

2018 ANNUAL REPORT

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

GRACE ROBINSON HYDE
CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER

SUBMITTED
April 9, 2019

APPENDIX H
INDUSTRIAL WASTE REPORTS ON INCIDENTS

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2018**

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Spill at Paramount Petroleum in Paramount

On Wednesday, 1-3-18 at 1000 hours, Manager of Environmental Services Kathy Gleeson of Paramount Petroleum in the City of Paramount called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that at about 1200 hours on Tuesday, 12-19-17 while performing cleaning and hydrotesting of a diesel service pipeline at the refinery, the pipeline had failed. The failure resulted in petroleum contaminated water getting off-site into a storm drain adjacent to their facility. Gleeson stated that the L.A. County Department of Public Works was notified immediately of the spill and that the spilled oil-water was collected and put into a 500-barrel (21,000-gallon) capacity Baker tank for temporary storage. She said she was unsure of the total volume collected in the tank at that point. Gleeson inquired as to what the procedures would be for discharging the contaminated water into their pretreatment system for treatment and discharge to the sanitary sewer system through their industrial wastewater outfall. Boyd informed her that a formal request for a one-time discharge for this material should be sent to him. The request would need to include non-polar oil and grease concentration sample results for a representative sample of the spilled material held in the tank, as well as a description of the spill incident, proposed date/time/flowrate of the discharge and the total volume of the discharge. Gleeson said she would prepare the necessary information and email Boyd with the information needed if they decided to proceed with disposal of the spilled material to the sewer after treatment.

Paramount Petroleum IW 17236 280,000 GPD
14700 Downey Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

On Tuesday, 1-30-18 at 1920 hours Gleeson emailed Boyd the sample results for what turned out to be 7500 gallons of impounded oil/fuel contaminated wastewater from the spill and clean-up operations on 12-19-17. She stated that although the results for the oil and grease concentration test were high (95,300 mg/l) she anticipated that the pretreatment system would be capable of handling the removal of the oil/fuel contaminants such that the subsequent discharges would meet the 75 mg/l limit. Boyd replied to the email on Thursday, 2-1-18 at 0743 hours, allowing the refinery to discharge the water/oil in the impound tank into their pretreatment system for treatment and discharge. Boyd stated that he agreed the treatment system was capable of removing the petroleum contaminants, provided that the rate at which the material in the tank was bled into the system was relatively limited. He limited that rate at 50 gpm. Boyd also required that 24-hour notification prior to commencing the draining of the holding tank be provided to him and that the draining of the holding tank should occur Monday-Friday only, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. to insure Districts' staff would have the opportunity to monitor and sample the discharge.

Following proper notification, the treatment and discharge of the spilled water occurred on Friday, 2-9-18. Night team Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh and fellow Night Team Inspector David Joh inspected the facility during the treatment/discharge. All requirements appeared to be met and a sample of the discharge was taken and submitted for non-polar oil and grease analysis. Results of the testing are pending, but McIntosh reported that visually the sample looked "good" and was likely to meet all applicable limits. Ultimately, this incident did not impact Districts' operations.

Possible Sanitary Sewer Overflow at the Terranea Resort in Palos Verdes

On Friday, 1-05-2018 at about 1250 hours, Districts' Pumping Plant Operator Michael Molina received a report of a potential sewer spill at the Terranea Beach in the City of Rancho

Palos Verdes. He forwarded the report to various other public agencies including the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health and the California Emergency Management Agency. He also notified the Districts' Sewer Maintenance and Industrial Waste Sections.

Follow-up by Districts' sewer maintenance personnel and IW Section Night Team Inspectors, led by Supervising IW Inspector Andy Woods, determined that no Districts' facilities were involved or impacted by the incident. IW Inspectors went to the Terranea resort at 1725 hours on the evening of 1-5-18 and determined that a few gallons or less of swimming pool backwash water had spilled at the resort during a routine annual check and test of the resort's sewer lift station pumps during the afternoon on 1-4-18. During the check a bad check valve was found and while removing a hose from a pump as they attempted to replace the bad valve, the water spilled. The resort's Director of Engineering, Mr. Roy Mbarh, stated the water was collected and discharged to the sewer by their maintenance staff without incident. As verified by examination of the flow charts for the downstream Districts' Sea Cove pumping plant (see Figure 2 below), the small spill from Terranea's lift station on 1-4-18 had no apparent impact on the Districts' sewer system.

Terranea
100 Terranea Way
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

FID#9249653

No IW Permit (exempt)

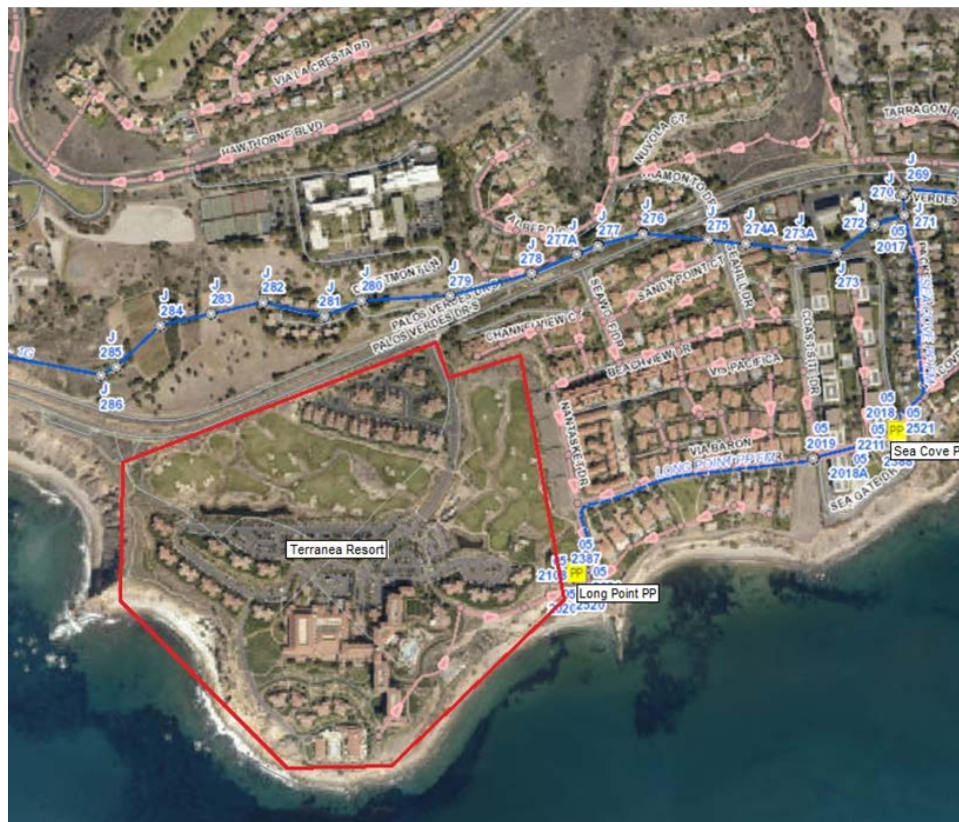


Figure 1: GIS photo/diagram indicating the location of the Terranea resort, as well as the Districts' Long Point and Sea Cove pumping plants on the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

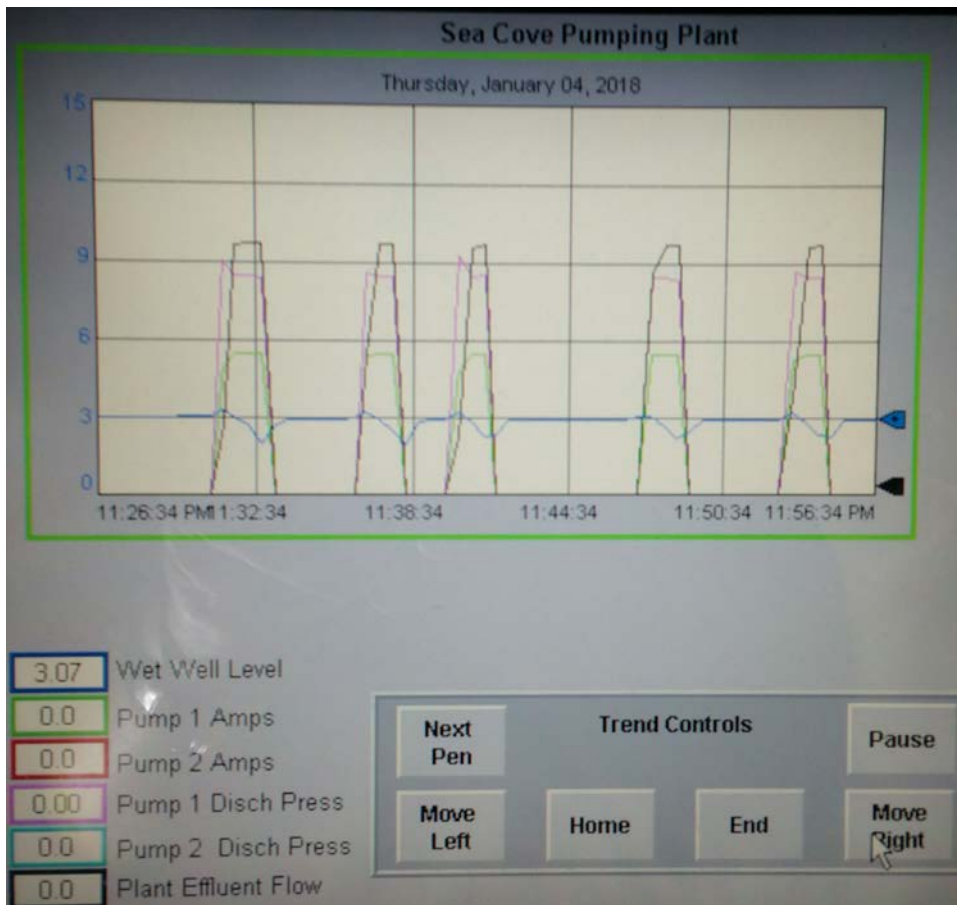
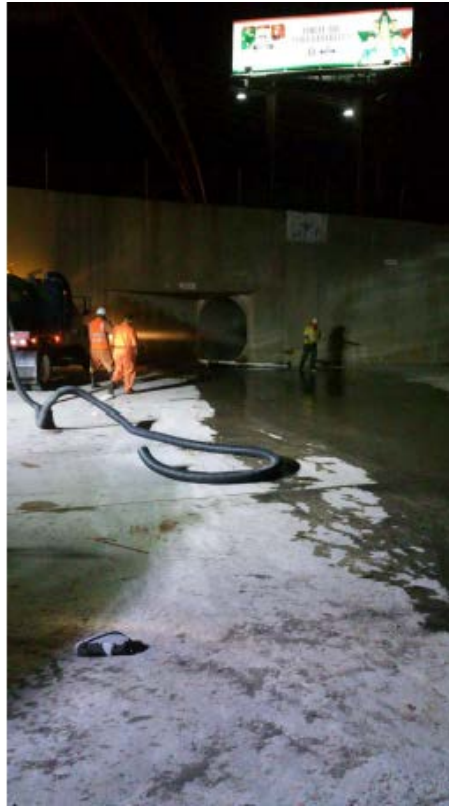
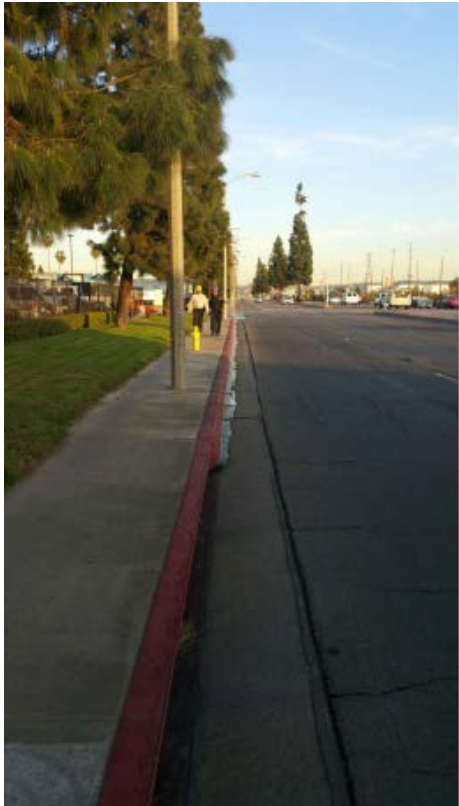


Figure 2: Sea Cove Pumping Plant Flow Chart for Thursday, 1-4-18.

Spill at the Alta Dena Dairy in the City of Industry

On Wednesday, 1-24-18 at 1425 hours, Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd received a telephone call from Senior Pumping Plant Operator Ken Hartnett of the Long Beach Main Pumping Plant Alarm Center. Hartnett reported that he'd just received a call from Environmental, Health and Safety Manager Lucian Mauge of the Alta Dena Certified Dairy in the City of Industry. Mauge reported that his facility had spilled about 100 gallons of water that contained "plastic case shavings." The information was forwarded to North Teams' Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee and Night Team Supervising IW Inspector Andy Woods with Boyd requesting that Woods coordinate a response that would include an inspection of the Alta Dena Certified Dairy facility.

Alta Dena Certified Dairy, LLC IW 15183 325,000 GPD
 17637 E. Valley Boulevard
 City of Industry, CA 91744



Figures 3 and 4: 1-24-18 wastewater spill in the gutter of Valley Boulevard in the City of Industry (left) and spill cleanup operations in Thompson Creek (right).



Figure 5: United Stormwater Inc. vacuum truck removing spilled wastewater from a storm drain on Valley Boulevard in front of the Alta Dena facility on 1-24-18.

Night Team Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh responded to the report, arriving on-site at the Alta Dena facility at 1630 hours on 1-24-18. He discovered that the volume of the spill was almost certainly much larger than had been reported, estimating it was up to several thousand gallons. He noted an outside contractor, United Stormwater Inc., was on-site conducting cleanup operations of the storm drains and creek downstream of the Alta Dena facility that were impacted by the spill. The spill was caused by a sewer line collapse and resulting line blockage inside the facility which caused wastewater containing milk residual to

overflow out of an outdoor wastewater collection pit near a loading dock. The overflowing water then picked up pieces of plastic milk grates present on the ground in the loading dock area, which then flowed off-site to the street gutter on Valley Boulevard and then into nearby Thomson Creek (see Figures 3, 4, and 5 above).

The Alta Dena facility is a fluid milk processing plant that is about 75 years old. Over the years it has expanded and modernized and yet retains much of the original plumbing infrastructure. At least partly as a result, this is the second incident of a significant surface spill caused by plumbing issues reported in just over a year.

As a result of this latest spill, approximately 12,000 gallons of the spilled milk contaminated wastewater and associated spill clean-up water, were collected. On 1-24-18 several thousand gallons of the spilled wastewater was hauled to Southwest Processors, a centralized waste treatment and disposal facility in the City of Vernon that handles non-hazardous liquid wastes. After being held on-site at the Alta Dena facility, another 9,000 gallons was discharged to the sewer on 2-5-18 through the facility's permitted industrial wastewater discharge point. A one-time discharge approval for this discharge was approved and issued to the Alta Dena facility by John Boyd on 1-26-18. Per the approval, the discharge was required to be passed through a 130 micron (approximately 0.005") filter to prevent any of the plastic debris from being discharged to the sewer. The discharge was also required to be monitored through the facility's existing effluent flow and pH meters to insure the discharge met all limits and would be accounted for on their annual surcharge statement. Dave Lee and Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom inspected the Alta Dena facility on 2-5-18, verifying that the discharge of the 9,000 gallons met all requirements. This incident did not negatively impact any Districts' facilities or operations.

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2018**

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Elevated Explosivity in Several Trunk Sewer Manholes in Carson

During the month of February 2018, Albert Steele, Supervising Engineering Technician of the Compton Field Office's (CFO) sulfide monitoring crew, notified Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd of multiple elevated explosivity readings taken by his technicians at two manholes (MH), one on J.O. 'A' (MH A10), and one J.O. 'B' (MH B906). MH B906 is located on the grounds of the JWPCP just upstream of the headworks, while A10 is located about a mile upstream of the headworks (see Figure 1). The elevated (by definition >20%) headspace LEL data reported is as noted below in Tables 1-2.

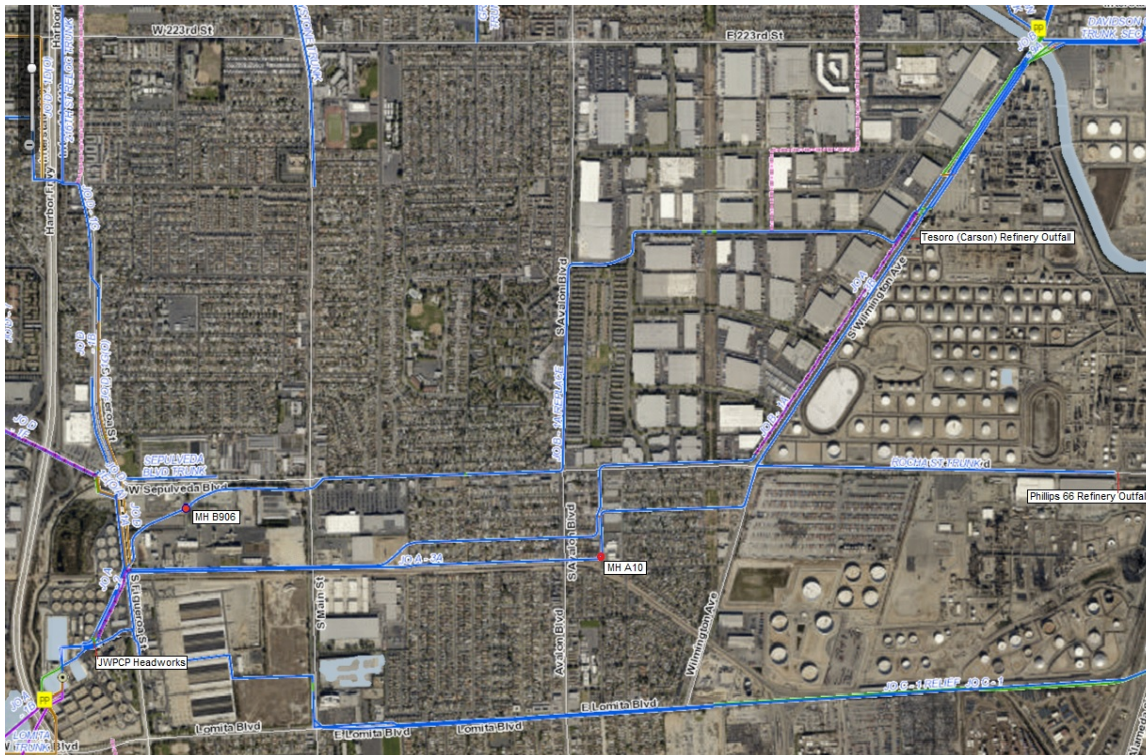


Figure 1: GIS Map indicating MHs B906 and A10 in relationship to the JWPCP and two of the nearby large oil refinery industrial wastewater outfalls.

Date	Time	LEL%
2/2/18	-	70
2/5/18	-	66
2/8/18	-	57
2/12/18	-	63
2/15/18	1245	78
2/22/18	-	100
2/23/18	1325	100
2/28/18	0810	81

Table 1: MH B906 headspace explosivity readings for February 2018.

Date	Time	LEL%
2/2/18	-	20
2/5/18	-	38
2/8/18	-	0
2/12/18	-	30
2/15/18	1230	60
2/22/18	-	31
2/23/18	1310	31

Table 2: MH A10 headspace explosivity readings for February 2018.

IW Inspectors from Team 3 at the JWPCP, as well as from the Night Inspection team, led by Supervising IW Inspectors David Sanchez and Andy Woods, in addition to Senior IW Inspectors Bill Barnum and Kent McIntosh, conducted multiple follow-up inspections and investigation activity in response to these reports. However, multiple inspections at each of the four large oil refineries that constitute the industrial wastewater sources of most concern for these types of incidents, found no evidence that any had discharged industrial wastewater that caused these incidents. Additionally, review of the data for explosive gas concentration levels that are monitored 24/7 at the JWPCP headworks found no data indicating any elevated explosivity throughout the month. Test analysis results for samples of manhole headspace gas samples with elevated explosivity taken from MHs B906 and A10 indicated a lack of gasoline and diesel range organics (GRO and DRO) being present, thus also indicating the oil refineries were unlikely as the source of the explosivity. Finally, the concentration of methane present in the samples was enough to wholly account for the level of explosivity present, indicating a high likelihood that the source of the explosivity is biodegradation of raw sewage in the Districts' lines.

