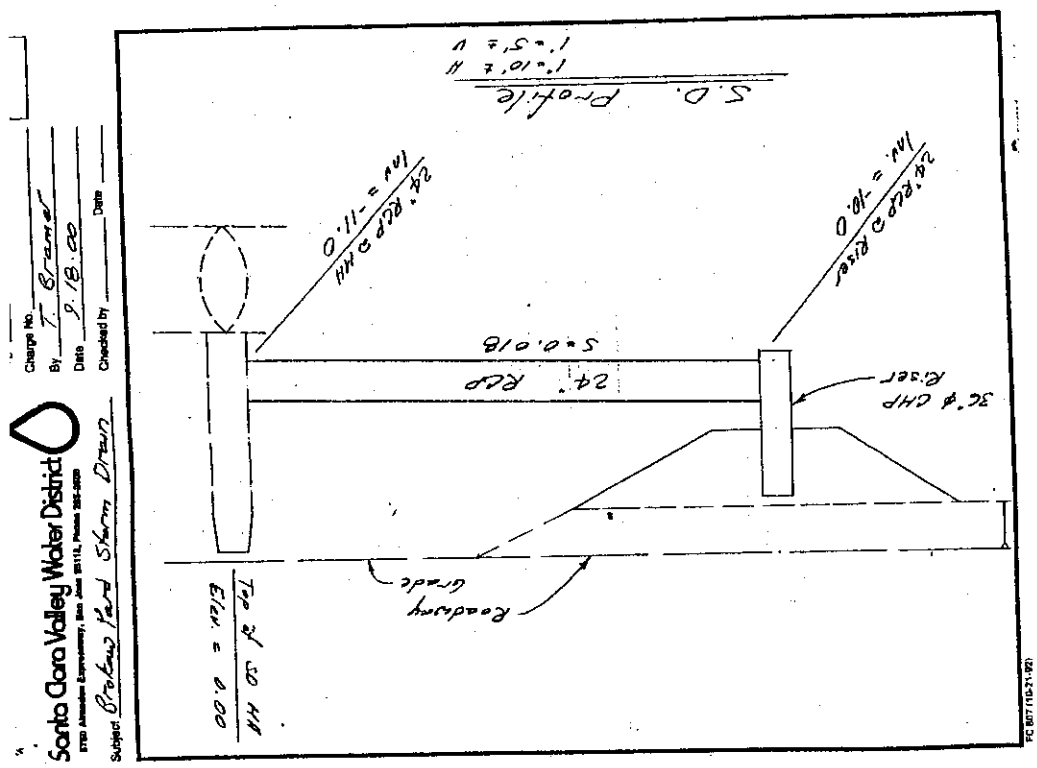


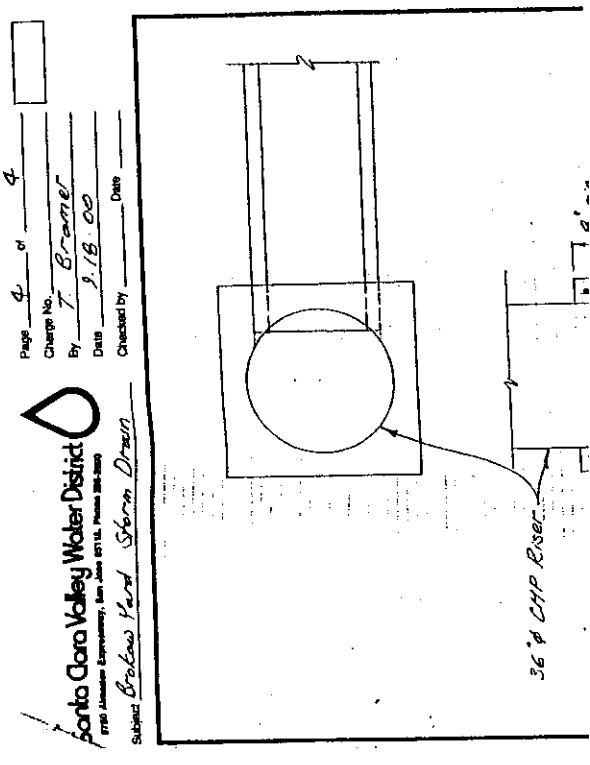
Santa Clara Valley Water District

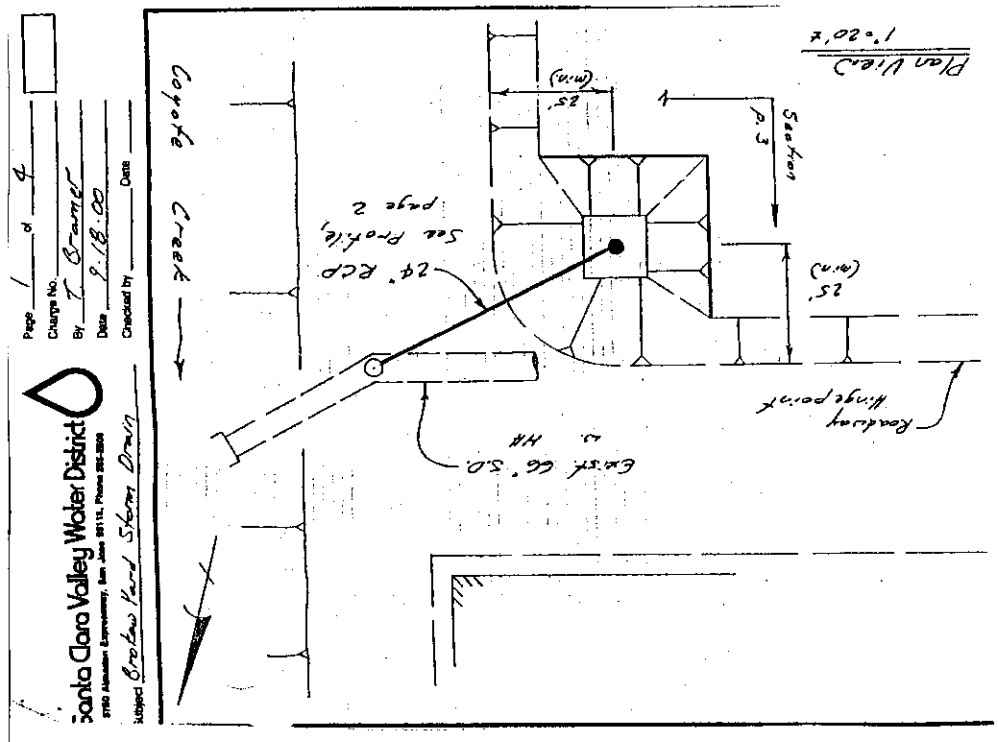
FACILITIES LOCATIONS

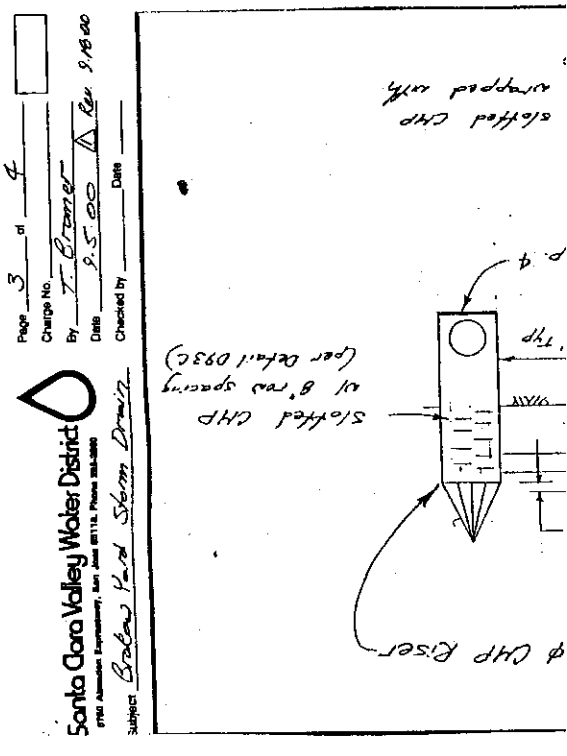
FIGURE 1
BROKAW STORAGE YARD
VICINITY MAP
DECEMBER 1, 2000

Brokaw Storage Yard SWPPP


Santa Clara Valley Water District
Subject Bradley Yard Storm Drain
Page 4 of 4
Charge No.
By T. Cramer
Date 9.18.00
Checked by
Date
S.D. Profile
24" RCP to MH
Inv. = 11.0
24" RCP Riser
Inv. = 18.0
S = 0.018
24" RCP
36" ϕ CMP Riser
Top of SD MH
Elev. = 0.00
Roadway Grade
FC 1877 (10-21-92)


Santa Clara Valley Water District
Subject Bradley Yard Storm Drain
Page 4 of 4
Charge No.
By T. Cramer
Date 9.18.00
Checked by
Date
36" ϕ CMP Riser


Santa Clara Valley Water District
Subject Bradley Yard Storm Drain
Page 1 of 4
Charge No.
By T. Cramer
Date 9.18.00
Checked by
Date
Coyote Creek
Plan View
1"=20'-0"
24" RCP
See Profile, Page 2
Section A-A
25' (min.)
Roadway finish point
Existing SD MH


Santa Clara Valley Water District
Subject Bradley Yard Storm Drain
Page 3 of 4
Charge No.
By T. Cramer
Date 9.18.00
Checked by
Date
Rev. 9.18.00
Slotted CMP wrapped with
Slotted CMP w/ 8" rod spacing (per detail 0932)
ϕ CMP Riser

APPENDIX A

CASQA SE-2 SEDIMENT BASIN

THE CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY ASSOCIATION (CASQA)

STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
HANDBOOK PORTAL: CONSTRUCTION

AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING UNIT

VALLEY WATER

PENITENCIA WATER TREATMENT PLANT

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

2023

Prepared By:
Environmental Planning Unit 248

VALLEY WATER PENITENCIA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
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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 ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

DocuSigned by:

EBEF1731015A480...

Samuel Bogale

Deputy Operating Officer

Treated Water Division

Date 7/28/2023

Table of Contents

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

ATTACHMENTS

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

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Valley Water is one of fifteen agencies that joined together to form the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. The fifteen agencies jointly applied for and obtained from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) the municipal storm water National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CAS029718 (NPDES Permit) for storm water discharge to the South San Francisco Bay to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. The NPDES permit was reissued in September 1995 based on the Storm Water Management Plan (Plan) which was prepared by the 15 co-permittees. The Plan was revised in 1997 under the name of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program Urban Runoff Management Plan (SCVURPPP URMP). The September 1, 1997 transmittal letter of the SCVURPPP URMP to the RWQCB, noted that the co-permittees had changed the Program's name from the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Plan to the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program to reflect the Program's focus on urban runoff. The most recent SCVURPPP NPDES Permit was adopted by the RWQCB on May 11, 2022 (NPDES Permit No. CAS612008, Order No. R2-2022-0018).

As a permittee, Valley Water is currently subject to section C.2. of the 2022 Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit for the San Francisco Bay. The purpose of provision C.2 is to ensure implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) by all Permittees to control and reduce non-stormwater and polluted stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses during operation, inspection, and routine repair and maintenance activities of municipal facilities and infrastructure. Section C.2.f. requires Permittees to implement BMPs in site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater and non-stormwater discharges. SWPPPs should have specific BMPs for different functions of the corporation yard and provide guidance for frequent mini-inspections to ensure that appropriate BMPs are implemented. The previous Permits required SWPPPs to be developed and implemented by July 1, 2010.

Valley Water has developed and implemented Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for all applicable Valley Water facilities. These sites include a corporation yard, pump plants, warehouse, water treatment plants, and material storage yards. In accordance with the provisions of the SWPPPs, facilities

are maintained and operated in such a manner as to prevent pollutants from entering storm water and are formally inspected a minimum of once a year.

The term "BMP" is used synonymously with the term "control measure" in this SWPPP. BMPs refer to management practices, operating procedures, and treatment measures implemented or installed at the site. Potential pollutant sources, current BMPs, and proposed BMPs for the Penitencia Water Treatment Plant are summarized in Table 5.

1.2 Objectives of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

The goal of the Valley Water-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is to reduce or eliminate pollution-generating activities within its jurisdiction to the maximum extent practicable. This SWPPP will help the Valley Water achieve that goal by:

- identifying and evaluating sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the Penitencia Water Treatment Plant (PWTP); and
- identifying and implementing site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the PWTP. BMPs refer to management practices, operating procedures, and treatment measures implemented or installed at the site. The term "BMP" is used synonymously with the term "control measure" in this SWPPP.

The potential pollutant sources, current BMPs, and proposed BMPs for the PWTP are summarized in Table 5.

1.3 Pollution Prevention Team

Table 1 outlines the responsible parties and their respective roles as part of the Pollution Prevention Team for the PWTP.

Table 1. Pollution Prevention Team

Title and Unit	Responsibility
Senior Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Review and approve updates to the SWPPP document.
Associate Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Oversee development and updates to the SWPPP, provide SWPPP training. Evaluate BMP and control measure effectiveness, conduct annual stormwater inspection, assist with SWPPP training.
Water Plant Supervisor, North Water Treatment Operations Unit	Implement the SWPPP onsite and coordinate maintenance actions as needed.
Supervising Plant/Pipe Mechanical Tec, Treatment Plant Maintenance Unit	Assist the Plant Supervisor in Implementing SWPPP follow up maintenance actions.
Integrated Vegetation Unit Manager, Vegetation Field Operations Unit	Manage vegetation removal, herbicide application, irrigation, and erosion control.

TABLE 1. POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM	
TITLE AND UNIT	**RESPONSIBILITY**
Environmental Health and Safety Unit Manager, Environmental Health and Safety Unit	Advise Valley Water staff on regulatory compliance issues and proper chemical handling procedures. Conduct hazardous material pick-up.

The person(s) responsible for implementing the SWPPP will make sure that facility staff are aware of and have read the SWPPP. Facility employees will also make sure that those staff members designated for conducting monitoring program activities are aware of their responsibilities. Monitoring activities include completion of inspections and retention of documentation (Appendix A). Implementation of the SWPPP further entails assigning staff to implement necessary control measures summarized in Table 5 and to contact appropriate personnel to provide services on site. If any of the staff members listed in Table 1 are transferred to another department or leave Valley Water, the Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for selecting a new member.

The SWPPP should be revised every two or three years. Any proposed revisions to the SWPPP should be sent to the person in the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP. Each time a revision is needed for the SWPPP, the person within the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP will make the necessary changes to the electronic files and distribute copies of the updated SWPPP to the Pollution Prevention Team. During the SWPPP revision process, feedback should be obtained from staff that implement control measures and conduct monitoring activities.

Any revisions to this SWPPP, including changes in the Pollution Prevention Team due to new staff members or Valley Water reorganization, should be sent to the Facility Manager (or the person responsible for implementing the SWPPP) and the Environmental Planning Unit so the SWPPP can be updated the accordingly. During the update process the Environmental Planning Unit will assess the efficacy of existing control measures, determine if control measure recommendations have been implemented and discuss if additional control measures should be considered.

1.4 SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENTS

In order to fulfill state and federal regulatory requirements, Valley Water has prepared the following documents pertaining to the PWTP. If changes are made to the following documents, the SWPPP must also be checked and revised for consistency. Table 2 lists supplemental facility documents.

TABLE 2. SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENTS		
DOCUMENT NAME	**DATE[1]**	**ITEMS THAT IMPACT, COMPLEMENT OR ARE CONSISTENT WITH SWPPP**
Facility Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Program Manual (Program Manual)		Uniform hazardous material release response and preparedness
PWTP Plant Hazardous Materials Spill Response Binder	December 1995	Notification and response in case of a spill of hazardous material

TABLE 2. SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENTS		
DOCUMENT NAME	**DATE[1]**	**ITEMS THAT IMPACT, COMPLEMENT OR ARE CONSISTENT WITH SWPPP**
SCVWD Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) for the PWTP [1]	2023	☐ Emergency contacts and general site ☐ Hazardous materials inventory statements ☐ Emergency Response/Contingency Plan ☐ Employee Training Plan ☐ Record keeping Requirements ☐ Regulated Materials/Waste Storage Area Inspection Log ☐ Separation, Containment and Monitoring Plan
Storm Drain Operation and Maintenance Pollution Prevention Guidance Manual [2]	October 2001	Guidance on how to select, implement and evaluate best management practices for storm drain operation and maintenance activities
Water Utility Discharge Pollution Prevention Plan Guidance Manual (WUDPPP Manual) [2]	October 2001	Program roles and responsibilities; selecting and implementing best management practices; record keeping requirements
Operations Plan for the Penitencia Water Treatment Plant [1]	October 2022	Operating procedures to indicate compliance with California's *Cryptosporidium* Action Plan and assure water of optimal quality is continuously produced
Risk Management Plan for PWTP	August 20, 2003	Policies and procedures to address accidental releases of aqueous ammonia

1. The dates provided are the current document version. Supplemental facility documents are periodically revised by various Valley Water units and the most current version should be consulted.
2. Can be accessed through the Valley Water library catalog.

SECTION 2. LOCATION AND REGIONAL INFORMATION

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The PWTP is located in the east San Jose, just north of Penitencia Creek, at 3959 Whitman Way. The site is bounded by residential areas and the general land use within a 1-mile radius of the site is low to medium-density residential. Figure 1 shows the site location, major roads, surface water bodies, and some of the other Valley Water facilities.

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY, SURFACE WATER BODIES AND WELLS

Elevations at the site range from approximately 325 feet to 470 feet above mean sea level.

Storm water runoff from the site eventually discharges into Penitencia Creek, which is located approximately ¾ of a mile south of the site (Figure 1). Penitencia Creek discharges into Coyote Creek, which eventually discharges into South San Francisco Bay.

Any well in the vicinity of the site could potentially serve as a conduit for storm water pollutants to enter the local groundwater aquifer. The Santa Clara Valley Basin has a designated beneficial use for municipal and domestic water supply. The search conducted on the Valley Water well records shows that there are 71 active wells, 10 destroyed wells, and 15 wells of unknown status within a 1/4-mile radius of the site.

The mean annual rainfall at the site is 15.085 inches (rainfall data from 2000-2020). The total rainfall at the site for 2020 was 8.05 inches (Source: Valley Water precipitation sensor, Station 6099).

PWTP is a conventional water treatment plant with a design capacity of 40 million gallons per day (MGD). PWTP delivers treated water to retail water suppliers who subsequently provide drinking water to east San Jose and to the southern and western portions of the city of Milpitas.

PWTP receives most of its raw water from the Sacramento Delta as part of California's State Water Project. The water is pumped via the South Bay Aqueduct to the terminal tank located adjacent to PWTP. The treatment plant can also receive raw water from the Valley Water's local reservoirs (Anderson and Calero) and San Luis Reservoir via the Penitencia Force Main, by reversing the normal direction of flow through Valley Water's Central Pipeline.

The site layout is shown on Figure 2. The site occupies approximately 22 acres, and consists of the control building, powdered activated carbon (PAC) storage and feed building, various chemical storage areas containing above ground storage tanks (ASTs), flocculation, sedimentation and filtration units, a clearwell, raw water reservoir, sludge drying beds, washwater recovery ponds, sludge dewatering building, a utility (generator) building, an underground storage tank (UST) for diesel fuel, ozone quenching agent building, ozone generation building, and ozone contactor building.

3.1 PROCESS AREAS

The treatment processes at PWTP include pre-oxidation, clarification, intermediate ozonation for primary disinfection, filtration, fluoridation, free chlorination for backup disinfection, and chloramination for secondary disinfection. The plant is equipped with three horizontal-flow flocculation basins, three sedimentation basins, two ozone contactors, six biologically active dual-media filters, and a 3 million gallons (MG) flow-through clearwell.

Pre-oxidation

Chlorine can be used as a pre-oxidant. Chlorine (typical dose of ~0.3 mg/L; increased to ~ 0.7 mg/L when recycling washwater) can be fed at the SBA chemical feed vault, or the inlet to the rapid mixers.

Clarification

The clarification process includes coagulation, flocculation, and sedimentation. Coagulant (aluminum sulfate, typical dose 13 – 60 mg/L) is injected into the raw water stream and alternatively at the SBA chemical feed vault (back-up feed point). Cationic polymer (typical dose 0.10 – 0.60 mg/L) is used as a coagulant aid. It is generally added at the inlet to the rapid mix facilities or in the rapid mix basins. Flocculation occurs in 100,000-gallon, four stage, horizontal-flow flocculation basins. Sedimentation occurs in 655,000-gallon capacity horizontal-flow sedimentation basins.

Intermediate Ozonation

Three medium-frequency horizontal-tube ozone generators are used for ozone generation with liquid oxygen. Depending on the plant flow and ozone dose, one or two generators will be used and the third one will be on stand-by. Each treatment train has an ozone contactor with eight diffusion and reaction cells. Ozone (typical dose 0.5 mg/L – 1.5 mg/L) is applied through fine bubble diffusers located in cells 1

and 5. Chemical application points for peroxide are located in cells 5 and 7 of each contactor. Sulfuric acid can be added to the settled water to minimize bromate formation.

Filtration

Filtration is accomplished by six dual-media gravity filters. Nonionic polymer (typical dose 0.0 - 0.18 mg/L) can be added to the settled/ozonated water prior to the filters to improve filter efficiency. Backwash water is collected in the washwater recovery ponds and returned to the raw water inlet pipe, upstream of the rapid mixers, for re-treatment.

Disinfection

Primary disinfection meeting SWTR disinfection requirements is accomplished through intermediate ozonation. Ozone is typically fed at the first cell of the ozone contactor.

In addition to primary disinfection with ozone, back-up disinfection (BUD) operates continuously to meet SWTR disinfection requirements. Back-up disinfection is accomplished by adding sodium hypochlorite (12.5 percent available free chlorine) to the filtered water. Ammonia is added at the clearwell effluent pipe to form chloramines with a target chlorine: ammonia ratio range of 4:1 to 5:1. Sodium hypochlorite can also be added post-ammonia-addition to boost the residual in the finished water.

Auxiliary Treatment Process

In addition to peroxone, or if ozone is unavailable, PAC can also be used when taste or odor problems occur. The carbon can be fed in slurry form to the raw water.

Phosphoric acid and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) are added to minimize corrosion. The target phosphate level is 0.8-2.0 mg/L. Caustic soda is added to raise the target pH to 7.4 – 8.2.

Fluorosilicic acid is added to increase the treated water fluoride to an optimal concentration. The target fluoride level is 0.7 mg/L, with a control range of 0.6 – 1.2 mg/L.

South Bay Aqueduct (SBA) Terminal Reservoir

SBA Terminal Reservoir is a freestanding tank located 50 feet east of the control building. The SBA system is owned and operated by the state Department of Water Resources (DWR) and supplies water from the San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta to the SBA Terminal Reservoir. The reservoir occupies approximately 20,000 square feet and has a storage capacity of up to three million gallons. Valley Water owns the land and provides an easement to the DWR for the maintenance and operations of the SBA Terminal Reservoir.

Clearwell Reservoir

The clearwell reservoir is an enclosed freestanding structure located approximately 100 feet east of the sludge ponds. The clearwell occupies about 20,000 square feet and stores up to three million gallons of treated water.

3.2 BUILDINGS

Control Building

The control building is a two-level structure with an area of approximately 6,500 square feet. This building contains various rooms with different functions ancillary to the water treatment units. They include a control room, coagulant feed room (e.g., polyelectrolyte), storage room, computer room, water quality monitoring room, electrical equipment room, aqua ammonia feed room, sodium hypochlorite feed room and offices. Various chemicals such as aqueous ammonia, coagulants and sodium hypochlorite are handled in this building.

Maintenance Building

The maintenance shop, 300-feet south of the control building contains small amounts of chemicals, such as citrus-based solvents, lubricating oil and oily rags. These chemicals are stored within approved flammable cabinets, safety cans, pressurized vessels, 55-gallon drums and inside machinery. Details of chemicals and approximate quantities handled in the control building and maintenance shop are in the HMBP.

Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Building

The PAC building was completed as part of the WTIP Phase I improvements and is located 50-feet north of the control building on the lower level. The PAC building is approximately 3,150 square feet.

Utility Building

The utility building, located east of the flocculation/sedimentation basins, is approximately 2,700 ft^2. This building contains a generator for emergency power to the facility if the PG&E feed is lost.

Ozone Generation Building

Three medium-frequency horizontal-tube ozone generators are used for ozone generation with liquid oxygen. Depending on the plant flow and ozone dose, one or two generators will be used and the third one will be on stand-by.

Ozone Contactor Building

Each treatment train has an ozone contactor with eight diffusion and reaction cells. Ozone (typical dose 0.7 mg/L - 1 mg/L) can be applied through fine bubble diffusers located in cells 1 and 5. The hydraulic detention time through each ozone contactor ranges from 8 min to 21 min, depending on plant flow rate. Ozone is typically fed at the first cell of an ozone contactor. Four online ozone residual analyzers are installed on each ozone contactor to monitor the ozone residuals at different cells, and a fifth analyzer measures the residual in the contactor effluent.

Calcium Thiosulfate (CTS) Building

Ozone quenching agent building is located east side of the ozone generation building. When ozone dosages exceeding the oxidant demand of the water are needed for taste and odor control, the ozone residual can be quenched with calcium thiosulfate.

3.3 OUTDOOR PROCESS AREAS

The outdoor process areas at the site include the treatment units -rapid mixers/flocculation/ sedimentation basins, the sludge ponds and management area, and washwater recovery ponds. These areas are described below.

Flocculation-Sedimentation Basins
Three parallel flow-through flocculation-sedimentation basins are located approximately in the middle of the site and occupy approximately 27,000 square feet. Each flocculation basin has a 100,000-gallon capacity, and each sedimentation basin has a 655,000-gallon capacity. Prior to entering the flocculation basins, cationic polymer that is used as a coagulant aid, is added in rapid mixers. Nonionic polymer is added between the 3rd and 4th stages of the flocculation basins as a flocculant aid. PAC may also be added in the rapid mixers if necessary, for taste and odor control. During periods when the ozone process is shut down for repairs or maintenance, pre-chlorination can be implemented by applying sodium hypochlorite at the individual inlets to the rapid mix chambers, downstream of the chemical injection mixer.

Filters
The six anthracite and fine sand gravity filters are located approximately 250 feet west of the control building next to the flow-through flocculation-sedimentation basins. The filters occupy approximately 5,750 square feet. The filters are backwashed as needed to maintain the appropriate effluent turbidity and to minimize headloss. Backwash water is collected in wash water recovery ponds and returned to the raw water inlet pipe, just upstream of the chemical injection mixer, for re-treatment.

Sludge Ponds
Sludge accumulated at the bottom of the sedimentation basins and the wash water recovery ponds is pumped to the storage ponds where the sludge is settled to approximately four percent solids. The sludge ponds are located north of the recovery ponds and occupy approximately 6,000 square feet. From the sludge ponds, the sludge is pumped to the sludge management area. Water decanted from the sludge ponds is pumped to the wash water recovery ponds.

