

APPENDIX F

Excepts of The Municipal Code of the City of Glendale, CA Related to FOG

City of Glendale

Chapter 13.34 PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF FATS, OILS AND GREASE DISCHARGES BY FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS INTO THE MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

Sections:

- 13.34.010 Definitions.
- 13.34.020 FOG discharge prohibition.
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- 13.34.040 FOG pretreatment required.
- 13.34.050 Required maintenance of pretreatment devices.
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- 13.34.080 Notice of noncompliance.
- 13.34.090 Emergency suspension of services.
- 13.34.100 Recovery of imposed fines or penalties.
- 13.34.010 Definitions.**

Unless otherwise expressly stated or the context clearly indicates a different intention the following terms shall, for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings indicated in this section:

"Best management practices" means any program, technology, process, criteria, operational methods, schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, or engineered systems, which have been determined to prevent or reduce the discharge of FOG to the POTW to the maximum extent practicable.

"Change in operations" means any change in ownership, food types, or operational procedures that have the potential to increase the amount of FOG generated or discharged by a food service establishment and may cause or create a potential for sanitary sewer overflows.

"Director" means the director of public works, or his or her duly authorized representative.

"Fats, oils and grease" ("FOG") means any substance such as a vegetable or animal product that is used in, or is a byproduct of, the cooking or food preparation process, and that turns or may turn viscous or solidifies with a change in temperature or other conditions.

"Food service establishment" means any room, building, or place or portion thereof, located within the boundaries of the city of Glendale, which is maintained, used or operated by any profit or nonprofit entity engaged in activities of storing, preparing, serving, manufacturing, packaging, transporting, salvaging or otherwise handling and distributing food and beverages (including prepackaged items) for the purpose of making food available for consumption by the public, and include, but are not limited to, facilities such as restaurants, lunch counters, refreshment stands, bars, hotels, schools, hospitals, convalescent homes, health care institutions, community centers, public clubhouses, fire stations, prisons and correctional facilities. These establishments use one (1) or more of the following food preparation activities: cooking by frying (all methods), baking (all methods), grilling, sauteing, rotisserie cooking, broiling (all methods), boiling, blanching, roasting, toasting, or poaching. Also included are infrared heating, searing, barbecuing, and any other food preparation activity that produces a hot, nondrinkable food product in or on a receptacle that requires washing.

"Grease interceptor" means a multicompartment device constructed in different sizes and generally required to be located, according to the most recent edition of the California Plumbing Code, underground between a food service establishment and the connection to the sewer system. These devices primarily use gravity to separate and eliminate FOG from the wastewater discharged from a facility.

"Grease trap" means a grease control device located under sink fixtures, which is designed to have limited effect, and is used to serve up to four (4) individual fixtures in those cases where the use of a grease interceptor or other pretreatment device is determined to be impossible or impracticable.

"NPDES" means the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; the permit issued to control the

discharge of liquids or other substances or solids to surface waters of the United States as detailed in Public Law 92-500, section 402.

"POTW" means publicly owned treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the Federal Clean Water Act, which is partially owned or operated by the city. This definition includes any sanitary sewers that convey wastewater to the city sewage treatment plants.

"Pretreatment device" means any grease interceptor, grease trap, clarifier or other equipment, device or process, which attaches to, or is applied to, wastewater plumbing fixtures and lines, the purpose of which is to trap, treat or collect FOG from a waste stream prior to it being discharged into the sanitary sewer system; it may include any other proven method to separate and remove FOG subject to the approval of the director.

"Remodeling" means a material renovation with a building permit valuation of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) or more, and including, without limitation, renovations of the plumbing system or the addition of any equipment that may increase discharge to the POTW.

(Ord. No. 5667, § 1, 8-18-2009)

13.34.020 FOG discharge prohibition.

It is unlawful for any food service establishment to discharge FOG into the sanitary sewer or allow, cause, or contribute to, the discharge of FOG into the sanitary sewer in any manner that is in violation of any condition set forth in this chapter. (Ord. No. 5667, § 1, 8-18-2009)

13.34.030 Best management practices required.

Every food service establishment shall develop and implement a program for the control of FOG in its operation in order to minimize the discharge of FOG to the sanitary sewer. Such program must include the implementation of best management practices. A written copy of the program must be submitted to the director. If, in the opinion of the director, the food service establishment continues to adversely impact the POTW, the director may require additional FOG pretreatment.

(Ord. No. 5667, § 1, 8-18-2009)

13.34.040 FOG pretreatment required.

A. [Application of Requirements.] The requirements of this section shall apply to:

(1) All new food service establishments including, but not limited to, restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, grocery stores, prisons, jails, camps, caterers, manufacturing plants and any other dischargers who introduce FOG into the sanitary sewer;

~~(2) Any existing food service establishment upon the sale or transfer of operational control thereof; and~~

~~(3) Any existing food service establishment upon remodeling or making modifications with a building permit valuation of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) or more, including, without limitation, renovations of the plumbing system or the addition of any equipment that can result in an increased discharge to the POTW; and~~

(4) Any existing food service establishment, which has caused or contributed to a grease-related blockage in the sanitary sewer, or which, based on inspection or sampling, has been determined by the director to be discharging FOG in significant quantities sufficient to adversely impact the sanitary sewer.

B. Grease Interceptor Requirement. All food service establishments specified in subsection A. of this

section shall install, operate and maintain an approved type, adequately sized and readily accessible grease interceptor necessary to maintain compliance with the requirements of this chapter. Grease interceptor sizing and installation shall meet the minimum standards of the most recent edition of the California Plumbing Code. Grease interceptors shall have a minimum of two (2) compartments with fittings designed for grease retention and shall be constructed and installed in accordance with the Glendale Municipal Code, subject to the review and approval of the director.

