

CITY OF NORWALK

FOG Control Program

CITY OF NORWALK
Norwalk, California

APRIL 2009



CITY OF NORWALK

FOG CONTROL PROGRAM

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**CITY OF NORWALK
FOG CONTROL PROGRAM**

Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direct supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure 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 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.

Ernie V. Garcia
City Manager
City of Norwalk

Date

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The definitions included hereon are defined by the most recent update to Title 20, Division 2 of the Los Angeles County Code.

Best management practices (BMPs).

“Best management practices (BMPs)” means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce pollutants in discharges, to implement the prohibitions listed in National pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b), and prevent the discharge of substance that may contribute to sanitary sewer overflows. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

“Code of federal regulations (CFR)” means the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government of the United States.

County

“County” means the County of Los Angeles.

County Engineer

“County Engineer” means the director of public works of the County of Los Angeles, or his authorized deputy, agent, representative or inspector.

County health officer

“County health officer” means the director of public health of the County of Los Angeles, or his/her duly authorized representative.

Director

“Director” means the director of public works of the County of Los Angeles, or his authorized deputy, agent, representative or inspector.

Domestic sewage

“Domestic sewage” means the waterborne wastes derived from ordinary living processes, and of such character as to permit satisfactory disposal, without special treatment, into the public sewer or by means of a private sewage disposal system.

Effluent

“Effluent” means the liquid flowing out of any treatment plant or facility constructed and operated for the partial or complete treatment of sewage or industrial waste.

Fats, Oils, and Greases (FOG).

“Fats, Oils, and Greases (FOG)” means non-petroleum organic polar compounds derived from animal and/or plant sources that contain multiple carbon chain triglyceride molecules. These substances are detectable and measurable using analytical procedures established in the United States Code of Federal Regulations CFR 136, as may be amended from time to time. All are sometimes referred to herein as “grease” or “greases”.

FOG disposal system.

“FOG disposal system” means a grease interceptor that reduces nonpetroleum fats, oils, and grease (FOG) in effluent by separation, and mass and volume reduction.

Food service establishment.

“Food service establishment” means a facility engaged in preparing food for consumption by the public such as a restaurant, commercial kitchen, caterer, hotel, school, religious institution, hospital, prison, correctional facility, or care institution.

Gravity grease interceptor.

“Gravity grease interceptor” means a plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept non-petroleum FOG from a wastewater discharge and is identified by volume, 30-minute retention time, baffle(s), a minimum of two compartments, a minimum total volume of 750 gallons, and gravity separation.

Grease interceptor.

“Grease interceptor” means a plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept non-petroleum FOG from a wastewater discharge.

Grease removal device (GRD).

“Grease removal device (GRD)” means any hydromechanical grease interceptor that automatically, mechanically removes non-petroleum FOG from the interceptor, the control of which are either automatic or manually initiated.

Grease trap.

“Grease trap” means a multi-baffle, single compartment, 10 to 50 gallon capacity device, serving one (1) to a maximum of four (4) fixtures designed for the removal of FOG from food service establishment discharges and installed prior to the effective date of this ordinance.

Hydromechanical grease interceptor.

“Hydromechanical grease interceptor” means a plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept nonpetroleum FOG from a wastewater discharge and is identified by flow rate, and separation and retention efficiency. The design incorporates air entrainment, hydromechanical separation, interior baffling, and/or barriers in combination or separately, and one of the following:

- A. External flow control, with air intake (vent): directly connected.
- B. External flow control, without air intake (vent): directly connected.
- C. Without external flow control, directly connected.
- D. Without external flow control, indirectly connected.

Illicit discharge.

“Illicit discharge” means any discharge to the sanitary sewer system that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. Illicit discharges include all non-domestic sewage discharges not permitted under the provisions of this division and discharges through connections to the sanitary sewer system, either directly or through satellite collection systems, not authorized pursuant to Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 32 of Title 20.

Indirect discharge

“Indirect discharge” or “discharge” into a sewer means the introduction of pollutants into a City sewer system from any nondomestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Industrial building

“Industrial building” means any building, structure or works which is, or which is designed to be used for the manufacture, processing or distribution of materials, equipment, supplies, food or commodities of any description; or which is used or designed to be used as a school, sanitarium, hospital, penal institution or charitable institution, together with all appurtenances thereto and the surrounding premises under the same ownership or control.

Industrial user

“Industrial user” or “user” means a source of indirect discharge.

Industrial waste

“Industrial waste” means any and all waste substances, liquid or solid, except domestic sewage, and includes among other things radioactive wastes and explosive, noxious or toxic gas when present in the sewage system.

Industrial waste treatment facility

“Industrial waste treatment facility” means any works or device for the treatment, storage or control of industrial waste within a site prior to disposal.

Inspector

“Inspector” means the authorized inspector, deputy, agent or representative of the County Engineer.

Interceptor

“Interceptor” means and is a device designed and installed so as to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous or undesirable matter from wastes.

Interference

“Interference” means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources:

- A. Inhibits or disrupts the City, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
- B. Is therefore a cause of a violation of any requirement of the City’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued there under (or more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including the state regulations contained in any sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. (Ord. 89-0101 § 7, 1989.)
- C. Inhibits operation, disrupts or causes a condition within the sanitary sewer system that may cause excessive maintenance or a sanitary sewer overflow.

Main-line sewer

“Main-line sewer” means any City sewer in a dedicated right-of-way in which changes in alignment and grade occur only at manholes, or where angle points or curves between manholes have been approved by the City Engineer. Such sewers are generally eight inches or more in diameter.

National Categorical Pretreatment Standard

“National Categorical Pretreatment Standard,” “NCPS,” “National Pretreatment Standard,” “Pretreatment Standard,” or “Standard” means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which applies to industrial users. This term includes prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to Section 403.5 of Title 40 of the CFR

NPDES permit

“NPDES permit” means a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Ordinance

“Ordinance” means an ordinance of the County of Los Angeles.

Permittee

“Permittee” means the person to whom a permit has been issued pursuant to the provisions of the Los Angeles County Code, Division 2 of Title 20.

Person

“Person” means an individual human being, a firm, partnership or corporation, his or their heirs, executors, administrators, assigns, officers or agents, the County of Los Angeles, and any municipal, quasi-municipal or government agency, or district or officers thereof.

Pollution of underground or surface waters

“Pollution of underground or surface waters” means affecting the chemical, physical, biological and radiological integrity of such waters by man-made or man-induced activities.

Publicly owned treatment works

“Publicly owned treatment works” or “POTW” means a treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act, which is owned by a state or municipality (as defined by Section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant. For the purpose of this division, “POTW” shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW from outside the municipality by contract. (Ord. 89-0101 § 15, 1989.)

Pretreatment

“Pretreatment” or “treatment” means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the City or other disposal facility. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes or process changes by use of an industrial waste treatment facility or other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR Section 403.6(d).

Public sewer

“Public sewer” means a main-line sanitary sewer, dedicated to public use.

Sanitary sewer overflows (SSO).

“Sanitary sewer overflows (SSO)” means any overflow, spill, release, discharge or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. SSOs include:

- A. Overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated wastewater that reach waters of the United States;
- B. Overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated wastewater that do not reach waters of the United States; and

- C. Wastewater backups into buildings and onto private properties that are caused by blockages or flow conditions within the publicly owned portions of a sanitary sewer system.

Section

“Section” means a section of the ordinance codified in this Division 2, unless some other ordinance or statute is mentioned.

Sewage

“Sewage” means any waterborne or liquid wastes, including domestic sewage and industrial waste, but does not include or mean stormwater, groundwater, roof or yard drainage.

Sewer disposal

“Sewer disposal” means the disposal of industrial wastes or other materials into the public sewer system by means of a direct connection to the public sewer system from the premises named in an industrial waste disposal permit.

Shall and may

“Shall” is mandatory and “may” is permissive.

Significant industrial user (SIU).

“Significant industrial user (SIU)” means that except where the control authority of the City has found an industrial user to be exempt pursuant to 40 CFR 403.3(v)(2) and (v)(3):

- A. All industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and
- B. Any other industrial user that discharges an average of 25,000 gallons or more of process wastewater to the City system (excluding sanitary, on contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process waste stream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of a treatment plant; or is designated as such by the City control authority on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the City’s operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

Slug discharge.

“Slug discharge” means any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the City’s regulations, local limits or permit conditions. Discharge of any prohibited material in any concentration shall be considered a slug discharge.

SECTION 1

Introduction

Fats, oil, and grease (FOG) and other debris that may cause blockage are problematic when discharged into a sewer system. FOG is often produced at food service establishments (FSE), which include restaurants, commercial kitchens, caterers, grocery stores, hotels, schools, religious institutions, hospitals, prisons, correction facilities, care institutions, or any other institution where food is prepared. The by-products and wastes from these FSE include things such as meat, sauces, gravy, dressing, deep-fried foods, baked goods, cheeses, and butter. All of the aforementioned wastes are considered FOG and can lead to build up in the sewers system when discharged directly into the facility's plumbing system.

FOG buildup continuously decreases the capacity of the sewer system. When FOG is discharged directly into the sewer system, it solidifies and adheres to the walls of the sewer. Overtime, the FOG coated sewers will fail, and sewage may surcharge back out of the upstream manholes. The sewage can flow on the street into storm drains or channels, and eventually make its way to waters of the State.

1-1 Waste Discharge Requirements

Prior to State Water Resources Control Board adoption of the Statewide General WDR for wastewater Collection Agencies, Order No. 2006-0003, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board issued Order No. R8-2002-0014 to the 32 wastewater collection agencies tributary to the Orange County Sanitation District's treatment facilities. This comprehensive program was very successful in reducing the volume of spills, as well as beach closures in Orange County. This program specifically included regulations which minimized the discharge of FOG into the sewers since the Orange County Grand Jury determined that FOG was one of the leading causes of sanitary sewer overflow (SSOs) when it surveyed 35 wastewater collection and treatment agencies in 2000-2001.

To benefit the rest of California, the State established a committee which evaluated the available regional WDRs including Order No. R8-2006-0014, and it ultimately developed the Statewide General WDR, Order No. 2006-0003.

The Statewide General WDR specifically require that the wastewater collection agencies maximize the capacity of the pipe, by reducing the discharge of fats, oils, and grease, and other debris that may cause blockages. The provisions of the order are included hereon:

- (vii) FOG Control Program: Each Enrollee shall evaluate its service area to determine whether a FOG control program is needed. If an Enrollee determines that a FOG program is not needed, the Enrollee must provide justification for why it is not needed. If FOG is found to be a problem, the Enrollee must prepare and implement a FOG source

control program to reduce the amount of these substances discharged to the sanitary sewer system. This plan shall include the following as appropriate.

- (a) An implementation plan and schedule for a public education outreach program that promotes proper disposal of FOG;
- (b) A plan and schedule for the disposal of FOG generated within the sanitary sewer system service area. This may include a list of acceptable disposal facilities and/or additional facilities needed to adequately dispose of FOG generated within a sanitary sewer system service area;
- (c) The legal authority to prohibit discharges to the system and identify measures to prevent SSOs and blockages caused by FOG;
- (d) Requirements to install grease removal devices (such as traps or interceptors), design standards for the removal devices, maintenance requirements, BMP requirements, record keeping and reporting requirements;
- (e) Authority to inspect grease producing facilities, enforcement authorities, and whether the Enrollee has sufficient staff to inspect and enforce the FOG ordinance.
- (f) An identification of sanitary sewer system sections subject to FOG blockages and establishment of a cleaning maintenance schedule for each section; and
- (g) Development and implementation of source control measures for all sources of FOG discharged to the sanitary sewer system for each section identified in (f) above.

1-2 2007 California Plumbing Code

Section 1014.1 of the 2007 California Plumbing Code requires the installation of grease traps and grease interceptors when determined necessary by the City. The provisions of Section 1014 are included hereon:

1014.1 Where it is determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction that waste pretreatment is required, an approved type of grease interceptor(s) complying with the provisions of this section shall be correctly sized and properly installed in grease waste line(s) leading from sinks and drains, such as floor drains and floor sinks and other fixtures or equipment in serving establishments such as restaurants, cafes, lunch counters, cafeterias, bars and clubs, hotels, hospitals, sanitariums, factory or school kitchens, or other establishments where grease may be introduced into the drainage or sewage system in quantities that can effect line stoppage or hinder sewage treatment or private sewage disposal. A grease interceptor shall not be required for individual dwelling units or for any private living quarters. Water closets, urinals, and other plumbing fixtures conveying human waste shall not drain into or through the grease interceptor.

1-3 Norwalk Municipal Code

The City's Municipal Code, Chapter 12, Title 13, adopted the Los Angeles County Code, Division 2 of Title 20, Sanitary Sewers and Industrial Waste Ordinance. The legal authority to regulate the FOG discharge is included in this County code. The existing Los Angeles County Code is included in Appendix A.

According to Section 13.12.020 of the City's Municipal Code, whenever any of the following names or terms are used in the Los Angeles County Code, Title 20 , Division 2, each name or term shall be deemed and construed to have the meaning detailed in the following table, unless otherwise apparent from the context:

Original Los Angeles County Code Name or Term	Corresponding City of Norwalk Code Name or Term
Board	City Council, or City of Norwalk
Chief Engineer	City Engineer
County Engineer	City Engineer
County	City of Norwalk
County of Los Angeles	City of Norwalk
County Health Officer	City Building Official
County Sewer Maintenance District	County Sewer Maintenance District
County Sewer Maintenance District	City of Norwalk, in the instance where the territory concerned either is not within or has been withdrawn from a County Sewer Maintenance District
Director	Director of Community Development of the City of Norwalk
Ordinance	Ordinance of the City of Norwalk except in such instances where the reference is to a stated ordinance of the County of Los Angeles
Public Sewer	Sanitary sewer and all appurtenances, lying within any street or easement dedicated to the City (under the City's jurisdiction), except house laterals and industrial connection sewers
Trunk Sewer	Sewer under the jurisdiction of a public entity other than the City of Norwalk.
Unincorporated Area	City of Norwalk

1-4 Los Angeles County Code

The Los Angeles County code is continually updated as new requirements are enacted, as updated methodology and technologies become available, and as the County deems necessary. To comply with the Waste Discharge Requirements, the Los Angeles County Code has been reviewed. The necessary revisions have been recommended and are pending adoption to the Los Angeles County Code. The draft amendments to Title 20, Division 2 of the Los Angeles County code is included in Appendix B.

SECTION 2
SSO Emergency Contact

In the event of a sanitary sewer overflow (SSO), a food service establishment (FSE) may be liable if it is not in compliance with the City's Municipal Code, and fats, oils, and grease (FOG) requirements. The following agencies must be contacted in the event of an SSO. The legal authority that pertains to untreated discharges is also included.

CITY OF NORWALK

SSO CONTACT

Public Service Department at regular hours (562) 929-5511
Sheriff's Department after hours (562) 863-8711

The adopted Los Angeles County Code prohibits wastewater discharge to storm drains, channels, or waters of the state. The pertinent codes are included in Appendix A.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact the County, if sewage enters county storm drain or channel or if the discharge originates from a Los Angeles County sewer facility.

SSO CONTACT

Normal hours and after hours (888) 253-2652
East Yard in Irwindale: (7:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.) (626) 445-7630
South Yard in South Gate: (7:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.) (562) 861-0316
West Yard in Sun Valley: (7:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.) (818) 896-0594

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works has the legal authority to regulate the discharge of industrial waste and FOG into the sewer system. The following code prohibits these discharges:

20.36.010 Discharge of offensive or damaging substances prohibited.

A person shall not discharge or deposit or cause or suffer to be discharged or deposited at any time or allow the continued existence of a deposit of any material which may create a public nuisance, or menace to the public health or safety, or which may pollute underground or surface waters, or which may cause damage to any storm-drain channel or public or private property. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6301, 1952.)

20.36.310 Permit--Required when.

- A. A person shall obtain a permit from the **director** prior to the discharge of industrial waste to a public sewer.
- B. The **director** shall not grant such a permit unless he finds that sufficient capacity exists in the public sewer to allow for such industrial waste, as determined by the requirements of Section 20.32.080.
- C. A separate permit shall be required for each connection discharging industrial wastes to the public sewer.
- D. For the purpose of this section, discharges resulting from garbage grinders powered by motors greater **than one and one-half** horsepower installed in **food service establishments** in accordance with the provisions of **Title 28 of this code and** where such facilities are not required by other provisions of this Division 2, are not considered to be industrial waste discharges.
- E. A person shall obtain a permit from the **director** to maintain an existing but nonused industrial waste connection to the public sewer. The annual fee for such permit shall be the same as that for Inspection Class A. The connection shall be removed upon the expiration or revocation of such permit pursuant to the criteria established by Section 20.36.220. (Ord. 84-0109 § 8, 1984: Ord. 11716 § 28, 1978: Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 7519 § 3 (part), 1959: Ord. 6982 § 11, 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6102, 1952.)

20.34.020 Duty of the discharger.

All dischargers to the sanitary sewer system shall implement BMPs to insure that their discharge, either singularly or in combination with other discharges, does not create a condition in the system that might cause damage to the system or a SSO. Commercial and industrial discharges shall be made only in full compliance of Chapter 20.36 of this division.

20.34.030 Duty of tributary jurisdictions.

Jurisdictions owning sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that are tributary to or within a sewer maintenance district pursuant to Division 3 of this Title 20 shall enroll in the State Board Order and shall develop a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) including adopting legal authority for the control of SSO equivalent to Chapters 20.26 and 20.34 of this Title 20. Jurisdictions that do not contract with the Department for Industrial Waste Control Program services shall provide the director with evidence of FOG control program elements to effectively control FOG discharges from industrial and commercial sources. If a tributary enrollee determines that a FOG program is not needed, the enrollee shall provide justification to the director for why it is not needed.

Tributary jurisdictions shall furnish evidence to the director of compliance with the State Board order within 60 days from the effective date of this section or any submittal date specified in the State Board order, which ever occurs later. Failure to submit the required information may cause the director to initiate procedures to exclude the jurisdiction from a sewer maintenance district.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

SSO CONTACT

Normal Hours (626) 430-5420

After Hours (213)974-1234

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health prohibits the discharge of wastewater into the storm drains, channels, and waters of the state. The following Los Angeles County Code restricts these discharges:

12.80.440 Littering and other discharge of polluting or damaging substances prohibited.

- A. No person shall cause any refuse, rubbish, food waste, garbage, or any other discarded or abandoned objects to be littered, thrown, deposited, placed, left, accumulated, maintained or kept in or upon any street, alley, sidewalk, storm drain, inlet, catch basin, conduit, drainage structure, place of business, or upon any public or private property except when such materials are placed in containers, bags, recycling bins, or other lawfully established waste disposal facilities protected from stormwater or runoff.
- B. No person shall cause the disposal of hazardous materials or wastes into trash containers used for municipal trash disposal.
- C. No person shall cause to be discharged to the storm drain system any substance that is prohibited by the U.S. EPA or the California Department of Pesticide Regulation. Further, no person shall cause to be discharged to the storm drain system any pesticide, fungicide, or herbicide in concentrations that exceed a water quality objective established by a regional board for that portion of the storm drain system or for any downstream waters.
- D. No person shall cause the accumulation of pollutants, leaves, dirt, or other landscape debris into a street, alley, catch basin, culvert, curb, gutter, inlet, ditch, natural watercourse, flood control channel, canal, storm drain, or any fabricated or natural conveyance.
- E. **No person shall cause the disposal of sanitary or septic waste or sewage into the storm drain system from any property or residence, any type of recreational vehicle, camper, bus, boat, holding tank, portable toilet, vacuum truck or other mobile source, or any waste holding tank,**

container or device. (Ord. 2006-0061 § 7, 2006; Ord. 98-0021 § 1 (part), 1998.)

REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES REGION**SSO CONTACT**

Normal Hours (213) 576-6600

Contact OES and notify RWQCB next business day

State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2006-0003, Statewide General WDR for Wastewater Collection Agencies requires that all agencies prohibit the discharge of wastewater into waters of the state. The following provisions of the WDR restrict the wastewater discharge.

C. Provisions

1. Any SSO that results in a discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States is prohibited.
2. Any SSO that results in a discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater that creates a nuisance as defined in California Water Code Section 13050 (m) is prohibited.

CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (OES)

Contact OES, if the SSO is 1,000 gallons or more.

SSO CONTACT

Normal and after hours (800) 852-7550

The California Code of Regulations prohibits the unauthorized discharge of sewage. In the event of a sewer spill of 1,000 gallons or greater, the Office of Emergency Services must be notified. The California Code of Regulations and the California Water Code provide the required legal authority.

California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9.2, Article 2, Sections 2250

§ 2250. Reportable Quantity for Sewage.

- (a) For the purposes of Section 13271 of the Water Code, a reportable quantity of sewage is defined to be any unauthorized discharge of 1,000 gallons or more.
- (b) For the purposes of Section 13271, an unauthorized discharge is defined to be a discharge, not regulated by waste discharge requirements, of treated, partially treated, or untreated wastewater resulting from the intentional or unintentional diversion of wastewater from a collection, treatment or disposal systems.

California Water Code, Article 4, Chapter 4, Section 13271

(c) Any person who fails to provide the notice required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or both. Except where a discharge to the waters of this state would have occurred but for cleanup or emergency response by a public agency, this subdivision shall not apply to any discharge to land which does not result in a discharge to the waters of this state.

SECTION 3

Existing Condition

3-1 Existing System

The existing sewer collection system in the City of Norwalk is made up of a network of gravity sewers, pump stations, and force mains. The gravity system consists of approximately 151 miles of pipe and approximately 5,000 manholes and cleanouts. The system also includes three (3) sewer lift stations.

3-2 Cleaning Maintenance Schedule

The City currently contracts the sewer maintenance and cleaning to Empire Pipe Cleaning and Equipment Incorporated. Figure 3-1 illustrates the cleaning frequency of the City's entire sewer system.

The City's sewers are cleaned every two years. Hot spots and siphons are cleaned every 180 days.

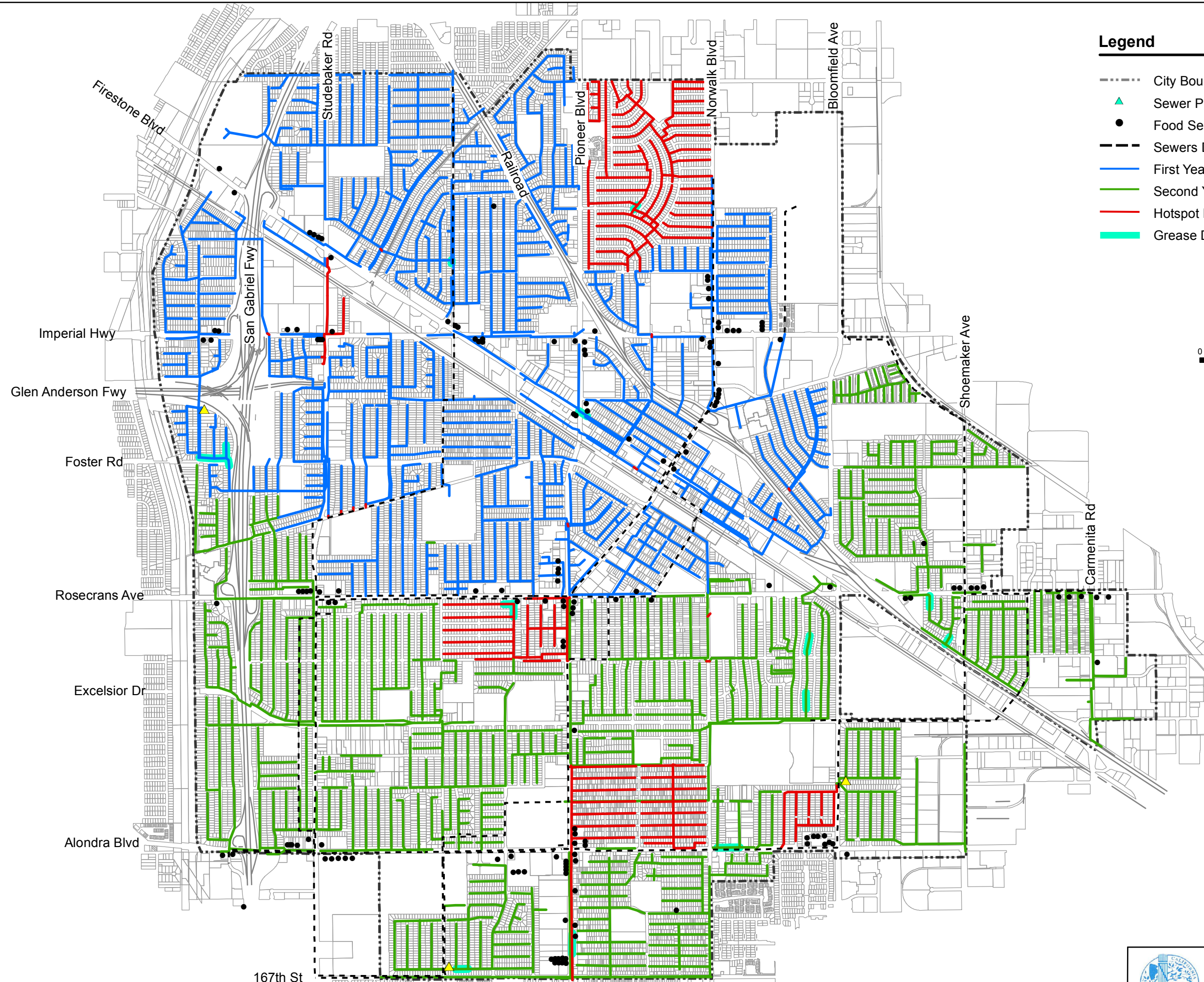
The cleaning logs specify the types of maintenance problems within the hotspot sewers. The City primarily has issues with roots as well as fats, oils, and grease (FOG) buildup. The City shall consider requiring the installation of grease interceptors for those sewers on the hotspot list that have a history of FOG buildup.

3-3 CCTV Inspection

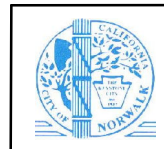
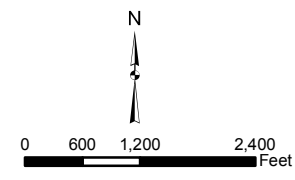
As part of the Waste Discharge Requirements, the City is required to CCTV inspect its entire system. The existing CCTV inspection reports covers approximately 100,000 feet or 12.6 percent of its gravity system. The remainder of the system will be inspected and assessed over the next seven years as funding becomes available. Planning and scheduling of subsequent CCTV inspections and accompanying condition assessment work will be based upon the results of the latest inspection and assessment work.

The condition of the sewers shall be ranked and placed into the Capital Improvement Program when necessary. The accumulation of FOG shall also be observed during the CCTV inspection. Sewers observed by inspections with major FOG buildup shall be included in the Hotspot cleaning list. Figure 3-1 illustrates the reaches with CCTV records of FOG deposits. Appendix C includes the CCTV database for the reaches with records of grease deposits. The figure and appendix shall be updated as more CCTV recordings are performed. The City may also require the installation of grease interceptors to remove FOG before it enters these sewer reaches.

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- Legend**
- City Boundary
 - ▲ Sewer Pump Station
 - Food Service Establishments
 - - - Sewers Discharge Lines
 - First Year Cleaning
 - Second Year Cleaning
 - Hotspot Reaches (cleaned every 180 days)
 - █ Grease Deposits Identified through CCTV



City of Norwalk
FOG Control Program

Hotspot Locations

Figure 3-1

Section 4 Legal Requirements

4-1 FOG Discharge Requirements

Chapter 34 of Division 2 of Title 20 of the draft amendments to the Los Angeles County Code provide the legal authority to regulate the fats, oils, and grease (FOG) discharge into the City facilities. Specifically, the City has the power to limit the amount of FOG that the food service establishments (FSE) discharge, which inevitably will help prevent further sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). (Section 20.34.050, Section 20.34.060, Section 20.36.010, Section 20.36.400, and Section 20.36.340)

The draft amendments to the Los Angeles County Code provide the legal authority which may require the FSE to comply with the following as necessary:

- A. FSE shall be required to install a grease removal device as determined by the City Director of Community Development. (Section 20.34.060 and Section 20.34.080)
- B. FSE shall be required to educate and train its employees on proper FOG disposal. The establishments shall prepare a plan and schedule for this training. (Section 20.34.100)
- C. FSE must develop measures to reduce FOG discharge and increase the efficiency of the grease removal device. These shall include kitchen best management practices (BMPs). (Section 20.34.100)
- D. The FSE shall implement a schedule for cleaning, maintenance, and legal FOG disposal. The FSE shall keep logs for the grease removal device, which keeps records of inspection, cleaning, maintenance, repair, spills, and FOG disposal. These logs shall be available to the City upon request. (Section 20.34.100)
- E. Proper storage of removed FOG before it is discarded at an approved FOG disposal facility. The FSE shall store the FOG in a safe manner to decrease the likelihood of it reaching other private property, the sewer system, sidewalk, parking lot, streets, gutters or storm drains. (Section 20.34.100)
- F. The proper equipment and supplies shall be available at the FSE in the event that an accidental spill of FOG or similar materials were to occur. (Section 20.34.100)
- G. The FSE must notify the County in the event of an uncontrollable spill of FOG or similar materials. The notification information and cleanup procedure shall be kept in an obvious location.

4-2 Prohibitions

The adopted Los Angeles County Code provides the legal authority to prohibit the FSE from all of the following:

- A. Introduction of any chemical, biological, enzyme or bacterial agent or substance into a FOG disposal system to reduce maintenance or enhance performance. Commercial drain cleaning substances used in plumbing fixtures not tributary to a FOG disposal system is allowable. (Section 20.34.090)
- B. Discharge of wastewater from dishwasher to any grease trap or grease interceptor is prohibited. (Section 20.34.130 and Section 20.36.450)
- C. Discharge of waste from any food grinder to any grease trap or grease interceptor is prohibited. (Section 20.34.130 and Section 20.36.450)
- D. Discharge of domestic waste to grease trap or grease interceptor is prohibited. (Section 20.36.600)
- E. Discharge of wastewater with temperatures greater than 140° F to any grease control device is prohibited. (Section 20.36.430)
- F. Discharge of any waste into the sewer, which includes FOG or any other material collected during the cleaning and maintenance of the FOG removal device, is prohibited. (Section 20.34.060)

Additionally, the City of Norwalk's FOG program shall include the following:

Installation of food grinders in the plumbing system of new Food Service Establishment will be prohibited.

4-3 FOG Disposal System Requirements

The City has the legal authority to determine the food service establishments that require the construction of FOG disposal systems to limit the amount of FOG that is discharged into the sewer system. (Section 20.34.060, Section 20.34.080, and Section 20.36.560)

4-4 Industrial Waste Discharge Permit

Industrial waste permits must be obtained for FSE's that either have or are required to install FOG disposal devices. The permits will provide the City the legal authority to regulate the FSE's compliance with its FOG control program. (Section 20.34.120)

The fees to obtain the industrial waste permit will help subsidize the City's efforts to monitor the FSE's compliance to the FOG control program.

4-5 Industrial Waste Contract

On September 27, 1960 the City of Norwalk and the County of Los Angeles entered into a contract which allows the County to manage the industrial waste program for the City. The contract is included in Appendix D.

According to this contract, "the County agrees, through the Engineer of the County of Los Angeles, to provide enforcement of the industrial waste provisions of the above referred to City ordinance and the necessary services incident thereto," assuming that the City maintains an ordinance that is "substantially identical" with the Los Angeles County Code. Since the City has adopted the County Code, this condition is satisfied.

The contract requires that all permits, notices, forms, stationary, etc be issued in the name of the City of Norwalk.

The City is also required to pay the County, in a timely manner, for maintaining the City's industrial waste program.

4-6 Enforcement

Under the contract with the City, the County shall monitor the FSEs compliance with the requirements included with the industrial waste discharge permit. As deemed necessary, the County has the legal authority to suspend or revoke a permit when FSEs are not meeting the required standards, which includes FOG requirements. When required, the County may also disconnect any industrial waste connections from the public sewer. Ultimately, the County also has the power to enforce fines or imprisonment for violations of a serious nature.

SECTION 5

KITCHEN BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

5-1 Applicability

Best management practices (BMPs) are defined as the schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce pollutants in discharges. Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) Ordinance No. OCSD-25 and Brea Municipal Code Section 13.00.542 require that the food service establishments (FSEs) implement kitchen BMPs to minimize the buildup of fats, oils, and grease (FOG) in downstream sewers. The City educates FSEs and supports enforcement of the kitchen BMPs in contained OCSD Ordinance No. OCSD-25. The kitchen BMPs provide procedures and practices to prevent FOG discharge to the sewer system and reduce FOG accumulation on the walls of sewer system pipes. These preventative measures will help decrease the amount of sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) caused by the discharge of FOG from FSEs.

Kitchen BMPs are part of the FSEs requirements to obtain industrial waste discharge permits. Because there are various types of FSEs that generate FOG, it is recommended that each establishment revise the City's kitchen BMPs to fit the needs of their operations. The FSEs shall be required to demonstrate the success of their unique kitchen BMPs during routine inspections. Post inspection, the FSEs shall be required to improve its kitchen BMPs as the inspector sees fit.

5-2 Installation of Drain Screens

FSEs shall install mesh screens on hand sinks, mop sinks, drains, or any facility that leads to the sewer system. These screen openings shall be of 1/8-inch to 3/16-inch in size.

5-3 FOG Prohibited Down Drains

All FSEs shall prohibit the pouring of FOG down the drains. All oils from pots, pans, and drip pans shall be poured into waste grease containers. Use a rubber spatula to remove as much grease and oil from pots and plans before using "wet" cleaning methods. The inside of pots and plans shall be wiped with paper towels and discarded into the garbage.

5-4 Segregation and Collection of Waste Cooking Oil

All waste cooking oil shall be collected and stored properly in sturdy recycling receptacles such as barrels or drums. The recycling receptacles shall be properly maintained to ensure that they do not leak. The containers shall be stored in an area that poses minimal threat of spilling into a drain or inlet connected to the sewer or storm drain system.. Licensed waste haulers or an approved recycling facility must be used to dispose of waste cooking oil.

5-5 Disposal of Food Wastes

All forms of FOG, including but not limited to sauces, gravy, dressings, deep fried foods, baked goods, cheeses, and butter, should be kept out of the private drains to the extent possible. All food

waste shall be disposed of directly into a trash bin, not into a sinks. Double-bagging food wastes that have the potential to leak in trash bins is highly recommended.

5.5 Employee Training and Awareness

The efficiency of kitchen BMPs are heavily dependent on the measures the employees take to keep the grease out of the sewer system. The FSEs shall provide proper training as necessary to inform its employees of the Kitchen BMPs to limit FOG discharges. The training schedules and logs shall be maintained for each FSE and shall be available to the City upon request. At a minimum, the training logs shall include the topic, date, and signature from employees that attended.

FSE ownership/management shall be periodically trained employees on the following subjects:

- a) How to “dry wipe” pots, pans, dishware and work areas before washing to remove grease.
- b) How to properly dispose of food waste and solids in enclosed plastic bags prior to disposal in trash bins or containers to prevent leaking and odors.
- c) The location and use of absorption products to clean under fryer baskets and other locations where grease may be spilled or dripped.

5.6 Kitchen Signage

The Kitchen BMPs shall be accessible to the employees at the FSEs. Best management and waste minimization practices shall be posted conspicuously in the food preparation and dishwashing areas at all times.. The Orange County Sanitation District has prepared signage that provides the FSEs with which promotes proper cleaning practices and the proper FOG disposal methods. Appendix E. contains copies of OCSD brochures, literature and signage that the City distributes to FSEs.

5.7 Maintenance of Kitchen Exhaust Filters

Kitchen exhaust filters shall be cleaned as need to maintain the equioment in good operating condition. Grease and oil, generated from cleaning the exhaust filter, shall be collected and deposited in a recycling receptacles or a trash bin.

5-8 Garbage Disposals and Food Grinders

When possible, discard food wastes directly into trash cans, and minimize the use of food grinders. FOG buildup will decrease if the amount of waste in the sewer system decreases. FSEs shall also practice “dry” clean-up methods whenever possible. Food grinders shall be used minimally, and shall not be directly connected to a FOG disposal system. Installation of food grinders in new FSEs is prohibited.