Sludge Management Area
The sludge management area is located east of the sludge ponds. This area consists of a sludge mixing tank, an anionic polymer tank, a sludge belt press building, and a staging area for finished product. The sludge is pumped from the sludge ponds to the mixing tank where anionic polymer is added for conditioning. From the mixing tank, the sludge is piped to the belt press inside the sludge dewatering building where the sludge is further dewatered to a minimum of 22 percent solids. Finished product is stored on a concrete pad outside the belt press building until it is picked up for landfill disposal.

Washwater Recovery Ponds
There are two washwater recovery ponds approximately 450-feet west of the control building. The area of the ponds is 4,000 square feet and the storage capacity is 560,000 gallons. The recovery ponds collect backwash water from the filters and the decanted water from sludge ponds and belt press. On-site sump pumps, building floor drains, and the secondary containment structures (by opening a release valve) in the upper chemical storage area also discharge to the washwater recovery ponds.

After solids have settled in the recovery ponds, the washwater is pumped back to the plant influent for treatment. Solids collected in the recovery ponds are pumped to the sludge ponds for dewatering.

Chemical Feed Vaults
The underground chemical feed vault, located approximately 50 feet north of the upper chemical storage area, is the backup feed point location and chemical treatment system for raw water from the SBA terminal reservoir. Chemicals added at this location may include sodium hypochlorite, cationic polymer and ferric chloride or alum.

3.4 CHEMICAL STORAGE AREAS

Most of the outdoor aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) at the site are located in the upper and lower chemical storage areas. The upper chemical storage area, located directly east of the control building, has a concrete slab floor, sump, is secondarily contained with a 4-foot high concrete wall for spill containment (Figure 2). The sodium hypochlorite ASTs have overhead protection.

The lower chemical storage area occupies approximately 1,200 square feet and is located 30-feet southeast of the control building. The area has a concrete slab floor and is enclosed within a concrete wall for spill containment. The HMBP provides details of chemicals and approximate quantities stored in the chemical storage areas.

There is one 4,000-gallon double-walled, steel diesel underground storage tank (UST) located about 38-feet southwest of the utility building. This UST supplies diesel fuel for the generator in the utility building. The UST has an electronic product level and leak detection monitoring system.

TABLE 3. ABOVEGROUND CHEMICAL STORAGE TANKS (ASTS) AT PWTP

AST CONTENTS	QUANTITY	CAPACITY OF EACH (GAL)	LOCATION
Aluminum Sulfate (Liquid Alum)	3	16,000	Lower chemical storage area
Sodium Hypochlorite	3	10,000	Upper chemical storage area
Aqueous Ammonia	1	7,450	Upper chemical storage area
Cationic Polymer [3]	1	6,450	Upper chemical storage area
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda)	1	10,000	Caustic soda storage area (south of lower chemical storage area)
Phosphoric Acid	1	6,450	Near southeast corner of flocculation / sedimentation basins
Anionic Polymer [1, 2, 5]	1	280 (tote)	Sludge Management Area
Nonionic Polymer [4, 5]	1	280 (tote)	Upper chemical storage area
Sulfuric Acid	1	7,500	Lower chemical storage area
Liquid Oxygen (LOX)	2	6,000	Next to ozone contactor building
Calcium Thiosulfate	1	5,094	Lower chemical storage area
Hydrogen Peroxide	1	2,100	Lower chemical storage area
Powdered Activated Carbon [5]	2	24,000	Lower chemical storage area
Fluorosilicic Acid	2	6,100	Lower chemical storage area

[1] Fed from a day tank at 0.5% concentration.
[2] The anionic polymer is used for sludge dewatering.
[3] Fed from a day tank at 10% concentration.
[4] Fed from a day tank at 1% concentration.
[5] Stored and fed in a 12% slurry.
[6] Target residual is 0.7 mg/L; allowable (control) range is 0.6 – 1.2 mg

Chemical Loading Areas

Chemicals are loaded into the ASTs in the upper and lower chemical storage areas from the paved driveways in front of the ASTs. The upper chemical storage area contains utility trenches that would discharge into the washwater recovery ponds in the event of a spill. The lower chemical storage area has berms for spill containment on either end of the driveway.

3.5 Site Paving and Drainage

Approximately 40 percent of the site is impervious area consisting of concrete- and asphalt-paved areas and roofed buildings. The remaining 60 percent is covered with gravel, soil, or vegetation.

3.6 Storm Drain System

The storm drain system, which consists of 54 storm water drain catch basins, 30 storm drain manholes (there are also 5 drains to washwater recovery ponds and one washwater manhole) (Figure 3). There are also drainage ditches and an underground conveyance system of primarily 12-inch storm drain pipes (there are also 4”, 6”, 8”, 10”, 18”, 24” underground storm drain pipes). The site does not receive storm water runoff from offsite upgradient properties either overland or through the storm drain system. Storm water from the site discharges via a 24-inch pipe into the City of San José’s storm drain system. Storm water from the site discharges into Penitencia Creek, which is approximately ¾ of a mile south of the site.

A dye test conducted in April 1996 confirmed that the primary chemical feed vault was connected to the storm drain system. The discharge from chemical feed vault has been rerouted to discharge into the secondary containment for the sodium hypochlorite ASTs.

3.7 Sanitary Sewer System

Discharges into the sanitary sewer system consist of domestic wastewater from restrooms. There are no connections between the sanitary sewer system and the storm drain system, based on the review of the site plumbing plans and the knowledge of the plant supervisor.

SECTION 4. POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

This section describes the potential storm water pollutants and source areas at the PWTP. Overall, potential storm water pollutants and source areas at the site are minimal due to existing structural and non-structural controls. Except for the ASTs, all chemical storage and feed rooms are located indoors.

4.1 List of Significant Materials

The most current and comprehensive lists of chemicals and wastes stored and used onsite are the Non-Hazardous Waste Materials and Hazardous Waste Inventory statements in the site's HMBP. A list of water treatment chemicals used and stored at the site is also provided in the Operations Plan. There are no raw/bulk materials (e.g., sand, gravel) stored on site except for sludge resulting from the water treatment process. If users of this plan note that the list of materials has changed, then the Environmental Planning Unit should be notified so that the SWPPP can be updated.

4.2 Potential Pollutants and Source Areas

Potential pollutants and source areas at the site are described in sections 4.2.1 through 4.2.8 and are summarized in Table 5.

4.2.1 Chemical Storage Areas/ASTs

Water treatment chemicals, such as sodium hypochlorite, aqueous ammonia, sodium hydroxide, etc., could come into contact with storm water through leaks, ruptures and spills from the ASTs where they are stored. However, the potential for the chemicals to be discharged into the storm drain system is low because of existing structural controls.

4.2.2 Buildings

Chemicals used and stored inside the maintenance shop could be discharged outside and enter a storm drain. However, chemicals are stored in small quantities within appropriate storage units. Therefore, the potential for chemicals and other materials to be discharged from the building is low. The potential for chemicals to be discharged outside from the PAC and utility buildings is also low.

4.2.3 Chemical Loading Areas

Chemicals, such as sodium hypochlorite and sodium hydroxide, could be spilled during loading into the ASTs in the upper and lower chemical storage areas and other areas where ASTs are located. The potential for chemicals loaded in the upper and lower chemical storage areas is low due to the existing structural controls.

4.2.4 Outdoor Process Areas

Overflows of the flocculation-sedimentation basins, filters, clearwell and wash water recovery ponds would be discharged into the percolation ponds down at Noble Avenue. The discharged water could include various water treatment chemicals and particulates. However, overflows from these units have never occurred.

Storm water could come into contact with sludge stored outside the dewatering building. However, runoff from the sludge piles would be discharged to the sludge ponds and not into storm drains.

4.2.5 Unpaved/Unvegetated Areas

Various unpaved portions of the site have exposed soils. This condition causes soil erosion, particularly on the steep, unvegetated slopes at the site. Eroded soil can clog storm drains, causing flooding. In addition, eroded sediment that enters storm drains is considered a pollutant because it can affect aquatic life (e.g., sediment clogs fish gills and modify streambeds), and can be a carrier for other pollutants such as metals, nutrients, and pathogens, which can be harmful to aquatic life and humans.

There have been significant efforts made to address erosion at the site, such as installation of rock-lined swales (between Access Road A and the western fence line), and vegetation of areas with exposed soils, such as areas adjacent to Whitman Way and Bay Laurel Lane. Although hydroseeded and mulched, vegetation has not yet been established in several areas. Storm drains that appear to be impacted by erosion include:

- storm drains on either side of the lower Access Road B
- the storm drains collect runoff from the culvert draining the area between the service road and the road to the treatment basins
- storm drain north of the Upper Roadway that receives runoff from a concrete ditch and slope west of the upper chemical storage area
- storm drain that receives runoff from the SBA reservoir discharge

4.2.6 Vegetated Areas

Herbicides are applied to vegetated areas of the site by a landscape maintenance contractor. Fertilizers are not applied onsite. Records indicate that the following herbicides are used in PWTP.

TABLE 4. HERBICIDES APPLIED TO VEGETATED AREAS OF PWTP

HERBICIDE (CONTENTS)	HERBICIDE DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES
Turflon (Triclopyr)	A post-emergent herbicide used for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and kikuyagrass in ornamental turf	48 oz
Trimec (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid [2,4-D], 2-(2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid, and Dicamba)	A nonselective, post-emergent herbicide used to control of broadleaf weeds and grasses	60 oz
Roundup- Pro (glyphosate)	A nonselective, post-emergent herbicide used to control of broadleaf weeds and grasses.	7.25 gal
Pendulum (pendimethalin)	A selective, dinitroaniline, pre-emergent herbicide used to control of broadleaf weeds and grasses	2 lb

These chemicals could come into contact with storm water, enter storm drains due to spills, or runoff caused by over-irrigation or rain.

4.2.7 Potential Non-Storm Water Discharges

A non-storm water discharge is essentially any discharge that is not composed entirely of storm water. The Municipal NPDES Permit states that Valley Water shall effectively prohibit the discharge of non-storm water into its storm drain systems and watercourses. NPDES permitted discharges are exempt from this

prohibition. Section C.15 of the NPDES permit indicates the following exempted non-storm water discharges need not be prohibited unless they are identified as sources of pollutants to receiving waters:

Exempted Discharges

- 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)
- NPDES permitted discharges (individual or general permits)

The Municipal NPDES Permit states the following non-storm water discharges are conditionally exempt and need not be prohibited if either Valley Water has identified them as not being sources of pollutants to receiving waters, or if appropriate control measures to eliminate adverse impacts of such sources are developed and implemented in accordance with tasks and implementation levels listed for each provision of C.15.b.

Conditionally Exempted Discharges:

- uncontaminated pumped groundwater
- foundation drains
- water from crawl space pumps
- footing drains
- air conditioning condensate
- irrigation water, landscape irrigation, and lawn or garden watering
- individual residential car washing
- swimming pool, hot tub, spa, and fountain water
- discharges or flows from emergency firefighting activities

All other non-storm water discharges are effectively prohibited from being discharged into the storm water drainage system. Non-storm water discharges that may occur at the site include:

- Discharge from the chiller on the control building roof (for the computer room). Any chiller discharge that enters the storm drain system is conveyed to the wash water recovery ponds.
- Raw water discharges from the SBA Terminal Reservoir (continuous discharge, approximately 5 gallons per minute).
- Discharges from outdoor process areas (see section 4.2.4).
- Reservoir cleaning and draining. This activity would be managed under the WUDPPP Manual.
- Discharges of potable water from the overhead sprinkler system installed in the sodium hypochlorite secondary containment unit. Most of this water would discharge into utility trenches that go to the wash water recovery ponds. However, a portion of the water could be sprayed onto areas where storm drains discharge into the city's storm drain system.

These regular non-storm water discharges are exempt from discharge prohibitions through coverage under the Potable Water General Permit.

TABLE 5. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
BUILDINGS					
Control Building Utility Building Maintenance Shop PAC Building Sludge Dewatering Building	Storage/use of various water treatment chemicals, sludge Storage of oily rags, solvents and lubricants in maintenance shop	A spill inside the maintenance building could be discharged outside and enter storm drains. The potential for chemicals to be discharged from the other buildings is low	Water treatment chemicals, solvents, lubricants, sludge	Structural: 1. Floor of control building is elevated to prevent run-on 2. Chemicals are stored in storage cabinets in the Maintenance Shop Non-Structural: 1. Chemical storage and feed room in the control building are inspected by staff every shift (in accordance with the HMBP), and as part of the preventative maintenance program Spill cleanup materials are stored in the control building 2. Spill response procedures (Program Manual, Spill Response Binder)	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
OUTDOOR CHEMICAL STORAGE AND PROCESS AREAS					

TABLE 5. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
ASTs	Storage of water treatment chemicals	Tank rupture or leak	Water treatment chemicals	<u>Structural:</u> 1. Sodium hypochlorite tanks have overhead coverage to prevent rainwater from entering secondary containment 2. ASTs have secondary containment that are 150% of the tank capacities 3. Storm drains in lower chemical storage area and trenches and secondary containment in upper chemical storage area discharge to wash water recovery ponds <u>Non-Structural:</u> 1. ASTs are inspected for leaks, ruptures and spills as part of the site's inspection and preventative maintenance programs (in accordance with the HMBP) 2. Spill response procedures (Program Manual, Spill Response Binder)	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup

TABLE 5. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Chemical Loading Areas	Loading of water treatment chemicals into ASTs	Chemical spills could occur during loading	Water treatment chemicals	<u>Structural:</u> 1. Utility trenches are installed in the upper chemical storage area to capture spills. Utility trenches discharge to wash water recovery ponds 2. Lower chemical storage area has berms for spill containment. Most storm drains on lower roadway discharge into wash water recovery ponds <u>Non-Structural:</u> 3. Keep spill cleanup materials near ASTs that do not have spill containment trenches or berms (zinc and anionic polymer ASTs)	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Sludge Management Area	Dewatering and storage of sludge	Sludge stockpile could come into contact with storm water	Sludge	<u>Structural:</u> 1. Area is graded so runoff flows back into sludge ponds	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
OTHER OUTDOOR AREAS					

TABLE 5. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Vegetated Areas	Application of herbicides by Valley Water staff or landscape maintenance contractor	Spills of herbicides during loading of spray equipment. Runoff from area where herbicides were recently applied	Turflon (Triclopyr), Trimec (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid [2,4-D], 2-(2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid, and Dicamba), Roundup- Pro (glyphosate), Pendulum (pendimethalin)	<u>Non-Structural:</u> 1. Only trained, certified personnel apply herbicides 2. Pre-emergent herbicides are not applied within 24 hours of a predicted heavy rain event 3. Herbicide use is minimized where practical. Weeds are pulled by hand if possible 4. Herbicides are not applied if wind speed exceeds 10 miles per hour to avoid drift 5. Herbicide application equipment is not loaded near the creek 6. Empty herbicide containers are triple-rinsed and the rinse water is applied as product 7. Record keeping is performed to document the types of herbicides applied and the quantities used 8. Follow Valley Water pesticide use procedures	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-61 Safer Alternative Products SC-73 Landscape Maintenance

TABLE 5. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Unpaved and Unvegetated Areas	Locations with exposed soils that are subject to erosion	Erosion	Soil and pollutants associated with soil (metals, nutrients, pathogens)	<u>Non-Structural:</u> 1. Portions of the site have been hydroseeded and mulched, or planted with shrubs and trees 2. Area west of the treatment basins has rock-lined swales for sediment control 3. Visually inspect areas for erosion and runoff of turbid water until vegetation is established 4. Do not park vehicles on newly planted areas <u>Structural</u> 1. Protect storm drains in areas subject to erosion (see section 4.2.5) with sand/gravel bags and/or inserts 2. Tie culvert that discharges into unvegetated area above storm drain into the storm drain system, to reduce erosion caused by surface runoff. Use storm drain protection and line area where culvert discharges with erosion control fabric as an interim measure	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

TABLE 5. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
Site Storm Drains and Catch Basins	Receive storm water runoff, non-storm water discharges, litter, debris and soil/sediment	Pollutants in inlets and catch basins that are too full can be discharged into the storm drain system during the rainy season	Litter, debris, sediment	Non-Structural: 1. Storm drains and catch basins are inspected and cleaned in accordance with the Storm Drain Manual Structural: 1. Protect storm drains that are subject to erosion with gravel bags and/or inserts	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-74 Drainage System Maintenance SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES					
SBA Terminal Reservoir	Continuously discharges raw water at approximately 5 gpm	Discharge from reservoir contributes to erosion from unvegetated areas above drainage ditch	Soil and associated pollutants (metals, nutrients, pathogens)	Non-Structural: 1. Vegetation has been planted, which will reduce erosion when established Structural: 1. Protect storm drain that receives runoff from the area with sand/gravel bags and/or inserts	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-73 Landscape Maintenance

SECTION 5. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPs)

This section summarizes the structural and non-structural control measures at the site.

5.1 STRUCTURAL CONTROLS

The following structural storm water controls are currently in place at the site. Table 5 lists structural controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the structural controls. If any staff member is aware of a control measure that is not effective at reducing pollutants, or an alternative control measure that is equally or more effective, the staff member should convey the information to the Environmental Planning Unit. This information will be incorporated when the SWPPP is updated.

5.1.1 Secondary Containment and Overhead Coverage

All of the ASTs have secondary containment sufficient to capture 150% of the AST contents. The upper chemical storage area contains trenches that discharge to the wash water recovery ponds, and the lower chemical storage area has berms for spill containment. The sodium hypochlorite ASTs have overhead coverage to prevent rainwater from entering secondary containment. Chemicals stored indoors are also placed within secondary containment, or appropriate storage cabinets.

5.1.2 Separation and Structural Isolation of Wastes from Storm Drain System

The washwater recovery ponds collect water from several areas of the site, where it is recycled back into the plant for treatment. These discharges include:

- filter backwash
- decant water from sludge dewatering (sludge drying beds and belt press)
- storm drains along the lower roadway (by lower chemical storage area)
- secondary containment and spill containment trenches in the upper chemical storage area
- rainwater accumulated in AST secondary containment structures

5.1.3 Site Grading

The sludge management area is graded so runoff from outdoor areas (including where sludge stockpiles area stored) discharges into the sludge drying beds. The floor of the Control Building is elevated above the surroundings to prevent storm water run-on.

<u>Gravel Bag BMPs</u>

Storm drains in areas that are subject to erosion (see section 4.2.5) should be protected with bags filled with a mixture of sand and gravel. Drain inlet inserts would provide additional sediment control. Drain inlet protect measures should be inspected regularly for sediment build-up and maintained.

<u>Dumpsters & Garbage Bins</u>

An uncovered dumpster or a garbage bin can become a source of storm water pollution if rainwater comes in direct contact with the contents of the dumpster or garbage bin and releases potential pollutants. Garbage can also blow out of the receptacle and block storm drain inlets. Dumpster/garbage bins shall have their lids closed when not actively being used.

5.2 NON-STRUCTURAL CONTROLS

Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the non-structural control practices. Table 5 lists non-structural controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

If any staff member is aware of a control measure that is not effective at reducing pollutants, or an alternative control measure that is equally or more effective, the staff member should convey the information to the Environmental Planning Unit. This information will be incorporated when the SWPPP is updated.

5.2.1 Spill Prevention and Response

A general description of spill response procedures for hazardous materials is provided in the HMBP. Procedures Manual, the Program Manual, and the PWTP Hazardous Materials Spill Response Binder.

5.2.2 Monitoring, Inspection and Recordkeeping Procedures

The inspection/monitoring procedures are described in the HMBP and the Procedures Manual. Inspections of chemical storage areas, feed rooms and the maintenance shop are conducted by staff every shift; inspection logs are completed. Inspections are also conducted weekly for preventative maintenance, and are tracked through MAXIMO, the Valley Water's computerized maintenance management system. All ASTs and USTs also have in-tank monitoring systems installed.

Record keeping and reporting of routine water utility discharges is performed in accordance with the WUDPPP Manual, and record keeping for storm drain maintenance is performed according to the Storm Drain Manual.

Relevant documents (e.g., HMBP, O&M Manual, SDSs) are kept on site and are available to all employees as well as regulatory agency personnel.

The Municipal Permit requires formal inspections to be conducted a minimum of once per year. A monitoring plan, which is included as Appendix A, will be implemented at the site to satisfy this requirement. The monitoring plan includes observations for potential pollutants. Any required maintenance or cleaning found upon inspection is the responsibility of treatment plant staff. The Storm Maintenance Guidance Manual control measures should be implemented as part of the SWPPP.

The Environmental Planning Unit will retain copies of inspections and send copies to Treatment Plant Supervisors upon completion. All forms and information regarding frequency of inspections are contained in the Storm Water Monitoring Plan in Appendix A.

Quality assurance refers to procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and monitoring program are conducted. The Environmental Planning Unit will ensure inspections are conducted in compliance with the Storm Water Monitoring Plan. The Environmental Planning Unit will also retain copies of all training class attendance records. MAXIMO is the Valley Water's computerized maintenance management system. Blanket work orders are prepared for flood control zone and input into MAXIMO where work orders are entered and tracked. This can also be used as a quality assurance mechanism to determine whether control measures have been constructed or repaired as necessary. The Information Systems Unit maintains MAXIMO.

5.2.3 Erosion and Sediment Control

Many portions of the site with exposed soils have been recently vegetated with trees, shrubs and grasses. However, many newly hydroseeded areas are not established yet. These areas are covered with mulch to protect the seedlings and for erosion control. There are also rock-lined swales installed in the area west of the treatment basins.

Newly vegetated areas should be inspected to make sure vegetation becomes established. Vehicles should not be parked on newly vegetated areas.

5.2.4 Herbicide Use

Various control measures used by Valley Water when applying herbicides onsite are provided in Table 5. Record keeping is conducted to document the types of herbicides used and the quantities applied. Standard procedures for pesticide application are currently under development.

5.2.5 Employee Training

Employee training can be scheduled with Environmental Planning Unit Staff as requested. Operations and maintenance personnel at the PWTP are trained in practices and procedures regarding spill response and hazardous business plans. All operations and maintenance employees may receive annual training on hazardous material handling that covers spill response and emergency response by the Environmental Health and Safety Unit, in addition to the initial on-the-job training. Details of the hazardous materials training are provided in the HMBP. Training will contribute to prevention and control of releases of pollutants to the storm water drain system.

5.2.6 Waste Collection, Recycling, and Disposal Practices

The site generates very little hazardous waste. Spent chemicals, including laboratory wastes, are stored indoors and disposed of properly as needed. Waste oil is stored in the utility building and oily rags are stored in the maintenance shop. The materials are picked up for disposal as needed, depending on the amount of material generated. A dumpster for municipal waste is located on the upper road, just north of the control building.

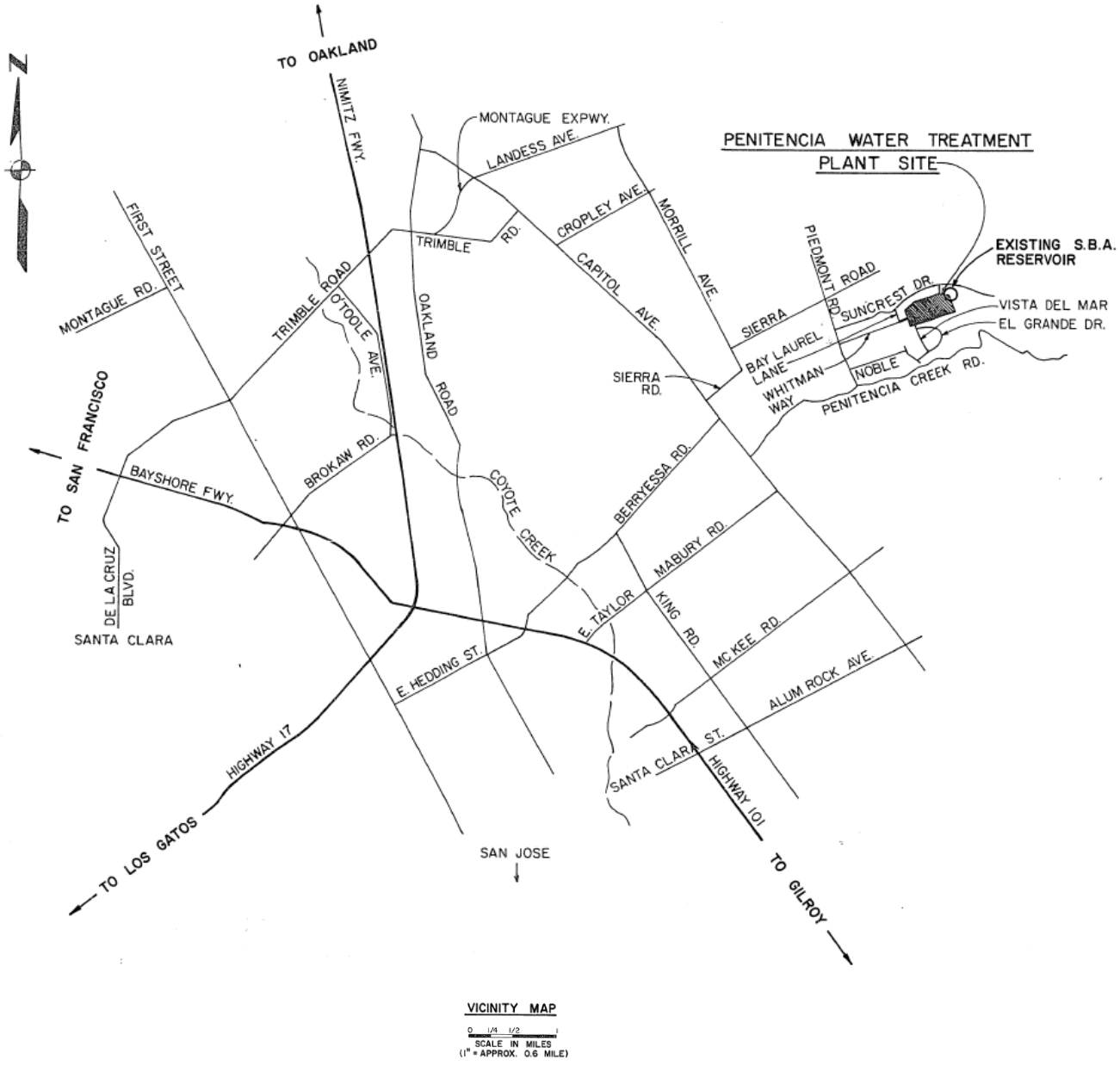
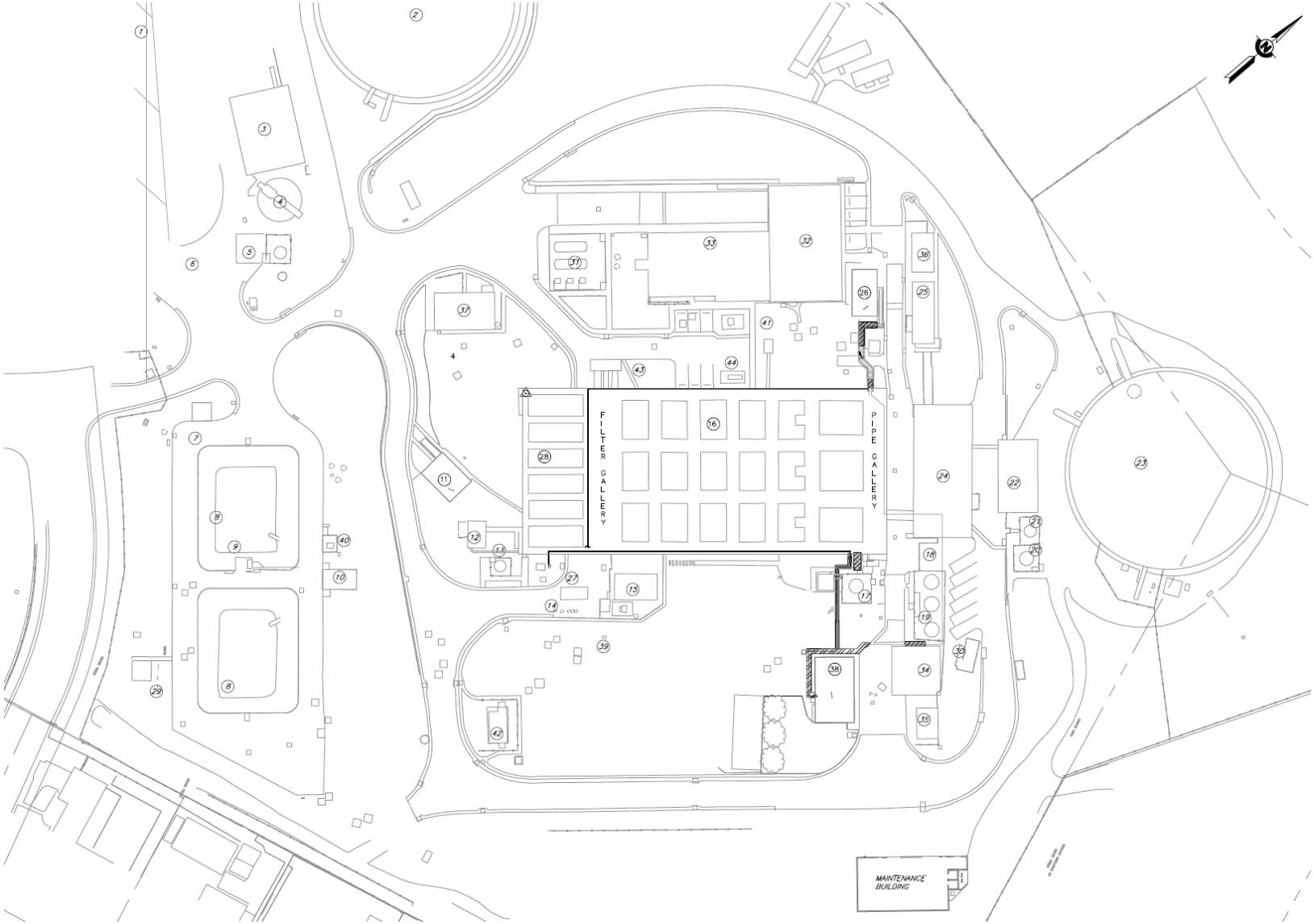