C. Variance of Grease Interceptor Requirement. A food service establishment may obtain a variance from the grease interceptor requirement, if a request is submitted in writing to the director, to allow the installation and maintenance of an alternative pretreatment device in lieu of a grease interceptor provided that such alternative pretreatment device is equally as effective in controlling the FOG discharge. Alternative pretreatment devices, including, but not limited to, grease traps and other separation and holding devices, must be appropriately sized and approved by the director. The food service establishment must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the director that the grease interceptor installation and operation is physically not feasible or not warranted to fulfill discharge requirements at the site and that the alternative pretreatment device is equivalent to a grease interceptor in controlling the establishment's FOG discharge.

D. Conditional Waiver of Interceptor Requirement. An existing food service establishment may obtain a conditional waiver from installing a grease interceptor if the establishment can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the director that it has a negligible FOG discharge and an insignificant impact on the POTW. Any waiver granted by the director shall be voided by the establishment making changes in its operations that significantly affect FOG discharge, including, but not limited to, changes in food preparation activities, renovations of the plumbing system, and increased discharges to the POTW. The waiver shall remain valid until the expiration date specified in the waiver, provided that the food service establishment remains in compliance with the waiver's terms and conditions. A waiver may be revoked at any time when any of the terms and conditions for its issuance is not satisfied or if the justification for the waiver no longer exists.

E. [Sanitary Fixtures.] Toilets, urinals, and other similar sanitary fixtures shall not discharge through the grease interceptor unless specifically approved, in writing, by the director. (Ord. No. 5667, § 1, 8-18-2009)

13.34.050 Required maintenance of pretreatment devices.

A. All pretreatment devices shall be maintained in efficient operating condition at all times by periodic removal of the full contents of such devices, which includes wastewater, accumulated FOG, floating materials, sludge and solids. The maintenance frequency shall be adequate to comply with the design capacity of the pretreatment device. In maintaining the pretreatment device, the owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal, by appropriate means, of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates, amounts and means of disposal, all of which is subject to review by the director.

B. Grease interceptors shall be fully pumped out and cleaned at a frequency such that the combined FOG and solids accumulation does not exceed twenty-five (25) percent of the total hydraulic capacity of the grease interceptor calculated by volume or depth, whichever is more stringent. At the minimum, all grease interceptors shall be maintained not less than once every six (6) months. Grease interceptors shall be fully pumped out and cleaned quarterly when the maintenance frequency has not been established. The director may change the maintenance frequency at any time to reflect changes in actual operating conditions in accordance with the requirements of this chapter. If the grease interceptor, at any time, contains FOG and solids accumulation that does not meet the requirements of this chapter, the food service establishment shall be required to have the grease interceptor serviced immediately such that all fats, oils, grease, sludge, and other materials are completely removed from the grease interceptor.

C. Additives that reduce FOG, such as bacteria, may be used in addition to the regular maintenance program for grease interceptors, but shall not impinge on grease interceptor sizing or maintenance frequency. The use of additives is subject to approval by the director. The introduction of emulsifying

agents, such as chemicals or solvents, either directly or indirectly into the grease interceptor, other than what is considered typical business operational practices such as dishwashing or sanitation, is strictly prohibited.

D. Wastewater, accumulated FOG, floating materials, sludge solids, and other waste materials removed from the grease interceptor shall be properly disposed off site by waste haulers in accordance with federal, state and local laws. All pumping of grease pretreatment facilities and tallow bin hauling by private contractors must be tracked by a manifest to confirm the pumping and hauling of waste. Food service establishments are required to obtain and maintain a copy of the waste hauler's documentation which must include:

1. The name and address of the hauling company;
2. The name and signature of operator performing the pump out;
3. Documentation of full pump out with volume of water and FOG removed (e.g., one thousand five hundred (1,500) gallons);
4. Documentation of the level of floating FOG and settleable solids;
5. Documentation of any repairs to the grease interceptor; and
6. Identification of the facility where the waste hauler is planning to dispose of the waste.

(Ord. No. 5657, § 1, 8-18-2005)

13.34.060 Record maintenance required.

Every food service establishment shall maintain a compliance record of all manifests, receipts and invoices of all cleaning, maintenance, grease removal from pretreatment devices, hauling and disposal of waste, and cleaning of pretreatment facilities, such as grease traps, by facility employees. The compliance record must log the date and time of cleaning, the name of the employee who performed the cleaning, and the volume removed. All compliance records must be retained on site by the food service establishment for a period of not less than three (3) years. The establishment shall, upon request, make the compliance record available to the director.

(Ord. No. 5657, § 1, 8-18-2005)

13.34.070 Inspection and right of entry.

A. When required for the purposes of this chapter, the food service establishment shall provide, operate and maintain safe and accessible monitoring facilities (such as a suitable sampling port or manhole) at all times to allow observation, inspection, sampling and flow measurement of the building sewer or internal drainage systems. There shall be ample room in or near such monitoring facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis.

B. Persons authorized by the director may inspect and sample the wastewater discharges of any food service establishment to ascertain whether the conditions of this chapter are being met and the discharger is complying with all requirements. Such authorized persons shall have access to any food service establishment premises, during normal business hours, for purposes of inspecting the food service establishment's grease interceptor or pretreatment devices, reviewing the manifests, receipts and invoices relating to the cleaning and maintenance of pretreatment devices, and allow observation, inspection, sampling and flow measurement of the building sewer or internal drainage systems, in accordance with this chapter.

(Ord. No. 5657, § 1, 8-18-2009)

13.34.080 Notice of noncompliance.

A. In the event that the director determines that a food service establishment is not in compliance with any condition of this chapter, or the terms, conditions and limitations of any waiver or agreement between the city and the food service establishment with respect to the discharge of FOG into the sanitary sewer, the director may issue a notice of noncompliance, whereby the food service establishment shall comply with all directives, conditions and requirements therein within the time prescribed by the notice. Such notice may contain terms and conditions including, but not limited to, installation of pretreatment devices and grease interceptors, payment of noncompliance charges, submittal of drawings or technical reports, limits on rate and time of discharge, or any other provisions to ensure compliance with this chapter. If compliance is not achieved in accordance with the terms and conditions of the notice within the time prescribed therein, the director may issue an order suspending water and sewer services pursuant to Section 13.34.090 of this chapter.