5-9 Spill Prevention

To prevent spills within the FSE, it is recommended that the employees practice good tidiness. Containers shall be emptied before they are full to avoid spills. Fluid material shall be transported with a cover to minimize the potential of a spill. Proper transportation tools such as ladles and spoons shall also be provided to transport the material without spilling.

5-10 Dry Clean-Up Methods

Dry clean-up methods consist of wiping, scraping, and sweeping of food waste and disposal to a trash bin, not into a sink. Apply dry clean-up methods before using “wet” cleaning methods, which typically wash the water and waste into drains. The food from dishes shall be scraped into the trash with plastic scrapers before the dishes are washed.

Paper towels should also be utilized to wipe down work areas. Mats and absorbent material shall also be used to clean up oil and grease under fryer baskets and wherever oil and grease commonly accumulates. By depositing paper towels and absorbent materials directly into the trash, the FSE avoids discharging any unnecessary FOG into the sewer system. In the case of a dry material spill, it is recommended to sweep the dry material and place into the garbage to avoid discharging into the sewer system.

- For “wet” spills including FOG, use the following steps to contain and clean up the spill:
- Contain the spill by blocking off all sinks and floor drains,
- Cover the spill with an absorbent material, such as sand, saw dust, or paper towels
- Dispose of the absorbent material into a the trash bin
- Clean the area using wet methods to remove the minor residue not cleaned by the dry method.

The FSE shall post the spill response procedure and have the absorbent supplies available at all times.

5-11 Dishwashing and Equipment Cleaning

Proper dishwashing can reduce the amount of FOG into the sewer system. Food residue should be scrapped from the dishes and deposited in a trash bin. If available, dishes, pots and pans should be rinsed in a sink that is connected to the FOG disposal before using the dishwasher to minimize the amount of FOG that is discharged into the sewer system.

SECTION 6

Industrial Waste Discharge Permit

6-1 Introduction

The City has adopted the County of Los Angeles Code to manage its industrial waste discharge services. The Los Angeles County Code currently has the legal authority to require industrial waste dischargers to obtain permits to comply with the County's discharge regulations. While fats, oil, and grease (FOG) are included with the existing discharge regulations, the County Department of Public Works is proposing amendments, which will include specific requirements for food service establishments (FSEs) to obtain industrial waste permits to regulate the amount of FOG that is discharged into the sewer system.

By requiring FSEs to obtain industrial waste permits, the City has obtained the legal authority to ensure the FSE are complying with the FOG control regulations.

6-2 Permit Requirements

The City's industrial waste discharge permit shall require FSEs to abide by the regulations included in the adopted County Code. FSEs that have grease removal devices are required to obtain an industrial waste permit. As part of its requirements, the Director of Community Development may require that FSEs develop and implement a FOG Control Program. The permit may include an understanding between the City and the FSE to comply with the following before the Director issues the permit.

- A. FSEs are responsible for limiting the amount of FOG that is discharged. Any waste including FOG or any other material collected during the maintenance of a grease removal device is prohibited from being discharged into the sewer system.
- B. FSEs are required to install a grease interceptor or other grease removal device upon the request of the City.
- C. Grease removal devices shall be properly operated and maintained to function efficiently.
- D. The FSEs shall implement a schedule for cleaning, maintenance, and legal FOG disposal. Logs for the grease removal device, which keeps records of inspection, cleaning, maintenance, repair, spills, and FOG disposal shall also be kept by the FSEs and will be available to the City upon request.
- E. FSEs shall be required to educate and train its employees on proper FOG disposal. The establishments shall prepare a plan and schedule for this training.
- F. FSE must develop measures to reduce FOG discharge and increase the efficiency of the grease removal device. These shall include proper kitchen best management practices (BMPs)

- G. FOG must be stored properly once it has been removed from the grease removal facility before it is discarded into an approved FOG Disposal facility. The FSE shall store the FOG in a safe manner to decrease the likelihood of it reaching other private property, the sewer system, sidewalk, parking lot, streets, gutters or storm drains.
- H. The proper equipment and supplies shall be available at the FSEs in the event that an accidental spill of FOG or similar materials was to occur.
- I. The FSEs must notify the County in the event of an uncontrollable spill of FOG or similar materials. The notification information and cleanup procedure shall be kept in an obvious location.
- J. The FSEs shall also prohibit the addition of any chemical, biological, enzyme bacterial agent or substance into a FOG disposal system to reduce maintenance or enhance performance. Commercial drain cleaning substances used in plumbing fixtures not tributary to a FOG disposal system is allowable.
- K. Dishwashers and food grinders shall not be connected to any grease interceptors or grease removal devices.
- L. All domestic wastes from fixtures such as toilets and urinals shall not be connected to interceptors or grease removal devices.
- M. Wastewaters of temperatures greater than 140° F will not be allowed.
- N. Installation of food grinders in the plumbing system of new Food Service Establishment will be prohibited.

The FSE shall pay the Industrial Waste Discharge permit fee before any permit is granted. All delinquent fees and any fines shall also be paid before a permit is granted or reinstated. The fees to obtain the industrial waste permit will help subsidize the City's efforts to monitor the FSEs compliance to the FOG control program.

An issued permit may be subject to modifications during the life of the permit. If the FSE changes its operations significantly, the City may require the FSE to submit new permit applications. Significant increases in meals prepared or changes in the menu may also require the FSE to comply to different sets of regulations. As deemed necessary, the City may also amend its FOG control program in the future. In such case, the permittees will have to comply with the new rules and regulations.

6-3 FSE Inspection

The City contracts the County to manage its industrial waste program. The City has the legal authority, through the adopted Los Angeles County Code, to inspect the FSEs compliance with the Code. Under the City contract, the County shall inspect the FSEs that are required to obtain industrial waste permits. If the County inspector determines that the FSEs are not in compliance with the FOG control regulations or if the existing FOG disposal facilities are insufficient, the FSEs

may be required to provide additional FOG control measures such as more stringent kitchen BMPs or installation of larger FOG disposal facilities. In such cases, the FSE may be required to submit an application for a new industrial waste discharge permit.

6-4 Kitchen Best Management Practices

As part of the FOG control requirement, the FSEs shall be required to further reduce the discharge of FOG to the sewer system by implementing kitchen BMPs. FSEs may be required to develop and implement BMPs before industrial waste permits are issued. These practices shall be subject to inspection and may require updating upon the inspector's analysis.

6-5 Grease Removal Devices Requirements

The City shall determine which FSEs are required to install, operate, and maintain grease removal devices. Grease interceptors shall be installed unless the City approves the FSEs to use other grease removal devices. The County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Environmental Program Division has created general pretreatment guidelines for determining which FSEs require grease removal devices. These guidelines are included in Appendix F.

Grease removal devices shall be approved by the County before FSEs are issued industrial waste permits.

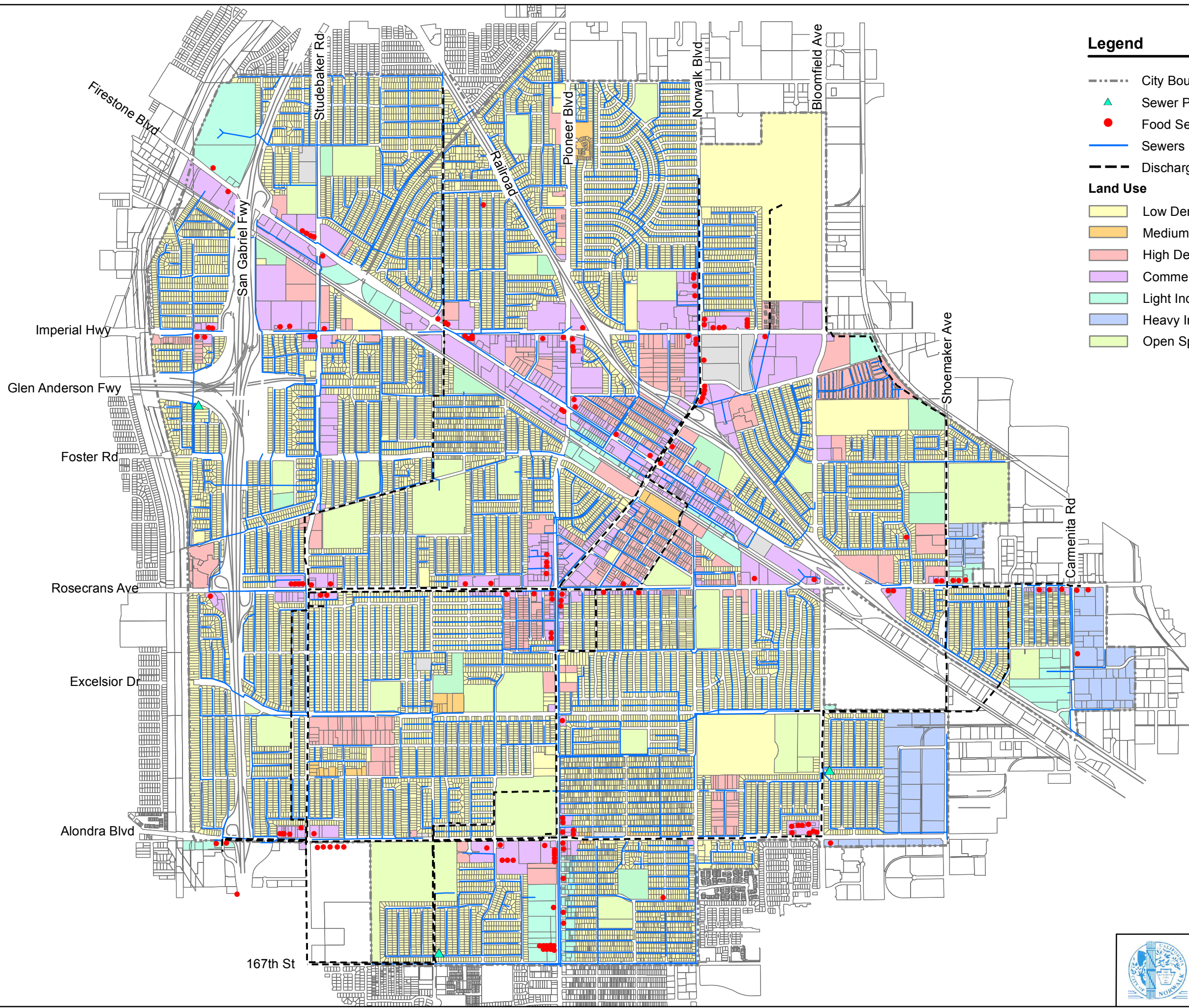
New Food Service Establishments

All new FSEs shall be required to install a grease interceptor or another approved grease removal device prior to obtaining an industrial waste permit and discharging wastewater into the sewer system.

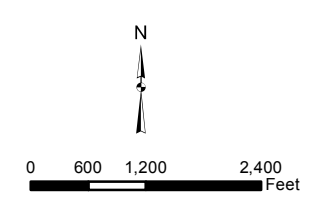
Existing Food Service Establishments

As deemed necessary by the City, existing Food Service Establishments may be required to install a grease interceptor or other FOG removal device. Figure 6-1 shows the location of the City's existing FSEs. Appendix G lists the details of the FSEs, such as address and ownership. Existing FSEs may be required by the City to install a grease removal device under any of the following circumstances:

- A sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) has been caused due to a FOG blockage at the FSE.
- The sewers are frequently cleaned for severe FOG buildup due to discharges from the FSE.



- Legend**
- City Boundary
 - ▲ Sewer Pump Station
 - Food Service Establishments
 - Sewers
 - - - Discharge Sewers
- Land Use**
- Low Density Residential
 - Medium Density Residential
 - High Density Residential
 - Commercial/Professional Offices
 - Light Industrial
 - Heavy Industrial
 - Open Space/School/Public Facilities



City of Norwalk
 FOG Control Program
Food Service Establishment Locations
 Figure 6-1

- FSEs are undergoing remodeling which significantly increases the kitchen size or increases the public seating area.
- FSEs produce significant amounts of food.
- FSE produce foods of high fat content.
- FSEs produce significant amounts of grease and oils.
- FSEs require frequent cleaning of utensils.
- FSEs have seating capacities of 150 or more.
- FSEs are near the dead end sewer, where there is very little flow.
- If the downstream sewer is less than 8-inch in diameter or if the downstream sewer cannot provide the minimum grade described in Table 6-1.

**Table 6-1
Minimum Sewer Grade**

Pipe Diameter	Sewer Grade	Inches/Foot
8-inch	0.40%	0.048
10-inch	0.32%	0.0384
12-inch	0.24%	0.0288
15-inch	0.16%	0.0192
18-inch	0.14%	0.0168
21-inch	0.12%	0.0144
24-inch	0.10%	0.012

Variance

When the installation of a grease interceptor is impossible or impractical, the City may grant the FSE variance from the grease interceptor requirement. The FSE may not have adequate space or slope to build a grease interceptor between the plumbing fixtures and the City sewer. The FSE may be granted variance, if it can provide an alternative pretreatment technology that is equivalent or better than the grease interceptor for controlling FOG. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division has approved the Thermaco Big Dipper, International Grease Recovery Device, MIFAB Quik Draw, and GOSLYN Grease Recovery Device as described in Appendix F.

Exemption from Installation of a Grease Interceptor

FSEs may apply for exemptions that could relieve the establishments from being required to install grease removal devices. If the FSE is capable of demonstrating that grease removal devices are not applicable or necessary, then the City may revise the FSE's permit such that grease removal devices are not part of the FSE's requirements. The FSEs that are granted the exemption shall be inspected on a regular basis to monitor the FOG buildup in the downstream sewers. If the FSE has changed its operations and FOG becomes problematic, the City may revoke the exemptions and require the FSE to install FOG disposal systems.

Waiver with a Grease Disposal Mitigation Fee

When the installation of a grease interceptor is impossible or impractical and no alternative pretreatment technologies can be granted, the City may grant the FSE a waiver with a Grease Disposal Mitigation Fee. The FSE may not have adequate space or slope to build a grease interceptor between the plumbing fixtures and the City sewer. If there are no other viable alternatives, the City may revise the Industrial Waste Permit to allow the FSE to discharge directly into the sewer system without pretreatment through a grease removal device. However, the FSE would be required to pay a Grease Disposal Mitigation Fee which shall be used to increase the maintenance and cleaning of the downstream sewers. At a minimum, the grease disposal mitigation fee shall be equivalent to the amortized cost of installing, operating, and maintaining a grease interceptor.

6-6 Grease Interceptor Maintenance Requirements

The industrial waste discharge permit requires that the FSEs clean and maintain their grease interceptors to assure that the facilities are operating efficiently. The FSE's shall regularly inspect the grease interceptor to check the level of FOG accumulation. The FSEs shall be required to clean the grease interceptor before the FOG and accumulated solids occupy 25% of the grease interceptor volume. A licensed waste hauler is required to perform this cleaning, and all inspections shall be recorded in a log and kept on file at the facilities. The City shall require the County to review these logs to verify that the FSEs are in compliance with grease interceptor maintenance requirements.

SECTION 7

Grease Interceptors

7-1 Introduction

Grease interceptors reduce the amounts fats, oils, and grease, (FOG) that are discharged into the sanitary sewer. They differ from the smaller indoor grease traps, in that grease interceptors are large outside underground, multi-compartment tanks. The grease interceptor detains the wastewater for an extended period of time, which allows the FOG to solidify as it rises to the water surface. The baffles in the grease interceptor prevent the solidified FOG from leaving the pretreatment system, which significantly reduce the amount of FOG that is discharged into the sewer system.

As defined by the proposed Los Angeles County Code, Section 20.20.122, a grease interceptor is a “plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept non-petroleum FOG from a wastewater discharge”

7-2 California Plumbing Code Standards

Los Angeles County Title 28, Plumbing Code has adopted the 2007 California Plumbing Code, published by the California Building Standards Commission. Section 1014.1 of the California Plumbing Code states, “Where it is determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction that waste pretreatment is required, an approved type of grease interceptor(s), **complying with the provisions of this section shall be correctly sized and properly installed in grease waste line(s) leading from sinks and drains, such as floor drains, and floor sinks and other fixtures or equipment** in serving establishments such as restaurants, cafes, lunch counters, cafeterias, bars and clubs, hotels, hospitals, sanitariums, factory or school kitchen, or other establishments where grease may be introduced into the drainage or sewage system in quantities that can effect line stoppage or hinder sewage treatment or private sewage disposal.”

The Plumbing Code requires that the grease interceptor be sized by summing the Drainage Fixture Unit Values (DFU) for the relevant fixtures tributary to the grease interceptor. Drainage fixtures such as Floor Drains and Service Basins are given DFUs used to estimate the flow from an establishment. The Plumbing Code prohibits the discharge from urinals and toilets into the grease interceptor. The Los Angeles County Code, Title 20 prohibits the discharge of dishwasher effluent into any FOG discharge system. The DFUs for such fixtures shall not be included in the total DFU for the calculation of the grease interceptor because the effluent will not pass through the grease interceptor. All fixtures that will be exposed to FOG discharge shall be connected to the grease interceptor and shall be included in the Total DFUs sum. Table 7-1 detail the required interceptor volume based on the DFUs sum.

**Table 7-1
Grease Interceptor Sizing**

DFU	Interceptor Capacity (Gallons)
21	750
35	1,000
90	1,200
172	1,500
216	2,000
307	2,500
342	3,000
428	4,000
576	5,000
720	7,500
2,112	10,000
2,640	15,000

The grease interceptors shall comply with the regulations of the plumbing code as they are summarized hereon:

- The grease interceptors shall be constructed as close as practical to the fixtures or equipment which discharge high amounts of FOG.
- Grease interceptors and traps shall not be located within a food handling area unless it has been approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. (Los Angeles County Department of Health)
- Grease interceptors shall not be connected to toilets, urinals, drinking fountains, and any other strictly domestic sanitary sewer lines.
- Grease interceptors shall not be connected to dishwashing facilities.
- All facilities and fixtures subject to high levels of FOG is required to be connected to grease interceptors.
- Waste shall enter the grease interceptor through the inlet pipe.
- Each establishment shall connect to its individual interceptor unless multiple connections are approved by the City.
- Accumulated grease shall be removed from the grease interceptor on a regular basis and shall not be introduced into the public's drainage system or sanitary sewer system.
- The grease interceptor shall be easily accessible for inspection, maintenance, cleaning, etc.
- The City shall have the authority to require the installation of additional equipment or devices if it finds the existing pretreatment measures are inadequate.

7-3 Los Angeles County Department of Public Work Standards

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works has developed standard plans for the grease interceptors. These standards are illustrated in the County's pretreatment guidelines included in Appendix F.

The grease interceptors shall also comply with County's additional regulations which include the following:

- The grease interceptors shall be easily accessible with at a minimum of two (2) manholes with covers having a minimum opening diameter of 24-inches.
- The grease interceptor shall be capable of conveying vehicle traffic loads in areas where traffic is an issue.
- The grease interceptor must be approved by the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services.
- Each grease interceptor shall serve only one establishment when required. A grease interceptor may only serve multiple establishments when;
 - o The establishments are under a lease to a common property owner.
 - o The property owner is responsible for the grease interceptor.
 - o The interceptor is sized for the flow from all establishments.
 - o The property owner obtains and maintains the industrial waste disposal permit for the operation of the grease interceptor
- There shall be no addition of bacteria or similar products into the interceptor or sewer system for maintenance purposes unless approved by the Los Angeles County, Environmental Programs Division.
- Wastewater of temperatures greater than 140°F shall not be introduced into the grease interceptor.
- Food grinders shall not be connected to grease interceptors.

7-4 Maintenance Criteria

In Section 1014.2, the 2007 California Plumbing Code states that "All grease interceptors shall be maintained in efficient operating condition by periodic removal of the accumulated grease and latent material."

As the FOG and other solids accumulate in the grease interceptor, the available volume is decreased, which also decreases the detention of the wastewater. If establishments do not regularly clean and maintain their grease interceptors, the FOG will pass straight through the interceptor and adhere to the walls of the sewer system, which can cause a sanitary sewer overflow (SSO). The FSEs shall fully clean the grease interceptors once the volume of the accumulated FOG and solids reached 25% of the volume of the grease interceptor. At a minimum of every three (3) months, FSEs should manually inspect its facilities and document the amount of FOG that has accumulated in the interceptor.

Once the FSE determines that the FOG has occupied approximately 25% of the volume of the grease interceptor, the FSE shall perform a full cleaning. The cleaning must be performed by a certified waste hauler with an approved license from an authorizing agency. The solid and liquid

waste inside the grease interceptor shall be pumped out of the interceptor. The walls and baffles of the interceptors shall be scraped clean and pumped out. The waste hauler shall deposit the removed wastes to the approved County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) facilities. The waste hauler shall not introduce hot water or any biological or chemical agents to dissolve the grease and introduce it to the sewer system, as these are violations of the Los Angeles County Code, Section 20.36.430 and Section 20.34.090.

The following are the pumping requirements for licensed waste haulers:

- Remove the layer of solidified FOG from the top of the grease interceptor. The interceptor may be slightly agitated to loosen the FOG.
- Insert the vacuum tube to the bottom of the Grease Interceptor to withdraw the solids on the bottom.
- Vacuum out the liquid waste.
- Clean the bottom and sides of the grease interceptor with either backwater from the truck or a hot water source.
- Vacuum out the remaining liquid.
- Verify that the inlet and outlet pipes are not loose and are free of clogs.
- Make sure that the baffle is secure.
- Check the walls of the grease interceptor for cracks or any other structural defects.
- Check to make sure the manhole lids are securely sealed.
- Provide the FSE with a load ticket which describes the results of the inspection.

At minimum, the waste hauler shall include the following information on the load ticket:

- Date of Inspection
- Company name
- Person performing inspection
- Estimated volume of FOG Removed
- Disposal location
- Signature of the FSE representative.

The FSEs are required to uphold a plan and schedule for the removal and disposal of FOG from the grease interceptor. The FSE should keep a log record which details the cleaning, repair, inspection, accidental spill, and disposal events for the interceptor. These logs may be reviewed during inspections as needed.

SECTION 8

Public Education

8-1 Public Education

The City has contracted with the County to manage the industrial waste program, which the City has adopted from the County. Information on proper FOG disposal has been made available through various means such as individual notices to the property owners, publication of an Annual Report, and articles in the City's newsletters. Informational pamphlets were prepared by the County, but issued in the name of the City. Appendix H includes the pamphlet sent to the FSEs to inform them of the City's BMPs.

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works has also provided the FSEs with signs which illustrate good cleaning practices for managing fats, oil, and grease (FOG). These signs are to be posted in areas where FOG is commonly discharged. A copy of this sign is located in Appendix E.

The following websites are also available for more information regarding the FOG program:

<http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/>

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works has been responsible for incorporating its FOG program into its City Code.

http://www.ordlink.com/codes/lacounty/_DATA/TITLE20/index.html

The existing Los Angeles County Code, Title 20 includes regulations regarding its utilities, which include regulations on industrial waste discharges including FOG.

http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/Industrial_Waste/PDF/Ordinances/FOG_Ordinance_draft.pdf

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works proposes to amend its existing code to specifically satisfy the requirements of the WDR.

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ssw/

The State Water Resources Control Board's Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) include the minimum standards for Agencies to regulate FOG Discharges.

www.epa.gov/owm

The United States Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Wastewater Management (OWM) oversees programs that monitor the overall well being of the nation's water and watersheds. OWM upholds the regulations set in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

SECTION 9

Enforcement

9-1 Introduction

This section covers the industrial waste discharge permit requirements and the enforcement procedures applicable to FSEs that fail to comply with the requirements of the City of Norwalk's Municipal Code. Currently, the City has adopted the Los Angeles County Code, Title 20, Division 2 Sanitary Sewers and Industrial Waste. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works has proposed amendments to the existing code to specifically address several requirements that are included in the Statewide WDR. The City of Norwalk plans to adopt these amendments once they are incorporated into the County Code.

Under the adopted County Code, the City has the legal authority to enforce the FOG control regulations. The County has been contracted by the City to manage its Industrial Waste Discharge Program, which includes these FOG control regulations. This agreement between the City and County is located in Appendix D.

9-2 Industrial Waste Discharger Permits

The County Code requires that FSEs that already own grease removal devices and FSEs that are required to install grease removal devices shall be required to obtain industrial waste discharge permits. A FSE must pay the application fee and initial annual fee before any permit is issued.

The FSEs are required to pay annual fees, which are determined by the City to help cover the costs of the many basic services for regulating the inspection.

The FSEs may be required to pay additional fees for water sampling and analysis. If an inspector is required to make further site investigations or cleanup plan reviews that are beyond the basic inspection, the FSE will be required to pay the due fees as well.

Table 9-1 compares the County's fees to those of the City. According to the contract, the City is responsible for paying the County its standard fees for its industrial waste services. The City shall be reimbursed the collected fees for the FSEs that were inspected. Since the City's fees are generally lower than those of the County, the City must pay the remaining balance for the County's industrial waste discharge services. The City shall amend its municipal code to increase the City's fees to those of the County plus an additional 20 percent. These fees shall cover the County's fees as well as the City's administrative costs.

**Table 9-1
City and County Maintenance Fees**

Types of Annual Fees			County of Los Angeles	City of Norwalk
Application Fee	New Permit	Sewer Disposal	\$423	\$315
		Onsite Disposal	\$518	\$488
		Offsite Disposal	\$568	\$462
	Revised Permit	Sewer Disposal	\$283	\$204
		Onsite Disposal	\$423	\$295
		Offsite Disposal	\$377	\$279
Annual Fee	Inspection Class A	\$277	\$164	
	Inspection Class B	\$548	\$324	
	Inspection Class C	\$825	\$486	
	Inspection Class D	\$1,096	\$648	
	Inspection Class E	\$1,287	\$972	
Miscellaneous Fee	Water Sampling and analysis Fee	\$277	\$246	
	Application for closure and inspection of pretreatment facility pursuant to Section 20.36.220	\$442	\$164	
	Review of site-remedial investigation and clean up plan, initial deposit	\$392	\$87	
	Additional site investigation and cleanup plan review and approval, per hour	\$98	\$87	
	Inspections outside of normal business hours, per hour	\$214	\$140	
	Inspection for which no fee is specifically indicated	\$277	\$246	
	Additional plan review or revisions of previously approved plans, per hour	\$98	\$87	

9-3 Inspection

The industrial waste discharge permit requires that the FSEs abide by the regulations of the adopted Los Angeles County code.

The City shall review the spill history, cleaning history, and CCTV data to determine areas that are prone to FOG buildup. The City may require the County to perform additional inspection at the FSEs near these areas.

The County shall inspect FSEs that are required to obtain industrial waste permits, at least once a year. The FSE may be in violation of the Code if it does not comply with the County Code which includes but is not limited to the following regulations.

- A. FSEs fail to install approved grease control device.

- B. FSEs make false statements, records, reports, plan or document files with City.
- C. FSEs tamper with grease control device
- D. FSEs refuse the City or County access to any part of the sewer system including the grease removal device.
- E. FSE knowingly allows FOG to be disposed of in an unlawful manner.
- F. FSE fails to pay any fees.
- G. FSEs are responsible for limiting the amount of FOG that is discharged. Any waste including FOG or any other material collected during the maintenance of a grease removal device is prohibited from being discharged into the sewer system.
- H. FSEs are required to install grease interceptors or other grease removal devices upon the request of the City.
- I. Grease removal devices shall be properly operated and maintained to function efficiently.
- J. The FSEs shall implement a schedule for cleaning, maintenance, and legal FOG disposal. Logs for the grease removal device, which keeps records of inspection, cleaning, maintenance, repair, spills, and FOG disposal shall also be kept by the FSEs and will be available to the City upon request.
- K. FSEs shall be required to educate and train its employees on proper FOG disposal. The establishments shall prepare a plan and schedule for this training.
- L. FSE must develop measures to reduce FOG discharge and increase the efficiency of the grease removal device. These shall include proper kitchen best management practices (BMPs)
- M. FOG must be stored properly once it has been removed from the grease removal facility before it is discarded into an approved FOG disposal facility. The FSE shall store the FOG in a safe manner to decrease the likelihood of it reaching other private property, the sewer system, sidewalk, parking lot, streets, gutters or storm drains.
- N. The proper equipment and supplies shall be available at the FSEs in the event that an accidental spill of FOG or similar materials were to occur.
- O. The FSEs must notify the County in the event of an uncontrollable spill of FOG or similar materials. The notification information and cleanup procedure shall be kept in an obvious location.
- P. The FSEs shall also prohibit the addition of any chemical, biological, enzyme bacterial agent or substance into a FOG disposal system to reduce maintenance or enhance performance. Commercial drain cleaning substances used in plumbing fixtures not tributary to a FOG disposal system is allowable.
- Q. Dishwashers and food grinders shall not be connected to any grease interceptors or grease removal devices.

- R. All domestic wastes from fixtures such as toilets and urinals shall not be connected to interceptors or grease removal devices.
- S. Wastewaters of temperatures greater than 140° F will not be allowed.
- T. **Installation of food grinders in the plumbing system of new Food Service Establishment will be prohibited.**

9-4 Enforcement Response

When necessary, the County shall exercise its legal authority to regulate the provisions of the adopted County Code. The County may impose fines and/or imprisonment on FSEs for severe violations. It may also suspend or revoke permits and disconnect the FSEs connection to the sewer system when necessary. The procedures to enforce the FOG regulations include:

- A. Notice of Violation
- B. Requirements to comply with the regulations of the County Code
- C. Suspension or revocation of industrial waste discharge permit
- D. Impose the charges to reimburse the City to clean and/or repair the sewer system or facilities.
- E. Civil penalties and/or criminal penalties.

Violations may be communicated by a verbal notice, inspections, field notices of observed violations or any other notices of violation. When the violation is of an aggravated nature, the County may notify the FSEs that their permit is suspended and the FSEs should terminate discharging into the sewer system (Section 20.36.170.) The County may require an inspection of the FSE and its grease removal facilities to investigate the cause of the violation. The County shall notify the FSE regarding the reasons of the violations and shall require immediate action to bring its system to compliance. (Section 20.36.140)

The notice to the FSEs may include the following corrective measures:

- Repair, improve, or upgrade the existing grease removal device
- Require additional grease removal devices
- Implement more stringent kitchen BMPs to reduce the discharge of FOG
- Increase the inspection, maintenance, and/or cleaning frequency of a grease removal device
- Provide better access to the grease removal facility
- Any other items deemed necessary by the County

The County may determine a timeline in which the FSE must remedy the conditions of the violation. The improvements must meet the standards of the County Engineer. The FSE has the option to request a public hearing to contest a notice of violation. (Section 20.36.190)

The County may reinstate a suspended permit, when the FSEs have corrected the conditions of the violations and have paid all required fees (Section 20.36.200).

Individuals violating any provisions of the Los Angeles County Code, Title 20 is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be required to pay a violation fine that shall not exceed \$1,000 (Section 20.24.160). Imprisonment in the County jail for a period not exceeding six months may be required in addition to or in place of the violation fine.

In addition to the violation fine, the FSEs shall also be required to pay the administrative fines for violations. The amount of an administrative fine shall not exceed \$100 for the first violation, \$200 for the second violation of the same provision of the County code within one year after the first violation, and \$500 for each additional violation of the same provision of the County code within one year after the first violation. (Section 20.24.165). Each day in which a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

The County shall have the legal authority to revoke industrial waste permits under the following conditions:

- FSEs have failed to correct violations.
- FSEs have committed fraud or deceit when obtaining their industrial waste discharge permits.
- The existing conditions would not be satisfactory for the issuance of industrial waste discharge permits.
- Any other violation of the FOG regulations of the adopted County Code

Once an industrial waste discharge permit has been revoked, the County may disconnect the FSEs connection to the City's sewer system. (20.36.370)

The County is also responsible for informing the public annually of FSEs that were in serious noncompliance with the FOG requirements included in the County Code. The County shall publish in a newspaper or other general circulation a list of these FSEs.

APPENDIX A

TITLE 20: UTILITIES, DIVISION 2: SANITARY SEWERS
AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Chapter 20.20 DEFINITIONS

- 20.20.010 Definitions applicable to Division 2.
- 20.20.015 Act.
- 20.20.020 Board.
- 20.20.030 Cesspool.
- 20.20.040 Chief engineer.
- 20.20.050 Chimney.
- 20.20.060 County.
- 20.20.070 County engineer.
- 20.20.080 County health officer.
- 20.20.090 Dairy wastes.
- 20.20.095 Director.
- 20.20.100 Domestic sewage.
- 20.20.110 Effluent.
- 20.20.115 Septic tank effluent.
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- 20.20.120 Frontage.
- 20.20.130 House lateral.
- 20.20.135 Indirect discharge.
- 20.20.140 Industrial building.
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- 20.20.220 Main-line sewer.
- 20.20.222 National Categorical Pretreatment Standard.
- 20.20.224 New source.
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- 20.20.226 Off-site disposal.
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- 20.20.300 Saddle.
- 20.20.310 Section.
- 20.20.320 Seepage pit.
- 20.20.330 Septic tank.
- 20.20.340 Sewage.
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20.20.350 Sewage pumping plant.
20.20.360 Shall and may.
20.20.361 STEP system.
20.20.365 Standard Industrial Classification.
20.20.370 Tapping.
20.20.380 Tee or T.
20.20.390 Trunk sewer.
20.20.395 Uncontrolled discharge.
20.20.400 Waste disposal facility.
20.20.410 Water pollution control plant.
20.20.420 Wye or Y.

20.20.010 Definitions applicable to Division 2.

The definitions in this chapter shall govern the construction of this Division 2 of Title 20, and any permits issued thereunder unless otherwise apparent from the context. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2001, 1952.)

20.20.015 Act.

“Act” means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq. (Ord. 89-0101 § 1, 1989.)

20.20.020 Board.

“Board” means the board of supervisors of the county of Los Angeles. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2002, 1952.)

20.20.030 Cesspool.

“Cesspool” means and is a lined excavation in the ground which receives the discharge of a drainage system, or part thereof, so designed as to retain the organic matter and solids discharging therein, but permitting the liquids to seep through the bottom and sides, and constructed pursuant to the provisions of the Plumbing Ordinance set out at Title 28 of this code. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2004, 1952.)

20.20.040 Chief engineer.

“Chief engineer” means the chief engineer of the County Sanitation District, the Municipal Water District or County Water District that owns and operates public sanitary sewerage facilities, or the County Flood Control District, or his authorized deputy, agent or representative. The district referred to shall be that one stipulated by the context. (Ord. 9119 § 1 (part), 1966; Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2005, 1952.)

20.20.050 Chimney.

“Chimney” means a vertical section of a sewer pipe extending either from a vertical tee set 90 degrees to the main line or from a long-radius one-quarter bend set vertically at the curb of property line, and in either case suitably reinforced with concrete. (Ord. 8690 § 2 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2006, 1952.)

20.20.060 County.

“County” means the county of Los Angeles. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2008, 1952.)

20.20.070 County engineer.

“County engineer” means the director of public works of the county of Los Angeles, or his authorized deputy, agent, representative or inspector. (Ord. 89-0101 § 2, 1989; Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2009, 1952.)

20.20.080 County health officer.

“County health officer” means the director of public health of the county of Los Angeles, or his duly authorized representative. (Ord. 2006-0040 § 108, 2006: Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2010, 1952.)

20.20.090 Dairy wastes.

“Dairy wastes” means the waste liquids incident to operation of a dairy, including wash water from the milking barn, milk house, bottle washing equipment, and similar devices. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2012, 1952.)

20.20.095 Director.

“Director” means the director of public works of the county of Los Angeles, or his authorized deputy, agent, representative or inspector. (Ord. 89-0101 § 3, 1989.)

20.20.100 Domestic sewage.

“Domestic sewage” means the waterborne wastes derived from ordinary living processes, and of such character as to permit satisfactory disposal, without special treatment, into the public sewer or by means of a private sewage disposal system. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2014, 1952.)

20.20.110 Effluent.

“Effluent” means the liquid flowing out of any treatment plant or facility constructed and operated for the partial or complete treatment of sewage or industrial waste. (Ord. 7519 § 1 (part), 1959: Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2015, 1952.)

