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**PUBLIC WORKS**

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BUREAU OF SANITATION

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**INDUSTRIAL WASTE  
MANAGEMENT DIVISION**  
2714 MEDIA CENTER DRIVE  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90065  
OFFICE: (323) 342-6200  
FAX: (323) 342-6111

[DATE]

[DBA NAME]

[MAILING ADDRESS]

[CITY, STATE, & ZIP]

In Reply Refer to: [IU NUMBER].prm

Attn: Kevin Storms

**ISSUANCE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER PERMIT FOR [IU NUMBER]  
PERMIT: [PERMIT NUMBER]**

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The Bureau of Sanitation has completed a review of the permit application, an inspection of the facility, and the determination of discharge standards and conditions for [DBA NAME] to discharge industrial wastewater to the City of Los Angeles sewer system. Enclosed, please find the Industrial Wastewater Permit covering wastewater discharged from this facility to the City of Los Angeles sewer system. [DBA NAME] is subject to the Los Angeles Municipal Code (L.A.M.C.) Section 64.30. All discharge from this facility and actions and reports relating thereto shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

[DBA NAME] shall notify the Bureau of Sanitation 90 days prior to any changes to the facility, process, discharge flow, production, or pretreatment system that may change the characteristics which cause them to be different from those expressly allowed under the permit. In addition, [DBA NAME] shall notify the Bureau of its intent to close business, become a zero discharger or change ownership.

If there are any questions regarding these permit conditions, please contact Johnny Morris, CHIEF INDUSTRIAL WASTE INSPECTOR I of my staff at (323) 342-6101.

ENRIQUE C. ZALDIVAR, Director  
Bureau of Sanitation

Attachment

Cc: PIMS File

[IU NUMBER]/[PERMIT AUTHOR]



**INDUSTRIAL USER  
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS**

**Legal Name: [LEGAL NAME]  
dba Name: [DBA NAME]  
Industrial User No: [IU NUMBER]**

**INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER PERMIT NO.  
W-[PERMIT NUMBER]**

# CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
BUREAU OF SANITATION



INDUSTRIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
2714 MEDIA CENTER DRIVE  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90065  
(323) 342-6200

## INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER PERMIT

INDUSTRIAL USER NO: [IU NUMBER]  
PERMIT NO: W-[PERMIT NUMBER]  
EFFECTIVE DATE: [DATE]  
AMENDED DATE: NA  
EXPIRATION DATE: NA

LEGAL BUSINESS NAME: [LEGAL BUSINESS NAME]

DOING BUSINESS AS: [DBA NAME]

MAILING ADDRESS: [MAILING ADDRESS]  
[CITY, STATE, & ZIP]

LOCATION ADDRESS: [LOCATION ADDRESS]  
[CITY, STATE, & ZIP]

CATEGORY: LOCAL INDUSTRIAL USER

POINT OF DISCHARGE: Public Sewer

In accordance with the provisions of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (L.A.M.C.) Section 64.30, the above identified industrial user is hereby authorized to discharge industrial wastewater through the approved point of discharge identified herein in accordance with the discharge limitations, conditions, and requirements set forth in this permit and the L.A.M.C. Compliance with this permit does not relieve the industrial user of its obligation to comply with all pretreatment regulations, standards or requirements under local, State and Federal laws, including any such laws, regulations, standards or requirements that may become effective during the term of this permit.

The industrial user must comply with the provisions of L.A.M.C. Section 64.30 and all terms and conditions of this permit. Noncompliance with the terms and conditions of this permit shall constitute a violation of the L.A.M.C. Section 64.30 and may subject the industrial user to administrative actions or other legal proceedings. This permit becomes void upon any change of ownership or location whatsoever.