B. Any food service establishment determined to be in noncompliance with the terms and conditions of this chapter, or the terms and conditions of any waiver or agreement between the city and the establishment, may be required to pay a noncompliance charge. The noncompliance charge shall be determined by the director on a case-by-case basis. The purpose of the noncompliance charge is to compensate the city for estimated and actual costs of additional inspection and follow-up, sampling, monitoring, laboratory analysis, treatment, disposal, administrative processing incurred, and any fines imposed on the city by other regulatory agencies as a result of such noncompliance.

(Ord. No. 5657, § 1, 8-18-2009)

13.34.090 Emergency suspension of services.

A. The city may, by order of the director, suspend water or sewer services when such suspension is necessary in the opinion of the director to stop an actual or impending discharge which presents an imminent or substantial danger to the health or welfare of persons or to the environment, or may cause sanitary sewer blockages and overflows or interfere with the proper functioning of the POTW, or may cause the city to violate any conditions of its NPDES permit. Any food service establishment notified of a suspension of services, stating the reasons for it, shall immediately cease the discharge of all wastewater containing FOG to the sanitary sewer.

B. In the event that the food service establishment fails to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the director may take such steps as are reasonably necessary to ensure compliance. These include, but are not limited to, immediate blockage or disconnection of the food service establishment's connection to the sanitary sewer. The director shall reinstate the water or sewer service when the establishment has demonstrated that the conditions which necessitated the suspension have been eliminated.

C. As soon as reasonably practicable following the issuance of an emergency suspension order, but not more than five (5) business days following the issuance of such order, the director shall hold a hearing to provide the food service establishment the opportunity to present information in opposition to the issuance of the suspension order. The hearing shall be as informal as is compatible with the requirements of justice. The director shall issue a written decision and order within two (2) business days following the hearing, which decision shall be mailed by certified mail to the food service establishment or its legal representative at the establishment's business address. Any decision of the director following the hearing shall be final and is not appealable to the city council, but may be subject to judicial review.

(Ord. No. 5657, § 1, 8-18-2009)

13.34.100 Recovery of imposed fines or penalties.

In the event that the city is subject to the payment of fines or penalties pursuant to the legal authority and actions of other regulatory or enforcement agencies based on a violation of law or regulation or its permits, and said violation can be established by the city, as having been caused by the discharge of any food service establishment which is in violation of any provision of this chapter, the city shall then be entitled to recover from the food service establishment all costs and expenses, including, but not limited to, the full amount of said fines or penalties to which it has been subjected. (Ord. No. 5667, § 1, 8-18-2009)



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Article I. General Provisions

13.40.010 Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated or the context clearly indicates a different intention the following terms shall, for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings indicated in this section:

"Assessment" means and includes a levy of a special assessment which is shown on the records of the director of public works as including a fair and proportionate share of the cost of the sewer main. The trunk line sewer charge established by this chapter shall not be construed as an assessment.

"House connection" means that part of any sewer extending from the sewer main in a public street or right-of-way to private property for the exclusive use of such property.

Land Use Designations. The land use designations whenever used in this chapter have the same meanings ascribed to zones set forth in Title 30 of this code.

"Private property" means any parcel of property lying within the corporate limits of the city, not belonging to the city, and shown as a separate lot or parcel on maps

13.40.220 Fees-Exception.

No sewer connection fee shall be charged for connecting to the sewer main located in Chevy Chase Drive from Cascadia Drive to Golf Club Drive or to the sewer main located in the first alley northeasterly of Glenoaks Boulevard and running northwesterly from Glendale Avenue to the Verdugo Wash, such sewer mains having been heretofore constructed under agreements providing that no sewer connection fee would be required. (Prior code § 25-19)

13.40.240 Fees-Collection and deposit.

All fees provided for in this chapter shall be collected by the director of public works, who shall issue proper receipts therefor. The director of public works shall pay over to the city treasurer all money so collected by the director of public works on the day such money is collected. (Prior code § 25-21)

Article III. Use of Sewers**13.40.250 Placing of certain materials prohibited.**

A. Except as provided in Section [13.40.260](#), no person shall place, throw or deposit, or cause or permit to be placed, thrown or deposited in any public sewer, drain, catchbasin, water closet, privy, vault or cesspool, any dead animal, offal or garbage, or place, throw, deposit or discharge, or cause or permit to be placed, thrown, deposited or discharged in any public sewer, drain or catchbasin, any fish, fruit or vegetable waste or any other solid matter or material of any kind whatsoever, of such a nature or in such quantities as will, or will be likely to clog or obstruct any such public sewer, drain or catchbasin, or which will or will be likely to interfere with or prevent the effective or efficient use of the operation of any of the same.

B. No person shall cause or permit to be deposited or discharged into any public sewer, drain or catchbasin, water or sewage, or liquid waste of any kind, containing chemicals, greases, oil, tar or other matter or material which would by reason of precipitation or settlement of such matter or materials be likely to clog or obstruct any of the same, or which by reason thereof will be likely to interfere with or prevent the effective or efficient use of any of same, or which will be likely to necessitate or require frequent repair, cleaning out or flushing of any such sewer, drain or catchbasin. (Prior code § 25-22)

13.40.260 Ground garbage meeting council requirements permitted.

Garbage resulting from the preparation of any food or drink prepared on premises where same are served or proposed to be served for consumption, properly ground to such fineness and by such methods as may be from time to time approved by the council by resolution, may be discharged into a public sewer by

such methods as may be from time to time approved by the council by resolution. (Prior code § 25-23)