Inspectors are awaiting delivery of a photo ion detector unit ("P.I.D.") which will be capable of determining in real time whether the explosivity present in a headspace sample is due to methane or other GRO/DRO compounds. IW inspectors currently theorize that as the Districts has continued to more and more efficiently seal the sewer system manholes in the Carson/Wilmington area in order to mitigate reports of foul odors, the system may now be more effectively trapping methane in the headspaces of the sewer, leading to the increased number and magnitude of elevated explosivity readings being noted by the CFO sulfide crew.

Petroleum Odors at the Marina #2 Pumping Plant in Long Beach

On Thursday, 2-15-18 at 1606 hours, Darrel Hatch, Supervising Engineer at the Compton Field Office, emailed Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd requesting assistance from the IW inspection staff in investigating and mitigating the source(s) of petroleum odors present in the area around the Marina #2 pumping plant and section 4 of the Marina trunk sewer (see Figure 2 below). Hatch reported that his crew has been aware of these odors for 10 years, but petroleum odor complaints from residents living in the Long Beach Marina condominium units located just to the southwest of the pumping plant have increased over the last 3 years, with 2 having been received within the last 3 months. Hatch further stated that his sewer maintenance crews have sealed all Districts' manholes, as well as the pumping plant's wet well hatch, to try to mitigate the odors. Unsurprisingly, residents report the odors are most noticeable in the late evening and early morning hours when there is little or no breeze present.



Figure 2: GIS map showing the area around the Marina #2 Pumping Plant and Section 4 of the Marina trunk sewer.

Senior IW Inspector Jim Percy followed-up on Hatch’s request. IW Inspectors have been aware of the odors in question for decades. The source of the odor are the operations and industrial wastewater discharges from the large Termo and Synergy oil production fields located on the east side of the Pacific Coast Highway to the east and southeast of the Marina #2 pumping plant. These two facilities are permitted by the Districts to discharge their brine wastewater to the sewer. The brine, which accounts of 90% plus of the liquid pumped out of the ground at crude oil production operations, is treated using air flotation units prior to its discharge to the sewer to remove the oil such that the brine discharge meets the oil limit of 75 mg/l. Occasionally these odors have been associated with elevated explosivity readings in the trunk sewer downstream of the Synergy facility due to excessive dissolved methane gas being present in their brine discharge. A methane limit of 2 mg/l is in place at the Synergy facility.

Synergy Oil & Gas, LLC IW 21422 540,000 GPD
 6433 E 2nd Street
 Long Beach, CA 90803

The Termo Company IW 12289 89,000 GPD
 6301 E. Pacific Coast Highway
 Long Beach, CA 90803

Percy and Night Team IW Inspectors, including Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh and Inspector David Joh, have conducted and continue to conduct inspections at the Synergy and Termo facilities in response to Hatch’s request. They also did informal odor surveys of the general area. They noted varying levels of the petroleum odors being present, though never was it noted as being particularly offensive. Wastewater field sample test results and results for samples submitted for lab analysis from both facilities indicated compliance with all limits and requirements. IW Inspectors will continue to monitor this situation, but their efforts will focus on ensuring that Synergy and Termo continue to meet all of their discharge requirements and limits, as opposed to trying to conduct an odor monitoring survey/study in the area. It is hoped that the effort to closely monitor these dischargers, combined with the efforts of the sewer maintenance crews to keep the sewers in the area well sealed, will mitigate the odor complaints.

IW Inspectors will monitor this closely and continue to work with Wastewater Collection staff to mitigate any concerns.

Tipster Report of Illicit Discharge at Green Guard Services in Downey

On Friday, 2-16-18 at 1130 hours, IW Section Typist Clerk Loretta Benites took a phone call from a tipster alleging that "chemicals" were being illicitly dumped into a "toilet sewer connection" by employees at Green Guard Services Inc. in Downey.

Green Guard Services Inc. FID 9254365 400 GPD
12412 Benedict Avenue
Downey, CA 90242

Benites forwarded the tip to Area IW Inspector Jason Finn. Finn responded to the tip, contacting the tipster directly to gain more information and then arriving onsite with trainee IW Inspector Jose Ruiz at the facility that same day at noon to investigate. The tipster described the subject company's operations where they clean commercial restaurant kitchen fume hood filters using "harsh chemicals." Concentrated sodium hydroxide solution is used to remove fats, oils and grease (FOG) from the stainless steels hoods and filters. He said employees dump spent cleaning solution residual and associated rinsewater from these operations into a makeshift drain that was made by removing a toilet in a restroom.

Finn's inspection verified the allegations made by the tipster. Employees use a concentrated caustic powder chemical called "Tiger Power" manufactured by Ultra Clean to make a hot caustic tank solution where the fume hood filters are dipped to dissolve FOG adhering to them. The filters are then run through a wash/rinse station. The rinse wastewater is to then be pumped to a 50 lb. capacity above-ground grease trap to capture the grease in the wastewater and prevent it from being discharged into the sewer. Finn noted that although the conditions seemed somewhat unsanitary due to grease covering the floors, the operations were essentially in compliance with wastewater handling and treatment requirements, and that such an operation, i.e., washing/cleaning of metal cooking equipment using caustic solution with an industrial wastewater flow of <500 gpd, is generally considered permit exempt under current Districts' industrial wastewater permitting guidelines. In addition to the fact that operators could not produce any paperwork indicating that the grease trap was being properly and legally maintained, the use of a toilet drain modified illegally into a floor drain needs to be addressed. Finn will refer the illicit drain construction to the City of Downey Public Works Code Enforcement Department and also perform follow-up inspections to insure the grease trap is being maintained as required in the future.

Acid Spill at Trojan Battery Company in Santa Fe Springs

On Monday, 2-26-18 at 0800 hours, Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez noted that the California Office of Emergency Services' website listed an acid spill that occurred at the Trojan Battery company in Santa Fe Springs on Sunday, 2-25-18 at 1130 hours. According to the report, a PVC pipe came apart at a union which caused the release of 110 gallons of 50% sulfuric acid onto the concrete in the company's yard. It was stated the spill did not get offsite into the adjacent storm drain system. Area IW Inspector Sanjay Patel was notified of the report and assigned to investigate.

Trojan Battery Company IW 3673 1000 GPD
9440 Ann Street
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Patel conducted two follow-up inspections at the Trojan Battery Company facility, the first on 2-26-18 at 1330 hours, and another on 2-27-18 at 0820 hours. This facility manufactures 12-volt lead-acid batteries, mostly for golf cart type vehicles. The company contact, Environmental, Health and Safety Director Mr. Ismael Pedroza, confirmed that the spill had occurred due to a ruptured PVC pipe union and that the spilled acid solution material had been contained within the yard. He said the spilled acid and some associated cleanup water was collected with a vacuum, placed into several drums, neutralized, and would be hauled off for

proper disposal. There was no evidence found that the spilled material or associated wastewaters were discharged to the sewer or caused any negative impacts to the sewer or storm drain system.

San Jose Creek West WRP Low Dissolved Oxygen Concentration and White Foam

On Wednesday, 2-28-18 at 1130 hours, San Jose Creek West WRP Supervising TPO Benson Braxton notified IW Section secretarial staff that at approximately 1015 hours the dissolved oxygen concentration levels in the WRP’s aeration tanks began to drop to approximately 0.5 ppm. Operators also noticed a white foamy film on the surface of the aeration tanks. Upon noticing these conditions and suspecting that something that caused these conditions could still be entering the WRP, operators collected a sample of the influent. Braxton stated that since the initial drop, D.O. levels had risen back to almost normal. North Teams’ Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee was notified of the report and coordinated the investigatory response from the IW inspection staff.

Both day and night team IW inspectors responded to this incident on 2-28-18. 16 industrial waste dischargers were inspected as the possible source for this incident, but no evidence indicating of those was the source was found. The WRP quickly returned to normal operation by 1200 hours and ultimately no NPDES violations occurred as a result of this incident. IW Inspectors submitted multiple WRP primary effluent composite samples for Chemical Oxygen demand analysis (see Table 3 below). Results confirmed that high strength waste did enter the WRP on 2-28-17, causing the incident. IW Inspectors continue to be alert to any IW dischargers that could have caused this incident.

Collection date	Collection time	Results (mg/L)
2/28/18	2 am - 4 am	414
2/28/18	5 am - 7 am	373
2/28/18	8 am - 10 am	742
2/28/18	11 am - 1 pm	487
3/1/18	2 am - 4 am	447
3/1/18	5 am – 7 am	485
3/1/18	8 am - 10 am	495
3/1/18	11 am – 1 pm	411

Table 3: San Jose Creek West WRP primary effluent sampling data.

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 2018**

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

San Jose Creek East WRP Green Color

On Friday, 3-9-18 at 0030 hours, San Jose Creek East WRP TPO II Abel Martinez telephoned IW Inspector David Joh and reported WRP operators were observing green colored wastewater in the secondary tanks. Martinez noted that other than the green color being present treatment plant operations were normal, i.e., no unusual pH, dissolved oxygen levels, flow rates, and odors.

Night Team Supervising IW Inspector Andy Woods responded immediately and met with Martinez and walked through the plant. Normal colored wastewater was observed at influent, primary tanks, aeration tanks and at the plant final effluent. However, a distinct green color was observed in the secondary clarifiers (see Figure 1). A sample of the green water was taken by operators at 0105 hours for possible analysis (see Figure 2).

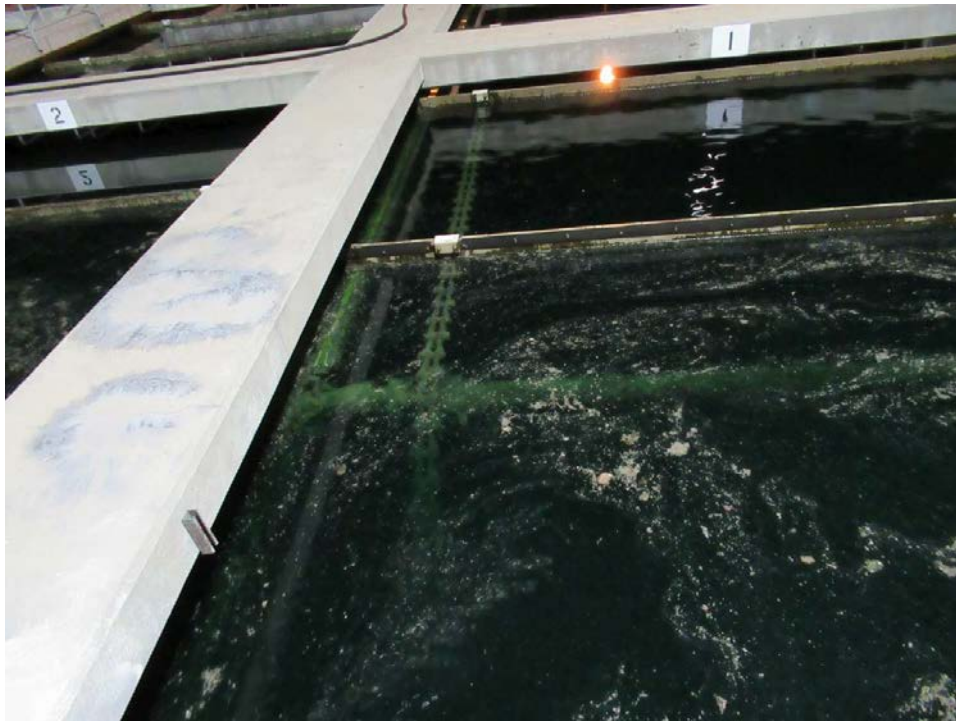


Figure 1: Photo taken at 0315 hours on 3-9-18 at the San Jose Creek East WRP secondary settling tanks showing the distinct green color present in the wastewater.

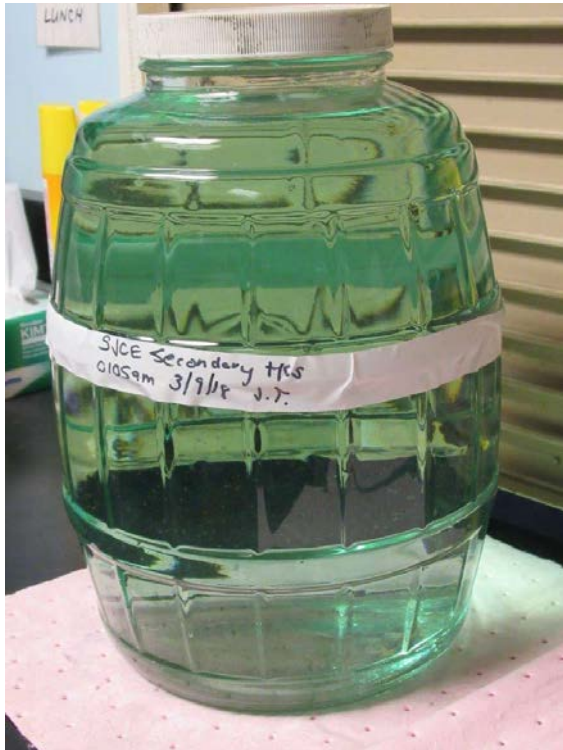


Figure 2: SJC-West WRP sample taken from a secondary clarifier at 0105 hours on 3-9-18.

The subsequent investigation by both day and night team IW Inspectors did not result in a source being identified for the color despite 23 potential source industrial facilities being inspected. The fact that the color was no longer present in the influent when Woods was on-site made tracing the color upstream to a source, or even limiting the area from where the color came, impossible. Examination of primary effluent bottle samples by IW Inspector Tanna Pekin indicated the green-colored wastewater entered the WRP between 2200 hours and midnight on 3-8-18. HPLC analysis of the sample taken by the operators revealed that the green-colored dye that caused the color was a close match to non-toxic food grade dye (see Figure 3), thus explaining its lack of negative impact on WRP operational parameters.

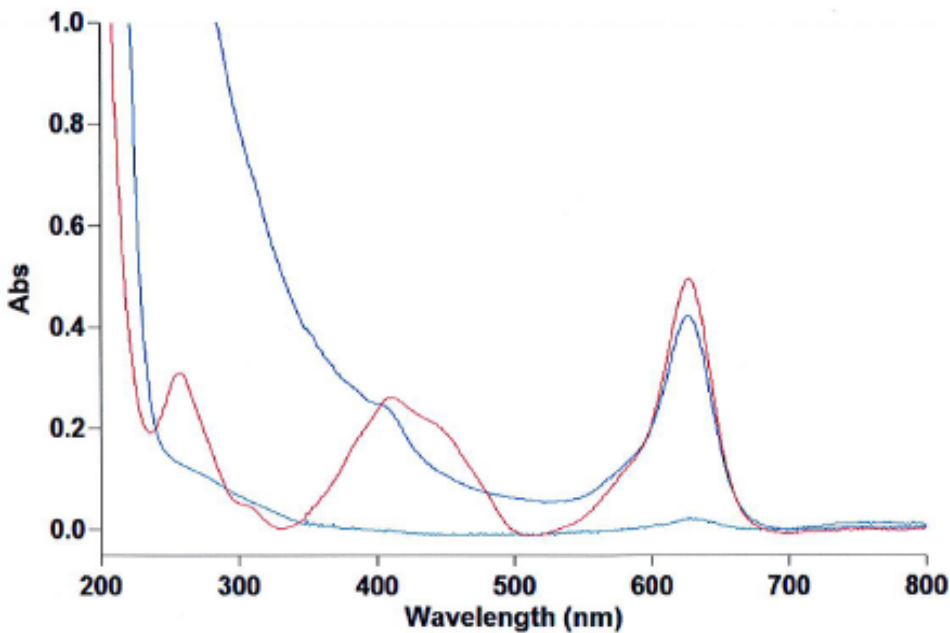


Figure 3: HPLC test results that indicate the extracted green dye from the treatment plant sample (dark blue line) match green food dye (red line).

On 3-12-18 Senior IW Inspector Steve Sealy spoke with Supervising TPO Jeff Valdes in follow-up to the incident. Valdes reiterated that there had been no issues with operations at the treatment plant as a result of the green color incident and that no NPDES violations had resulted due to the color, its apparently having been successfully removed by the disinfection process in the chlorine contact tanks. He stated that his operators had not seen a recurrence of the green color.

IW inspectors noted that the color incident occurred about a week ahead of Saint Patrick's Day (March 18th) and there is speculation that this was not coincidental, i.e., green dye used in a food product made for the holiday was either accidentally spilled or intentionally wasted to the sewer. IW inspectors remain vigilant in looking for the source of this incident as part of their normal inspection activities.

Solvent odor and Slime at a Manhole in the "City Strip" area of South Los Angeles

On Tuesday, 3-14-18 at 0933 hours, Supervisor of Sewer Maintenance Rick Pierce sent Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd two emails detailing a report of a strong solvent smell and thick slime in the headspace and riser of MH 08 0150 on the 12" Figueroa Street Trunk in the City of Los Angeles Strip area adjacent to the City of Gardena very close to the intersection of Figueroa Street and West 140th Street (See Figure 4). One of the emails included a photo of the multi-colored slime growth (see Figure 5). These conditions were noted in the manhole by Chris La Form, Senior Maintenance and Construction Worker, at 1420 hours on Tuesday, 2-13-18. The information was forwarded to South Teams' Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez and Area IW Inspector Shawn Cleaver for follow-up.



Figure 4: LACSD GIS screen grab showing the location of MH 08 0150 (red dot). Note the close proximity of the large Swisstex California textile dyeing facility and the Rosecrans Energy small oil lease.



Figure 5: MH 08 0150 riser on 3-14-18. Note the layer of biological slime growth.

Cleaver’s investigation revealed that the conditions noted in MH 08 0150, which are also present at the three next manholes located immediately upstream on the same trunk sewer, are due to the industrial wastewater discharge from the large Swisstex California textile processing and dyeing facility located immediately upstream of this part of the Figueroa Street trunk sewer. The facility operates 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The wastewater being discharged by Swisstex typically has the odor of the non-toxic chemicals and dyes used in the dyeing processes that are not unlike that of some industrial organic solvents. Also, the temperature of the

wastewater being discharged, while within the Districts' 140°F limit, is much warmer than a typical industrial wastewater discharge. Review of temperature data available from Swisstex samples taken since January 1st 2010, comprising 14 data points, indicates an average wastewater discharge temperature of 98°F with a peak of 110°F. The presence of this warm wastewater on an essentially continuous basis is the likely cause of the slime growth noted. There is also another permitted industrial facility located just upstream of MH 08 0150, Rosecrans Energy. This facility is a small oil production lease, permitted to discharge 800 gallons per day of brine water. This discharge is unlikely to cause or contribute to the slime issue, but the odor of any minor petroleum residual present in the brine being discharged could contribute to the solvent odor noted.

Ultimately, there is no evidence that either Swisstex or Rosecrans Energy was or has been in violation of any of their permit limits and neither was cited due this report. Should Districts' sewer maintenance staff wish to pursue the issue further, the next logical next step would be for IW Permit Engineers to evaluate temperature limits at Swisstex.

Swisstex California, Inc. IW 14397 232,000 GPD
13660 S. Figueroa St.
Los Angeles, CA 90061

Rosecrans Energy IW21526 800 GPD
14000 S. Figueroa St.
Los Angeles, CA 90061

Elevated Explosivity in Section 3 of the Marina Trunk Sewer in Long Beach

On Tuesday, 3-20-18 at 1224 hours, Compton Field Office Supervising Technician Albert Steele sent an email to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd reporting that one of his technicians had monitored an LEL of 63% at 1215 hours that same day in the headspace of MH 03 0505 on the 18" Marina Relief trunk Section 3 in Long Beach.



Figure 6: GIS map showing the area around the upstream of MH 03 0505, including the Marina #2 Pumping Plant and Section 4 of the Marina trunk sewer.

Area Senior IW Inspector Jim Percy conducted an investigation of this report, arriving on site at 1400 hours on 3-20-18. He inspected both of the industrial wastewater dischargers which are located upstream of manhole 505. These dischargers, Synergy Oil & Gas LLC and

The Termo Company, are oil field producers which discharge treated brine water from their oil wells into the sewer under permit to the Districts. His inspections revealed both companies were in compliance with all their permit requirements, including readings of 0% LEL at their industrial waste combustible gas monitoring system (CGMS) sampling locations as measured by their required monitoring equipment and Percy's own LEL meter. Examination of the CGMS recording charts did indicate some non-zero readings over the previous several days, but no readings in exceedance of the 20% limit.