Enrique C. Zaldivar, Director  
Bureau of Sanitation

BY: \_\_\_\_\_

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## **PART 1 – SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

### **A. Best Management Practices**

The Food Service Establishment shall immediately implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control the handling and disposal of fats, oils, and grease (FOG) at each Food Service Establishment regulated by this Industrial Wastewater Permit. Therefore, the industrial user must immediately implement and comply with the following Best Management Practices, where applicable:

1. Post BMPs in the food preparation and/or dishwashing area.
2. Good housekeeping measures.
  - a) "Dry wipe" pots, pans, and dishware prior to dishwashing.
  - b) Use absorbent material to soak up oil and grease under fryer baskets.
  - c) When possible, use disposable paper products instead of washable towels.
3. Operations management techniques.
  - a) Collect and store the waste FOG in appropriate containers for recycling or disposal.
  - b) Call the hauling/rendering company for pick-up before rendering/recycling barrels are full.
  - c) Use water temperatures less than 140°F in all sinks.
  - d) Dispose of food waste into trash or garbage containers.
  - e) Pick up spills prior to mopping the floor. Use absorbent materials, such as towels or clay litter.
4. Train kitchen staff and other employees to comply with BMPs, good housekeeping measures, and operations management techniques.
5. Used oil containers and recycling barrels shall be covered at all times.
6. Install a non-removable, secured food strainer of such integrity to withstand daily operational usage on each kitchen fixture connected to a drainage pipe.

### **B. Monitoring Requirements - Logbook**

The Food Service Establishment (FSE) shall immediately implement the use of a logbook to record the offsite disposal of waste FOG. The logbook must be available for review upon request of City personnel.

The logbook at a minimum must contain the following items:

- (1) Name of service company used for hauling, rendering, and/or cleaning.
- (2) Date of pick-up of FOG and/or vent filters.
- (3) Indicate whether the waste is hauled for disposal, rendering, or other reason.
- (4) Quantity of FOG collected.

### **C. Prohibitions**

The following prohibitions apply to all Food Service Establishments:

1. Disposal of waste cooking oil or discharge of any food waste containing fats, oil or grease into drainage pipes is prohibited.
2. Discharge of wastewater from dishwashers to any grease trap is prohibited.
3. Discharge of wastewater with temperatures in excess of 140 F to any grease trap is prohibited.
4. Discharge of solvents or additives that emulsify grease into the drainage pipes is prohibited.

### **D. Garbage Grinders**

Food Service Establishments are prohibited from using garbage grinders to discharge food wastes. Therefore, any existing garbage grinder shall be removed, and the installation or replacement of garbage grinders is prohibited

### **E. Grease Interceptor Requirements**

Each Food Service Establishment regulated by this permit must clean and service the grease interceptor

periodically, maintain the interceptor in proper working condition, and maintain a permanent record of all interceptor cleaning and maintenance activities. Therefore compliance with the following cleaning, maintenance and record keeping procedures is required:

1. Grease Interceptor Maintenance Procedures
  - a) Visually inspect the grease interceptor, during each cleaning, checking for broken pipes. Promptly, conduct any necessary repairs.
  - b) Follow the manufacturers' recommendations and guidelines for appropriate operation and maintenance of the Grease Interceptor.
  - c) Update the "Grease Interceptor Cleaning Service Logbook."
2. Grease Interceptor Cleaning Procedures
  - a) Grease interceptors shall be cleaned at a frequency such that the combined depth of the FOG material collected on top and the solids accumulated at the bottom does not exceed 25% of the total liquid depth of the grease interceptor.
  - b) Have a licensed hauler pump out and clean the interceptor regularly.
  - c) Update the "Grease Interceptor Cleaning Service Logbook."
3. Record Keeping Procedures
  - a) Maintain copies of records and manifests of hauled waste FOG or hauled interceptor wastewater.
  - b) Maintain a "Grease Interceptor Cleaning Service Logbook." The logbook at a minimum must contain the following items:
    - i. Date of grease interceptor cleaning and/or servicing.
    - ii. Name of the grease interceptor cleaning company.
    - iii. Quantity of waste removed/disposed of.
    - iv. Comments regarding any maintenance performed.
  - c) Make the logbook available for review by City personnel upon request.