FIGURE 1 – PENITENCIA WTP VICINITY MAP



PWTP FACILITIES

1. SLUDGE DRYING BEDS
2. CLEARWELL
3. BELT PRESS BUILDING
4. SLUDGE UNDERFLOW THICKENING TANK
5. POLYMER STORAGE AREA
6. UNDERFLOW PUMP STATION
7. FINISHED WATER METER BOX
8. WASHWATER RECOVERY PONDS
9. WASHWATER RECOVERY PUMP STATION
10. WASHWATER DISCHARGE STRUCTURE
11. CLEARWELL VALVE VAULT STRUCTURE
12. BACKWASH AND PLANT WATER PUMP STRUCTURE
13. PHOSPHORIC ACID STORAGE AREA
14. PLANT SERVICE TRANSFORMER
15. UTILITY BUILDING
16. TREATMENT UNITS
17. CAUSTIC SODA STORAGE AREA
18. FERRIC CHLORIDE/LIQUID ALUM FEED PUMP AREA
19. FERRIC CHLORIDE/LIQUID ALUM STORAGE AREA
20. AQUA AMMONIA STORAGE AREA
21. POLYMER STORAGE AREA
22. SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE STORAGE AREA
23. SBA TERMINAL RESERVOIR
24. CONTROL BUILDING
25. POWDERED ACTIVATED CARBON FACILITY
26. NEW CALCIUM THIOSULFATE FACILITY
27. UNDERGROUND FUEL TANK
28. FILTERS
29. DUTARD PUMP STATION
30. MAINTENANCE SHOP
31. LOX FACILITY
32. OZONE GENERATION BUILDING
33. OZONE CONTACTOR STRUCTURE
34. SULFURIC ACID STORAGE AREA
35. SULFURIC ACID METERING BUILDING
36. HYDROGEN PEROXIDE FACILITY
37. PLANT WATER PUMP STATION
38. NEW FLUOROSILICIC ACID FACILITY
39. LOAD CENTER NO.1
40. LOAD CENTER NO.2
41. LOAD CENTER NO.3
42. MAIN SWITCHGEAR
43. TRANSITION RISERS
44. EMERGENCY GENERATOR

BASIS OF BEARING

BASIS OF BEARING AND ELEVATION DATUM IS:

HORIZONTAL DATUM: NAD 1927
VERTICAL DATUM: NGVD 1929, FEET

CONTROL POINT #4
DESCRIPTION: BRASS DISK IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE FILTER BASIN

NORTHING: 1970442.43
EASTING: 6174012.05
ELEVATION: 440.11 FEET

FIGURE 2 – PENITENCIA WTP SITE PLAN

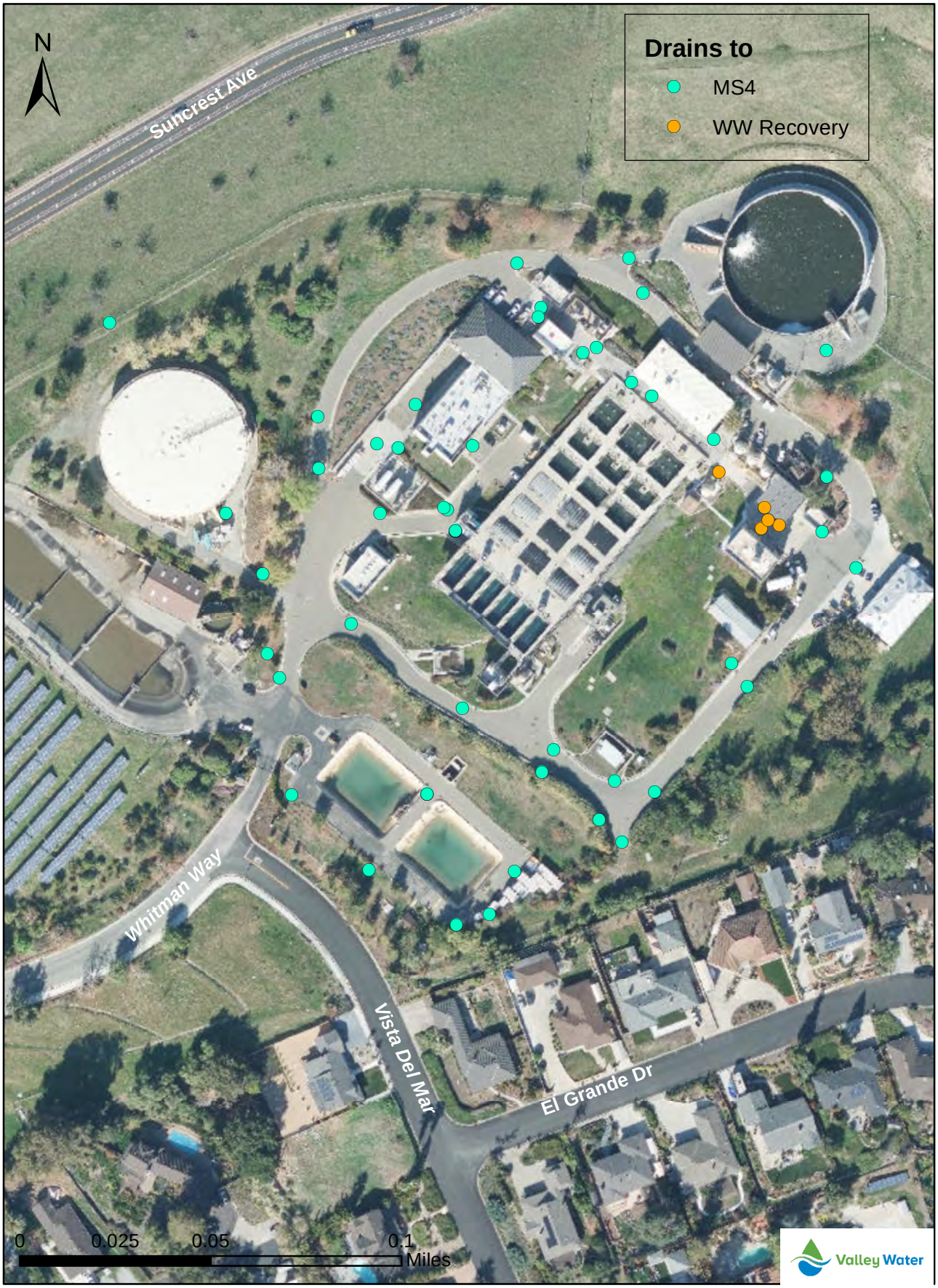


Figure 3: Penitencia WTP Storm Drain Inlets

APPENDIX A

PENITENCIA WATER TREATMENT PLANT

STORM WATER MONITORING PLAN

PENITENCIA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
STORM WATER MONITORING PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

As a co-permittee of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP), Valley Water was required to implement and maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the operations and maintenance of the PWTP. This requirement is stated in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS612008 (Municipal Permit) issued by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to the SCVURPPP.

This monitoring plan describes the type of inspection and field procedures that Valley Water staff will implement for the Penitencia Water Treatment Plant.

II. OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this monitoring plan is to ensure compliance with the monitoring requirements for the PWTP as required in the Municipal Permit. As stated in this SWPPP, Valley Water facilities are maintained and operated in such a manner as to prevent pollutants from entering storm water and are formally inspected a minimum of once per year as required in section C.2 of the Municipal Permit.

III. RESPONSIBILITY

Environmental Planning Unit staff are responsible for the implementation of this monitoring plan. The Environmental Planning Unit is also responsible for making necessary revisions to this monitoring plan to maintain compliance with the Municipal Permit.

A. Annual Storm Water Inspection

One visual inspection will be conducted annually in August or September by Environmental Planning Unit staff. The inspection will be conducted during daylight hours, and during facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, locations of the discharge, discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, sources of discharges, and responses taken to eliminate non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. Stormwater BMPs and storm drain inlets will also be inspected and any necessary follow up or preventative maintenance needs will be communicated to the Plant Supervisor. If follow up actions are requested upon inspection, they are to be corrected within 10 business days. If more than 10 business days are required, a rationale must be documented in the annual reporting as stated in the Municipal Permit.

To assist with the inspection and documentation, a Field Observation Form will be filled out by the Environmental Planning Unit staff conducting the inspection (Attachment 1). The completed form will be scanned and stored on Valley Water servers for record keeping purposes.

ATTACHMENT 1

PENITENCIA WATER TREATMENT PLANT

NON-STORM WATER INSPECTION
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

PENITENCIA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
NON-STORM WATER INSPECTION
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

Date:	Time:
Inspector's Name:	Unit:
Complete form annually in **August or September**: ☐ August ☐ September	

BMP APPLICATION

Were BMPs observed? □ Yes □ No

Describe the BMP:_____

If BMPs were observed, were they effective? □ Yes □ No

Is follow up regarding BMPs necessary? □ Yes □ No

Describe follow up actions:_____
_____
_____

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Inspection Location	Was non-storm water discharge observed? *	Describe location, type of discharge, and source (if known):	Type of contaminant(s) (e.g., hazardous materials, color, floating material, sediment, etc.):
All onsite storm drains	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Other areas of the site	☐ Yes ☐ No		

Location of Observed Discharge:

***If any non-storm water discharges were observed, answer Action Taken section below:**

ACTION TAKEN

Can discharge be stopped? □ Yes □ No

Was Facility Supervisor notified? □ Yes □ No

Name of person who made the notification:_____
Time notification was made:_____
Time discharge was stopped:_____

VALLEY WATER

SANTA TERESA WATER TREATMENT PLANT

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

2023

Prepared By:
Environmental Planning Unit 248

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN CERTIFICATION

This certification is included to ensure compliance with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Program's (Program) NPDES Permit (No. CAS612008).

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 ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

DocuSigned by:

EBEF1731915A480...

Samuel Bogale

Deputy Operating Officer

Treated Water Division

Date 7/28/2023

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

ATTACHMENTS

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Valley Water

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) manages an integrated water resources system that includes the supply of clean safe water, flood protection, and stewardship of streams on behalf of Santa Clara County's 1.8 million residents and businesses. Valley Water owns, operates, and/or maintains a pumping station (Pacheco), two pumping and metering stations (Vasona, Coyote), one vehicle maintenance facility (Corporation Yard), three warehouse storage and supply facilities (Winfield Warehouse, Brokaw Storage Yard, Camden Storage Yard), three water treatment plants (Rinconada, Santa Teresa, Penitencia), an advanced water purification center, one satellite office (Uvas/ Llagas Watershed Field Operations Facility), several distribution pipelines, 10 dams and surface water reservoirs, 18 percolation facilities, nearly 400 (four hundred) acres of groundwater recharge ponds, and more than 275 (two hundred seventy-five) miles of streams.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

Valley Water is one of fifteen agencies that joined together to form the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. The fifteen agencies jointly applied for and obtained from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) the municipal storm water National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CAS029718 (NPDES Permit) for storm water discharge to the South San Francisco Bay to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. The NPDES permit was reissued in September 1995 based on the Storm Water Management Plan (Plan) which was prepared by the 15 co-permittees. The Plan was revised in 1997 under the name of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program Urban Runoff Management Plan (SCVURPPP URMP). The September 1, 1997 transmittal letter of the SCVURPPP URMP to the RWQCB, noted that the co-permittees had changed the Program's name from the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Plan to the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program to reflect the Program's focus on urban runoff. The most recent SCVURPPP NPDES Permit was adopted by the RWQCB on May 11, 2022 (NPDES Permit No. CAS612008, Order No. R2-2022-0018).

As a permittee, Valley Water is currently subject to section C.2. of the 2022 Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit for the San Francisco Bay. The purpose of provision C.2 is to ensure implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) by all Permittees to control and reduce non-stormwater and polluted stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses during operation, inspection, and routine repair and maintenance activities of municipal facilities and infrastructure. Section C.2.f. requires Permittees to implement BMPs in site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater and non-stormwater discharges. SWPPPs should have specific BMPs for different functions of the corporation yard and provide guidance for frequent mini-inspections to ensure that appropriate BMPs are implemented. The previous Permits required SWPPPs to be developed and implemented by July 1, 2010.

Valley Water has developed and implemented Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for all applicable Valley Water facilities. These sites include a corporation yard, pump plants, warehouse, water treatment plants, and material storage yards. In accordance with the provisions of the SWPPPs, facilities are

maintained and operated in such a manner as to prevent pollutants from entering storm water and are formally inspected a minimum of once a year.

The term "BMP" is used synonymously with the term "control measure" in this SWPPP. BMPs refer to management practices, operating procedures, and treatment measures implemented or installed at the site. Potential pollutant sources, current BMPs, and proposed BMPs for the Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant are summarized in Table 4.

1.2 Objectives of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

The goal of the Valley Water-specific Storm Water Pollution Control Plan is to reduce or eliminate pollution generating activities within its control to the maximum extent practicable. This SWPPP will help the Valley Water achieve that goal by:

- identifying and evaluating sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant (STWTP); and
- identifying and implementing site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the STWTP. BMPs refer to management practices, operating procedures, and treatment measures implemented or installed at the site. The term "BMP" is used synonymously with the term "control measure" in this SWPPP.

1.3 Pollution Prevention Team

Table 1 outlines the responsible parties and their respective roles as part of the Pollution Prevention Team for the STWTP.

Table 1. Pollution Prevention Team

Title and Unit	Responsibility
Senior Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Review and approve updates to the SWPPP document
Associate Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Oversee development and updates to the SWPPP, provide SWPPP training. Evaluate BMP and control measure effectiveness, conduct annual stormwater inspection, assist with SWPPP training.
Water Plant Supervisor, South Water Treatment Operations Unit	Implement the SWPPP onsite, coordinate plant maintenance actions as needed
Supervising Industrial Electrician, Treatment Plant Maintenance Unit	Assist with SWPPP implementation and directing plant maintenance staff as needed.
Integrated Vegetation Unit Manager, Vegetation Field Operations Unit	Manage vegetation removal, herbicide application, irrigation, and erosion control
Environmental Health and Safety Unit Manager, Environmental Health and Safety Unit	Advise Valley Water staff on regulatory compliance issues and proper chemical handling procedures. Conduct hazardous material pick-up.

The person(s) responsible for implementing the SWPPP will make sure that facility staff are aware of and have read the SWPPP. Facility employees will also make sure that those staff members designated for conducting monitoring program activities are aware of their responsibilities. Monitoring activities include completion of inspections and retention of documentation (Appendix A). Implementation of the SWPPP further entails assigning staff to implement necessary control measures summarized in Table 4 and to contact appropriate personnel to provide services on site. If any of the staff members listed in Table 1 are transferred to another department or leave the Valley Water, the Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for selecting a new member.

The SWPPP should be revised every two or three years. Any proposed revisions to the SWPPP should be sent to the person in the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP. Each time a revision is needed for the SWPPP, the person within the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP will make the necessary changes to the electronic files and distribute copies of the updated SWPPP to the Pollution Prevention Team. During the SWPPP revision process, feedback should be obtained from staff that implement source control measures and perform inspections.

Any revisions to this SWPPP, including changes in the Pollution Prevention Team due to new staff members or Valley Water reorganization, should be sent to the Water Treatment Operations Unit Manager (or the person responsible for implementing the SWPPP) and the Environmental Planning Unit so the SWPPP can be updated the accordingly. During the update process the Environmental Planning Unit will assess the efficacy of existing control measures, determine if control measure recommendations have been implemented, and discuss if additional control measures should be considered.

1.4 Supplemental Facility Documents

In order to fulfill state and federal regulatory requirements, Valley Water has prepared the following documents pertaining to the STWTP. If changes are made to the following documents, the SWPPP must also be checked and revised to ensure consistency. Table 2 lists supplemental facility documents.

Table 2. Supplemental Facility Documents

Document Name	Date[1]	Items that impact, complement or are consistent with this SWPPP
Operations Plan for Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant [1]	June 2020	Unit process descriptions, feed systems
Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) for the Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant [1]	2023	1. Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement 2. Aboveground Separation, Containment and Monitoring Plan
Storm Drain Operation and Maintenance Pollution Prevention Guidance Manual [2]	October 2001	Guidance on how to select, implement and evaluate best management practices for storm drain operation and maintenance activities
Water Utility Discharge Pollution Prevention Plan Guidance Manual (WUDPPP Manual)[2]	October 2001	Characteristics of water utility discharges, discharges of concern, control measures

1. The dates provided are the current document version. Supplemental facility documents are periodically revised by various Valley Water units and the most current version should be consulted.
2. Can be accessed through the Valley Water library catalog.

SECTION 2. SITE LOCATION AND REGIONAL INFORMATION

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The site is located at 7011 Graystone Lane, San Jose, California 95120, within the Guadalupe Watershed. The facility occupies approximately 34 acres, and within a 1-mile radius is bound by low to medium density residential areas. Figure 1 shows the STWTP location, major roads, surface water bodies, and other Valley Water facilities. Site details are provided in Figure 2 through Figure 5. Figure 2 exhibits the site topography. Figure 3 shows site features such as storm water conveyance, drainage, and discharge structures; buildings; and other structures. Figure 4 is a map of pervious and impervious areas, and Figure 5 exhibits potential pollution contact areas.

The site, completed in 1989, receives raw water from the San Felipe Project and Valley Water's Anderson Reservoir and Calero Reservoir. It has a peak sustainable treatment capacity of 100 million gallons per day (MGD) and delivers potable water to retailers throughout the north county areas.

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY, SURFACE WATER BODIES AND WELLS

The topographic site map, Figure 2 shows elevations vary from 335 feet near the Snell Meter Structure to 470 feet above mean sea level near the Ozone Generation Building.

Any well in the vicinity of the site can potentially serve as a conduit for storm water pollutants to enter the local aquifer. The Valley Water GIS well layer shows a total of 8 wells within a quarter mile radius of the facility. The types of wells are as follows; four active water supply wells, one destroyed well, two undetermined, and one well on stand-by.

The mean annual rainfall is 14.99 inches. This data is derived from the historical seasonal rainfall average data from 1990 to 2020. The total rainfall at the site for 2020 was 6.74 inches (Source: Valley Water Surface Water Data rain gauge 6011).

SECTION 3. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

STWTP is a conventional water treatment plant with a design capacity of 100 MGD. The STWTP delivers treated water to retail suppliers who subsequently provide drinking water for several communities in south San Jose, east San Jose, and Milpitas.

The STWTP treats primarily Federal Project Water from the San Luis Reservoir. Other local reservoirs, Anderson and Calero, can be used as alternate sources when quality water is available. At times, South Bay Aqueduct (i.e. Sacramento Delta) water has also been pumped in limited quantities to STWTP.

The site occupies approximately 34 acres (1,481,040 square feet), and consists of water treatment plant process areas, a chemical storage area, an operations building, a generator / blower building, an underground diesel fuel tank, influent and effluent water meter stations, an effluent pump station, and employee parking lots. The site layout is shown in Figure 3.

3.1 PROCESS AREAS

Process areas are areas discharging storm water associated with industrial activity. Storm water associated with industrial activity refers to the discharge from any conveyance used for storm water originating from manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant.

The treatment processes at STWTP include pre-oxidation, clarification, intermediate ozonation as primary disinfection, filtration, free chlorination/chloramination as backup disinfection, and chloramination as secondary disinfection. The plant is equipped with four flocculation/sedimentation basins (2 East / 2 West), two ozone contactors (1 East / 1 West), 12 dual-media filters (6 East / 6 West), one 10 million gallon (MG) clearwell (2 cells), two washwater clarification basins and 16 off-site sludge drying beds.

Chemicals are added through metering pumps at various points along the treatment process as discussed in the following sections.

Chemical Addition at Static Mixer Vault

The static mixer vault is an open concrete pit (40 feet by 17 feet) located between the generator/blower building and the operations building that houses the static mixer. The static mixer is a motionless mixing device, where a variety of chemicals are mixed with the incoming raw water.

Chlorine can be used as a pre-oxidant at the static mixer through a diffuser. Liquid alum/ferric or cationic polymer can be fed into the raw water pipeline at the static mixer through a diffuser. Alum/Ferric or cationic polymer can also be fed at the head of each process train via a channel mechanical mixer, pump mixer, or through a diffuser. During normal operation, alum is fed into the static mixer and cationic polymer is fed at the head of each train.

A sump pump at the static mixer vault disposes of drainage and washdown water from the structure. Rainwater, washdown water, and/or spilled chemicals are pumped out to the secondary containment structure in the chemical storage area. The secondary containment discharges to the washwater recovery basins.

Clarifiers
The clarification process includes coagulation, flocculation, and sedimentation. Coagulation takes place in the static mixer vault, as mentioned above. After the coagulation of suspended solids takes place in the mixers, flocculation and sedimentation follow in the continuous 3-stage tapered flocculators and the horizontal flow type sedimentation basins, respectively.

There are two identical sets of two flocculation basins constructed symmetrically: one set on the west side and one set on the east side of the operations building. The basins occupy approximately 47,000 square feet. Each flocculation basin is divided into three longitudinal flocculating areas where gentle agitation promotes the growth of large flocs that settle by gravity.

There are two identical sets of two sedimentation basins constructed symmetrically: one set at the west side and one set east side of the operations building. Each basin holds approximately 1.35 million gallons of water and houses a sludge collection system, which consists of both chain and flight sludge collectors and screw cross collectors. Solids settled at the bottom of the sedimentation basins are pushed to one end by the sludge collector system.

The sludge collector system handles sludge accumulated at the bottom of the sedimentation basins and the washwater recovery basins. The sludge is pumped to the sludge drying beds approximately two miles away from the plant. The decanted water from the sludge drying beds is pumped back to the site for recycling via an underdrain system. The sludge accumulated in the drying beds is allowed to evaporate naturally and is disposed of when it is adequately dry.

Intermediate Ozonation
Three medium-frequency horizontal-tube ozone generators are used for ozone generation with liquid oxygen. Each treatment train has an ozone contactor with eight diffusion and reaction cells. Ozone can be injected through fine bubble diffusers located in cells 1, 3, and 5 to achieve primary disinfection and improve the taste and odor of the water. The volume of each contactor is 290,000 gallons. When ozone dosages exceeding the oxidant demand of the water are needed for taste and odor control, the ozone residual can be quenched by adding either calcium thiosulfate or sodium bisulfate.

During severe taste and odor events, hydrogen peroxide is used in conjunction with ozone to more effectively remove taste and odor compounds. Sulfuric acid can also be added at the entrance of the contactor to minimize disinfection by-products (i.e., bromate) formation.

When the ozone contactors are off-line, powdered activated carbon (PAC) can be used when taste or odor problems occur. The carbon is fed in a slurry to the head of each process train.

Filtration
After the intermediate ozonation process, water is conveyed to the filters where solids are trapped in the filter media. The objective of filtration is to remove any residual solids that remain after clarification to comply with federal and state drinking water standards.

The filters consist of 12 high-rate dual media gravity filters: two identical sets of six filters constructed symmetrically, with one set at the west side and one set at the east side of the operations building. Each filter has a total surface area of 960 square feet and a filtration rate of 6.0 gallons per minute/feet^2 or a flow

rate of 8.33 MGD. The filters are backwashed frequently to remove the trapped solids. The backwash water is discharged to the wash water recovery basins.

Disinfection
Primary disinfection is accomplished through intermediate ozonation. Water flows through two contactors. Ozone is introduced through the diffusers at the bottom of one or more down-flow diffusion cells (Cell No. 1, 3 or 5). Ozone is typically fed at the first cell of an ozone contactor.

In addition to primary disinfection, secondary (back-up) disinfection operates continuously to meet SWTR disinfection requirements. Thus, in the event of an ozone outage, adequate CT is still achieved. Back-up disinfection (BUD) is accomplished by adding sodium hypochlorite (12.5 percent available free chlorine) to the filtered water and adding ammonia at the clearwell inlet structure to form chloramines with a target chlorine:ammonia ratio range of 4:1 to 5:1.

During periods when the ozone process is shut down, pre-chlorination can be implemented to meet the SWTR CT requirements (in addition to continuous back-up disinfection) by applying sodium hypochlorite at the static mixer. In this mode, the plant is operated so that CT is met through the flocculation/sedimentation process.