Synergy Oil & Gas, LLC IW 21422 540,000 GPD
 6433 E 2nd Street
 Long Beach, CA 90803

The Termo Company IW 12289 89,000 GPD
 6301 E. Pacific Coast Highway
 Long Beach, CA 90803

The Marina Relief Trunk section 4 is typically cleaned annually. GIS system records reviewed by Percy indicated the most recent cleaning occurred on 2-2-18 with comments stating "Removed very lite debris from sewer." The previous cleaning, which occurred on 1-31-17, had a comment stating "1/2" of debris. Removed one bucket of debris."

In response to recent resident petroleum odor complaints (see the February 2018 *INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES* report incident titled Petroleum Odors at the Marina #2 Pumping Plant in Long Beach) Districts' sewer maintenance technicians have sealed up the sewer manhole covers in this area exceptionally well. On 3-21-17 Percy verified all the manholes were tightly sealed. While this is likely helping to mitigate the odor complaints, it may also be causing or enhancing sewer gases, including methane gas residuals from the wastewater discharged from one or both of the Termo and Synergy facilities, to concentrate in the trunk sewer headspaces downstream, including at MH 505. On 3-21-18 Percy checked the headspace LEL readings at several of the manholes on this trunk between MH 03 0556 where Synergy connects to the sewer and MH 505, finding readings ranging between 4% and 100% (see Table 1 below). This data indicates that contrary to what one would normally expect the explosivity in the headspace increases the further you get from the source.

Manhole	Date	Time	Headspace LEL
03 0410	3-21-18	0930	13%
03 0505	3-21-18	1000	100%
03 0553	3-21-18	1015	4%
03 0554	3-21-18	1030	5%
03 0505	4-2-18	0900	43%
03 0410	4-2-18	0930	22%
03 0554	4-2-18	1000	4%

Table 1: LEL (explosivity) reading for manholes at and upstream of MH 03 0505.

In addition to collecting the manhole headspace explosivity data listed above, on 3-21-18 Percy took wastewater samples at both the Termo and Synergy discharge sampling locations that he submitted to the lab for "methane in water" analysis. This test indicates the concentration of methane that is dissolved in water. Synergy has a 2.0 mg/l limit for this parameter. As of mid-April there are no results yet available for these samples. If the results are elevated for either sample, this may help to explain how high explosivity may not be present in the sewer headspaces immediately downstream of the discharge point, as is indicated the Table 1 data, but do appear further downstream in the sewer system.

IW Inspectors are keenly aware of this ongoing situation with elevated explosivity in this section of trunk sewer and continue to investigate its causes and possible solutions.

Los Coyotes WRP Yellow/Brown Color

On Wednesday, 3-21-18 at midnight, Los Coyotes WRP TPO II Tom Jauregui notified Supervising IW Inspector Andy Woods that faint brown water was observed in the final effluent after-bay at the WRP. The color was initially detected by Jauregui at 2345 hours during normal rounds. There were no other operational anomalies reported, e.g., normal dissolved oxygen, pH, and odors. At the final fore-bay, the Secchi disk was visible to 9 knots or feet.

Jauregui provided two final-effluent grab samples, and Night Team IW Inspectors David Joh and Sophia Luu obtained an extra final effluent grab for further observation (see Figure 7 below). The samples appeared to have a faint yellow color instead of the brown color that was reported.



Figure 7: Side by side comparison of a grab sample of LCWRP final effluent on the left (taken at 00050 hours on 3-21-18 by Night team IW Inspector David Joh) and on the right a 50:1 diluted sample of the 1100-1200 hours 3-20-18 composite sample of effluent from Tri-Star Dyeing and Finishing.

Both Night Team and Day Team IW Inspectors investigated this incident. The investigation included conducting inspections at the 5 most likely industrial sources for this color. Investigators determined that Tri-Star Dyeing and Finishing, a large textile dyeing operation, was the source of this incident. The company is required by the Districts to maintain a 24-hour sampler that takes 24 one-hour composite samples each day. Each 1-hour bottle sample consists of four ~100 ml aliquots taken every 15 minutes. Based on the volume of their discharge in terms of its percentage of the influent into the LCWRP, and adding a safety factor, the discharge permit for Tri-Star requires that their wastewater discharge have no discernable color “to the naked eye” when diluted at a 50:1 ratio with potable water. Two of the Tri-Star hourly samples examined and tested by IW Inspectors David Joh and Sophia Luu, including the 3-20-18, 1100-1200 hours sample, failed the dilution test and had a color tint very similar to the color seen in the treatment plant effluent (Figure 7 above). The 1100-1200 time of the discharge corresponded well to the presence of the color in the final effluent at the WRP when sewer travel time (2-3 hours) and treatment time in the WRP (9-10 hours) were taken into account.

Luu issued a Notice of Violation to Tri-Star for failing to comply with their permit requirements and IW Inspectors are confident the company caused this incident. Subsequent review of Tri-Star’s records and discussions with the company’s managers indicated their operators were aware the discharge in question had failed their own internal dilution test but had failed to cease the discharge and further treat the wastewater to remove the color as their

protocols require. Why this was not done remains unclear, but the managers stated they would insure that their operators would follow the protocol in the future. Fortunately an NPDES violation did not result from this incident at LCWRP.

Tri-Star Dyeing and Finishing IW 17196 395,000 GPD
15125 Marquardt Ave.
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Petroleum Odor Complaint in Compton

On Wednesday, 3-22-18 at 0910 hours, Compton Yard Wastewater Collections Systems Supervising Engineer Darrell Hatch forwarded an odor complaint to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd from the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) about petroleum odors emanating from manhole 01 1463 on the Districts' 30" Holmes-Willowbrook trunk sewer in Compton at the intersection of Alameda Street and Oakes Street. This manhole is immediately downstream of the industrial wastewater discharge point for the Demenno Kerdoon centralized waste treatment facility that is informally referred to as "D.K."

DeMenno/Kerdoon, IW 2703 175,000 GPD
dba World Oil Recycling
2000 N Alameda St.
Compton, CA 90222

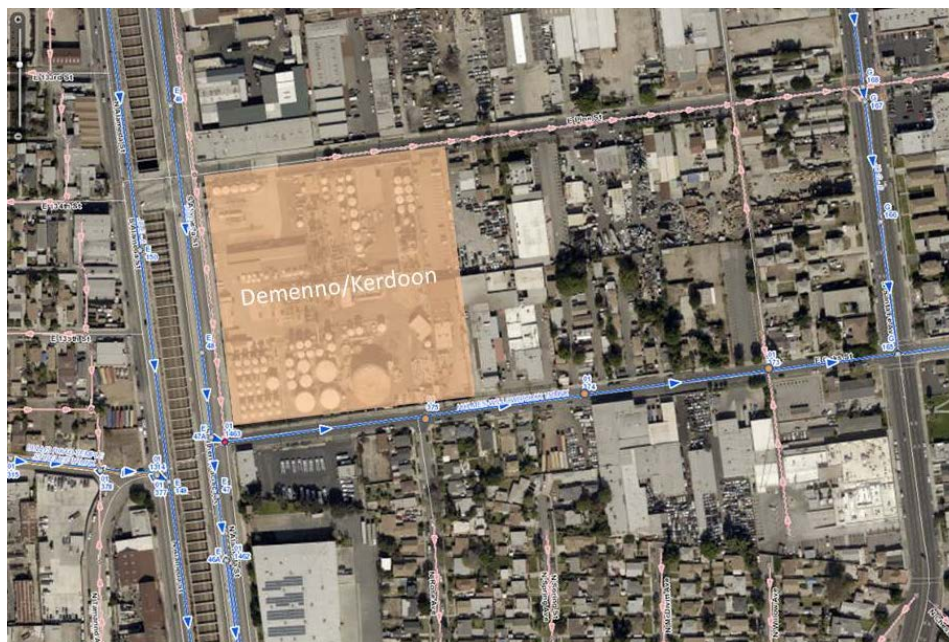


Figure 8: GIS map indicating the location of MH 01 1463 (red dot) in relationship to the Demenno Kerdoon CWTF.

Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum and Area IW Inspector Shawn Cleaver subsequently worked closely with South Coast AQMD Inspector Ms. Bullington Pham, as well as with Hatch, to investigate the odors noted by Pham at MH 01 1463. The investigation included the examination and resealing of the MH 1463 cover as well as the sealing of several more manholes immediately downstream of MH 1463. Also, Hatch subsequently coordinated the Compton Field Office sewer maintenance staff pressure plating MH 1463 to more effectively prevent any odors escaping from the sewer at that location. Prior to the resealing and pressure plating, on 3-24-18 the AQMD took samples of the headspace gases escaping from MH 1463 in an effort to determine the compounds causing the odors (see Figure 10). IW Inspectors are confident that the odor in question is due to the industrial wastewater being discharged by the D.K. facility, which specializes in receiving and treating oily wastes. The wastes are treated on site and assuming their required internal test results indicate that all applicable limits will be met, the resulting industrial wastewater is discharged to the sewer.

On Thursday, 4-5-18 at 0830 hours, a joint inspection of the D.K. facility was conducted. Those present for the inspection included Barnum, Pham, fellow AQMD Inspector Charlize Li, as well as D.K.'s Director of Environmental Affairs, Mr. Alok Das. Review of the company's operations and wastewater treatment processes and records/logs indicated the company is following proper treatment and testing protocols and that the limits are being met for all discharges. It has been historically assumed that the odor of concern that emanates from D.K.'s wastewater discharge is caused by a combination of sulfide compounds and a class of chemical compounds known as mercaptans. Mercaptan is also known as methanethiol and is a harmless but pungent-smelling gas that has been described as having the stench of rotting cabbages or smelly socks. It is often added to natural gas, which is colorless and odorless, to make it easier to detect. Mercaptan is known to be present in the wastewater generated by D.K., and concerns about its potential to cause odors in the downstream sewer headspaces are why the Districts implemented a 2 mg/l permit limit for it at the D.K. facility over a decade ago. Most IW discharge permits do not have a mercaptan limit. Should this odor issue persist re-evaluation of the mercaptan limit may be needed.



Figure 9: 3-24-18 SCAQMD Inspector Pham using a FLIR camera to detect the presence of headspaces gases emanating from MH 01 1463.



Figure 10: 3-24-18 SCAQMD Inspector using a stainless steel canister to collect a sample of the headspace gas emanating from MH 01 1463.



Figure 11: IW Inspector Shawn Cleaver conducting a field hydrogen sulfide test at Demenno Kerdoon while being closely observed by SCAQMD inspectors on 4-5-18.

White Foam in the District 21 Interceptor Trunk Sewer in North Whittier

On Friday, 3-30-18 at 1230 hours, a citizen called the Districts and reported white foam coming out of MH A1087 on the 42" District 21 Interceptor trunk sewer just west of the Districts' JAO building. The report was forwarded to Supervisor of Sewer Maintenance Bill Balas at the San Gabriel Maintenance Yard. Balas sent a crew to respond and also forwarded the information to the IW Section. Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom walked from JAO to the manhole to observe the foam. At the time of their arrival at 1330 hours the foam had already nearly completely dissipated though it had earlier climbed about 15' high in the manhole riser before a small amount (a few cubic feet maximum) went out onto the street through the manhole cover pick hole. The foam was white, very light, and had no odor per the responding sewer maintenance technicians, led by Bruce Gomez. It was noted that the flow conditions in the manhole were quite turbulent likely leading to the formation of the foam from foam causing materials, such as surfactants, being present in the flow. It was noted no foam came out of the two uncorked manholes upstream of MH A1087.

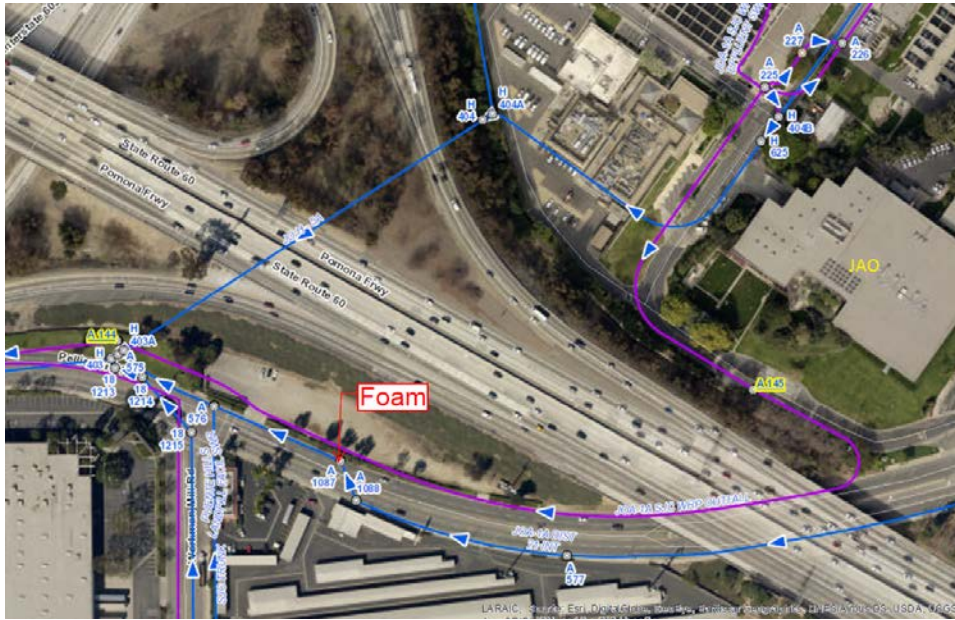


Figure 12: GIS map showing location of the foam at MH A1087. Note the close proximity to JAO.



Figure 13: 3-30-18, 1330 hour photo of the MH A1087 riser. Note that at that time only a small residual of the white foam remained on the manhole shelves. In order to escape through the pick holes it must have completely filled the riser earlier.

Both Night and Day Team Inspectors, led by Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh, investigated this incident. No source was identified despite the inspection of 11 suspect industrial facilities. The short duration of the incident combined with the lack of an ability to trace the foam upstream made the investigation difficult. IW Inspectors continue to be vigilant to possible sources for the incident.

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 2018**

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Heavy Greasing in the 21" J.O. 'H' Unit 2F Trunk in Vernon

On Monday, 4-2-18 at 0802 hours, Districts' Supervisor of Sewer Maintenance Bill Balas sent an email to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd reporting that one of his crews had encountered heavy grease in the 21" J.O. 'H' unit 2F trunk sewer in Vernon starting at MH 02H0250 when cleaning the line on Saturday, 3-31-18. He said the crew proceeded downstream to the siphon structure at MH H 0239/MH H 0238 and observed heavy grease there as well. The crew cleaned the siphon and then went back and cleaned upstream of MH 02H0248, during which time grease continued to be present in the flow. Balas said the crew would be continuing to clean this line on 4-2-18 and would keep IW staff informed if the situation continues or gets worse. He also enclosed a picture of the grease coming up on the vector hose (see Figure 1). This information was forwarded to North Teams' Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee for follow-up.



Figure 1: Glob of grey grease removed from the 21" J.O. 'H' unit 2F trunk sewer in Vernon on 4-2-18.

Note that a sewer overflow occurred on a nearby City of Vernon local line on Bonnie Beach Place on August 16, 2016 that was ostensibly caused by similar heavy greasing in this trunk line at essentially this same location. Note that following that SSO incident a "smart cover" was installed by the Districts at Manhole (MH) H 250 in order to help prevent another SSO.

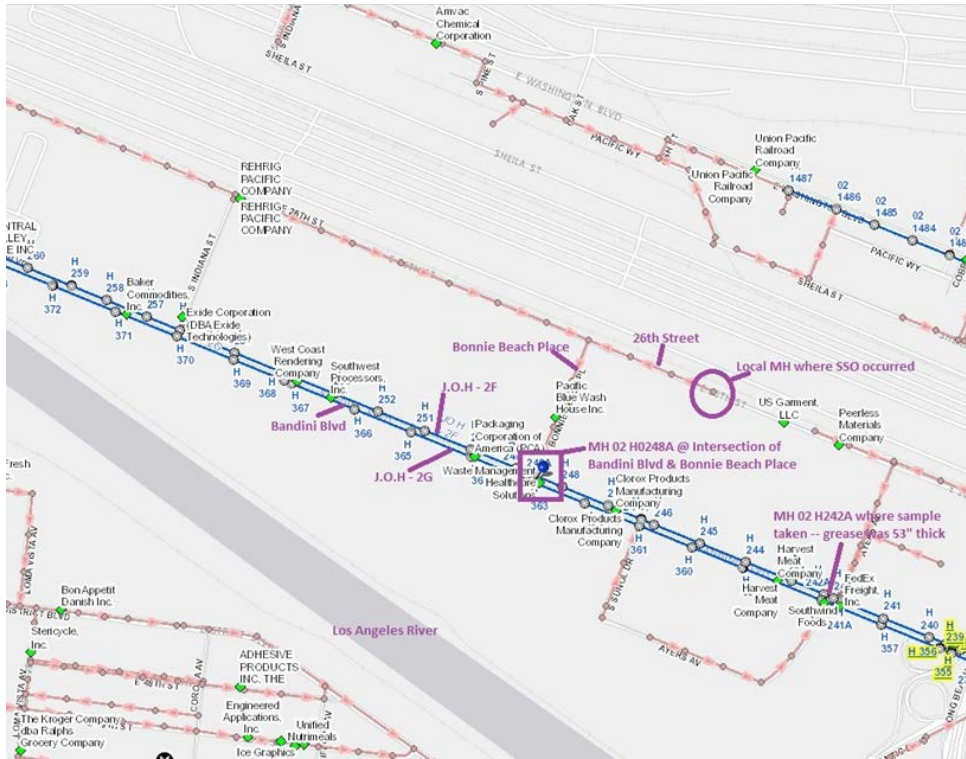


Figure 2: GIS diagram of the 8-16-16 SSO location in the City of Vernon, as well as the location of major industrial wastewater dischargers' influent to the sewers in this area.

On 4-2-18 Area IW Inspector Kristopher McGinnis spoke with Balas to obtain more information on the maintenance schedule of the JO 'H' Unit 2 trunk line and to confirm that the smart cover placed on MH H 0250 was still in place and functioning. Balas stated that the trunk line is on annual cleaning schedule while the downstream siphon is cleaned semi-annually with the most recent cleaning performed in September of 2017. The smart cover located at MH H 0250 is still in place and functioning properly. The device was set to alarm when less than 160" of clearance was detected. After the cleaning that occurred on Saturday, 3-31-18 the device had been reading approximately 170" of clearance (See Figure 3).

On 4-3-18 McGinnis spoke again with Balas to discuss the cleaning schedule of the siphon. He stated that the siphon has been cleaned over the years on the following schedule:

- Prior to 2013: Annually.
- 2013 – 2016: Semi-annually (The schedule was changed in 2013 because the crew upgraded to using equipment that made traffic control easier).
- 2016 SSO: In response to the 8-16-16 SSO, the crew cleaned the line immediately thereafter, as well as the month after that (September) and again the month after that (October).
- 2016 – 2018: Semi-annually.
- 2018: To be cleaned quarterly moving forward.

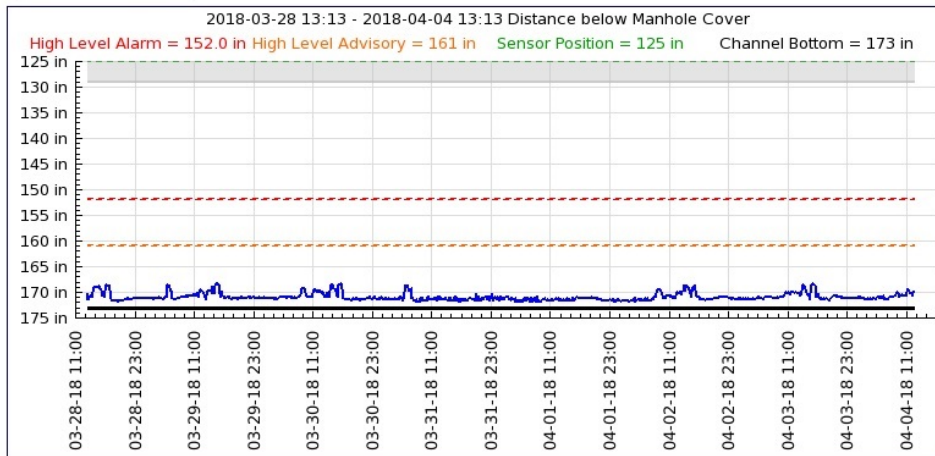


Figure 3: MH H 0250 Smart cover data chart.