#### F. Grease Trap Requirements

1. Discharge of wastewater with temperatures in excess of 140 F to any grease trap is prohibited.
2. Each Food Service Establishment regulated by this permit must clean and service the grease trap daily, maintain the trap in proper working condition, and maintain a permanent record of all grease trap cleaning and maintenance activities. Therefore compliance with the following grease trap cleaning, maintenance and record keeping procedures is required:
  - a) Grease Trap Maintenance Procedures
    - i. On a daily basis, visually inspect the grease trap checking for leaking seams and pipes, and effective operation of the baffles and flow-regulating device. Promptly, conduct any necessary repairs.
    - ii. Follow the equipment manufacturer's repair and maintenance schedule to maintain all mechanical parts in proper operating condition.
    - iii. Update the Grease Trap Cleaning and Maintenance Logbook.
  - b) Grease Trap Cleaning Procedures
    - i. Prevent any kitchen fixtures from draining into the grease trap during cleaning.
    - ii. On a daily basis, clean each grease trap.
    - iii. Remove, clean, and replace any removable baffles, daily.
    - iv. Maintain each grease trap and the trap baffles free of caked-on FOG and food waste.
    - v. Dispose of all food residues and any FOG waste dislodged during cleaning into trash or garbage containers.
    - vi. Update the Grease Trap Cleaning and Maintenance Logbook.
  - c) Record Keeping Procedures

Maintain a "Grease Trap Cleaning and Maintenance Logbook." The logbook must be available for review by City personnel upon request. The logbook at a minimum must updated daily and must contain the following items:

- i. Date of Cleaning.
- ii. Name of person performing grease trap cleaning.
- iii. Initials of supervisor.
- iv. Comments regarding any maintenance performed.

**PART 2 – STANDARD CONDITIONS**

**A. Facility Information**

Refer to the appendix for facility information. Flows indicated are average discharge values based on information evaluated by the Bureau and are not intended as permitted or allowed flow volumes. The industrial user shall give notice to the Bureau for any increase in discharge flow and pay the applicable Sewer Facilities Charge if the increase in flow volume to the sewer exceeds the facility's purchased sewer capacity.

**B. Reporting Requirements**

Not Applicable

**C. Discharge Limitations**

In accordance with L.A.M.C. Section 64.30, wastewaters introduced into the City of Los Angeles sewer system or approved point of discharge shall not exceed the following discharge limitations:

<b>CITY OF LOS ANGELES INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</b>		
<b>Constituent</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Instantaneous Maximum</b>
Arsenic	mg/l	3.00
Cadmium	mg/l	15.00
Chromium (Total)	mg/l	10.00
Copper	mg/l	15.00
Lead	mg/l	5.00
Nickel	mg/l	12.00
Silver	mg/l	5.00
Zinc	mg/l	25.00
Cyanide (Total)	mg/l	10.00
Cyanide (Free)	mg/l	2.00
Dissolved Sulfides	mg/l	0.10
Oil & Grease (Floatable)	mg/l	None Visible
pH	Std. Units	5.50 -11.00

The above limitations shall not apply where more restrictive limitations are imposed by permit or other National Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

In accordance with L.A.M.C. Section 64.30 B.1. - Discharge Prohibitions, no person shall discharge specific prohibited pollutants or materials except as expressly allowed in an Industrial Wastewater Permit (See Part 3.A.1 of this permit - General Prohibitive Standards).

