

**Sources for Definitions in Proposed  
Revisions to Title 20, Division 2**

<b>Proposed Definition</b>	<b>Source</b>
<p><b>20.20.017 Best management practices (BMPs).</b></p> <p>“Best management practices (BMPs)” means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce pollutants in discharges, to implement the prohibitions listed in National pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b), and prevent the discharge of substance that may contribute to sanitary sewer overflows. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.</p>	40 CFR 403.3(e)
<p><b>20.20.025 Categorical industrial user (CIU).</b></p> <p>“Categorical industrial user (CIU)” means an industrial user that is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards.</p>	Created to describe an industrial user subject to 40 CFR 403.3(l). NCPS already defined in existing LACC §20.20.222
<p><b>20.20.055 Code of federal regulations (CFR).</b></p> <p>“Code of federal regulations (CFR)” means the codification of the general and permanent rules publish in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government of the United States.</p>	To be consistent with LACC §12.80.080
<p><b>20.20.118 Fats, Oils, and Greases (FOG).</b></p> <p>“Fats, Oils, and Greases (FOG)” means non-petroleum organic polar compounds derived from animal and/or plant sources that contain multiple carbon chain triglyceride molecules. These substances are detectable and measurable using analytical procedures established in the United States Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR 136, as may be amended from time to time. All are sometimes referred to herein as “grease” or “greases”.</p>	From a model ordinance distributed several years ago by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

<p><b>20.20.119 FOG disposal system.</b></p> <p>“FOG disposal system” means a grease interceptor that reduces non-petroleum fats, oils, and grease (FOG) in effluent by separation, and mass and volume reduction.</p>	<p>California Plumbing Code, CCR Title 24, Part 5, §208.0. Adopted by reference in LACC, Title 28</p>
<p><b>20.20.121 Food service establishment.</b></p> <p>“Food service establishment” means a facility engaged in preparing food for consumption by the public such as a restaurant, commercial kitchen, caterer, hotel, school, religious institution, hospital, prison, correctional facility, or care installation.</p>	<p>City of LA, MC §64.00.A.27</p>
<p><b>20.20.122 Gravity grease interceptor.</b></p> <p>“Gravity grease interceptor” means a plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept non-petroleum FOG from a wastewater discharge and is identified by volume, 30-minute retention time, baffle(s), a minimum of two compartments, a minimum total volume of 750 gallons, and gravity separation.</p>	<p>California Plumbing Code, CCR Title 24, Part 5, §209.0. Adopted by reference in LACC, Title 28</p>
<p><b>20.20.123 Grease interceptor.</b></p> <p>“Grease interceptor” means a plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept non-petroleum FOG from a wastewater discharge.</p>	<p>Supra.</p>
<p><b>20.20.124 Grease removal device (GRD).</b></p> <p>“Grease removal device (GRD)” means any hydromechanical grease interceptor that automatically, mechanically removes non-petroleum FOG from the interceptor, the control of which are either automatic or manually initiated.</p>	<p>Supra.</p>

<p><b>20.20.126 Grease trap.</b></p> <p>“Grease trap” means a multi-baffle, single compartment, 10 to 50 gallon capacity device, serving one (1) to a maximum of four (4) fixtures designed for the removal of FOG from food service establishment discharges and installed prior to the effective date of this ordinance.</p>	<p>Supra.</p>
<p><b>20.20.131 Hydromechanical grease interceptor.</b></p> <p>“Hydromechanical grease interceptor” means a plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept non-petroleum FOG from a wastewater discharge and is identified by flow rate, and separation and retention efficiency. The design incorporates air entrainment, hydromechanical separation, interior baffling, and/or barriers in combination or separately, and one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. External flow control, with air intake (vent): directly connected.</li> <li>B. External flow control, without air intake (vent): directly connected.</li> <li>C. Without external flow control, directly connected.</li> <li>D. Without external flow control, indirectly connected.</li> </ul>	<p>California Plumbing Code, CCR Title 24, Part 5, §210.0. Adopted by reference in LACC, Title 28</p>
<p><b>20.20.133 Illicit discharge.</b></p> <p>“Illicit discharge” means any discharge to the sanitary sewer system that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. Illicit discharges include all non-domestic sewage discharges not permitted under the provisions of this division and discharges through connections to the sanitary sewer system, either directly or through satellite collection systems, not authorized pursuant to chapter 20.32 of this division.</p>	<p>Adapted from and to be consistent with the definition in LACC §12.80.190</p>