20.20.115 Septic tank effluent.

“Septic tank effluent” is effluent from private septic tanks and shall be considered, for the purposes of this chapter involving the discharge of septic tank effluent to a Septic Tank Effluent Pumping pressure sewer system (STEP), the same as industrial waste. Whenever this chapter refers to industrial waste, the reference shall include septic tank effluent. (Ord. 89-0006 § 2, 1989.)

20.20.117 EPA.

“EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency. (Ord. 89-0101 § 4, 1989.)

20.20.120 Frontage.

“Frontage” means the length or width in feet applied to a lot based on the benefit received from the abutting sewer, as determined by the county engineer. (Ord. 8690 § 2 (part), 1964: Ord. 6982 § 2, 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2015.1, 1952.)

20.20.130 House lateral.

“House lateral” means that part of the sewer piping within the street or right-of-way which extends from the property or sewer right-of-way line to a **connection** with the main-line sewer. (Ord. 8690 § 2 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2016, 1952.)

20.20.135 Indirect discharge.

“Indirect discharge” or “discharge” into a sewer means the introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any nondomestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c) or (d) of the Act. (Ord. 89-0101 § 5, 1989.)

20.20.140 Industrial building.

“Industrial building” means any building, structure or works which is, or which is designed to be used for the manufacture, processing or distribution of materials, equipment, supplies, food or commodities of any description; or which is used or designed to be used as a school, sanitarium, hospital, penal institution or charitable institution, together with all appurtenances thereto and the surrounding premises under the same ownership or control. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2017, 1952.)

20.20.150 Industrial connection sewer.

“Industrial connection sewer” means that part of the sewer piping within the street or right-of-way which extends from the property or sewer right-of-way line to a

connection with the main-line sewer through which is discharged industrial waste. (Ord. 8690 § 2 (part), 1964: Ord. 7519 § 1 (part), 1959: Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2018, 1952.)

20.20.155 Industrial user.

“Industrial user” or “user” means a source of indirect discharge. (Ord. 89-0101 § 6, 1989.)

20.20.160 Industrial waste.

“Industrial waste” means any and all waste substances, liquid or solid, except domestic sewage, and includes among other things radioactive wastes and explosive, noxious or toxic gas when present in the sewage system. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2019, 1952.)

20.20.170 Industrial waste treatment facility.

“Industrial waste treatment facility” means any works or device for the treatment, storage or control of industrial waste within a site prior to disposal. (Ord. 11716 § 1, 1978: Ord. 6982 § 3 (part), 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2021, 1952.)

20.20.180 Inspector.

“Inspector” means the authorized inspector, deputy, agent or representative of the county engineer. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2022, 1952.)

20.20.190 Interceptor.

“Interceptor” means and is a device designed and installed so as to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous or undesirable matter from wastes. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2023, 1952.)

20.20.195 Interference.

“Interference” means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources:

A. Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and

B. Is therefore a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including the state regulations contained in any sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. (Ord. 89-0101 § 7, 1989.)

20.20.200 Licensed contractor.

“Licensed contractor” means a contractor having a valid license issued pursuant to Chapter 9, Division 3, of the Business and Professions Code, state of California, which license includes the activities listed on the permit applied for. (Ord. 6982 § 3 (part), 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2024, 1952.)

20.20.210 Lot.

“Lot” means any piece or parcel of land bounded, defined or shown upon a map or deed recorded or filed in the office of the county recorder of Los Angeles County; provided, however, that in the event any building or structure covers more area than a lot as defined above, the term “lot” shall include all such pieces or parcels of land upon which said building or structure is wholly or partly located together with the yards, courts and other unoccupied spaces legally required for the building or structure. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2025, 1952.)

20.20.220 Main-line sewer.

“Main-line sewer” means any public sewer in a dedicated right-of-way in which changes in alignment and grade occur only at manholes, or where angle points or curves between manholes have been approved by the county engineer. Such sewers are generally eight inches or more in diameter. (Ord. 6982 § 3 (part), 1956; Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2026, 1952.)

20.20.222 National Categorical Pretreatment Standard.

“National Categorical Pretreatment Standard,” “NCPS,” “National Pretreatment Standard,” “Pretreatment Standard,” or “Standard” means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act which applies to industrial users. This term includes prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to Section 403.5 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. (Ord. 89-0101 § 8, 1989.)

20.20.224 New source.

“New source” means any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under Section 307(c) of the Act applicable to such source. (Ord. 89-0101 § 9, 1989.)

20.20.225 NPDES permit.

“NPDES permit” means a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act. (Ord. 89-0101 § 10, 1989.)

20.20.226 Off-site disposal.

“Off-site disposal” means the disposal or removal of industrial wastes or other materials regulated by this division to a site other than the premises where the wastes were generated, whether or not such site is under the control of the industrial waste disposal permittee. (Ord. 89-0101 § 11, 1989.)

20.20.228 On-site disposal.

“On-site disposal” means the management, treatment, control or disposal, other than to the public sewer system, of industrial wastes or other materials within the premises named in an industrial waste disposal permit, whether or not the wastes were generated at the permitted site or by the permittee. (Ord. 89-0101 § 12, 1989.)

20.20.230 Ordinance.

“Ordinance” means an ordinance of the county of Los Angeles. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2027, 1952.)

20.20.235 Pass through.

“Pass through” means a discharge which exits the POTW into the waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.) (Ord. 89-0101 § 13, 1989.)

20.20.240 Permittee.

“Permittee” means the person to whom a permit has been issued pursuant to the provisions of this Division 2 of Title 20. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2028, 1952.)

20.20.250 Person.

“Person” means an individual human being, a firm, partnership or corporation, his or their heirs, executors, administrators, assigns, officers or agents, the county of Los Angeles, and any municipal, quasi-municipal or government agency, or district or officers thereof. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2029, 1952.)

20.20.260 Pollution of underground or surface waters.

“Pollution of underground or surface waters” means affecting the chemical, physical, biological and radiological integrity of such waters by man-made or man-induced activities. (Ord. 89-0101 § 14, 1989; Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2030, 1952.)

20.20.262 Publicly owned treatment works.

“Publicly owned treatment works” or “POTW” means a treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act, which is owned by a state or municipality (as defined by Section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant. For the purpose of this division, “POTW” shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW from outside the municipality by contract. (Ord. 89-0101 § 15, 1989.)

20.20.264 Pretreatment.

“Pretreatment” or “treatment” means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW or other disposal facility. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes or process changes by use of an industrial waste treatment facility or other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR Section 403.6(d). (Ord. 89-0101 § 16, 1989.)

20.20.270 Public sewer.

“Public sewer” means a main-line sanitary sewer, dedicated to public use. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2031, 1952.)

20.20.280 Radioactive material.

“Radioactive material” is defined to be any material composed of or containing chemical elements which spontaneously change their atomic structure by the emission of alpha or beta particles or gamma rays or any other particles or rays or forms of energy. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2032, 1952.)

20.20.290 Rainwater diversion system.

“Rainwater diversion system” means any device designated to prevent the entry of stormwaters into the public sewer system or other waste disposal or treatment systems, and to redirect storm flows to appropriate areas. (Ord. 11716 § 3, 1978; Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2032.1, 1952.)

20.20.300 Saddle.

A. “Wye saddle” means a short pipe-fitting with a shoulder at one end to allow the application of the fitting to a hole tapped in the main-line sewer such that the short pipe shall form a 45-degree angle from the main-line sewer pipe.

B. “Tee saddle” means a short pipe-fitting with a shoulder at one end to allow the application of the fitting to a hole tapped in the main-line sewer such that the short pipe shall form a 90-degree angle from the main-line sewer pipe. (Ord. 11716 § 2, 1978; Ord. 6982 § 4 (part), 1956; Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2032.2, 1952.)

20.20.310 Section.

“Section” means a section of the ordinance codified in this Division 2, unless some other ordinance or statute is mentioned. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2033, 1952.)

20.20.320 Seepage pit.

“Seepage pit” means a line-excavation in the ground which receives the discharge of a septic tank, so designed as to permit the effluent from the septic tank to seep through its bottom and sides. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2034, 1952.)

20.20.330 Septic tank.

“Septic tank” means a watertight receptacle which receives the discharge from a sewerage system, designed and constructed so as to retain solids, digest organic matter through a period of detention, and allow the liquids to discharge either into the soil outside of the tank through a drainfield system or one or more seepage pits, or into a STEP system. (Ord. 89-0006 § 3, 1989; Ord. 8690 § 3 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2034.1, 1952.)

20.20.340 Sewage.

“Sewage” means any waterborne or liquid wastes, including domestic sewage and industrial waste, but does not include or mean stormwater, groundwater, roof or yard drainage. (Ord. 7519 § 3 (part), 1959; Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2035, 1952.)

20.20.345 Sewer disposal.

“Sewer disposal” means the disposal of industrial wastes or other materials into the public sewer system by means of a direct connection to the public sewer system from the premises named in an industrial waste disposal permit. (Ord. 89-0101 § 17, 1989.)

20.20.350 Sewage pumping plant.

“Sewage pumping plant” means any works or device used to raise sewage from a lower to a higher level or to overcome friction in a pipeline. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2036, 1952.)

20.20.360 Shall and may.

“Shall” is mandatory and “may” is permissive. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2038, 1952.)

20.20.361 STEP system.

“STEP system” means a Septic Tank Effluent Pumping system which is a public sewer system, operating under pressure and especially designed to receive effluent from private septic tanks. (Ord. 89-0006 § 4, 1989.)

20.20.365 Standard Industrial Classification.

“Standard Industrial Classification” or “SIC” means a classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972, as amended. (Ord. 89-0101 § 18, 1989.)

20.20.370 Tapping.

“Tapping” means the forming of a tee or wye branch connection to a main-line sewer by installing a tee or wye saddle after the sewer is in place. (Ord. 6982 § 4 (part), 1956; Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2039.1, 1952.)

20.20.380 Tee or T.

“Tee” or “T” means a fitting for a branch on which the spur joins the barrel of the pipe at an angle of approximately 90 degrees. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2040, 1952.)

20.20.390 Trunk sewer.

“Trunk sewer” means a sewer under the jurisdiction of a public entity other than the county of Los Angeles. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2041, 1952.)

20.20.395 Uncontrolled discharge.

“Uncontrolled discharge” means any discharge, intentional or accidental, occurring in such a manner that the discharger is unable to determine or regulate the quantity, quality or effects of the discharge. (Ord. 89-0101 § 19, 1989.)

20.20.400 Waste disposal facility.

“Waste disposal facility” means any dump, solid waste disposal site, transfer station, sanitary landfill, land reclamation project, incinerator (except household incinerators and wood refuse to be burned in a suitable furnace), or other similar site or facility which is used or intended to be used for the acceptance for transfer, salvage or disposal of rubbish, garbage or industrial waste, whether liquid or solid. (Ord. 11716 § 6, 1978; Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2041.1, 1952.)

20.20.410 Water pollution control plant.

“Water pollution control plant” means any works or device for treating sewage except any industrial waste treatment facility, and except any private sewage disposal system covered by the Plumbing Code set out at Title 28 of this code. (Ord. 11716 § 5, 1978; Ord. 8690 § 2 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2041.2, 1952.)

20.20.420 Wye or Y.

“Wye” or “Y” means a fitting for a branch on which the spur joins the barrel of the pipe at an angle of approximately 45 degrees. (Ord. 6130 Part 2 § 2042, 1952.)

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Chapter 20.24 GENERAL PROVISIONS

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20.24.210 Confidential information--Public access.

20.24.010 Title for citation.

The ordinance codified in Division 2 of this Title 20 shall be known as the "sanitary sewer and industrial waste ordinance," and may be cited as such. (Ord. 6130 Part 1 § 1001, 1952.)

20.24.020 Applicability of Division 2 provisions.

The provisions of this Division 2 shall apply to the discharge, deposit or disposal of all wastes, including any material which may cause pollution of underground or surface waters, in, upon or affecting the unincorporated territory of the county of Los Angeles; and the design, construction, alteration, use and maintenance of public sewers and house laterals, industrial connection sewers, water pollution control plants, sewage pumping plants, industrial liquid-waste pretreatment plants, dairy screen-chambers, sand and grease interceptors, and appurtenances; the issuance of permits and the collection of fees therefor, and fees to pay the cost of checking plans, inspecting the construction and making record plans of the facilities permitted hereunder; and providing penalties for violation of any of the provisions of this Division 2. (Ord. 8690 § 3 (part), 1964; Ord. 7519 § 1 (part), 1959; Ord. 6982 § 1, 1956; Ord. 6130 Part 1 § 1002, 1952.)

20.24.030 Exceptions to Division 2 applicability.

The provisions of this Division 2 do not apply to any county sanitation district or to any work performed for a county sanitation district, nor do such provisions apply to any municipal water district or county water district that owns and operates public sanitary sewerage facilities within its boundaries, nor to any work performed for such district. (Ord. 9119 § 1 (part), 1966; Ord. 8023 § 1, 1961; Ord. 6130 Part 1 § 1003, 1952.)

20.24.040 References to additions and amendments.

Whenever reference is made to any portion of the ordinance codified in this Division 2, such reference applies to all amendments and additions thereto now or hereafter made. (Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3001, 1952.)

20.24.050 Time limits--Extension permitted when.

Any time limit provided for in the provisions of this Division 2 may be extended by mutual written consent of both the officer or department concerned and the permittee or applicant, or other person affected. (Ord. 7519 § 3 (part), 1959: Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3009, 1952.)

20.24.060 Water pollution control facilities--Standards.

Water pollution control plants and facilities shall be designed so as to produce an effect which will not pollute underground or surface waters, create a nuisance, or menace the public peace, health or safety. The county engineer shall consult with the State Regional Water Quality Control Board, health officers and officials of industrial and public agencies, and from time to time promulgate standards which may vary according to location, topography, physical conditions, and other pertinent factors. (Ord. 11716 § 7, 1978: Ord. 8690 § 3 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3005, 1952.)

20.24.070 Maintenance of facilities--Applicability of provisions.

A. The requirements contained in Division 2 of this Title 20 covering the maintenance of water pollution control plants, sewage pumping plants, industrial waste pretreatment plants, dairy screen-chambers, waste disposal facility interceptors, or other appurtenances, shall apply to all such facilities now existing or hereafter constructed. All such facilities shall be maintained by the owners thereof in a safe and sanitary condition, and all devices or safeguards which are required by this Division 2 for the operation of such facilities shall be maintained in good working order.

B. This section shall not be construed as permitting the removal or nonmaintenance of any devices or safeguards on existing facilities unless authorized in writing by the county engineer. (Ord. 11716 § 9, 1978: Ord. 8690 § 3 (part), 1964; Ord. 7519 § 3 (part), 1959: Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3014, 1952.)

20.24.080 Maintenance of sewers and laterals.

All house laterals, industrial connection sewers, septic tank outlet connections to STEP system, and appurtenances thereto existing as of January 23, 1953, or thereafter constructed, shall be maintained by the owner of the property served in a safe and sanitary condition, and all devices or safeguards which are required by this Division 2 for the operation thereof shall be maintained in good working order. For septic tanks connected to a STEP system, the limits of maintenance responsibility are: a) the septic tank and its outlet pipe up to the point of connection to the STEP pumping unit wet well shall be maintained by the owner of the property served; b) the STEP pumping unit, wet well, pumped discharge piping and mainlines shall be maintained by the public agency established for that purpose; and c) the costs of the electrical power for the STEP pump shall be paid by the owner of the property served. (Ord. 89-0006 § 5, 1989: Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3015, 1952.)

20.24.090 Inspection to ascertain compliance--Access required--Acceptance of permit conditions.

A. The director may inspect, as often as he deems necessary, every main-line sewer, sewage pumping plant, water pollution control plant, industrial waste pretreatment plant or facility, industrial sewer connection, interceptor, dairy screen-chamber, neutralization basin, waste disposal facility, or other similar appurtenances to ascertain whether such facilities are maintained and operated

in accordance with the provisions of this Division 2. All persons shall permit and provide the director with access to all such facilities at reasonable times.

B. An applicant, by accepting a permit issued pursuant to this Division 2 does thereby consent and agree to entry upon the premises described in the permit by the director at all reasonable times for the purpose of:

1. Inspection, sampling, flow measurement or examination of records;
2. Placing on the premises devices for monitoring, flow measurement or metering;
3. Inspecting and copying any records, reports, test results or other information required to carry out the provisions of this Division 2; and
4. Photographing any waste, waste container, vehicle, waste treatment process, discharge location, or violation discovered during an inspection. (Ord. 89-0101 § 20, 1989; Ord. 11716 § 8, 1978; Ord. 8690 § 3 (part), 1964; Ord. 7519 § 3 (part), 1959; Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3011, 1952.)

20.24.100 Enforcement--County engineer powers.

The county engineer shall enforce all the provisions of this Division 2, and for such purpose shall have the powers of a peace officer. Such powers shall not limit or otherwise affect the powers and duties of the county health officer. (Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3004, 1952.)

20.24.110 Delegation of powers.

Whenever a power is granted to or a duty is imposed upon the county engineer, the county health officer or other county officer by provisions of this Division 2, the power may be exercised or the duty may be performed by a deputy of the officer or a person authorized pursuant to law by the officer, unless this Division 2 expressly provides otherwise. (Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3002, 1952.)

20.24.120 Identification for inspectors and maintenance personnel.

The county engineer shall provide means of identification of inspectors and sewer maintenance men which shall identify them as such. Inspectors and sewer maintenance men shall identify themselves upon request, when entering upon the work of any contractor or property owner for any inspection or work required by this Division 2. (Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3010, 1952.)

20.24.130 Notice service procedures.

Unless otherwise provided in this Division 2, any notice required to be given by the county engineer under this division shall be in writing, and served in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of process, or by registered or certified mail. If served by mail, the notice shall be sent to the last address known to the county engineer. Where the address is unknown, service may be made as above provided upon the owner of record of the property. (Ord. 7519 § 3 (part), 1959; Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3008, 1952.)

20.24.140 Obstructing access to facilities prohibited.

No object, whether a permanent structure, or a temporary structure, or any object which is difficult of removal, shall be located on a sewer easement or placed in such a position as to interfere with the ready and easy access to any facility described in Section 20.24.090. Any such obstruction, upon request of the county engineer, shall be immediately removed by the violator at no expense to the county, and shall not be replaced. (Ord. 9119 § 1 (part), 1966; Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3012, 1952.)

20.24.150 Interference with inspectors prohibited when.

No person in the unincorporated area of the county shall, during reasonable hours, refuse, resist or attempt to resist the entrance of the county engineer into any building, factory, plant, yard, field or other place or portions thereof in the

performance of his duty within the power conferred upon him by law or by Division 2 of this Title 20. (Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3013, 1952.)

20.24.160 Violation--Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of this Division 2 or any condition or limitation of permit issued pursuant thereto is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punishable by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Ord. 89-0101 § 21, 1989; Ord. 7519 § 3 (part), 1959; Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3006, 1952.)

20.24.170 Continued violations.

Each day during which any violation described in this Division 2 as willful continues shall constitute a separate offense punishable as provided by this division. (Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3007, 1952.)

20.24.175 Injunctive relief.

The director may seek injunctive relief for noncompliance with any provision of this Division 2 or the conditions and limitations of any permit issued pursuant to this Division 2. (Ord. 89-0101 § 22, 1989.)

20.24.180 Severability.

If any provision of the ordinance codified in this Division 2, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby. (Ord. 6130 Part 3 § 3003, 1952.)

20.24.190 Discharges to STEP sewer systems.

No person shall make or allow any discharge of any material to a STEP sewer system for which he or she does not have a valid discharge permit pursuant to this Division 2 and to Section 20.36.040. (Ord. 89-0006 § 6, 1989.)

20.24.200 Notification of uncontrolled discharges required.

A. In the event of an uncontrolled discharge, the discharger or permittee shall immediately notify the director of the incident by telephone. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of material, concentration and volume, and corrective actions taken.

B. Within 10 days after the uncontrolled discharge, the discharger or permittee shall submit to the director a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge, corrective action taken and measures to be taken to prevent future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the discharger or permittee of liability or fines incurred as a result of the uncontrolled discharge. (Ord. 89-0101 § 22, 1989.)

20.24.210 Confidential information--Public access.

Information and data concerning an industrial user obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits, monitoring programs and inspections shall be available to the public or other governmental agency without restriction unless the user specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the director that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the user. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information. (Ord. 89-0101 § 24, 1989.)

Chapter 20.28 ADMINISTRATION, PERMITS AND FEES

20.28.010 Permits--Issuance authorized when.

20.28.020 Fees--Records required--Disposition of funds.

20.28.030 Fees--Estimated valuation procedures.

20.28.040 Fees--County work exempt when.

20.28.050 Fees--Reimbursement authorized when--Procedures for awarding contracts.

20.28.060 Certificate of final inspection--Conditions.

20.28.070 Refund procedures.

20.28.080 Educational work--Performance authorized when.

20.28.090 Joint action with other public agencies.

20.28.010 Permits--Issuance authorized when.

If it appears from the application for any permit required by this Division 2 that the work to be performed thereunder is to be done according to the provisions of this division, the county engineer, upon receipt of the fees hereinafter required, shall issue such permit. (Ord. 6982 § 5 (part), 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 4 § 4008, 1952.)

20.28.020 Fees--Records required--Disposition of funds.

The county engineer shall keep in proper books a permanent and accurate account of all fees received under this Division 2, giving the names and addresses of the persons on whose accounts the same were paid, the date and amount thereof, and the number of permits granted, if any, which books shall be open to public inspection. The county engineer shall pay all fees received by him into the county treasury and take the treasurer's receipt therefor. (Ord. 6130 Part 4 § 4001, 1952.)

20.28.030 Fees--Estimated valuation procedures.

Whenever the fees required by this Division 2 are based on valuations, the county engineer shall determine the estimated valuation in all cases, and for such purposes he shall be guided by approved estimating practices. (Ord. 6541 § 2 (part), 1954: Ord. 6130 Part 4 § 4003, 1952.)

20.28.040 Fees--County work exempt when.

Neither the county of Los Angeles nor any public officer or body acting in his official capacity on behalf of this county shall be required by this Division 2 to pay or deposit any fee. This section does not apply where a public officer is acting with reference to private assets which have come under his jurisdiction by virtue of his office. (Ord. 11716 § 10, 1978: Ord. 8690 § 4 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 4 § 4002, 1952.)

20.28.050 Fees--Reimbursement authorized when--Procedures for awarding contracts.

A. The county engineer may recommend that the board, by the adoption of a resolution or the approval of an agreement, authorize reimbursement to a subdivider, school district, special assessment district or person, either by direct payment or deferred reimbursement, for a portion of the cost of constructing sanitary sewers for public use where such sewers can or will be used by areas outside of the area for which the sewers are being installed; such authorization action shall conform with the requirements of the applicable state laws, shall include the establishment of a reimbursement district and collection rates to be applied, and shall provide that notice be published inviting sealed bids on the work proposed and that the bids be publicly opened.

B. The procedure for the receipt of bids and the award of contract for work to be done by a special assessment district or any public agency directly controlled by

state law shall be as required by the particular laws applicable; for all other projects, the county engineer shall receive and analyze the bids, and authorize the principals involved to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. In the event that the low bid received exceeds the engineer's estimate by more than 10 percent, the county engineer shall notify the principals involved of the increase over the estimated cost. If the principals involved and the county engineer agree, the contract may be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, otherwise all bids shall be rejected and the proposal readvertised for new bids. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 9119 § 1 (part), 1966: Ord. 8690 § 5, 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 4 § 4007.1, 1952.)

20.28.060 Certificate of final inspection--Conditions.

When it appears to the satisfaction of the county engineer that all work done under the permit has been constructed according to and meets the requirements of all the applicable provisions of this Division 2, and that all fees have been paid, the county engineer, if requested, shall cause to be issued to the permittee constructing such work a certificate of final inspection. The certificate shall recite that such work as is covered by the permit has been constructed according to this Division 2, and that said work is in an approved condition. (Ord. 6982 § 5 (part), 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 4 § 4009, 1952.)

20.28.070 Refund procedures.

A. In the event that any person shall have paid a fee as required under the sections set forth below and no work or processing has been done on these functions by the county engineer and the project has been formally abandoned or cancelled, such person, upon presentation to the county engineer of a request in writing, on special provided forms, shall be entitled to a refund in an amount to 80 percent of the fee actually paid:

Section	Type of Fee
20.32.120	Sewer construction permit fees--Table 1
20.32.200	Tap fee
20.32.210	Manhole reconstruction inspection charges
20.32.230	Plan checking fees
20.32.240	Sewer easement processing fees
20.32.250	Special studies-- Preparation and checking fees
20.32.260	Reimbursement processing fees
20.32.280	Charges for sewer maintenance
20.36.230	Industrial waste disposal permit--Application fee--Schedule.

B. In the event that the county engineer has commenced any plan checking or

other work for which a fee was paid, or the contractor has commenced work on the construction, no portion of the fee shall be refunded.

C. Refund requests must be submitted within a one-year period after the date the fee was paid.

D. The county engineer shall satisfy himself as to the right of such person to a refund, and each refund shall be paid as provided by law for the payment of claims against the county. (Ord. 11716 § 11, 1978: Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 8690 § 4 (part), 1964: Ord. 6541 § 2 (part), 1954: Ord. 6130 Part 4 § 4005, 1952.)

20.28.080 Educational work--Performance authorized when.

The county engineer may perform educational work, and may cooperate with civic organizations, industries, water companies and public agencies whenever, in the opinion of the county engineer, such work and cooperation is essential to the development of standards or procedures which will prevent creation of a public nuisance, or menace to the public health or safety, or pollution of underground or surface waters. (Ord. 6130 Part 4 § 4006, 1952.)

20.28.090 Joint action with other public agencies.

The county engineer may contact, confer, and negotiate with officials of any public agency and may recommend to the board a contract by which the county and one or more public agencies may jointly exercise any powers pertinent to the enforcement of the provisions of this Division 2 and any similar statute, ordinance, rule or regulation of such public agencies, common to all. The county engineer may enter into agreements with other public agencies for the purpose of control of industrial waste disposal and may in conjunction with such agencies issue joint permits for industrial waste disposal to satisfy the requirements of Division 2 of this title. The county engineer may also recommend to the board a contract between the county and any city within the county. (Ord. 11716 § 12, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 4 § 4007, 1952.)

Chapter 20.32 SANITARY SEWERS

Part 1 SEWER CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

20.32.010 Required when--Period of validity.

20.32.020 Not required when.

20.32.030 Application--Form and contents.

20.32.040 Plan approval prerequisite to issuance.

20.32.050 Tapping fee payment required when.

20.32.060 Permit from other agencies required when.

20.32.070 Requirements for pumping and treatment plants.

20.32.080 Excessive discharge of sewage--Conditional permit requirements.

20.32.090 Permit for use of temporary facilities--Conditions.

20.32.100 Nontransferability of permits.

Part 2 FEES AND DEPOSITS

20.32.110 Connection to public sewer--Payment of fees required.

20.32.120 Sewer construction permit fees--Table 1.

20.32.130 Connection charges--Designated.

20.32.140 Connection charges--Sewers constructed under federal aid exempt.

20.32.150 Area and connection charges in reimbursement districts.

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20.32.170 Connections to trunk sewers--Permit requirements.

20.32.180 Sewer connection permit--Determination of capacity--Agreement on future assessments.

20.32.190 Sewer connection permit--Charges for portions of property.

20.32.200 Tap fee.

20.32.210 Manhole reconstruction inspection charges.

20.32.220 Future assessments for additional benefits.

20.32.230 Plan checking fees.*

20.32.240 Sewer easement processing fees.*

20.32.250 Special studies--Preparation and checking fees.

20.32.260 Reimbursement processing fees.

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20.32.280 Charges for sewer maintenance.

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20.32.300 Deposit of collected moneys.

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Part 5 MAINTENANCE

20.32.640 Injuring or removing sewers or equipment.
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Part 1 SEWER CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

20.32.010 Required when--Period of validity.

A. No person other than the person specifically excepted by this Division 2 shall commence, do or cause to be done, construct or cause to be constructed, use or cause to be used, alter or cause to be altered any public sewer, main-line sewer, house lateral, sewage pumping plant, water pollution control plant, or other similar appurtenance in the county of Los Angeles without first obtaining a sewer construction permit from the county engineer.

B. A sewer construction permit issued by the county engineer shall expire one year from the date of issuance, except when the plans were approved in accordance with an agreement either with another governmental agency, or with the county for a subdivision as required by the Subdivision Ordinance set out at Title 21 of this code, or reimbursement in accordance with Section 20.28.050, the permit shall be valid for the period specified in the agreement. (Ord. 11716 § 13, 1978; Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970; Ord. 8690 § 6 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 1 § 5101, 1952.)

20.32.020 Not required when.

The provisions of this Division 2 requiring permits shall not apply to contractors constructing public sewers and appurtenances under contracts awarded by the board and entered into under proceedings had or taken pursuant to any of the special procedure statutes of this state providing for the construction of sewers and the assessing of the expense thereof against the lands benefited thereby, or

under contracts between the contractor and board of supervisors. (Ord. 8023 § 2, 1961; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 1 § 5102, 1952.)

20.32.030 Application--Form and contents.

A. Any person requiring a sewer construction permit shall make written application to the county engineer.

B. The county engineer shall provide printed application forms for the permits provided for by this Division 2, indicating thereon the information to be furnished by the applicant. The county engineer may require, in addition to the information furnished by the printed form, any additional information from the applicant which will enable the county engineer to determine that the proposed work or use complies with the provisions of this Division 2. (Ord. 8690 § 6 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 1 § 5104, 1952.)

20.32.040 Plan approval prerequisite to issuance.

No sewer construction permit shall be issued until the county engineer has checked and approved the plans in accordance with Section 20.32.420 and the other applicable provisions of this Division 2. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970; Ord. 8690 § 6 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 1 § 5108, 1952.)

20.32.050 Tapping fee payment required when.

A. When, in the opinion of the county engineer, it is necessary to connect a house lateral to a public sewer at a point where no connection facility has been provided, application for a public sewer tap shall be submitted and a fee for tapping the public sewer shall be paid by the applicant before the permit is issued for the construction of the house lateral. All tapping of public sewers, except trunk sewers, shall be performed by the county engineer.

B. Exception: Tapping of the public sewer as required on sewer plans approved by the county engineer shall be constructed by a licensed contractor. (Ord. 6982 § 5 (part), 1956; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 1 § 5105, 1952.)

20.32.060 Permit from other agencies required when.

Before granting any permit for the construction, installation, repair or removal of any sewer, or appurtenances thereto, which will necessitate any excavation or fill, in, upon or under any public street, highway or right-of-way under the jurisdiction of another public agency, the county engineer shall require the applicant to first obtain a permit from the agency having jurisdiction. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970; Ord. 8690 § 6 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 1 § 5106, 1952.)

20.32.070 Requirements for pumping and treatment plants.

Before granting a permit for the construction of any sewage pumping plant or water pollution control plant, the county engineer shall check and approve the plans or required modification thereof as to their compliance with county, state and other governmental laws or ordinances, and shall require that the facilities be adequate in every respect for the use intended. (Ord. 8690 § 3 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 1 § 5109, 1952.)

20.32.080 Excessive discharge of sewage--Conditional permit requirements.

A. Any person proposing to have sewage discharged from any property to a public sewer in quantities or at a rate greater than the capacity for which the sewer was designed, when proportioned to such property, and which such additional quantity will immediately overload the sewer, shall be denied a permit to connect any facilities to the sewer which will discharge more than the proportionate share allotted to the property. However, if such additional discharge will not immediately but may in the future overload the sewer, a conditional permit to connect to the sewer may be issued after the owner of the property agrees by a covenant satisfactory to the county engineer recorded against the land to

construct or to share in the cost of construction of additional sewer capacity at such future time as the county engineer determines that an overload situation exists or is imminent.

B. The owner of the property shall supply a faithful performance bond guaranteeing compliance with the terms of the covenant, in a penal sum which, in the opinion of the county engineer, equals the future cost of construction of sewer facilities to carry such additional discharge.

C. The faithful performance bond shall be kept in full force and effect until such additional discharge is discontinued or until such additional sewer facilities are completed, and this obligation shall pass to succeeding owners of the property.

D. If any owner fails to supply and keep in effect the required faithful performance bond or fails to comply with the terms of the covenant, the conditional permit allowing such additional discharge may be revoked, and the continuing of such additional discharge thereafter will constitute a violation of this Division 2.

E. The provisions of this section shall also apply to any property previously connected to a public sewer, the discharge from which is later proposed to be increased or is found to have been increased substantially beyond the proportionate share of public sewer capacity allotted to the property.

F. The provisions of this section do not apply to properties subject to the requirements of Ordinance 7888, entitled "West Hollywood and Sherman Sewer Charge Ordinance," and set forth in Division 3 of this title, nor to properties subject to any similar ordinance now or hereafter enacted which requires payment for such additional sewer capacity prior to the issuance of a building or sewer connection permit. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 8690 § 6 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 1 § 5110, 1952.)

20.32.090 Permit for use of temporary facilities--Conditions.

The county engineer may issue sewer connection permits for two or more buildings to be served by a temporary private sewage disposal system if all of the following conditions have been met:

A. The sewer collection system has been constructed in accordance with the provisions of this Division 2;

B. A permanent sewage disposal system has been approved as to concept, plans and land use by all state and local regulatory agencies having jurisdiction;

C. The construction of a permanent sewage disposal system has been guaranteed to the satisfaction of the county engineer and the director of health services, either by the posting of bonds in accordance with the Subdivision Ordinance set out at Title 21 of this code, or by other satisfactory assurances;

D. The temporary sewage disposal system is approved by the county engineer, the director of public health, and all other state and local regulatory agencies having jurisdiction. The conditions for such approvals shall include a stated time limit for the use of such temporary system, and shall provide for the termination of such use and the connection to the guaranteed permanent sewage disposal system;

E. A cash deposit in an amount established by the county engineer has been deposited with the county engineer to insure the satisfactory maintenance of the temporary sewage disposal system;

F. Provision has been made for the inclusion of the area served by the temporary sewage disposal system in a sewer maintenance district or other taxing entity capable of generating adequate maintenance and operational funds in the event that public operation of the temporary system should become necessary. (Ord.

2006-0040 § 109, 2006: Ord. 10757 § 1, 1973: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 1 § 5111, 1952.)

20.32.100 Nontransferability of permits.

Permits issued under Part 1 of this chapter are not transferable from one person to another person or from one location to another location. (Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 1 § 5103, 1952.)

Part 2 FEES AND DEPOSITS

20.32.110 Connection to public sewer--Payment of fees required.

Any person desiring to connect any lot to a public sewer shall, as a prerequisite to obtaining the permits required by the Plumbing Code set out at Title 25, pay all fees or charges which may be required by Sections 20.32.130, 20.32.150, 20.32.170 and 20.32.200 of this chapter. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5203, 1952.)

20.32.120 Sewer construction permit fees--Table 1.

Before granting any permit for the construction of main-line sewer, house lateral sewer, water pollution control plant, sewage pumping plant, and whenever a permit for any industrial waste treatment or disposal facility is required by the county engineer, the county engineer shall collect the following fees from the applicant to cover the cost of field inspection of the proposed construction, procuring or preparing record plans, automobile mileage, and all overhead and indirect costs:

**Table I
Inspection And Record Plan Fees**

For a Total Valuation of Proposed Work	Permit Fee
\$ 600.00 or less	\$ 65.00
601.00 to \$ 1,000.00	130.00
1,001.00 to 1,500.00	210.00
1,501.00 to 2,000.00	295.00
2,001.00 to 2,500.00	375.00
2,501.00 to 3,000.00	450.00
3,001.00 to 3,500.00	525.00
3,501.00 to 4,000.00	600.00
4,001.00 to 4,500.00	675.00
4,501.00 to 5,000.00	740.00
5,001.00 to 6,000.00	870.00
6,001.00 to 7,000.00	985.00
7,001.00 to 8,000.00	1,090.00
8,001.00 to 9,000.00	1,190.00
9,001.00 to 10,000.00	1,280.00

A. For each \$1,000.00, or fractional part thereof, of the total valuation of the proposed work in excess of \$10,000.00 and not exceeding \$50,000.00, an additional \$85.00;

B. For each \$1,000.00, or fractional part thereof, of the total valuation of the

proposed work in excess of \$50,000.00 and not exceeding, \$100,000.00, an additional \$65.00;

C. For each \$1,000.00, or fractional part thereof, of the total valuation of the proposed work in excess of \$100,000.00, an additional \$50.00;

D. For additional work approved by the county engineer but not included in the original permit, the applicant shall pay a base fee of \$8.00 and an additional fee of \$8.00 for each \$100.00, or fractional part thereof, of the total valuation of such additional work. (Ord. 11716 § 15, 1978; Ord. 10020 § 4 (part), 1970; Ord. 8690 §§ 7 and 3 (part), 1964; Ord. 7314 § 1, 1958; Ord. 6982 § 6, 1956; Ord. 6541 § 2 (part), 1954; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5202, 1952.)