## PART 3 – GENERAL CONDITIONS

### A. Prohibitions

#### 1. General Prohibitive Standards

The industrial user shall comply with all the general prohibitive discharge standards in the General Pretreatment Regulations, 40 CFR 403, and the L.A.M.C. Section 64.30. Except as expressly allowed in this Industrial Wastewater Permit, the industrial user shall not discharge wastewater to the POTW that contains any of the following:

- a) Gasoline, mercury, total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbons, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides, solvents, pesticides or jet fuel;
- b) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
- c) Liquids, solids or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are flammable, reactive, explosive, corrosive or radioactive or by interaction with other materials could result in fire, explosion or injury. This includes, but is not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flash point of less than 140°F or 60°C using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
- d) Solid or viscous materials which could cause obstruction to the flow or operation of the POTW;
- e) Toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, to constitute a hazard or cause injury to human, animal, plant or fish life or to exceed any limitation set forth in this Section;
- f) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases or solids in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other materials, to create a public nuisance, hazard to life or to prevent entry of any person to the POTW;
- g) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;
- h) Material of sufficient quantity to interfere with any POTW treatment plant process or to render any product thereof unsuitable for reclamation and reuse;
- i) Material of sufficient quantity to cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations in connection with Section 405 of the Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act or State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used;
- j) Material which will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES Permit, applicable Federal and/or State statutes, rules or regulations;
- k) Pigment which is not removed in the treatment process;
- l) A heat content in such quantities that the temperature of the wastewater at the introduction into the POTW collection system exceeds 140°F or at the introduction into the POTW treatment plant exceeds 104°F;
- m) Pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants, released at a flow rate or pollutant concentration which will cause or contribute to interference;
- n) Storm water collected and discharged to the POTW;
- o) Single pass cooling water in excess of 200 gallons per day discharged to the POTW;
- p) Materials which constitute a hazard or causes injury to human, animal, plant or fish life or creates a public nuisance;

- q) Recognizable portions of the human or animal anatomy;
- r) Floatable material which is readily removable;
- s) Medical or infectious wastes;
- t) Radioactive wastes or isotopes;
- u) Garbage, food, market wastes or food plant wastes that have not been ground by household type or other suitable garbage grinders;
- v) Sharps; or
- w) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the City.

## **B. Permit Provisions**

### 1. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

### 2. Duty to Comply

The industrial user must comply with the provisions of L.A.M.C. 64.30 and all conditions of this permit. Failure to comply with the requirements of this permit may be grounds for administrative action or enforcement proceedings, including civil or criminal penalties, injunctive relief and summary abatements.

### 3. Duty to Mitigate

The industrial user shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact to the public treatment plant or the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

### 4. Modification or Revision of the Permit

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued or terminated for good causes including, but not limited to, the following:

- a) The incorporation of any new or revised Federal, State or Local pretreatment standards or requirements;
- b) Material or substantial alterations or additions to the discharger's operational processes or discharge volume or character which were not covered in the effective permit;
- c) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- d) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the City of Los Angeles' collection and treatment systems, POTW personnel or the receiving waters;
- e) A violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
- f) Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- g) A revision of or a grant of variance from such categorical standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13.
- h) A request of the industrial user, provided such request does not create a violation of any existing applicable requirements, standards, laws or rules and regulations; or
- i) A correction of typographical or other errors in the permit.

5. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor does it authorize any violation of Federal, State or Local laws or regulations.

6. Limitation of Permit Transfer

An Industrial Wastewater Permit shall not be transferable by operation of law or otherwise, either from one location to another or from one person to another. Statutory mergers or name changes shall not constitute a transfer or a change in ownership.

7. Duty to Reapply

To continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date, the industrial user must file an application for permit renewal at least 90 days before the expiration date of this permit.

8. Dilution

The industrial user shall not increase the use of potable or process water or, in any way, attempt to dilute an effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in this permit.

9. Compliance with Applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements

The industrial user shall comply at all times with any and all applicable Local, State and Federal pretreatment standards and requirements including any such standards or requirements that may become effective during the term of this permit. In addition, the industrial user may be required to prepare a pollution prevention plan.

10. Confidentiality

- a) Any information, except for discharge and effluent data, submitted to the City pursuant to this Section may be claimed by the discharger to be confidential. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission of the information or data to the City. The claim may be asserted by stamping the words "Confidential Business Information" on each page containing such information or by other means; however, if no claim is asserted at the time of submission, the City may make the information available to the public without further notice. If such a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 2 (Public Information).
- b) Information and data provided to the City which is effluent data shall be available to the public without restriction.