Sodium hypochlorite and aqueous ammonia (which react to form chloramine) are pumped to the application points from the chemical feed room in the Operations Building. The disinfection areas are concrete lined and drain to the wash water recovery basins.

Treated Water Storage
As shown in Figure 3, a buried, 10-million gallon, two-cell reinforced concrete basin or clearwell provides storage for treated water prior to delivery to the distribution system via the Graystone and Snell transmission pipelines. The clearwell is located southwest of the west flocculation - sedimentation basins. The clearwell provides operational storage, making it possible for the water treatment plant to operate at a relatively constant rate and provide emergency storage for firefighting and short-term process shutdown. Phosphoric acid is added in the clearwell to reduce corrosion in the distribution piping.

Washwater Equalization and Clarification
Washwater flow is collected in two equalization basins with mechanical mixers. Constant flows of washwater along with sludge bed decant are conveyed from the equalization basins to the washwater clarification facility (WWCF) for treatment. The washwater clarification treatment processes include in-line coagulation followed by flocculation and sedimentation. The equalization basins also collect runoff from the chemical storage area, loading area, the static mixer sump and the offsite sludge drying beds. Each rectangular-shaped basin has a capacity of 350,000 gallons and a sloped bottom for drainage to a sump. The washwater is recycled by pumping it back to the raw water pipeline at the static mixer vault.

Sludge Treatment and Disposal
Sludge, at approximately 2 percent solids, is withdrawn from the sedimentation and washwater clarification basins and sent to the washwater/sludge pump station. Although there are two sludge transfer pumps, sludge normally flows by gravity to one of sixteen drying beds located two miles away from the plant. Excess water content from the sludge percolates through a membrane under the beds, collects in an underdrain system and is pumped back to the washwater equalization basins and into the washwater clarification facility for treatment before it is recycled to the head of the plant.

Auxiliary Treatment Process
In addition to peroxone, or if ozone is unavailable, powdered activated carbon (PAC) can be used when taste or odor problems occur. The carbon is fed in a slurry to the head of each process train.

Phosphoric acid and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) are added to minimize corrosion. The target phosphate level is 0.8-2.0 mg/L. Caustic soda is added to raise the target pH to 7.4 – 8.2.

Fluorosilicic acid is added to increase the treated water fluoride to an optimal concentration. The target fluoride level is 0.7 mg/L, with a control range of 0.6 – 1.2 mg/L.

3.2 BUILDINGS

Operations Building
The Operations Building is a one-level structure and occupies approximately 17,000 square feet. The building contains various rooms with different functions ancillary to the water treatment units, including the operation room (control room), chemical feed rooms, operator laboratory, maintenance shop room, and mechanical (heating, ventilation and air conditioning, HVAC) room, analyzer room, electrical room, and storage rooms. Offices for the plant supervisor and staff, restrooms, a conference room, lunchroom, and lobby are located in the Operations Building as well.

Various chemicals, such as sodium hypochlorite and aqueous ammonia are pumped to application points from this building. The chemical storage and feed areas are inspected by assistant operators once per shift. Spent chemicals, including laboratory wastes, are stored and disposed of properly in accordance with the regulatory requirements. An inventory of the primary chemicals/materials stored or used in this building is provided in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) for the site.

Generator/ Blower Building
The generator/blower building, located south of the operations building, houses two diesel-powered engine generators. Each generator produces 450 KVA of emergency power. The primary chemicals/materials stored or used in this building include diesel and motor oil.

West and East Ozone Contactor Buildings
Each ozone contactor building has an eight diffusion and reaction cells where ozone is injected through the diffusers. The volume of each contactor is 290,000-gallon with a detention time of eight minutes at design capacity.

Ozone Generation Building
This building houses three medium-frequency horizontal-tube ozone generators, and three generator power supplies. These generators use liquid oxygen for ozone generation. Depending on the plant flow and ozone dose, one of the two generators will be used and the third one will be on stand-by. The building contains various rooms including mechanical room, electrical / control room, storage room and HVAC room.

Hydrogen Peroxide / Ozone Quenching Agent Building
This building houses two 6,150-gallon ozone quenching agent storage tanks, one 2,800-gallon hydrogen peroxide storage tank, two 2.2 gph and three 27.5 gph ozone quenching agent pumps, and three 20.6 gph hydrogen peroxide pumps.

Sulfuric Acid Metering Building
This building houses 3 sulfuric acid metering pumps with the capacity of 40.8 gph.

Potassium Permanganate Building
The permanganate building has been decommissioned and is currently used as a storage area.

Activated Carbon Storage Building
This building consists of two carbon slurry storage areas and an equipment room. The building contains two 50,000-gallons powdered activated carbon tanks, and three 209 gph metering pumps. Activated carbon is stored and fed in 12 percent slurry.

3.3 CHEMICAL STORAGE AREAS

There are several chemical storage areas at the site, all of which have secondary containment for spills. None of the secondary containment, except the sulfuric acid secondary containment, is plumbed to the storm water systems. The sulfuric acid secondary containment is controlled by a manual release valve that is also plumbed to a pipe for vacuum truck use *(Ref: STWTP As-Built, WTIP-Stage 2, Yard Piping I, C-8)*. The pH is measured before release to the storm drain and when required, the secondary containment is pumped into a vacuum-truck instead of released to the storm drain. This area is covered but still open to the elements and rainwater can accumulate in the secondary containment unit.

Chemicals are stored throughout the facility and chemical storage areas are designed and built to applicable codes at the time of construction. The Facility HMBP provides an updated location guide of the different type of chemicals stored at the plant as well as their hazard classification whether they are flammable, corrosive, oxidant, etc.

The chemical storage area is located north of the operations building and consists of a 79-foot by 90-foot concrete pad with a canopy and a berm for spill containment. Chemical piping trenches run through the area and are covered with metal grating. All spills and storm water runoff are collected in the trenches and discharged to the washwater recovery ponds. From the ponds, the water is sent back to the plant headworks for recycling.

TABLE 3. ABOVEGROUND CHEMICAL STORAGE TANKS (ASTS) AT STWTP

AST CONTENTS	QUANTITY	CAPACITY OF EACH (GAL)	LOCATION
Aluminum Sulfate	3	20,000	Chemical storage area
Sodium Hypochlorite	3	16,700	Chemical storage area
Aqueous Ammonia	1	10,000	Chemical storage area
Cationic Polymer	1	20,000	Chemical storage area
Sodium Hydroxide	1	20,000	Chemical storage area
Phosphoric Acid	1	10,000	Chemical storage area
Nonionic Polymer	1	1,500	Operations building
Sulfuric Acid	1	17,000	East side of the chemical storage area
Liquid Oxygen (LOX)	2	9,000	By the west ozone contactor building
Calcium Thiosulfate	1	6,150	Inside building next to the generator building
Hydrogen Peroxide	1	2,800	Inside building next to the generator building

Powdered Activated Carbon	2	50,000	Semi-buried cells located near the chemical storage area
Fluorosilicic Acid	2	6,100	Chemical storage area
Propane	2	1,000	West of the operations building

The HMBP provides details of chemicals and approximate quantities stored in this area.

3.4 Auxiliary Structures

Graystone Pump Station and Monitoring Structure

The Graystone pump station, located northwest of the south main entrance gate, has two vertical mixed flow pumps to supply treated water to the Graystone pipeline. The Graystone pipeline and pump station delivers treated water to the San Jose Water Company's transmission pipeline at Camden Avenue.

The monitoring structure is located between the Graystone pump station and the south main entrance gate. This structure houses a flow meter which measures flow of treated water from the clearwell to the Graystone pipeline. It also collects any leakage from the clearwell structure.

Backwash Pumping Station

The backwash pump station is located west of the west flocculation-sedimentation basins. There are three plant water pumps as well as two vertical turbine pumps transfer water from the clearwell to the filters for up-flow cleaning of the media. The pumping station discharges to the washwater recovery basins.

Influent Meter and Pressure Reducing Station

This structure, located north of the clearwell, houses the influent meter and two flow regulating valves. The influent meter measures raw water flow or influent flow taken from the Almaden Valley Pipeline to the plant. The valves are used to reduce the pressure and regulate the flow of the incoming water from Calero Reservoir prior to water treatment.

3.5 Fuel Dispensing Areas

There are no fuel dispensing areas at this facility.

3.6 Loading Area

The loading area is located between the operations building and the chemical storage area. The area is paved with no overhead cover. Chemicals handled in the loading area include phosphoric acid, cationic polymer, liquid alum, caustic soda, sodium hypochlorite, aqueous ammonia and fluoride. Any spilled and/or leaked chemicals are contained in the chemical piping trenches. Chemicals and storm water contained in the secondary containment structure are discharged to the washwater recovery basins and recycled into the water treatment process.

Chemical spills are handled appropriately and immediately in accordance with the procedures and guidelines in the HMBP.

3.7 Parking Areas

Designated parking areas are shown on Figure 3. The parking lot is designated for employees and visitors.

3.8 Site Paving and Drainage

Figure 3 shows all storm water drainage areas within the site, the general direction of storm water flows, and storm water discharge points. Storm water from the site is discharged via a buried conveyance system connected to the City of San Jose's storm drain system that discharges into Alamitos Creek, which eventually flows to the South San Francisco Bay. There are two creek discharge points: the northwest discharge point, located adjacent to the north entrance gate, and the southwest discharge point, located adjacent to the south (main) entrance.

The majority of the site is covered with impervious surface, including concrete, asphalt, paved areas (including water treatment basins and vaults), and roofed buildings. Outlines of all impervious and pervious areas are shown on Figure 4. The unpaved (pervious) areas include vegetated areas and non-vegetated (exposed, bare soil) slopes.

Secondary containment systems (trenches, chemical storage areas, and any area behind a curb inside a building) all lead back to the washwater recovery ponds.

3.9 Storm Drain System

The storm drain system consists of storm water inlets, catch basins, and an underground conveyance system of storm-drain pipes, as shown in Figure 3.

The paved areas of the site drain to an underground storm drain collection system. The parking lot and water treatment plant drain to the southwest discharge point. The north-entrance road drains to the northwest discharge point.

Discharges flow into the storm drains or plant overflow which flows into Alamitos Creek. Overflow discharges from the plant are extremely rare. The plant is more likely to have a planned discharge.

Discharges of filter gallery sump water were previously plumbed to the storm drain system. In 2012, Under TWIP II, filter gallery sump water was rerouted to wash water clarification basins to prevent discharge to the storm drain system.

Storm water runoff from the chemical storage area, the loading area, and the static mixer sump discharges into a washwater recovery basin.

Other drains plumbed to the storm drain are those associated with the backwash building (approximately 50 gallons). Backwash water can be directly discharged into the storm drains if the WWE basins reach overflow level, but this is a very low probability. The clearwell would be second most likely to overflow if the demand dropped suddenly. Occurrence of this condition is also very rare.

The LOX building drain goes to the storm drain but liquid oxygen is not discharged down the drain. This area is also covered and the drain valve must be manually opened for discharge.

The contactor buildings are plumbed to the static mixer inlet.

All buildings have foundation underdrain systems/or pumps routed to the storm drain- to prevent the buildings from taking on water and lifting off the ground.

Downspouts from the roof of the control building and the clearwell discharge directly to paved areas. There are no sources of particulates that may accumulate on the roofs and thereby contribute chemicals to the storm water.

3.10 SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

Floor drains in the breezeway and the metering room are piped to the sanitary sewer. Discharges into the sanitary sewer system consist of domestic wastewater from restrooms and sinks throughout the control building.

SECTION 4. POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

This section describes the potential storm water pollutants and source areas at the STWTP. Various structural and nonstructural measures are implemented at the facility to minimize storm water pollution. Structural measures include overhead coverage, plumbing discharges to the washwater recovery basins, erosion control, and secondary containment. Nonstructural measures include good housekeeping, frequent inspections for spills and leaks, preventative maintenance, spill prevention and response, and written procedures for water utility discharge pollution prevention. These measures are discussed in Section 5.0 of this document.

Areas that could be potential source areas of pollutants include the chemical storage area, un-vegetated bank slopes, the loading area, refuse storage areas, the pump station and monitoring structure, clearwell, washwater recovery basins, flocculation and sedimentation basins. These potential source areas are shown in Figure 5.

4.1 List of Significant Materials

The most current and comprehensive list of chemicals maintained on site is the Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement, which is included in the facility's Hazardous Materials Business Plan. If users of this plan note that the list of materials has changed, then the Environmental Planning Unit should be notified so that the SWPPP can be updated.

4.2 Potential Pollutants and Source Areas

Known and anticipated potential pollutants and source areas at the site are discussed below in Section 4.2.1 through Section 4.2.3 and summarized in Table 4.

4.2.1 Material Handling and Storage Areas

Material handling and storage areas include the chemical storage area and the loading area between the operations building and the chemical storage area. The source areas and potential pollutants are described in Table 4. All chemical storage facilities are double contained to prevent storm water pollution.

4.2.2 Erosion, Debris and Other Particulate Sources/ Deposits

Erosion, debris, and other particulate sources/deposits include the refuse storage area, asphalt/pothole repairs at paved areas of the facility, vegetated areas and unpaved/un-vegetated bank slopes at the site. The source areas and pollutants are described in Table 4.

Eroded soil, debris, and other particulates can clog storm drains and cause flooding, and may contain pollutants such as metals, nutrients, pathogens and oil and grease. If particulates enter natural water bodies (i.e., rivers, lakes and ponds) they can increase the suspended solids concentration and turbidity of the water body. Suspended solids absorb heat and diffuse sunlight, which can increase the water temperature and reduce light available for algal photosynthesis. High sediment loads can also clog the gills of fish. Once the sediment settles, it can foul gravel beds and smother fish eggs and benthic insects. Nutrients bound to particulates can increase algal growth in water bodies thus depleting the water of available oxygen for aquatic habitat.

Because of these impacts, catch basins and drain inlets should be protected to ensure that soil, debris and other particulates do not enter the storm drain system. In addition, areas prone to erosion should be monitored and stabilized.

4.2.3 Potential Non-storm Water Discharges

The Municipal NPDES Permit states that the Valley Water shall effectively prohibit the discharge of non-storm water (materials other than storm water) into its storm drain systems and water courses. NPDES permitted discharges are exempt from this prohibition.

Section C.15 of the NPDES permit states that the following non-storm water discharges need not be prohibited unless they are identified as sources of pollutants to receiving waters:

Exempted Discharges

- 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)
- NPDES permitted discharges (individual or general permits)

The Municipal NPDES Permit states that the following non-storm water discharges are conditionally exempt and need not be prohibited if either Valley Water has identified them as not being sources of pollutants to receiving waters, or if appropriate control measures to eliminate adverse impacts of such sources are developed and implemented in accordance with tasks and implementation levels listed for each of Provision C.15.b.

Conditionally Exempted Discharges:

- uncontaminated pumped groundwater
- foundation drains
- water from crawl space pumps
- footing drains
- air conditioning condensate
- irrigation water, landscape irrigation, and lawn or gardening water
- individual residential car washing
- discharges or flows from emergency firefighting activities

Non-storm water discharges that are likely to occur at the Facility include leaks from seals and gaskets on equipment at the Graystone pump station, and emergency overflows from water treatment plant processes (e.g., clearwells, recovery basins, etc.). The Water Utility Discharge Pollution Prevention Plan Guidance Manual should be consulted for the appropriate control measures for water utility discharges.

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
MATERIAL HANDLING AND STORAGE AREAS					
Chemical storage area	Chemical storage	If leaks or spills from tanks or pipes occur	Large volumes of phosphoric acid, cationic polymer, liquid alum, caustic soda, sodium hypochlorite and aqueous ammonia	Structural: 1. Area drains to washwater recovery ponds which re-circulate to plant headworks 2. Berms/ trench 3. Storage tanks have overhead coverage Non-Structural: 4. Area is visually inspected for leaks/ spills at least every shift 5. Spills are cleaned up	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Loading Area between the Operations Building and the Chemical Storage Area	Loading/ unloading of chemicals	The loading area does not have overhead coverage. If chemicals spill or leak when loaded/ unloaded, they could contact storm water	Large volumes of phosphoric acid, cationic polymer, liquid alum, caustic soda, sodium hypochlorite, and aqueous ammonia	Structural: 1. Area drains to washwater recovery ponds which re-circulate to plant headworks 2. Berms/ trench Non-Structural: 3. Area is visually inspected for leaks/ spills at least every shift 4. Spills are cleaned up	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
EROSION, DEBRIS AND OTHER PARTICULATE SOURCES / DEPOSITS					
East to south unpaved bank slopes	Erosion	Steep, un-vegetated slopes have been subject to erosion during heavy rains	Sediment, soil	Structural: 1. The south hillside was hydroseeded to reseed what the contractor dug up to install the new duct back to the Potassium Permanganate Building. The east end of the floc-basins had some work done as well, to replace soil	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
				that had eroded 2. If needed, use erosion control blankets/mats to stabilize slopes in wet weather <u>Non-Structural:</u> 3. Inspect area for erosion during wet weather	
Garbage bin located outside of the maintenance shop, near the west filter	Refuse storage	Refuse that is not contained can blow into storm drain inlets and catch basins and cause flooding	Refuse: paper, cardboard, aluminum cans, etc.	<u>Structural:</u> 1. Cover refuse storage bin when not in use	SC-76 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Parking lots, paved areas of facility	Asphalt/ Pothole repairs	Pollutants can accumulate in catch basins, low spots and contact storm water	Asphalt concrete binder, asphalt, concrete and cement, sediment, asphaltic emulsion, sealant material, oil and grease, coolant from vehicles	<u>Structural:</u> 1. Protect drain inlets during repairs. Use storm drain covers/mats, sand/gravel bags, plastic bags filled with native material, or absorbent booms. Remove inlet protection when clean-up is completed <u>Non-Structural:</u> 1. Inspect and clean out catch basins as needed. Refer to procedures in the Storm Drain O&M Guidance Manual	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-70 Road and Street Maintenance SC-74 Drainage System Maintenance
Vegetated areas of the facility	Landscaping maintenance (i.e., raking leaves, cutting grass, pruning)	Pollutants can accumulate in catch basins, low spots, and concrete swale along northeast	Plant debris, soil, fertilizers, herbicides	<u>Non-Structural:</u> 1. The Vegetation Management Unit handles fertilizing. Minimal fertilizers are used.	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-34 and SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-61 Safer Alternative Products SC-73 Landscape Maintenance

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
		side of facility and commingle with storm water			
POTENTIAL NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES					
Water treatment plant processes with open basins (i.e., clearwell, filters, recovery ponds, flocculation and sedimentation basins)	Infrequent (in the event of an emergency or natural disaster) large quantity discharges	Treated or partially treated waters from open-basin water treatment plant processes in the event of an emergency overflow	Chlorine/chloramine and other water treatment chemicals	Non-Structural: 1. Follow guidelines in the Water Utility Discharge Pollution Prevention Plan Guidance Manual 2. Staff has received training on control measures for emergency discharges 3. SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system sounds alarm in case of overflow from basins	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-76 Water and Sewer Utility Maintenance
Graystone pump station, monitoring structure, influent meter structure, and static mixture structure	Storage and transport of chemicals, water	Leakages from seals and gaskets	Chlorine/chloramine and other water treatment chemicals	Structural: 1. Static mixer sump pumps to containment that discharges to west basins Non-Structural: 2. Areas inspected for visible leaks; leaks are repaired when discovered	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-76 Water and Sewer Utility Maintenance

SECTION 5. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPs)

This section summarizes the structural and non-structural control measures at the site.

5.1 STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROL

The structural storm water management controls (BMPs) described in Section 5.1.1 through Section 5.1.5 are currently in place at the site. These existing structural control measures are also summarized in Table 4.

Valley Water staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the existing structural source controls. If any staff member is aware of a control measure that is not effective at reducing pollutants or a substitute control measure that could reduce pollutants as effectively, staff should convey that information to the Environmental Planning Unit.

5.1.1 Overhead Coverage

The chemical storage area has overhead coverage. The operations building also stores many chemicals that should not be exposed to storm water. The generator/blower building is a completely covered structure. Three ASTs stored outside the chemical storage area are protected by an overhead canopy, and one is covered only by a structure with open slats above. The open-slat canopy should be converted to a fully covered canopy. Other chemicals such as hydrogen peroxide and ozone quenching agent are stored in the buildings. Liquid oxygen facility sulfuric acid is not stored in the building but have an overhead coverage.

5.1.2 Retention Ponds

The washwater recovery ponds collect backwash water from the filters, as well as all storm water runoff from the chemical storage area, loading area, and static mixer sump. Water from the ponds is then re-circulated back to the headworks of the water treatment plant.

5.1.3 Erosion Control

The south unvegetated bank slopes were hydroseeded and protected with an erosion control blanket in summer 2000 to re-vegetate the area after the area was excavated during the installation of a new duct bank for the Potassium Permanganate Building. The east end of the flocculator basins had work done to replace the soil loss due to erosion from heavy storms. If monitoring of non-vegetated areas show that erosion is occurring, then erosion control matting and vegetation should be used to control the situation and prevent pollution to stormwater. Unvegetated banks should not be disked in the summer because this practice promotes barren soils. If drought-tolerant vegetation is planted, the vegetation should be established year-round, therefore eliminating the need to disk. If vegetation control or removal is required, loppers, chain saws and weed whackers should be used. Also, barren areas should be protected with erosion control blankets/mats in wet weather.

5.1.4 Secondary Containment Structures

Secondary containment structures are in place at the chemical storage area, the operations building, the generator/blower building, sulfuric acid building, LOX facilities, and ozone quenching agent building.

As secondary containment methods, the materials are placed in ASTs or cabinets with bermed floors. Additionally, the floors of these buildings are paved with concrete, and are elevated slightly in order to prohibit storm water runoff from entering the building.

There is one diesel UST in active use located adjacent to the generator/blower building. As a secondary containment measure the tank is double-walled and monitored for leaks.

5.1.5 Treatment

Runoff from the chemical storage area, loading area, and the static mixer sump discharges to the wash water recovery basins and is piped back to the headworks of the plant for treatment. Other storm water runoff from the site is not treated prior to discharge.

5.2 NON-STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Valley Water staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the existing non-structural source control management practices. Table 4 lists non-structural source controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas.

If any staff member is aware of a management practice that is not effective at reducing pollutants or a substitute management practice that could reduce pollutants as effectively, staff should convey that information to the Environmental Planning Unit.

5.2.1 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping is essential to keep storm water and non-storm water flows separated and manageable. Good housekeeping practices are intended to reduce the potential for discharge of pollutants to the storm water drainage system or watercourses by promoting efficient and safe storage, use, and cleanup methods for potentially harmful materials. These practices can be as simple as sweeping or vacuuming facility floors and pavement to prevent tracking of materials outdoors. If floors are mopped, mop water is disposed of the sanitary sewer via a sink or toilet. These are the only acceptable disposal options. Good housekeeping also includes clearly labeling all drums and containers so that they can be properly stored or disposed.

Maintenance practices, including general cleaning, inspection, and spill cleanup are done for various facility areas where there is a potential for releases of pollutants to the storm water drain system.

Maintenance shop areas are cleaned daily; floors are swept; and wastes are collected, separated, and disposed of properly or stored in a designated area for pick up by a recycler. Spills are cleaned with appropriate spill equipment as they occur.

Spills are cleaned with appropriate spill equipment as they occur at the chemical storage areas. Any visible spills are cleaned with dry sweep or rags.

The catch basins are periodically inspected and cleaned as needed.

5.2.2 Spill Prevention and Response

The areas where chemicals are used and stored are inspected regularly for signs of spills and leakage. Plant operators conduct routine inspection of the facility at least every shift, including the chemical storage areas, feed rooms, and maintenance room in the controls building and the process chemical storage area. Spills are cleaned with appropriate spill equipment as they occur.

A general description and details of spill response procedures are provided in the facility's HMBP.

5.2.3 Material Handling and Storage

Chemical wastes generated during water treatment operations (such as laboratory wastes) and facility maintenance activities (such as used oil, spent paint, and thinner) are contained in proper receptacles at or near their sources before transferred offsite for final disposal.

5.2.4 Employee Training

Operations and Maintenance personnel at the STWTP have the opportunity to be trained in practices and procedures regarding BMPs, good housekeeping procedures, spill response, and hazardous management plans which will contribute to prevention and control of releases of pollutants to the storm drain system. Operations and Maintenance employees have the opportunity to receive annual training on SWPPP implementation and hazardous material handling that includes spill response and emergency response procedures, in addition to the initial on-the-job training. Details of the hazardous materials training are provided in the HMBP. STWTP staff may request SWPPP training from the Environmental Planning Unit to occur during the annual inspection in August or September.

5.2.5 Waste Collection, Recycling, and Disposal Practices

The facility has regular garbage and recyclables pick-up. There are no recycled materials used at this facility. The primary wastes generated at the STWTP include waste oil, oily rags, waste antifreeze, used fluorescent tubes, used aerosol cans, used batteries, waste chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, sulfuric acid, caustic soda, spent polymers which are hauled off site for either recycling or disposal. Details of procedures to collect, store, and dispose of waste chemicals are provided in the HMBP.

An uncovered dumpster or a garbage bin can become a source of storm water pollution if rainwater comes in direct contact with the contents of the dumpster or garbage bin and releases potential pollutants. Garbage can also blow out of the receptacle and block storm drain inlets. Dumpster/garbage bins shall have their lids closed when not actively being used.