Article IV. Sewage Disposal in Verdugo Canyon

13.40.280 Private cesspool, open vault or privy prohibited.

No person shall erect, construct, excavate, maintain or cause to be erected, constructed, excavated or maintained, any cesspool, open vault or privy within that part of the city lying in Verdugo Canyon, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the northwesterly line of Verdugo Canyon Road is intersected by the westerly line of Canada Boulevard; thence in a general northerly direction along the northwesterly and westerly line of Verdugo Canyon Road to an intersection with the easterly prolongation of the southerly line of the 47.95 acre tract of the Teodora Verdugo Allotment in the Rancho San Rafael, as per map of same recorded in Book 78, Pages 61 and 62, Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles County, California; thence due north to an intersection with the northerly boundary line of the city; thence westerly along the northerly boundary line 3200 feet; thence southerly in a direct line to a point 150 feet west from the west line of Bonita Drive; thence southerly parallel with Bonita Drive to the southerly line of Bena Way; thence easterly along the southerly line of Bena Way to a point thereon distant 300 feet west of the west line of Nlodra Drive; thence southerly parallel with the westerly line of Canada Boulevard to an intersection with the westerly line of Canada Boulevard to an intersection with the northwesterly line of Verdugo Canyon Road, thence northerly along the northerly line of Verdugo Canyon Road to the point of beginning.

(Prior code § 25-25)

13.40.290 Private cesspool, open vault or privy prohibited in watershed.

No person shall erect, construct, excavate or maintain any cesspool, open vault or privy within that part of the city lying within the watershed of Verdugo Canyon, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the northwesterly line of Verdugo Canyon Road is intersected by the westerly line of Canada Boulevard; thence due east to the easterly boundary line of the city; thence in a general northerly direction following the general easterly boundary line of the city to the north boundary line thereof; thence westerly along the north boundary line of the city to the westerly line of the Teodora Verdugo and Catalina Verdugo 2629 Acre Allotment, as per District Court Case Number 1621, Records of Los Angeles County, California; thence southerly along the westerly line 8100 feet; thence southeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning, without a special permit from the

council;

(Prior code § 25-26)

Article V. Industrial Waste Disposal

13.40.300 Definition.

For the purpose of this article, "industrial waste" means and includes any and all substances or liquids discharged from a nonresidential facility into the sanitary sewer or storm drain system other than storm runoff water, residential sewage, or wastes from sanitary conveniences only. (Ord. 5268 § 1, 2001; prior code § 25-27)

13.40.310 Criteria.

The following criteria are established to govern the discharge of industrial waste to the sanitary sewer.

A. Policy. It is the policy of the city to assure that the highest and best use of the sanitary sewer is for the collection, treatment and disposal of domestic wastewater. The use of the sanitary sewer system for industrial wastewater is a privilege which is subject to the requirement of this section.

B. Regulations.

1. Discharge Prohibitions.

a. Except as expressly allowed in an industrial waste permit, no person shall discharge, permit the discharge, cause the discharge or contribute to the discharge of the following to the sanitary sewer or waters of the state:

i. 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;

ii. Any 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;

iii. Any solid or viscous materials which could cause obstruction to the flow or operation of the sanitary sewer;

iv. Any toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, including private pretreatment systems, to constitute a hazard or cause injury to human, animal, plant or fish life, or to exceed any limitation set forth in this section;

v. Any 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 sanitary sewer;

vi. Any material of sufficient quantity to interfere with any sanitary sewer treatment plant process or to render any product thereof unsuitable for reclamation and reuse;

vii. Any material in sufficient quantity to cause the sanitary sewer to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations in connection with Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.; the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.; the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2601, et seq., or state criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used;

viii. Any material which will cause the sanitary sewer to violate its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit, applicable federal or state statutes, rules or regulations;

ix. Any wastewater containing pigment which is not removed in the ordinary sanitary sewer treatment process and which creates a visual contrast with the material appearance of the sanitary sewer discharge observable at the point of sanitary sewer discharge; provided, that in no event shall any wastewater containing pigment be discharged to waters of the state;

x. Any wastewater having a heat content in such quantities that the temperature of the wastewater at the introduction into any sanitary sewer treatment plant exceeds forty degrees centigrade (one hundred four degrees Fahrenheit); provided, that in no event shall any wastewater having a temperature in excess of 37.8 degrees centigrade (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit) be discharged to waters of the state;

xi. Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants, released at a flow rate or pollutant concentration which will cause or contribute to interference. "Interference" is defined as a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal;

xii. Any storm water collected and discharged to the sanitary sewer except as specifically authorized by the fire chief;

xiii. Single pass cooling water in excess of two hundred gallons per day discharged to the sanitary sewer. However, the blowdown or bleedoff from cooling towers or other evaporative coolers may be accepted in the sanitary sewer;

xiv. Any wastewater which constitutes a hazard or may cause injury to human, animal, plant or fish life may create a public nuisance;

xv. Portions of the human or animal anatomy;

xvi. Floatable material which is readily removable.

b. Except as expressly allowed in an industrial waste permit, no person shall discharge, permit the discharge, cause the discharge or contribute to the discharge to the sanitary sewer, or the waters of the state any material of sufficient quantity which, by interaction with other materials, interferes with the sanitary sewer treatment plant process or renders any product thereof unsuitable for reclamation and reuse, causes the sanitary sewer to be in noncompliance as that term is used with respect to provisions listed in subsection (B) (1)(a)(vii) of this section, or which constitutes a hazard to or which may cause injury to human, animal, plant or fish life.

2. Specific Pollutant Limitations.

a. No person shall introduce wastewater to the sanitary sewer that exceeds the following limitations:

1. Individual requirements on wastewater characteristics shall be established for each discharge after an evaluation of the proposed discharge. All discharges shall meet the following general requirements:

Arsenic 3 mg/l

Cadmium 15 mg/l

Copper 15 mg/l

Cyanide (Total) 10 mg/l

Cyanide (Free) 2 mg/l

Dissolved Sulfides .1 mg/l

Lead 5 mg/l

Nickel 12 mg/l

pH range 5.5-11

Silver 5 mg/l

Chromium 10 mg/l

Zinc 25 mg/l

Dispersed oil and Grease (Total) 600 mg/l

Floatable oil and Grease None visible

Temperature: 40°C (104°F)

Chlorinated

Hydrocarbons Essentially none

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

b. Radioactive Wastes. No person shall discharge radioactive wastes to the sanitary sewer system.

c. Infectious Wastes. No person shall discharge infectious waste to the sanitary sewer system.

d. Food market refuse, food plant wastes and other organic wastes may not be ground and discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

e. Disposable hypodermic needles, syringes and associated articles following their use in hospitals, outpatient clinics, medical and dental offices, etc., may not be ground and discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

3. Septic Tanks, Seepage Pits and Cesspools Connections (Private Sewage Disposal Systems). No commercial or industrial facility shall discharge wastewater to a private sewage disposal system.