**C. Operation and Maintenance of Pollution Controls**

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The industrial user shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems for treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the industrial user to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes but is not limited to effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training and adequate laboratory and process controls including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

Upon reduction of efficiency of operation or loss or failure of all or part of the pretreatment facility, the industrial user shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control its production or discharge (or both) until operation of the pretreatment facility is restored or an alternative method of pretreatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the pretreatment facility fails or is reduced. It shall not be a defense for a industrial user in an enforcement

action to state that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

3. Removed Substances

Solids, sludge, filter backwash or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in accordance with section 405 of the Clean Water Act and Subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

4. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

- a) Bypass is prohibited unless it is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage or no feasible alternatives exist.
- b) The industrial user may allow bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is also for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- c) Notification of bypass:
  - (1) Anticipated bypass. If the industrial user knows in advance of the need for a bypass, written notice shall be submitted to the Director at least ten days prior to the anticipated date of bypass.
  - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The industrial user shall provide oral notice of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable Pretreatment Standards to the Director at (213) 485-5886 within 24 hours from the time the industrial user becomes aware of the bypass. A written notice shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the industrial user becomes aware of the bypass. The written notice shall contain the following:
    - (i) A description of the bypass including its cause and duration;
    - (ii) Whether the bypass has been corrected; and
    - (iii) The steps taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of bypassing.

**D. Monitoring and Records**

1. Flow Measurements

If flow measurement is required by this permit, the appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with approved scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharge. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 5 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.

2. Inspection and Entry

The industrial user shall allow the Director or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, entry to and inspection of the premises. The applicant, by accepting any permit issued pursuant to L.A.M.C. Section 64.30, does hereby consent and agree to the entry upon the premises, described in the permit, by Department personnel for the following purposes as required by this permit or L.A.M.C Section 64.30 or other applicable laws. The City shall be afforded access at all reasonable times:

- a) for the purposes of inspection, sampling, flow measurement, examination of records in the performance of other authorized duties;
- b) to set up on the discharger's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling inspections, compliance monitoring, flow measuring or metering operations;
- c) to inspect and copy any records, reports, test results or other information required to carry out the provisions of L.A.M.C. Section 64.30, the industrial wastewater permit, or other applicable laws; and

- d) to photograph any waste, waste container, vehicle, waste treatment process, discharge location, or violation discovered during an inspection.

The applicant, by accepting any permit issued, does hereby consent and agree to entry upon the premises as described herein. Any person violating this authority shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

### 3. Retention of Records

- a) The industrial user shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the City of Los Angeles at any time.
- b) All records that pertain to matters that are the subject of special orders or any other enforcement or litigation activities brought by the City of Los Angeles shall be retained and preserved by the industrial user until all enforcement activities have concluded and all periods of limitation with respect to any and all appeals have expired.

### 4. Record Contents

Records of sampling and analyses shall include the following:

- a) the date, exact place, time and methods of sampling or measurement, and sample preservation techniques or procedures;
- b) Who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
- d) Who performed the analyses;
- e) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- f) The results of such analyses.

### 5. Falsifying Information

No person shall knowingly make any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed with the City of Los Angeles. In addition, no person shall tamper with or knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device required under this permit.

The reports and other documents required to be submitted or maintained under this Industrial Wastewater Permit shall be subject to:

- a) The provisions of 18 U.S.C. Section 1001 relating to fraud and false statements;
- b) The provisions of Section 309 (c) (4) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, governing false statements, representation or certification; and
- c) The provisions of Section 309 (c) (6) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, regarding responsible corporate officers.

## **E. Additional Reporting Requirements**

### 1. Planned Changes

The industrial user shall give notice to the Director 90 days prior to any facility expansion, production increase or process modifications which result in new or substantially increased discharge or a change in the nature of pollutants in the discharge, including the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes for which

the industrial user had submitted initial notification under 40 CFR 403.12(p). The City may require that a new application be filed and a new permit obtained before any planned changes take place.