20.32.130 Connection charges--Designated.

A. No permit shall be issued for the direct connection of any lot to a public sewer which has been constructed at no cost to such lot, or to a trunk sewer in which capacity has been assigned by the owner thereof to the county of Los Angeles until, in addition to any other fees required by this Division 2 and by the Plumbing Code set out at Title 28, there has been paid a connection charge in an amount equal to \$12.00 per front foot of the lot sought to be connected if said lot is rectangular and has an average depth of 100 feet or more. If the shape of lot is other than the usual rectangular shape, or unusual in area, and the strict adherence to the above mentioned provision would require payment of an amount not commensurate with the benefits to be received, the provisions of this section as to the amount to be charged may be modified as determined by the county engineer. In no case shall the charge be less than \$300.00, unless reduced by the charges of another public entity as provided in Section 20.32.160.

B. Property owned by a public entity and being used by such entity in the performance of a governmental function is exempt from the requirements of this section. (Ord. 81-0043 § 1, 1981; Ord. 11716 § 17, 1978; Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970; Ord. 7314 § 3, 1958; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5204, 1952.)

20.32.140 Connection charges--Sewers constructed under federal aid exempt.

When a public sewer has been constructed under federal aid, any lot to be connected to such sewer shall be exempt from the connection charge specified by Section 20.32.130. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970; Ord. 7314 § 4 (part), 1958; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5204.1, 1952.)

20.32.150 Area and connection charges in reimbursement districts.

A. If any property is in a sewer reimbursement district which has been formed by the board in accordance with Section 20.28.050, no permit shall be issued for the connection of such property to a public sewer until, in addition to any other fees required by this ordinance and by the Plumbing Code set out at Title 28, all area charges and frontage charges required by this section have been paid.

B. An area charge computed by the area rates established for the reimbursement district shall be collected, whether or not additional public sewer is being constructed to serve the property. If the property is in more than one reimbursement district, an area charge shall be collected for each district.

C. Additionally, if the reimbursement agreement provides for frontage reimbursement, any lot located in the frontage reimbursement area and seeking direct house connection to any public sewer shall pay a reimbursement district connection charge in the amount specified below.

D. The reimbursement district connection charge shall be computed at the rate of \$7.00 per front foot of the lot sought to be connected, with the frontage to be determined as provided in Section 20.32.130, but in no case shall be charged

less than \$200.00.

E. If a reimbursement district connection charge is collected as provided in this section, then the connection charge required by Section 20.32.130 shall not be collected. (Ord. 11716 § 18, 1978: Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 8690 § 8 (part), 1964: Ord. 7314 § 4 (part), 1958: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5204.2, 1952.)

20.32.160 Reduction of charges for payments to other entities.

In the event that any public entity requires a connection charge or fee for use of a trunk sewer prior to the issuance of a permit by the county engineer, the charge in the amount required in Section 20.32.130 shall be reduced by the amount of the charge or connection fee made by the public entity, or shall be waived if such other charge or fee is greater than the amount herein required. (Ord. 7314 § 4 (part), 1958: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5204.3, 1952.)

20.32.170 Connections to trunk sewers--Permit requirements.

No permit shall be issued for the direct connection of any lot to a trunk sewer until the applicant has first obtained a permit for such connection from the owner of such trunk sewer. (Ord. 11716 § 19, 1978: Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5205, 1952.)

20.32.180 Sewer connection permit--Determination of capacity--Agreement on future assessments.

A. No permit shall be issued for the direct connection of any lot to a public sewer which was not designed for and intended to directly serve such lot unless the county engineer first determines that there is additional capacity available in such sewer beyond that required to serve the property for which it was designed.

B. Further, if such lot may in the future be included in a special assessment improvement district which would provide sewers for such lot and adjoining area, such connection permit shall not be issued until the connection charge specified by Section 20.32.130 and any other applicable charges have been paid, and the property owner has executed and recorded in the office of the county recorder a waiver which states that he will not protest inclusion in, and will pay the assessment for, such improvement district. Such waiver and agreement shall be part of the conditions of ownership of the property and shall be binding on all heirs, successors and assigns to the property. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 9119 § 1 (part), 1966: Ord. 7314 § 5 (part), 1958: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5206, 1952.)

20.32.190 Sewer connection permit--Charges for portions of property.

Whenever a sewer connection permit is requested for only a portion of a lot and the county engineer finds that only such portion will be benefited by a sewer connection, and that both the area of such portion and the remaining area of such lot conform to the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance as set forth in Title 22 of this code, a house sewer connection permit may be issued for such portion and all charges required by this ordinance shall be based on the dimensions of such portion. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 7314 § 5 (part), 1958: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5207, 1952.)

20.32.200 Tap fee.

The county engineer shall collect from the applicant a fee of \$154.00 to tap the public sewer, which shall include the installation of a saddle furnished by the applicant but no excavation, backfill or resurfacing. (Ord. 84-0109 § 1, 1984: Ord. 11716 § 14, 1978: Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 6982 § 5 (part), 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5201, 1952.)

20.32.210 Manhole reconstruction inspection charges.

A. A permit shall be obtained from the county engineer wherever construction, reconstruction or adjustment is to be performed adjacent to an existing sewer manhole, to ascertain that the sewer lines and manholes have been thoroughly cleaned and the manholes have been satisfactorily constructed, reconstructed or adjusted to county standards.

B. This inspection is also required for construction of industrial waste measuring manholes, reconstruction or adjustment of any portion of a manhole due to service connections or grading or paving operation, or any other work which in the opinion of the county engineer may cause damage to a manhole.

C. The fee shall be \$56.00 for the first manhole and \$28.00 each for each additional manhole. These fees shall cover the costs of field inspection, automobile mileage, and all overhead and indirect costs. (Ord. 11716 § 16, 1978; Ord. 7314 § 2, 1958; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5202.1, 1952.)

20.32.220 Future assessments for additional benefits.

In the event that any lot which has paid any charges required under Section 20.32.110 receives additional benefit from any public or trunk sewer, nothing contained in Part 2 of this chapter shall relieve the property owner from future payment of charges as herein provided nor from a special assessment levied under a statute of the state of California for such additional benefit. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970; Ord. 7314 § 7 (part), 1958; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5210, 1952.)

20.32.230 Plan checking fees.*

Any person required by Chapter 20.32 of this division to have plans checked and processed shall pay to the director of public works the following fee or fees for the service:

1. If the total valuation of the proposed work, as determined by the director of public works, is \$5,000.00 or less, the plan checking fee will be \$1,258.00;
2. For each \$100.00 or fractional part thereof of the total valuation of the proposed work in excess of \$5,000.00, and not exceeding \$20,000.00, an additional \$11.40;
3. For each \$100.00 or fractional part thereof of the total valuation of the proposed work in excess of \$20,000.00, an additional \$9.30;
4. If any portion of the plans, or specifications, including changes in materials after having been checked, or after being approved and signed by the county engineer are required to be redrawn, rechecked or revised, the applicant shall pay a rechecking fee in the amount of the estimated cost of doing the work as determined by the county engineer;
5. If the plans have been submitted three times for checking and are not ready for approval, the applicant shall pay for each additional submittal a fee in the amount of the estimated cost of doing the work as determined by the county engineer;
6. If any portion of plans which have been abandoned or which have expired pursuant to Section 20.32.420 are resubmitted, the applicant shall pay a fee as if work was new.

Beginning on July 1, 2003, and thereafter on each succeeding July 1, the amount of each fee in this section shall be adjusted by the lesser of 1) the increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers in the Los Angeles, Anaheim, and Riverside areas, as published by the United States Government Bureau of Labor Statistics, from April of the previous calendar year to March of the current calendar year, or 2) the increase, if any, in the cost of providing the service for which the fee is collected, as confirmed by the Auditor-Controller; the adjusted fee shall be rounded to the nearest dollar; provided,

however, notwithstanding any of the above, no fee shall exceed the cost of providing the service for which the fee is collected. (Ord. 2005-0033 § 7, 2005: Ord. 2003-0017 § 4, 2003: Ord. 90-0067 § 2, 1990: Ord. 81-0043 § 2, 1981: Ord. 11716 § 20, 1978: Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 8690 § 8 (part), 1964: Ord. 6541 § 3 (part), 1954: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5217, 1952.)

***Editor's Note:** Fee changes in this section were made by the director of public works due to increases in the Consumer Price Index and are effective July 1, 2006.

20.32.240 Sewer easement processing fees.*

- A. For each private contract requiring the processing of sewer easements, the county engineer shall collect from the applicant a fee of \$722.00 for the first parcel description and title report, and \$340.00 for each additional parcel through which a sewer easement is required. In the event it is necessary to revise the description and/or title report due to realignment or revision of the easement, the county engineer shall collect an additional fee of \$435.00 for each parcel.
- B. For each private contract requiring the vacation of a sewer easement, the county engineer shall collect from the applicant a minimum fee of \$2,000.00. In the event it is necessary to revise the boundary of the proposed vacation due to any revisions submitted by the applicant, the county engineer shall collect an additional fee of \$150.00 for each revision.
- C. Beginning on July 1, 2005, and thereafter on each succeeding July 1, the amount of each fee in this section shall be adjusted by the lesser of: (1) the increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers in the Los Angeles, Anaheim, and Riverside areas, as published by the United States Government Bureau of Labor Statistics, from April of the previous calendar year to March of the current calendar year, or (2) the increase, if any, in the cost of providing the service for which the fee is collected, as confirmed by the auditor-controller. The adjusted fee shall be rounded to the nearest dollar; provided, however, notwithstanding any of the above, no fee shall exceed the cost of providing the services for which the fee is collected. (Ord. 2004-0029 § 1, 2004: Ord. 90-0067 § 3, 1990: Ord. 81-0043 § 3, 1981: Ord. 11903 § 1, 1979: Ord. 11716 § 21, 1978: Ord. 8690 § 8 (part), 1964: Ord. 7314 § 9 (part), 1958: Ord. 6541 § 3 (part), 1954: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5218, 1952.)

***Editor's Note:** Fee changes in this section were made by the director of public works due to increases in the Consumer Price Index and are effective July 1, 2006.

20.32.250 Special studies--Preparation and checking fees.

- A. Before proceeding with the preparation of an area, reimbursement, or other special study, the county engineer shall collect from the person making the request for the work a fee in the amount of the estimated cost of doing the work, as determined by the county engineer, but not less than \$350.00.
- B. If the cost of doing the work exceeds the fee originally collected, a supplemental fee shall be collected to cover the additional cost as determined by the county engineer.
- C. If the county engineer determines that a flow measurement of this existing system is required, there will be an additional minimum fee of not less than \$600.00 per manhole.
- D. Studies prepared by others and submitted for checking by the county engineer shall be subject to the fee requirements stated above, except that the minimum

fee shall be \$200.00. (Ord. 90-0067 § 4, 1990: Ord. 81-0043 § 5, 1981: Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 8960 § 8 (part), 1964: Ord. 6541 § 3 (part), 1954: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5220, 1952.)

20.32.260 Reimbursement processing fees.

For each private contract requiring reimbursement under Section 20.28.050, the applicant shall pay, in addition to the plan checking fee, a fee of \$2,000.00 for the preparation of reimbursement documents and maps. If the cost of doing the work exceeds \$2,000.00, a supplemental fee shall be collected to cover the additional cost, as determined by the county engineer. (Ord. 90-0067 § 5, 1990: Ord. 81-0043 § 4, 1981: Ord. 11716 § 22, 1978: Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 8690 § 8 (part), 1964: Ord. 6541 § 3 (part), 1954: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5219, 1952.)

20.32.270 Charges for maintenance district annexation, formation, exclusions and dissolutions.

A. Any person who desires to place a newly constructed public sewer system in operation, and the property so benefited is not within a maintenance district, shall pay a charge as determined by the county engineer to cover the cost of processing, including the necessary state of California processing fee, the annexation or formation.

B. There will be no charges under this section for processing the dissolution of a maintenance district or the exclusion of any portion of a maintenance district.

C. If the sum collected is for processing an annexation to an existing maintenance district, it shall be deemed to have been appropriated for the year in which the sum was collected, and shall be transferred to the county treasurer and credited to the funds of such district.

D. If the sum collected is for the formation of a new maintenance district, it shall be deemed to have been appropriated for the year in which the sum was collected, and shall be placed in trust and expended therefrom for the purposes intended. The remainder of such sum, if any, shall be credited to the new district when formed. (Ord. 11716 § 25, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5223, 1952.)

20.32.280 Charges for sewer maintenance.

A. Any person who desires to place a newly constructed public sewer system in operation prior to the availability of sewer maintenance revenue from the property to be served by such sewer system, shall pay a sewer maintenance charge in an amount determined by the county engineer to cover such cost of maintaining such system from the time the sewer is placed in operation until the property so benefited is included in a maintenance district and revenue becomes available.

B. Such charge shall be computed by multiplying \$4.17 by the number of manholes to be constructed by the number of months before the property benefited can be included in a maintenance district and revenue becomes available.

C. If a sewage pumping plant or a water pollution control plant is included in the computations, an additional sum shall be paid as determined by the county engineer to cover the maintenance and operation costs until the property benefited can be included in a maintenance district and revenue becomes available.

D. If the newly constructed sewers are in an area served by an existing sewage pumping plant or water pollution control plant, an additional sum shall be paid as determined by the county engineer to cover the additional maintenance and operation costs until the property benefited can be included in the maintenance district and revenue becomes available.

E. If the property benefited is to be annexed to an existing maintenance district,

the sum collected shall be deemed to have been appropriated for the year in which the sum was collected and shall be transferred to the county treasurer and credited to the funds of such district.

F. If a new maintenance district is to be formed, the sum collected shall be deemed to have been appropriated for the year in which the sum was collected and shall be placed in trust and expended therefrom for the purposes intended. The remainder of such sum, if any, shall be credited to the new district when formed. (Ord. 84-0109 § 2, 1984: Ord. 11716 § 24, 1978: Ord. 9119 § 1 (part), 1966: Ord. 8690 § 9, 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5222, 1952.)

20.32.290 Cesspool truck disposal fee.

Operators of cesspool pump trucks desiring to discharge the contents of their tanks into facilities provided at county maintenance yards, in conformance with Section 20.32.650, may do so upon payment of a disposal fee of \$3.00 for each truck load. (Ord. 11716 § 23, 1978: Ord. 7314 § 10, 1958: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5221, 1952.)

20.32.300 Deposit of collected moneys.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this Division 2, all money received under Sections 20.32.130, 20.32.200 and 20.32.290 shall be deposited with the county treasurer and credited to the special sewer maintenance fund.

B. All money received under Section 20.32.270 shall be deposited in trust for transfer to the appropriate reimbursement "deferred accounts receivable" fund, or to the subdivider, school district or person, in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into between the contractor and the board as set forth in Section 20.28.050. (Ord. 9119 § 1 (part), 1966: Ord. 8690 § 8 (part), 1964: Ord. 7314 § 7 (part), 1958: Ord. 7026 § 1, 1956: Ord. 6982 § 7.5, 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5212, 1952.)

20.32.310 Special sewer maintenance fund--Use restrictions.

Money deposited in the special sewer maintenance fund, as provided in Section 20.32.300, may be expended by the county engineer, contingent upon receipt and availability of such funds, to accomplish the purpose set forth in Section 5471 of the Health and Safety Code, for which no other provisions have been made or for such other sewer purposes that the board of supervisors may authorize not in conflict with existing laws. (Ord. 7314 § 7 (part), 1958: Ord. 6982 § 9, 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5213, 1952.)

20.32.320 Recordkeeping requirements.

The county engineer shall keep a permanent record of all applications and a permanent and accurate account of all payments received under Sections 20.32.130 and 20.32.150 of this chapter. (Ord. 7314 § 7 (part), 1958: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 2 § 5211, 1952.)

Part 3 DESIGN STANDARDS

20.32.330 New main-line sewers.

New main-line sewers shall conform to the requirements of Part 3 of this chapter unless otherwise specifically excepted. (Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5601, 1952.)

20.32.340 Water pollution control and sewage pumping plants.

New water pollution control plants and sewage pumping plants shall conform to the requirements of Part 3 of this chapter unless otherwise specifically excepted. (Ord. 8690 § 3 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5602, 1952.)

20.32.350 New house laterals.

New house laterals shall conform to the requirements of Part 3 of this chapter unless otherwise covered by the Plumbing Code, set out at Title 28, of this code, as amended. (Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5603, 1952.)

20.32.360 Condominium sewers.

New condominium developments shall be served with main-line sewers and house lateral sewers such that each building will have a separate and independent connection to a main-line sewer. (Ord. 11716 § 27, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5625, 1952.)

20.32.370 Large lots--Sewer service requirements.

Where a lot is of sufficient size that the Zoning Ordinance, as set out at Title 22 of this code, does not prohibit its division into smaller parcels, each of such possible parcels into which such lot legally may be divided, upon which one or more buildings containing plumbing facilities are or may be located, shall be considered as a separate lot. Separate house laterals shall be constructed to the main-line sewer for each of such possible parcels except where the owner has filed an affidavit as provided in Section 1110(d) of Ordinance 2269, the Plumbing Code (see Title 28 of this code). If the main-line sewer does not extend to a point from which such possible parcels can be served in accordance with the requirements of Section 20.32.530, the main-line sewer must be extended in compliance with Section 20.32.530. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 6982 § 9 (part), 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5604, 1952.)

20.32.380 Participation in project--Letter requirements.

- A. A "letter of participation," prepared on a form provided by the county engineer, shall be submitted before approval of public sewer plans describing all properties which have participated in the cost of the project.
- B. All such properties listed will be exempt from the connection charge only, specified in Section 20.32.130.
- C. The "letter of participation" shall not be revised after the sewers have been accepted for public use by the board.
- D. Exception: The "letter of participation" shall not be revised after a reimbursement agreement authorized under Section 20.28.050 has been approved by the board. Listed participants will be exempt from the reimbursement district connection charges specified in Section 20.32.150 established for that project in which they have participated. (Ord. 9119 § 2, 1966: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5624, 1952.)

20.32.390 Dedication of sewers.

- A. An offer of dedication of sewers to the county shall be included in the agreement to construct sewers for a new subdivision which accompanies the faithful performance security guaranteeing the construction required as a condition for the recordation of the tract map or parcel map.
- B. Before plans for the construction of any other public main-line sewer are approved by the county engineer, the person causing such plans to be prepared shall present an "offer of dedication," signed and acknowledged, on forms provided by the county engineer.
- C. When the construction of the sewer, other than sewers required for new subdivisions, has been completed and accepted by the board of supervisors, the sewer becomes a public sewer. When the construction of the sewer is in conjunction with a tract or parcel map, the sewer shall be accepted by the county engineer on behalf of the board of supervisors and at such time becomes a public sewer.
- D. No sewer shall be accepted for dedication by the county of Los Angeles unless such sewer has been constructed in conformity with the requirements of Division 2 of this Title 20. (Ord. 83-0020 § 1, 1983: Ord. 9119 § 1 (part), 1966: Ord. 6982 § 9 (part), 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5623, 1952.)

20.32.400 Exceptions to requirements authorized when.

If a literal compliance with any engineering requirement of this Division 2 is impossible or impractical because of peculiar conditions in no way the fault of the person requesting an exception, and the purposes of this Division 2 may be accomplished and public safety secured by an alternate construction or procedure, and the county engineer so finds that such alternate complies with sound engineering practice, he may grant an exception permitting such alternate construction or procedure. (Ord. 8690 § 12 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5622, 1952.)

20.32.410 Plan preparation by registered civil engineer.

Any plans submitted for approval under the provisions of this Division 2 shall be prepared by or under the direction of and shall be signed by a registered civil engineer of the state of California. (Ord. 10020 § 21970: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5604.1, 1952.)

20.32.420 Sewer plans.

- A. Before a sewer construction permit required by Section 20.32.010 may be issued, plans for the proposed construction shall be submitted to and approved by the director of public works, unless the director of public works determines that plans are not necessary.
- B. After the fee required by Section 20.32.230 has been paid, the director of public works shall check the submitted plans for compliance with the requirements of this ordinance and other applicable laws and ordinances of the county, state, or other governmental jurisdiction.
- C. If plan corrections and other requirements necessary for plan approval have not been completed within one year after the checked plans are returned by the of public works, it shall constitute abandonment of the work and the director of public works shall so notify the person who has submitted the plans.
- D. Approval of a sewer plan shall expire two years from the date of the approval, unless construction of the facilities has commenced
- E. Resubmission of abandoned and expired plans shall be subject to new plan check fees as specified in Section 20.32.230. (Ord. 2005-0033 § 9, 2005: Ord. 11716 § 26, 1978: Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 8690 § 10 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5605, 1952.)

20.32.430 Sewer easement requirements.

- A. A person desiring to construct a sewer in an easement under the provisions of this Division 2 shall present to the county engineer a request for processing, sufficient information to enable the preparation of a written description, and the fee specified in Section 20.32.240.
- B. The location and dimensions of sanitary sewer easements shall be sufficient to provide present and future sewer service to abutting areas and adequate access for maintenance as determined by the county engineer.
- C. Until the required easements have been properly executed and recorded:
 - 1. No plans shall be approved by the county engineer for sewer facilities to be constructed by any person across the property of others;
 - 2. No sewer facilities shall be accepted for public use, nor placed in use by any person. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 8690 § 11, 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5605.1, 1952.)

20.32.440 Main-line sewers--Size specifications.

- A. The size of main-line sewer pipe shall be determined by standards of design and the coefficients listed below, but in no case shall it be less than eight inches inside diameter.

For zoning in the following categories for residential areas:	Coefficient cu. ft. per sec. per acre
R-1	0.004
R-2	0.008
R-3	0.012
R-4	0.016*
For commercial areas:	
C-1 through C-4	0.015*
For heavy industrial areas:	
M-1 through M-4	0.021*

* Individual building, commercial or industrial plant capacities shall be the determining factor when they exceed the coefficients shown.

B. The coefficient to be used for any zoned area not listed will be determined by the county engineer based upon the intended development and use.

C. The county engineer shall determine which of the coefficients or combination of coefficients shall be used for design, as determined by the established or proposed zoning in the study area. Any modifications to these coefficients due to topography, development or hazard areas shall be approved by the county engineer. (Ord. 8690 § 12 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5606, 1952.)

20.32.450 Main-line sewers--Minimum velocity.

A mainline sewer shall be designed to provide a minimum velocity of two feet per second for pipes flowing one-half full, except that the county engineer may approve a gradient that will develop a lower velocity if he finds that a gradient that will develop a velocity of two feet per second is unobtainable. (Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5607, 1952.)

20.32.460 Bench marks and elevations.

A system of bench marks on the U.S.C. & G.S. Sea Level Datum of 1929 and adequate to construct the work shall be shown on the profile. The elevation of the sewer at the point where the system is to be discharged shall be shown as determined in the field from the above shown datum. (Ord. 6982 § 9 (part), 1952; Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5617, 1952.)

20.32.470 Soil conditions.

Soil conditions, particularly in areas known to have high groundwater tables, rock, or filled ground, shall be prospected, and the results shown on the profile, if required by the county engineer. (Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5616, 1952.)

20.32.480 Grades.

The slope of the sewer shall be shown on the plans in feet of fall per 100 feet of horizontal distance, expressed as a percentage. Slopes used expressed in percentages shall be divisible, without remainder, by four in the hundredth column. For example, 0.36 percent complies with this section. (Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5608, 1952.)

20.32.490 Main-line sewers--Alignment and location in street.

Where design considerations permit, main-line sewers shall have a straight alignment, and shall be located five feet from and on the northerly and easterly sides of the centerlines of streets or alleys, except on major or secondary highways where

separate sewers shall be located in the roadway six feet from each curblineline.
(Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 8690 § 12 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5611, 1952.)

20.32.500 Main-line sewers--Depth.

- A. The minimum depth for mainline sewers shall be seven and one-half feet.
- B. Where groundwater is present, the depth for residential main-line sewers may be sufficient to provide for a house lateral with a minimum depth of at least five feet below the curb grade or centerline of street or alley grade at the property line.
- C. Exceptions to the above minimum may be made only as set forth in Section 20.32.400. (Ord. 8690 § 12 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5609,1952.)

20.32.510 House laterals--Specifications generally.

- A. For each lot, a six-inch internal diameter house lateral sewer shall be provided in the street, straight in alignment and grade between the main-line sewer and the property line, with minimum depths as required by Section 20.32.520, and at right angles to the mainline sewer whenever possible.
- B. Exception: House laterals constructed in the street under the provisions of the Plumbing Code, (as set out at Title 28 of this code) or house laterals provided in the street for lots restricted to single-family residential use under the provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, set out at Title 22, may have an internal diameter of four inches. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 9119 § 1 (part), 1966: Ord. 8690 § 12 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5620,1952.)

20.32.520 House laterals--Depth.

- A. The depth of house laterals at the property line shall be sufficient to provide service to the lowest or farthest point to be served on the lot at a minimum grade of two percent, with the top of the pipe not less than one foot below the ground surface at any point.
- B. The minimum depth for house laterals at the property line shall be six feet below the curb grade or the centerline of street or alley grade, except as set forth in Section 20.32.500 for locations where groundwater is present.
- C. Where street-widening lines have been established by the Zoning Ordinance, as set out at Title 22 of this code, the minimum depth shall be measured at such established line. If house laterals are constructed before the existing street is widened, the depth at the property line shall be such that extension at the same straight grade and alignment to the new property line will produce the required depth. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 9119 § 1 (part), 1966: Ord. 8690 § 12 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5621, 1952.)

20.32.530 End structures--Location specifications.

- End structures shall be placed at whichever of the following locations is farthest up grade:
- A. Not less than 10 feet upgrade from the downgrade lot line of the last lot being served;
 - B. Not more than 40 feet downgrade from the upgrade lot line of the last lot being*served, if there may be a future extension of the main-line sewer;
 - C. At a location where the house lateral and building sewer can be constructed in a straight alignment at right angles to the main-line sewer. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5612,1952.)

20.32.540 Manhole structures.

Manhole structures shall be placed in the main-line sewer at all changes of alignment and gradient; the maximum distance between structures shall be not more than 350 feet. All structures shall be designed according to the standard drawings for

structures on file in the office of the county engineer. Exceptions to the above requirements may be made only on approval of the county engineer. (Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5610,1952.)

20.32.550 Substructures.

All substructures which will be encountered in the construction or which will be installed as part of the improvement shall be shown and designated on the plan. Large substructures which require special treatment in the design of the sewer shall also be shown in the profile. The engineer who has prepared the plans shall submit to the county engineer a statement that he has determined from each utility or other company having substructures in the affected area that the location and size of such structures, as shown on the submitted plans, are the same as shown upon such company's records. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5615,1952.)

20.32.560 Pipe materials--Approval required.

- A. All pipe other than vitrified clay or cast iron shall first have been approved for use by the county engineer and shall be equivalent to vitrified clay or cast iron pipe in strength, effectiveness, durability and safety in accordance with the use intended.
- B. Before approving any pipe, the county engineer may require satisfactory proof that such pipe is suitable for use, including actual tests performed by an independent and approved testing laboratory at no expense to the county. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 8690 § 12 (part), 1964: Ord. 6982 § 9 (part), 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 6 § 5619, 1952.)

20.32.570 Vitrified clay pipe--Installation specifications.

- A. Vitrified clay pipe, main-line and house lateral sewers, shall be constructed of the class designated as extra-strength pipe.
- B. Sewer pipe installed under a railway shall be encased in concrete, or encased in a steel pipe backfilled with sand, or encased by other approved means which will protect the pipe to the same extent.
- C. Sewer pipe installed under a conduit or other structure, or at depths greater than 20 feet or in other locations where the county engineer determines that additional protection is required, shall be reinforced with a concrete cradle, or encased in concrete, or reinforced by other approved means which will protect the pipe to the same extent.
- D. Sewer pipe installed in streets or public easements with the top of the pipe less than four feet below the surface, as determined during construction or indicated on the plans, shall be encased in concrete, or other approved means to protect the pipe. (Ord. 8690 § 12 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch.6 § 5614,1952.)

Part 4 INSPECTION

20.32.580 Materials and construction--Conformity with standard specifications.

All material used in any work done under provisions of this Division 2 shall be new, first-class material and shall conform to, and the manner of construction shall meet all the requirements prescribed by this Division 2, by the Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction, and by Special Provisions and Standard Plans on file in the office of the county engineer. All such work shall be approved by the county engineer before a certificate of final inspection will be issued. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 4 § 5407,1952.)

20.32.590 Inspection by county engineer--Requirements.

- A. All work done under the provisions of this Division 2 shall be subject to inspection by and shall meet the approval of the county engineer; provided, however, that

approval by the county engineer shall not relieve the permittee or any other person from complying with all of the applicable provisions of the Plumbing Code set out at Title 28 of this code, and no provision of this Division 2 supersedes, affects or modifies in any way the provisions of said Plumbing Code.

B. After the fee required by Section 20.32.120 has been paid and the permit issued, the county engineer shall inspect the construction for compliance with the requirements of this Division 2. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 8690 § 10 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 4 § 5401,1952.)

20.32.600 Notice to county when ready for inspection.

The permittee shall notify the county engineer at least 24 hours prior to the time any inspection is to be made. (Ord. 8690 § 10 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 4 § 5402,1952.)

20.32.610 Work to be convenient and uncovered.

At the time of the inspection the permittee shall have all work uncovered and convenient, and shall give the county engineer every facility to make a thorough inspection. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 8690 § 10 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 4 § 5403,1952.)

20.32.620 Using facilities before inspection prohibited--Exceptions.

No sewer or other facility constructed under the provisions of this Division 2 shall be placed in use until the work has been approved by the county engineer and a certificate of final inspection has been issued. Exceptions to this requirement may be made only when the work is substantially complete and has been inspected, and if the county engineer determines that the best interests of the public will be served by permitting such use prior to completion of the work. (Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 4 § 5408,1952.)

20.32.630 Correction of defective work.

If the construction does not conform to the provisions of this Division 2, or if the permittee fails to prosecute the work with such diligence to insure its completion within the time specified, the county engineer shall notify the permittee, in writing, to comply. If the permittee fails to comply within five days after the written notice, the permit shall be suspended or revoked in accordance with the procedures set forth in Sections 20.36.160, 20.36.170, 20.36.180 and 20.36.210, and no further work shall be done by the permittee until the suspension is removed either by correction of the work or after appeal and public hearing in accordance with the procedures set forth in Sections 20.36.090, 20.36.100, 20.36.190 and 20.36.200. (Ord. 8690 § 10 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 4 § 5405,1952.)

Part 5 MAINTENANCE

20.32.640 Injuring or removing sewers or equipment.

An unauthorized person shall not remove or cause to be removed, or injure or cause to be injured, any portion of any public sewer, sewage pumping plant, water pollution control plant, or any appurtenances thereto. (Ord. 8690 § 10 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 5 § 5501, 1952.)

20.32.650 Dumping of effluent--Conditions.

The county engineer may permit operators of cesspool pump trucks holding a valid certificate of registration issued by the county health officer to dispose of septic tank, seepage pit or cesspool effluent which does not contain harmful concentrations of industrial liquid wastes, oils, greases, or other deleterious substances, into certain designated manholes. Operators may dump into the special facilities provided for the purpose at a county sewer maintenance yard upon payment of the fee specified in Section 20.32.290. No person shall dump such effluent in any manhole other than those designated by the county

engineer. The county engineer may refuse to accept such effluent if it fails to meet the aforementioned requirements. (Ord. 10020 § 4 (part), 1970: Ord. 8690 § 10 (part), 1964: Ord. 7314 § II (part), 1958: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 5 § 5503,1952.)

20.32.660 Manholes--Opening or entering prohibited.

An unauthorized person shall not open or enter, or cause to be opened or entered, for any purpose whatsoever, any manhole in any public sewer. (Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 5 § 5502,1952.)

20.32.670 Manholes--Cleaning required after dumping effluent.

When septic tank, seepage pit or cesspool effluent is dumped into a specified manhole under permission from the county engineer, it shall be discharged through a pipe or hose in a manner such that none of the effluent shall be left adhering to the sides or shelf of the manhole, and if any such effluent is inadvertently allowed to adhere to the sides or shelf of the manhole, the manhole shall be thoroughly cleaned with clear water. (Ord. 8690 § 10 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 5 § 5504,1952.)

20.32.680 Reconnection following violations--Conditions--Cost reimbursement.

Whenever an industrial connection sewer has been disconnected from the public sewer by the county engineer for failure to comply with the provisions of this Division 2, reconnection shall be made only upon issuance of a permit as elsewhere in this division provided. Before such permit is issued, the applicant shall reimburse the county for the cost of the disconnection made, and the county engineer may require the installation of a manhole for the purpose of measuring the flow, or for making periodic tests of the wastes from such connection. (Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 5 § 5505,1952.)

20.32.690 Reimbursement for repairs and maintenance following violations.

Whenever an industrial sewer connection permittee by reason of violation of Section 20.36.400 of this code, or any other person by reason of violation of Section 20.32.640, causes obstruction, damage or destruction of a public sewer, or any appurtenances thereto, or pumping plants or water pollution control plants in connection therewith, he shall reimburse the county sewer maintenance district in which damage occurred for the cost of flushing, cleaning, repairing and reconstruction of such sewer or facility, made necessary by such violation, within 30 days after the county engineer has rendered an invoice for the same. The amount when paid shall be deposited into the fund of the said maintenance district. (Ord. 8690 § 10 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 5 Ch. 5 § 5506,1952.)

Chapter 20.36 INDUSTRIAL WASTE

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Part 1 PERMITS

20.36.010 Discharge of offensive or damaging substances prohibited.

A person shall not discharge or deposit or cause or suffer to be discharged or deposited at any time or allow the continued existence of a deposit of any material which may create a public nuisance, or menace to the public health or safety, or which may pollute underground or surface waters, or which may cause damage to any storm-drain channel or public or private property. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6301, 1952.)

20.36.015 Dilution prohibited.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any water or other substance added for the purpose of diluting any industrial waste to achieve compliance with

limitations imposed by the provisions of this Division 2. (Ord. 89-0101 § 25, 1989.)

20.36.020 Construction of new industrial buildings--Information required.

Every person applying for a permit pursuant to the provisions of the Building Code, as set out at Title 26 of this code, for construction of a new industrial building or for an addition or alteration to an existing industrial building shall furnish to the county engineer such plans, information, data, statements or affidavits as the county engineer may require for determination of the nature and quantity of industrial waste involved and the facilities to be provided for the disposal thereof. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6302, 1952.)

20.36.030 Construction of new industrial buildings--Building permit issuance prerequisites.

An application for a permit pursuant to the Building Code to construct a new industrial building or for an addition or alteration to an existing industrial building will not be approved until provision has been made for the installation of such pretreatment facilities and disposal methods or both as, in the opinion of the county engineer, are necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this Division 2. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6303, 1952.)

20.36.031 Construction of facilities connecting to a STEP system--Information and building permit prerequisites.

Every person applying for a permit pursuant to the provisions of the Building Code as set forth in Title 26 of this code, or the Los Angeles County Plumbing Code, as set forth in Title 28 of this code, for the construction of any facility to be connected to a STEP pressure sewer system, shall furnish to the county engineer or his designated agent such plans, information, data, statements or affidavits as the county engineer or his designated agent may require for the determination of the nature and quantity of wastewater involved, the facilities to be provided for the disposal thereof, and the structures or means necessary for the protection of such facilities.