<p><b>20.20.195 Interference.</b></p> <p>...</p> <p><u>C. Inhibits operation, disrupts or causes a condition within the sanitary sewer system that may cause excessive maintenance or a sanitary sewer overflow.</u></p>	<p>Expands existing definition to include the collection system operation. Present definition only deals with the POTW operation.</p>
<p><b>20.20.221 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)</b></p> <p>“North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)” means a classification of businesses establishments developed by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, and adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification system.</p>	<p>NAIC is the successor to and expands the SIC classification system. Definition derived from LACC §20.20.365</p>
<p><b>20.20.305 Sanitary sewer overflows (SSO).</b></p> <p>“Sanitary sewer overflows (SSO)” means any overflow, spill, release, discharge or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. SSOs include:</p> <p>A. Overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated wastewater that reach waters of the United States;</p> <p>B. Overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated wastewater that do not reach waters of the United States; and</p> <p>C. Wastewater backups into buildings and onto private properties that are caused by blockages or flow conditions within the publicly owned portions of a sanitary sewer system.</p>	<p>Definition from SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ. Part A.1.</p>
<p><b>20.20.362 Significant industrial user (SIU).</b></p> <p>“Significant industrial user (SIU)” means that except where the control authority of a POTW has found an industrial user to be exempt pursuant to 40 CFR 403.3(v)(2) and (v)(3):</p>	<p>40 CFR 403.3(v)</p>

<p>A. All industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and</p> <p>B. Any other industrial user that discharges an average of 25,000 gallons or more of process wastewater to a POTW (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastestream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the POTW control authority on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.</p>	
<p><b>20.20.363 Slug discharge.</b></p> <p>“Slug discharge” means any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the POTW’s regulations, local limits or permit conditions. Discharge of any prohibited material in any concentration shall be considered a slug discharge.</p>	40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vi)
<p><b>20.20.367 State Board.</b></p> <p>“State Board” means the State Water Resources Control Board.</p>	Consistent with LACC §12.80.290

**Additional references 08/13/08**

Draft FOG Ordinance	Source Document/Comment
<b>20.20.121</b>	“Food Service Establishment” is not defined by Los Angeles County Public Health. In the USFDA Food Code of 2005, “Food Establishment” is defined. The definition used in the FOG Ordinance replicates the definition in the City of LA IW Ordinance. 64.00 A.27
<b>20.24.165</b>	Administrative fines – section has been changed.
<b>20.24.200</b>	Section modified to incorporate requirements from 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(2)(vi)(C)
<b>20.34</b>	This is new language created to incorporate WDR requirements to have a Sanitary Sewer Management Plan (SSMP) in place.

<b>20.34.130</b>	Uniform Plumbing Code 2007 Chapter 10, Section 1014.1.3
<b>20.36.125</b>	40 CFR 403.8 (f)(1)(iii)
<b>20.36.135</b>	40 CFR 403.12
<b>20.36.230 through 20.36.270</b>	Editors note about fees changed to reflect current FY fees with CPI adjustment is from County Code Title 26, Chapter 1, Section 107, Building Code.
<b>20.36.365</b>	40 CFR 403.8 (f)(2)(viii)
<b>20.36.400</b>	Summarized general language found in 40 CFR 403.5
<b>20.36.406</b>	40 CFR 403.8 (f)(2)(vi)