5.2.6 Record Keeping and Internal Reporting

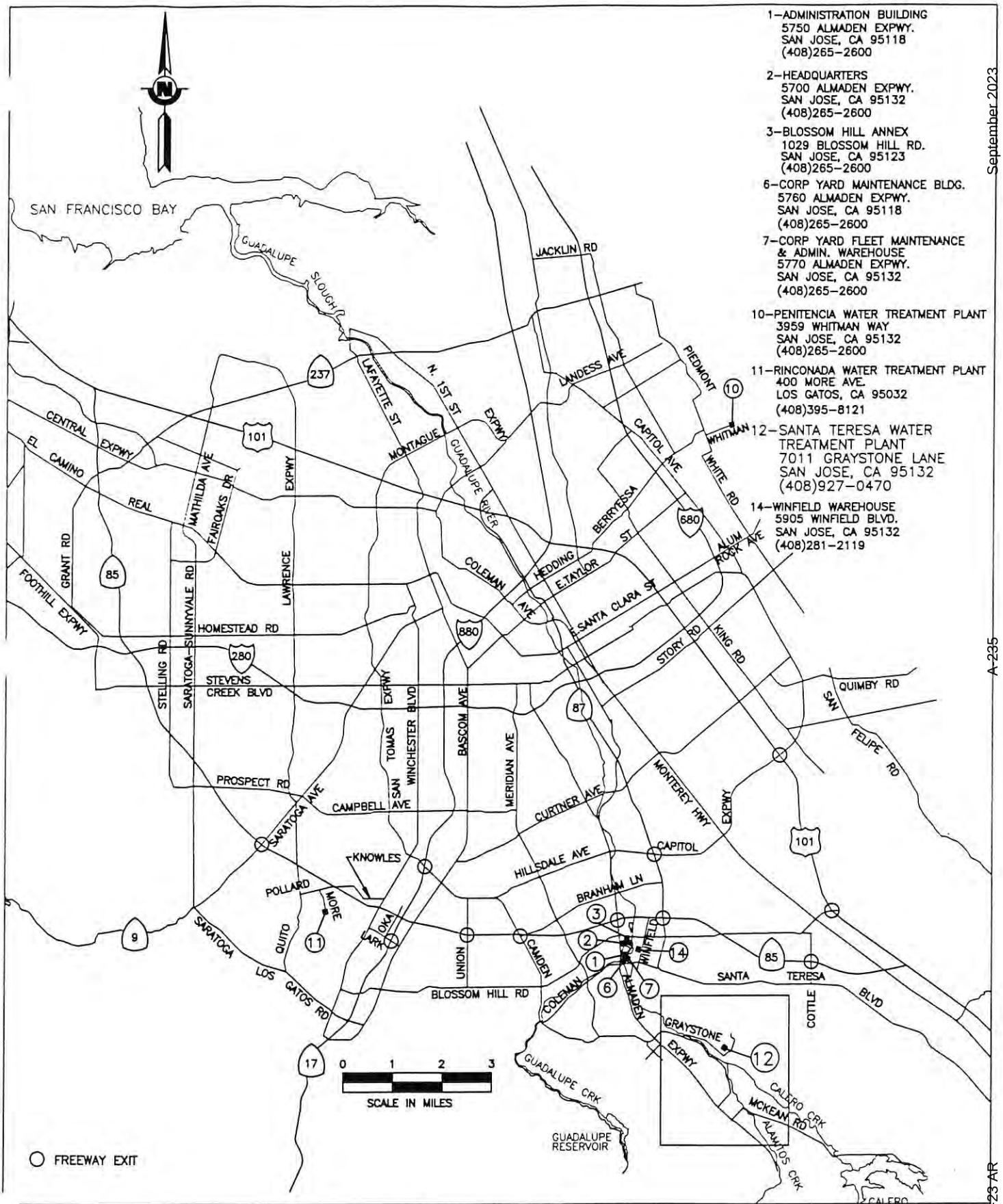
Currently, facility staff do not document inspections of spills and leaks in the chemical storage areas. Spills are reported using the procedures outlined in the STWTP Hazardous Materials Spill Response Binder.

5.2.7 Monitoring and Inspections

Visual inspections for spills and leaks are performed by the operators and maintenance staff in chemical storage areas during each shift and each time an employee goes through the chemical feed area. In addition, the Graystone pump station, monitoring structure, influent meter and static mixer are checked daily for leaks by staff.

Annual inspection of storm drain inlets, catch basins and v-ditches is conducted by the Environmental Planning Unit 248 staff. Plant supervisors will be notified ahead of time for the annual inspection. Results and recommendations of the annual inspection will be provided to plant supervisors. Any required maintenance or cleaning found upon inspection is the responsibility of treatment plant staff. The Storm Maintenance Guidance Manual control measures should be implemented as part of the SWPPP.

As summarized in the Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant Storm Water Monitoring Plan (Appendix A), formal inspections will include annual non-storm water discharge observations, in August or September. All visual observations will be recorded on the inspection forms in Attachments 1 stored and stored on Valley Water servers.



Santa Clara Valley Water District

FACILITIES LOCATIONS

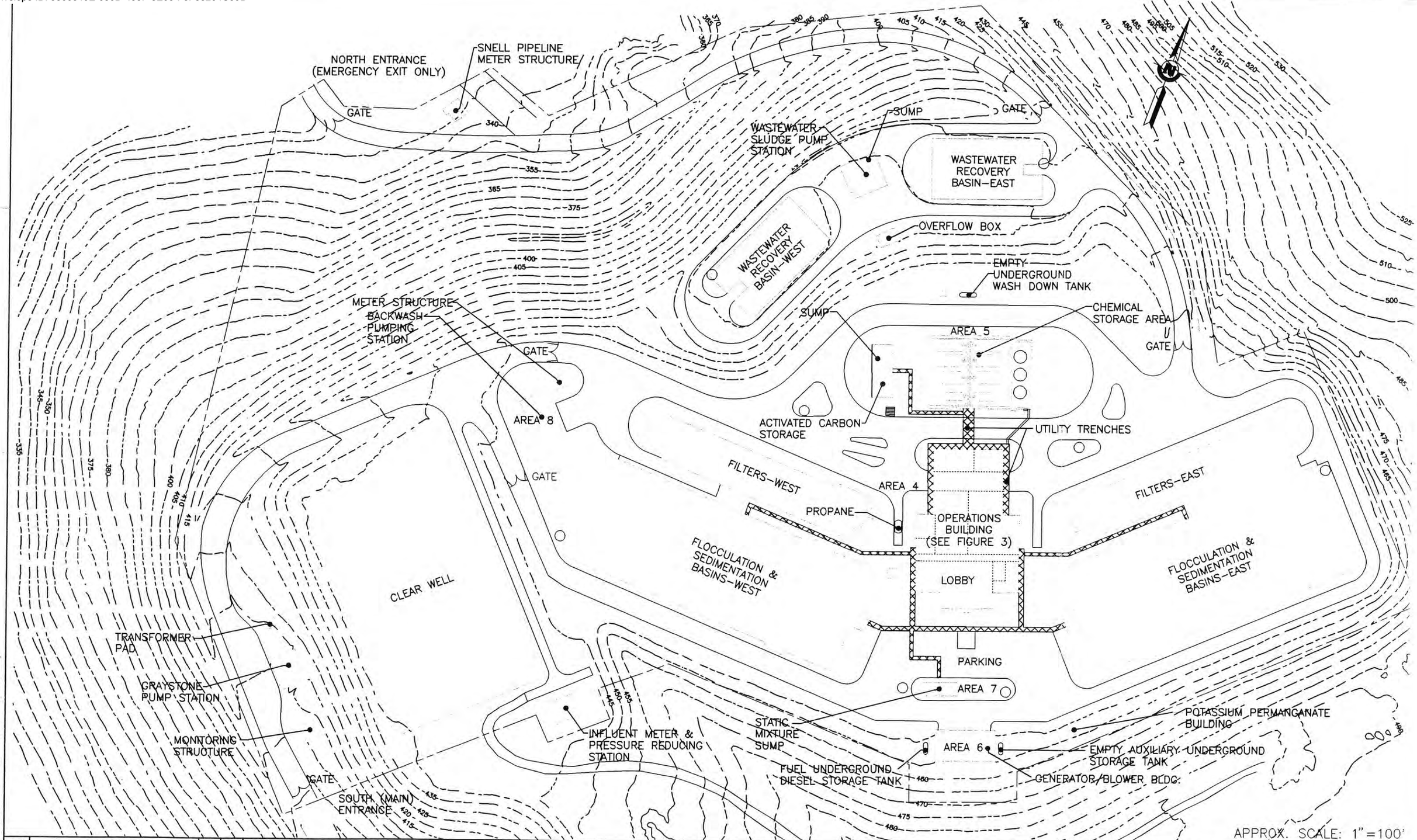
FIGURE 1
SANTA TERESA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
VICINITY MAP
DECEMBER 1, 2000

DWG FILE NAME: G:\dwgs\P\627902\Santa\SWPPP_F1.dwg

September 2023

A-235

FY 22-23 AR



REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPR

REFERENCE INFORMATION AND NOTES

O FIRE HYDRANT

– – – – FACILITY BOUNDARY

A-236

DATE	9/12/01
DESIGN	S. IDOWU
DRAWN	C.MENSING
CHECKED	L.FLEMING

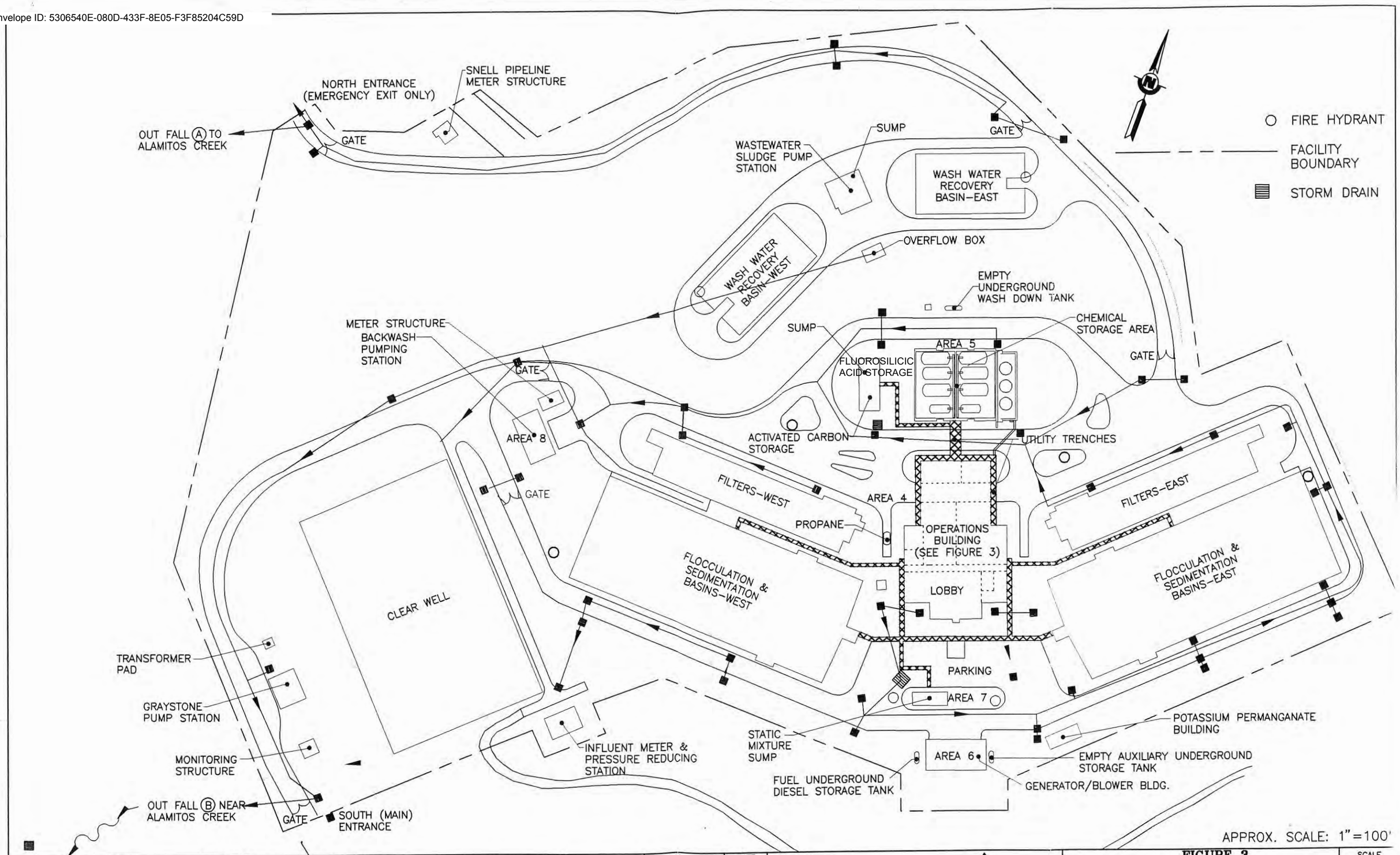
Santa Clara Valley Water District

FIGURE 2
SANTA TERESA WATER TREATMENT PLANT TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
REVISED: SEPTEMBER 12, 2001

SCALE: As Shown

SHEET: 2

2 OF 5



APPROX. SCALE: 1"=100'

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPR

REFERENCE INFORMATION AND NOTES
1. Storm drains connect to City storm drains.

A-237

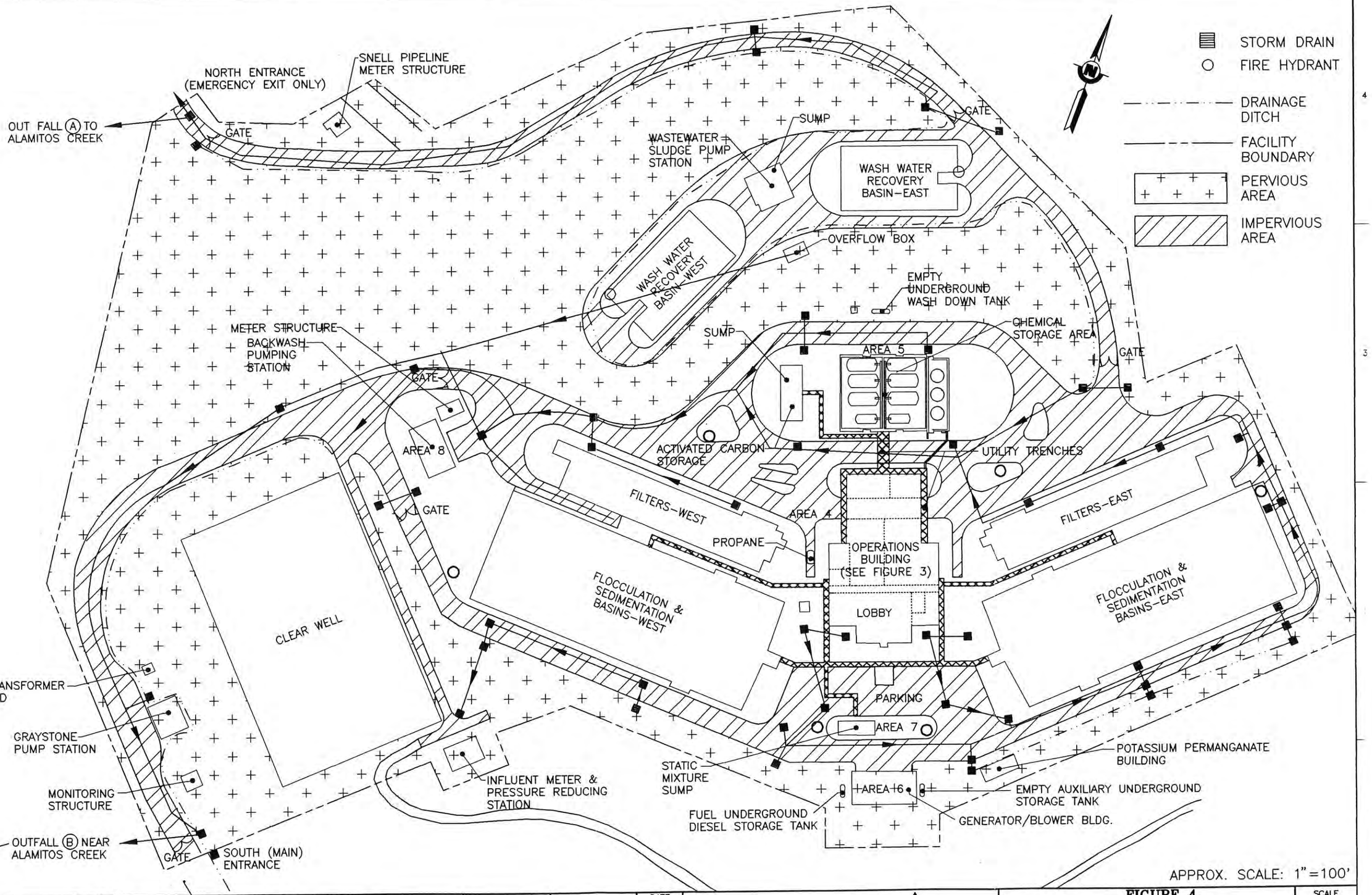
DATE	4/20/01
DESIGN	S. IDOWU
DRAWN	C.MENSING
CHECKED	L. LOUIE

Santa Clara Valley Water District

FIGURE 3
SANTA TERESA
WATER TREATMENT PLANT

SITE MAP
REVISED: APRIL 20, 2001

SCALE: As Shown
SHEET: 3
3 5



REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPR

REFERENCE INFORMATION AND NOTES
1. Storm drains connect to City storm drains.

A-238

DATE	9/4/01
DESIGN	S. IDOWU
DRAWN	C.MENSING
CHECKED	L.FLEMING

Santa Clara Valley Water District

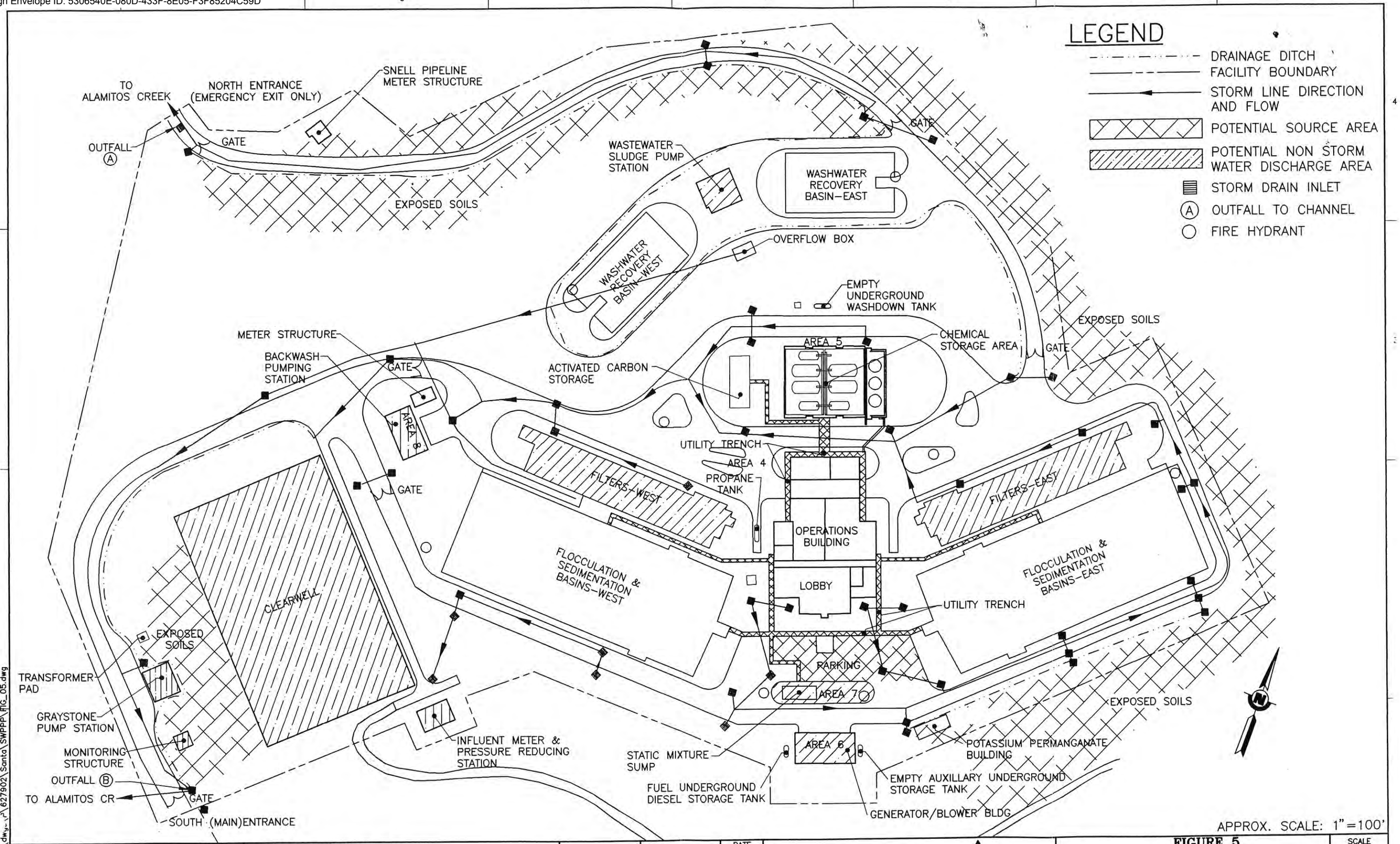
FIGURE 4
SANTA TERESA WATER TREATMENT PLANT SITE PERVIOUS AND IMPERVIOUS AREAS
REVISED: SEPTEMBER 4, 2001

SCALE	As Shown
SHEET	4
	4 OF 5

FY 22-23 AR

September 2023

DWG FILE NAME: G:\dw_\P\627902\Santa\SWPPP\FIG_04.dwg



APPROX. SCALE: 1"=100'

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPR	REFERENCE INFORMATION AND NOTES
	FY 22-23 AR			

A-239

DATE 9/4/01
DESIGN S. IDOWU
DRAWN C.MENSING
CHECKED L. FLEMING

Santa Clara Valley Water District

ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION — PROJECT ENGINEER R.C.E.XXXXXX

ENGINEERING APPROVAL — UNIT MANAGER R.C.E.XXXXXX

FIGURE 5
SANTA TERESA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
SITE AREAS OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION CONTACT
REVISE: SEPTEMBER 4, 2001

SCALE AS SHOWN
SHEET 5
5 OF 5

DWG FILE NAME: G:\dwg-v\627902\Santa\SWPPP\FIG_05.dwg

APPENDIX A

SANTA TERESA WATER TREATMENT PLANT

STORM WATER MONITORING PLAN

SANTA TERESA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
STORM WATER MONITORING PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

As a permittee of the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit for the San Francisco Bay Region (MRP), the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) was required to develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to control and reduce non-stormwater and polluted stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses during operation, inspection, and routine repair and maintenance activities of municipal facilities and infrastructure. The SWPPP requirement is stated in section C.2 of the MRP for areas that include municipal vehicle maintenance, heavy equipment, and maintenance vehicle parking areas, and material storage facilities. This monitoring plan for the Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant is necessary to identify potential sources of pollutants of concerns and to evaluate the effectiveness of storm water pollution prevention or control measures.

This monitoring plan describes the type of inspection, and field procedures that Valley Water staff will implement for the Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant (STWTP).

II. OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this monitoring plan is to ensure compliance with the monitoring requirements for the STWTP as required in the MRP.

III. RESPONSIBILITY

The Environmental Planning Unit is responsible for conducting the annual inspection and making necessary revisions to this monitoring plan to maintain compliance with the Municipal Permit. The STWTP staff is responsible for making any requested corrections onsite as indicated in the annual inspection results.

A. Annual Storm Water Inspection

One visual inspection will be conducted annually in August or September by Environmental Planning Unit Staff. The inspection will be conducted during daylight hours, and during facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, locations of the discharge, discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, sources of discharges, and responses taken to eliminate non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. Stormwater BMPs and storm drain inlets will also be inspected and any necessary follow up or preventative maintenance needs will be communicated to the Plant Supervisor. If follow up actions are requested upon inspection, they are to be corrected within 10 business days. If more than 10 business days are required, a rationale must be documented in the annual reporting as stated in the MRP.

To assist with the inspection and documentation, a Field Observation Form will be filled out by the Environmental Planning Unit staff conducting the inspection (Attachment 1). The completed form will be scanned and stored on Valley Water servers for record keeping purposes.

ATTACHMENT 1

SANTA TERESA WATER TREATMENT PLANT

NON-STORM WATER INSPECTION
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

SANTA TERESA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
NON-STORM WATER INSPECTION
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

Date:		Time:	
Inspector's Name:		Unit:	
Complete form annually in **August or September**: ☐ August ☐ September			
NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES			
Inspection Location	Was non-storm water discharge observed? *	Describe location, type of discharge, and source (if known):	Type of contaminant(s) (e.g., hazardous materials, color, floating material, sediment, etc.):
Filter Gallery Sumps	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Chemical Storage Area	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Loading Area (between Operations Building and chemical storage area)	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Storm Drain Inlets	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Garbage/ Refuse Area	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Generator/Blower Building	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Graystone Pump Station	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Water Treatment Processes (clearwell, recovery ponds, floc/sed basins, etc.)	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Unpaved bank slopes	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Paved Areas	☐ Yes ☐ No		

*If any non-storm water discharges were observed answer page 2 for each discharge.

SANTA TERESA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
NON-STORM WATER
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM
(page 2)

Location of Observed Discharge:				
ACTION TAKEN				
Can discharge be stopped?	☐	Yes	☐	No
Was Facility Supervisor notified?	☐	Yes	☐	No
Name of person who made the notification: Time notification was made: Time discharge was stopped:				
BMP APPLICATION				
Were BMPs observed?	☐	Yes	☐	No
Describe the BMP:_____				
If BMPs were observed, were they effective?	☐	Yes	☐	No
Is follow up regarding BMPs necessary?	☐	Yes	☐	No
Describe follow up actions:_____				

VALLEY WATER

RINCONADA WATER TREATMENT PLANT

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

2023

Prepared By:
Environmental Planning Unit 248

VALLEY WATER RINCONADA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN CERTIFICATION

This certification is included to ensure compliance with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Program's (Program) NPDES Permit (No. CAS612008).

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 ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

DocuSigned by:

EBEF1731915A480...

Samuel Bogale

Deputy Operating Officer

Treated Water Division

Date 8/22/2023

Table of Contents

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

ATTACHMENTS

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Valley Water

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) manages an integrated water resources system that includes the supply of clean safe water, flood protection, and stewardship of streams on behalf of Santa Clara County's 1.8 million residents and businesses. Valley Water owns, operates, and/or maintains a pumping station (Pacheco), two pumping and metering stations (Vasona, Coyote), one vehicle maintenance facility (Corporation Yard), three warehouse storage and supply facilities (Winfield Warehouse, Brokaw Storage Yard, Camden Storage Yard), three water treatment plants (Rinconada, Santa Teresa, Penitencia), an advanced water purification center, one satellite office (Uvas/Llagas Watershed Field Operations Facility), several distribution pipelines, 10 dams and surface water reservoirs, 18 percolation facilities, nearly 400 (four hundred) acres of groundwater recharge ponds, and more than 275 (two hundred seventy-five) miles of streams.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

Valley Water is one of fifteen agencies that joined together to form the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. The fifteen agencies jointly applied for and obtained from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) the municipal storm water National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CAS029718 (NPDES Permit) for storm water discharge to the South San Francisco Bay to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. The NPDES permit was reissued in September 1995 based on the Storm Water Management Plan (Plan) which was prepared by the 15 co-permittees. The Plan was revised in 1997 under the name of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program Urban Runoff Management Plan (SCVURPPP URMP). The September 1, 1997 transmittal letter of the SCVURPPP URMP to the RWQCB, noted that the co-permittees had changed the Program's name from the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Plan to the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program to reflect the Program's focus on urban runoff. The most recent SCVURPPP NPDES Permit was adopted by the RWQCB on May 11, 2022 (NPDES Permit No. CAS612008, Order No. R2-2022-0018).

As a permittee, Valley Water is currently subject to section C.2. of the 2022 Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit for the San Francisco Bay. The purpose of provision C.2 is to ensure implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) by all Permittees to control and reduce non-stormwater and polluted stormwater discharges to storm drains and watercourses during operation, inspection, and routine repair and maintenance activities of municipal facilities and infrastructure. Section C.2.f. requires Permittees to implement BMPs in site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) to minimize pollutant discharges in stormwater and non-stormwater discharges. SWPPPs should have specific BMPs for different functions of the corporation yard and provide guidance for frequent mini-inspections to ensure that appropriate BMPs are implemented. The previous Permits required SWPPPs to be developed and implemented by July 1, 2010.