## 2. Duty to Provide Information

The industrial user shall furnish to the Director any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing or terminating this permit. The industrial user shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

## 3. Slug/Accidental Discharge Notification

The industrial user shall notify the Director immediately or within one hour upon the occurrence of an accidental discharge of substances prohibited by L.A.M.C. Section 64.30 or any slug loads or spills that may enter the public sewer. The Director shall be notified by telephone at (213) 485-5886. The notification shall include location of discharge, date and time thereof, type of waste, including concentration and volume, and corrective action taken. The industrial user's notification of accidental cases in accordance with this section does not relieve it of other reporting requirements that arise under Local, State or Federal laws.

Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, the industrial user shall submit to the Director a detailed written report. The report shall contain the following:

- a) A description and cause of the slug or accidental discharge, the cause(s) thereof and the impact on the industrial user's compliance status. The description should also include the location of discharge and the type, concentration and volume of waste.
- b) The duration of noncompliance, including exact dates and times of noncompliance, and if the noncompliance continues, the time by which compliance is reasonably expected to occur.
- c) All steps taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of such a slug discharge, accidental discharge or any other conditions of noncompliance.

## 4. Operating Upsets

Any industrial user that experiences an upset in operations that places the industrial user in a temporary state of noncompliance with the provisions of either this permit or with L.A.M.C. Section 64.30 shall inform the Director within 24 hours of becoming aware of the upset at (213) 485-5886.

A written follow-up report of the upset shall be filed by the industrial user with the Director within five (5) days. The report shall contain the following information:

- a) A description of the upset, the cause(s) thereof and the upset's impact on the industrial user's compliance status;
- b) The duration of noncompliance, including exact dates and times of noncompliance, and if the noncompliance continues, the time by which compliance is reasonably expected to occur; and
- c) All steps taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of such an upset or other conditions of noncompliance.

The report must also demonstrate that the treatment facility was being operated in a prudent and workmanlike manner.

A documented and verified operating upset shall be an affirmative defense to any enforcement action brought against the industrial user for violations attributable to the upset event.

## 5. Slug Discharge Control Plan

Upon request by the Bureau of Sanitation, the industrial user is required to submit a Slug Discharge Control Plan to address how the industrial user will respond to spills, bypass, and any accidental discharges that could violate any permit limits or conditions or impact the City sewer system. The plan

shall contain detailed procedures to be followed by the industrial user in the event a slug discharge occurs. The Slug Discharge Control Plan must contain, at a minimum, the following:

- a) Description of sewer discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges;
- b) Description of stored chemicals including type and characteristic, volume, and chemical hazard classification;
- c) Procedures for promptly notifying the City of slug discharges, including any discharges that would violate a prohibition under 40 CFR 408.5(b), with procedures for follow-up written notification within five days;
- d) Any necessary procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills, including inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operation, control of plant site run-off and worker training;
- e) Any necessary measures for building any containment structures or equipment; and/or
- f) Any necessary measures for controlling toxic organics (including solvents);
- g) Procedures and equipment for emergency response.

#### 6. Notification of Hazardous Waste Discharged into POTW

Industrial users not exempt from the requirements under 40 CFR 403.12(p) shall notify the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation; the EPA Region 9, Hazardous Waste Management Division; and the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control in writing of any discharge into the City of Los Angeles sewer system of a substance, which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR part 261. The written notification shall be submitted to the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, the EPA Region 9 and the California Environmental Protection Agency.