An application for a permit pursuant to the Building or Plumbing Codes for facilities to be connected to a STEP pressure sewer system will not be approved until provision has been made for the installation of such pretreatment facilities, including protective means and structures for those facilities, as in the opinion of the county engineer or his designated agent are necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this Division 2. The application also will not be approved until a letter of credit, cash deposit, performance bond, or other form of security acceptable to the county engineer or his designated agent, accompanied by a right of entry release, to assure the completion of the pretreatment facilities and their protective means or structures has been received by the county engineer or his designated agent. (Ord. 89-0006 § 7, 1989.)

20.36.040 Permit to discharge industrial waste--Issuance conditions.

A. The director may issue a permit containing limitations or conditions, or both, in addition to those recommended by the county health officer, or may modify an existing permit by the addition of or elimination of such conditions and limitations as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose of this Division 2; but in a permit covering the discharge deposit or disposal of wastes other than to the public sewer he shall include all limitations and conditions recommended by the county health officer.

B. Permits for the discharge of industrial wastes to a public sewer shall state the maximum permissible rate of discharge.

C. The director may impose a permit expiration date not to exceed a term of five

years where the director determines such a date is necessary to insure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations governing the disposal of industrial wastes. Application for renewal of such a permit shall be made not later than 180 days prior to the expiration date of the existing permit. (Ord. 89-0101 § 26, 1989: Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6306, 1952.)

20.36.050 Change of facts--Notification to county engineer.

Every person having a permit issued pursuant to this chapter either automatically or otherwise within five days shall notify the county engineer in writing of any change in any facts which are required to be stated in an application for a permit. (Ord. 7010 § 2, 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6322, 1952.)

20.36.060 Revised permit--Application required when.

A permittee shall submit to the county engineer an application for revised industrial waste disposal permit and obtain approval prior to effecting any of the following waste-discharge conditions:

- A. Change in method of disposal;
- B. Change in disposal point for nonsewered discharge;
- C. Change in discharge volume affecting treatment or storage facilities; or
- D. Change in character of the waste discharge. (Ord. 11716 § 41, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6323, 1952.)

20.36.065 Expiration of application.

An application for an industrial waste disposal permit for which no permit is issued within 180 days following the date of application submittal shall expire by limitation. The application and other information submitted may thereafter be returned to the applicant or destroyed. The director may extend the time for action by the applicant for a period not to exceed 180 days upon written request by the applicant showing that circumstances directly related to the processing of the application but beyond the control of the applicant have prevented action from being taken. In order to renew action on an application after expiration, the applicant shall resubmit all necessary application forms and other data and pay a new application fee and plan review fee. No application shall be extended more than once. (Ord. 89-0101 § 27, 1989: Ord. 84-0109 § 3, 1984.)

20.36.070 Grant or denial--Notice to applicant.

- A. The county engineer shall either grant or deny a permit within 30 days after all fees, as provided in this Division 2, have been paid and upon the receipt of the application complete with all supplemental data.
- B. The county engineer shall immediately notify the applicant whenever he grants a permit, denies a permit, grants a permit subject to special conditions or limitations, or adds to or eliminates any conditions or limitations of an existing permit. (Ord. 7519 § 4 (part), 1959: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6305, 1952.)

20.36.080 Hearing--Time limit for request.

Within 30 days after receipt of notice of denial of a permit, granting of a permit subject to conditions or limitations, or the addition of conditions or limitations to an existing permit, the applicant or permittee may file with the board a written demand for a public hearing. If he does not do so, he shall be deemed to have consented to the action of the county engineer, and such action shall be final. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6308, 1952.)

20.36.090 Hearing--Notice requirements.

Within 30 days after application for a hearing has been requested, the board shall give notice of the time and place of public hearings to the applicant or permittee, the county engineer, and the county health officer when matters pertaining to public

health are involved, at least 10 days in advance of the date set for such hearing. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6317, 1952.)

20.36.100 Hearing--Conduct--Board determination authority.

After a public hearing requested by an applicant or a permittee, the board may:

- A. Confirm the action of the county engineer in denying a permit or issuance of a permit subject to special conditions and limitations;
- B. Instruct the county engineer to issue a permit without conditions or limitations, or with such special conditions and limitations as the board may designate;
- C. Continue suspension of an existing permit invoked by the county engineer pending correction of objectionable conditions by the permittee;
- D. Remove the suspension of an existing permit invoked by the county engineer pending correction of objectionable conditions by the permittee;
- E. Deny that objectionable conditions exist and reinstate an existing permit;
- F. Revoke an existing permit on any of the following grounds:
 - 1. Failure of the permittee to correct conditions as required by the county engineer,
 - 2. Conditions which would justify the denial of a permit,
 - 3. Fraud or deceit was employed in the obtaining of a permit,
 - 4. Any other violation of this Division 2 or of any permit, license or exception granted hereunder. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6318, 1952.)

20.36.110 Failure to obtain permit deemed violation when.

A person who is required to, but does not have a permit and who has been notified by the county engineer that he is required to obtain a permit pursuant to the provisions of this Division 2 shall immediately submit to the county engineer an application and fee as required by this Division 2 for such permit, and shall rectify and cure all such violations. Failure to do so shall constitute a wilful violation of this Division 2. (Ord. 7519 § 4 (part), 1959; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6310, 1952.)

20.36.120 Successor in interest--New permit required.

The successor in title or interest of a premises for which a permit had previously been granted shall file with the director a new permit application, in accordance with the provisions of Section 20.36.320 or Section 20.36.490, within 30 days after assumption of such title or interest, and shall furnish plans and data as may be required by the director. If it appears from the application, data, and/or inspection of the facility that the succeeding operation and disposal practices comply with the provisions of this Division 2, the director, upon receipt of the fees hereinafter required, shall issue such permit. The director may issue an interim permit pursuant to Section 20.36.125 to allow continued operations during the permit processing period. (Ord. 2002-0074 § 1, 2002; Ord. 89-0101 § 28, 1989.)

20.36.125 Interim permit--Ongoing discharge.

Upon determination that any person is discharging industrial wastewater directly or indirectly to a facility regulated by this Division 2 without a valid permit or upon receipt of an application for a permit for an ongoing discharge, an interim permit may be issued by the director to allow the continuation of such discharge during the application review period, subject to such conditions, limitations, restrictions, and other provisions or requirements which the director determines are necessary or advisable to protect the county sewage collection system and to assure compliance with all federal, state and local laws and that the continuation of such discharge will not be detrimental to the public health and safety. An interim permit is revocable by the director at any time. Any person whose interim permit is revoked shall immediately cease and desist all unpermitted discharge of industrial waste. Unless revoked by the director, the interim permit shall be

enforceable until such time as a permit is issued or denied by the director and shall be subject to annual inspection fees pursuant to Section 20.36.250. The discharger shall immediately comply with all of the provisions and requirements of such interim permit, and if the discharger has not already applied for a permit, shall apply for a permit within 30 days from the issuance of the interim permit. (Ord. 2002-0074 § 2, 2002; Ord. 11716 § 39, 1978; Ord. 7010 § 1 (part), 1956; Ord. 6541 § 5, 1954; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6319.5, 1952.)

20.36.130 Permit not transferable from one location to another.

Permits issued under this chapter are not transferable from one location to another, and discharge of wastes shall be made strictly in accordance with all provisions contained in the permit, at the location specifically designated therein. (Ord. 6541 § 6, 1954; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6320, 1952.)

20.36.135 Monitoring and sampling--Pre-notification.

Any permittee required by the director, by permit or otherwise, to engage in periodic monitoring or sampling of a discharge shall notify the director by telephone at least 48 hours in advance of any monitoring or sampling to be done. Prior to the commencement of any sampling or monitoring, the director may request that the permittee furnish the director a split sample and all supporting data. Each permittee shall submit to the director, certified under penalty of perjury by the permittee, its monitoring and sampling reports or other requested data. (Ord. 89-0101 § 29, 1989.)

20.36.140 Notice to correct violations.

- A. The county engineer may serve notice of violation upon the person owning or operating premises describing the conditions and requiring prompt correction thereof, when he finds that:
1. Industrial waste, effluent, or any other material is being maintained, discharged or deposited in such a manner as to create, or if allowed to continue will create, any one or more of the following conditions:
 - a. A public nuisance,
 - b. A menace to the public safety,
 - c. Pollution of underground or surface waters,
 - d. Adverse effect or damage to any public sewer, storm drain, channel, or public or private property; or that:
 2. The permittee has failed to conform with conditions or limitations of any permit issued in accordance with this Division 2;
 3. The industrial waste disposal permit was issued in error, or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or in violation of any ordinance, law or regulation.
- B. Failure to comply with such notice shall constitute a wilful violation of this Division 2. (Ord. 84-0109 § 4, 1984; Ord. 11716 § 36, 1978; Ord. 7519 § 4 (part), 1959; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6309, 1952.)

20.36.150 Investigation of complaints--Correction of violations.

Notwithstanding any exception mentioned in this Division 2, the county engineer shall promptly investigate every complaint charging violation of any of the provisions of this Division 2, and shall take action to correct any violation discovered. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6304, 1952.)

20.36.160 Suspension of permit--Conditions.

When the conditions described in Section 20.36.140 are so aggravated that immediate cessation of operation is necessary and the county engineer so finds, he shall suspend the permit. He shall serve notice of such suspension on the permittee. The county engineer may also suspend a permit if objectionable conditions listed in a notice to correct, served in accordance with Section 20.36.140, are not

corrected within the time specified in such notice. (Ord. 7519 § 4 (part), 1959: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6311, 1952.)

20.36.170 Suspension of permit--Notice.

The county engineer shall immediately notify the permittee of suspension of permit or recommendation to the board that such permit be revoked, or both. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6313, 1952.)

20.36.180 Discontinuance of discharge or deposit required when.

A person whose permit has been suspended, or who has been notified of violation, as provided in this Division 2, shall immediately discontinue the deposit or discharge of industrial waste, sewage, or effluent, or use of any described facility, and shall not resume such deposit or discharge, or use of the described facility, until a permit has been issued or reinstated by the county engineer or board as hereinafter provided. Failure so to do shall constitute wilful violation of this Division 2. (Ord. 7519 § 4 (part), 1959: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6314, 1952.)

20.36.190 Rights of permittee following notice of violation or suspension.

Within the time specified in the notice of violation or suspension, the permittee shall:

- A. Correct and remedy the conditions so specified, to the satisfaction of the county engineer; or
- B. File with the board a denial that all of the conditions so specified exist, request a public hearing, and correct the conditions which the permittee admits do exist; or
- C. File with the board a denial that any of the conditions so specified exist and request a public hearing. (Ord. 8690 § 12 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6315, 1952.)

20.36.200 Reinstatement of suspended permit.

The county engineer shall reinstate a suspended permit when all violations are corrected and all fees required by this Division 2 have been paid. (Ord. 11716 § 37, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6316, 1952.)

20.36.210 Revocation of permit--Recommendation by county engineer.

The county engineer may recommend to the board that a permit be revoked. (Ord. 7519 § 4 (part), 1959: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6312, 1952.)

20.36.220 Cancellation of permit and facility closure--Conditions.

A. A person owning or operating premises containing industrial waste treatment or disposal facilities operated under a valid permit issued under the provisions of this Division 2 may file a written application with the director to cancel such permit upon termination of operations and/or closure of the permitted facility. Upon receipt of such an application, the director shall investigate and cancel the permit if he determines that:

1. All industrial-waste producing operations have ceased;
2. Any industrial waste treatment facilities have been removed or rendered inoperable to prevent further use;
3. All permits to abandon or disconnect, as may be required by the Plumbing Code, have been obtained;
4. Any industrial wastes remaining on the premises have been removed to a legal point of disposal;
5. All fees required by this Division 2 due up to the date of closure of the facility have been paid;
6. The applicant has demonstrated that no environmental contamination has occurred by the previous operation of the treatment facility or that any contamination found has been mitigated.

B. Should the director deny an application for a permit cancellation or closure of

the facility, the owner or operator of any facilities required by the permit shall maintain these facilities in good operating condition and pay all fees required by this Division 2 to maintain a valid permit. (Ord. 2002-0074 § 3, 2002: Ord. 11716 § 40, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 3 § 6321, 1952.)

Part 2 FEES AND DEPOSITS

20.36.230 Industrial waste disposal permit--Application fee--Schedule.

The director shall collect a permit application fee, as set forth in the schedule below, for each application received. Such fee shall be separate and apart from any fee or deposit collected for industrial waste plan review or imposed under provisions of the Plumbing Code, set out in Title 28, or other county ordinance or regulation, or by reason of any license, agreement or contract between the applicant and other public agency. Such application fee shall not be refundable even though the application be denied except as provided in Section 20.28.070.

Industrial Waste Disposal Permit Type	Fee: New Permit	Fee: Revised Permit
Sewer disposal	\$343.00	\$228.00
On-site disposal	420.00	343.00
Off-site disposal	459.00	305.00

(Ord. 2002-0074 § 4, 2002: Ord. 89-0101 § 30, 1989: Ord. 84-0109 § 5, 1984: Ord. 81-0043 § 6, 1981: Ord. 11716 § 42, 1978: Ord. 8690 § 12 (part), 1964: Ord. 7519 § 4(part), 1959: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 4 § 6402, 1952.)

20.36.240 Successor in interest or revision--Application fee.

The application fee for a permit application by a successor in interest where the director finds that the succeeding operation is essentially the same as the preceding permitted operation in quantity, strength and method of disposal for industrial wastes generated, shall be the amount set forth in Section 20.36.230 for permit revision. (Ord. 89-0101 § 31, 1989: Ord. 84-0109 § 6, 1984: Ord. 11716 § 48, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 4 § 6408, 1952.)

20.36.245 Industrial waste plan review--Fee schedule.

A. The director shall collect a plan review fee, as set forth in the schedule below, for each set of plans received for any single site or location. Such fee shall be separate and apart from any fee or deposit collected for any permit or inspection or imposed by any other county ordinance or regulation. Such plan review fee shall be applied to any submittal required by the director pursuant to this Division 2 and shall not be refundable even though the submittal be rejected or the project terminated except as provided in Section 20.28.070.

Plan Review Fee Class	Sewer: New	Sewer: Revision	Disposal Method: On-site: New	Disposal Method: On-site: Revision	Disposal Method: Off-site: New	Disposal Method: Off-site: Revision
1	\$ 574.00	\$ 420.00	\$ 651.00	\$ 497.00	\$ 613.00	\$ 459.00
2	728.00	574.00	805.00	651.00	767.00	613.00

3	882.00	728.00	959.00	805.00	921.00	767.00
4	1036.00	882.00	1114.00	959.00	1075.00	921.00
5	1191.00	1036.00	1422.00	1114.00	1229.00	1075.00
6	1345.00	1191.00	1653.00	1422.00	1383.00	1229.00

B. The director may impose a reinstatement fee of one-half of the plan review fee if the applicant fails to correct any plans or submittal upon written notice of correction or request for additional information by the director after three attempts have been made to gain such correction. (Ord. 2002-0074 § 5, 2002: Ord. 89-0101 § 32, 1989.)

20.36.250 Annual inspection fee--Scheduling and billing.

A. For each industrial waste disposal permit issued by the director, an annual inspection fee as determined by the schedule below and Section 20.36.260, Table I, shall be due and payable to the director annually, in advance, on a billing date to be determined by the director.

Inspection Fee Class	Fee
A	\$ 223.00
B	445.00
C	667.00
D	889.00
E	1,042.00
M	2,210.00

B. Immediately upon issuance of a new permit, the permittee shall be billed the above inspection fee for the first annual billing period.

C. The annual inspection fee shall be increased by an additional \$188.00 for each approved rainwater diversion system. (Ord. 2002-0074 § 6, 2002: Ord. 89-0101 § 33, 1989: Ord. 84-0109 § 7, 1984: Ord. 81-0043 § 7, 1981: Ord. 11716 § 43, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 4 § 6403, 1952.)

20.36.260 Classes of businesses, processes and industries for plan review and inspection fee.

Plan review and inspection classes shall be established in accordance with Table I. The classes for any business, process, industry or residential STEP system connection not listed in Table I shall be determined by the director using Table I as a guide.

Table I

	Plan Review Class	Inspection Class
Agricultural Production, Food Processing and Handling		
Animal slaughtering (except fowl)	3	D
Bakery plants	2	C

Beverages, canning and bottling	2	C
Breweries, wineries	3	D
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables	3	B
Cold storage and refrigeration plants	1	A
Dairies and dairy products	2	D
Food markets	1	A
Frozen foods	2	B
Hydroponic farms	2	B
Poultry	3	E
Prepared meat, poultry and fish products	2	C
Public eating places and plant cafeterias (including STEP system connections)	1	A
Rendering	3	C
Sugar and confectionery products	1	A
Vegetable fats and oils	2	B
Vegetable packing	3	D
Mining, Manufacturing and Processing		
Aircraft	3	C
Aircraft engines, parts and accessories	3	C
Ammunition and explosives	2	D
Asphalt and asphalt products	4	E
Battery manufacturing, servicing and reclaiming	3	E
*NCPS facilities	4	M
Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling and finishing mills	4	E
*NCPS facilities	5	M
Carpet mills with dyeing	4	D
*NCPS facilities	5	E
Carpet mills without dyeing	1	A

Cement manufacturing	3	B
Ceramics	2	D
Chemical milling	5	E
*NCPS facilities	6	M
Chemical plants	5	E
*NCPS facilities	6	M
Coating, electroplating, engraving and related services	4	E
*NCPS facilities	5	M
Concrete batch plants	2	D
Cut stone and stone products	2	A
Electric power generation plants except waste- to-energy facilities	3	B
*NCPS facilities	4	E
Enameled products	2	B
*NCPS facilities	4	E
Guided missiles, space vehicles, space vehicle propulsion units and propulsion unit parts	4	D
Iron and steel foundries and heat treating	4	D
*NCPS facilities	5	E
Linoleum, asphalt-felt-base and other hard- surface floor covering	2	B
Metal fabrication (no chemical wastes)	1	B
Metals--with chemical wastes (not otherwise classified)	3	D
*NCPS facilities	4	E
Metals--with no chemical wastes (not otherwise classified)	1	B
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	2	B
Motor vehicles, vehicle	3	B

bodies and trailers		
Musical instruments (metal)	2	C
Non-metals--with chemical wastes (not otherwise classified)	3	D
*NCPS facilities	4	E
Non-metals--with chemical wastes (not otherwise classified)	1	A
Oil field production	2	C
*NCPS facilities	3	D
Paint manufacturing	3	D
*NCPS facilities	4	E
Paper manufacturing	3	C
*NCPS facilities	4	E
Paper products	2	B
*NCPS facilities	4	E
Pesticides	4	D
*NCPS facilities	5	E
Petroleum refining and processing	5	E
*NCPS facilities	6	M
Pharmaceuticals	4	D
*NCPS facilities	5	E
Photographic equipment and supplies	2	C
Pottery, china, earthenware, porcelain and related products	2	C
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	3	B
*NCPS facilities	4	E
Printed circuit boards	4	E
*NCPS facilities	5	M
Quarrying and rock crushing	4	D
Railroad equipment	2	B
Rolling, drawing and extruding nonferrous metals	2	C
*NCPS facilities	3	D

Rubber and plastics products	3	C
*NCPS facilities	4	E
Sand and gravel washing and screening	3	D
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	2	C
*NCPS facilities	3	D
Semiconductor and related devices	3	D
*NCPS facilities	4	E
Silverware, platedware and stainless steelware	5	M
*NCPS facilities	5	M
Spray-painting shops	1	A
Steel springs manufacturing	3	E
*NCPS facilities	4	M
Tanning and wool pulling	3	D
*NCPS facilities	4	E
Textile mills, treating and dyeing	4	D
*NCPS facilities	5	E
Wood fabrication (no chemical wastes)	1	A
Retail Trade and Services (Including STEP System Connections)		
Airports, flying fields and airport terminal services	1	B
Automotive repair	1	C
Bottle and can washing	2	B
Car wash	1	C
Chemical laboratories	1	B
Cleaners, retail	1	B
Commercial laundries (not coin-operated)	2	B
Cooperages	3	D
Dry cleaning plants	2	D
Film processing plants	2	C

Film processing, retail	1	A
Kennels, dog and cat hospitals	1	A
Marine service	2	C
Schools, churches and institutions	1	A
Service stations--incidental car washing, repairs and maintenance	1	A
Tank truck interior washing	2	D
*NCPS facilities	3	E
Truck repair and exterior washing	1	C
Waste Disposal Facilities		
Congeneration facilities (not otherwise classified)	2	C
Hazardous waste treatment, recycling, storage and transfer facilities	6	M
Injection wells, non-oilfield wastes (liquids)	3	M
Landfill gas recovery facilities	6	M
Liquid waste storage and transfer facilities, nonhazardous	4	E
Solid-waste transfer, recycling and composting facilities	3	D
Solid-waste incinerators	6	M
Waste-to-energy facilities	6	M
Miscellaneous		
Groundwater cleanup	1	A
Open facilities, not used	1	A
Storm water monitoring	1	A
Storm water treatment BMP Approval/monitoring	1	A
Sanitary dump station	1	A
Residences Connected to STEP Systems		
Residences (per septic tank)	no charge	no charge

* Industries subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards (NCPS) and not regulated by a joint permit pursuant to Section 20.36.385, shall have fee amounts

governed by the NCPS facility designations. Where an industry or process falls into more than one fee class category, the higher fee shall prevail unless the director determines a lesser amount is appropriate.

(Ord. 2002-0074 § 7, 2002: Ord. 89-0101 § 34, 1989: Ord. 89-0006 § 8, 1989: Ord. 11716 § 44, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 4 § 6404, 1952.)

20.36.265 Wastewater sampling and analysis fee.

The director may charge the discharger a fee of \$223.00 for each analysis performed by or on behalf of the director on wastewater samples taken from the discharger. (Ord. 2002-0074 § 8, 2002: Ord. 89-0101 § 35, 1989.)

20.36.270 Miscellaneous services--Fees.

The following fees, as set forth in Table II below, shall be paid before a review is made, approval is granted, inspection is made, operation is allowed or remedial action is implemented:

Table II

Service	Fee
Application for closure and inspection of pretreatment facility pursuant to Section 20.36.220	\$357.00
Review of site-remedial investigation and cleanup plan, initial deposit	309.00
Additional site investigation and cleanup plan review and approval, per hour	78.00
Inspections outside of normal business hours, per hour	173.00
Inspection for which no fee is specifically indicated	223.00
Additional plan review or revisions of previously approved plans, per hour	78.00

(Ord. 2002-0074 § 9, 2002: Ord. 89-0101 § 36, 1989.)

20.36.280 Annual inspection fee, wastewater sampling and analysis fee and miscellaneous service fee--Payment time--Penalties for delinquency.

All inspection fees required by Section 20.36.250 or Section 20.36.270 of this code, wastewater sampling and analysis fees required by Section 20.36.265 and applicable miscellaneous fees required by Section 20.36.270 shall be due and payable on the billing date as established by those sections or by the due date indicated on any invoices issued. Fees not paid within 30 calendar days from the billing date shall be considered delinquent. Delinquent fees shall be subject to a 10-percent penalty fee for each 30-day period beyond the billing date that the fee is due. Permits for which the inspection fee is delinquent for 90 days or more are subject to suspension as provided in Section 20.36.160. (Ord. 89-0101 § 37, 1989: Ord. 11716 § 46, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 4 § 6406, 1952.)

20.36.290 Annual inspection fee--Refund conditions.

Upon cancellation of permit pursuant to Section 20.36.220, and upon written request of the permittee, the county engineer shall refund a portion of the annual inspection fee as determined from the table below:

Days From Previous Billing Date	Percent Required
1--60	75%
61--150	50%
151--240	25%
241 or more	0%

(Ord. 11716 § 47, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 4 § 6407, 1952.)

20.36.295 Annual review of fees.

Beginning on July 1, 2003, and thereafter on each succeeding July 1st, the amount of each fee in this chapter shall be adjusted as follows: calculate the percentage movement between April of the previous year and March of the current year in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers in the Los Angeles, Anaheim, Riverside areas, as published by the United States Government Bureau of Labor Statistics, adjust each fee by said percentage amount and round off to the nearest \$1.00. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no such adjustment shall decrease any fee, and further, no fee shall exceed the reasonable cost of providing the services for which the fee is collected. (Ord. 2002-0074 § 10, 2002: Ord. 89-0101 § 38, 1989.)

Part 3 DISCHARGE TO PUBLIC SEWERS

20.36.300 Application of Part 3 provisions.

The provisions of this Part 3 of Chapter 20.36 shall pertain to the disposal of industrial waste to the public sewer only. (Ord. 7519 § 3 (part), 1959: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6101, 1952.)

20.36.310 Permit--Required when.

- A. A person shall obtain a permit from the county engineer prior to the discharge of industrial waste to a public sewer.
- B. The county engineer shall not grant such a permit unless he finds that sufficient capacity exists in the public sewer to allow for such industrial waste, as determined by the requirements of Section 20.32.080.
- C. A separate permit shall be required for each connection discharging industrial wastes to the public sewer.
- D. For the purpose of this section, discharges resulting from garbage grinders powered by motors of one horsepower or less, and grease interceptors installed in restaurants in accordance with the provisions of the Los Angeles County Plumbing Code where such facilities are not required by other provisions of this Division 2, are not considered to be industrial waste discharges.
- E. A person shall obtain a permit from the county engineer to maintain an existing but nonused industrial waste connection to the public sewer. The annual inspection fee for such permit shall be the same as that for Inspection Fee Class A. The connection shall be removed upon the expiration or revocation of such permit pursuant to the criteria established by Section 20.36.220. (Ord. 84-0109 § 8, 1984: Ord. 11716 § 28, 1978: Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 7519 § 3 (part), 1959: Ord. 6982 § 11, 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6102, 1952.)

20.36.320 Permit--Application forms--Information required.

- A. The director shall provide printed application forms for the permit required by this Part 3, indicating thereon the information to be furnished by the applicant. In conjunction therewith, the applicant may be required to furnish the following:
 - 1. The name and address of the applicant;

2. The name and address of the discharger;
3. The address or location of the premises where the discharge will take place;
4. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of the discharger;
5. Information with respect to constituents and characteristics of wastewater proposed to be discharged, including but not limited to those referred to in this Part 3. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to Section 304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136, as amended, and by laboratories certified by the state of California. In the absence of a state certification process, the director may certify a laboratory to perform necessary sampling and analysis;
6. Time and duration of the proposed discharge or discharges;
7. Average daily and five-minute peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly and seasonal variation, if any;
8. Each byproduct waste of the discharges by type, amount and rate of production;
9. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, storm drains, connections and appurtenances by their size, location and elevation;
10. Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the applicant's premises, including all pollutants which could be discharged;
11. Detailed plans showing pretreatment facilities, sampling facilities, uncontrolled discharge containment facilities, and operating procedures;
12. Identification of the nature and concentration of any pollutant located at the premises of the discharger (and/or applicant if different) if that pollutant is prohibited from discharge under this Part 3, or any proposed discharge which is regulated by any applicable local limit, plus a statement specifying whether the specific limitations set forth in said local limits are being met, and, if not, what operation and maintenance (O&M) or pretreatment is proposed by the discharger to cause compliance;
13. The shortest time scheduled by which the discharger shall provide the necessary additional pretreatment or O&M, if additional pretreatment or O&M will be required to meet the regulations in this Division 2. Any completion date in such a proposed schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established by the applicable regulations. The schedule shall provide for reporting increments in progress in the form of dates for commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment necessary for the discharger to meet the applicable regulation (e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction);
14. Each product of the discharger by type, amount, and rate of production;
15. Type and amount of raw materials processed by the discharger (average and maximum per day);
16. Number of employees, hours of operation of plant, and hours of operation of the proposed pretreatment system;
17. Copies of any current NPDES permit, South Coast Air Quality Management District permit, Regional Water Quality Control Board permit, fire department business plan, health department license and State Department of Health Services permit for the subject premises;
18. The name, business address and motor vehicle driver's license number of the authorized representative;
19. Any other information deemed by the director to be necessary to evaluate the

permit application.

The application shall be signed under penalty of perjury by the authorized representative of the discharger.

B. For the purpose of this section, the director may utilize joint permit application forms under agreements established with other public agencies as provided in Section 20.28.090. (Ord. 89-0101 § 39, 1989; Ord. 11716 § 29, 1978; Ord. 10276 § 1, 1971; Ord. 7010 § 1 (part), 1956; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6104, 1952.)

20.36.330 Permit--Issuance conditions.

If it appears from the application and supporting information submitted for any permit required by this chapter that the proposed disposal complies with the provisions of this Division 2 and other applicable laws and ordinances, the county engineer, upon receipt of the fees hereinafter required, shall issue such permit. (Ord. 11716 § 30, 1978; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6105, 1952.)

20.36.340 Determination of type of liquid waste.

Before granting an industrial waste disposal permit to any applicant, the county engineer shall determine either that the waste is one which will not damage or destroy the public sewer, or cause an unwarranted increase in the cost of maintenance of the public sewer, or retard or inhibit the treatment of the sewage, or is one that can be made acceptable by pretreatment. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6106, 1952.)

20.36.350 Pretreatment--Plans prerequisite to permit issuance when.

In event pretreatment or special facilities are required to make the waste acceptable as provided under the provisions of this Division 2, the applicant for an industrial waste disposal permit may be required to furnish plans showing the method of collections and pretreatment proposed to be used, and a permit shall not be issued until said plans or required modification thereof have been checked and approved by the county engineer. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6107, 1952.)

20.36.360 Permit--Revocation conditions.

By following the procedure set forth in Part 1 of this chapter, the county engineer may recommend the revocation of and the board may revoke any permit if, after a public hearing, if a public hearing is requested, or otherwise, after due investigation, the board finds:

- A. A failure of the permittee to correct conditions as required by the county engineer; or
- B. Conditions which would justify the denial of a permit; or
- C. Fraud or deceit was employed in obtaining the permit; or
- D. Any other violation of this Division 2 or of any conditions of any permit including the one to be revoked, license or exception granted hereunder. (Ord. 7519 § 3, 1959; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6103, 1952.)

20.36.365 Public participation--Notification of significant violations.

At least annually, the director shall provide public notification, in the largest daily newspaper published in the municipality in which a POTW is located, of industrial users of the POTW which, during the previous 12 months, were significantly violating applicable pretreatment standards or other pretreatment requirements, as provided in 40 CFR 403.8. The director need not provide such notification if a notice meeting all applicable EPA requirements has been published by the POTW operator. The cost of such public notification shall be collected by the director from the discharger causing such violation and/or notification. (Ord. 89-0101 § 40, 1989.)

20.36.370 Disconnection following permit revocation.

If a permit is revoked, the county engineer may disconnect from the public sewer any industrial connection sewer which was connected pursuant to such permit. (Ord. 7519 § 3, 1959; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6103.5, 1952.)

20.36.380 Pretreatment--Standards and criteria.

The county engineer may establish uniform minimum standards and criteria for the application of such standards for pretreatment of specific industrial waste discharges. The provision of this section shall not prohibit the county engineer from requiring additional pretreatment to accomplish the objective of Section 20.36.340. (Ord. 11716 § 52, 1978; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6107.5, 1952.)

20.36.390 Rainwater diversion systems--Authorized when.

The county engineer may authorize the installation of a rainwater diversion system in lieu of roofing to prevent the discharge of stormwaters to the sewer system where roofing is impractical, in conflict with existing laws or regulations, may create a hazardous or unsafe working condition, or may cause undue hardship on the applicant, providing the county engineer finds that:

- A. The applicant has applied for an industrial waste disposal permit and has submitted all plans and specifications of the proposed system;
- B. The system provides for continuous 24-hour protection to the public sewer system;
- C. The system meets minimum operational and component standards as may be established pursuant to Section 20.36.380; and
- D. Pollution of underground or surface waters, nor damage to any streets, gutters, storm drains, channels or any public or private property will not be caused by the diverted storm flows. (Ord. 11716 § 32, 1978; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6111, 1952.)

20.36.400 Deposit of certain substances prohibited.

A person shall not place, throw or deposit, or cause or permit to be placed, thrown or deposited in any public sewer or main-line sewer any dead animal, offal, or garbage, fish, fruit or vegetable waste, or other solid matters, or materials or obstructions of any kind whatever of such nature as shall clog, obstruct or fill such sewer, or which shall interfere with or prevent the effective use or operation thereof. A person shall not cause or permit to be deposited or discharged into any such sewer any water or sewage, or liquid waste of any kind containing chemicals, greases, oils, tars or other matters in solution or suspension, which may clog, obstruct or fill the same, or which may in any way damage or interfere with or prevent the effective use thereof, or which may necessitate or require frequent repair, cleaning out or flushing of such sewer to render the same operative, or which may obstruct or cause an unwarranted increase in the cost of treatment of the sewage, or which may introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which cause pass through or interference. Stormwater runoff shall not be discharged into a sanitary sewer. (Ord. 89-0101 § 41, 1989; Ord. 83-0092 § 11, 1983; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6108, 1952.)

20.36.402 National Categorical Pretreatment Standards (NCPS)--Compliance.

Upon the promulgation of mandatory NCPS for any industrial subcategory, the NCPS, if more restrictive than limitations imposed by this division, shall apply. The director may impose a phased compliance schedule to insure that affected industries meet the NCPS. Failure to meet the phased compliance schedule may result in permit suspension or revocation. Those dischargers subject to NCPS shall comply with all reporting requirements in accordance with the General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 403). Facilities subject to this division and

regulated by joint permits issued in conjunction with other agencies pursuant to Section 20.28.090 may meet the requirements of this section as set forth in such joint permit and by furnishing such evidence of compliance as may be required by the director. (Ord. 89-0101 § 42, 1989.)

20.36.404 Compliance with local limits.

No person shall introduce or cause to be introduced wastewater to the sewer system or a POTW that exceeds specific local limits which have been developed by the receiving POTW. Said local limits shall not apply where more restrictive limitations are imposed by permit or National Categorical Pretreatment Standards. (Ord. 89-0101 § 43, 1989.)

20.36.410 Toxic substances.

All toxic chemical substances shall be retained or rendered acceptable before discharge into the public sewer. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6114, 1952.)

20.36.420 Control of pH.

No person shall discharge acids or alkali materials into the public sewer until the Ph has been controlled to a level not less than 6.0 nor at or higher than a level which the director finds excessive. No discharge shall have any corrosive or detrimental characteristics that may cause injury to wastewater treatment, inspection or maintenance personnel or may cause damage to structures, equipment or other physical facilities of the public sewer system. (Ord. 89-0101 § 44, 1989: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6113, 1952.)

20.36.430 Temperature restrictions.

A person shall not discharge into the public sewer effluent exceeding a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit or which will exceed 104 degrees Fahrenheit at the point of entry into the POTW treatment plant. (Ord. 89-0101 § 45, 1989: Ord. 11716 § 33, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6112, 1952.)

20.36.440 Cooling water.

No uncontaminated cooling water shall be discharged into a public sanitary sewer. (Ord. 11716 § 31, 1978: Ord. 10020 § 3 (part), 1970: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6109, 1952.)

20.36.450 Ground garbage.

Garbage resulting from the preparation of food may be discharged into the public sewer (but not into a STEP sewer system unless as septic tank effluent) if ground to a fineness sufficient to pass through a three-eighths-inch screen. Excessive or unnecessarily large quantities of water shall not be used to flush ground garbage into the sewer. (Ord. 89-0006 § 9, 1989: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 1 § 6110, 1952.)

Part 4 OTHER METHODS OF DISPOSAL

20.36.460 Applicability of Part 4 provisions.

The provisions of this Part 4 shall pertain to the disposal, discharge or deposit of all industrial waste except where such wastes are discharged to a public sewer in accordance with the provisions of Part 3 of this chapter. (Ord. 11716 § 34, 1978: Ord. 8690 § 3 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 2 § 6201, 1952.)