Valley Water has developed and implemented Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for all applicable Valley Water facilities. These sites include a corporation yard, pump plants, warehouse, water treatment plants, and material storage yards. In accordance with the provisions of the SWPPPs, facilities

are maintained and operated in such a manner as to prevent pollutants from entering storm water and are formally inspected a minimum of once a year.

The term “BMP” is used synonymously with the term “control measure” in this SWPPP. BMPs refer to management practices, operating procedures, and treatment measures implemented or installed at the site. Potential pollutant sources, current BMPs, and proposed BMPs for the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant are summarized in Table 4.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE SWPPP

The goal of the Valley Water-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is to reduce or eliminate pollution generating activities within its control to the maximum extent practicable. The SWPPP will help Valley Water achieve that goal by:

- identifying and evaluating sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant (RWTP); and
- identifying and implementing site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the RWTP. BMPs refer to management practices, operating procedures, and treatment measures implemented or installed at the site. The term “BMP” is used synonymously with the term “control measure” in this SWPPP.

The potential source areas and pollutants identified, as well as the existing and proposed storm water pollution controls at the RWTP are summarized in Table 4.

1.3 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

Table 1 outlines the responsible parties and their respective roles as part of the Pollution Prevention Team for the RWTP.

TABLE 1. POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

TITLE AND UNIT	RESPONSIBILITY
Senior Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Review and approve updates to the SWPPP.
Associate Water Resources Specialist, Environmental Planning Unit	Oversee development and updates to the SWPPP, provide SWPPP training. Evaluate BMP and control measure effectiveness, conduct annual stormwater inspection, assist with SWPPP training.
Acting Water Plant Supervisor, South Water Treatment Operations Unit	Implement the SWPPP onsite, coordinate maintenance actions as needed.
Supervising Instrumentation & Controls Technician, Treatment Plant Maintenance Unit	Assist with SWPPP implementation and directing plant maintenance staff as needed.
Integrated Vegetation Unit Manager, Vegetation Field Operations Unit	Manage vegetation removal, irrigation, and herbicide application, and erosion control.
Environmental Health and Safety Unit Manager, Environmental Health and Safety Unit	Advise Valley Water staff on proper chemical handling procedures. Conduct hazardous material pick-up.

The person(s) responsible for implementing the SWPPP will make sure that facility staff are aware of and have read the SWPPP. Facility employees will also make sure that those staff members designated for conducting monitoring program activities are aware of their responsibilities. Monitoring activities include completion of inspections and retention of documentation (Appendix A). Implementation of the SWPPP further entails assigning staff to implement necessary control measures summarized in Table 4 and to contact appropriate personnel to provide services on site. If any of the staff members listed in Table 1 are transferred to another department or leave Valley Water, the Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for selecting a new member.

The SWPPP should be revised every two or three years. Any proposed revisions to the SWPPP should be sent to the person in the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP. Each time a revision is needed for the SWPPP, the person within the Environmental Planning Unit responsible for updating the SWPPP will make the necessary changes to the electronic files and distribute copies of the updated SWPPP to the Pollution Prevention Team. During the SWPPP revision process, feedback should be obtained from staff that implement source control measures and conduct monitoring activities.

Any revisions to this SWPPP, including changes in the Pollution Prevention Team due to new staff members or Valley Water reorganization, should be sent to the Facility Manager (or the person responsible for implementing the SWPPP) and the Environmental Planning Unit so the SWPPP can be updated the accordingly. During the update process the Environmental Planning Unit will assess the efficacy of existing control measures, determine if control measure recommendations have been implemented, and discuss if additional control measures should be considered.

1.4 SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENTS

In order to fulfill state and federal regulatory requirements, Valley Water has prepared the following documents pertaining to the RWTP. If changes are made to the following documents, the SWPPP must also be checked and revised to ensure consistency. Table 2 lists supplemental facility documents.

TABLE 2. SUPPLEMENTAL FACILITY DOCUMENTS		
DOCUMENT NAME	**DATE[1]**	**ITEMS THAT IMPACT, COMPLEMENT OR ARE CONSISTENT WITH SWPPP**
Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) for RWTP [1]	2023	Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement; Above ground Separation, Containment and Monitoring Plan
Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC)	2021	Spill prevention, control, and countermeasures which includes monthly inspections for tanks
Operations Plan for RWTP [1]	August 2021	Unit process descriptions after RRIP phase 2
Storm Drain Operations and Maintenance Pollution Prevention Guidance Manual [2]	October 2001	BMPs for storm drain inlets, catch basins
Water Utility Discharge Pollution Prevention Plan Guidance Manual (WUDPPP Manual)[2]	October 2001	Serves as a reference for assessing BMP requirements for water utility discharges

1. The dates provided are the current document version. Supplemental facility documents are periodically revised by various Valley Water units and the most current version should be consulted.
2. Can be accessed through the Valley Water library catalog. Subject to change pending facility upgrades.

SECTION 2. SITE LOCATION AND REGIONAL INFORMATION

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The RWTP is located in the west foothills of Los Gatos, California at 400 More Avenue, within the Lower Peninsula/West Valley Watershed. The site is bound by More Avenue to the west, Smith Creek to the east, Granada Way to the north, and San Jose Water Company's Water Storage Facility to the south. The surrounding general land uses are low to medium residential within a 1-mile radius.

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY, SURFACE WATER BODIES AND WELLS

The site topographic map in Figure 1 shows that the elevations at the subject site vary from approximately 280 feet to 450 feet above mean sea level. The well search conducted on Valley Water GIS well records shows that there are three active wells, one active monitoring wells and two destroyed wells within a 1/4-mile radius.

Rainfall data from 1991 to 2022 shows that the historical seasonal rainfall average to is 18.66 inches. The total rainfall at the site for 2022 was 30.87 inches (Source: Valley Water Surface Water Data rain gauge 6079).

SECTION 3. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

RWTP is a conventional water treatment plant with a production capacity of 80 million gallons per day (MGD). RWTP delivers treated water to five retail water suppliers who subsequently provide drinking water for several communities in the southern San Francisco Bay area. These communities include the cities of Mountain View, Los Altos, Sunnyvale, Cupertino, Santa Clara, Saratoga, Monte Sereno, Los Gatos, Campbell, as well as the western and central portions of San Jose.

RWTP treats water from the Central Valley Project, the State Water Project, and local reservoirs. The two primary sources of raw water for the treatment plant are the South Bay Aqueduct via the Central Pipeline, San Luis Reservoir via the San Felipe Project, and the Almaden Valley Pipeline. Local supplies include Anderson and Calero Reservoirs.

The site layout is shown on Figure 1. The site occupies a total of approximately 37 acres (1,161,720 ft^2), and consists of a control building, storage buildings, treatment process areas, and employee parking lots.

3.1 PROCESS AREAS

The production capacity of RWTP remains at 80 MGD after the completion of Phase 2 of the Rinconada Reliability Improvement Project (RRIP). The in-plant capacity is 83 MGD, which includes 3 MGD for plant use. Upon completion of the RRIP described below, the treatment production capacity will be 100 MGD. The future in-plant capacity will be 105 MGD including 5 MGD for plant use.

Process Units in the RWTP Treatment Train include:

- Raw Water Flow Control and Metering Facility
- Two ozone contactor structures (to be used as a flow through structure until the ozone system is fully operational later in the RRIP construction)
- Flash Mix Facility
- Four flocculation/sedimentation basins
- Six two-bay dual-media filters - Existing
- Two clearwells with a total capacity of 1.67 MG - Existing
- Treated water pump station with four 300HP booster pumps with 25 MGD maximum capacity each that lift treated water to a 15 MG treated water reservoir - Existing
- Washwater Recovery (WWR) Facility
- Recovery Pond 1
- Residuals Solids Handling Facility
- Lower Drying Beds

Rinconada Reliability Improvement Project (RRIP)

As facility is under construction, features and drainage information will be changed and updated, as necessary. RWTP broke ground on the RRIP in 2015 and will be completed in five separate phases as listed below.

- Phase 1. Extended Mobilization
- Phase 2. Raw Water Flow Control and Metering Facility, Ozone Contactor Structure (flow through only; no ozone application), Flash Mix Facility, Flocculation and Sedimentation Basins, WWR Facility
- Phase 3. Clarifier Demolition
- Phase 4. Ozone Generation Building, LOX Facility, Filters, and Chlorine Contact Basin
- Phase 5. Existing Filters Demolition, and Addition of Fluoridation, Sodium Hypochlorite Facilities

Raw Water Flow Control and Metering

Raw water into the RWTP is delivered via the existing Rinconada force main (72-inch raw water pipe). A new 72-inch pipe header connects to the existing 72-inch raw water pipe to route the raw water to the Raw Water Flow Control and Metering Facility. The facility consists of a 60-inch pipe header that splits into two parallel raw water pipes (laterals), each equipped with a motorized 42-inch butterfly valve for isolation, a flow meter, and a 42-inch motorized ball valve (flow control valve).

At the Raw Water Flow Control and Metering Facility, chemical application points (diffusers only) are provided for sodium hypochlorite, carbon dioxide, and aqua ammonia addition. These chemical application points will not be utilized until the ozone facility is fully operational in RRIP Phase 4.

Ozone Contactor (flow through only)

The Ozone Contactor Structure consists of two parallel concrete basins. The structure is completed with all water valves fully operational, and gas diffusion piping installed inside of each basin with Type 316 stainless steel plugs installed at the diffuser locations. Since the Ozone Generation Building and the ozone gas diffusers will not be installed until RRIP Phase 4, the ozone gas diffusion and contacting will not occur at this stage, and the structure is utilized as a flow through structure only. If one or two ozone contact chambers must be dewatered for process control or maintenance, RWTP will be able to drain each contact chamber via gravity to the WWR Facility.

Flash Mix / Coagulation

New chemical feed lines for cationic polymer, liquid alum, powdered activated carbon (PAC), and sodium hypochlorite are routed from the existing metering areas to the new Flash Mix Facility. Two sets (one duty, one standby) of five chemical injectors are provided to feed:

- PAC
- Sodium hypochlorite
- Metal salt coagulant (liquid alum and ferric chloride)
- Cationic polymer
- Spare chemical

Liquid aluminum sulfate (13 - 75 mg/L) is used as the primary coagulant and is added at the Flash Mix Facility. Liquid ferric chloride (10 – 60 mg/L) is an alternate coagulant. Cationic polymer (0.1 - 1.5 mg/L) is used as a coagulant aid and is added at the flash mix facility or at the flocculation basins.

Flocculation and Sedimentation
The existing clarifiers are decommissioned and replaced with new flocculation and sedimentation basins. The flocculation system consists of four stages of mechanical flocculation that provides gentle mixing of the coagulated water to promote the agglomeration of coagulated particulates and organic matter. Nonionic polymer (0.05 - 0.25 mg/L) is used as the flocculant aid and is added in the second stage of the flocculation basins.

Four horizontal, plug-flow sedimentation basins with plate settlers are provided to clarify the flocculated water before filtration. Chemical addition points for sodium hypochlorite and filter aid (non-ionic polymer) are provided at the combined settled water channel. The settled water from the new sedimentation basins is conveyed to the existing filters. The overflow is conveyed to the new Washwater Recovery Facility and the sludge is conveyed to the existing gravity thickeners.

Filtration
Filtration is accomplished by six multimedia gravity filters with 36 inches of media (anthracite and sand). Nonionic polymer (0.05 - 0.075 mg/L) is added to improve filter efficiency.

The washwater from the existing filters is conveyed to the new WWR Facility. Backwash water is collected at the WWR Facility for settling and decanting, with clarified washwater returned to the raw water inlet pipe just upstream of the Raw Water Flow Control and Metering Facility.

Disinfection
Disinfection is accomplished by the addition of sodium hypochlorite. Currently, RWTP operates in a delayed chlorination mode to reduce THM formation. Sodium hypochlorite (12.5 percent strength) is applied to the settled water in the temporary settled water pipeline for disinfection, with static mixing for chemical dispersion. Sodium hypochlorite can also be applied for disinfection further upstream in the fourth stage of each flocculation basin. Aqueous ammonia (19 percent strength) can be fed at the clearwell inlet structure or into the reservoir inlet piping to form monochloramines.

Washwater Recovery Facility
The Washwater Recovery Facility (WWRF) consists of two parallel washwater settling basins. Each washwater settling basin is sized for 528,000 gallons, for a total storage capacity of 1 million gallon. The WWR Facility receives washwater from backwashing of existing filters, decant from the gravity thickeners, centrate from the centrifuge building, drain water from the new ozone contactor structure, and flocculation/sedimentation basins and overflows from process structures.

Residual Solids Handling Facility
Sludge is withdrawn from the sedimentation basins by gravity flow. This sludge is placed into two Gravity Thickeners (GT) which allow the sludge to settle. Sludge from the GT is sent to the Blend Tank (BT) by gravity or by pumping. From the BT, it is pumped to the Centrifuges. The sludge is processed to approximately 20 percent solids before it is hauled off site. Anionic polymer (PEA) is used to treat the sludge and acts as a thickener to more effectively dewater the sludge. PEA is injected into the underflow sludge stream between the sedimentation basins and the GT and again at the Centrifuge building. The GT supernatant is decanted to the lower ponds by gravity for recycle. The centrifuge centrate is pumped to the lower drying beds, washwater recover facility, or back to the solids handling facility GT. The water in

the lower ponds is then recycled by pumping to the head of the plant for re-treatment. Both GT Decant and Centrifuge Centrate may be impounded in Pond 1 for recovery to RWTP headwords via BL-1 or gravity drain to Lower Drying Beds. The accumulated sludge in the Lower Drying Beds is sun dried over time and hauled away for disposal.

Auxiliary Treatment Process

PAC is occasionally used when taste or odor problems occur. The PAC system consists of two reinforced concrete mixing tanks with a metering pump room located between the tanks. The metering pumps provide PAC slurry from the storage tanks to the new Flash Mix Facility.

Caustic soda is added immediately after the filters and phosphoric acid is added at the clearwell for control of corrosion. Caustic soda is added to raise the target pH to 7.4 – 8.2. The target phosphate residual is 0.8 – 2.0 mg/L.

Treated Water Storage

The clearwells are enclosed structures abutting the east and west sides of the lower ground floor and the basement of the control room. Each of the two clearwells occupies approximately 7,200 square feet and is used to store treated water before it is released into the distribution pipelines. The clearwells have a total nominal capacity of 1.67 million gallons. Sodium hypochlorite and phosphoric acid are added to the water upstream of the clearwells for disinfection and corrosion control. Caustic soda is added to the water at this point to increase the pH of the finished water, and to control corrosion of distribution pipes.

The treated water reservoir is located at the southeast corner of the facility site and occupies approximately 100,000 square feet. It is a covered in-ground facility consisting of asphalt underlayment with a hypolar liner. The storage capacity is 15 million gallons, approximately 10 million gallons of which are considered as active storage. Aqua ammonia is added at the inlet to the treated water reservoir at a ratio of 1 part to 4.5 parts free chlorine to form a chloramine oxidant residual. If the reservoir spills (occurs periodically), the water discharges to the V-ditch area. Operators test discharge water to determine whether it is a treated water or rainwater. Treated water is pumped into the lower basins and rainwater is discharged into the Smith Creek.

3.2 BUILDINGS

Control Building

The control building is a four-level structure that occupies approximately 15,000 square feet. This building contains various rooms with different functions ancillary to the water treatment units. They include operations floor (control room), laboratory rooms, chemical feed rooms (e.g., aqua ammonia and sodium hypochlorite), maintenance shop room, observation deck, and staff offices. Various chemicals, such as sodium hypochlorite and aqua ammonia are stored and/or handled in this building. Details of chemicals and approximate quantities stored in this building are provided in the HMBP. The chemical storage and handling areas are inspected by assistant operators every shift. Spent chemicals, including laboratory wastes, are stored and disposed of properly in accordance with the relevant regulatory requirements.

Storage Building

The storage building is located approximately 20 feet across the south side of the control building on the lower ground floor level. There is a breezeway between the storage building and the control building that houses above ground storage tanks (ASTs) containing water treatment chemicals (e.g., sodium

hypochlorite). The storage building is an enclosed structure with a concrete slab floor, consisting of several separate compartments with secondary containment. The front of the structure is open, and compartments have steel-net doors. The middle portion of the building is used as a loading and unloading area, which is discussed in more detail below. The breezeway is bermed at both ends for containment of any spills or runoff that may occur outside of the storage building. . The primary chemicals/materials stored or used in this building include caustic soda, aqua ammonia, aluminum sulfate, and sodium hypochlorite. The HMBP provides details of chemicals and approximate quantities stored in this building and details of inspection and spill control schedule and procedures.

Centrifuge Building

The centrifuge building is located by the washwater recovery facility. The building contains the anionic polymer tank and the centrifuge. A storm drain is located to the southeast of the building. The storm drain drains to the V-ditch area (Figure 2 and 3). The sludge treatment and disposal process are described in Section 3.1.

Warehouse Building

Warehouse building is located on the south side of the washwater recovery facility. The warehouse is utilized for spare parts and machinery.

3.3 CHEMICAL STORAGE TANKS

There are no underground storage tanks (USTs) at the RWTP. The following fiberglass aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) are located at the RWTP storage building/breezeway.

TABLE 3. ABOVEGROUND CHEMICAL STORAGE TANKS (ASTS) AT RWTP

AST CONTENTS	QUANTITY	CAPACITY OF EACH (GAL)	LOCATION
Ferric Chloride or Aluminum Sulfate (Liquid Alum)	3	2 @19,000 1 @11,000	storage building/breezeway
Sodium Hypochlorite	3	13,000	storage building/breezeway
Aqueous Ammonia	1	6,700	storage building/breezeway
Cationic Polymer	2	3,300	storage building/breezeway
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda)	2	20,000/ 15,000	storage building/breezeway
Phosphoric Acid	2	5,500	storage building/breezeway
Anionic Polymer	2	812	Centrifuge Building A
Nonionic Polymer	1	1,440	storage building/breezeway
Powdered Activated Carbon	2	45,000	lower chemical storage area
Chemical supply totes	0-20	275	breezeway

A diesel 1,500 kW generator, used only during blackouts, has an onboard 1,000-gallon tank and a 2,000-gallon auxiliary tank. The generator and associated tanks are located in the southwest corner of the parking lot. All of the ASTs have secondary containment, and all chemical storage areas have overhead coverage (canopy or indoor storage), except for the zinc orthophosphate tanks stored east of the east clearwell. More details about the storage tanks are provided in the HMBP, including the monitoring schedule of the storage area. There is also 3.5 MW generator used for the new RRIP project to power facilities outside Operations Building footprint during blackouts with a 18,000-gallon tank.

Loading/ Unloading Areas

The loading dock is located in the center of the storage building between the caustic soda tank compartment and an aluminum sulfate tank compartment. Chemicals handled in this area include caustic soda, aluminum sulfate, sodium hypochlorite, and aqueous ammonia. The storage building has overhead coverage and runoff enters storm drains that discharge into Pond 1. Spills and/or leaks of chemicals from loading or unloading activities are handled appropriately and immediately in accordance with the procedures and guidelines in the HMBP.

3.4 Fuel Dispensing Areas (Parking Areas)

The diesel and gasoline fuel dispensing area is located at the east corner of the parking lot. Two fuel ASTs are located in the employee parking area, both are covered and have steel secondary containment. The ASTs are mounted on a bermed concrete pad that is surrounded by concrete-filled steel bollards to prevent impact by vehicles or equipment. The concrete pad is covered with a canopy. Runoff from the concrete pad goes to a 50-gallon collection sump. There is minimal runoff from the area and water evaporates in the sump does not require pumping out.

The parking area is shown on Figure 2. The paved employee and visitor parking areas are located on the south side of the site. Runoff from the parking area flows to the storm drain system, which discharges to Smith Creek via a concrete V-ditch and discharge control structure.

3.5 Site Paving and Drainage

The majority of the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant is covered with impervious surface, including concrete, asphalt, paved areas and roofed buildings. Outlines of all impervious areas are shown on Figure 2. The impervious area is approximately 30 to 35 percent of the total area of the site. The pervious areas include an area between clarifiers and North Service Road, the northeast corner of the property along Granada Way, the hill above the lower drying beds, and the vegetated slope between More Avenue and the flocculators. Figure 2 shows all storm water drainage areas within the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant, the general direction of storm water flows, and storm water discharge points.

3.6 Storm Drain System

The storm drain system consists of storm water inlets, catch basins, concrete and earthen V-ditches, an underground conveyance system of 24-inch pipes, and a discharge control structure as shown on Figures 2 and 3. Storm water runoff from the control building, storage building and the west clearwell discharges to the former washwater recovery (now Pond 1). Downspouts from the control building roof and west clearwell discharge directly to paved areas. There are no onsite sources of particulates that could accumulate on the roof and or clearwells and contribute pollutants to storm water runoff. If Pond 1 is full, the runoff from the control building, storage building and east clearwell is bypassed to a concrete V-ditch and conveyed to the discharge control structure. The other storm drains onsite are also conveyed to the discharge control structure via concrete V-ditches, with two exceptions: runoff from the lower drying beds and the east side of the service road, which discharge to an outfall downstream of the discharge control structure. This outfall connects to one of the 24-inch discharge pipes from the control structure and discharges south of Granada Way to Smith Creek. Runoff from the parking area flows to a storm drain that has a gate to bypass the washwater recovery ponds to the discharge control structure via the concrete V-ditch.

The discharge control structure is used to detain emergency discharges from the clearwells. If discharges

from the clearwells exceeds capacity, water overflows from discharge control structure into Smith Creek. Storm water runoff that is conveyed to the discharge control structure is not detained and is discharged directly to Smith Creek. In the unlikely event of a process overflows, backup pumps are available in the V-ditch upstream of the discharge control structure to convey overflow to the Lower Drying Beds.

3.7 SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

Discharges into the sanitary sewer system consist of domestic wastewater from restrooms. On an as needed basis, discrete discharge of process fluids to the sanitary sewer system are coordinated with and approved by West Valley Sanitation. According to the SWPPP revised in 1998, there are no connections between the sanitary sewer system and the storm drain system, based on the review of the site plumbing plans and the knowledge of the plant supervisor.

SECTION 4 – POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

This section identifies the potential storm water pollutants and describes pollutant source areas at the RWTP. There are a number of structural measures, secondary containment and overhead coverage, and nonstructural measures, such as regular monitoring and proper housekeeping, in place at this site to minimize storm water pollution. These measures are described in detail in Section 5.0.

Areas at the site that are potential sources of storm water pollutants include the outdoor and indoor process units such as sludge treatment and disposal facility, recovery ponds, treated water storage reservoir, and clearwells; the storage building with the loading and unloading area; outdoor ASTs; the unpaved/unvegetated areas between North Service Road and the floc/sed basins as well as between the North Service Road and Granada Drive; the unpaved/unvegetated slope area above the lower drying beds; and the vegetated slope area between More Road and the flocculators. There is an isolation valve at the end of the V-ditch that controls discharges into the Smith Creek. Operators test water from process overflows before discharging into the Smith Creek. There is an overflow area that captures any potential stormwater discharges. These potential source areas are shown in Figure 2.

4.1 List of Significant Materials

The most current and comprehensive list of chemicals maintained on site is the Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement, which is included in the facility's HMBP. If users of this plan note that the list of materials has changed, then the Environmental Planning Unit should be notified so that the SWPPP can be updated.

4.2 Potential Pollutants and Source Areas

Known and anticipated potential pollutants and source areas at the site are discussed below in Section 4.2.1 through Section 4.2.4 and summarized in Table 4. Storm water management controls are summarized in Table 4 and are discussed in Section 5.0.

4.2.1 Industrial Activities/ Processes

Industrial activities/processes include clarification, disinfection, filtration and vehicle fueling. Potential pollutants from these industrial source areas are summarized in Table 4. Overflow of Rinconada Reservoir and clearwells goes to the V-ditch or Pond 1. Overflow of Pond 1 goes to V-ditch. Overflow of Filters goes to Pond 1. Overflow of Flocc Sed Basins and Ozone goes to WWR Facility. Overflow of WWR Facility goes to the West Lower Drying Bed, then East Lower Drying Bed. Overflow of the Lower Drying Beds goes to Smith Creek. The storm drain system in the fueling area leads to the storm drain which has two openings. One has a bypass line to Pond 1, and the other one discharges to the control structure via concrete V-ditch and then to the Smith Creek. The gate to Pond 1 is closed, so all runoff from the storm drains in the fueling area will go to Smith Creek. In the unlikely event of a fuel spill, backup pumps are available in the V-ditch upstream of the discharge control structure to convey overflow to the Lower Drying Beds.

4.2.2 Material Handling and Storage Areas

Material handling and storage areas include the storage building, control building, the hazardous waste loading dock, and the vehicle fueling area. Chemicals released from the storage building onto the east portion of the breezeway, which is bermed on both ends, would enter the storm drain inlet in front of the alum sulfate tank compartment and the trench drain, both of which are connected to the recovery ponds, Pond 1, or Pond 1 headworks inlet structure. Pond 1 headworks inlet structure flow to Pond 1 via gate

valve, or overflows to the V-ditch. Barring a natural disaster, practically all of the chemicals released outside of the secondary containment in this area should be discharged into recovery Pond 1, not to Smith Creek, due to the structural controls in place such as the berms and trench drain.

Chemicals from the storage building released outside of the secondary containment onto the west portion of the breezeway would enter the storm drain in front of the paint room and eventually be discharged into Smith Creek. The amount of chemicals stored and handled in this part of the storage building are less than in the eastern part and reduces the potential for spills.

4.2.3 Erosion, Debris and Other Particulate Sources/Deposits

Erosion, debris and other particulate sources/deposits include the earthen V-ditch conveyance to the discharge control structure, the refuse storage area, the area above the lower drying bed, unpaved/un-vegetated areas (between the North Service Road and the flocculators/clarifiers, between North Service Road and Granada Drive) asphalt/pothole repairs on paved areas, the vegetated slope between More Road and the flocculators, and the vegetated slope east of the breezeway. The source areas and potential pollutants are summarized on Table 4. Sediment, debris and other particulates can clog storm drains and cause flooding, and may contain pollutants such as metals, nutrients, pathogens, oil, and grease. If particulates enter natural water bodies (i.e., rivers, lakes and ponds) this results in an increase in suspended solids concentrations and turbidity of the water body. Suspended solids absorb heat and diffuse sunlight, which can increase the water temperature and reduce light available for algal photosynthesis. Once the sediment settles, it can foul gravel beds and smother fish eggs and benthic insects. Nutrients bound to particulates can increase algal growth in water bodies and deplete the available oxygen for aquatic habitat.

Because of the potential impacts discussed above, catch basins and drain inlets should be protected to ensure that sediment, debris and other particulates do not enter the storm drain system. In addition, areas prone to erosion should be monitored.

4.2.4 Potential Non-Storm Water Discharges

The Municipal NPDES Permit states that the Valley Water shall effectively prohibit the discharge of non-storm water (materials other than storm water) into its storm drain systems and water courses. NPDES permitted discharges are exempt from this prohibition.