McGinnis and fellow IW Inspector Nguyen Dang inspected the local industrial wastewater dischargers with the potential to discharge large amounts of fats, oils, and greases (FOGs) that could have caused or contributed to the FOG noted on 3-31-18. No unusual issues were noted at the main suspects comprised of Baker Commodities, West Coast Rendering, and Square-H Brands. Visual inspection of the sewer at MH 02H0263 showed no signs of heavy FOG elements indicating the source of the FOG is downstream of that location.

Baker Commodities, Inc. IW 811 440,000 GPD
 3920 Bandini Boulevard
 Vernon, CA 90058

Currently, the largest discharger to J.O.'H' Unit 2F is Baker Commodities, a large animal product rendering operation that discharged about 90 MGY during fiscal year 2016 – 2017 (up from 76 MGY in 2015 – 2016 and 61 MGY in 2014 – 2015). Calculations where the 16-17 flowrate is combined with their average oil & grease sample results (129 mg/l; limit=500 mg/l) over the previous 5 years indicate the facility discharged nearly 97,000 pounds of FOG into the sewer in 16-17. Additionally, two of the larger historic IW dischargers into the same trunk sewer, Clorox Products Manufacturing Company (a bleach manufacturer), which had their sewer connection sealed in February of 2016, and US Garment, LLC (a large textile dye house), which ceased discharge in December of 2017, no longer discharge approximately 2.2 and 8.8 million gallons per year of wastewater respectively which contained essentially no oil and grease. Those discharges served to effectively dilute out the FOG concentration in the line, helping to prevent its buildup.

IW Inspectors believe that the FOG observed on 3-31-18 was mostly from the Baker Commodities facility. That said, there is no evidence that the facility was out of compliance with their discharge permit limits and requirements. With the removal of dilution flow to the line and the increase in discharge from Baker Commodities it can be reasonably be expected that an increase in buildup of FOG would be seen in the downstream sewer line and siphon structure. Moving forward Balas has stated that San Gabriel Yard will be increasing the scheduled cleaning and maintenance of the line and siphon to quarterly. Note that Baker Commodities' permit comes up for renewal in October 2018 and Districts' Permit Engineers will be evaluating the need to impose a stricter FOG limit on the facility to help address this issue.

Brine Water Spill at an Oil Field in Long Beach

On Thursday, 4-12-18 at 0700 hours Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez noticed the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) website had listed a spill report indicating that the previous evening at 2300 hours a citizen reported a possible crude oil and water release to the storm drain near the intersection of Pine Avenue and 27th Street in Long Beach. On Friday, 4-13-18 at 0730 hours a second report of the same spill of wastewater, with

petroleum odor and blobs of oil, being released to the surface was again reported on the OES website.

Area Senior IW Inspector Jim Percy, as well as Night Team Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh and fellow Night Team Inspector Jose Ruiz all responded to this incident. It was determined that a limited amount of oil well production brine water containing crude oil leaked out of an underground 8" pipeline associated with the Oil Operators, Inc. Butler Lease facility on Myrtle Ave in Long Beach (sampling location 14694B). A clean-up crew collected as much of the spill as they could, along with water used to pressure wash the street gutter impacted by the spill. In total about 40 barrels (1680 gallons) of brine water contaminated with crude oil was collected in a vacuum truck. This collected water was subsequently hauled off-site and re-injected into their production field by Oil Operators. The leaking pipeline was excavated and repaired without incident. The incident did not impact the sewer system.



Figures 4 and 5: Excavated pipeline and small hole in the pipeline that was the source of the leak/spill.



Figure 6: Installing the new pipeline.

Wastewater Spill at Alta Dena Dairy in the City of Industry

On Monday, 4-16-18 at 0707 hours, IW Inspector Jason Finn notified North Teams' Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee of a hazardous materials spill report on Cal OES website pertaining to the Alta Dena Dairy facility located on Valley Boulevard in the City of Industry. The reported surface spill occurred on Saturday, 4-14-18, when approximately 500 gallons of industrial wastewater mixed with plastic milk crate shavings spilled from a loading dock area. The report stated the spill was caused by a drain plug failure and that it was released into the

driveway area located in front of the property. Area and Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom was dispatched to investigate.

Alta Dena Certified Dairy, LLC IW 15183 325,000 GPD
17637 East Valley Boulevard
City of Industry, CA 91744

Area and Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom responded to the spill report, arriving on-site at the Alta Dena Facility on 4-17-18 at 1030 hours. His inspection found no evidence that the spill or subsequent cleanup resulted in any impact on, or unauthorized discharge to, the sewer collection system. According to Environmental Manager Mr. Lucien Mauge, the spill was small enough to be contained on-site and was allowed to evaporate over the following 2 days. The residue/case shavings were then swept up and disposed of as solid waste. As a result of the spill the facility will institute a more stringent maintenance schedule for cooler 2 sump, where the problem that caused the spill occurred, to prevent similar incidents in the future.

Rags in the Primary Skimmers at the Long Beach WRP

On April 18, 2018 IW Inspector Sanjay Patel was informed by Long Beach WRP Supervising TPO Bob Dunn that plant operators were observing excessive ragging in the primary skimming trough. The treatment plant operator described the material as “linen-like fabric cut into 18”x4” strips.” According to Dunn, they began noticing this ragging issue several months previously, though in smaller quantities. The volume of ragging has been slowly escalating since then and in the week prior to his reporting it to Patel it reached a point where it’s now problematic. Patel relayed the information to South Teams’ Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez and Senior IW Inspector Jim Percy.

Samples of the rags were submitted to the San Jose Creek laboratory for analysis by Patel. The examination and analysis indicated that they are made of the same polyester “non-woven”, fabric material used to make so-called “flushable wipes.” These products have gained wide use in society over the past 10 years and their presence in the collection system is now unfortunately ubiquitous. IW Inspectors working in areas upstream of the Long Beach WRP will be vigilant to any use of these materials at industries for cleaning purposes and will encourage users either cease using them or dispose of them into the trash. Note that most, if not all, publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) nationwide currently have to deal with this issue; therefore, NACWA has been working on solutions for this widespread problem.

High pH at the San Jose Creek West WRP

On Monday, 4-23-18 at 1152 hours, TPO I Leo Castanon of the San Jose Creek West WRP called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that the treatment plant was experiencing a high pH influent episode. He said the raw influent pH was 8.46 at that time, with the pH having started increasing from a normal level at 0930 hours, peaking at 8.82 at 1042 hours, and then going back down. By 1156 hours the pH was down to 8.17. Castanon stated that he didn't see any milky color that might be associated with crown spray activity, but that stated, he didn't have access to the daily schedules for crown spray and caustic addition activities that were sent to his supervisors, both of whom were not at work on the 23rd. Initial review of the crown spray and caustic addition activity schedule emails for 4-23-18 by Boyd and North Teams' Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee revealed no activity in sewer lines located upstream of the San Jose Creek West WRP. Castanon said operators would collect a sample of the raw influent for possible pick-up and testing by IW Inspectors. Castanon also stated that dissolved oxygen levels in the secondary aeration tanks were normal, i.e., no increase in oxygen demand.

Lee subsequently directly contacted sewer crown spray contractor NorCal Pipeline and it was quickly determined the high pH event at the treatment plant was in fact caused by the routine application of crown spray on a portion of the Duarte Trunk in the city of Duarte. The information regarding the crown spray work done on 4-23-18 was not included in the daily

notification email thus causing the confusion and investigation. This issue will be discussed with the contractor so similar events will not happen in the future.

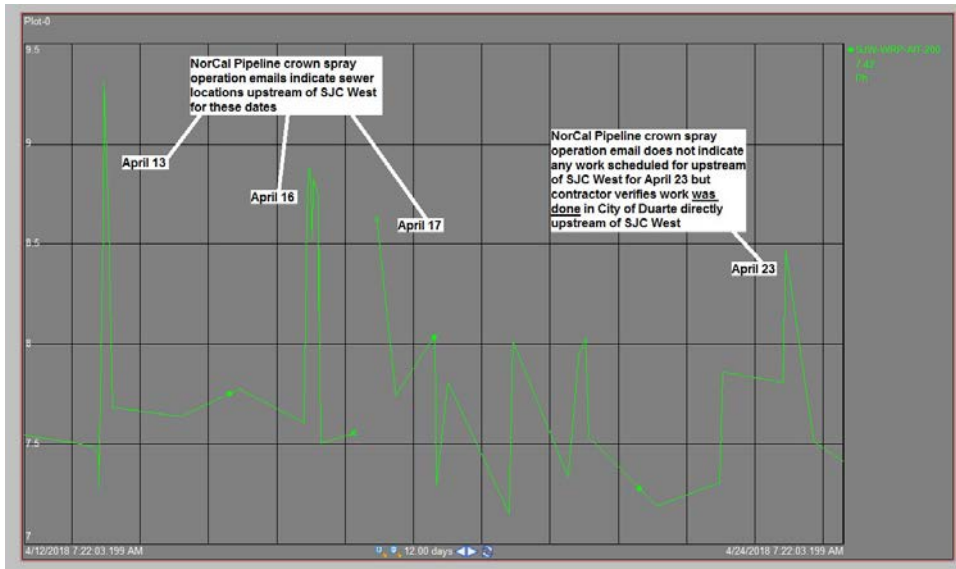
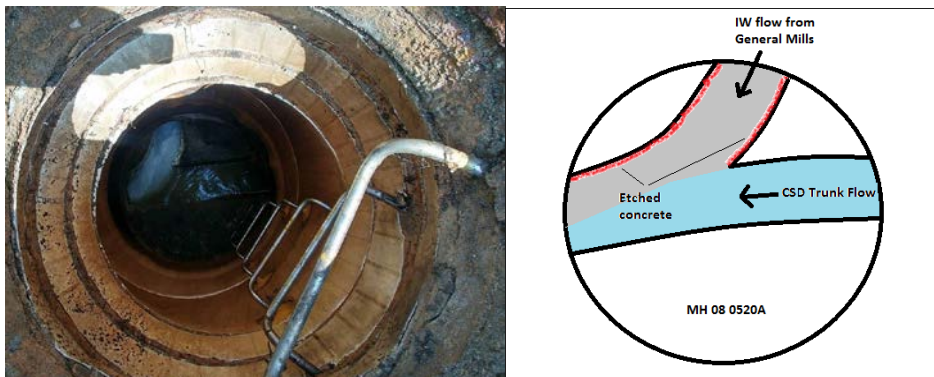


Figure 7: Annotated SJC-West WRP influent pH chart for the period from 4/12/18-4/24/18. The annotation documents that the high pH incident of 4-23-18 was due to crown spray activity upstream of the treatment plant despite the crown spray notification email not indicating such.

White-Colored Wastewater and Corrosion in the 12" diameter Victoria Street Trunk in Carson

On Wednesday, 4-25-18 at 1103 hours, Supervisor of Sewer Maintenance Brian Pivovaroff notified Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd of unusual white-colored wastewater entering the Districts' sewer system at MH 08 0520A on the 12" diameter Victoria Street Trunk in Carson. He also reported the sewer line there showed evidence of long-term corrosion damage (i.e., "etching," see Figures 8 and 9 below). Boyd notified South Teams' Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez of the report.



Figures 8 and 9: Photo and diagram indicating the flow condition and presence of etching at MH 080 0520A on 4-25-18.

Sanchez, as well as Area IW Inspector Nattapong Pengphol and Team 3 Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum, all investigated the report. They determined that the etching damage present in the manhole was wholly due to periodic discharges from the nearby upstream General Mills yogurt factory (previously known as Yoplait). The industrial wastewater flow from the General Mills facility flows to, and directly connects to, MH 08 0520 via an 12" diameter private sewer line (see Figure 10). The only flow in that private line is that from the General Mills facility. Inspections at the facility revealed that the company currently has frequent issues with discharging industrial wastewater which exceeds their lower limit. Their permit requires the facility to have and maintain a wastewater pH neutralization system, as well as an industrial

wastewater pH meter/recorder. The past two years of pH monitoring records were acquired from the company and reviewed by Pengphol. His review found frequent exceedances indicating near daily pH violations of both the Districts' local limit of 6.0 and the Federal limit of 5.0. The exceedances are caused by the wastewater pretreatment system failing to neutralize acidic wastewater generated by the use of a clean-in-place ("CIP") system used to flush out and sanitize production manufacturing and packaging equipment. The CIP system uses both highly acid and alkaline solutions. It was also noted that the high biological oxygen demand (BOD) nature of their industrial wastewater combined with the presence of bacteria used in the yogurt making process lends itself to unusually fast biodegradation which can also result in the discharge having a low pH.

General Mills Operation, LLC IW 16154 235,000 GPD
1055 Sandhill Avenue
Carson, CA 90746

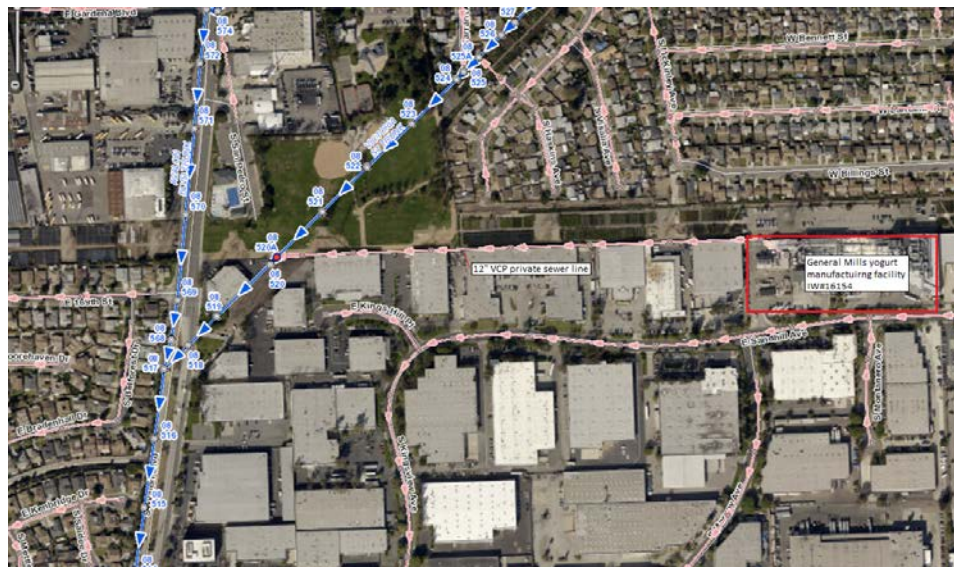


Figure 10: LACSD GIS diagram showing the General Mills facility in Carson and its private industrial wastewater sewer line that connects to the Districts' 12" Victoria Street Trunk sewer at MH 08 0520A.

The facility is in the process of evaluating the shortcomings of their existing industrial wastewater pretreatment system with the goal of improving its ability to properly neutralize the acidic wastewaters prior to discharge. Pengphol is monitoring this effort closely and has given the facility a deadline of June 29, 2018 to resolve pH issue. Note also that Pivovaroff was able to coordinate the repair the relatively minor etching damage at MH 08 0520A. The etched portion of the Districts' trunk line, which was only a few feet long, was repaired within a one-hour time period using wet-patch cement on 5-3-18. Due to the relatively quick work necessary to fix the damage, cost recovery for this effort is not anticipated. Note that the 12" private line is unlikely to have suffered any corrosion damage due to the fact that it is a vitreous clay pipe (VCP) not subject to acidic corrosion damage.



Figure 11: The industrial wastewater sampling location (tailwaters of the flume) at General Foods. Note the heavy etching present in the walls of the concrete channel immediately downstream of the fiberglass flume which indicates acidic discharges are likely occurring frequently.

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2018**

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Sewer Odor Complaint In Whittier

On Tuesday, 5-8-18 at 1218 hours, Districts' Civil Engineer Julio Fernandez of the Compton Field Office (CFO) sent an e-mail to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd forwarding a report by a resident in North Whittier of a "sewer" odor at her home at 1158 hours on Sunday, 4-29-18. The resident, who lives at 5214 Javalambre Drive, called the report into the Districts' Puente Hills Landfill Energy Recovery facility (PERG) and spoke to Power Plant Operator William Coxe. The odor being reported was classified as "strong sewage," i.e., like that hydrogen sulfide. Fernandez stated in his e-mail that Supervising Engineering Technician Luis Llerena of the Districts' was notified of the report that same day at 1203 hours, and that the report had also been forwarded to the AQMD. Fernandez said he was forwarding the report now to the Industrial Waste Section for possible response as he was concerned an industrial wastewater discharger (Matrix Oil Corp) he had noted was nearby using the Districts' Geographic Information System (GIS). Fernandez also stated his research using the GIS indicated there were no trunk sewers in the area and that he had thus also referred the report to the City of Whittier since one of their local sewer lines could be the source of the odor.

Both Districts' Solid Waste Landfill Senior Engineering Technician Jerrold Brandon and San Jose Creek WRP Supervising TPO II Jeff Valdes went to the residence to investigate on 4-29-18. Neither found any evidence indicating the odor had a sewer source. Boyd's 5-9-18 review of the plan drawings and operations of Matrix Oil Corp found that the industrial wastewater being sewerred by Matrix Oil discharges into a private line that does not flow into the city sewer line that is adjacent to the resident's property. Instead, it runs 1500' to the north of the property and then up Workman Mill Road where it joins a City of Whittier local sewer line at a manhole located on Workman Mill Road very close to Gate 11 of the Rose Hills Cemetery (see Figure 1 below). That local line eventually joins the Districts' trunk sewer system at Manhole (MH) H 0387, too far to the west to reasonably be the source of the odor being reported.

Matrix Oil Corp	IW 15994	20,000 GPD
5020 Workman Mill Road		
Whittier, CA 90601		



Figure 1: Annotated GIS diagram showing the location of the residence where the odor complaint and the locations of the oil abandonment project, Matrix Oil Corp, and sewer lines pertinent to the odor report.

Valdes did note cracks in the street pavement in front of the residence when he was there and thought perhaps the odor could be coming from a leaking natural gas line underground. He advised the resident to call the Southern California Gas Company to report this, which she did. However, follow-up by technicians from the Gas Company found no evidence of any natural gas line leaks when they surveyed the residence.

Further investigation by Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez and Area IW Inspector Jason Finn on 5-9-18 and 5-10-18 respectively found that the residence is located adjacent to an ongoing project being conducted by a land developer's contractor, Rival Well Services, Inc., to abandon three old oil wells at the site. Both bentonite drilling mud and brine that contains oil residual are on-site, but the contractor claims none of these materials are or will be sewered, and no evidence of such was found. Neither Finn nor Sanchez noticed a sulfide or sewer like odor while on-site. Finn will continue to periodically visit the resident location in the hope of being present when the odor is present, thus allowing him to apply his expertise to determine its source.



Figure 2: Photo of the oil well abandonment construction site looking north from Davidson Drive. The home where the sewer/sulfide odor was reported is located beyond the far fence line visible in the photo.

Whittier Narrows WRP Blue/Green Color

On Thursday, 5-10-18 at 0756 hours, Whittier Narrows WRP TPO II Mike Dillon called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that WRP operators had noted a green-blue color in the secondary tanks on the morning of the previous day, May 9th. Follow-up by the operators with the treatment plant lab resulted in a finding that the primary effluent grab sample taken at 0812 hours on 5-9-18 also had a blue-green tint. Dillon reported the WRP is otherwise running normally and there were no known negative impacts on WRP operations such as an increase or decrease in dissolved oxygen levels or air demand. Plant influent parameters such as pH and odor were also normal throughout 5-10-18.



Figure 3: 5-9-18 WNWRP secondary tank grab sample. Note the blue green tint.

Senior IW Inspector Steve Sealy and Area IW inspector Greg Neunsinger determined the cause of the blue color in the WNWRP primary effluent was from the overnight discharge of portable toilet waste from United Site Services in El Monte (see Figure 4 below). This facility has an industrial waste discharge permit which allows the discharge of portable toilet waste. The same issue was reported last year which resulted in the company changing to a lighter colored deodorizing chemical used in their portable toilets. When the lighter colored chemical was used, the issue at the treatment plant was resolved.

