



Hydrant Dewatering Permit Application

All operators of hydrants within Ada County Highway District (ACHD) right-of-way must obtain a Hydrant Dewatering Permit prior to discharging any uncontaminated surplus water into the storm drain system from a hydrant, during routine maintenance activities. Hydrant Dewatering Permits are issued annually (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31). To obtain a Hydrant Dewatering Permit, applicants must submit a completed application to permits@achdidaho.org. Once a Hydrant Dewatering Permit has been processed and approved, the permit holder agrees to employ best management practices (BMPs) for the proper management and control of the discharge. Should BMPs employed by the permit holder be found insufficient or not functioning to an acceptable capacity, ACHD may require that those practices be amended or changed. These requirements do not apply to emergency situations and unavoidable discharges of potable water such as flows from firefighting activities and water main breaks. Annual Fee (ACHD Policy 6007.4) = \$1200.

1 PERMIT ADMINISTRATION

Application Date: _____

Permit Year: (Jan. 1 – Dec. 31) _____

For Official Use Only!

Permit #: _____

Date Entered: _____

2 CONTACTS

Applicant

Contact Name: _____

Company Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Contractor/Permit Holder (if different than applicant)

Contact Name: _____

Company Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Responsible Person

The listed responsible person (RP) has operational control over site activities and day-to-day operational control of permit and plan requirements. The RP shall serve as the 24 hour point-of-contact for all stormwater quality related issues.

Contact Name: _____

Company Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

RP Certification #: _____ Expiration Date: _____

3 CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

By signing this application, I acknowledge that no discharges may occur prior to the issuance of a Hydrant Dewatering Permit. If this Hydrant Dewatering Permit is revoked, the permit holder agrees to immediately halt all activity that may result in a discharge into the storm drain system. If this Hydrant Permit is revoked, the permit holder may reapply and agree to meet any requirements set by ACHD.

I have read and agree to the terms and conditions of this addendum to the Temporary Highway Use Permit. I certify that I have the authority to obligate my organization to these terms and conditions.

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

4 STANDARD AGREEMENT

1. The permit holder acknowledges that the storm drain system is owned, operated, and maintained by ACHD, and that ACHD reserves the right to revoke, deny or terminate any discharge under this dewatering permit.
2. This dewatering permit does not authorize or grant discharge rights to the separate sanitary sewer system. If discharge to the sanitary sewer system is required, the permit holder must obtain the written consent of the owner of, or jurisdiction governing, the sanitary sewer system prior to discharge.
3. Issuance of a dewatering permit does not exempt the permit holder from the requirements of obtaining a license agreement for any structures or facilities placed in the public right-of-way or additional Temporary Highway Use Permit from ACHD, if required.
4. All piping to the discharge point across the public right-of-way must comply with applicable requirements, codes, and standards including traffic control devices and applications and adherence to public safety standards.
5. The permit holder is responsible for the quality of water being discharged into the storm drain system, and agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold ACHD harmless for all claims or damages resulting from the discharge, including violations of the NPDES MS4 Permit or any other applicable law or regulation.
6. The permit holder is authorized to discharge only those categories of non-storm water described and defined in NPDES MS4 Permit Section 2.4. No other discharges or discharge pathways are authorized under this dewatering permit.
7. The permit holder must not discharge any water, substance, or other material into the storm drain system that causes or has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion violating applicable Idaho water quality standards, or that otherwise violates, or threatens the violation of, the terms of the NPDES MS4 Permit.
8. The permit holder is prohibited from discharging water with high levels of chlorine, commonly known as super-chlorinated water. Super-chlorinated water is typically used for disinfecting water system components after repair, new construction, or well disinfection. Any water containing more than 4 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of total residual chlorine is considered to be super-chlorinated. Instead, the permit holder must utilize non-discharge alternatives such as sanitary sewer disposal (by either connecting to a sanitary sewer or by hauling to a sewage treatment plant) and land disposal.
9. The discharge may not cause flooding or damage to the street or exceed the available capacity of the storm drain system.
10. The permit holder must comply with all supplemental requirements and standard BMPs as set forth by ACHD.

5 STANDARD BMPs

1. Clear the flow path of all loose debris, surface contaminants, and/or hazardous materials that could be carried into storm drain system during dewatering operations.
2. Employ sediment filtration BMPs to reduce the turbidity of the discharge to <50 NTUs for discharges of groundwater or any other water source that may contain sediment. Sediment filtration BMPs may include the use of geotextile bags, silt screens or settling ponds. The permit holder shall maintain and monitor sediment filtration BMPs regularly to ensure their effectiveness and prevent clogging.
3. Water containing less than 4 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of total residual chlorine is considered potable and is an authorized discharge. However, large volumes of water with chlorine at this concentration can still be toxic to aquatic ecosystems. To mitigate potential harm, employ dechlorination methods as needed. Dechlorination methods may include aeration, retention, dissipation, or chemical treatment.
4. Pump, haul, and dispose of surplus water properly, or discharge it to the separate sanitary sewer system if the discharge contains any other pollutant or an oily sheen.
5. Educate site workers to promote BMPs and reduce the risk of pollution from dewatering activities.