Section C.15 of the NPDES permit states that the following non-storm water discharges need not be prohibited unless they are identified as sources of pollutants to receiving waters:

<u>Exempted Discharges</u>

- 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)
- NPDES permitted discharges (individual or general permits)

The Municipal NPDES Permit states the following non-storm water discharges are conditionally exempt and need not be prohibited if either Valley Water has identified them as not being sources of pollutants to receiving waters, or if appropriate control measures to eliminate adverse impacts of such sources are developed and implemented in accordance with tasks and implementation levels listed for each provision of C.15.b.

Conditionally Exempted Discharges

- uncontaminated pumped groundwater
- foundation drains
- water from crawl space pumps
- footing drains
- air conditioning condensate
- irrigation water, landscape irrigation, and lawn or garden watering
- individual residential car washing
- swimming pool, hot tub, spay, and fountain water
- discharges or flows from emergency firefighting activities

Non-storm water discharges that are likely to occur at the site include overflows from the clearwells, treated water reservoir, washwater recovery ponds, and sludge drying beds (decant water). The Water Utility Discharge Pollution Prevention Plan Guidance Manual should be consulted for the appropriate control measures for water utility discharges.

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES					
Flocculation/ Sedimentation Basins	Clarification and disinfection of water	Chemical spill or basin overflow could be discharged to Smith Creek.	Sediment, sodium hypochlorite, alum, nonionic polymer, carbon	Structural: 1. Secondary containment 2. Overflows discharge to WWRF Non-Structural: 3. Visual inspections by operators every 2-4 hours for flocculation levels	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
Filters	Filtration and disinfection (if needed)	Chemical spill or overflow could be discharged into Smith Creek	Sediment, nonionic polymer, sodium hypochlorite, cationic polymer, aluminum sulfate, PAC	Structural: 1. Secondary containment 2. Overflows to Pond 1 Non-Structural: 3. Visual inspection by operators every 2-4 hours	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
Fuel Dispensing Area in Employee Parking Area	Vehicle fueling	Overflow during fueling. Other leaking vehicle fluids	Gasoline, diesel, other vehicle fluids	Structural: 1. ASTs are covered with a canopy and have secondary containment 2. 50-gallon sump by fuel island designed to catch spills if they occur Non-Structural: 3. Written refueling procedures (in the Procedure Manual) 4. Spill Clean-up 5. Inspection for leakage and spills once every shift (12 hours)	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-20 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
MATERIAL HANDLING AND STORAGE AREAS					
Control Building	Operations laboratory chemical	Chemical feed and storage Maintenance	Nonionic polymer Aqueous ammonia Cationic polymer	Structural: 1. Secondary containment 2. Chemicals are stored	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE	POTENTIAL POLLUTANT	STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS	CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET
	feed chemical storage Maintenance shop observation deck Staff offices	shop Laboratory		inside building <u>Non-Structural:</u> 3. Spill clean-up 4. Inspection for leakage and spills every shift (12 hours)	SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Chemical Storage Building	Storage of chemicals Loading & unloading of chemicals	ASTs (caustic soda, aqua ammonia, aluminum sulfate, sodium hypochlorite) Loading and unloading of chemicals	Caustic soda, aqua ammonia, aluminum sulfate, sodium hypochlorite Chemicals and materials used onsite: paint, thinner, solvent, acetic acid, laboratory chemicals,	<u>Structural:</u> 1. Berms/trench drain 2. Runoff discharges to Pond 1 3. ASTs have secondary containment 4. Overhead covering of loading dock and ASTs <u>Non-Structural:</u> 5. Spill Clean-up 6. Inspection for leakage and spills once every shift (12 hours)	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
East of East Clearwell	Chemical storage in ASTs	Spill or leak from AST during storage or filling	Phosphoric acid	<u>Structural:</u> 1. ASTs have secondary containment 2. Spill containment structures discharge to Pond 1 or V-ditch to discharge control structure <u>Non-Structural:</u> 3. Written refueling procedures 4. Spill Clean-up 5. Inspection for leakage	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
				and spills once every shift (12 hours)	
West of West Clearwell	Chemical storage	AST containing propane gas	Propane	Structural: 1. ASTs have secondary containment 2. Overhead covering 3. Spill containment structures Non-Structural: 4. Written refueling procedures 5. Spill Clean-up 6. Inspection for leakage and spills once every shift (12 hours)	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Sludge Trailer at residual solids handling facility	Sludge storage	Storm water contact with sludge pile	Sludge	Structural: 1. Sludge stored inside trailers with a cover 2. Outdoor storage of sludge is covered during wet weather 3. Valve to direct runoff back to treatment process Non-Structural: 4. Inspections of trailers, as needed	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
West of Clearwell near Electrical Station	Refuse storage	Refuse that is not contained can blow into storm drain inlets and catch basins and clog storm water flow. Storm water can run	Paper, cardboard, aluminum cans	Non-Structural: 1. Keep dumpster lids closed when not in use	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
		through open refuse containers and then into storm drain			
EROSION, DEBRIS AND OTHER PARTICULATE SOURCES/ DEPOSITS					
Earthen V-ditch Conveyance to the Discharge Control Structure Concrete V-ditches throughout Site		Steep, unvegetated slopes have been subject to erosion during heavy rains or overflow of clearwell Litter and debris can accumulate in V-ditches	Sediments, soil	Structural: 1. Sandbags have been placed on slope above earthen V-ditch 2. Install erosion control blanket on unvegetated slope if erosion exists Non-Structural: 3. Monitor area during wet weather to determine whether erosion exists 4. Litter and debris is removed from V-ditches annually	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
Unpaved/ Unvegetated Areas between North Service Road and the Clarifiers/ Flocculators	Exposed soil subject to erosion	Sediment has been observed in runoff. A large gully was observed at the bottom of the slope adjacent to the lower drying beds due to storm water accumulation	Sediment and pollutants bound to sediment	Structural: 1. Install erosion control blanket if erosion exists 2. If vegetation is not established, plant deep-rooted shrubs and groundcover Non-Structural: 3. Inspect area for erosion during wet weather	SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-73 Landscape Maintenance
Unpaved/ Unvegetated Areas between	Exposed soil subject to erosion	Erosion	Sediment and pollutants bound to sediment	Structural: 1. There is some natural vegetation, weeds, bushes, oak trees providing erosion	SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-73 Landscape Maintenance

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
North Service Road and Granada Drive				control 2. Install erosion control blanket if erosion exists <u>Non-Structural:</u> 3. Inspect area for erosion during wet weather	
Unpaved/ Unvegetated Slope Above the Lower Drying Beds	Exposed soil subject to erosion	Erosion	Sediment and pollutants bound to sediment	<u>Structural:</u> 1. There is some natural vegetation, oak trees 2. Install erosion control blanket if erosion exists <u>Non-Structural:</u> 3. Inspect area for erosion during wet weather	SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance SC-73 Landscape Maintenance
Parking Lots, Paved Areas of Facility	Asphalt/ pothole repairs, slurry sealing, paving	Pollutants can accumulate in catch basins, low spots and mix with storm water	Asphalt concrete binder Asphalt cement Asphalt concrete Sediment Asphaltic emulsion Sealant material	<u>Structural:</u> 1. Storm drains in parking lot discharge to Smith Creek. Protect drain inlets, the storm water drainage system, and watercourses from loose asphalt, concrete, and sealant materials by covering or blocking drain inlets with gravel bags, bags filled with native material or absorbent booms. Remove covers/blocks once clean-up is completed <u>Non-Structural:</u> 2. Stockpile material away from drain inlets and watercourses 3. When cleaning out	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-70 Road and Street Maintenance

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
				application equipment, use appropriate container to collect any excess material	
Sloped Area between More Road and the Flocculators	Landscaping maintenance (i.e. raking leaves, cutting grass, pruning, sediment removal)	Pollutants can accumulate in catch basins, low spots, and concrete swale along north-east side of facility and commingle with storm water. Sediment has been observed in runoff entering street gutter and storm drain inlet	Pesticides, herbicides, sediment, plant debris, fertilizers	Structural 1. Area has slope armoring for erosion control Non-Structural: 2. Removal of eroding material from slope 3. Prudent application rates and frequency of herbicides/pesticides 4. Inspect drain inlets, catch basins to determine whether leaves, sediment, debris have built up 5. Periodic inspection of landscaped areas to check for erosion	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-73 Landscape Maintenance
Vegetated Slope East of Breezeway	Exposed soil subject to erosion	Ivy is dying and is not adequately stabilizing the slope. A small mudslide is occurring on slope. Eroded sediment is accumulating near a storm drain	Sediment and pollutants bound to sediment	Structural 1. Slope is vegetated with ivy	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-73 Landscape Maintenance
POTENTIAL NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES					
Clearwells	Treated Water Storage	Treated water	Residual chloramine	Structural: 1. Control valve adjustment	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges

TABLE 4. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS (BMPS)					
AREA	**ACTIVITY**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANT**	**STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**	**CORRESPONDING CASQA BMP FACT SHEET**
				2. Installation of flow direction indicator 3. Guard valves on pumps close overflow channel Non-Structural: 1. SOPs for power failures	
Washwater Recovery Facility	Settling of solids	Overflow to Lower Drying Bed	Sediments/sludge/processed water	Structural: 1. Drains to Lower Drying Bed	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-74 Drainage System Maintenance
Solids Handling Facility	Dewatering of solids	Decant water/sludge	Sediments could be contaminated with chemicals such as residual chlorine, alum, carbon	Structural 1. Overflows to WWR facility	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal SC-60 Housekeeping Practices SC-74 Drainage System Maintenance
Treated Water Reservoir	Disinfection	Treated water	Residual chlorine/chloramine	Structural 1. Control valve adjustment 2. Installation of flow direction indicator 3. Overflow to Pond 1 or V-ditch with discharge control structure	SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges

This section summarizes the structural and non-structural control measures at the site.

5.1 STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROLS

The following structural storm water management controls (BMPs) are currently utilized at the RWTP. Table 4 lists structural source controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas. Staff using this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the existing structural source controls. If any staff member is aware of a control measure that is not effective at reducing pollutants or a substitute control measure that could reduce pollutants as effectively, staff should convey that information to the Environmental Planning Unit.

5.1.1 Overhead Coverage

The control and storage buildings, the fuel dispensing areas, and the region west of the clearwell are covered with roofs to prevent contact of pollutants that may be released from these areas with storm water. The phosphoric acid tanks located east of the east clearwell should have overhead coverage to prevent contact with storm water.

5.1.2 Pond 1

The berm and trench trough are installed across the paved area at the east end of the breezeway to divert storm water runoff and any spilled or leaked chemicals from this area to Pond 1. Gravity Thickener Decant and Centrifuge Centrate may be discharged to Pond 1. Pond 1 is drained to the Lower Ponds, or may be recycled through a recovery pump and valve BL-1 to the Rinconada WTP headworks.

5.1.3 Control Devices

The chemical storage tanks in the storage building are placed on bermed floors. The chemical storage tanks located outside the buildings are also placed on bermed structures. The storm drain system in the parking lot leads to a storm drain that has two openings. One is gated and leads to Pond 1 and the other opening leads to the concrete V-ditch, which conveys runoff to the discharge control structure and eventually to Smith Creek. The discharge control structure collects runoff from the storm drains in the parking lot, by the flocculators and filters, along the service road, and next to the underflow drying beds. Flow can be contained in this structure so as to not discharge to Smith Creek, if needed.

5.1.4 Secondary Containment Structures

The floors of the control building and storage building are paved with concrete and are elevated above the surroundings to keep storm water runoff from entering these areas. The materials, including liquid chemicals, stored in these buildings are placed in secondary containments, such as cabinets and bermed floors. These structural controls effectively prevent contact of pollutants that may be released from these areas with storm water. Spills and leakage of fuel and other vehicle fluids can occur during refueling and filling operations at the fuel dispensing area. To address the potential storm water pollution problem, a concrete berm and 50-gallon collection sump were installed. The berm prevents run-on from entering the area and prevents runoff from leaving the area. The breezeway is bermed at both ends with a trench drain on the east end to convey any spilled material or storm water to the washwater recovery ponds.

5.1.5 Treatment

Storm water runoff from the control and storage buildings and the east clearwell, GT Decant, Centrifuge Centrate, sludge are released into Pond 1. After the solids have settled, the water is pumped back into the plant force main for recycling or drained to the Lower Drying Beds. A spilled chemical that enters the V-ditch will be contained by the discharge control structure. The spilled materials will be tested and treated as necessary prior to discharging to Smith Creek.

5.1.6 Erosion Control and Site Stabilization

Sandbags are used to stabilize the slope above the earthen V-ditch conveyance to the discharge control structure and prevent further erosion above the V-ditch. Unpaved/unvegetated areas between North Service Road and Granada Drive and above the lower drying beds contain some natural vegetation for erosion control. The sloped area between More Road and the flocculators is vegetated to control erosion. If areas show that erosion is occurring, then erosion control matting and vegetation should be used to control the situation and prevent pollution to stormwater.

5.2 NON-STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Valley Water staff who use this SWPPP should continually evaluate the effectiveness of the existing non-structural source control management practices. Table 4 lists non-structural source controls associated with specific potential pollutant areas. If any staff member is aware of a management practice that is not effective at reducing pollutants or a substitute management practice that could reduce pollutants as effectively, staff should convey that information to the Environmental Planning Unit.

5.2.2 Preventative Maintenance

Catch basins and V-ditches are designed to allow storm water to flow to storm drains while collecting debris so that pollutants do not enter the storm water collection system. Catch basins and drain inlets are often clogged with leaves, debris and sediment, therefore causing storm water runoff to pond and drain to areas not equipped to handle runoff (i.e., unpaved areas). In order to ensure that flooding does not occur, maintenance staff clean V-ditches of any plant debris or garbage. The cleaning occurs once per year. This action not only allows storm water to flow into the storm drains but prevents erosion of the area. Inspection and cleaning of storm drain lines, inlets, catch basins and V-ditches is addressed in the Storm Drain Operations and Maintenance Guidance Manual. The control measures presented in the guidance manual should be implemented as part of the SWPPP.

5.2.3 Spill Prevention and Response

The areas where chemicals are used and stored are inspected once every 12 hours for signs of spills and leakage. Assistant plant operators conduct routine inspection of the facility every shift, including the chemical storage areas, paint room, and AST areas in the storage building; the chemical storage and feed rooms and maintenance room in the control building; the outdoor AST areas (i.e., anionic polymer tank, zinc-orthophosphate tanks, and propane tank); and the two fuel tank dispensing areas. Spills are cleaned with appropriate spill equipment. Any chemical spills are properly contained and cleaned up. A general description of spill response procedures is provided in the HMBP available on site. Spill prevention procedures for the two existing fuel tanks are provided in the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan for the site. Procedures for notification of emergency personnel and chain of command are described in the HMBP. The facility personnel responsible for handling chemicals are trained in containment and control of spills and notification of emergency personnel. The following equipment for spill containment and control are stored at the facility: absorbent, spill cart, brooms, scoops and recovery drums.

5.2.4 Material Handling and Storage

Chemical wastes generated during water treatment operations (e.g., laboratory wastes) and facility maintenance activities (e.g., paint and thinner) are contained in proper receptacles at or near their sources and hauled off-site for disposal. During wet weather, the outdoor storage of sludge is minimized at the sludge pile west of the sludge dewatering building.

5.2.5 Employee Training

The most recent SWPPP staff training occurred in November 2020. The training included a field visit to evaluate the existing stormwater best management practices at RWTP in preparation for the rainy season. The evaluation training was led by Environmental Planning Unit 248 staff and included staff from Plant Maintenance Engineering and Commissioning Unit 516, South Water Treatment Operations Unit 566, and Treatment Plant Maintenance Unit 555. Plant staff may receive additional SWPPP implementation training upon request or during the Environmental Planning Unit annual SWPPP site inspection in the fall.

Operations and maintenance personnel at the RWTP are trained in practices and procedures regarding spill response and hazardous business plans. All operations and maintenance employees may receive annual training on hazardous material handling that covers spill response and emergency response by the Environmental Health and Safety Unit, in addition to the initial on-the-job training. Details of the hazardous materials training are provided in the HMBP. Training will contribute to prevention and control of releases of pollutants to the storm water drain system.

5.2.6 Waste Collection, Recycling, and Disposal Practices

The primary wastes generated at the RWTP include used paint, paint thinner, spent solvent, used oil, and laboratory wastes. These wastes are hauled off site for disposal in accordance with the pertinent regulatory requirements. Details of procedures to collect, store, and dispose of waste chemicals are provided in the HMBP.

<u>Dumpsters & Garbage Bins</u>

An uncovered dumpster or a garbage bin can become a source of storm water pollution if rainwater comes in direct contact with the contents of the dumpster or garbage bin and releases potential pollutants. Garbage can also blow out of the receptacle and block storm drain inlets. Dumpster/garbage bins shall have their lids closed when not actively being used.

5.2.7 Record Keeping and Internal Reporting

Record keeping and follow-up actions of inspection results of hazardous materials and wastes are detailed in the HMBP. This SWPPP is maintained by the Environmental Planning Unit 248. Records and plans maintained by other units include:

- Hazardous Waste Manifests
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

5.2.8 Landscape Irrigation Practices

There is potential for erosion from irrigation runoff in landscape areas, from either malfunctions or breakage in the irrigation system, or from over-watering landscaped areas. Over-watering also results in the discharge of potable water into the storm drain system, which should be minimized whenever

possible. These activities are mitigated by programming the irrigation system in such a way as to not cause over-watering, therefore minimizing runoff. Furthermore, staff from the Vegetation Management Unit monitor the irrigation system and respond to any malfunctions or breaks that may occur on an emergency basis.

5.2.9 Herbicide/Pesticide Application

Herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides are used at the Rinconada facility in both landscaped and natural areas in accordance with label restrictions, federal, state, and local regulations, and the Valley Water's Pesticide Use Policy. Surveys are done to determine the need for particular chemicals, the rate and timing of applications, and any potential for environmental impact, including drift and runoff. Rodenticides are used in certain parts of the facility to manage local rodent populations. Chemical applications conform to the same guidelines as herbicides above. Plant growth regulators are used intermittently on the olive trees in the parking lot to control fruit production and litter and are controlled under the same guidelines as above. No pesticides or herbicides are stored at the site.

5.2.10 Asphalt Repair

Storm drain inlet protection should be used while performing asphalt/pothole repairs and testing fire hydrants. Storm water retention areas or basins should be used if debris and runoff cannot be sufficiently filtered prior to entering storm drains. The retained water should then be allowed to infiltrate into the ground rather than discharged directly to the storm drain.

5.2.11 Monitoring, Inspections, and Quality Assurance

The inspection/monitoring procedures and schedule for spills or unauthorized releases of hazardous materials and wastes are described in the HMBP. All areas with hazardous materials and wastes used or stored are inspected on a daily or weekly basis for signs of spills, opened containers and accumulation of storm water in secondary containment.

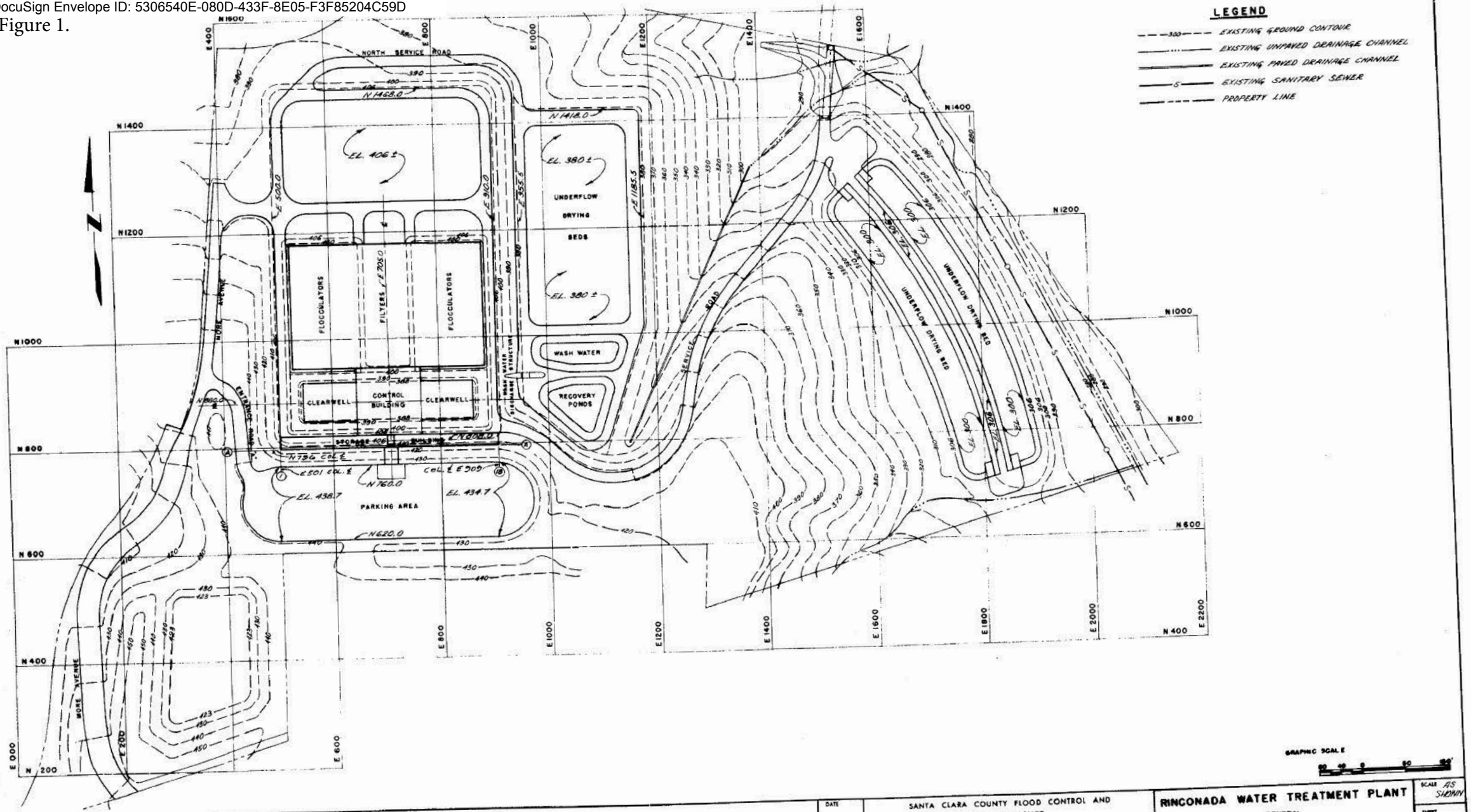
As summarized in Appendix A, Valley Water will perform an annual formal inspection. The formal inspection will include one non-storm water discharge observation in August or September of each year. All visual observations will be recorded on the inspection forms in Appendix A and kept on file at the facility. An Environmental Planning Unit staff member will be assigned by the pollution prevention team to do the formal inspection. The Environmental Planning Unit will retain records (observations and training class attendance records) for all Valley Water Facilities and contact the persons in charge of implementing the SWPPP if they have not received the required data. If follow up actions are requested upon inspection, they are to be corrected within 10 business days. If more than 10 business days are required, a rationale must be documented in the annual reporting as stated in the Municipal Permit.

Quality assurance refers to procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and monitoring program are conducted. The Environmental Planning Unit will ensure inspections are conducted in compliance with the Storm Water Monitoring Plan. MAXIMO is the Valley Water's computerized maintenance management system. Blanket work orders are prepared for flood control zone and input into MAXIMO where work orders are entered and tracked. This can also be used as a quality assurance mechanism to determine whether control measures have been constructed or repaired as necessary. The Information Systems Unit maintains MAXIMO. There is currently no Quality Assurance Program in place for storm water pollution prevention at the RWTP.

Storm Drain System Inspection and Cleaning

Annual inspection of storm drain inlets, catch basins, and V-ditches will be conducted by the Environmental Planning Unit 248 staff. Plant supervisors will be notified ahead of time for the annual inspection. Results and recommendations of the annual inspection will be provided to plant supervisors. Any required maintenance or cleaning found upon inspection is the responsibility of treatment plant staff. The Storm Maintenance Guidance Manual control measures should be implemented as part of the SWPPP.

Figure 1.



REFER TO TRACING FOR LATEST REVISION

REV.	DESCRIPTION	SUB.	APPR.

REFERENCE INFORMATION AND NOTES:

1. FOR SECTIONS THROUGH STRUCTURE AREA, SEE SHEET G-6.
2. SEE AREA SHEETS FOR FINISHED GROUND ELEVATIONS.
3. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY FURNISHED BY DISTRICT.

DATE	
DESIGN	JST
DRAWN	JST
CHECKED	KBR

SANTA CLARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER DISTRICT

KENNEDY ENGINEERS

SUBMITTED: Richard R. Kennedy R.C.E. NO. 5841

ACCEPTED BY DISTRICT: Lloyd C. Fonk DISTRICT ENGINEER R.C.E. NO. 10822

RINCONADA WATER TREATMENT PLANT

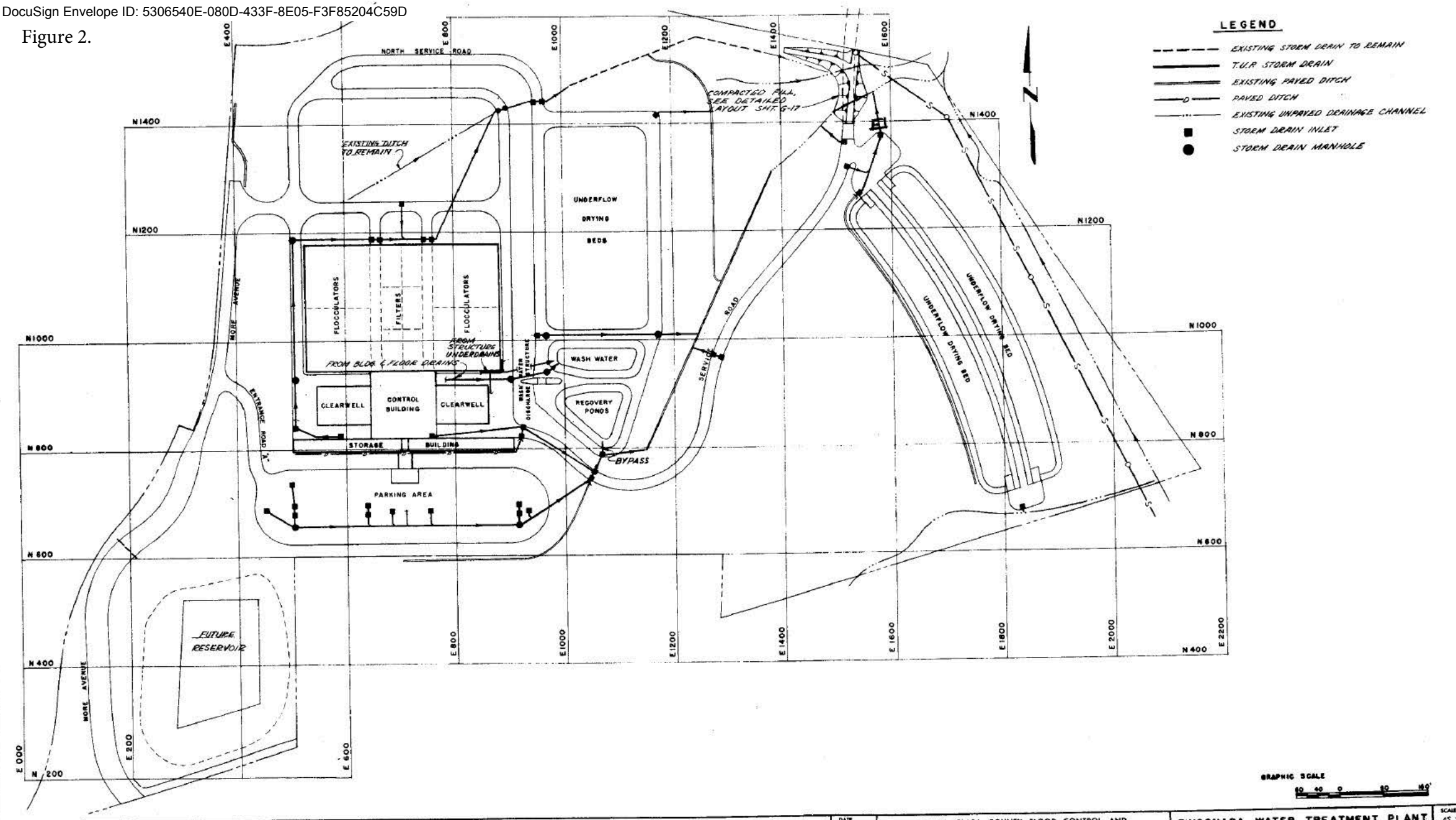
GENERAL

SITE PLAN AND EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY

SCALE AS SHOWN

SHEET G-5 OF

Figure 2.