United Site Services of California, Inc. IW 16820 23,700 GPD
4511 N Rowland Avenue
El Monte, CA 91731

It appears that earlier last month, due to a lack of inventory, the company returned to using the darker chemical which, not surprisingly, had the same effect at the treatment plant. The company was told that if the darker colored chemical was going to be used, they would have to change their discharge schedule to allow for more dilution from normal sanitary wastewater flow in the sewer. United Site Services took action to reduce the amount of color in their discharge by switching back to the lower colored dye/fragrance packets made by “Walex” as opposed to the darker “Satellite” chemical. The color issue has not been reported at the treatment plant since the chemical change was made again in mid-May and the company is working with their chemical suppliers to ensure that their stock of the lighter colored chemical is well maintained going forward.



Figure 4: United Site Services residual industrial wastewater in their discharge flume on 5-10-18, note the deep blue-green color of the wastewater.

Oily Brine water Spill in Santa Fe Springs

On Tuesday, 5-15-18 at 0903 hours, BreitBurn Operating, L.P (IW 20072) personnel notified the California Office of Emergency Services (OES) of a spill/release of oily brine wastewater through a faulty conveyance line on Florence Avenue at Patterson Place in the city of Santa Fe Springs. The OES report indicated at least two barrels (about 84 gallons) was released to surface.



Figure 5: Street gutter sand bagging used on 5-15-18 to help keep the spilled oily brine water out of the storm drain collection system.

Breitburn Operating L.P.
12720 Telegraph Road
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

IW 20072 532,000 GPD

Area IW Inspector Sanjay Patel responded to the report and confirmed that the Breitburn facility had a release of oily water into the storm drain due to a ruptured and slowly leaking 4" underground pump jack well line. The oily brine water is produced from an oil well and sent to their nearby processing facility where the oil and water are separated, with the brine water subsequently discharged to the sewer under permit to the Districts. The cleanup contractor Ocean Blue Environmental and waste hauler TMG were brought to the spill location to collect the spilled oily brine water and cleanup the impacted areas. Oily wastewater totaling approximately 1700 gallons was hauled by TMG to temporary storage in a holding tank on Breitburn's property while disposal options were evaluated. Ultimately, Breitburn Senior Environmental, Health and Safety Compliance Specialist, Mr. Don Barkley, contacted Districts' Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and after providing sample analysis results indicating the impounded spilled wastewater and associated cleanup water met all applicable limits, obtained approval on 6-8-18, pending notification of the date, time, and proposed flowrate, to discharge it on a one-time basis into their industrial wastewater pretreatment system at their facility noted above.

JWPCP Elevated Explosivity

On Saturday, 5-26-2018 at 1700 hours, Night Team Supervising IW Inspector Andy Woods called Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum to forward a report he'd just received from JWPCP Supervising Treatment Plant Operator II Saminda Mapatanuge that the plant had been experiencing high explosivity concentrations in the headspace of the J.O. 'B' headworks that day. The plant's J.O. 'B' LEL sensor/meter measured 65% LEL while a plant operator had manually measured 30% LEL with a hand-held gas detector just prior to the call. Barnum responded immediately to the JWPCP to begin an investigation.

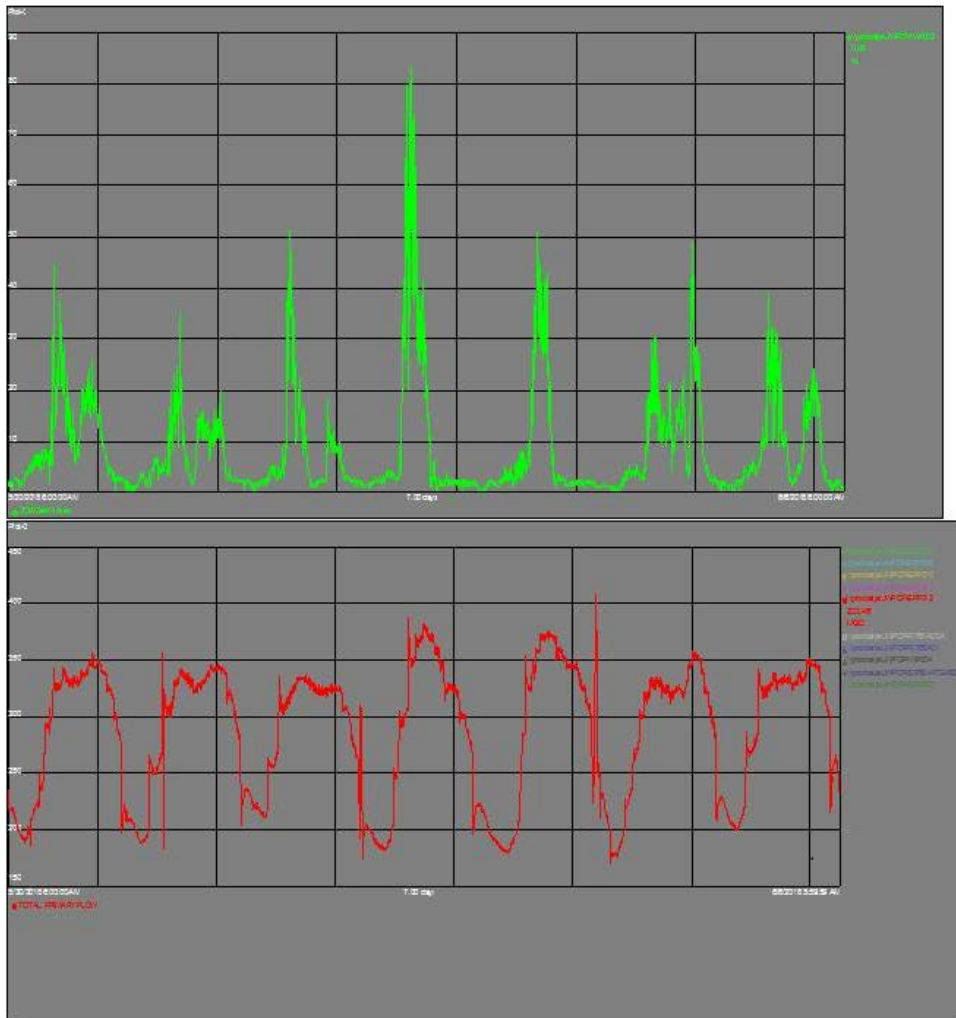


Figure 6: JWPCP J.O. ‘B’ headworks LEL (top chart with green trend line) and flow (bottom chart with red trend line) trends for May 23 - 29, 2018. Note that there is rough correlation between the diurnal high flow periods and increased explosivity concentration.

In his discussions with JWPCP Operators on May 26, Barnum was informed that they had been noting periods of unusually high explosivity (LEL) in the J.O. ‘B’ headworks headspace since May 21. Barnum recalled that field measurements that Team 3 IW Inspectors have made over the last several months at the JWPCP J.O. ‘B’ headworks headspaces using a portable photo ionization detector (P.I.D.) that was purchased by the IW Section earlier this year had detected no significant volatile organic compounds. He also noted that a gas sample collected from the headspace on May 6th resulted in a finding of 1.49% methane by volume of air which is equivalent to 29.8% LEL when the fixed combustible gas sensor was measuring 30% LEL. This data is a strong indicator that the source of the explosivity in the headspace is essentially solely due to methane generated by the decomposition of raw sewage in the Districts’ collection system, not from an industrial source such as one of the large upstream petroleum refineries. It is well established that the lower reaches of the J.O. ‘B’ sewer just upstream of the JWPCP is typically high in such “biogenic” methane but it remains unclear why the headworks’ LEL sensor/meter has been measuring high levels since May 21, but not before. Barnum believes there may be a causal relationship between high influent flowrates, i.e., diminished headspace, in the headworks headspace and increased explosivity readings there (see Figure 6 above), but the exact nature of that relationship has yet been determined.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 2018

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Sewer Odor Complaint in Whittier (Update)

On Tuesday, 5-8-18 at 1218 hours, Districts' Civil Engineer Julio Fernandez of the Compton Field Office sent an email to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd forwarding a report by a resident in North Whittier of a "sewer" odor at her home at 1158 hours on Sunday, 4-29-18. The initial investigation of this incident was detailed in the *May 2018 Summary of Activities* report. That summary concluded with no definitive finding of the cause of the reported odor, but stated that Area IW Inspector Jason Finn would continue to periodically visit the resident location in the hope of being able to determine the exact nature and source of the odor.



Figure 1: Annotated GIS diagram showing the location of the residence where the odor complaint and the locations of the oil abandonment project, Matrix Oil Corp., and sewer lines pertinent to the odor report.

On Tuesday, 6-26-18 at 1100 hours Finn visited the resident location at 5214 Javalambre Drive. As he was surveying the area he noticed a distinct sulfide odor that he intuitively realized must be the odor that the resident had reported. He was able to trace the odor to its source, a series of cracks in the pavement adjacent to the residence. He noticed the pavement appeared to be bulging upwards a bit, as well as some staining and a fine white/yellow colored residue built up around the cracks (see Figure 2). The cracks and odor were not associated with the local sewer line.



Figure 2: Photo taken on 6-26-18 by Finn of the street cracks with whitish/yellowish powder residue in the asphalt where he noted the odorous (sulfide) gas was emanating. Note the staining indicating that either some liquid is also coming out or that someone is periodically washing down the area.

The next day, 6-27-18, Finn spoke with Mr. Kyle Cason, Assistant Director of Public Works with the City of Whittier about his findings. Cason stated that the City is well aware of the “sewer” odors in this neighborhood and explained that the odors have been determined to be due to escaping sulfide gases trapped in the geologic formation strata beneath the area. Whether or not this condition is related to historic petroleum exploration/production activities in the area is unclear. Per Cason, the Homeowner’s Association (HOA) that the complainant’s residence belongs to has long had a responsibility to own, operate, and maintain a system of in-ground pipes to collect the gas, as well as vent pipes disguised as flag poles, to vent the gas above the roof line of the homes. Cason stated that the HOA has admitted that the vent pipe nearest to the residence in question is not currently working (see Figure 3). He further stated that it’s the responsibility of the HOA to make the necessary repairs to vent the gases properly. Finn concluded that this incident is not a sewer-related odor issue and thus no further action will be taken at this time by Districts’ staff.



Figure 3: Photo taken on 6-26-18 by Finn of the flagpole/gas vent pipe that is nearest the residence of the odor complainant.

Citizen Report of Illicit dumping in Compton

On Friday, 6-1-18 at 0900 hours, Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd received a telephone call from a Compton resident, Mr. Antonio Escaban. Mr. Escaban complained that an auto shop located adjacent to his residence is very noisy 7 days a week (0900-1830 hours) and uses some sort of cleaning chemicals/liquids that they periodically dump into an alley located behind their property. He says his home is also next to the alley. He stated the name of the shop is “Amigos Auto Parts” and that it’s located at 15324 S. Atlantic Avenue in Compton. He requested that someone come out to assess the situation. The information was forwarded to area IW Inspector Shawn Cleaver on 6-4-18 for follow-up.

Amigos Auto Parts #3 FID 9254575 0 GPD
15324 Atlantic Avenue
Compton, CA 90221

Cleaver responded to the reported location at 1310 hours on Tuesday, 6-5-18. His inspections of the business the tipster referenced, as well as several other businesses in the immediate area, revealed no evidence that chemicals or other illicit materials were being dumped into the alley or the local sewer line that runs in the alley. However, discussions with local residents did indicate that people from the small apartment building complex adjacent to the alley (see Figures 4-6 below) have been repairing autos in the alley resulting in used motor oil and engine coolant being improperly discarded/left in the alley. Cleaver concluded that Amigo's Auto Parts was not responsible for dumping chemicals in the alley and that the problem reported was due to auto repair and motor oil being dumped and/or left in the alley by area residents. This type of illegal disposal of automotive wastes generally does not fall under the Districts’ regulatory jurisdiction. It is a matter for local code enforcement to address. As such, no further action was taken on this report by the IW inspection staff.



Figures 4 and 5: View north from the apartment complex of the alley that runs up to Amigo's Auto Parts #3 (left) and the rear area of the of the business itself (yellow building). Note the lack of evidence of dumping activity.

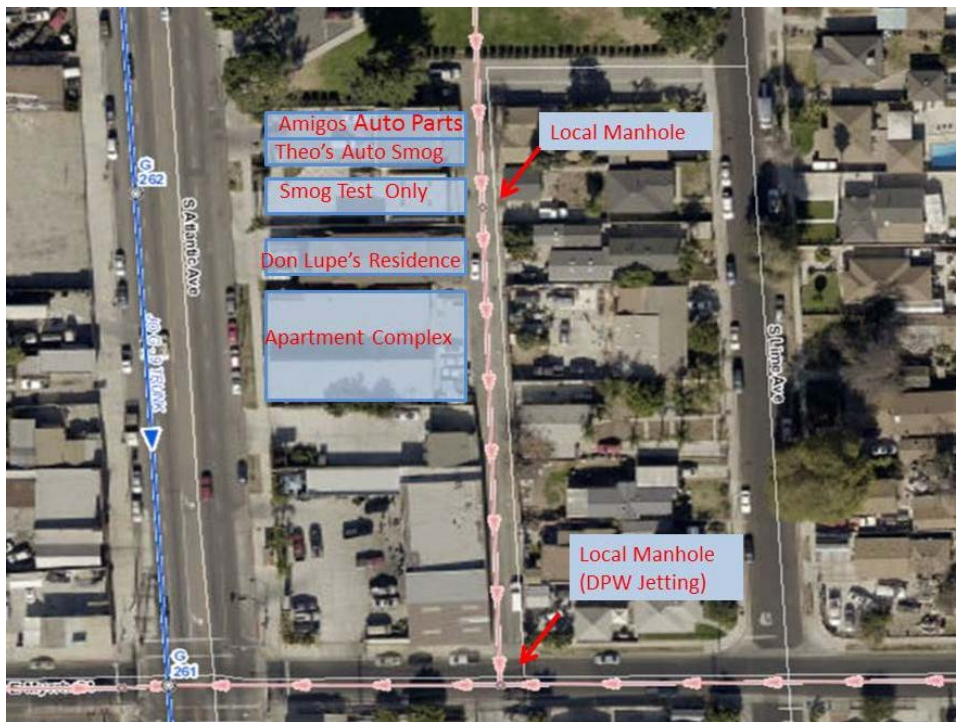


Figure 6: Annotated GIS diagram showing the businesses, apartment complex, and the local sewer running in the alley.

Possible Partial Blockage of the Downey Avenue Extension Trunk Sewer in Paramount

On Wednesday, 6-13-18 at 1505 hours, Environmental, Health, and Safety Manager Kathy Gleeson of AltAir Paramount LLC called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd to report that the industrial wastewater discharge from her facility to the sewer was being constricted such that they could only discharge about 50 gpm versus their normal peak flowrate of up to 430 gpm. This facility was previously known as Paramount Petroleum until a recent change of ownership occurred. Gleeson stated a contractor had hydrojetted their line in an attempt to clear it. However, although she thought most of the line out to the street was successfully hydrojetted, the

constriction remained. She further stated she was now concerned that the Districts' sewer line that they connect directly to (the 15" VCP Downey Avenue Extension trunk) might be partially blocked. She wanted to know if she should advise her contractor to try to clean the Districts' trunk line too. Boyd advised her not to do that and then contacted Night Team Supervising IW Inspector Andy Woods and asked him to go to the site as soon as possible to evaluate the situation. Boyd then also called the Long Beach Main Pumping Plant Alarm Center and spoke with Operator Randy Bones, advising him the situation such that if necessary, he could call out a sewer maintenance crew to clear the trunk line depending on Woods' findings. Note that the refinery's industrial wastewater discharge line connects to the trunk at or very close to Manhole (MH) 02 0390 (see Figure 7 below).

AltAir Paramount LLC IW 22213 280,000 GPD
14700 Downey Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723



Figure 7: Annotated GIS diagram showing the relationship of the refinery, its industrial wastewater discharge line, and where it connects to the Districts' 15" Downey Ave Extension trunk sewer just north of MH 02 0390.

Woods and Night Team Senior Inspector Kent McIntosh responded immediately location. Upon arrival they checked the trunk sewer at MH 02 0390 and determined that the line was flowing freely and appeared clear of any obstruction(s). Woods' subsequent questioning of Gleeson and company operators revealed that the final section of their private lateral line had not been able to be cleaned or visually checked due to the length of the line. This information collectively indicated that the partial obstruction causing the reduction in flowrate at the company was in the final section of the company's lateral. Gleeson stated it was their intent to continue to discharge at the limited flowrate available, impounding additional wastewater being generated into tankage on-site, and getting another contractor on-site with better equipment as soon as possible to try again to clear the line.



**Figure 8: 6-13-18, 1756 hours
MH 02 0390 on the 15" Downey Ave.
Extension Trunk. Note traffic diversion
set up by Woods and McIntosh to check
the line.**

The next day, 6-14-18, Area IW Inspector Tingting Wei, accompanied by South Teams' Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez and other Team 2 inspectors, went to the facility. Examination of Districts' CCTV records while on-site revealed that in August 2016 the connection point of the company's private lateral into the trunk sewer showed significant roots (see Figure 9 below). Another CCTV of the line was conducted on 6-14-18 at Superintendent of Sewer Maintenance Doug Walton's direction, revealing that the roots were still present at the location. It was initially thought that these roots were causing the partial blockage, but further CCTV of the private lateral line on 6-22-18 by a contract plumber indicated it was actually scaling of the 6" line that had reduced the effective diameter of the line to approximately 2" or less (see Figure 10 below). Given the nature of the hard scale, on 6-22-18 Gleeson stated she would be attempting to locate a contractor capable of clearing the scale and would notify the Boyd of the day and time when that work would commence. It is Boyd's intent to notify Walton of the day/time such that both IW inspectors and sewer maintenance staff with a vacuum truck standing by can be on-site when that attempt to clear the scale is made. There is concern that the cleaning could cause scale solids to get into the trunk line. Wei made the company well aware of this potential and instructed that the contractor hired to do the work must prevent such solids from impacting trunk line operations. As of 7-2-18 no notification had been made.

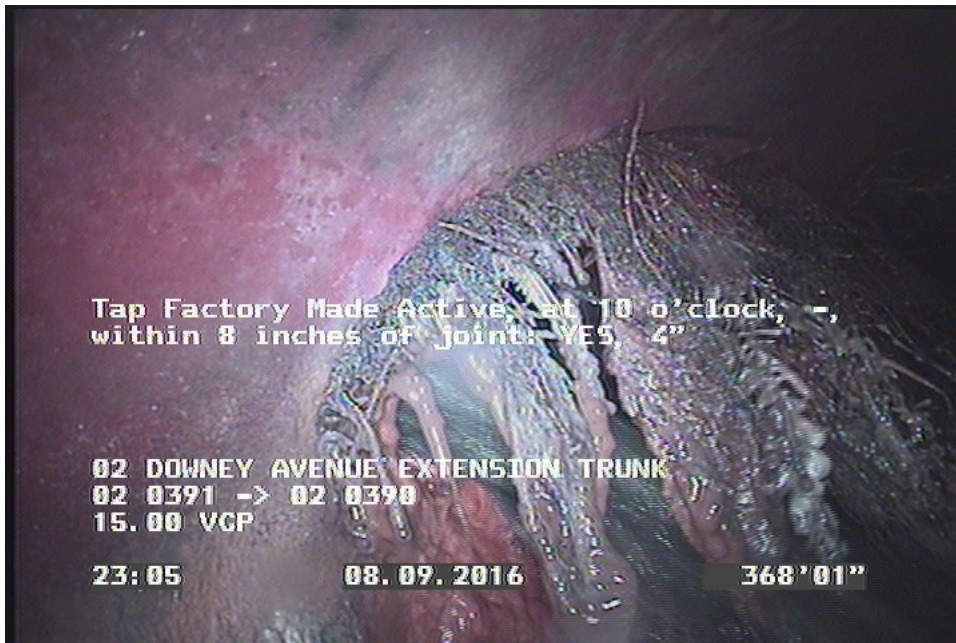


Figure 9: August 9, 2016 Districts' CCTV showing roots at the company's connection point into the trunk sewer line.



Figure 10: 6-22-18 contractor CCTV view of scale in the private line.

Sulfide/Petroleum Sewer Odor Complaint in Long Beach

On Tuesday, 6-19-18 at 1015 hours, Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd received a telephone call from Engineer Eric Buehler and Supervisor of Sewer Maintenance Joe Quiroz (562-570-2440) of the Long Beach Water Department. They reported that they had recently received a citizen complaint of sulfide/oily odors being present both inside and outside their building located at 1812 W. 9th Street in Long Beach. The complainant said that their employees were feeling sick due to exposure to the odors. This facility is indicated in a Google search as being Oceanwide Repair. There is no record of Districts' IW Inspectors ever visiting this facility. The facility is located adjacent to a 27" diameter City of Long Beach local sewer line that contains, among other industrial and sanitary wastewater streams, the industrial

wastewater discharged by the Ultramar Valero oil refinery which is located about 1.5 miles upstream (see Figures 11 and 12). The flow from the refinery discharges into a City of Los Angeles' maintained local line on Pier A Way and then flows the City's Henry Ford Pumping Plant before the line transitions to being maintained by the City of Long Beach. Ultimately, the flow goes past the Oceanwide Repair facility on West 9th Street before joining the Districts' sewer system at the Pico Ave trunk at MH 03 0426.