20.36.470 Depositing or discharging wastes prohibited without permit.

A person shall not maintain a deposit of waste material, or discharge or deposit or cause or suffer to be discharged or deposited, except as otherwise provided in this Division 2, any waste material or effluent in or upon unincorporated territory of the county of Los Angeles, or into streams or bodies of surface or subsurface water, or storm drains, or flood control channels, where the same is deposited upon or may be carried through or upon unincorporated territory of the county without first securing, in the manner provided in this chapter, a permit from the county engineer so to do, and at all times having an unrevoked permit therefor,

unless otherwise exempted by the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 2 § 6202, 1952.)

20.36.475 Maintenance of existing, nonused facility for industrial waste deposit, discharge or storage.

A person shall obtain a permit from the county engineer to maintain an existing but nonused facility designed or formerly used for the deposit, discharge or storage of industrial wastes. The annual inspection fee for such permit shall be the same as that for Inspection Fee Class A.

Exception: Such permit is not required when, to the satisfaction of the county engineer, compliance with the permit cancellation criteria of Section 20.36.220 has been provided. (Ord. 84-0109 § 9, 1984.)

20.36.480 Permit--Not required when.

No permit shall be required for the disposal of waste which consists only of domestic sewage into septic tanks, cesspools or seepage pits constructed pursuant to the provisions of the Plumbing Code, as set out at Title 28 of this code. (Ord. 8690 § 12 (part), 1964: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 2 § 6203, 1952.)

20.36.490 Permit--Application--Form and contents.

Any person requiring a permit under the provisions of this Part 4 shall make written application therefor to the county engineer, giving such information as the county engineer may require. The county engineer shall provide printed application forms, indicating thereon the information to be furnished by the applicant. The county engineer may require from the applicant, in addition to the information furnished on the printed form, any additional information including detailed plans and specifications which will enable the county engineer to determine that the proposed discharge or deposit and plan of operation complies with the provisions of this Division 2 and other applicable laws and ordinances. (Ord. 11716 § 35, 1978: Ord. 10276 § 2, 1971: Ord. 7010 § 1 (part), 1956: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 2 § 6204, 1952.)

20.36.500 Permit--Plans required with application when.

A. The county engineer may require that an application for a permit to dispose of industrial waste shall be accompanied by suitable plans showing the proposed method of collection, treatment and disposal, and a permit shall not be issued until said plans or required modification thereof have been checked and approved by the county engineer.

B. The county engineer may submit the application or plans, or both, to any public agency for comment or recommendation. (Ord. 6541 § 4, 1954: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 2 § 6205, 1952.)

20.36.510 Use of public property--Permit required when.

Whenever facilities for the discharge of industrial waste connect to structures, or encroach on the property or rights-of-way owned or controlled by a public agency, the county engineer may either:

A. Require that the applicant obtain a property-use permit, license, easement, or other right to use said properties prior to the issuance of a permit to dispose of industrial waste; or

B. Issue such permit subject to the execution of a property-use permit, license, easement, or other right to use said properties. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 2 § 6206, 1952.)

20.36.520 Notification of public agencies required.

Whenever an application for permit is filed, the county engineer shall notify the county health officer and such other public agencies as in his opinion may be affected, and shall request a prompt reply containing their recommendations. Upon

request, he shall secure from the applicant and furnish to the affected department or agency such additional plans or information as it may require, relative to such application. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 2 § 6207, 1952.)

20.36.530 Investigation by county officers and departments.

Whenever notified that an application for permit has been filed, the county health officer, the county engineer and other county departments affected shall make such investigations as in their opinions are required. The health officer and such other departments shall, within 20 days of notification of the filing of the application, make and file reports of their investigations with the county engineer. Such reports shall narrate all facts found, and shall recommend that the application be denied, or be granted in whole or in part, and if granted, subject to what conditions, if any. Such report may also disclaim interest in the application. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 2 § 6208, 1952.)

20.36.540 Deposits creating menace to public health--Notice requirements.

When the county health officer finds that industrial waste or effluent, or any other material, is being discharged or deposited in such manner as to create a menace to the public health, he may serve notice of violation upon the person owning or operating the premises, describing the conditions, and requiring the prompt correction thereof and shall so notify the county engineer. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 2 § 6209, 1952.)

20.36.550 Permit--Issuance conditions.

The county engineer shall issue a permit as required by this Division 2 if he determines that all of the following conditions have been met:

- A. All fees or deposits hereinafter required have been paid;
- B. Recommendations and conditions of the various county departments, as contained in their reports, if any, have been met. The county engineer may waive this provision except as to the requirements of the county health officer;
- C. The material to be discharged or deposited does not or will not, in the opinion of the county health officer, constitute a potential public nuisance or menace to the public health and safety, and will not violate other provisions of the Health and Safety Code of the state of California;
- D. The material to be discharged or deposited does not or will not involve disposal of any toxic materials or chemicals in such manner as to cause pollution of any stream, watercourse, lake, or other body of water, or underground or surface water storage reservoir, either natural or artificial;
- E. The material to be discharged or deposited does not or will not damage or adversely affect any storm drain, channel, or any public or private property;
- F. Under existing circumstances and conditions it is necessary and reasonable so to dispose of such waste matter. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 2 § 6210, 1952.)

Part 5 TREATMENT PLANTS AND FACILITIES

20.36.560 Installation--Required when.

Industrial waste treatment plants or facilities shall be installed whenever the county engineer shall find as a fact that such facilities are required to safeguard the public health; prevent pollution of streams or bodies of surface or underground water; prevent pollution of water wells or storage reservoirs, either natural or artificial; prevent damage or increased maintenance costs in the sewerage system; prevent damage to public or private property; prevent a public nuisance; or to comply with applicable regulations of any other public agency. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 5 § 6501, 1952.)

20.36.570 Pretreatment--Standards and criteria.

The county engineer may establish uniform minimum standards and criteria for the application of such standards for pretreatment of specific industrial waste discharges. The provisions of this section shall not prohibit the county engineer from requiring additional pretreatment to accomplish the objective of Section 20.36.340 of this chapter. (Ord. 11716 § 49, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 5 § 6501.5, 1952.)

20.36.580 Facilities not required when.

Installation of industrial waste treatment facilities may not be required if the county engineer determines that:

- A. The waste is prohibited for discharge to the available systems by this Division 2 or other applicable ordinances or regulations;
- B. The affected industry has guaranteed to separately dispose of any objectionable waste to legal points of disposal;
- C. Adequate facilities are to be provided for the collection and containment of such wastes, and that provisions have been made to prevent intentional or accidental discharge of such wastes to the sewer system, ground surface, surface or underground water supplies, rivers, channels, storm drains, public streets or gutters;
- D. An application for industrial waste disposal permit has been filed in accordance with Part 4 of this chapter; and
- E. All fees required by this Division 2 have been paid. (Ord. 11716 § 50, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 5 § 6502, 1952.)

20.36.590 Installation--Access of inspection and maintenance.

Interceptors or other industrial waste treatment plants or facilities shall be so installed and constructed that they shall be at all times easily accessible for inspection and maintenance. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 5 § 6503, 1952.)

20.36.600 Separation of domestic and industrial wastes.

All domestic wastes from restrooms, showers, drinking fountains, etc., shall be kept separate from all industrial wastes until the industrial wastes have passed through any required pretreatment facilities. (Ord. 11716 § 51, 1978: Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 5 § 6503.5, 1952.)

20.36.610 Operation and maintenance.

All industrial waste treatment plants or facilities or water pollution control plants, and all appurtenances thereto, existing as of October 23, 1964, or hereafter constructed under jurisdiction of this Division 2 shall be maintained, by the owner or person having jurisdiction of the property affected, in good operating condition and in a safe and sanitary condition at all times. All devices and safeguards which are required by this Division 2 for the operation thereof, and all records of such operation, shall be maintained in good order. (Ord. 8690 § 3 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 5 § 6504, 1952.)

20.36.620 Inspection and testing.

The county engineer shall make tests of industrial wastes, periodic inspections of water pollution control plants and industrial waste treatment plants or facilities to determine whether such treatment plants or facilities are maintained in accordance with the requirements of this Division 2. The county engineer shall also make periodic tests on samples of sewage, industrial waste or effluents obtained at the point of discharge or deposit to determine whether such discharges or deposits are made in accordance with the provisions of this division. (Ord. 8690 §§ 3 (part) and 12 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 5 § 6505, 1952.)

20.36.630 Right of entry for inspection authorized when.

A. The county engineer shall be permitted at all reasonable hours to inspect water pollution control plants and industrial waste treatment plants or facilities, and to enter and inspect the place, enclosure or structure where industrial wastes or effluent are discharged or deposited.

B. A person shall not refuse to permit, and shall not hinder or obstruct in any way, any reasonable inspection or investigation of such treatment plant or facilities or deposits or discharges by the county engineer. (Ord. 8690 § 3 (part), 1964; Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 5 § 6506, 1952.)

20.36.640 Owner's safety regulations--Compliance by inspector.

Inspector shall comply with any special safety regulations brought to his attention by the owner or operator. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 5 § 6507, 1952.)

20.36.650 Test manholes or other structures.

The county engineer may require the installation of a test manhole or other structure through which all industrial waste shall pass. Said structure shall be so designed that flows may be measured and samples readily obtained therefrom. (Ord. 6130 Part 6 Ch. 5 § 6508, 1952.)

APPENDIX B

DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 20: UTILITIES OF THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY CODE

ORDINANCE NO. _____

An ordinance amending Title 20 – Utilities of the Los Angeles County Code, relating to sanitary sewers, industrial wastes and the control of fats, oils, and greases in the sanitary sewer system.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles ordains as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 20.20.017 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.017 Best management practices (BMPs).

“Best management practices (BMPs)” means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce pollutants in discharges, to implement the prohibitions listed in National pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b), and prevent the discharge of substance that may contribute to sanitary sewer overflows. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

SECTION 2. Section 20.20.025 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.025 Categorical industrial user (CIU).

“Categorical industrial user (CIU)” means an industrial user that is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

SECTION 3. Section 20.20.055 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.055 Code of federal regulations (CFR).

“Code of federal regulations (CFR)” means the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government of the United States.

SECTION 4. Section 20.20.118 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.118 Fats, Oils, and Greases (FOG).

“Fats, Oils, and Greases (FOG)” means non-petroleum organic polar compounds derived from animal and/or plant sources that contain multiple carbon chain triglyceride molecules. These substances are detectable and measurable using analytical procedures established in the United States Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR 136, as may be amended from time to time. All are sometimes referred to herein as “grease” or “greases”.

SECTION 5. Section 20.20.119 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.119 FOG disposal system.

“FOG disposal system” means a grease interceptor that reduces nonpetroleum fats, oils, and grease (FOG) in effluent by separation, and mass and volume reduction.

SECTION 6. Section 20.20.121 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.121 Food service establishment.

“Food service establishment” means a facility engaged in preparing food for consumption by the public such as a restaurant, commercial kitchen, caterer, hotel, school, religious institution, hospital, prison, correctional facility, or care institution.

SECTION 7. Section 20.20.122 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.122 Gravity grease interceptor.

“Gravity grease interceptor” means a plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept non-petroleum FOG from a wastewater discharge and is identified by volume, 30-minute retention time, baffle(s), a minimum of two compartments, a minimum total volume of 750 gallons, and gravity separation.

SECTION 8. Section 20.20.123 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.123 Grease interceptor.

“Grease interceptor” means a plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept non-petroleum FOG from a wastewater discharge.

SECTION 9. Section 20.20.124 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.124 Grease removal device (GRD).

“Grease removal device (GRD)” means any hydromechanical grease interceptor that automatically, mechanically removes non-petroleum FOG from the interceptor, the control of which is either automatic or manually initiated.

SECTION 10. Section 20.20.126 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.126 Grease trap.

“Grease trap” means a multi-baffle, single compartment, 10 to 50 gallon capacity device, serving one (1) to a maximum of four (4) fixtures designed for the removal of FOG from food service establishment discharges and installed prior to the effective date of this ordinance.

SECTION 11. Section 20.20.131 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.131 Hydromechanical grease interceptor.

“Hydromechanical grease interceptor” means a plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept nonpetroleum FOG from a wastewater discharge and is identified by flow rate, and separation and retention efficiency. The design incorporates air entrainment, hydromechanical separation, interior baffling, and/or barriers in combination or separately, and one of the following:

- A. External flow control, with air intake (vent): directly connected.
- B. External flow control, without air intake (vent): directly connected.
- C. Without external flow control, directly connected.
- D. Without external flow control, indirectly connected.

SECTION 12. Section 20.20.133 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.133 Illicit discharge.

“Illicit discharge” means any discharge to the sanitary sewer system that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. Illicit discharges include all non-domestic sewage discharges not permitted under the provisions of this division and discharges through connections to the sanitary sewer system, either directly or through satellite collection systems, not authorized pursuant to chapter 20.32 of this division.

SECTION 13. Section 20.20.195 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.20.195 Interference.

“Interference” means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources:

- A. Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
- B. Is therefore a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including the state regulations contained in any sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. (Ord. 89-0101 § 7, 1989.)
- C. Inhibits operation, disrupts or causes a condition within the sanitary sewer system that may cause excessive maintenance or a sanitary sewer overflow.

SECTION 14. Section 20.20.221 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.221 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

“North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)” means a classification of business establishments developed and updated periodically by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

SECTION 15. Section 20.20.305 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.305 Sanitary sewer overflows (SSO).

“Sanitary sewer overflows (SSO)” means any overflow, spill, release, discharge or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. SSOs include:

- A. Overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated wastewater that reach waters of the United States;
- B. Overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated wastewater that do not reach waters of the United States; and
- C. Wastewater backups into buildings and onto private properties that are caused by blockages or flow conditions within the publicly owned portions of a sanitary sewer system.

SECTION 16. Section 20.20.362 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.362 Significant industrial user (SIU).

“Significant industrial user (SIU)” means that except where the control authority of a POTW has found an industrial user to be exempt pursuant to 40 CFR 403.3(v)(2) and (v)(3):

- A. All industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and
- B. Any other industrial user that discharges an average of 25,000 gallons or more of process wastewater to a POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the POTW control authority on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

SECTION 17. Section 20.20.363 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.363 Slug discharge.

“Slug discharge” means any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the POTW’s regulations, local limits or permit conditions. Discharge of any prohibited material in any concentration shall be considered a slug discharge.

SECTION 18. Section 20.20.367 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.20.367 State Board.

“State Board” means the State Water Resources Control Board.

SECTION 19. Section 20.24.165 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.24.165 Administrative fines.

Violations of this division are subject to administrative fines pursuant to Chapter 1.25 of this code. The amount of an administrative fine shall not exceed \$100.00 for the first violation, \$200.00 for the second violation of the same provision of this division within one year after the first violation, and \$500.00 for each additional violation of the same provision of this division within one year after the first violation.

SECTION 20. Section 20.24.200 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.24.200 Notification of uncontrolled or slug discharges required.

- A. In the event of an uncontrolled or slug discharge, the discharger or permittee shall immediately notify the director by telephone. The notification shall include location of the discharge, type of material, duration, concentration and volume, and corrective actions taken.
- B. Within 105 days after the uncontrolled or slug discharge, the

discharger or permittee shall submit to the director a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge, corrective action taken and measures to be taken to prevent further occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the discharger or permittee of liability or fines incurred as a result of the uncontrolled or slug discharge.

SECTION 21. Chapter 20.34 is hereby added to read as follows:

Chapter 20.34 OVERFLOW PREVENTION

20.34.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this Chapter 20.34 is to implement additional specific requirement for the use of the sanitary sewer system to insure compliance with Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, State Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ (State Board Order) and as may be hereinafter amended or superseded.

20.34.020 Duty of the discharger.

All dischargers to the sanitary sewer system shall implement BMPs to insure that their discharge, either singularly or in combination with other discharges, does not create a condition in the system that might cause damage to the system or a SSO. Commercial and industrial discharges shall be made only in full compliance of Chapter 20.36 of this division.

20.34.030 Duty of tributary jurisdictions.

Jurisdictions owning sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that are tributary to or within a sewer maintenance district pursuant to Division 3 of this Title 20 shall enroll in the State Board Order and shall develop a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) including adopting legal authority for the control of SSO equivalent to Chapters 20.26 and 20.34 of this Title 20.

Jurisdictions that do not contract with the Department for Industrial Waste Control Program services shall provide the director with evidence of FOG control program elements to effectively control FOG discharges from industrial and commercial sources. If a tributary enrollee determines that a FOG program is not needed, the enrollee shall provide justification to the director for why it is not needed.

Tributary jurisdictions shall furnish evidence to the director of compliance with the State Board order within 60 days from the effective date of this section or any submittal date specified in the State Board order, which ever occurs later. Failure to submit the required information may cause the director to initiate procedures to exclude the jurisdiction from a sewer maintenance district.

20.34.040 House lateral maintenance.

Dischargers to the sanitary sewer system shall use house lateral maintenance procedures that maximize the recovery of delirious materials and minimize the passage of FOG, debris, cut roots and similar materials to the mainline

sewers. Section 20.24.140 notwithstanding, no person shall interfere with the director's access to house laterals extending from the main-line sewer and

the right-of-way boundary or property line.

20.34.050 Illicit discharges prohibited.

No person shall cause any discharge to the sanitary sewer system unless such discharge:

- A. consists entirely of domestic sewage;
- B. consists of non-domestic sewage that is authorized pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 20.36;
- C. consists of domestic and non-domestic sewage combined in accordance with Section 20.36.600; and
- D. does not consist of stormwater except to the extent authorized by Section 20.36.390.

20.34.060 Limitations – director may establish.

The director may establish numerical limitations on the amount of fats, oils, and grease, and other debris that may cause blockages or contribute to SSOs on discharges to all or portions of the sanitary sewer system where the director finds that such limitation is necessary to protect the system from damage or potential SSOs. Industrial waste disposal permits issued pursuant to chapter 20.36 of this code shall include such limitations where imposed.

20.34.070 Existing FOG disposal systems.

Existing grease interceptors, grease traps or other FOG disposal systems, previously approved by the director, may remain in service provided such systems are properly maintained to effectively reduce FOG discharges, are operating within original design parameters, have not been altered in a manner not approved by the director, and where required are operated under a valid industrial waste disposal permit pursuant to chapter 20.36. Such authorization does not preclude the director from establishing discharge limitations which may require the modification, enlargement, addition, or replacement of FOG disposal system to protect the sanitary sewer system from blockages or overflows.

20.34.080 Investigation of SSO incidents.

The director shall investigate and determine the probable cause of an actual or potential SSO incident. In the course of any such investigation, the director may enter the premise of any discharger to the sanitary sewer system to determine the presence of potential sources of FOG, inspection of FOG disposal systems, review wastewater disposal procedures, ascertain if BMPs are in place and adequate, review records, photograph disposal systems, take samples and other measurements in order to determine the cause or sources of an SSO. Section 20.34.060 notwithstanding, where the director determines that additional, improved, upgraded, repaired or more frequently maintained FOG removal systems are required to prevent the contribution to actual or potential SSOs, the director may serve notice on the discharger to implement such improvements. Such notice may include prohibitions against unauthorized discharges, timetables and/or deadlines.

20.34.090 Use of unauthorized substances prohibited.

No person shall introduce or uses any chemical, biological, enzyme or bacterial agent or substance into a FOG disposal system with the intent to enhance performance and/or reduce maintenance of such system without the

specific authorization of the director. Such prohibition is not intended to preclude the use of commercial drain cleaning substances within plumbing fixtures not tributary to a FOG disposal system unless the director has found that such substances present a general hazard to the sanitary sewer system.

20.34.100 FOG control programs.

Where a discharger is required to install and maintain a FOG disposal system pursuant to the provisions of this division and/or is found to be a potential uncontrolled source of FOG, the director may require that the discharger develop and implement a FOG control program. Where required, such a program is subject to the approval by the director and may be included as a part of the conditions and limitations of any permit issued pursuant to this division. Such a program may be required to include but is not limited to the following provisions:

- A. A plan and schedule for the education and training of personnel or employees that may dispose of FOG containing effluent to the sanitary sewer system.
- B. The development of source control measures to minimize the discharge of FOG to the sanitary sewer system and maximize the efficiency of any required FOG disposal system and/or GRD.
- C. A plan and schedule for the removal and legal disposal of FOG removed from effluent by a FOG disposal system and/or GRD. When so required by the director, such a plan and schedule may include the maintenance of a log record detailing cleaning, repair, inspection, accidental spill and disposal events in connection with the system or device. The director shall have access to any required log during reasonable business hours and may specify a time period during such a log is maintained.
- D. A description of facilities used to store removed FOG prior to disposal and measures taken to prevent accidental and/or uncontrolled discharge of FOG to the sanitary sewer system, sidewalks, parking lots, streets, gutters, storm drains, or other private or public property.
- E. A description of equipment and supplies, including the location of such materials, available for the cleanup of accidental and/or uncontrolled spills of FOG or similar materials.
- F. The posting in a conspicuous place of notification requirements to the director or other specified entity in the event of any accidental and/or uncontrolled spill of FOG or similar materials that leave or may be carried off the dischargers premise.

20.34.110 Minimum standards – director may develop.

The director may develop minimum standards for the performance, construction, installation and maintenance of FOG disposal systems, gravity grease interceptors, GRDs, hydromechanical grease interceptors, and/or components associated with such devices.

20.34.120 Food service establishments – operating permit required.

Where the director has determined that installation of a FOG disposal system at a food service establishment is necessary to protect the sanitary sewer system, such installation shall be subject to plan review and operating industrial

waste disposal permit requirements pursuant to chapter 20.36 of this code. Each separate system connected to the public sewer system shall require a separate permit. The director may authorize multiple food service establishments to discharge through a single FOG disposal system provided each establishment enters into an agreement with a single entity that maintains the device including continuous maintenance of any permits required for operation of the facility.

20.34.130 Food waste disposal units and dishwashers.

Unless specifically required or permitted by the director, no food waste disposal unit, garbage grinder or dishwasher shall be connected to or discharge into any FOG disposal system. Commercial food waste disposers shall discharge directly into the building's sewage drainage system.

SECTION 22. Section 20.36.125 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.125 Interim permit – ongoing discharge.

Upon determination that any person is discharging industrial wastewater directly or indirectly to a facility regulated by this Division 2 without a valid permit or upon receipt of an application for a permit for an ongoing discharge, an interim permit may/shall be issued by the director to allow the continuation of such discharge during the application review period, subject to such conditions, limitations, restrictions, and other provisions or requirements which the director determines are necessary or advisable to protect the county sewage collection system and to assure compliance with all federal, state and local laws and that the continuation of such discharge will not be detrimental to the public health and safety. This section shall not be interpreted as requiring the issuance of an interim permit for an illicit discharge. An interim permit is revocable by the director at any time. Any person whose interim permit is revoked shall immediately cease and desist all unpermitted discharge of industrial waste. Unless revoked by the director, the interim permit shall be enforceable until such time as a permit is issued or denied by the director and shall be subject to annual inspection fees pursuant to Section 20.36.250. The discharger shall immediately comply with all of the provisions and requirements of such interim permit, and if the discharger has not already applied for a permit, shall apply for a permit within 30 days from the issuance of the interim permit.

SECTION 23. Section 20.36.135 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.135 Monitoring and sampling – pre-notification – procedures – reporting.

Any permittee or discharger required by the director, by permit or otherwise, to engage in periodic, stand-alone, backup, follow-up, compliance or confirmation monitoring or sampling of a discharge shall notify the director by telephone, or other authorized means, at least 48 hours in advance of any monitoring or sampling to be done. Prior to the commencement of any sampling or monitoring, the director may request that the permittee furnish the director a split sample and all supporting data. Notification is not required for internal monitoring and sampling by a discharger for the purpose of process and pretreatment controls unless so requested by the director. However, such

procedures, results and records shall be made available to the director upon request. Sample acquisition and monitoring shall be performed at a location or sampling point as designated in any permit or as specified by the director. The director may require installation of a secured sampling facility to be designated as the sampling point. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR 136 and amendments thereto. Dischargers to a public sewer system subject to an approved pretreatment program administered by the director shall submit to the director, at minimum, all parameters required by 40 CFR 403.12 as may be amended unless otherwise directed. Each permittee, regardless of industrial waste disposal method, shall submit to the director, certified under penalty of perjury by the permittee, its all required monitoring and sampling reports or other requested data within the times specified in the permit.

SECTION 24. Section 20.36.230 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.230* Industrial waste disposal permit – Application fee – Schedule.

The director shall collect a permit application fee, as set forth in the schedule below, for each application received. Such fee shall be separate and apart from any fee or deposit collected for industrial waste plan review or imposed under provisions of the Plumbing Code, set out in Title 28, or other county ordinance or regulation, or by reason of any license, agreement or contract between the applicant and other public agency. Such application fee shall not be refundable even though the application be denied except as provided in Section 20.28.070.

Industrial Waste

Disposal Permit Type

Fee: New Permit

Fee: Revised Permit

Sewer disposal \$423.00 \$283.00

On-site disposal 518.00 423.00

Off-site disposal 568.00 377.00

*Editor's note: Fee changes in this section were made by the Director due to increases in the Consumer Price Index and are effective July 1, 2008.

SECTION 25. Section 20.36.245 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.245* Industrial waste plan review – Fee schedule.

A. The director shall collect a plan review fee, as set forth in the schedule below, for each set of plans received for any single site or location. Such fee shall be separate and apart from any fee or deposit collected for any permit or inspection or imposed by any other county ordinance or regulation. Such plan review fee shall be applied to any submittal required by the director pursuant to this Division 2 and shall not be refundable even though the submittal be rejected or the project terminated except as provided in Section 20.28.070.

Disposal Method

Sewer On-Site Off-Site

Plan Review

Fee Class New Revision New Revision New Revision

1	\$ 710.00	\$ 518.00	\$ 804.00	\$ 615.00	\$ 756.00	\$ 568.00
2	900.00	710.00	994.00	804.00	948.00	756.00
3	1,089.00	900.00	1,183.00	994.00	1,138.00	948.00
4	1,278.00	1,089.00	1,375.00	1,183.00	1,326.00	1,138.00
5	1,470.00	1,278.00	1,755.00	1,375.00	1,516.00	1,326.00
6	1,660.00	1,470.00	2,039.00	1,755.00	1,707.00	1,516.00

B. The director may impose a reinstatement fee of one-half of the plan review fee if the applicant fails to correct any plans or submittal upon written notice of correction or request for additional information by the director after three attempts have been made to gain such correction.

*Editor’s note: Fee changes in this section were made by the Director due to increases in the Consumer Price Index and are effective July 1, 2008.

SECTION 26. Section 20.36.250 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.250* Annual inspection fee – purpose, scheduling and billing.

A. All permitted facilities shall pay an annual fee determined by their assigned inspection class specified in Section 20.36.260, Table I. The annual fees are a part of the county’s industrial waste control program revenue and pay for the basic level of services which include but are not limited to the following: permitting, inspections, sampling, laboratory analytical services, monitoring facilities and self-monitoring programs, record maintenance, systems development and data management.

AB. For each industrial waste disposal permit issued by the director, an annual inspection fee as determined by the schedule below and Section 20.36.260, Table I, shall be due and payable to the director annually, in advance, on a billing date to be determined by the director.

Inspection Fee Class Fee

A \$ 277.00

B 548.00

C 825.00

D 1,096.00

E 1,287.00

M 2,726.00

BC. Immediately upon issuance of a new permit, the permittee shall be billed the above inspection fee for the first annual billing period.

CD. The annual inspection fee shall be increased by an additional \$232.00 for each approved rainwater diversion system.

*Editor’s note: Fee changes in this section were made by the Director due to increases in the Consumer Price Index and are effective July 1, 2008.

SECTION 27. Section 20.36.260 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.260 Classes of businesses, processes and industries for plan review and inspection fee.

Plan review and inspection classes shall be established in accordance with Table I. The classes for any business, process, industry or residential STEP system connection not listed in Table I shall be determined by the director using

Table I as a guide.

Table I

Plan Review

Class

Inspection

Class

Agricultural Production, Food Processing and Handling

Animal slaughtering (except fowl) 3 D
Bakery plants 2 C
Beverages, canning and bottling 2 C
Breweries, wineries 3 D
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables 3 B
Cold storage and refrigeration plants 1 A
Dairies and dairy products 2 D
Food markets 1 A
Frozen foods 2 B
Hydroponic farms 2 B
Poultry 3 E
Prepared meat, poultry and fish products 2 C
Public eating places and plant cafeterias
(including STEP system connections)
1 A
Rendering 3 C
Sugar and confectionery products 1 A
Vegetable fats and oils 2 B

Plan Review

Class

Inspection

Class

Vegetable packing
3
D

Mining, Manufacturing and Processing

Aircraft 3 C
Aircraft engines, parts and accessories 3 C
Ammunition and explosives 2 D
Asphalt and asphalt products 4 E
Battery manufacturing, servicing and
reclaiming
3 E
*NCPS facilities 4 M
Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling and
finishing mills
4 E
*NCPS facilities 5 M

Carpet mills with dyeing 4 D
*NCPS facilities 5 E
Carpet mills without dyeing 1 A
Cement manufacturing 3 B
Ceramics 2 D
Chemical milling 5 E
*NCPS facilities 6 M
Chemical plants 5 E
*NCPS facilities 6 M
Coating, electroplating, engraving and related services
4 E
*NCPS facilities 5 M
Concrete batch plants 2 D
Cut stone and stone products 2 A
Electric power generation plants except waste-to-energy facilities
3 B
*NCPS facilities 4 E
Enameled products 2 B
*NCPS facilities 4 E
Guided missiles, space vehicles, space vehicle propulsion units and propulsion unit parts
4 D
Iron and steel foundries and heat treating 4 D
*NCPS facilities 5 E

Plan Review

Class

Inspection

Class

Linoleum, asphalt-felt-base and other hardsurface floor covering

2 B

Metal fabrication (no chemical wastes) 1 B

Metals with chemical wastes (not otherwise classified)

*NCPS facilities

Metals with no chemical wastes (not otherwise classified)

3

4

1

D

E

B

Motor vehicle parts and accessories 2 B
Motor vehicles, vehicle bodies and trailers 3 B
Musical instruments (metal) 2 C
Non-metals □ with chemical wastes (not otherwise classified)
3 D
*NCPS facilities 4 E
Non-metals □ with no chemical wastes (not otherwise classified)
1 A
Oil field production 2 C
*NCPS facilities 3 D
Paint manufacturing 3 D
*NCPS facilities 4 E
Paper manufacturing 3 C
*NCPS facilities 4 E
Paper products 2 B
*NCPS facilities 4 E
Pesticides 4 D
*NCPS facilities 5 E
Petroleum refining and processing 5 E
*NCPS facilities 6 M
Pharmaceuticals 4 D
*NCPS facilities 5 E
Photographic equipment and supplies 2 C
Pottery, china, earthenware, porcelain and related products
2 C
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals
3 B
*NCPS facilities 4 E
Printed circuit boards 4 E
*NCPS facilities 5 M
Quarrying and rock crushing 4 D
Plan Review
Class
Inspection
Class
Railroad equipment 2 B
Rolling, drawing and extruding nonferrous metals
*NCPS facilities
Rubber and plastic products
2
3

3
C
D
C
*NCPS facilities 4 E
Sand and gravel washing and screening 3 D
Secondary smelting and refining of
nonferrous metals
2 C
*NCPS facilities 3 D
Semiconductor and related devices 3 D
*NCPS facilities 4 E
Silverware, platedware and stainless
steelware
5 M
*NCPS facilities 5 M
Spray-painting shops 1 A
Steel springs manufacturing 3 E
*NCPS facilities 4 M
Tanning and wool pulling 3 D
*NCPS facilities 4 E
Textile mills, treating and dyeing 4 D
*NCPS facilities 5 E
Wood fabrication (no chemical wastes) 1 A
**Retail Trade and Services (Including STEP
System Connections)**
Airports, flying fields and airport terminal
services
1 B
Automotive repair 1 C
Bottle and can washing 2 B
Car wash 1 C
Chemical laboratories 1 B
Cleaners, retail 1 B
Commercial laundries (not coin-operated) 2 B
Cooperages 3 D
Dry cleaning plants 2 D
Film processing plants 2 C
Film processing, retail 1 A
Plan Review
Class
Inspection
Class
Kennels, dog and cat hospitals 1 A
Marine service 2 C
Schools, churches and institutions 1 A

Service stations □ incidental car washing,
repairs and maintenance

1 A

Tank truck interior washing 2 D

*NCPS facilities 3 E

Truck repair and exterior washing 1 C

Waste Disposal Facilities

Cogeneration facilities (not otherwise
classified)

2 C

Hazardous waste treatment, recycling,
storage and transfer facilities

6 M

Injection wells, non-oilfield wastes (liquids) 3 M

Landfill gas recovery facilities 6 M

Liquid waste storage and transfer facilities,
nonhazardous

4 E

Solid-waste transfer, recycling and
composting facilities

3 D

Solid-waste incinerators 6 M

Waste-to-energy facilities 6 M

Miscellaneous

Groundwater cleanup 1 A

Open facilities, not used 1 A

Storm water monitoring 1 A

Storm water treatment BMP

Approval/monitoring

1 A

Sanitary dump station 1 A

Residences Connected to STEP Systems

Residences (per septic tank) no charge no charge

* Industries subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards (NCPS) and not regulated by a joint permit pursuant to Section 20.36.385, shall have fee amounts governed by the NCPS facility designations. Where an industry or process falls into more than one fee class category, the higher fee shall prevail unless the director determines a lesser amount is appropriate.

SECTION 28. Section 20.36.265 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.265* Wastewater sampling and analysis fee.

The director may charge the discharger a fee of \$277.00 for each analysis/analytical determination performed by or on behalf of the director on wastewater samples taken from the discharger's effluent.

*Editor's note: Fee changes in this section were made by the Director due to increases in the Consumer Price Index and are effective July 1, 2008.

SECTION 29. Section 20.36.270 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.270* Miscellaneous services – Fees.

The following fees, as set forth in Table II below, shall be paid before a review is made, approval is granted, inspection is made, operation is allowed or remedial action is implemented:

Table II

Service Fee

Application for closure and inspection of pretreatment facility pursuant to Section 20.36.220

\$442.00

Review of site-remedial investigation and cleanup plan, initial deposit 392.00

Additional site investigation and cleanup plan review and approval, per hour

98.00

Inspections outside of normal business hours, per hour 214.00

Inspection for which no fee is specifically indicated 277.00

Additional plan review or revisions of previously approved plans, per hour 98.00

*Editor's note: Fee changes in this section were made by the Director due to increases in the Consumer Price Index and are effective July 1, 2008.

SECTION 30. Section 20.36.280 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.280 Annual inspection fee, wastewater sampling and analysis fee and miscellaneous service fee – payment time – penalties for delinquency.

All inspection annual fees required by Section 20.36.250 or Section 20.36.270 of this code, wastewater sampling and analysis fees required by Section 20.36.265 and applicable miscellaneous fees required by Section 20.36.270 shall be due and payable on the billing date as established by those sections or by the due date indicated on any invoice issued. Fees not paid within 30 calendar days from the billing or invoice due date shall be considered delinquent. Delinquent fees shall be subject to a 10-percent penalty fee for each 30-day period beyond the billing date that the fee is due. Permits for which the inspection annual fee is delinquent 90 days or more are subject to suspension as provided in Section 20.36.160.

SECTION 31. Section 20.36.290 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.290 Annual inspection fee – refund conditions.

Upon cancellation of a permit pursuant to Section 20.36.220, and upon written request of the permittee, the county engineer director shall refund a portion of the annual inspection fee as determined from the table below:

Days from Previous Billing Date Percent Required

1 – 60 75%

61 – 150 50%

151 – 240 25%

241 or more 0%

SECTION 32. Section 20.36.295 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.295 Annual review of fees.

The fees in this chapter shall be reviewed annually by the director. Beginning on July 1, 20039, and thereafter on each succeeding July 1st, the amount of each fee in this chapter shall be adjusted as follows: calculate the percentage movement between April March of the previous year and March of the current year in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers in the Los Angeles- , Anaheim, Riverside-Orange County areas, as published by the United States Government Bureau of Labor Statistics,. Adjust each fee by said percentage amount and round off up to the nearest \$1.00., Notwithstanding the foregoing, provided, however, that no such adjustment shall decrease any fee, and further, no fee shall exceed the reasonable cost of providing the services for which the fee is collected. When it is determined that the amount reasonably necessary to recover the cost of providing services is in excess of this adjustment, the director may present fee proposals to the Board for approval.