#### 7. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director must contain the following certification statement and be signed as required in Sections a), b), c), or d) below:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to 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 submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

- a) By a responsible corporate officer if the industrial user submitting the reports is a corporation. For the purpose of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means the following:
  - (i) A president, secretary, treasurer or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or
  - (ii) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operation facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars) if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- b) By a general partner or proprietor if the industrial user submitting the reports is a partnership or sole proprietorship respectively.
- c) By a duly authorized representative of the individual designated in paragraph a) or b) of this section if:
  - (i) The authorization is made in writing by the individual described in paragraph a) or b);

- (ii) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the industrial discharge originates, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well, or a well field superintendent, or a position of equivalent responsibility, or a position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
  - (iii) The written authorization is submitted to the City.
- d) If an authorization under paragraph c) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, or overall responsibility for the environmental matters of the company, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph c) of this section must be submitted to the City prior to or together with any reports to be signed by an authorized representative.

8. Annual Publication

A list of all industries which were in significant noncompliance of applicable federal pretreatment standards or other pretreatment requirements during the twelve (12) previous months shall be annually published by the Director in the largest daily newspaper within its service area. Accordingly, the industrial user is apprised that noncompliance with this permit may lead to an enforcement action and may result in publication of its name in an appropriate newspaper. For purposes of this provision, significant noncompliance is defined under 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(2)(vii).

9. Civil and Criminal Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the industrial user from civil and/or criminal penalties for noncompliance under L.A.M.C. Section 64.30 or State or Federal laws and regulations.

10. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

The L.A.M.C. Section 64.30 provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to a civil penalty in the maximum sum provided by law for each day in which such violation occurs. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions is subject to criminal penalties of up to \$1000.00 per violation per day and/or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six (6) months. The industrial user may also be subject to sanctions under State and/or Federal law.

11. Liability For Costs Incurred From Unlawful Discharge

Whenever any industrial user introduces or causes to be introduced wastewater in violation of this permit or the L.A.M.C. and such discharge, either singly or by interaction with other discharges, results in damage to or is otherwise detrimental to or adversely affects the P.O.T.W., the storm drain system, or any Waters of the State, said industrial user shall be liable to the City for reasonable costs necessary to correct that discharge, detriment or adverse effect, including, but not limited to labor, material, inspection, transportation, overhead, and incidental expenses associated with the corrective action. The industrial user shall additionally be liable to the City for the reasonable costs of investigation by the City arising from the unlawful discharge.

12. Resource Conservation Recovery Act Notification and California Hazardous Waste Control Law

It is the responsibility of all industrial facilities to ensure that the operations performed at their site comply with federal hazardous waste management regulations under subtitles C & D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and California hazardous waste management regulations under the Hazardous Waste Control Law (Chap. 6.5, HSC, Sec. 25100 et. seq.) and California Code of Regulations (CCR), Titles 8 and 22. For information on federal and state hazardous waste regulations, contact the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control, Region III at (818) 531-2800.

## F. Definitions

1. Best Management Practices (BMP) - Any activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce pollutants in discharges.
2. Bi-Monthly - Once every other month.
3. Bypass - The intentional diversion of wastes from any portion of an Industrial User's treatment facility.
4. Categorical Pretreatment Standards - Limitations on pollutant discharges to POTWs, promulgated by EPA in accordance with Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, that apply to specified process wastewaters of particular industrial categories.
5. Commercial Establishment – A private establishment such as a restaurant, hotel, laundry, store, filling station, or recreational facility. A nonprofit private or government entity such as a church, school, hospital, military facility, correctional institution recreational facility or a facility owned or operated by a charitable organization is considered a commercial establishment.
6. Commingled Load – A load of septage which includes septage generated both within and outside the City's boundaries.
7. Composite Sample - A sample that is collected over time, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. The sample may be composited either as a flow proportional composite sample (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increases while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquot) or as a time composite sample (composed of discrete sample aliquot collected in one container at constant time intervals providing representative samples irrespective of stream flow).
8. Cooling Water
  - a) Uncontaminated - Water used only for cooling purposes which has no direct contact with any raw material, intermediate or final product and which does not contain a level of contaminants detectably higher than that of the intake water.
  - b) Contaminated - Water used only for cooling purposes which may become contaminated either through the use of water treatment chemicals used for corrosion inhibitors or biocides or by direct contact with process materials and/or wastewater.
9. Daily Maximum - The maximum allowable discharge of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where daily maximum limitations are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where daily maximum limitations are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.
10. Director - The Director of the Bureau of Sanitation of the Department of Public Works of the City of Los Angeles or the duly authorized representative thereof.
11. Domestic Septage – The liquid or solid material removed from a private sewage disposal system (PSDS), portable toilet or other holding device that receives only domestic sewage.
12. Domestic Wastewater (Domestic Sewage) – Sanitary wastewater and wastewater generated from household type operations.
13. Establishment - An economic unit, generally at a single physical location, where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed.