Ultramar Inc dba Valero Wilmington Refinery IW 16421 1,270,000 GPD
2402 E Anaheim Street
Wilmington, CA 90744

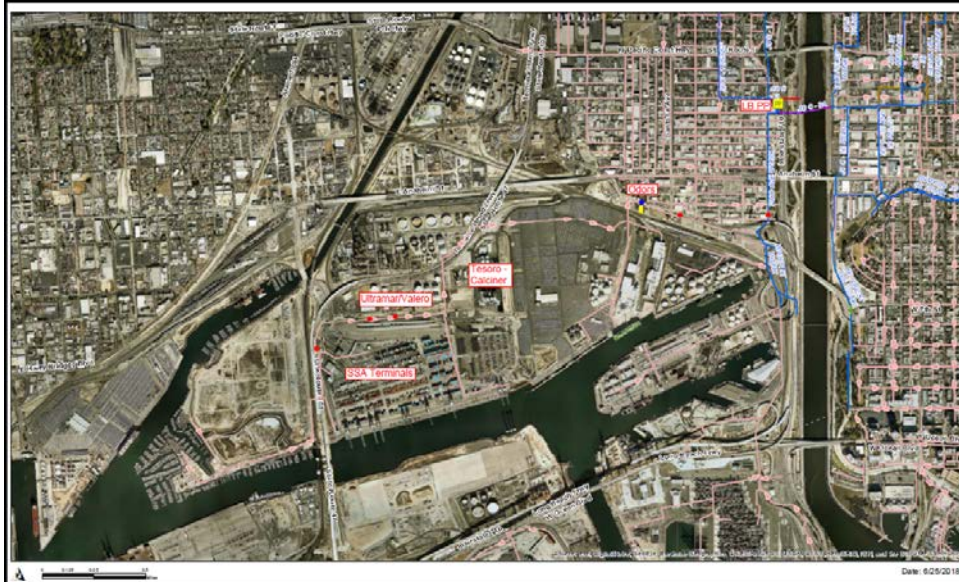


Figure 11: Annotated GIS diagram showing the relationship of the location where the odor was reported to the upstream Ultramar/Valero oil refinery outfall.



Figure 12: Picture looking north showing the Ultramar/Valero oil refinery industrial wastewater outfall and monitoring area in Wilmington.

Buehler and Quiroz said that their crews would be conducting additional examination of the 27" local sewer line in the vicinity of the Oceanwide Repair facility to determine if sulfide or explosive gases were present in the headspace, check the condition of the line, and also follow-up with the complainant about the status of water traps at their building which should be preventing sewer gases from getting into the building. In a follow-up call to Boyd at 1130 hours that same day, Quiroz stated that his field foreman had just reported back to him that a field check of the sewer gases in the headspace of the manhole located just upstream of the Oceanwide Repair facility indicated no sulfide gases or explosivity were present, but the odor of refinery wastewater (light oily odor) was present along with somewhat steamy conditions in the line. Mr. Quiroz directed his crew to also to seal that same manhole with corks and silicone sealant to prevent sewer odors from escaping the manhole headspace.

In reviewing the GIS information for this area, Boyd noted two other permitted IW dischargers located upstream of Oceanwide Repair; the Tesoro calciner unit and SSA Terminals. Boyd forwarded the complaint information to South Teams' Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez and requested follow-up and investigation include verification that those two facilities, as well as the Ultramar/Valero refinery, are all in compliance with their discharge limits.

Area IW Inspector Chris Mendoza was the primary Districts' investigator. He inspected the permitted facilities that discharge into the local sewer line that flows past the Oceanwide Repair facility on West 9th street. The source of the odor was conclusively determined to be the Ultramar/Valero Refinery. Per the refinery contact, on the day of the odor complaint, the refinery discharge was normal and a review of the flow recorder data indicated a normal discharge rate of approximately 650 gpm. An inspection of Districts' MH 03 0423 located on the Pico trunk that the West 9th street sewer discharges into was performed and a venting headspace gas with a strong petroleum odor was noted. No inspection of the Oceanwide Repair facility was performed by Mendoza. Instead, as noted above, that inspection was performed by City of Long Beach personnel. Mendoza noted that the local line sewer manhole adjacent to Oceanwide Repair had already been newly sealed by the early afternoon on 6-19-18. However, the results of the city's inspection at Oceanwide Repair were unknown. Attempts by Boyd to contact Quiroz in early July to obtain a status update were unsuccessful, but no further reports of the odor had been received by the Districts as of mid-July.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2018

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Possible Partial Blockage of the Downey Avenue Extension Trunk Sewer in Paramount (Update)

On Wednesday, 6-13-18 at 1505 hours, Environmental, Health, and Safety Manager Kathy Gleeson of AltAir Paramount LLC called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd to report that the industrial wastewater discharge from her facility, which connects directly to the 15" Downey Avenue Extension Trunk, was being constricted such that they could only discharge about 50 gpm versus their normal peak flowrate of up to 430 gpm. It was subsequently determined that the cause of the constriction was a partial blockage in the company's line, not any issues in the trunk sewer. Through the rest of the month of June and into July, the company worked with the cooperation of both the Districts' IW inspection staff, as well as the Districts' sewer maintenance staff assigned by Superintendent Doug Walton to stand by at the facility while attempts to clear the line were being made by contractors. The Districts' crew was present to insure the trunk sewer was not adversely impacted by the work.

AltAir Paramount LLC IW 22213 280,000 GPD
14700 Downey Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723



Figure 1: Annotated GIS diagram showing the relationship of the refinery, their industrial wastewater discharge line, and where it connects to the Districts' 15" Downey Ave Extension trunk sewer just north of Manhole (MH) 02 0390.

The problem was determined to be caused by excessive scaling in the company's 8" diameter private lateral line that connects to the Districts' 15" Downey Avenue Extension trunk sewer just north of MH 02 0390. The scale likely built up over decades. The initial attempts to clear the scale in late June were unsuccessful, but a more concerted second attempt was made on 7-17-18. Area IW Inspector Tingting Wei reports that this second attempt was successful, with the company now able to resume their normal discharges to the sewer. The Districts' sewer line CCTV crew examined the Downey Avenue Extension trunk and found it was undamaged and unobstructed either before or after the line scale cleaning was completed.



Figure 2: Contractor jetting the line scale at the AltAir Paramount facility's private lateral line on 7-17-18.

Fire at Goodrich Corp in Santa Fe Springs

On the morning of Monday, 7-2-18, as part of his normal routine, IW Inspector Jason Finn was reviewing the California Department of Emergency Management Agency's website for notifications to the Office to Emergency Services regarding any reported hazardous spills. He noted that on 7-1-18 at 1219 hours there was an entry for a fire at the Goodrich Corporation in Santa Fe Springs earlier that same day at 0520 hours. According to the report, the Santa Fe Springs Fire Department responded and extinguished the fire. The cause was still under investigation at the time of notification. Finn noted that the Districts' area IW Inspector assigned to the Santa Fe Springs area was on vacation and unavailable to respond to the report. Finn, as the previous Districts' inspector assigned to the area, decided to respond in Patel's place.

Goodrich Corporation IW 21232 28,000 GPD
11120 S Norwalk Boulevard
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Finn arrived on-site at Goodrich Corp at 0955 hours on 7-2-18. This company manufactures carbon composite brake pads for commercial airliners. According to the company contacts the fire started in one of the carbon densification furnaces. The densification of the carbon brake pads requires high pressure and temperature. The contacts believe a pinhole leak in a gas line initiated the fire. The fire was extinguished by the Santa Fe Fire Department. At the time of Finn's inspection the fire water, which had accumulated in a basement, was still being pumped from the basement through the wastewater manifold at the clarifier and into a portable 20,000-gallon "frac" tank brought on-site. Finn noted that unfortunately they were unable to segregate the fire water from normal industrial flows (boiler blowdown, cooling tower bleed, and neutralized air scrubber water) due to the use of the wastewater manifold. The contacts anticipated the frac tank would eventually be full of a mixture of firewater and normal industrial

wastewater. Production operations were ceased due to the fire and contacts stated they wouldn't be resumed until the manufacturing area was cleaned up and safe to reenter. There was no evidence found that the fire caused any off-spec wastewater discharge or detrimentally affected any Districts' equipment or operations.

On Friday, 7-6-18 Finn conducted a follow-up inspection at the facility to verify that the impounded combined industrial wastewater and firewater had been disposed of properly. He determined that that was not the case. Company contacts stated that they had tested the impounded water, verified it met the limits for their industrial wastewater discharge and subsequently discharged all 20,000-gallons to the sewer. Finn reminded them that his per direct instructions on 7-2-18, such a disposal option was not allowed unless specific prior approval was obtained from the Districts, which it had not been. After conferring on the telephone with Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd about the violation, Finn issued a written Notice of Violation for the violation. Finn also noted that production operations had yet to resume as the furnaces remained offline.

Milk Spill at Saputo Cheese USA Inc. In South Gate

On Monday, 7-2-18 at 0930 hours, Environmental Coordinator Maria Hernandez of Saputo Cheese USA Inc. in South Gate called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that due to operator error the company had accidentally lost 1500 gallons of milk to the sewer earlier that morning at 0215 hours. According to Ms. Hernandez, an operator tasked with filling a milk tank got distracted and as a result failed to notice that the tank was overflowing. They estimated that 1500 gallons of milk was subsequently lost down a drain before the overflow was noticed and stopped.

Saputo Cheese USA Inc. IW 14716 281,300 GPD
5611 E Imperial Highway
South Gate, CA 90280

Area IW Inspector Ken Hanks arrived at Saputo Cheese USA at 1030 hours on 7-2-18 to follow-up on the reported spill. The facility manufactures string cheese, a modified mozzarella cheese product. Tankers of milk are offloaded and stored on-site. The milk is then pasteurized and stored in a series of three 25,000-pound (3,000-gallon) silos ("Tankers 1, 2 and 3"). The milk is heated and cultured before separating into curds and whey. Hanks confirmed that sometime before 0215 hours that morning an operator directed milk from a storage silo through the pasteurization system to another silo, 'tanker 1.' Normally, when this process is activated, an automatic system is in place so that before a tanker might overflow, milk can be diverted to another silo in this series of three silos/tankers. The operator changed the setting to manual and went on a break. This change directed the milk flowing into 'tanker 1' to continue filling even though the silo was full. Milk spilled onto the floor, where a floor drain was located. Sometime around 0215 hours, another worker noticed the spilling milk, notified his supervisor and the pumping of milk was shut off. It was estimated about 10,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk was sewerred, equivalent to about 1,500 gallons.

Hanks noted that at the time of his inspection the industrial waste being sewerred met all applicable limits, including having a pH of 9.00. Review of flow records indicated that during the time of the spill the flow rate of the discharge did not exceed the peak flow limit of 290 gpm. Ms. Hernandez stated they are considering installing flow level alarms on the silos as a method of preventing future such spills, which are quite costly, as the milk spilled has an estimated value of at least a dollar per gallon. Ultimately, the spill had no known negative effects on the downstream collection system or operations at the downstream Districts' treatment facility, JWPCP.

Juice Concentrate Spill at Langer Juice Company in the City of Industry

On Tuesday, 7-24-18 at 1303 hours, Quality Assurance Manager Ms. Amandeep "Aman" Kaur of the Langer Juice Company, Inc. in the City of Industry called the Sanitation Districts and spoke with IW Section Administrative Assistant Alexandria Pearce. Ms. Kaur reported that the company had had a spill of cranberry cocktail juice base (i.e., concentrate) that went to the sewer

causing the effluent pH to drop below 6. In her comments to Pearce and in a follow-up email she sent to Pearce, Kaur stated they had added both caustic and “lots of gallons of water” to bring the effluent pH back above 6. John Boyd received this information at 1430 hours after the 7-24-18 bimonthly IW Inspector staff meeting. Night Team Supervising IW Inspector Andy Woods was contacted and coordinated an inspection at the Langer Juice facility being conducted as quickly as possible. Boyd also called Kaur at 1500 hours. Kaur reported the spill was about 150 gallons of the highly colored (red) concentrate with the material having a pH of 2.8-3.0. She stated the effluent pH had by that time returned to a normal level of 7.2. Boyd advised her that in the future potable water should not be added to dilute such spilled material as doing so is in violation of the *Wastewater Ordinance* prohibition of adding potable water to wastewater for the purpose of diluting the wastewater. Day Team Senior and Area Inspector Peter Carlstrom was also contacted by Boyd and made aware of the incident.

Langer Juice Company, Inc. IW 11346 34,000 GPD
16195 Stephens Street
City of Industry, CA 91745

Carlstrom and Woods went to the Districts’ downstream treatment facility, San Jose Creek East WRP, at 1515 hours to check in with operators regarding the potential for both a moderate pH spike and, more importantly, highly colored influent to come into the WRP due to the spill at Langer Juice.

Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh arrived at the Langer Juice facility at 1535 hours on 7-24-18. He met with Production Manager Adolfo Resendez, Vice President David Langer, and Ms. Kaur. Kaur restated that they had had “a mishap in our blend room that caused some cranberry cocktail juice base to drain to the sewer and the wastewater discharge pH to drop below 6.0.” Shae added “we are correcting this by adding caustic and lots of gallons of water to be within specs on the waste water pH.” She originally reported a spill was 150 gallons, but later told McIntosh that the volume was about 350 gallons and that the pH of the material was 2.4. She explained that earlier in the day Southern California Edison had requested that the company “curtail” its electricity usage due to high power demand (the high temperature in the City of Industry that day was 102°F), so the facility ceased normal production. Instead, they decided to only mix and blend concentrates for shipment to other producers. During this work, an employee accidentally left a drain valve open on one of the large blending tanks while he was pumping the cranberry juice concentrate. The concentrate drained into a grated floor trough in the blend room and was subsequently pumped to the industrial wastewater pretreatment system, where the low pH overwhelmed the automatic pH neutralization function of the system and then was discharged to the sewer through the IW sample box. The pH meter/recorder at the sample box alarmed when the low pH wastewater began to discharge to the sewer and the company’s subsequent response to the alarm was to immediately and directly add highly alkaline 50-percent sodium hydroxide solution into the interceptor located just upstream of the sample box, as well as to add city water directly into the sample box to dilute the flow. This approach did result in raising the pH of the wastewater in the interceptor and sample box to an acceptable level. McIntosh’s review of the facility’s effluent pH data indicated that at about noon, the pH dropped from 9.8 to below 6.0 (as low as, very briefly, pH 2.3). However, by 1400 hours, the pH recovered and remained above 6.0. Thereafter, the company resumed some normal production. McIntosh issued a verbal warning for discharge of low pH wastewater.



Figure 3: Photo of the outfall and monitoring area at the Langer Juice Company facility in the City of Industry.

At 1905 hours on 7-24-18, Kent McIntosh checked with TPO II Donald Jenkins at the SJC-East WRP. In walking through the WRP and reviewing plant data, there was no indication that the spill at Langer Juice impacted operations or was even noticed in any way at the WRP. Jenkins mentioned that by that time, seven hours after the spill in the City of Industry, if there would have been an impact on the WRP, such as seeing red color in the secondary tanks, it should have been apparent, which it was not. No NPDES violations resulted from this incident.

Lancaster WRP Ragging

On Thursday July 26, 2018 CSD Supervising Engineer Joseph Chang informed IW Supervising Engineer Bill Cheyne of a ragging event that occurred on Saturday, July 21st at the CSD Lancaster WRP. On that day operators received an alarm indicating that the plant's influent pump was malfunctioning, forcing activation of the backup pump. Upon inspecting the malfunctioning pump, workers found it had been fouled by a large rag that included the printed words "County Jail XL" (see Figure 4). Workers cleared the pump and returned it to service. Chang stated that since then there had been no issues with the influent pumps.



Figure 4: 7-21-18 photo of the rag removed from the influent pump.

Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom and IW Inspector Kris McGinnis investigated the report. From 7/26/18 to 7/31/18 they inspected multiple incarceration-related facilities located upstream of the Lancaster WRP including the Michael Antonovich Antelope Valley Courthouse, the L.A. County Probation Department Challenger Memorial Youth Center, the California State Prison - Los Angeles County, and the L.A. County Sheriff's Department's Lancaster Station.

Lancaster WRP Supervisor of Treatment Plant Operations Alfonso Vasquez stated that no impact to the treatment plant was observed due to the rag found at pump #3 of the facility's influent wet well area on 7-21-18. The pump failed due to incorrect placement on supports after a routine maintenance operation performed approximately 2 weeks earlier. The rag found within the pump was notable because the text "County Jail XL" was visible. Although no impact to the treatment plant was observed, Carlstrom and McGinnis' investigation did successfully determine the probable source of the rag found on 7-21-18: Sergeant Randy Megrde of the L.A. County Sheriff's Lancaster Station was able to positively identify the rag and stated that it was an outer garment typically given to individuals that have been released from the nearby courthouse off of 4th Street West in Lancaster. Garments with such markings are not used in the larger prison facilities that were inspected. Megrde stated that once the garment is given to someone it becomes their personal property. It is highly likely that the rag found was discharged into the sewer by an individual and that the discharge of the shirt/rag didn't occur at a law enforcement or incarceration-related facility.

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 2018**

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Whey Spill at Saputo Cheese in South Gate

On Monday, 8-6-18 at 1135 hours, Environmental Coordinator Maria Hernandez of Saputo Cheese USA Inc. in South Gate called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that due to a pump failure the company had accidentally lost 15,000 gallons of whey solution to the sewer the previous day (Sunday, 8-5-18) between 1130 and 1330 hours.

Saputo Cheese USA Inc. IW 14716 281,300 GPD
5611 E. Imperial Highway
South Gate, CA 90280

North Teams' Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee arrived on-site at Saputo Cheese USA on 8-6-18 at 1200 hours to follow-up on the reported spill of whey that occurred the previous day. He met with Maria Hernandez and Plant Manager Paul Cano. Cano stated that at approximately 1130-hours on Sunday, 8-5-18, two pumps which transfer whey from a holding tank to equipment which concentrates the whey, failed, causing the whey from the holding tank to flow onto the floor inside the production room. The whey then drained into trenches which lead to the main wastewater plant sewer lines, where it combined with other liquid wastes in the clarifier and was subsequently discharged to the sewer. Cano and Hernandez further stated that due to the time involved with assessing the pump situation, the pH of the remaining whey in the holding tank had dropped lower than the limit at which it can be used on-site, so operators drained the rest of the whey to the floor trenches well. Hernandez claimed she was not made aware of the incident until 8-6-18, at which time she notified the Districts by calling Boyd. The inspection by Lee of the sample point and monitoring equipment found nothing out of spec. White-colored wastewater with a pH of 10.8 was flowing through the effluent flume, and the flowrate was a normal 217 gpm (the 5-minute peak flow rate limit for this facility is 270 gpm). A Districts' Isco 24-hour composite sampler was seen set up at sample box. Review of the flow and pH recorder strip charts found the discharge flow rate at 1200 hours on 8-5-18 gradually raising to a peak rate of 654 gpm for almost 40 minutes, far in excess of the 270 gpm limit. It was also noted that the effluent pH dropped below 6.0 (down to 4.58) for about 20 minutes during this same period of the high flow discharge. Proper slug control procedures, per the company's own slug control plan, as well as the requirement for immediate notification to the Districts should such a discharge occur were discussed in detail with the contacts. Due to the failure of the company to prevent the slug discharge, failure to immediately notify the Districts of the discharge, as well as the peak flow rate and pH exceedances, the company was issued a written Notice of Violation. Also discussed was improving and upgrading the facility's liquid holding tank capacity so that should a similar incident occur again, they would be able to better control the sewer discharge. There is no evidence that the 8-5-18 whey discharge adversely impacted the downstream Districts' sewer collection system or treatment plant, JWPCP, despite the high strength nature of the whey discharged and its 15,000-gallon volume.