4. National Categorical Pretreatment Standards. Upon the promulgation of mandatory National Categorical Pretreatment Standards for any Industrial subcategory, the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards, if more restrictive than limitations imposed under this section, shall apply. The fire chief may impose a phased compliance schedule to ensure that affected industries meet the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards. Failure to meet the phased compliance schedule may result in permit revocation. Those dischargers subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards 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), and as subsequently amended.

5. Dilution. No discharger shall use any water to dilute any pollutant to achieve compliance with the discharge limitations contained in this section.

6. Containment of Uncontrolled Discharges. Upon written notification by the fire chief, dischargers shall provide spill containment for uncontrolled discharges of prohibited material or other substances regulated by this section. Facilities to contain spills shall be provided and maintained at the discharger's own cost and expense. Dischargers so notified shall provide detailed

spill containment plans, including, facilities and operating procedures to the fire chief for review. Such plans shall be in accordance with Article 80, Section 8003.1.7.4 of the 1994 Uniform Fire Code, and as subsequently amended, and approved by the fire chief before beginning construction. Construction shall be completed within the time period designated by the fire chief. Review and approval of spill containment plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the discharger from the responsibility to modify its facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this section.

7. Notification of Uncontrolled Discharges.

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

b. Within ten days following the uncontrolled discharge, the discharger shall submit to the fire chief 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 of liability or fines incurred as a result of this uncontrolled discharge.

8. Notice to Employers-Notification to Fire Department of Uncontrolled Discharge. A legible, understandable and conspicuously placed notice shall be permanently posted on the discharger's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees to call the fire department in the event of an uncontrolled discharge, as soon as possible or within one hour of the discharge, whichever is sooner, and to provide at least the information listed below. In the event a substantial number of the discharger's employees use a language other than English as a primary language, the notice shall be worded in both English and the language or languages involved. The notice shall identify the following as the minimum necessary information which is to be provided to the fire chief:

a. Time, location, type, concentration and volume of the discharge;

b. Corrective Action Taken. Employers shall ensure that all employees in a position to cause or allow an uncontrolled discharge to occur are advised of this notification procedure. (Ord. 5268 § 2, 2001; Ord. 5105 § 1, 1996; prior code § 25-28)

13.40.320 Permit-Where required.

A. Application. No person shall discharge any industrial waste into the sanitary sewer or storm drain system, or both, without obtaining an industrial waste permit from the fire chief in the case of discharge to the sanitary sewer, and from the California Water Quality Control Board in the case of discharge to the storm drain system.

B. A separate permit shall be required for each point of discharge to the sanitary sewer, the storm drain system, and to the waters of the state. In connection 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 Section 13.40.310 and Chapter 13.42 of this code. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to Section 304(g) of the Federal Water Pollution Act of 1972 and contained in 40 Code Federal Regulations, Part 136, as amended, and by laboratories certified by the state of California. In the absence of a state certification process, the fire chief 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 variations, if any;
8. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers and storm drains, connections and appurtenances by their size, location and elevation;
9. Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the applicant's premises, including all pollutants which could be discharged;
10. Detailed plans showing pretreatment facilities, sampling facilities, uncontrolled discharge containment facilities, and operating procedures;
11. 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 Chapter 13.42 of this code, Section 13.40.310(B)(1), or any proposed discharge which is regulated as provided in Section 13.40.310(B)(2) plus a statement specifying whether the specific limitations set forth in such Section 13.40.310(B)(2) are being met, and if not, what additional operation and maintenance or pretreatment is proposed by the discharger to cause compliance;

12. The shortest time schedule by which the discharger will provide the necessary additional pretreatment, if additional pretreatment or operation and maintenance will be required to meet the regulations in Section 13.40.310B or Chapter 13.42 of this code. Any completion date in such a proposed schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established by the applicable regulation.

a. The schedule shall provide for reporting increments 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).

b. After permit issuance, progress reports shall be submitted subject to the same limitations set forth in Section 13.40.360(A)(7) or Chapter 13.42 of this code, except that time limits specified pursuant to this section for reporting, commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the discharger to meet the applicable regulations may be extended by mutual consent of the discharger and the fire chief and provided, however, that in no event shall any such date be extended beyond the compliance date established by the applicable regulation;

13. Each product of the discharger by type, amount and rate of production;

14. Type and amount of raw materials processed by the discharger (average and maximum per day)

15. Number of employees, hours of operation of plant, and hours of operation of the proposed pretreatment system;

16. Copies of any current city business license, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, South Coast Air Quality Management District permit, Regional Water Quality Control Board permit and State Department of Health Services permit for the subject premises;

17. The name, business address and motor vehicle driver's license number of the authorized representative;

18. Any other information deemed by the fire chief to be necessary to evaluate the permit application.

C. The application shall be signed under penalty of perjury by the authorized representative of the discharger. After evaluation and acceptance of the data furnished, the fire chief may issue an industrial wastewater permit and may impose terms and conditions pursuant to Section 13.40.330. Granting of the permit shall not relieve the discharger from the

responsibility for compliance with all provisions of this section. By acceptance of a permit the applicant thereby delegates authority to the fire chief to enter the premises of the applicant as necessary for purposes of inspection and maintenance with respect to the wastewater discharge therefrom.