14. Facility - All buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person ( or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with such person) and is authorized by the City of Los Angeles to discharge industrial wastewater to the POTW. A facility may contain more than one establishment.
15. Food Service Establishment – A facility engaged in preparing food for consumption by the public such as a restaurant, commercial kitchen, caterer, hotel, school, hospital, prison, correctional facility, or care institution.
16. Four (4) - Day Average - The maximum allowable value for the average of 4 consecutive sampling days.
17. Grab Sample - An individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes, without regard for flow or time.
18. Grease Interceptor - An interceptor of at least 750 gallons (2839 L) capacity to serve one (1) or more fixtures and which shall be remotely located.
19. Grease Trap - A device designed to retain grease from one (1) to a maximum of four fixtures.
20. Industrial User - See definition for facility.
21. Industrial Wastewater - Any water bearing waste other than domestic wastewater. Wastewater generated from household type operations performed at commercial establishments for or to support commercial purposes is industrial wastewater.
22. Instantaneous Maximum - The allowable maximum concentration determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.
23. Interference - A discharge which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources both:
  - a) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
  - b) Causes a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or prevents the use of disposal of sewage sludge. The following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder apply (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 State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
24. Monthly Average - The maximum allowable value for the average of all observations obtained during one calendar month. Compliance with the monthly average discharge limit is required regardless of the number of samples analyzed and averaged. Therefore, if only one sample is taken during the calendar month, results of the one analysis will be used to determine compliance with the monthly average.
25. Non-Domestic Septage – The liquid or solid material removed from a private sewage disposal system (PSDS) or other sanitation holding device that receives industrial wastewater or a combination of domestic and industrial wastewater.
26. Pass Through - A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, cause a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

27. Portable Toilet – Any portable or permanently installed sanitation apparatus or system which includes a tank for toilet waste retention. Portable Toilet includes sanitation holding devices from airplanes, trains, boats with type III marine sanitation devices, buses, movie dressing room trailers, recreational vehicles, or other similar transport vehicles.
28. Private Septage Disposal Facility (PSDF) – A disposal site, other than a City designated discharge location, with a direct connection to the City sewer, which accommodates the discharge of hauled septage.
29. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) - A treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Clean Water Act which is owned by the State or municipality. 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.
30. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - A Federal statute regulating the management of hazardous waste from its generation through ultimate disposal. The Act contains requirements for waste generators, transporters and owners and operators of treatment, storage and disposal facilities.
31. Sanitary Wastewater – Wastewater of human origin derived from toilets, urinals, showers, baths and restroom sinks.
32. Septage – The liquid or solid material removed from a private sewage disposal system (PSDS), portable toilet or other sanitation holding device that receives wastewater.
33. Septage Hauler – A person or an owner/operator of a business that holds Septage Disposal Permit(s) issued by the Director to discharge septage to the City's P.O.T.W.
34. Slug Discharge - Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge.
35. Total Toxic Organics (TTO) - The sum of the masses or concentrations greater than 0.01 mg/l of the specific toxic organic compounds regulated by specific categorical pretreatment regulations which is found in the discharge at specific quantifiable concentrations.
36. Type III Marine Sanitation Device – A device that is designed to prevent the overboard discharge of treated or untreated domestic sewage.
37. Upset - An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the industrial user, excluding such factors as operational error, improperly designed or inadequate treatment facilities or improper operation and maintenance or lack thereof.