Foul Odors at the Davidson City Pumping Plant in Carson

On Wednesday, 8-15-18 at 0910 hours, Long Beach Main Pumping Plant Alarm Center Operator Don Reyes notified Industrial Waste Supervising Inspector David Lee of "bad" odors at the Districts' Davidson City Pump Plant in Carson. Per Reyes, Senior Pumping Plant Operator Michael "Rocky" Molina had been at the Davidson City PP at about 0845 hours that same day and smelled the odor. Molina collected a sample of the wastewater from the pumping plant's wet well, which he left on-site for IW inspectors. Molina later described the odor as "strong oily" and commented that it "gets everyone sick who enters" the pumping plant. Note that this report of unusual or foul odors at this location is the latest in a series of such reports from pumping plant operators, the most recent of which occurred on 12-28-17.

Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum was notified of the report and responded, arriving on-site at the pumping plant at 0940 hours on 8-15-18. When he arrived Barnum noted that Molina was no longer on-site. He also noted that the wet well sample left by Molina had no discernable unusual odor. Barnum did note a faint odor above the wet well covers that is similar to what has previously been linked to Ventura Transfer Company, the main suspect for potentially causing some or all of the odor issues being reported by operators. The company washes out tanker trucks and intermodal containers that contain residuals (“heels”) of both hazardous and non-hazardous materials. They are required to prewash the containers to remove the heel material, which is then captured and hauled off for disposal as hazardous waste, but it’s possible that if the prewash is done poorly or skipped, then these materials can get discharged to the sewer with the wash waters subsequently generated from cleaning operations. The facility is subject to the Federal Transportation Equipment Cleaning regulations (40 CFR 442A) in terms of their industrial wastewater permit. The odor Barnum noted on 8-15-18 was a faint “piney” chemical odor not unusual for wastewater coming from Ventura Transfer Company. Headspace explosivity was 0% and photo ion detector readings indicated total volatile organic compounds = 37.3 ppm, as measured from just under the wet well lid. This amount of VOC is not considered high. The wastewater appeared essentially normal.

Ventura Transfer Company IW 3720 4800 GPD
2418 East 223rd Street
Carson, CA 90810

Area IW Inspector Nat Pengphol, at the direction of South Teams Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez, on 8-17-18 began conducting a series of periodic non-routine inspections and checks of the Davidson City Pumping Plant and the trunk sewer line upstream of the pumping plant an effort to further quantify and qualify the nature of these odor complaints/incidents. Industrial Waste Section Head Linda Shadler was informed of the incident and will be contacting Compton Field Office (CFO) Division Engineer Andre Schmidt about a possible decision to refer the odor exposure issue to the Districts’ Environmental Health and Safety Section given Molina’s statements above about the effects of being exposed to the odors at the pumping plant. Note that a previous environmental assessment of this issue conducted by Industrial Hygienist Samuel Sun of the Districts’ EH & S Section in early 2017 found no evidence that the atmosphere in the pumping plant building constituted a safety issue that would prohibit normal work activities from occurring there. Per a follow-up conversation between Shadler and Schmidt, in mid-September 2018 CFO Maintenance Technicians sealed the hatch above the wet well inside the pumping plant building, as well as resealed the manhole cover near the entrance door of the pumping plant building. Per Schmidt, those improvements have resulted in a significant reduction in odors being noticed by CFO operators at the pumping plant.

Although Ventura Transfer Company was not cited for causing the odor incident on 8-15-18 due to a lack of evidence supporting such, both day and night team IW inspectors continue to be extremely vigilant to this situation and are conducting regular and frequent inspections at the Ventura Transfer facility to address and mitigate the odors at the pumping plant.

Elevated Explosivity in the J.O. ‘B’ Trunk Sewer in Compton

On Monday, 8-20-18 at 1022 hours, CFO Supervising Technician Albert Steele sent an email to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd reporting that one of his technicians had monitored an LEL of 44% at 0845 hours that same day in the headspace of MH 08 0070A on the 72" diameter J.O. 'B' unit 1B sewer in Compton that is located just downstream of the Dominguez Cluster.

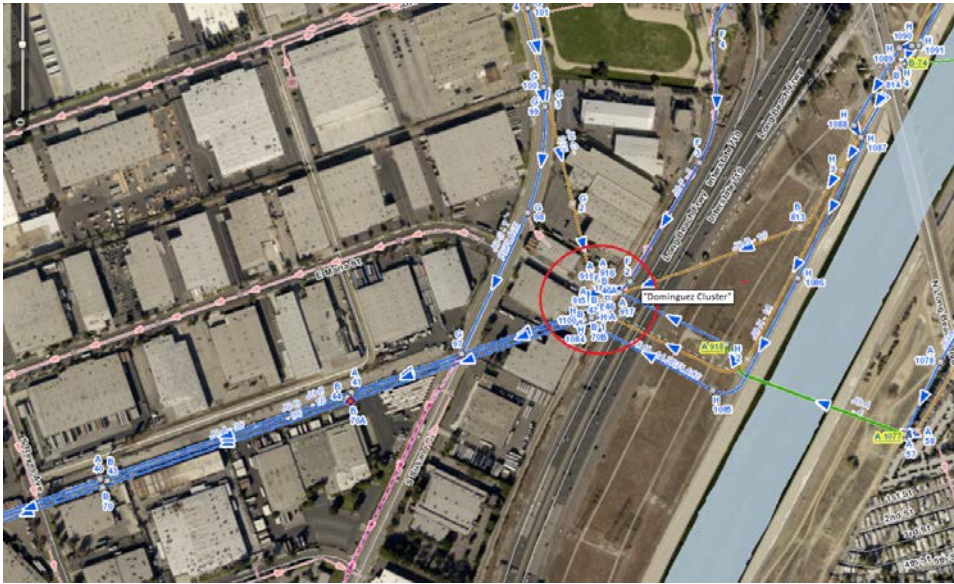


Figure 1: GIS Map Figure showing the location of MH B70A downstream of the Dominguez Cluster in Compton.

Upon being notified of the elevated LEL report at MH B70A, Team 3 Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum commented that that level did seem high to him, but he and Boyd agreed that it would be useful if Steele could provide any other recent LEL data for the manhole so that the 8-20-18 data could be put into context. Boyd contacted Steele about this. Steele responded shortly thereafter with the CFO data for the manhole from 6-4-18 to 8-16-18 which indicated that 44% was higher than normal (see Figure 2 below).

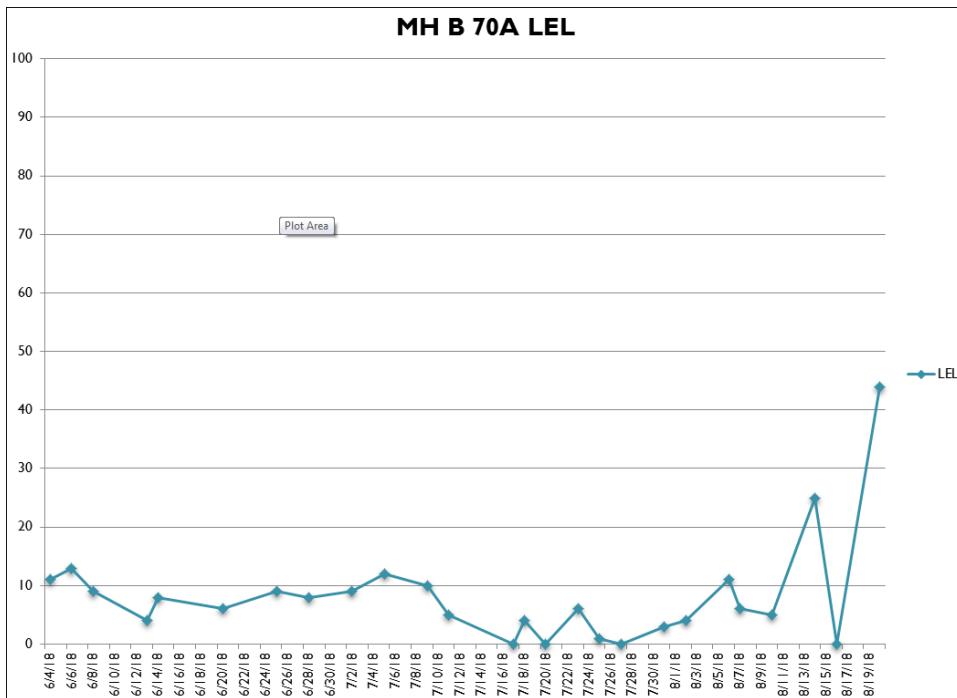


Figure 2: MH B70A headspace explosivity data 6/4/18-8/16/18

Inspectors Barnum and Pengphol responded to MH B70A shortly after receiving the elevated LEL report, arriving on-site at 1105 hours on 8-20-18. The highest LEL they measured with their two explosimeters was 10%, which was about normal for this reach of sewer (see Figure 2 above). Inspection of further upstream manholes also indicated no elevated explosivity levels. No source for this incident was identified. It was noted that the Districts' downstream

treatment plant, JWPCP, didn't have any elevated LEL influent from the J.O. 'B' sewer at or near the time of this incident.

Elevated Explosivity in Section 3 of the Marina Trunk Sewer in Long Beach

On Tuesday, 8-21-18 at 1225 hours, CFO Supervising Technician Albert Steele sent an email to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd reporting that one of his technicians had monitored an LEL of 100% at 1018 hours that same day in the headspace of MH 03 0505 on the 18" diameter Marina Relief trunk section 3 in Long Beach. The information was forwarded to South Teams' Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez at 1332 hours.



Figure 3: GIS map showing the area around the upstream of MH 03 0505, including the Marina #2 Pumping Plant and Section 4 of the Marina trunk sewer.

Synergy Oil & Gas, LLC IW 21422 540,000 GPD
6433 E 2nd Street
Long Beach, CA 90803

The Termo Company IW 12289 89,000 GPD
6301 E. Pacific Coast Highway
Long Beach, CA 90803

At 1445 hours on 8-21-18 IW Inspectors James McCurdy and Sanjay Patel arrived at MH 505 and measured an LEL in the headspace of 100%. The concentration pegged the NP-204 explosimeter. At 1455 hours, they measured an LEL of 10% at MH 03 0410 upstream. Inspectors continued upstream to MH 03 0554, which is on the east side of the Pacific Coast Highway. There the LEL was measured as 4% at 1505 hours. Senior and Area IW Inspector Jim Percy inspected both the Termo and Synergy facilities, finding no evidence that either was currently or had been recently out of compliance with any of their discharge limits such that they caused the elevated explosivity at MH 505. The legal sample point for Synergy had a LEL of 0% using a shake test, while Termo had a value of 1%. A review of the LEL recorder charts at both facilities did not show any spikes or concentrations above 10% over the previous 24 hours. Samples were collected for methane in water and flash point at both facilities. IW Inspectors are keenly aware of this effectively ongoing situation with elevated explosivity in this section of trunk sewer and continue to investigate its causes and possible solutions.

Unexpected Flow in the San Jose Creek West Interceptor in Rosemead

On Wednesday, 8-22-18, IW Supervising Engineer Bill Cheyne received an email and phone call from Districts' Engineering Associate Jubilant Ako of the San Gabriel Field Office. Ako requested the IW Section's assistance in investigating the source of a flow from an unknown source seen in an isolated portion of the SJCWRP Interceptor Trunk in the City of Rosemead. Ako stated that as part of an ongoing sewer sliplining construction project, flow had been diverted around the length of trunk from MH 15A0399 to MH 15A0357. After diverting, workers reported still seeing some unexpected flow in the line starting at MH 15A0373 and gradually increasing in volume to MH 15A0357. A records search done at the JAO public counter found no documentation of any connection permits to the trunk in this area. Senior Inspector Steve Sealy was notified and started an investigation by meeting on-site with Districts' Construction Inspector Cedric Elias.

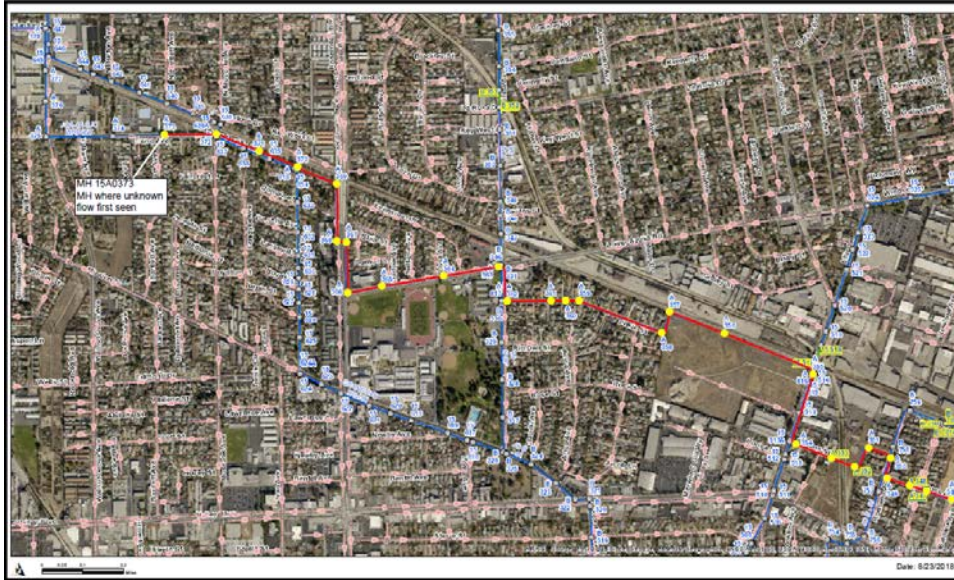


Figure 4: GIS map showing the SJCWRP Interceptor (red) and the location of MH 15A0373 where the flow from an unknown source was reported.

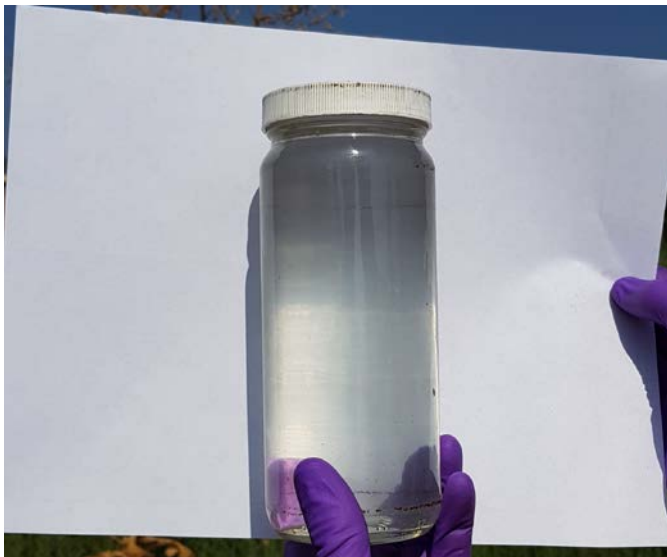


Figure 5: 8-22-18 sample of wastewater taken from MH 15A0356 on the SJCWRP Interceptor trunk. Note the clarity and lack of any color in the sample.

IW Inspectors, including Sealy, Greg Neunsinger, Kristopher McGinnis, and Nguyen Dang conducted the investigation into this report. Inspections were conducted at 5 possible industrial sources for the flow seen at MH 15A0357. None of these facilities had any evidence of illicit discharges or direct connections to the trunk sewer. Additionally, several locations along the trunk line were inspected at MH 15A0356, MH 15A0362, MH 15A0373, and MH 15A0383 where the flow was observed. A follow-up conversation with Steve Klopka, a Districts' construction inspector overseeing the sliplining process being performed by SAK, a 3rd part contractor, found that the times of the active sliplining construction activity correlated with the times when the unknown flow was being observed in the downstream sewer. A sample of the flow taken at MH 15A356 by the IW inspectors found its appearance (clear and colorless) and odor (none) matched what be expected of the water generated during the sliplining process. IW inspectors concluded that the source of this flow was the wastewater being generated from the sliplining project.

Citizen Report of Possible Illicit Chemical Discharge

On Thursday, 8-23-18 at 1400 hours, Supervising IW Inspector David Lee received a phone call from La Verne resident Dennis Ahlen. Ahlen reported a possible illegal sewer discharge of “1000 pounds/3500 gallons” of “bioxide” chemical that is being used for sulfide control at a sewer lift station on the border of San Dimas and La Verne. Ahlen states that the subject lift station is part of new 22 home residential development called “Creekside” at 6700 N. San Dimas Canyon Road. Evidently since the lift station began operations in 2017, the residents downstream of the station have been subjected to “extreme odor issues” due to hydrogen sulfide gases present in the area. The issue has been ongoing for more than a year and is very a contentious issue between residents and the developer “Meritage Homes.”



Figure 6: GIS map showing the area around the part of La Verne where the report of possible illicit chemical dumping was reported.

Area IW Inspector Anie Kellzi, with the assistance of Senior IW Inspector Steve Sealy, investigated this report. Inspections conducted on 8-24-18 and 8-28-18 confirmed the presence of a 750-gallon capacity poly tank full of “Bioxide” chemical (calcium nitrate solution) at the lift station. However, discussion with representatives of the La Verne Fire Department and the chemical supplier, Evoqua, revealed that its use was never initiated. The tank of Bioxide solution was subsequently removed from the site. The lift station pumps sewage up to a connection to the local sewer at 6633 Canterwood Way. This practice appears to be the cause of the strong odors on Canterwood due to the sewage becoming septic in the lift station. Strong odors were present during the inspections on 24th and 28th. The development company has now

been required by the city to stop pumping to the Canterwood connection. Meritage Homes have hired O.A. Roberts Pumping Company to manage (i.e., remove sewage from) the lift station. O.A. Roberts' records indicate they pump the lift station wet well out three times per week with the waste being properly transported to the Districts' Pomona Liquid Waste Disposal Station for legal disposal.

There is ongoing litigation about the sulfide odors between the residents of the new development, the developer, the City of La Verne, and residents of the adjacent neighborhood where the lift station discharge line joins the pre-existing sewer line on Canterwood Way. There was no evidence found that the situation involves any industrial waste, nor that the situation is detrimentally affecting downstream Districts' sewers or treatment facilities. IW inspectors consider their investigation complete although they will periodically monitor the situation in case issues develop that impact the Districts.



Figure 7: 8-24-18 photo of the 750-gallon poly tank of "Bioxide" solution at the Meritage Homes' development sewer lift station.

San Jose Creek West WRP Influent Channel Solids

On Wednesday, 8-29-18, Districts' Superintendent of Treatment Plant Maintenance Thad Chester notified Senior IW Inspector Steve Sealy and Supervising IW Inspector David Lee that during the overnight hours of August 30th his crews would be conducting a solids cleaning event of the influent Channel 1 at the San Jose Creek West WRP. Chester stated that the channel needs to be cleaned regularly (approximately every year) due to a buildup of solids which visually appear to be rags. He says that usually the buildup becomes so extensive that the covers of the channel begin to lift. The cleaning event starts with the complete shutdown of the plant influent pumps. Workers then remove the solids from the channel using both vector trucks and backhoes. The solids are stored in large roll off bins for a period of time for dewatering prior to landfilling. Lee agreed to visually inspect the removed solids to see if there are any identifiable materials that could be associated with any industrial operations.



Figure 8: GIS view of the San Jose Creek West WRP showing the plant layout and the location of the influent channel where solids reportedly accumulate.

In examining the solids and “rags” removed from the influent channel, IW inspectors found no evidence this material was from industrial operations. It appears that this material, grit and non-woven (plastic “fabric”) wipe type materials, accumulates in the influent channel primarily due to the lack of bar screens, or their equivalent, which would normally prevent such materials from entering a treatment plant. Supervising TPO II Jeff Valdes stated that the WRP has otherwise been running normally. Valdes confirmed that it’s not unusual to have heavy solids build up in the influent channel, which then needs to be cleaned on a regular basis via a vactor truck. IW inspectors will remain vigilant during their routine inspection activities to any indication that industrial wastewater generators could be contributing to this issue at the WRP.

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2018**

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Milk Spill at California Dairies in Artesia

On Friday, 9-7-18 at 0730 hours Plant Manager Bob Wheeler of California Dairies Inc. in Artesia notified Senior Pumping Plant Operator Michael "Rocky" Molina of the Long Beach Main Pumping Plant Alarm Center that they had had a "large" spill of milk. Wheeler stated that he was requesting permission to discharge combined wastewater and the spilled milk to the sewer that would contain a chemical oxygen demand (COD) concentration well beyond their daily average limit of 2000 mg/l due to the presence of the milk. Wheeler stated that if permission was not given, it was likely the wastewater and milk would soon overflow into the local stormdrain. Molina, wanting to accommodate the request to avoid any flows to the stormdrain, approved the request and requested a Compton Field Office sewer crew check the sewer line downstream of the facility to insure the line was successfully handling the discharge. The check revealed the lines were clear and running well. Molina did not follow established protocol by not notifying the IW Section or the Long Beach WRP operators to warn them of a possible high strength discharge being on the way to the WRP.