D. Exemptions. An industrial wastewater permit is not required for the following discharges or dischargers to the sanitary sewer:

1. Food service facility without cooling equipment or limited discharge as in subsection (D)(3) of this section;
2. Bleedoff or blowdown from cooling towers, evaporation condensers or other recirculation water devices with rated capacity of twenty-five tons or less;
3. Discharges from establishments wherein the industrial wastewater discharge is less than two hundred gallons per day (gpd) and pretreatment is not required. (Ord. 5268 § 3, 2001; Ord. 5105 § 2, 1996; prior code § 25-29)

13.40.330 Permit-Conditions imposed.

A. Conditions. Industrial waste permits shall be subject to all provisions of this code, all other applicable statutes, rules and regulations, and fees and charges established by the city. The fire chief shall have authority to impose permit conditions including but not limited to the following:

1. Limits on the average and maximum wastewater constituents and characteristics;
2. Limits on average and maximum rate and time of discharge;
3. Limits regarding the discharge of specific pollutants;
4. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and uncontrolled discharge containment facilities;
5. Requirements, which may include specific sampling locations, frequency of sampling, times of sampling, number types, test standards and reporting schedules, for monitoring programs;
6. Compliance schedules;
7. Requirements for submission of technical or discharge reports;
8. Requirements for maintaining and affording city access to plant records relating to discharges;
9. Requirements for notification of the city of any new

introduction of wastewater constituents or any substantial change in the volume or character of the wastewater constituents;

10. Requirements for notification of slug discharges;

11. Industries producing a discharge with a fluctuating pH shall install a continuous pH monitor and alarm system to alert the discharger of any discharge with a pH higher than eleven or lower than five and five-tenths. The discharger shall maintain the records of monitoring system, incidents of discharge contrary to the permissible limits, and corrective and preventive measures implemented. These records shall be available for inspection by authorized city representatives at all times;

12. Other conditions deemed appropriate by the fire chief to ensure compliance with this section.

B. Change of Ownership or Location. An industrial wastewater permit shall not be transferable, either from one location to another, or from one person to another. For purposes of this chapter mergers or name changes required by law or by an order of a court of competent jurisdiction shall not constitute a transfer or a change in ownership. Following change of ownership, and upon application for a new industrial waste permit, an interim permit may be issued by the fire chief for a period of no more than one hundred eighty days pending the issuance of such new permit.

C. Delayed Commencement of Discharge. All permitted discharges must commence within one hundred eighty days from the effective date of the permit or the permit shall be deemed void.

D. Change of Wastewater Characteristics. No discharge shall be commenced in which there has been a change of characteristics which causes such discharge to be different from that expressly allowed under the permit issued, without notification to and approval by the fire chief. Upon such notification, the fire chief may require that a new application be filed and new permit obtained before any discharge involving the changed characteristics may take place. (Ord. 5268 § 4, 2001; Ord. 5105 § 3, 1996; prior code § 25-29.1)

13.40.340 Permit fee.

A. Permit Application Fee. Every person applying for an industrial waste permit under this chapter shall pay a nonrefundable permit fee, upon application, renewable every three years, pursuant to a schedule of fees for the disposal of industrial waste to be established or modified by resolution of the city council. The schedule of fees shall remain on file and be available in the office of the fire chief. Every existing industrial waste permit issued prior to the effective date of the ordinance codified in this section shall be renewed according to the following schedule and every three years thereafter:

Permit Numbers	Renewal Date
1 to 2490	January 1, 1991
2491 to 2543	January 1, 1992
2544 and higher	January 1, 1993

B. Permit Inspection and Sampling Fee. Every person issued an industrial waste permit shall be subject to a nonrefundable annual permit inspection and sampling fee pursuant to a schedule of fees for the disposal of industrial waste to be established or modified by resolution of the city council. The schedule of fees shall remain on file and be available in the office of the fire chief. Every person to whom an existing industrial waste permit has been issued prior to the effective date of the ordinance codified in this section shall pay such permit inspection and sampling fee within thirty days from the effective date of the ordinance codified in this section and on July 1st of every successive year thereafter. (Ord. 5105 § 4, 1996; prior code § 25-29.2)

13.40.350 Monitoring facilities.

The fire chief may require to be provided, operated and maintained at the discharger's expense, separate and secured monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling and flow measurement of the discharge. The monitoring facilities ordinarily shall be situated on the discharger's premises and in such event the fire chief shall be granted total and unrestricted access thereto and use thereof by the discharger as a condition of the discharger's permit; however, the fire chief may allow monitoring facilities to be constructed off premises. (Ord. 5105 § 5, 1996; prior code § 25-30)

13.40.360 Measurement and sampling.

A. Fire chief may require an industrial waste permittee to provide periodic measurements of flow, suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, and other appropriate waste characteristics. The fire chief shall determine the number of twenty-four-hour measurements and samples required. Continuous monitoring may be required where large fluctuations in loading values occur, or where wastes appear to have characteristics which may damage the receiving system.

B. Designated permittees whose discharge from their facility amounts to fifteen thousand or more gallons per day and containing any of the following: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc, silver, cyanide, phenol or any other toxic constituents of interest to the fire chief shall submit quarterly reports in accordance with Table 13.40.360.

C. Designated permittees whose total sewage discharge from their facility or complex amounts to fifty thousand

or more gallons per day shall submit quarterly self-monitoring reports in accordance with Table 13.40.360.