SECTION 33. Section 20.36.310 is hereby amended to read as follows.

20.36.310 Permit – required when.

- A. A person shall obtain a permit from the county engineer director prior to discharge of industrial waste to a public sewer.
- B. The county engineer director shall not grant such a permit unless he finds that sufficient capacity exists in the public sewer to allow for such industrial waste, as determined by the requirements of Section 20.32.080.
- C. A separate permit shall be required for each connection discharging industrial wastes to the public sewer.
- D. For the purpose of this section, discharges resulting from garbage grinders powered by motors of greater than one and one-half horsepower, or less, and grease interceptors installed in restaurants/food service establishments in accordance with the provisions of the Los Angeles County Plumbing Title 28 of this Code and where such facilities are not required by other provisions of this Division 2, are not considered to be industrial waste discharges.
- E. A person shall obtain a permit from the county engineer/director to maintain an existing but non-used industrial waste connection to the public sewer.

The annual inspection fee for such permit shall be the same as that for Inspection Fee Class A. The connection shall be removed upon the expiration or revocation of such permit pursuant to the criteria established by Section 20.36.220.

SECTION 34. Section 20.36.320 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.320 Permit – application forms – information required.

- A. The director shall provide printed application forms for the permit required by this Part 3, indicating thereon the information to be furnished by the applicant. In conjunction therewith, the applicant may be required to furnish the following:

1. The name and address of the applicant;

2. The name and address of the discharger;
3. The address or location of the premises where the discharge will take place;
4. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and/or North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) of the discharger for each operation generating wastewater;
5. Information with respect to constituents and characteristics of wastewater proposed to be discharged, including but not limited to those referred to in this Part 3. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to Section 304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136, as amended, and by laboratories certified by the state of California. In the absence of a state certification process, the director may certify a laboratory to perform necessary sampling and analysis;
6. Time and duration of the proposed discharge or discharges;
7. Average daily and five-minute peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly and seasonal variation, if any;
8. Each byproduct waste of the discharges by type, amount and rate of production;
9. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, storm drains, connections and appurtenances by their size, location and elevation;
10. Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the applicant's premises, including all pollutants which could be discharged;
11. Detailed plans showing pretreatment facilities, sampling facilities, uncontrolled discharge containment facilities, and operating procedures;
12. Identification of the nature and concentration of any pollutant located at the premises of the discharger (and/or applicant if different) if that pollutant is prohibited from discharge under this Part 3, or any proposed discharge which is regulated by any applicable local limit, plus a statement specifying whether the specific limitations set forth in said local limits are being met, and, if not, what operation and maintenance (O&M) or pretreatment is proposed by the discharger to cause compliance;
13. The shortest time scheduled by which the discharger shall provide the necessary additional pretreatment or O&M, if additional pretreatment or O&M will be required to meet the regulations in this Division 2. Any completion date in such a proposed schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established by the applicable regulations. The schedule shall provide for reporting increments in progress in the form of dates for commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment necessary for the discharger to meet the applicable regulation (e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction);
14. Each product of the discharger by type, amount, and rate of production;
15. Type and amount of raw materials processed by the discharger (average and maximum per day);

16. Number of employees, hours of operation of plant, and hours of operation of the proposed pretreatment system;
 17. Copies of any current NPDES permit, South Coast Air Quality Management District permit, Regional Water Quality Control Board permit, fire department business plan, health department license and State Department of Health Services permit for the subject premises;
 18. The name, business address and motor vehicle driver's license number of the authorized representative;
 19. Any other information deemed by the director to be necessary to evaluate the permit application. The application shall be signed under penalty of perjury by the authorized representative of the discharger.
- B. For the purpose of this section, the director may utilize joint permit application forms under agreements established with other public agencies as provided in Section 20.28.090.

SECTION 35. Section 20.36.365 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.365 Public participation – Notification of significant violations noncompliance.

At least annually, the director shall provide public notification, in the largest daily a newspaper(s) or general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction(s) served by the published in the municipality in which a POTW is located, of industrial users of the POTW which, at any time during the previous 12 months, were in significantly violating noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards or other pretreatment requirements. For the purpose of this Section, a SIU (or any industrial user which violates, as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 subsection C, D, or H of this Section) is in significant noncompliance if its violation meets one of the following criteria:

- A. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which 66 percent or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a 6-month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits, as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(l);
- B. Technical review criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which 33 percent or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a 6-month period equal or exceed the product of the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement including instantaneous limits, as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(l) multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC=1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils, and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
- C. Any other violation of a pretreatment standard or requirement as defined by 40 CFR 403.3(l) (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard) that a POTW determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public);
- D. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in a POTW exercising its emergency authority under 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(vi)(B) to

halt or prevent such a discharge;

E. Failure to meet, within 90 days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;

F. Failure to provide, within 45 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;

G. Failure to accurately report noncompliance;

H. Any other violation or group of violations, which may include a violation of BMPs, which the director determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

The director need not provide such notification if a notice meeting all applicable EPA 40 CFR 403 requirements has been published by the POTW operator. The cost of such public notification shall be collected by the director from the discharger causing such violation and/or notification.

SECTION 36. Section 20.36.385 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.36.385 FOG disposal systems – installation required.

Wastewater discharge originating at food service establishments from fixtures and equipment which may contain FOG, including but not limited to, scullery sinks, pot and pan sinks, soup kettles, automatic vent cleaning devices, and floor drains located in areas where FOG-containing materials may exist, shall be drained into the sanitary waste system through a FOG disposal system approved by the director. Multiple FOG disposal systems may be required to satisfy the requirements of this section. The director may waive this requirement for specific fixtures upon determination that compliance may create a health hazard and/or impeded by a physical constraint that is impractical to overcome when retrofitting an existing facility.

SECTION 37. Section 20.36.400 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.400 Deposit of certain substances prohibited.

A person shall not place, throw or deposit, or cause or permit to be placed, thrown, discharged or deposited in any public sewer or main-line sewer:

A. Any dead animal, offal, or garbage, fish, fruit or vegetable waste, or other solid matters, or materials or obstructions of any kind whatever of such nature as shall clog, obstruct or fill such sewer, or which shall interfere with or prevent the effective use or operation thereof.;

B. A person shall not cause or permit to be deposited or discharged into any such sewer any water or sewage, or liquid waste of any kind containing chemicals, greases, oils, tars or other matters in solution or suspension, which may clog, obstruct or fill the same, or which may in any way damage or interfere with or prevent the effective use thereof, or which may necessitate or require frequent repair, cleaning out or flushing of such sewer to render the same operative.;

C. Any discharge or effluent which may obstruct or cause an

unwarranted increase in the cost of treatment of the sewage, or which may introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which creates a fire or explosive hazard in the sewer or POTW, pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with a pH lower than specified in Section 20.36.420, pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW, or which may introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which may cause pass through or interference.

Stormwater runoff shall not be discharged into a sanitary sewer.

SECTION 38. Section 20.36.406 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.36.406 Slug discharge control plan – when required.

A slug discharge control plan shall be prepared, implemented and maintained by SIUs discharging to the sanitary sewer system unless determined to be unnecessary by the director. Such plan shall be submitted in conjunction with an application to discharge industrial waste to a public sewer or within one year of being designated a SIU, whichever ever comes first. SIUs shall immediately notify the director of any changes at its facility affecting potential for a slug discharge. At a minimum the plan shall contain the following elements:

- A. Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
- B. Description of stored chemicals;
- C. Procedures for immediately notifying the director of slug discharges, including any discharge that would violate a prohibition under Section 20.36.400 with procedures for follow-up written notification within five days;
- D. When appropriate, procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills, including maintenance and inspection of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

SECTION 39. Section 20.36.450 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.450 Ground garbage – condition.

Garbage resulting from the preparation of food may be discharged into the public sewer (but not into a STEP sewer system unless as septic tank effluent) if ground to a fineness sufficient to pass through a three-eighths-inch screen. Ground garbage, dishwasher effluent or other ground food wastes shall not be discharged into any FOG disposal system. Excessive or unnecessarily large quantities of water shall not be used to flush ground garbage in the sewer.

SECTION 40. Section 20.36.475 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20.36.475 Maintenance of existing, nonused facility for industrial waste deposit, discharge or storage.

A person shall obtain a permit from the county engineer director to maintain an existing but nonused facility designed or formerly used for the

deposit, discharge or storage of industrial waste. The annual inspection fee for such permit shall be the same as that for Inspection Fee Class A.

Exception: Such permit is not required when, to the satisfaction of the county engineer/director, compliance with the permit cancellation criteria of Section 20.36.220 has been provided.

SECTION 41. Section 20.36.595 is hereby added to read as follows:

20.36.595 FOG disposal systems – installation requirements.

Each FOG disposal systems shall be installed at a location shown on plans approved by the director and the health officer and in full compliance with Title 28 of this code. Such systems shall be located in an area that is at all times easily accessible for inspection, cleaning, maintenance, and removal of the recovered FOG in a manner that does not require entry into a food or utensil handling area as follows:

A. Hydromechanical grease interceptors shall not be installed in a food or utensil handling area unless specifically approved by the health officer. Plumbing fixtures and equipment connected to such device shall be provided with an approved type of flow control so that the total flow through the device or devices shall not be greater than the rated flow of the grease interceptor.

B. Grease removal devices (GRDs) shall be installed as provided for hydromechanical grease interceptors in subsection A with the additional provision that the storage of removed FOG also be outside food and utensil handling areas in a secure location that protects against the accidental spill of grease into floor drains, parking lots, catch basins, storm drains, sidewalks, streets, or gutters and is protected from inundation by stormwater flows.

C. Gravity grease interceptors shall be installed outside of the structure containing the kitchen, food or utensil handling area(s) in a location affording ease of inspection, maintenance and servicing without entry to the structure unless otherwise approved by the director and the health officer. Such devices shall be designed and sized to retain FOG until accumulations can be removed by pumping the interceptor. When so required by the director, gravity grease interceptors shall be equipped with an approved sample box.

APPENDIX C

CCTV DATABASE FOR PIPES WITH GREASE

CCTV Database Summary

Media Label (DVD No)	Inspection No.	Run Number	Drainage Area	DVD Watched? (Y)	Street Name	Pipe ID	Manhole		Direction of Camera	Pipe		Crack		Fracture		Broken	Joint	Point Repair	Sags	Total Structural Defects	Total Structural Defect Score	Structural Defect Index	Operational and Maintenance															Construction Features						Structural Priority	Structural Ranking	O&M Ranking	Comments	Recommendation																		
							Start	End		Size (In)	Mat	CCTV Length (ft)	C										F				D				Fine (F)			Medium (M)			Ball (B)			Total O&M Defects	Total O&M Defect Score	O&M Defect Index	Tap (Lateral)						Line			Miscellaneous														
													L	C	M								S	L	C	M	SV	VV	OM	L	C	M	SV	VV	OM	B	L	J	C				B						L	J	C	B	L	C	R	T	L	M	F	BI	BA	D	L	SA	CU	MC
													2	1	3								2	3	2	4	5	5	3	4	2	1	1	1	4	3	3	5	4				4						2	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	4								
							R311-032	6		007	52a		Harvard Dr	3-2	3								2	D/S	10	VCP	256.6							0	0	0.0	5																					O&M	224	24		Clear deposits				
							R311-024	12		017	47b	Y	Pioneer Blvd	5-4	5								4	D/S	8	VCP	244.6	1	1					2	5	2.5	1	25	1	10																		Minor	171	2		Clear deposits				
							R311-024	11		018	47b	Y	Pioneer Blvd	4-3	4								3	D/S	8	VCP	240.4	2	7					9	25	2.8	1	10																				Moderate	72	14		Clear deposits				
R311-015	2	014	38c	Y	Easement	35-34	35	34	D/S	8	VCP	334.9	2	5					7	17	2.4	2	5				5	1											Moderate	84	25		Notify homeowners of ball roots in laterals; Root treat and cut; Clear deposits																							
R311-031	9	004	38c		Easement	30-29	30	29	D/S	8	VCP	213.1		5					5	15	3.0	23	5																Minor	105	20		Notify homeowners of ball roots in laterals; Root treat and cut; Clear deposits																							
R311-011	1	001	16e		Firestone Blvd	83-82	83	82	U/S	8	VCP	310.6	1	1					2	5	2.5	1	5																	Minor	164	28		Clear deposits																						
R311-016	2	003	49		Alondra Blvd	3-4	3	4	D/S	8	VCP	129.2							0	0	0.0	24	5																	O&M	220	19		Clear deposits																						
R311-016	3	002	49	Y	Alondra Blvd	2-3	2	3	D/S	8	VCP	230.4							0	0	0.0	20	10																		O&M	221	12		Clear deposits																					
R311-016	4	001	49		Alondra Blvd	1-2	1	2	D/S	8	VCP	213.9							0	0	0.0	32	5																			O&M	218	16		Clear deposits																				
R311-025	7	013	39		Greenstone Ave	9-8	9	8	D/S	8	VCP	234.3	1	2					3	7	2.3	1	5																			Minor	151	27		Clear deposits																				
R311-026	10	008	39		Lochnevis Ave	4-3	4	3	U/S	8	VCP	148.1							0	0	0.0	7	5																				O&M	223	23		Clear deposits																			
R311-027	1	013	35		Alley	13-12	13	12	D/S	8	VCP	302.7							4	12	3.0	1	5																				Minor	119	26		Clear deposits																			
R311-028	10	001	35		Jersey Ave	12-11	12	11	D/S	8	VCP	271.6	1	3					16	20	4.2	2.1	31	5																				Minor	120	17		Clear deposits																		
R311-015	14	002	12		Flatbush Ave	46-15	46	15	D/S	8	VCP	301.9							0	0	0.0	31	5																						O&M	219	18		Clear deposits																	
R311-009	14	014	12		Foster Rd	17-16	17	16	D/S	12	VCP	289.7	1	1					2	3	1.5	13	5																				Minor	162	21		Clear deposits																			
R311-009	15	015	12	Y	Foster Rd	16-15	16	15	D/S	12	VCP	276.6	1	4					5	14	2.8	35	10																					Minor	100	11		Clear deposits																		
R311-009	16	016	12	Y	Foster Rd	15-14	15	14	D/S	12	VCP	79.4		3					3	9	3.0	4	10																					Minor	145	13		Clear deposits																		
R311-015	15	001	12		Flatbush Ave	14-13	14	13	D/S	12	VCP	188.2							0	0	0.0	7	5																						O&M	222	22		Clear deposits																	
R311-001	8	005	6	Y	Easement	9-8	9	8	D/S	8	VCP	118.7	1						1	2	2.0	3	5																					Minor	181	4		Root treat and cut; Clear deposits																		
R311-010	14	014	1	Y	Orr And Day Rd	2-1	2	1	U/S	8	VCP	242.3	1						1	1	1.0	1	10																						Minor	193	15		Clear deposits																	

APPENDIX D
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT - INDUSTRIAL WASTE

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 3rd day of October, 1960, by and between the COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, hereinafter sometimes referred to as "County", and the CITY OF NORWALK, hereinafter sometimes referred to as "City",

W I T N E S S E T H :

THAT WHEREAS, the City has heretofore, on August 8, 1960 adopted Ordinance Number 206 adopting L. A. County Ordinance No. 6130, with certain amendments, relating to Sanitary Sewers and Industrial Waste; and

WHEREAS, the City is desirous of contracting with the County for the enforcement of such ordinance provisions and the performance of services with respect to industrial waste as in said ordinance set forth; and

WHEREAS, the County of Los Angeles is agreeable to rendering such services on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth; and

WHEREAS, such contract is authorized and provided for by the provisions of Section 56-1/2 of the Charter of the County of Los Angeles, and Article 1, Chapter 1, Part 2, Division 1, Title 5 of the Government Code;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS AGREED as follows:

1. The County agrees, through the Engineer of the County of Los Angeles, to provide enforcement of the industrial waste provisions of the above-referred-to City ordinance and the necessary services incident thereto.

Such services shall encompass only duties and functions of the type coming within the jurisdiction of, and customarily rendered by, the County Engineer of the County of Los Angeles, under the Charter of said County, the statutes of the State, and the various County ordinances.

APPROVED BY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

SEP 27 1960

Gordon T. News
Gordon T. News,
Clerk of the Board

The level of service provided shall be that same basic level of service that now is and shall be hereafter during the term of this agreement provided for unincorporated areas of the County of Los Angeles by said Engineer.

The rendition of such services, the standards of performance, and other matters incidental to the performance of such services, including the controlling of personnel so employed, shall remain in the County. In the event of dispute between the parties as to the extent of the duties and functions to be rendered hereunder, or the level or manner of performance of such service, the determination thereof made by the Engineer of the County shall be final and conclusive as between the parties.

The services shall include the enforcement of any applicable State statutes, and all provisions of the above-referred-to City ordinances as the same now exist or may be hereafter enacted.

The services shall include the inspection of open sanitary fills only in the event that the City requests such services.

2. To facilitate the performance of said functions it is agreed that the County shall have full cooperation and assistance from the City, its officers, agents and employees.

3. For the purpose of performing said functions, County shall furnish and supply all necessary labor, supervision, equipment, and supplies necessary to maintain the level of service to be rendered hereunder.

Notwithstanding anything heretofore contained, it is agreed that in all instances wherein special supplies, stationary, notices, forms and the like must be leased in the name of said City, the same shall be supplied by said City at its own cost and expense.

4. All persons employed in the performance of such services and functions for said City shall be County employees, and no City employee as such shall be taken over by said County, and no person employed hereunder shall have any City pension, City service, or any status or right thereunder.

RECEIVED BY RETURN TO
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
WASTE DIVISION
1000 WEST 10TH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90057
TELEPHONE (213) 874-1000
FAX (213) 874-1000

For the purpose of performing such services and functions and for the purpose of giving official status to the performance thereof where necessary, every County officer and employee engaged in the performance of any service hereunder shall be deemed to be an officer or employee of said City while performing services for said City, which services are within the scope of this agreement and are purely municipal functions.

5. City shall not be called upon to assume any liability for the direct payment of any salaries, wages, or other compensation to any County personnel performing services hereunder for said County, or any liability other than that provided for in this agreement.

Except as herein otherwise specified, the City shall not be liable for compensation or indemnity to any County employee for injury or sickness arising out of his employment.

6. County, its officers and employees, shall not be deemed to assume any liability for intentional or negligent acts of said City or of any officer or employee thereof, and said City shall hold said County and its officers and employees harmless from, and shall defend said County and its officers and employees against, all claims for damages resulting therefrom.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph hereinbefore set forth, either party may terminate this agreement as of the first day of July of any year upon notice in writing to the other party of not less than two calendar months prior to the date of such termination.

7. This contract is entered into with the understanding that the City will maintain in full force and effect, an ordinance substantially identical with the provisions of County Ordinance No. 6130. This contract may be terminated by the County without necessity of notice if City does not enact amendments to said ordinance in accordance with amendments to County Ordinance No. 6130 within one hundred twenty days after request to do so by County.

OFFICE COPY - RETURN TO
INDUSTRIAL WASTE DIVISION
LOS ANGELES COUNTY BUILDING
ROOM 1000 W. 2ND ST. 100
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

The County Engineer, acting on behalf of the county, may use discretion and need not request City to adopt amendments which do not apply to the City or its projects.

8. The City agrees to pay County, within sixty days, any expenditures for services, upon rendition of an itemized statement, for the purpose of this agreement, which shall be the entire cost to the County of performing such such functions, including salaries of employees engaged in performing the service, as well as vacation, sick leave, retirement, workman's compensation insurance premiums, supervision over such employees while so employed, traveling expenses and supplies, plus a pro-rata of indirect expenses. If the cost for providing the service is changed, the City shall be notified of such change, in writing.

9. The County agrees to keep such books and records and in such form and manner as the County Auditor of the County of Los Angeles shall specify. Said books shall be open for examination by said City at all reasonable times.

10. This contract shall become effective on September 27, 1960 and shall continue in full force and effect until June 30, 1961 unless terminated as provided in section 7 hereof. This agreement shall be automatically renewed from year to year for successive one year periods thereafter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Norwalk by resolution duly adopted by its City Council, caused this agreement to be signed by its Mayor and attested by its Clerk, and the County of Los Angeles, by order of its Board of Supervisors, has caused these presents to be subscribed by the Chairman of the said Board, and the seal of said Board to be affixed thereto, and attested by the Clerk of said Board, all on the day and year first above written.

Approved by the City Council
David D. [Signature]

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

[Signature]
CITY ENGINEER

CITY OF NORWALK

By [Signature]
MAYOR

ATTEST:

[Signature]
CITY CLERK

ATTEST:

GORDON T. MEYER, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By JAMES S. MIZE
DEPUTY

(SEAL)

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

By [Signature]
KENNETH HANNS
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

APPENDIX E

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GREASE DISCHARGE SIGNAGE

GOOD CLEANING PRACTICES

Managing **FATS**, **OIL** and **GREASE**

POST IN CLEANUP/WORK AREA

THE **RIGHT WAY**



1 Wipe pots, pans, and work areas prior to washing.



2 Dispose of food waste directly into the trash.



3 Collect waste oil and store for recycling.



4 Clean mats inside over a utility sink. Use dry clean up for spills.

THE **WRONG WAY**



1 Do not pour cooking residue directly into the drain.



2 Avoid using the garbage disposal. Place greasy food in the trash.



3 Do not pour waste oil directly into the drain, parking lot or street.



4 Do not wash floor mats outside where water will run off directly into the storm drain. Do not rinse spills into the street.

For more information call (888) CLEAN LA or visit www.888CleanLA.com



County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works



www.lacsd.org

APPENDIX F

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
WORKS, ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS DIVISION
GUIDELINES



PRETREATMENT GUIDELINES FOR RESTAURANT AND FOOD SERVICE OPERATIONS	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Environmental Programs Division January 1, 2008
---	---

Purpose

This guideline has been developed to provide uniform direction to restaurant and food service operations in areas subject to the Industrial Waste Control Program of the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (Public Works), Environmental Programs Division (EPD) and accomplish the following:

- To facilitate compliance with Los Angeles County (LACC), Title 20, Division 2; other laws, regulations and ordinances.
- To protect the public sewer system from excessive grease discharge, and
- To obtain optimum operating efficiency of pretreatment systems while minimizing maintenance.

Definitions

The selected definitions below are reproduced for convenience. Those indicated by an asterisk (*) are in addition to those found in LACC, Title 20, Chapter 20.20.

Domestic Sewage – “Domestic Sewage” means waterborne wastes derived from ordinary living processes, and of such character as to permit satisfactory disposal, without special treatment, into the public sewer or by means of a private sewage disposal system (LACC, Section 20.20.100).

Grease Interceptor* – “Grease Interceptor” means a large (750-gallon in capacity or greater) two or more compartment precise concrete interceptor designed specifically for the sanitary removal of grease and fats from food service operations.

Grease Trap* – “Grease Trap” means a multi-baffle, single compartment, 10 to 50-gallon capacity device, serving one (1) to a maximum of four (4) fixtures designed for the removal of Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) from food service establishment discharges and installed prior to the effective date of this ordinance.

Grease Recovery System* – “Alternative Pretreatment Device – Grease Trap” means a grease recovery device that is a small single-compartment unit with internal mechanisms that separate fats and oils from drain water flows and automatically removes them from the unit.

Hydromechanical Grease Interceptor* – “Hydromechanical Grease Interceptor (HGI)” means a plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept nonpetroleum FOG from a wastewater discharge and is identified by flow rate, and separation and retention efficiency. The design incorporates air

entrainment, hydromechanical separation, interior baffling, and/or barriers in combination or separately, and one of the following:

- A. External flow control, with air intake (vent): directly connected.
- B. External flow control, without air intake (vent): directly connected.
- C. Without external flow control, directly connected.
- D. Without external flow control, indirectly connected.

Industrial Waste – “Industrial Waste” means any and all waste substances, liquid or solid, except domestic sewage, and includes among other things radioactive wastes and explosive, noxious or toxic gas when present in the sewer system (LACC, Section 20.20.160).

Industrial Waste Treatment Facility – “Industrial Waste Treatment Facility” means any work or device for the treatment, storage, or control of industrial waste within a site prior to disposal (LACC, Section 20.20.170).

Interceptor – “Interceptor” means a device designed and installed so as to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous, or undesirable matter from wastes (LACC, Section 20.20.190).

Pretreatment – “Pretreatment” or “treatment” means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutants properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into POTW or other disposal facility. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, industrial waste treatment facility, or other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR, Section 403.6(d) (LACC, Section 20.20.264).

Establishments Requiring Grease Interceptors

A grease interceptor may be required for any new and existing establishment; such as restaurants, cafes, lunch counters, cafeterias, bars, clubs, hotels, hospitals, sanitarium, factory, or school kitchens, or other establishments where grease and fats from food preparation and cleanup may be introduced into the sewage system in quantities that may cause line or public sewer stoppage, interfere with sewage system in quantities that may cause line or public sewer stoppage, interfere with sewage treatment or private sewage disposal.

The following criteria are used by EPD to determine whether or not a grease interceptor will be required:

- 1) Establishment is located in an area determined by EPD to have potential sewer maintenance problems by excessive grease accumulation, due to a high concentration of food service operations, physical condition of the public sewer

system, or other factors. Currently, identified areas include, but are not limited to, all portions of the following:

- a. Marina del Rey
 - b. City of La Verne
 - c. City of Monterey Park
 - d. City of Gardena
 - e. City of West Hollywood
 - f. City of Cerritos
 - g. Hacienda Heights/Rowland Heights
 - h. City of La Puente
- 2) Establishment has a seating capacity of 150 people or more.
- 3) Establishment discharges to a sewer whose grade is less than the minimum grades established by local sewer maintenance agency. The following minimum grades have been established for those areas where Public Works is the agency responsible for sewer maintenance.

SEWER GRADES

<u>PIPE SIZE</u>		<u>MINIMUM</u>
8"	0.40%	0.048 in./ft.
10"	0.32%	0.0384 in./ft.
12"	0.24%	0.0288 in./ft.
15"	0.16%	0.0192 in./ft.
18"	0.14%	0.0168 in./ft.
21"	0.12%	0.0144 in./ft.
24"	0.10%	0.012 in./ft.

- 4) Establishment discharges to a sewer which is less than 8-inches nominal diameter.
- 5) Establishment discharges to a dead end sewer or is located near the end of sewer line with minimal or no upstream flow.
- 6) Establishment, regardless of seating capacity, is engaged in food services where a significant portion of product produced is dispensed through delivery, drive-through or take out and/or foods served have high initial fat content or are prepared using grills, fryers, stir-fry type (wok) ranges, barbecues, or similar devices where greases must be collected for disposal or utensils must be frequently cleaned.

Exempt Establishments

Food service establishments of all types may be exempted from grease interceptor installation requirements where the point of connection is to a sewer operated and maintained by a public agency other than Public Works or an Industrial Waste Control

Program contract city and the sewerage agency does not require grease interceptor installation. Voluntary installations in such situations where the establishment is physically located within EPD jurisdiction shall be subject to this guideline.

Grease Interceptor Installation Requirements

The sizing, application, and installation of FOG Disposal System shall be in accordance with the 2007 California Plumbing Code.

- 1) Grease interceptor and/or grease trap shall be installed in the waste line downstream and as close as practical to fixtures or equipment where grease may be introduced into the drainage or sewer system.
- 2) Per 2007 California Retail Food Code, Article 2, Section 11402, grease interceptor and/or grease trap shall not be located in a food or utensil handling area unless approved by Los Angeles County Department of Health Services.
- 3) Grease interceptor capacity shall be determined by the 2007 California Plumbing Code, Chapter 10, Section 1014.3.6, with a minimum required interceptor capacity of 750 gallons.

<u>DFUs</u>	<u>Interceptor Capacity (Gal)</u>
21	750
35	1,000
90	1,200
172	1,500
216	2,000
307	2,500
342	3,000
428	4,000
576	5,000
720	7,500
2112	10,000
2640	15,000

- 4) Grease interceptors shall be designed and constructed in accordance to Public Standard Plan No. 2046-0 or other design specifically approved by EPD. **NOTE:** Restaurant grease interceptor shall not include a sampling box, unless otherwise required and/or approved by EPD.
- 5) There shall be an adequate number of manholes to provide access for cleaning all areas of a grease interceptor, a minimum of two (2) per interceptor. Manhole covers shall be gas tight in construction having a minimum opening dimension of twenty-four (24) inches.
- 6) In areas where vehicle traffic may exist, the grease interceptor shall be traffic rated by the manufacturer to the loads designated for the installation location and cover.

- 7) Toilets, urinals, showers, drinking fountains, and other domestic sanitary waste fixtures shall not discharge through the grease interceptor.
- 8) Unless otherwise approved by EPD, the following facilities/fixtures shall discharge through the grease interceptor: Mop sinks, pot sinks, stir-fry type (wok) range drains, vent hood or air scrubber discharge, floor drains, hand sinks and floor sinks in food preparation, cooking, can, cart, and mat wash areas and other grease accumulating fixtures. Where trash compactors, can, cart, and mat washing facilities are located outside in unroofed areas tributary to the sanitary sewer, the exposed area shall not exceed 100-square feet. **NOTE:** All such wastewaters must be contained and shall not be discharged to alleys, streets, sidewalks, gutters, storm drains, or channels.
- 9) All wastes shall enter the first compartment of the grease interceptor through the inlet pipe only.
- 10) Grease interceptors shall be maintained in efficient operating condition by periodic removal of accumulated grease. No such collected grease shall be deposited on-site or introduced into any drainage piping, street, gutter, storm drain, or public or private sewer.
- 11) Local health Officer (Los Angeles County Department of Health Services) approval of the grease interceptor installation and location is required.
- 12) Each grease interceptor shall be so installed and connected that it be at all times easily accessible for inspection, cleaning, and removal of accumulated grease.
- 13) A grease interceptor shall serve only the establishment where facility was required. Special consideration may be given to multiple business establishment connections to a common interceptor where individual installation is not practical and, a) all tributary establishments are under lease to a common property owner, b) the property owner agrees to be responsible for interceptor maintenance, c) the interceptor is sized for the combined flow for all establishments served by the facility, and d) the property owner obtains and maintains in full effect an Industrial Waste Disposal Permit for operation of the facility.
- 14) The introduction of bacteria or similar product into the grease interceptor or sanitary sewer system for the purpose of maintenance shall be subject to prior approval by EPD.
- 15) Waste at a temperature in excess of 140°F shall not enter a grease interceptor.
- 16) Unless specifically required and/or permitted by EPD, no food waste disposal unit (garbage grinder) shall be connected to or discharged into a grease interceptor.

Alternative Pretreatment Devices

Alternative Grease Recovery Systems in lieu of a restaurant grease interceptor may be authorized by EPD for establishments subject to the above criteria where one of the following can be demonstrated.

- 1) Inadequate slope exists or cannot be provided for gravity flow between: a) the otherwise desirable grease interceptor location and the public sewer or collector lines, and/or b) plumbing fixtures tributary to grease-laden operations and an acceptable grease interceptor location.
- 2) Inadequate room exists at the site for installation and/or maintenance of a grease interceptor.

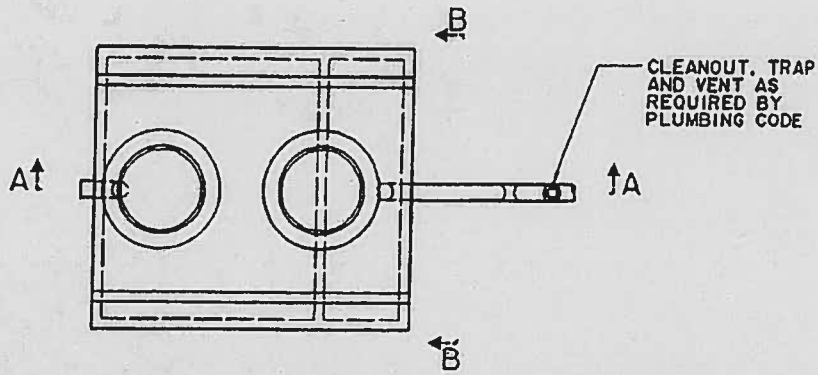
Industrial Waste Disposal Permit Required

All pretreatment facilities whether required by EPD or installed voluntarily shall be maintained and operated under a valid Industrial Waste Disposal Permit (IWDP) for the operating life of the facility. The IWDP may be subject to conditions and limitations including a scheduled maintenance program for substandard or excessively loaded facilities.

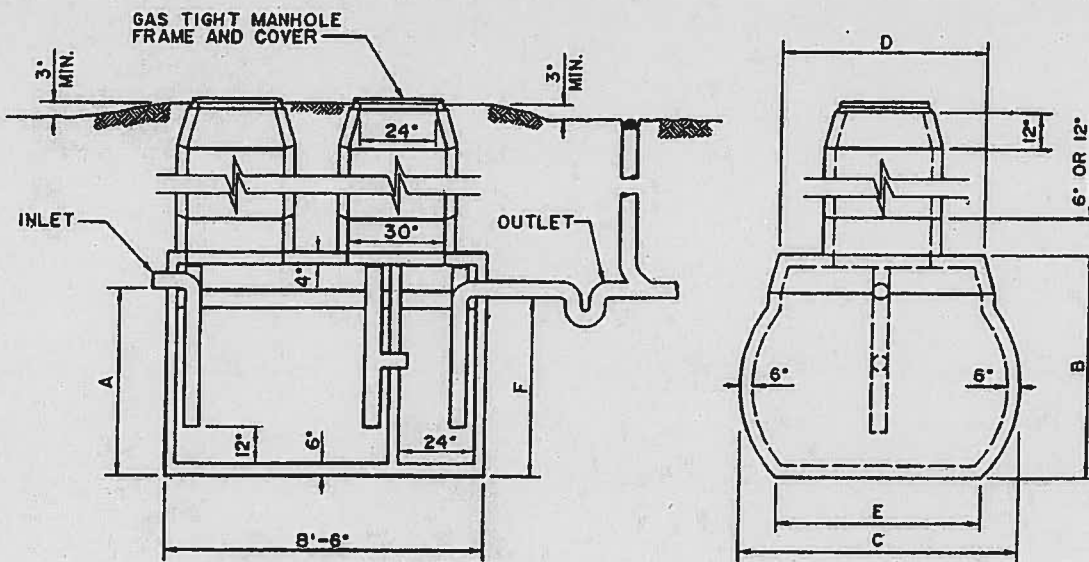
Prior to EPD approving a proposed alternative pretreatment device, the applicant must submit written justification and sizing calculations in accordance with 2007 California Plumbing Code, Chapter 10, Section 1014.2, with a minimum required flow of 25 gpm.

<u>DFUs</u>	<u>HGI Flow (gpm)</u>
10	25
13	35
30	50
35	75
172	100

Currently, EPD is considering for approval only those alternative systems indicated on the list of Acceptable Pretreatment Facilities for Restaurant and Food Processing Operations.



PLAN



SECTION A-A

ELEVATION B-B

CAPACITY IN GALLONS	DIMENSIONS						EXCAVATION SPECIFICATIONS		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	DEPTH BELOW INLET	LENGTH	WIDTH
750	4'-1"	5'-3"	5'-10"	4'-4"	4'-0"	3'-11"	4'-11"	9'-6"	6'-10"
1000	4'-7"	5'-7"	6'-5"	4'-9"	4'-7"	4'-5"	4'-7"	9'-6"	7'-5"
1200	5'-3"	6'-3"	6'-5"	4'-9"	4'-5"	5'-1"	5'-3"	9'-6"	7'-5"
1500	5'-3"	6'-3"	7'-5"	5'-9"	5'-5"	5'-1"	5'-3"	9'-6"	8'-5"

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

GREASE INTERCEPTOR

STANDARD PLAN

APPROVED

James A. Robinson
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

5/31/1992
DATE

2046-0
SHEET 1 OF 2

NOTES

1. THE APPROVAL OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS MUST BE OBTAINED BEFORE INSTALLATION.
2. THE INTERCEPTOR IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF TYPE II PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE.
3. INTERCEPTOR EXCEEDING 6'-6" IN DEPTH MUST BE CONSTRUCTED OF REINFORCED CONCRETE.
4. IF INSTALLED INSIDE OF BUILDING THE TOP OF INTERCEPTOR MAY BE LEVEL WITH FLOOR PROVIDED THAT WASTES ENTER THROUGH INLET PIPE ONLY.
5. ALL SURFACE WATER MUST DRAIN AWAY FROM INTERCEPTOR TO EXCLUDE RAIN WATER TO PUBLIC SEWERS.
6. ALL PIPING SHALL BE CAST IRON.
7. MANHOLE COVERS SHALL BE OF METAL.
8. STRUCTURE NOT FOR TRAFFIC LOADING.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

GREASE INTERCEPTOR

STANDARD PLAN

2046-0

SHEET 2 OF 2

**ACCEPTABLE PRETREATMENT FACILITIES FOR RESTAURANT AND
FOOD PROCESSING OPERATIONS**

Los Angeles County Standard Grease Interceptor, 2046-0

750 minimum and 1500 gallon maximum capacity (upper limit applies to restaurants only.)