REFER TO TRACING FOR LATEST REVISION

REV.	DESCRIPTION	SUB.	APPR.

REFERENCE INFORMATION AND NOTES:
1. SUMP PUMP DISCHARGE LINES NOT SHOWN.
2. CHEMICAL DRAINS NOT SHOWN.
3. UNDERDRAINS NOT SHOWN

DATE	
DESIGN	JST/HBT
DRAWN	JST
CHECKED	HBT

SANTA CLARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER DISTRICT
KENNEDY ENGINEERS

SUBMITTED: Richard R. Kennedy
ACCEPTED BY DISTRICT: Lloyd C. Fowler

RINCONADA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
GENERAL
AREA DRAINAGE PLAN

SCALE AS SHOWN
SHEET G-20
OF

Rinconada Water Treatment Plant Storm Drain Inlets

Figure 3.

APPENDIX A

RINCONADA WATER TREATMENT PLANT

STORM WATER MONITORING PLAN

RINCONADA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
STORM WATER MONITORING PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

As a co-permittee of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP), Valley Water was required to implement and maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the operations and maintenance of the RWTP. This requirement is stated in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS612008 (Municipal Permit) issued by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to the SCVURPPP.

This monitoring plan describes the types of inspection and field procedures that Valley Water staff will implement for the Rinconada Water Treatment Plant.

II. OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this monitoring plan is to ensure compliance with the monitoring requirements for the RWTP as required in the Municipal Permit. As stated in this SWPPP, Valley Water facilities are maintained and operated in such a manner as to prevent pollutants from entering storm water and are formally inspected a minimum once per year as required in section C.2 of the Municipal Permit.

III. RESPONSIBILITY

Environmental Planning Unit staff are responsible for the implementation of this monitoring plan. The Environmental Planning Unit is also responsible for making necessary revisions to this monitoring plan to maintain compliance with the Municipal Permit.

A. Annual Storm Water Inspection

One visual inspection will be conducted annually in August or September by Environmental Planning Unit staff. The inspection will be conducted during daylight hours, and during facility operating hours. Visual inspections shall include documentation for the presence of non-storm water discharges, locations of the discharge, discolorations, stains, odors, floating materials, sources of discharges, and responses taken to eliminate non-storm water discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-storm water discharges. Stormwater BMPs and storm drain inlets will also be inspected and any necessary follow up or preventative maintenance needs will be communicated to the Plant Supervisor. If follow up actions are requested upon inspection, they are to be corrected within 10 business days. If more than 10 business days are required, a rationale must be documented in the annual reporting as stated in the Municipal Permit.

To assist with the inspection and documentation, a Field Observation Form will be filled out by the Environmental Planning Unit staff conducting the inspection (Attachment 1). The completed form will be scanned and stored on Valley Water servers for record keeping purposes.

ATTACHMENT 1

RINCONADA WATER TREATMENT PLANT

NON-STORM WATER INSPECTION
FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

RINCONADA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
NON-STORM WATER FIELD OBSERVATION FORM

Date:		Time:	
Inspector's Name:		Unit:	
Complete form annually in **August or September**: ☐ August ☐September			
NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES			
Inspection Location	Was non-storm water discharge observed?*	Describe location, type of discharge, and source (if known):	Type of contaminant(s) (e.g., hazardous materials, color, floating material, sediment, etc.):
Flocculation/ Sedimentation Basins	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Filters & out of service Clarifiers	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Fuel Dispensing Area	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Cut Slope south of Lower More Ave Gate	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Control/Operations Building	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Chemical Storage Buildings and Areas	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Clearwell Area	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Pond 1	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Lower Drying Beds	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Unpaved Areas	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Paved Areas	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Solids Handling Facility	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Sludge Trailer(s)	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Washwater Recovery Facility	☐ Yes ☐ No		

*If any non-storm water discharges were observed, answer page 2 of this form for each discharge.

RINCONADA WATER TREATMENT PLANT
NON-STORM WATER FIELD OBSERVATION FORM
(page 2)

Location of Observed Discharge:

ACTION TAKEN

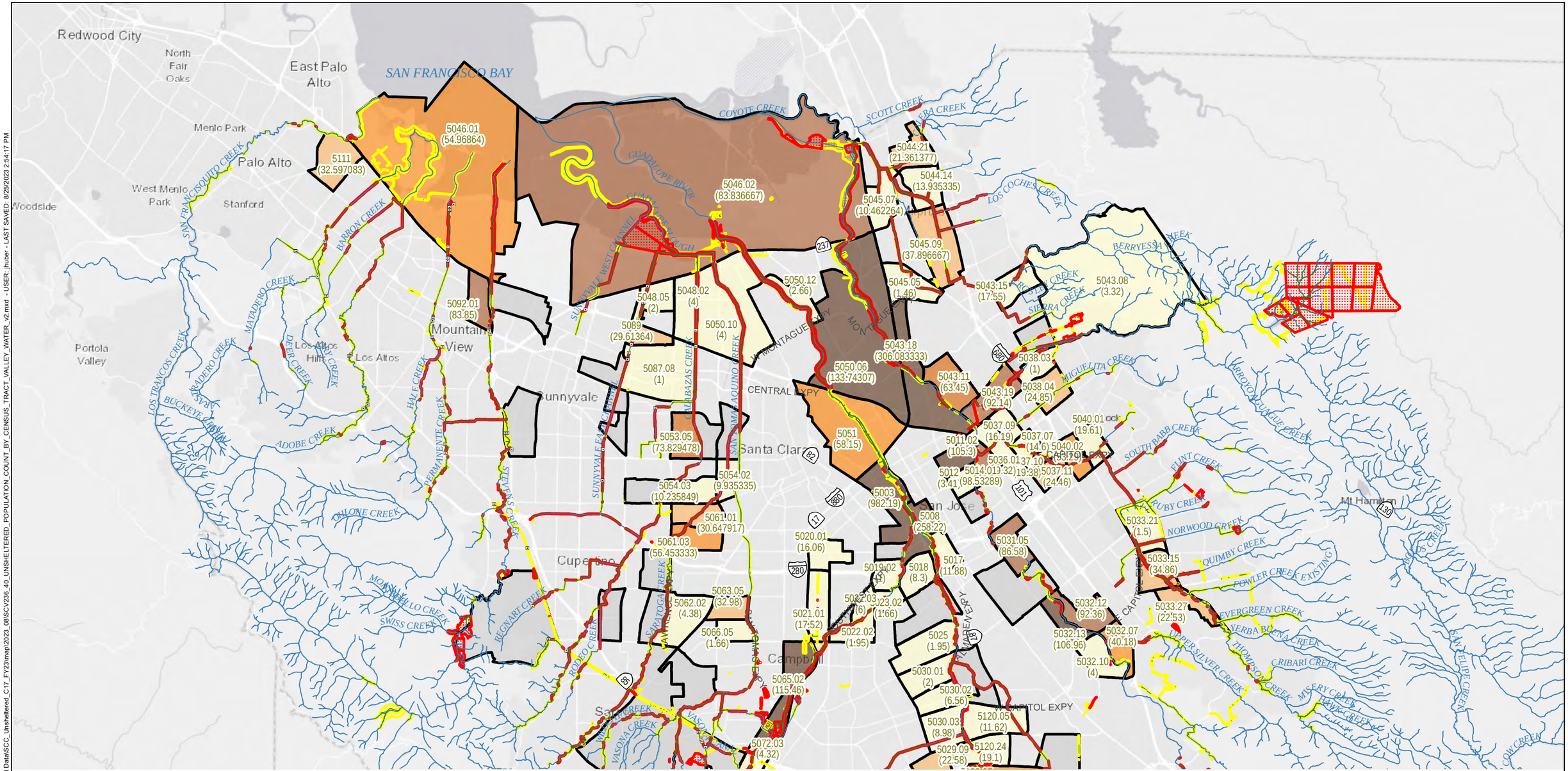
Can discharge be stopped? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Was Facility Supervisor notified? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Name of person who made the notification:
Time notification was made:
Time discharge was stopped:

BMP APPLICATION

Were BMPs observed? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Describe the BMP:_____
If BMPs were observed, were they effective? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Is follow up regarding BMPs necessary? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Describe follow up actions:_____

APPENDIX 17-1

BMP Implementation and Effectiveness Evaluation – Map



LEGEND

- STORM DRAIN INLET
- STORM DRAIN PIPELINE
- CREEK
- CENSUS TRACT
- VALLEY WATER OWNED
- VALLEY WATER EASEMENT

UNSHELTERED POPULATION COUNT BY CENSUS TRACT, WITH CENSUS TRACT ID

- NONE
- >1 TO ≤20
- >20 TO ≤40
- >40 TO ≤60
- >60 TO ≤80
- >80 TO ≤100
- >100

NOTES

1. THE TOTAL ESTIMATED UNSHELTERED POPULATION IN ALL AREAS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA IS **7708** BASED ON THE 2022 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT.
2. UNSHELTERED POPULATION COUNTS BY CENSUS TRACT DATA SOURCE: *POINT-IN-TIME REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS CENSUS AND SURVEY RESULTS* PREPARED BY SANTA CLARA COUNTY, 2022
3. AS DEFINED BY SANTA CLARA COUNTY, UNSHELTERED PERSONS ARE INDIVIDUALS OR FAMILIES WITH A PRIMARY NIGHTTIME RESIDENCE THAT IS A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PLACE NOT DESIGNED FOR OR ORDINARILY USED AS A REGULAR SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION FOR HUMAN BEINGS, INCLUDING A CAR, PARK, ABANDONED BUILDING, BUS OR TRAIN STATIONS, AIRPORT, OR CAMPGROUND.
4. ENTIRE CENSUS TRACTS CONTAINING VALLEY WATER OWNED LAND OR VALLEY WATER EASEMENTS ARE DISPLAYED ON THIS MAP. ONLY THE AREAS DISPLAYED AS VALLEY WATER OWNED OR VALLEY WATER EASEMENTS BELONG TO VALLEY WATER.
5. NO DATA WAS PROVIDED ON UNSHELTERED COUNTS IN VALLEY WATER PROPERTY. ALL COUNTS DISPLAYED ARE FOR THE ENTIRE CENSUS TRACT CONTAINING VALLEY WATER PROPERTY.
6. BASEMAP SOURCE: ESRI

N

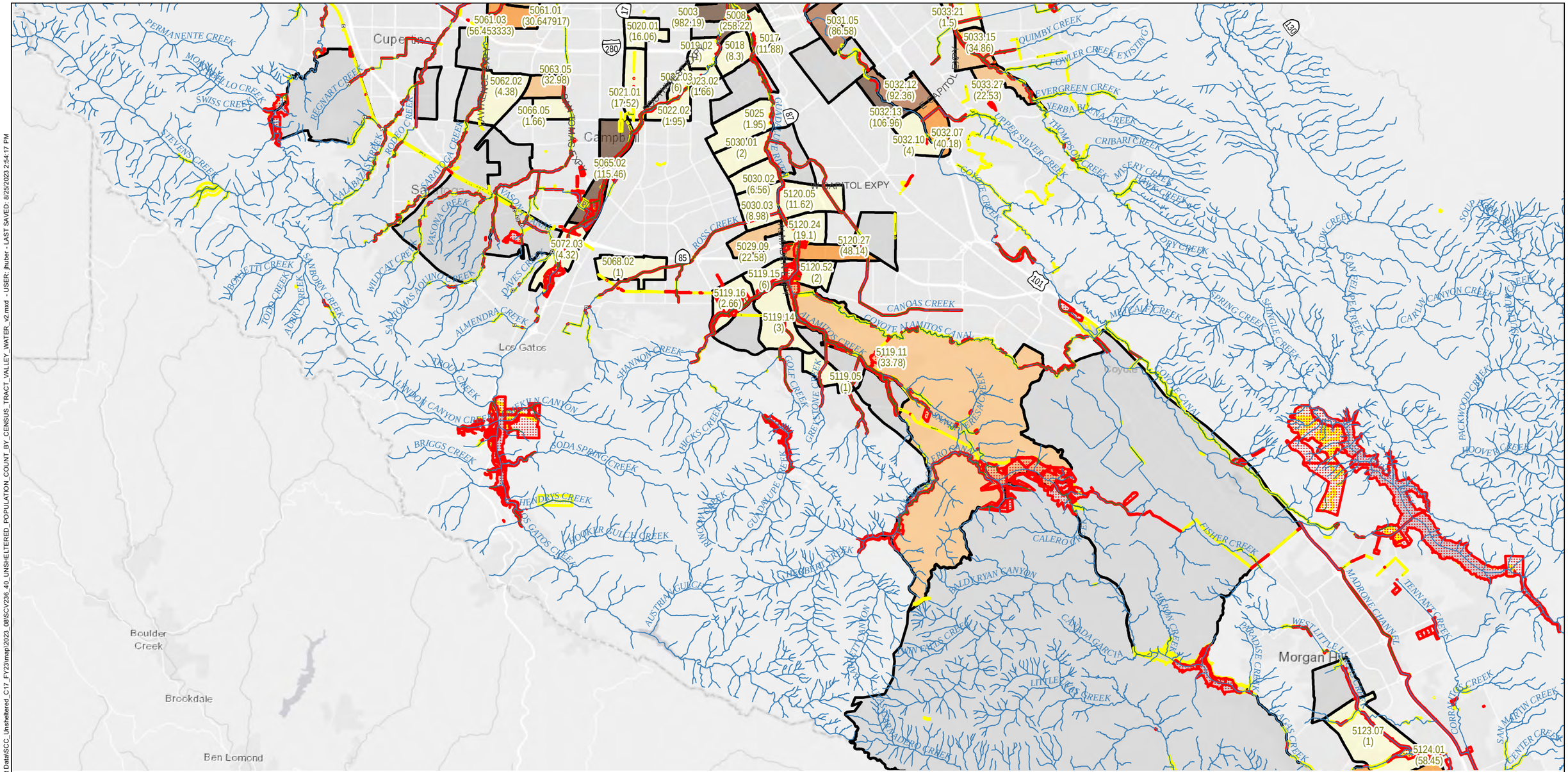
0 6,000 12,000

SCALE IN FEET

SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT LOCATION AND COUNT OF UNSHELTERED POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT

SEPTEMBER 2023



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- VALLEY WATER EASEMENT

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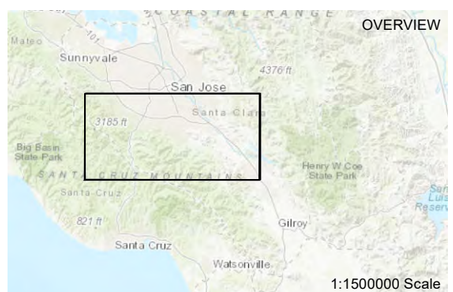

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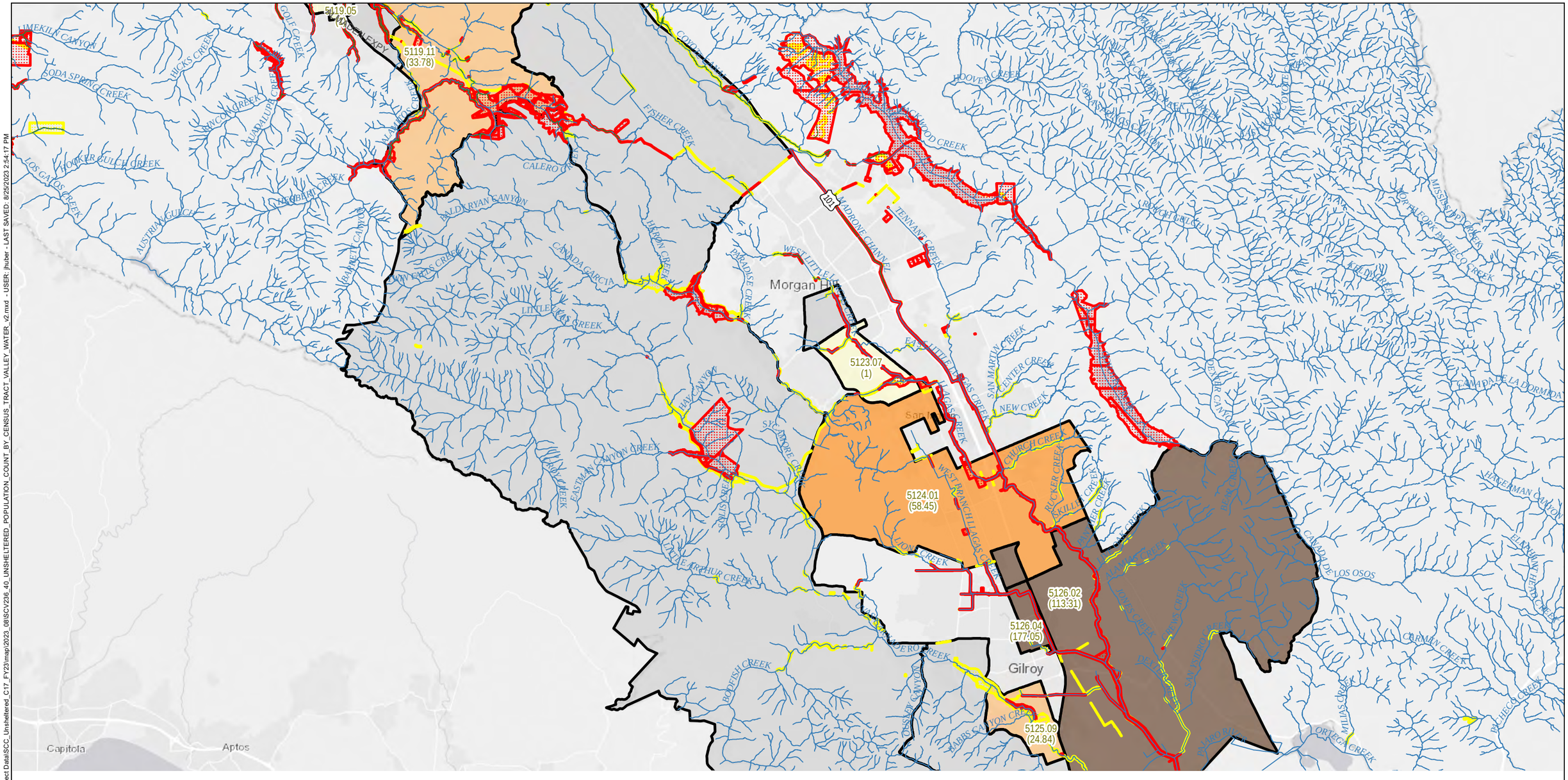
SCALE IN FEET

SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT LOCATION AND COUNT OF UNSHELTERED POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT

SEPTEMBER 2023



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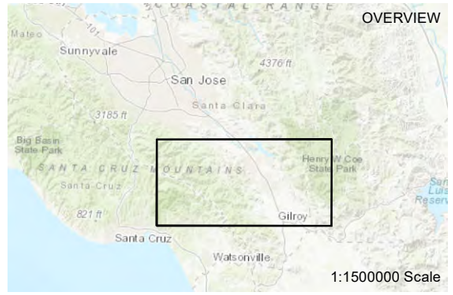


N

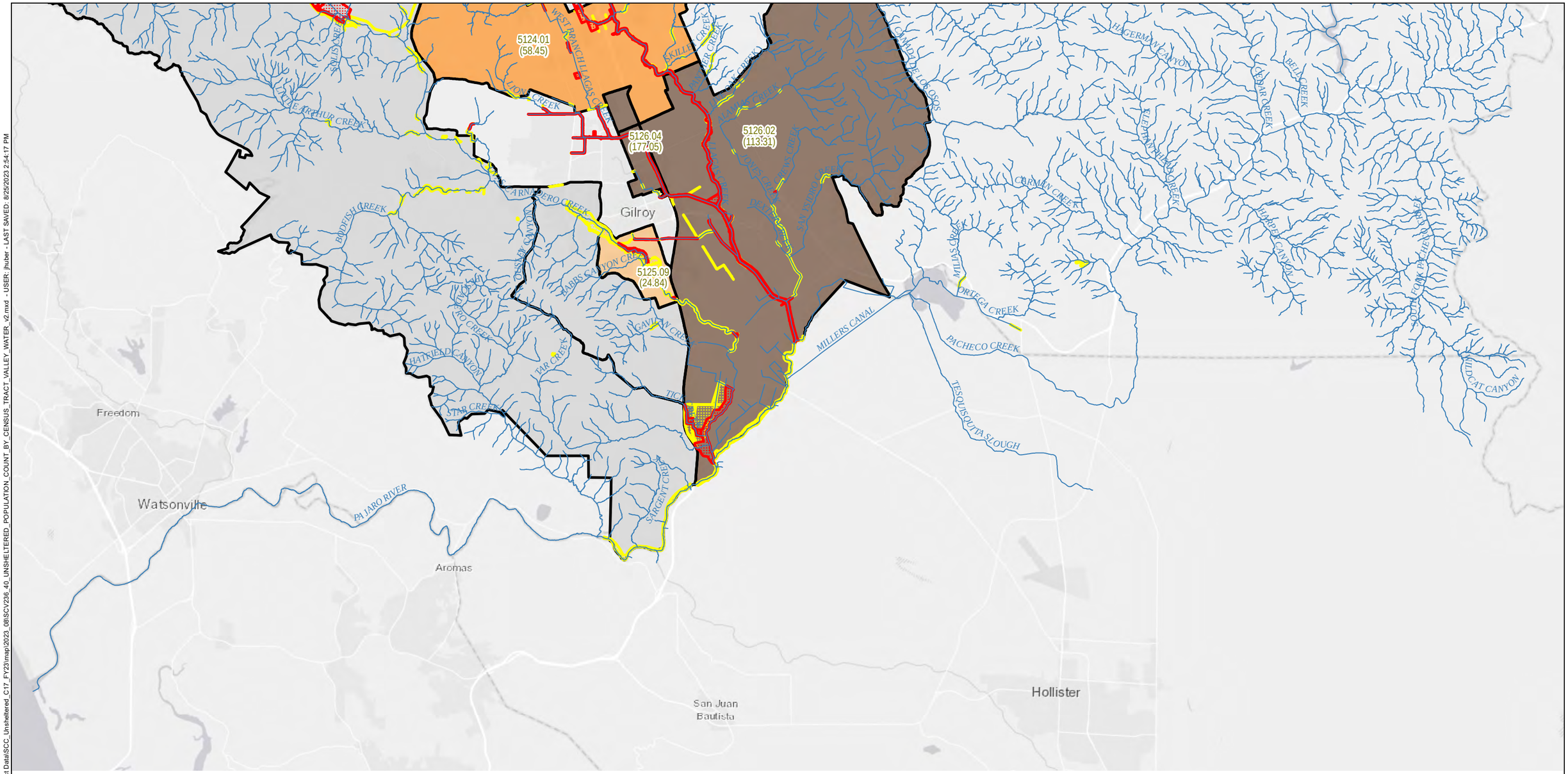
0 6,000 12,000
SCALE IN FEET

SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT LOCATION AND COUNT OF UNSHELTERED POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT

SEPTEMBER 2023

C:\Users\jhuber\EOA, Inc\M-drive - Documents\Santa Clara\EOA Project Data\SCC_Unsheltered_C17_FY23\map\2023_08\SCV236_40_UNSHELTERED_POPULATION_COUNT_BY_CENSUS_TRACT_VALLEY_WATER_v2.mxd - USER: jhuber - LAST SAVED: 8/25/2023 2:54:17 PM



LEGEND

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- VALLEY WATER EASEMENT

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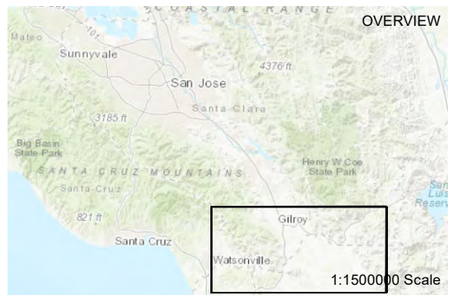
3. AS DEFINED BY SANTA CLARA COUNTY, UNSHELTERED PERSONS ARE INDIVIDUALS OR FAMILIES WITH A PRIMARY NIGHTTIME RESIDENCE THAT IS A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PLACE NOT DESIGNED FOR OR ORDINARILY USED AS A REGULAR SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION FOR HUMAN BEINGS, INCLUDING A CAR, PARK, ABANDONED BUILDING, BUS OR TRAIN STATIONS, AIRPORT, OR CAMPGROUND.
4. ENTIRE CENSUS TRACTS CONTAINING VALLEY WATER OWNED LAND OR VALLEY WATER EASEMENTS ARE DISPLAYED ON THIS MAP. ONLY THE AREAS DISPLAYED AS VALLEY WATER OWNED OR VALLEY WATER EASEMENTS BELONG TO VALLEY WATER.
5. NO DATA WAS PROVIDED ON UNSHELTERED COUNTS IN VALLEY WATER PROPERTY. ALL COUNTS DISPLAYED ARE FOR THE ENTIRE CENSUS TRACT CONTAINING VALLEY WATER PROPERTY.
6. BASEMAP SOURCE: ESRI



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SCALE IN FEET

SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT LOCATION AND COUNT OF UNSHELTERED POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT

SEPTEMBER 2023