Table 13.40.360

Monitoring Period	Report Due Date(not later than)
January 1st-March 1st	April 15th
April 1st-June 30th	July 15th
July 1st-September 30th	October 15th
October 1st-December 31st	January 15th

D. Adoption of New City Specific Pollutant Limitations. Within one hundred eighty days after promulgation of new city specific pollutant limitations and notification thereof by the fire chief to specific dischargers affected thereby, a discharger subject to such limitations shall submit to the fire chief a report containing:

1. The name and address of the discharger;
2. The address or location of the premises where the discharge does or will take place;
3. The nature, average production rate, and standard industrial classification of the operations carried out by the discharger;
4. The average and maximum flow of the discharge in gallons per day;
5. The nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process and identification of applicable limitations. The concentration shall be reported as a maximum or average as provided in applicable limitation. If equivalent concentration limits have been calculated in accordance with the limitations, this adjusted concentration limit shall also be submitted;
6. A statement, reviewed by an authorized representative and certified under penalty of perjury by a person with primary responsibility for the operation which contributes to the discharge, indicating whether the limitations are being met, and if not, what operation and maintenance improvements or additional pretreatment is required for compliance;
7. The shortest schedule under which any additional pretreatment or operation and maintenance improvements required as a result of the new limitations or requirements imposed pursuant to Section 13.40.330.

a. The completion date of such a schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable limitation.

b. The schedule shall provide for reporting increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of any additional pretreatment necessary (e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing construction, completing construction).

c. The discharger shall also submit a written progress report to the fire chief not later than fourteen days following each increment of progress date in the schedule and the final date for compliance. That report shall state whether the discharger is in compliance with the scheduled increment of progress. If compliance was not achieved, the report shall state the date by which the discharger expects to comply with the scheduled increment of progress, the reason for the failure to comply and the steps being taken by the discharger to maintain the established compliance schedule.

d. The time limits specified in subsection (D)(7) of this section for operation or maintenance improvements or additional pretreatment may be extended by the fire chief.

E. Adoption of Federal Pretreatment Regulations. For reporting requirements, see Section [13.40.310\(B\)\(4\)](#).

F. Additional Reporting Requirements. The fire chief may impose additional reporting requirements by permit condition. (Ord. 5105 § 6, 1996; prior code § 25-30.1)

13.40.370 Monitoring and sampling- Prenotification.

A. Any discharger may be required by the fire chief, by permit or otherwise, to engage in periodic monitoring and sampling of their discharge. The discharger shall notify the fire chief by telephone at least forty-eight hours in advance of any monitoring or sampling to be done. Notification shall include the date, time and location of the proposed monitoring or sampling. Monitoring and sampling shall be carried out during a period of normal operations. Prior to the commencement of any sampling or monitoring, the fire chief may require that the discharger furnish, to the fire chief, a split sample and all supporting data (i.e., methodology, flow measuring data, strip chart recordings and other pertinent information). The fire chief may refuse any data developed from the monitoring or sampling activity if the discharger fails to comply with the prenotification procedure.

1. Any discharger shall submit, to the fire chief certified under penalty of perjury by the discharger, its monitoring and sampling reports or other requested

data.

2. Samples shall represent the normal wastewater flow to the sanitary sewer over a twenty-four hour period. Composite samples shall be collected according to flow, with at least one sample collected hourly. Samples may be collected either manually or by automatic integrated sampling equipment approved by the fire chief.

3. The handling, storage and analysis of all samples taken for the determination of the characteristics of wastewater discharged shall be performed by laboratories certified by the state of California and in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to Section 304(a) of the Waste Water Act and contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulation, Part 136, as amended. In the absence of a state certification process the fire chief may certify a laboratory to perform any necessary sampling and analysis.

B. Inspection and Sampling.

1. Whenever it is necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of or perform any duty imposed by this section or other applicable law, or whenever the fire chief has reasonable cause to believe that there exists upon any premises any violation of the provisions of this section or other applicable law, or any condition which makes such premises hazardous, unsafe or dangerous, the fire chief is authorized to enter such property at any reasonable time and to inspect the same and perform any duty imposed upon the fire chief by this section or other applicable law; provided that:

a. If the property is occupied, the fire chief shall first present proper credentials to the occupant and request entry explaining the reasons therefore; and

b. If the property is unoccupied, the fire chief shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the property and request entry, explaining the reasons therefor. If such entry is refused or cannot be obtained because the owner or other person having charge or control of the property cannot be found after due diligence, the fire chief shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure lawful entry and inspect the property.

2. Where a discharger has instituted security measures requiring proper identification and clearance before entry onto the premises, the discharger shall make all necessary arrangements with its security guards in order that, upon presentation of such identification, city personnel shall be permitted to enter the premises without delay for the purpose of performing their authorized duties.

C. **Public Access to Information.** Information and discharge data provided to the city by the discharger shall be available to the public without restriction, except where there is a claim of confidentiality by the

discharger. All other information, which is submitted by the discharger to the city, shall be available to the public, at least to the extent provided by 40 Code of Federal Regulations 2.302. With the exception of governmental agencies, any person requesting this information from the city shall be required, prior to receipt of the requested information, to pay the reasonable costs of data gathering, reproduction and transmission incurred by the city.

D. Confidentiality. Any information and discharge 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 procedure in 40 Code Federal Regulation, Part 2.

E. 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 fire chief or required to be maintained pursuant to this section, or tamper with or knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device required under this section.

F. Rules and Regulations. The fire chief may adopt rules and regulations consistent with this section to effectuate its purpose and intent.

G. Wastewater Sampling and Analysis Fee. All flow measurements, sampling and analysis shall be performed at permittee's expense by an independent laboratory acceptable to the fire chief. The fire chief may charge a fee set by resolution for each analysis performed by or on behalf of the city, on wastewater samples taken from the discharger. Moneys collected pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in the "hazardous disposal fund." The charges imposed by this section shall be added to the utilities bills of the public service department and shall be subject to the regulations of said department with respect to billing and collection generally applicable to other utility bills. (Ord. 5152 § 1, 1997; Ord. 5105 § 7, 1996; prior code § 25-30.2)

13.40.380 Disputes.

A. In the event that either the flow data or the industrial loading values and corresponding sewer use charges are disputed by a permittee, such permittee shall furnish supporting data prepared by a state-certified independent laboratory in a manner set forth in Section 13.40.370.