Alternative Systems

Prior to approving plans the applicant must submit the following for consideration:

- Written justification
- Sizing calculations as outlined under the Formula For Sizing Restaurant Grease Interceptors

- **Thermaco Big Dipper**

Minimum required: Model W-250-IS, 25 gallon per minute flow rate

Note: When planning vault installation, use next larger size unit per manufacturer's recommendation.

Contact: Mr. Rick Di Cesare, MRC Technologies (805) 498-3811 or
Thermaco Inc. (800) 633-4204

- **International Grease Recovery Device**

Minimum required: Model 2500IB, 25 gallon per minute flow rate

Contact: International GRD, Inc. (410) 525-0383

- **MIFAB® – Quik Draw®**

Minimum Required: Model MI-G-AD-5, 25 gallon per minute flow rate

Contact: Ferguson Enterprises (213) 749-6581; Hirsch Pipe & Supply (323) 262-4163;
Hughes Pipe & Supply (310) 231-1111; or MIFAB, (800) 465-2736

- **GOSLYN™ Grease Recovery Device**

Minimum Required: Model GOS80, 25 gallon per minute flow rate

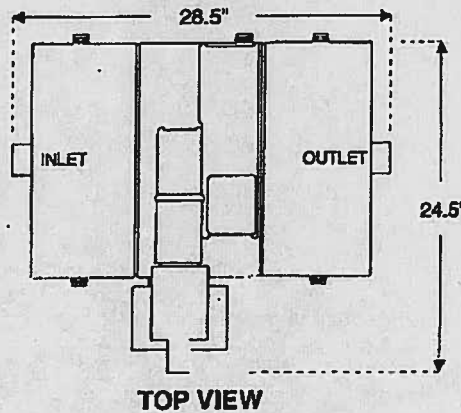
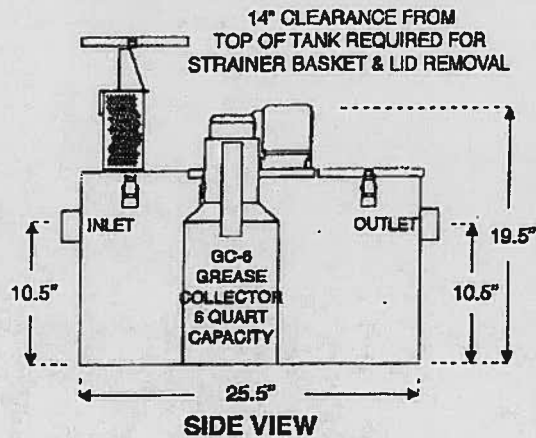
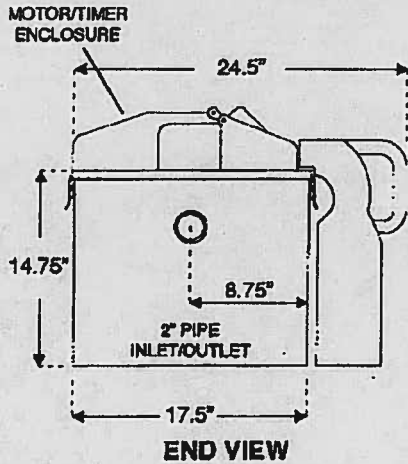
Contact: email - ussales@goslyn.com
GOSLYN LP, (214) 618-3764

Note: The following statement shall be noted on plans submitted to Environmental Programs Division for approval: "Installation of the pretreatment facility shall conform with manufacturer's specifications"



Big Dipper® Point Source Automatic Grease Removal Systems

W-250-IS Specifications



FEATURES:

- Fully automatic self cleaning cycle. Removes collected grease & oils from tank without any operator assistance. Comes complete with 24-hour timer and Grease Collector.
- Constructed of corrosion resistant materials suitable for installation in virtually any location. Attractive sanitary Stainless Steel exterior.
- Integrated Motor/Grease Outlet/Heater/Lid enables a fast, do-it-yourself unit operation reversal.
- Compact footprint.
- Two (2) No-Hub Connectors provided.

TECHNICAL DATA	
Materials:	Exterior: 304 Stainless Steel, Bright Finish Interior: Rotationally Molded Polyethylene
Electrical:	115 VAC, 60 Hz, 520 Watts (4.5 Amps)
Maximum Inlet Flow Rate:	25 GPM
Number of Skimming Wheels:	1
Skimming Rate:	20 Pounds Per Hour
Grease Retention Capacity:	50+ Pounds
Internal Solids Strainer Capacity:	1.18 Gallons



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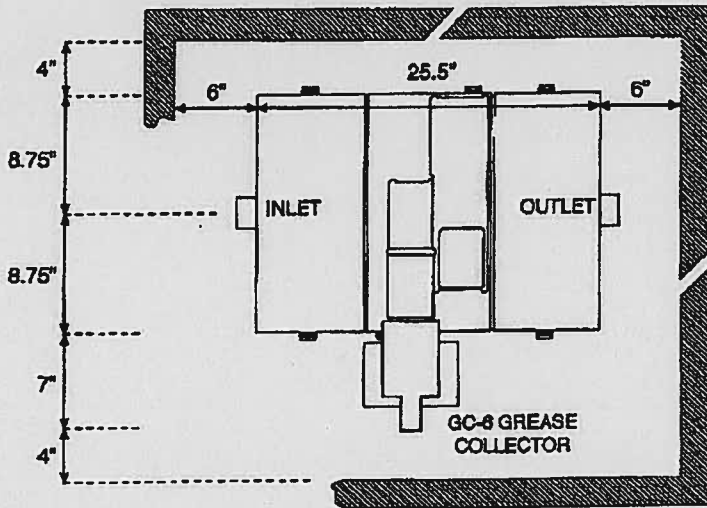


Big Dipper® Point Source Automatic Grease Removal Systems

W-250-IS Specifications

INSTALLATION INFORMATION

Suggested Minimum Footprint Dimensions



DO ...

Allow a minimum of 14" clearance from top of tank for removal of unit lid.

READ instruction manual included with system before doing anything.

Install unit allowing for the minimum clearances shown.

Make sure the height above the Internal Strainer Access Cover is enough to remove the strainer.

Make piping connections with rubber "No Hub" connectors (provided).

Keep outlet piping as straight as possible. Use only "sweep" connections.

Install vent on outlet piping.

Fill the tank with water before energizing the power to the motor and heater.

Set Programmable Time Controller for proper operating times.

DON'T ... Install "P" trap on outlet connection of tank. (Note: the unit already has an internal gas trap). Reduce pipe size on outlet piping.

Note: Installations must comply with all applicable local, state, and national codes for your area.


Job Specification:

Grease and oils separator(s) shall be Thermaco Big Dipper automatic grease/oil recovery system(s) as manufactured by Thermaco, Inc., Asheboro, North Carolina as noted on plans.

Separator Specifications:

Furnish and install ___ Thermaco Big Dipper Model No. W-250-IS, bright finish type 304 stainless steel exterior, rotationally molded polyethylene interior automatic self-cleaning grease and oil recovery separator(s) for floor mounted or partially recessed installation, rated at 25 gallons per minute peak flow, 50 pounds of grease capacity and including as an integral part of the unit, 1 rotating gear hydrophobic wheel assembly for automatic grease/oil removal, an integral flow control device, self-regulating enclosed electric immersion heater, a vessel vent, an integral gas trap, an integral programmable 24-hour multi-event time control, a field reversible motor location, a field reversible grease/oil sump outlet, quick release stainless steel lid clamps, a gasketed and fully removable 304 stainless steel lid, a hinged lift-out strainer basket access, an internal stainless steel strainer basket for collection of coarse solids, and a separate grease and oils collection container. Electric assembly shall be tested to comply with pertinent sections of the Standards for Safety ANSI/UL 73 and/or ANSI/UL 1004. Electric motor shall be equipped with thermal overload protection with automatically resettable switch. Two (2) no-hub connectors for plumbing connection provided.

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	<h2 style="margin: 0;">MI-G-AD</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">AUTOMATIC RECOVERY GREASE INTERCEPTOR</h3>
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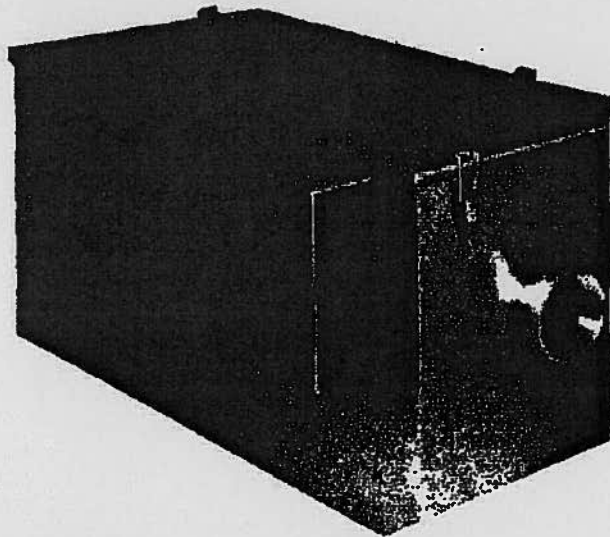
Internet address: www.mifab.com

Toll Free: 1-800-465-2736

Canada Toll Free: 1-800-387-3880

SPECIFICATION: MIFAB® Series MI-G-AD _____ with flow rate of _____ and grease holding capacity of _____ automatic recovery grease interceptor with removable internal basket strainer. Construction to be 16 gauge type 304 stainless steel half-arc welded and polished to a #4 finish. Lid fastened down with stainless steel latches and catches welded in place. Built to NSF Standard #2 with affixed seal. Interceptor to include an electric draw-off valve and electronic sensors to control it and an audible alarm with visible lights. The interceptor shall be thermostatically controlled, maintaining the liquid within the device at an average 120 degrees to prevent the grease/oil from congealing. Interceptor complete with all components required for a quick start up and is prewired to U.L. standards. The heating element, thermostat, and electrical connections shall be enclosed in a type 304 stainless steel housing box equipped with a gasketed removable stainless steel cover. Interceptor will include an external vented flow control fitting for installation between the inlet and fixtures that it serves and a collection box for the recovered grease/oils, 120 Volts, 20 Amps is the power required. Interceptor must be hard wired in the field.

Plumbing and Drainage
Mechanical Section



Metric equivalents see chart below. (Dimension) Denotes Millimetres

Models MI-G-AD-4,5,6,7 are certified to the P.D.I. standard G-101 and I.A.P.M.O. standard PS-13-89. Interceptor is available in right to left or left to right flow. The direction of flow determines on which side of the body the electronic control panel is mounted. Customer must advise direction of flow. Connections are No-hub.

MODEL NO.	U.S. GPM	CAPACITY LBS.	A	B	C	D	E	F
MI-G-AD-4	20	40	24" (600)	19" (475)	6.5" (163)	10" (250)	18.5" (413)	3" (75)
MI-G-AD-5	25	50	30" (750)	19" (475)	6.5" (163)	10" (250)	18.5" (413)	3" (75)
MI-G-AD-6	35	70	36" (900)	19" (475)	8.5" (163)	10" (250)	18.5" (413)	3" (75)
MI-G-AD-7	50	100	48" (1200)	18" (475)	8" (200)	13" (325)	21" (525)	4" (100)

Note: Add 8" (200) to the "A" dimension to obtain the overall length of the Interceptor (which allows for draw-off valve and connections).

OPTIONAL VARIATIONS:

- External basket strainer box
 Left to right flow

suffix -EB
suffix -L-R

Right to left flow

suffix -R-L

MIFAB's factory is certified to the ISO 9001-94 Design and Manufacturing Standard. Design and dimensions are subject to modification.



MI-G-AD

AUTOMATIC RECOVERY
GREASE INTERCEPTOR

Internet address: www.mifab.com

Toll Free: 1-800-465-2736

Canada Toll Free: 1-800-387-3880

Function and Operation

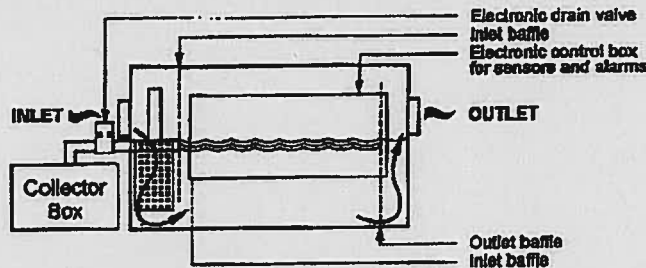
Water enters the interceptor and is forced down by the inlet baffle. The grease separates as it passes through the perforated inlet basket. The separated grease rises to the surface and is held by the outlet baffle. As grease accumulates in the retention area, the sensor will allow the opening of the draw-off valve. A thermostat maintains a constant temperature (approximately 120 degrees) to prevent the grease/oil from congealing. Grease will flow out to the collector box for recycling. If there is any change in the water level in the cabinet, the sensor will immediately stop the cleaning process, closing the draw-off valve, preventing the removal of water to the collector box.

After the cleaning cycle has been on for 10 minutes, an audible alarm will sound, until the reset button is pushed, to remind people to empty the collector box. If the grease should build up beyond the first sensor because of draw-off failure, a second alarm and light will turn on, alerting the operator to check the manual for troubleshooting. This will happen at about 30% grease capacity, preventing the possibility of grease overloading the interceptor before service can be performed.

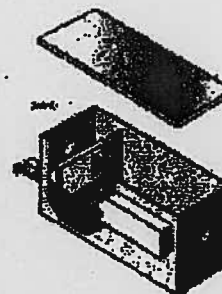
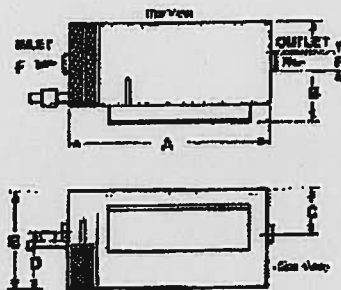
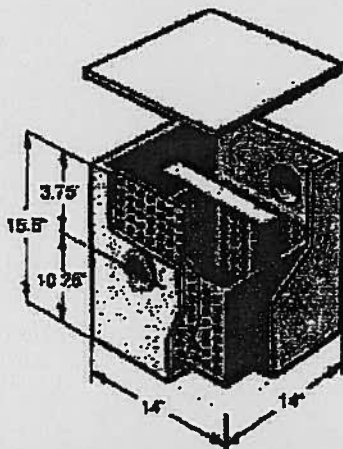
The interceptor should be left on all of the time to allow the sensor to control the removal of grease from the interceptor.

Installation and maintenance instructions are shipped inside every interceptor. For a separate copy, please contact your nearest MIFAB® representative.

Plumbing and Drainage
Mechanical Section



INTERNAL BASKET



ROUGH IN DIMENSIONS

EXTERNAL BASKET BOX (Optional)

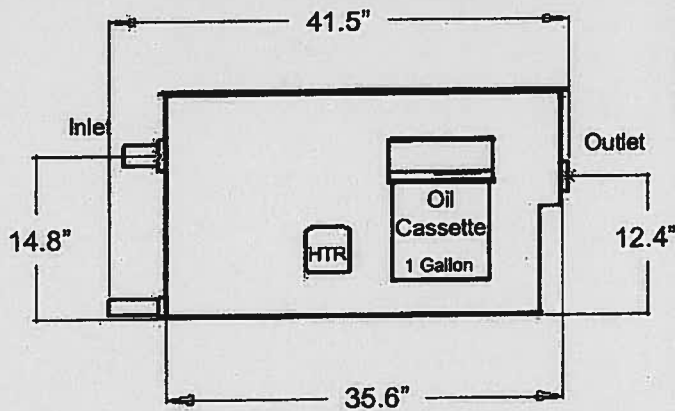
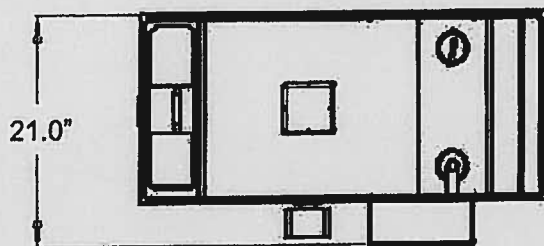
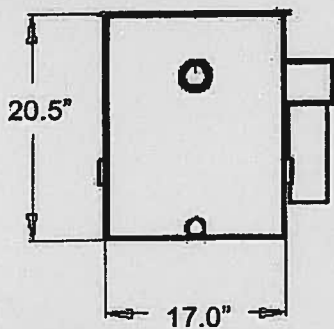
Note: Interceptor must be used with an external, vented flow control fitting properly sized for static head pressure to meet the P.D.I. G-101 standard and I.A.P.M.O. standard PS-13-89.

MIFAB's factory is certified to the ISO 9001-94 Design and Manufacturing Standard. Design and dimensions are subject to modification.

goslyn™ MODEL GOS80 Grease Recovery Device



The innovative (patent pending) goslyn™ is an immiscible liquid separator which operates under hydro static pressure and does not require any moving parts. It continuously and permanently removes Fats, Oils & Greases from waste effluent - keeping your drains free and clear while eliminating the need for costly dosing systems or grease trap pumping. Discharged oil can be recycled along with your used fryer oil!



GOS80 Features:

- HEAVY DUTY 2.5 MM 304 SS EXTERIOR CONSTRUCTION
- NEOPRENE SEALS FOR TOP AND BASE
- GLIDES AVAILABLE FOR MOVING UNIT - OPTIONAL
- FIXED RATE FLOW RESTRICTOR INCLUDED (25 GPM)
- IMMERSION HEATER (UL LISTED) TO KEEP EFFLUENT WARM DURING IDLE PERIODS
- SELF-CLOSING DRAIN VALVE INCLUDED
- STRAINER BASKET TO PREVENT SOLID DEBRIS FROM ENTERING DRAIN PIPES
- EASY ACCESS HINGED LID COMPARTMENTS
- TWO OIL COLLECTION CASSETTES INCLUDED
- NSF CERTIFIED TO ASME A112.14.3 and ASME A112.14.4

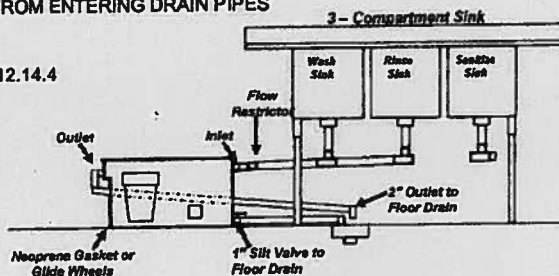
Installation Requirements

Electrical:

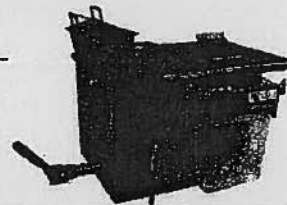
110 Volt, 1000 watts, 9 Amps - within 5 feet of Goslyn.

Physical:

- Headroom needed above strainer basket: 12"
- 2" drain pipe to outlet
- Access to front Oil Cassette
- Access to hinged lid for Oil Valve



Goslyn LP
1536 Lantern Trl
Frisco TX 75034
214-618-3766
www.goslyn.com



APPENDIX G
RESTAURANTS AND BAKERIES DATABASE

**City of Norwalk
Restaurants and Bakeries Database
FY 2007/2008**

	Business	Address	City	State	Contact	Phone No.	Date Insp.	FY 07-08
Y	CHURCH'S FRIED CHICKEN #621	15816 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	SHAIKH, MOHAMED ISMAL	(562)868-9005	12/01/06	
	TACO BELL #22/SONAR INC	15912 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	PATEL, RAMESH	(714)780-5880	12/01/06	
Y	COMBO HOUSE RESTAURANT NO.3	15933 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	LEE, JONG MI (PRES.)	(562)809-7606	12/01/06	
Y	HOUSE OF UDON	15933 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	LEE, WON JOON	(562)809-8655	12/01/06	
Y	KISOYA AMERICA, INC	15933 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	YOO, HYE S	(562)924-2345	12/01/06	
Y	PHO HOUSE	15933 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	SUNG, CHONG UN		12/01/06	
Y	SMULANG-ALL KE LANG	15933 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	PARK, HYOUNG MAN		12/01/06	
	MIRCH MASALA	16026 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	MEHTA, BHAAVAN	(562)926-8070	12/02/06	
	PINE TREE RESTAURANT	16211 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	KIM, EUN HEE	(562)865-6224	12/13/06	
	DOUGLAS DRIVE IN #8	16306 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	TZANIDES, GEORGE	(562)926-1359	12/02/06	
Y	DIANA'S MEXICAN FOOD INC.	16330 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	MAGANA, SAMUEL F	(562)926-5802	12/02/06	
	CAFE NEXSTOP	16441 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	YU, HO YOL	(562)860-2877	12/09/06	
	THE DREAM RESTAURANT	16511 PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	CHI, KI HO	(562)865-9883	12/13/06	
	3 AMIGOS	16441 PIONEER BLVD #1	Norwalk	California	YOGUEZ, DANIEL	(562)924-0546	12/09/06	
	JC BISCOTTI & COFFEE	16511 PIONEER BLVD #5	Norwalk	California	KIM, CHOON KYUNG (PRES.)	(562)924-6575	12/09/06	
	MIN SOK CHON RESTAURANT	16511 PIONEER BLVD #B	Norwalk	California	LEE, CATHY KYUNG	(562)865-9883	12/09/06	
	GO HYANG JIB	16441 PIONEER BLVD #F	Norwalk	California	CHOI, MEE OCK	(562)860-7789	12/09/06	
	GO HYANG JIB	16441 PIONEER BLVD #F	Norwalk	California	NAM, KI BONG	(562)860-7789	DUPLICATE	
	CHUNG HEA RESTAURANT	16511 PIONEER BLVD. #A 101	Norwalk	California	IM, JUNG SOOK	(562)924-0999	12/09/06	
	88 KING'S CHINESE FOOD & DONUT	16441 PIONEER BLVD. #A&B	Norwalk	California	TRAN, LYN HIM	(562)402-9188	12/09/06	
Y	CARROWS	10640 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	CARROWS CALIFORNIA FAMILY R	(562)868-1553	12/09/06	
	RANCHO GRANDE	10935 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	ALVARDO, LINA H	(562)863-9760	12/09/06	
	ANA'S BIONICOS	10977 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	RODRIGUEZ, ALFREDO P	(562)644-8830	12/09/06	
	DEL TACO INCORPORATED #114	11023 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	DEL TACO INCORPORATED	(562)868-6883	11/25/06	
	PUERTO NUEVO RESTAURANT	11042 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	SARMIENTO, SALVADOR	(562)465-0515	11/25/06	
Y	NAARA, INC (MCDONALD'S)	11053 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	FOSNIGHT, DD	(562)863-1112	11/25/06	
	EL POLLO LOCO #3294	11473 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	CHICAS, ROLANDO	(562)864-4060	11/25/06	
	DOUGH BOX CAFE	11575 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	SELSICK, JONATHAN	(562)864-1419	11/25/06	
Y	SARA'S MEXICAN BAR & GRILL	11600 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	SURI, SATNAM K	(562)462-9099	12/02/06	
Y	TAM'S BURGER'S NO 33	11700 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	VOVOS, CHRIS	(310)637-3433	11/25/06	
	EL PAPA DE LOS BIONICOS	11914 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	GARRIDO, SOCORRO CONCEPCION		11/25/06	
	TACOS SAN JULIAN	12001 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	HERNANDEZ, MIGUEL A	(562)409-7239	11/25/06	
	JACK IN THE BOX #217	12060 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	NEMATZADEH, BEN	(818)883-3592	11/25/06	
	PANCHO'S ROUTE 66 GRILL	12405 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	VIELMAS, FRANCISCO	(562)864-7464	12/02/06	
Y	EL POLLO LOCO 5542	12551 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	MAW, SAMUEL	(562)802-2294	11/25/06	
Y	CASA ADELITA	12842 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	VAZQUEZ, JOSE JESUS PEREZ	(562)404-2129	11/25/06	
	JIM'S BURGERS	12949 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	CAMPOS, SALVADOR L	(562)404-1461	11/25/06	
Y	KFC ROSECRANS	12959 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	CHAUDHRY, SHAHID		11/25/06	
	TACO JOE, INC.	13019 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	SHONKEAW, PHARCHUMPORN	(562)921-6360	11/25/06	
	RENU NAKORN THAI RESTAURANT	13041 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	SRIPETWANNADDEE, UMPA	(562)921-2124	11/25/06	
Y	MARQUEZ RESTAURANT	13226 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	CERVANTES, ENRIQUE	(562)921-4731	11/25/06	
	CHARLIE'S BURGERS	13302 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	HA, SONG JA	(562)802-1774	11/25/06	
	SOMBRERON BAR	13324 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	CHAVEZ, EVERARDO	(562)926-6800	11/25/06	
Y	BURGER KING #13795	13400 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	EUPIERRE, VINCE F	(909)381-1467	11/25/06	
Y	TACO BELL #21145	13410 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	CAPRIOTTI II, PETER	(949)858-9191	11/25/06	
	C&M DISTRIBUTING	11828 ROSETON AVE	Norwalk	California	MARQUEZ, CHARLOTTE ELAINE	(562)868-9400	11/26/06	
Y	CURLY JONES CAFE	13220 SAN ANTONIO DRIVE	Norwalk	California	CHAFTOGLOW, DIMITRIOS	(562)864-4399	07/26/06	8/21/2006 & 11/26/2006
	ALONDRA'S MEXICAN FOOD	15617 STUDEBAKER RD #2	Norwalk	California	VALENCIA, JOSE S	(562)929-5007	12/09/06	
	TACOS CHIHUAHUA	11735 THE PLAZA	Norwalk	California	GALINDO, RAFAEL	(562)863-7728	12/10/06	
	MCDONALDS	12510 NORWALK BLVD	Norwalk	California	RUBY, ALAN M		new	06/24/08

Bakeries (SIC 5461 Retail Bakeries)

	Business	Address	City	State	Contact	Phone No.	Date Insp.	FY 07-08
	ABC DONUTS	IMPERIAL HWY	Norwalk	California	YIP, KAY VING	(562)864-5393		
	B & C DONUT	FIRESTONE BLVD	Norwalk	California	IM, SOKHON	(562)409-9229		
	DIPPITY DONUTS	CARMENITA ROAD	Norwalk	California	TRINH, ANDY	(562)921-0209		
	DK DONUTS	IMPERIAL HWY	Norwalk	California	HEAN, HUDSON	(562)863-0863		
	FAMILY'S DONUTS/SAM'S DONUTS	1/2 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	CHITRUER, SATIEN	(562)921-1667		
	GOLDEN WEST DONUTS	IMPERIAL HWY., #106	Norwalk	California	HOU, LINARATH	(562)864-8443		
	HOLE IN ONE DONUTS PLUS	IMPERIAL HWY #101	Norwalk	California	SOLARES, JUAN/HERRERA, MAYR	(562)864-5571		
	HOME STYLE DONUTS	PIONEER BLVD	Norwalk	California	YIP, PHAY	(562)863-2923		
	LA REINA DE LA COLMENA BAKERY	ROSECRANS AVE.	Norwalk	California	GOMEZ, SANTOS			
	LAS AGUILAS BAKERY	1/2 ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	DE VICENTE, JOSE FIDEL	(562)802-8286	07/26/06	
	LUISA AND SON	ALONDRA BL	Norwalk	California	PORTER, CHRISTOPHER	(562)921-8171		
	RANDY DONUT	ROSECRANS AVE	Norwalk	California	KENNY THAI	(562)868-9965		
	TOP DONUTS	ALONDRA BLVD	Norwalk	California	BUN, RATHA	(526)868-6800		
	USA DONUTS & CROISSANTS	FIRESTONE BLVD	Norwalk	California	LOU, TOMMY AMERICA	(562)929-1189		
	YUM YUM DONUTS FRANCHISE #9399	PIONEER BLVD.	Norwalk	California	DELGADO, SUWADEE	(562)229-1040		

APPENDIX H
FOG INFORMATION PAMPHLET

TO CONNECT TO THE STORM DRAIN:

It is illegal to connect to the storm drain without a permit. To obtain a storm drain connection permit, contact the Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works, Construction Division at (626) 458-3129.

RECYCLING AND HAZARDOUS WASTE INFORMATION:

Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works,
Recycling & Household Hazardous Waste Disposal
1-888-CleanLA (1-888-253-2652)

For more information on storage/disposal of hazardous waste call:
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
Duty Officer (818) 551-2830 or log on to www.dtsc.ca.gov or log on to www.888CleanLA.com

TO REPORT ILLEGAL DUMPING OR SPILLS:

Public Services Department
8am-6pm Monday -Thursday (562) 929-5511
8am-5pm Friday (562) 929-5700
Non-Business Hours
Sheriff Complaint Desk (562) 863-8711

To report illegal discharges or dumping to the storm drain system anywhere in Los Angeles County at any time, call: 1-888-CleanLA (1-888-253-2652)

TO REPORT A CLOGGED STORM DRAIN INLET OR CATCH BASIN:

Public Services Department
8am-6pm Monday -Thursday (562) 929-5511
8am-5pm Friday (562) 929-5700

To report a clogged storm drain inlet or catch basin anywhere in Los Angeles County at anytime, call:
Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works
1-800-675-HELP or (626) 458-4357

This brochure is one of a series of brochures describing storm drain protection measures.

Other brochures include:
AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

HORSE OWNERS

INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

LANDSCAPING, GARDENING & PEST CONTROL

SWIMMING POOL/SPA

PAINTING

For more information about storm drain protection or additional brochures, call the



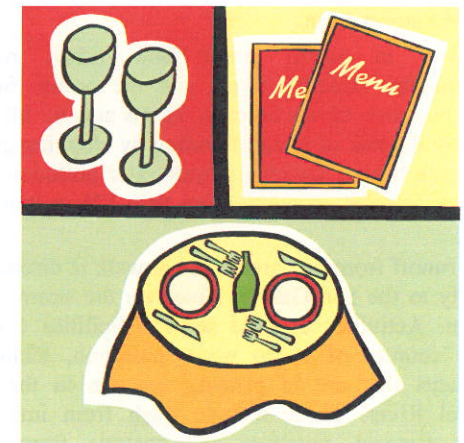
**CITY ENGINEER
(562) 929-5727**



Printed on recycled paper.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention

Best Management Practices (BMPs)



Food Service Industry

for

Restaurants

Grocery Stores

Bakeries

Food Producers & Distributors

The City of Norwalk gratefully acknowledges the City of Los Angeles for brochure concept and design.

PROBLEMS

Storm Water Pollution - *It's Up To Us*

The City of Norwalk has two drainage systems - the sewers and the storm drains. The storm drain system was designed to prevent flooding by carrying excess rainwater away from city streets out to the San Gabriel River or Coyote Creek and finally, out to the ocean.

During storms in urban areas, rainwater may mix with pollutants in industrial and household runoff, creating storm water pollution. During dry weather, pollutants from uncontrolled areas may be transported by wind or other means to areas from which they may later enter the storm drain.

Pollution in storm water and urban runoff contaminates streams, rivers and the ocean. Storm water pollution closes beaches, harms aquatic life and increase the risk of inland flooding by clogging gutter and catch basins. Overall, storm water pollution cost the Los Angeles economy more than \$26 million per year.

Most runoff from the streets of Norwalk is discharges directly to the San Gabriel River via the storm drain system. Activities at food service facilities can be major sources of storm water pollution, including pollutants that are of primary concern in the San Gabriel River. These include trash from improper waste disposal, nutrients and bacteria from food wastes and landscape maintenance, and metals from vehicle fluids leaked on parking lots.

Other examples of food service activities that contribute to the storm water pollution problem include placing food waste in leaky dumpsters, not cleaning up outdoor food and chemical spills, washing spills into storm drain inlets, outdoor washing and changing of oily vents, and improper maintenance of delivery truck that may leak motor oil on paved areas from where it may later be washed into the storm drain system.

Oil and grease from food service facilities can clog foci gills and block oxygen from entering the water. Also, toxics found in oven and floor cleaners can, in high concentrations, harm aquatic life.

Look for curbside catch basins and other storm drain inlets in and near the workplace. These should be labeled with stencils that say "NO DUMPING: THIS DRAINS TO OCEAN". All of us need to make sure that only clean storm drain water runoff is allowed to enter these inlets.

SOLUTIONS

City Inspection and Enforcement Program

This section describes five basic BMPs for all food service facilities. Restaurant owners should be aware that State regulations now require City inspectors to verify that these BMPs are implemented at all restaurants, and to take enforcement action as needed to correct deficiencies. Under the City's Industrial/Commercial Facilities Control Program, all restaurants will be inspected once every two years.

- Obtain educational materials on storm water pollution prevention and train employees on BMPs
- Do not pour oil and grease or residue onto a parking lot, street or storm drain inlet
- Keep the trash bin area clean and trash bin lids closed, and do not fill trash bins with any type of liquid
- Do not allow illicit discharges that may enter the storm drain, including washwater from floor mats, floors, porches, parking lots, filters, garbage/trash containers and nearby alleys, sidewalks and streets
- Remove food waste, rubbish and other materials from parking lot areas in a sanitary manner that does not create a nuisance or discharge to the storm drain

Good Housekeeping Practices

This section describes some additional BMPs for daily food service facility operations and maintenance.

- Cover, repair or replace leaky dumpsters and compactors, and/or drain the pavement beneath them to sanitary sewer. Rain can wash oil, grease, and substances into the storm drain system. Wind can blow trash and debris into streets and storm drain.
- Before storing outside, wash greasy equipment such as vents and vehicles only in designated wash areas properly connected to the sanitary sewer system with an appropriate oil/water separator.
- Don't hose down spills, but instead use dry methods for spill cleanup (sweeping, cat litter, etc.)
- Clean floor mats, filters, garbage cans in a janitorial mop sink or other designated area that drains to the sanitary sewer, not the storm drain
- Pour all washwater into a janitorial mop sink or other designated area that drains to the sanitary sewer, not the storm drain
- Recycle grease and oil and don't pour it into sinks, floor drains, parking lots or streets

Fats, Oils & Grease Management

Fats, oil & grease (FOG) often clog sewer pipes and cause them to overflow releasing raw sewage into the environment. FOG pollution can be avoided by following these recommendations:

- Consistently use BMPs to keep FOG out of plumbing systems, and
- Properly sized, installed and maintained grease interceptor or grease trap

Reduce and Recycle

Use non-disposable products. Serve food on ceramic dishware rather than paper, plastic or Styrofoam and use cloth napkins rather than paper ones. If you must use disposable products, use paper instead of Styrofoam.



Purchase recycled products. By doing so, you help ensure a use for the recyclable materials that people collect and recycle.

- Recycle the following materials:
- Paper and cardboard
- Glass, aluminum and tin containers
- Pallets and drums
- Oil and grease

Recycle oil and grease wastes. *Never dump them down storm drains or on the ground.* Look in the yellow pages for "Renderers" or call one of the disposal numbers listed on the back of this brochure.

Toxic Disposal

Buy the least toxic products available.

Toxic wastes includes used cleaners, rags (soaked with solvents, floor cleaners and detergent) and automotive products (such as antifreeze, brake fluid, radiator flush, and used batteries). For disposal information call Los Angeles County Department of Public Works at 1-888-CleanLA (1-888-253-2652) or log on to www.888CleanLA.com.