B. If the director of public works is satisfied that the

permittee's loading values differ significantly from the established industry averages, the director of public works shall use the new loading values to compute that permittee's sewer use charge. A significant difference is defined as one resulting in a fifteen percent change in the sewer use charge. (Prior code § 25-30.3)

13.40.390 Liability for costs arising from unlawful discharge.

When any discharger introduces or causes to be introduced wastewater in violation of this article, and such discharge, either singly or by interaction with other discharges, results in damage to or is otherwise detrimental to or adversely affects the sanitary sewer, the storm drain system, or any waters of the state, such discharger shall be liable to the city for reasonable costs necessary to correct that damage, detriment or adverse effect, including, but not limited to, material, inspection, transportation, overhead and incidental expenses associated with the corrective action. The discharger shall additionally be liable to the city of the reasonable costs of investigation by the city arising from the unlawful discharge. (Prior code § 25-31)

13.40.400 Enforcement.

A. Suspension of Industrial Wastewater Permit.

1. The fire chief may suspend an industrial wastewater permit when such suspension is necessary in order to stop a discharge which presents an imminent hazard to the public health, safety or welfare, to the local environment; or which either singly or by interaction with other discharges, is an imminent hazard to the sanitary sewer, the storm drain system, or the waters of the state, or places the city in violation of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.

2. Any discharger notified of a suspension of that discharger's industrial wastewater permit shall immediately cease and desist the discharge of all industrial wastewater to the sanitary sewer.

3. In the event of a failure of the discharger to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the fire chief may take such steps as are reasonably necessary to ensure compliance. These include, but are not limited to, immediate blockage or disconnection of the discharger's connection to the sanitary sewer.

4. In addition, the fire chief, in the event of violation of this section, may serve the discharger with a notice of an intended order of suspension, stating the reasons therefor, the opportunity for a hearing with respect thereto, and the proposed effective date of the intended order as specified in Section 203(b) of Volume I of the Glendale Building Code.

5. Fire chief shall reinstate the industrial wastewater permit upon proof of compliance which ends the emergency nature of the hazard created by the

discharge that had been cause for the fire chief in initiate the suspension; provided, that the fire chief is satisfied that all discharge requirements of this code will be implemented. Any decision of the fire chief may be appealed to the city council pursuant to provisions of Chapter 2.88.

B. Revocation of Industrial Wastewater Permit. The fire chief may revoke an industrial wastewater permit for nonperformance of any condition under which it is issued and when such revocation is required by public necessity. Any decision of the fire chief may be appealed to the city council pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 2.88.

C. Additional Emergency Remedial Measures. The fire chief shall have full power and authority to take any necessary precautions including, but not limited to, decontamination, sewer closure, packaging, diking and transportation of materials, in order to protect life, protect property or prevent further damage resulting from a condition that is likely to result in a discharge which presents an imminent hazard to the public health, safety or welfare; or which either singly or by interaction with other discharges, is an imminent hazard to the sanitary sewer, or which places the city in violation of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. In the pursuit of such an operation, city personnel, any party contracting with the city, or duly authorized representative of another government agency shall have immediate access to the premises. The fire chief may prohibit approach to the scene of such emergency by a person, vehicle, vessel or thing, and all persons not actually employed in the mitigation of the condition or the preservation of lives and property in the vicinity thereof. Any decision of the fire chief may be appealed to the city council pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 2.88. (Ord. 5105 § 6, 1996; prior code § 25-31.1)

13.40.410 Inspections on private property.

The fire chief or authorized representatives are directed to make such inspections necessary at any time in any building, premises or lot, except buildings used exclusively for residential occupancy, for any of the purposes set out in this section, and no person shall interfere with, prevent or refuse to permit such representatives to enter any such building, premises or lot for any of such purposes:

A. To determine the size, depth and location of any sanitary sewer or storm drain connection;

B. To determine the outlet of any sanitary sewer or storm drain connection by depositing testing materials in any plumbing fixture attached thereto and flushing the same, if necessary;

C. To determine by measurements and samples the quantity and nature of sewage or wastewater being discharged into any sanitary sewer, storm drain or

watercourse;

D. To inspect, test and sample the discharge of any device used to prevent the discharge into any sanitary sewer, storm drain or watercourse of illegal waste or illegal quantities of waste, such as floor drains, sand boxes, grease traps or other clarifiers, also, of those devices used to grind, shred, pulverize, or otherwise treat garbage or industrial waste before discharging same into a sanitary sewer or storm drain;

E. To determine the location of room, swimming pool and surface drains, and whether they are connected to a street gutter, storm drain or sanitary sewer;

F. To determine the nature of quantity of flow in any open watercourse or storm drain. (Ord. 5105 § 9, 1996; prior code § 25-32)

Article VI. Sewer Use Charge

13.40.420 Liability.

A. All occupants of places and premises which are connected to the sanitary sewer system of the city are liable for the sewer use charges imposed by this chapter.

B. Sewer use charges shall be billed to each utility customer receiving beneficial use of the sewer system. The sewer use charge shall be comprised of both a fixed monthly charge, based on the estimated minimum amount necessary to recover the city's fixed costs associated with wastewater system operations and maintenance; and a usage charge, based on metered water. For purposes of this Chapter 13.40, "metered water" means water that flows through a customer's water meter. The fixed monthly charge shall be associated with each electric meter and applied to every utility account having a charge for electrical use. The fixed monthly charge may, upon the discretion of the director of public works, be limited to a single electric meter account at a single location where multiple electric meters exist for one customer. The usage charge shall be associated with each water meter and applied to every utility account having a charge for water use. In cases where the amount of metered water is wholly used for irrigation or other non-sewer purposes, such usage charge shall not be associated with a water meter account. The usage charge may be based on wintertime metered water for single family residential customers pursuant to Section 13.40.435. "Wintertime" for the purposes of this chapter, means the wintertime metered water study period extending between the beginning of December through to the end of March the following year or for any other period to be determined by the director of public works.

C. In the case of premises containing more than one dwelling unit or place of business, or both, which are served by a single electric or water meter, sewer use charges may be billed to the landlord. The landlord may