California Dairies Inc. IW5124 260,000 GPD
11709 E. Artesia Blvd
Artesia, CA 90701

At 1130 hours later that same morning the information did come to the IW Section's attention as a result of a coincidental visit to the LBMPP Alarm Center by Team 2 IW Inspectors James McCurdy and Tingting Wei. McCurdy and Wei received the information and proceeded directly to the California Dairies facility to follow-up. In addition, McCurdy notified Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd of the spill report. Boyd immediately called the Long Beach WRP to make them aware of the potential for high COD wastewater to enter the treatment plant and cause an upset. Boyd also notified Superintendent of WRP Operations Junior Johnson of the incident.

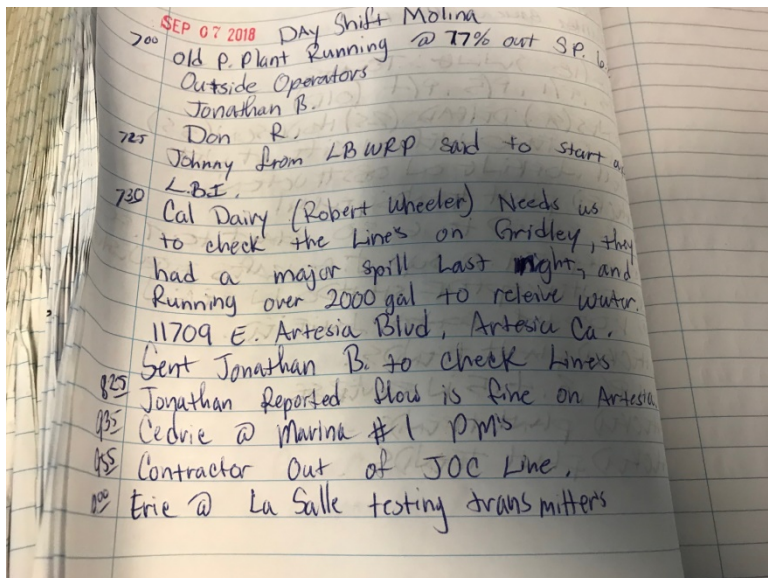


Figure 1: LBMPP Alarm Center 9-7-18 log book entries. Note the 0730 hours entries regarding California Dairies.

Inspectors McCurdy and Wei arrived at California Dairies at 1210 hours. Wheeler was not on-site but they met with Assistant Plant Manager Frank Noriega. Noriega did not know exactly when the spill had occurred but said it was sometime during the previous evening on 9-6-18. Inspector McCurdy was then able to contact Robert Wheeler on the phone. Wheeler stated the spill was of about 40,000 pounds (5,000 gallons) of "ice cream milk." He said the spilled material had been initially captured and pumped into their 50,000-gallon high-strength wastewater holding tank before they attempted to process it through their dissolved air flotation pretreatment system and discharge it to the sewer. However, operators were unable to maintain the retention time needed to treat the wastewater due to the volume of the spill and further process wastewater that was being generated. As a result, Wheeler called the LBMPP Alarm Center to request permission to discharge the wastewater that was high-strength and well above their limit. Following his request being approved by Molina as noted earlier, the company began discharging wastewater with a high COD (3,800 mg/L) at 320 gpm. This discharge lasted for approximately 3.5 hours (67,200 gallons total) between 0830 and 1200 hours. At the time of McCurdy's inspection Wheeler requested that Cal Dairies be allowed to discharge an additional 30,000 gallons of high COD wastewater, which McCurdy, after consulting with Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd, denied.

Follow-up calls to the Long Beach WRP on 9-7-18 revealed that during the time when the high strength wastewater would have been coming into the plant, operators were just bringing the plant into operation after being shut down overnight for scheduled maintenance work. Operators noticed that the plant did not seem to be coming online as usual, but thought this was perhaps due to some glitch in the plant. They responded by adjusting control equipment such as the air addition rates. Ultimately they brought the plant online and into normal operating condition without any major issues, never realizing that the discharge from California Dairies may have been the cause of their initial problems. No NPDES violations resulted from the incident.

On Monday, 9-10-18 Boyd spoke with Districts' Supervisor of Pumping Plant Operations Jeff Masters about the events of 9-7-18. Masters agreed that it had been inappropriate for Molina to approve the request from California Dairies and not notify any IW Section employees of the call from California Dairies. He stated he would review proper response and notification procedures with LBMPP Alarm Center operators to avoid any recurrences of this type of event.

On Wednesday, 9-12-18 McCurdy met with California Dairies' Wheeler, Noriega, Vice President of Operations Manuel Acevedo, and their consultant, Robert Thomas of Innovative Consultants, to review and discuss the incident. McCurdy told them that in the future permission to discharge such off-spec or high-strength material has to be obtained from a Supervisor in the Industrial Waste Section. The contacts agreed to follow this protocol in the future.

Ultimately, because the Districts gave permission, albeit inappropriately, for the high strength wastewater to be discharged and because there was only a minimal impact from this on downstream Districts' equipment and operations, no enforcement action was taken against the company.

Oily Material in the J.O. A-1A Long Beach WRP Sludge Gravity Sewer

On Friday, 9-7-18 at 0833 hours, Compton Field Office Supervisor of Sewer Maintenance Brian Pivovaroff called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that Lead Sewer Maintenance & Construction Worker Hector Cardenas had reported seeing what appears to be an unusual flow of "oily" material entering the sewer system at MH 19A0412. He reported that there was no petroleum odor associated with the material and Cardenas wasn't sure if it was oil or grease. This manhole is located on the 24" J.O. A-1A Long Beach WRP Sludge Gravity Sewer line that receives the waste solids from the Long Beach WRP. The manhole is located inside the El Dorado Park Golf Course just south of Willow Street. The information was forwarded to South Teams' Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez for further investigation.



Figure 2: GIS map indicating the location of MH 19A0412 (“A 412”) located just downstream of the Long Beach WRP.

The investigation by Sanchez, as well as Senior IW Inspectors Jim Percy and Kent McIntosh, revealed that there were no actual excessive amounts of oil or grease at MH A 412. Instead, the material observed by Cardenas was found to be heavy black sludge from the Long Beach WRP that had the appearance of oily material. This explained the lack of a petroleum odor. Testing of a sample taken from the manhole found it contained only 35.8 mg/l of oil and grease, a concentration consistent with that of treatment plant waste solids. The presence of larger than usual amounts of sludge at MH A 412, which caused the observation of oily material, was caused by minor cleaning-induced surcharging in the line. In the surcharged state, floating material from the sludge sewer accumulated in the manhole, creating the illusion of excessive oil and grease. No further action on this report was taken by IW inspectors.

Foul Odor Resident Complaint in Torrance

On Friday, 9-14-18 at 0807 hours, Long Beach Main Pumping Plant Alarm Center Senior Pumping Plant Operator Michael "Rocky" Molina called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that he had just received a citizen complaint of a "very strong chemical" odor that was "making her feel ill" that was coming from a sewer line near her home in Torrance. The complainant identified herself as "Andriana" and provided her phone number and address, 22730 Menlo Avenue in Torrance (90505). Molina stated the residence is located very close to the intersection of 228th Street and the 110 freeway (see map below). Molina also said that in addition to notifying the Industrial Waste Section of the call, he was also forwarding the information to Districts' sewer maintenance staff to facilitate their response as well. Boyd identified the location of the odor complaint as MH 08D0190 on the 78" J.O. 'D' Unit 1D Replacement trunk sewer. This information was forwarded to South Teams' Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez who coordinated a response from Team 3 IW inspectors.

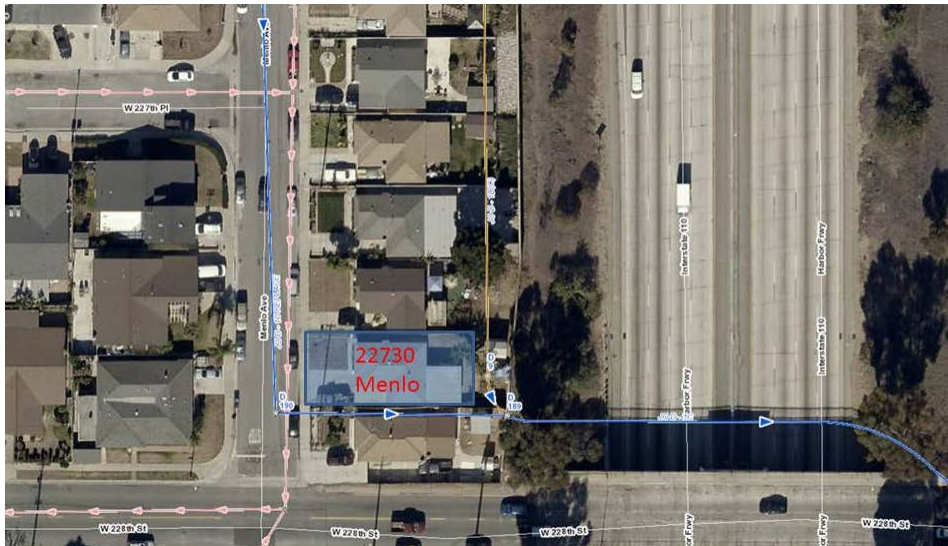


Figure 3: Annotated GIS map showing the location of the residence in relationship to the adjacent 78” J.O. ‘D’ trunk sewer line. Note that the trunk sewer essentially “wraps around” the residence on two sides.

Team 3 Area IW Inspectors Shawn Cleaver and Helen Luu arrived onsite at the residence at 0835 hours on 9-14-18. They did not observe any unusual odors in the area. They noted that MH D 190, located in the street immediately adjacent to the residence, was sealed and pressure plated. However, when the cork in one pick hole was removed, there was a very noticeable sewer odor despite the presence of the pressure plate. The LEL measured at the manhole was 5%. Also noted was a local sewer line that runs from north to south on Menlo with a manhole in the intersection of Menlo and W. 228th Street. The residence is connected to this local line. The local line manhole also had corks in its pick holes. A resident who lives across from the complainant’s residence stated that he regularly smells foul odors emanating from MH D 190. The complainant was not home at the time of the inspection, but she was reached on her cell phone. She stated that she had smelled a “very strong,” “thick,” “heavy” chemical odor that made her feel nauseous directly outside her front door when leaving the house at 8:00 a.m. that morning. She could not identify the odor but stated that it was not a propane type odor or the sewer odor that she had previously reported to the Districts’ Long Beach Pump Plant Alarm Center.

Cleaver and Luu walked the general area but could not discern any chemical or other noxious odors other than those in an area close to the freeway on West 228th street where somebody had dumped a pile of dog feces. Inspectors determined that the industrial wastewater from the Torrance Refining Company, a large oil refinery located about 2.5 miles to the northwest, does not discharge into the trunk line next to the residence and thus is not the source of this odor complaint. That said, inspectors did check the status of the refinery’s operations and wastewater discharge, finding no evidence of any exceedances or conditions out of the ordinary. Because inspectors found no unusual odors in the vicinity of the residence while they were onsite, the investigation could not confirm its presence or identify any source(s) for the purported odor. Should the condition/odor be reported again, inspectors will re-initiate their investigation.

Excessive Grease in the Indiana Street Trunk Sewer in Commerce

On Monday, 9-17-18 at 1015 hours, Supervisor of Sewer Maintenance Bill Balas of the San Gabriel Valley Field Office called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that late on the afternoon of Friday, 9-14-18 his crew had noted three feet of "standing grease" at MH 02 1765 in East Los Angeles. He said the 300’ reach of 8" diameter trunk sewer (the Indiana Street trunk) between MH 1765 and MH 1764 appeared to be highly impacted by grease. Note that MH 1765 lies where the cities of Los Angeles, Commerce, and an unincorporated county area all come together just north of the City of Vernon. Balas also mentioned to Boyd that

his crew had noted that there was what appeared to be a chicharrones (fried pork skins) factory very close by to MH 1765 that could be the source of the grease.

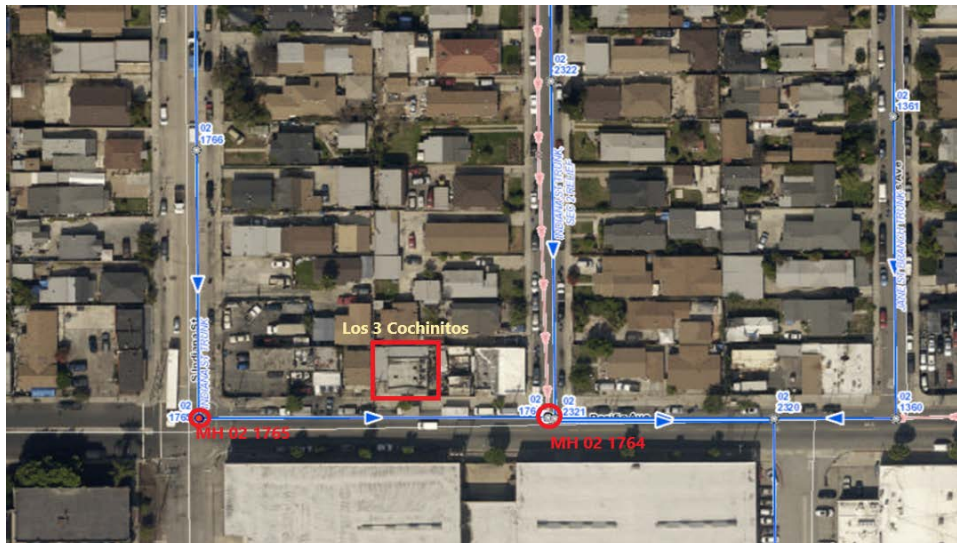


Figure 4: Annotated GIS map showing the sewer reach between MH 1765 and MH 1764 as well as the location of the chicharrones manufacturing company which discharges directly into the reach.

Los 3 Cochinitos IW 10500 50 GPD
3917 Union Pacific Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90023

Senior IW Inspector Steve Sealy, along with area Inspectors Greg Neunsinger and David Joh investigated. While it's likely that the chicharrones manufacturing facility, Los 3 Chicharrones, is the most likely industrial source of the grease found in the line, the inspection of the facility on 9-18-18 did not reveal any evidence that the company is not following proper and established procedures for keeping grease out of the sewers. They were found to using proper housekeeping and waste grease minimization procedures, as well as maintaining their grease interceptor on a frequent basis. Inspectors did note that the discharge of alkaline soap cleaning wastewater during daily cleaning operations have the potential to remobilize grease trapped in the interceptor, thus contributing to grease in the sewer. Inspectors are working with the company to try to reduce this potential. Additionally, it was noted that there are other sources of grease located upstream, including restaurants and large numbers of residents that cook with grease and lard. IW inspectors will return to Los 3 Cochinitos to observe conditions regularly and Balas stated his crews will check the reach between of MH 1764 and MH 1765 bimonthly to monitor the condition of the 8" line closely. Balas will let IW inspectors know if they see anything.

Sulfuric Acid Spill at rPlanet Earth Facility in Vernon

On Thursday, 9-20-18 at 1040 hours, Environmental, Health, and Safety Manager Venessa Cardenas of rPlanet Earth of Los Angeles called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that her company had just accidentally spilled about 30 gallons of concentrated sulfuric acid into the sewer. She said that during start-up of the industrial wastewater pretreatment system's automatic pH neutralization system, a line that connects the sulfuric acid feed tote to the neutralization system's reaction tank had come loose, resulting in an estimated 30 gallons spilling into a floor drain which feeds directly to their industrial wastewater sample box. Operators then turned on a hose for about 10 minutes in an attempt to flush the acid from the drain system. Boyd advised Cardenas to cease this flushing immediately, which she agreed to do. Boyd then contacted North Teams' Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee with the incident report. Lee, by coincidence, happened to already be in Vernon doing a joint inspection with

Vernon area IW Inspector Kristopher McGinnis. Lee said he and McGinnis would proceed over to the rPlanet Earth facility as soon as possible, likely in about 30 minutes.

rPlanet Earth of Los Angeles, LLC IW 22177 45,808 GPD
3200 Fruitland Avenue
Vernon, CA 90058

Lee and McGinnis arrived onsite at 1130 hours on 9-20-18 and met with Cardenas. This facility receives, washes, and processes plastic (PET) containers for recycling. The details of the spill were confirmed, with the addition of a note that a worker who had been in the room when the spill occurred had been splashed with the acid and was transported to the hospital for precautionary evaluation. The spill occurred in the industrial wastewater neutralization room which is equipped with two 3,200-gallon capacity pH adjustment tanks that are used to lower the pH of wastewater generated at the PET flake washing line. Sulfuric acid is drawn from a 300-gallon tote located outside the area for use in the automatic adjustment system. Once neutralization of the wastewater is completed the wastewater is discharged via gravity to a floor drain located between the two adjustment tanks. The spill was able to enter the sewer through this exposed drain. While no sources of hazardous materials over 60 gallons are present in the neutralization room such that the Districts would normally be able to require spill containment, it was strongly suggested to the contact that they never-the-less construct a berm around the drain so that any future spills would be effectively contained, preventing any accidental discharges to the sewer.

Ultimately, due to the low volume of the spilled acid there was no known negative impact to the sewer or Districts' operations. No formal enforcement action was taken against the company as a result of this incident.

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2018**

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Los Coyotes WRP Low pH

On Thursday, 10-18-18 at 0730 hours, Los Coyotes WRP TPO II Tom Jauregui notified IW Inspector Sanjay Patel that the WRP influent wastewater currently had a low pH of just under 7.0. Jauregui said he noted this when sampling raw influent to verify the influent pH meter readings. Subsequently the influent pH reached a low of 6.49 at about 0800 hours. Team 2 IW Inspectors, led by Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez, responded to the report.

The inspectors spent considerable time and effort attempting to identify which trunk line influent to the WRP contained the low pH material coming into the plant. Their efforts were only moderately successful, but they were able to determine that it came in on the Los Coyotes WRP Interceptor line from influent areas generally located to the north and west of the WRP. Subsequent inspections of 15 known industrial wastewater dischargers in that area were conducted over the following 24 hours by both day and night team inspectors. However, none of these 15 inspections revealed any evidence that any of those dischargers were the source of the incident.

Ultimately the incident abated at the treatment plant within a couple hours of being reported on 10-18-18, and there were no negative effects on treatment plant operations or final effluent quality. IW inspectors remain vigilant in their inspections at industrial facilities as to identifying any potential source for this incident.

San Jose Creek West WRP High pH

On Friday, 10-26-18 at 1100 hours, San Jose Creek West WRP Treatment Plant Operator II Carlos Vasquez Rivera called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that the WRP was experiencing a high pH influent. The influent pH began rising from the normal 7.1 at 1030 hours, peaked within 10 minutes to 8.35 and then began slowly going back down. At the time of his call at 1100 hours the influent pH was 7.8. Rivera stated that they had checked the crown spray and caustic addition schedules and found nothing to indicate any such work was being conducted upstream of the WRP that day. Rivera said operators would take an influent sample that IW inspectors could pick up.

After speaking with Boyd about the incident, Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee verified with Adam Paraspolo of Norcal Pipeline that all crown spray activity on 10-26-18 was conducted in the Lancaster/Palmdale area and not upstream of the San Jose Creek treatment plants. Compton Yard personnel also verified there was no caustic addition upstream of these WRPs as well.

Lee visited the SJC East WRP and spoke with Supervising TPO II Courtney Clark. Clark stated that at that time all influent flow into the SJC West plant was being fed from J.O. 'H', which was also feeding SJC East. This was due to the continued construction project on the SJC West Interceptor sewer which had all flows diverted. This configuration was also confirmed by the fact that the SJC East WRP influent had a very similar pH rise to approximately 8.27 at almost the exact time as the report from the West plant. Lee determined that IW inspectors would thus concentrate their investigation in areas upstream of the East plant, i.e., those influent to the J.O. 'H' sewer.

In the 12 hours following the incident report, IW Inspectors, including members of both the day and night inspection teams, and led by Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom, inspected the 14 most likely industrial sources for the high pH wastewater discharged into the J.O. 'H' trunk sewer that caused the 10-26-18 incident. Unfortunately those inspections did not reveal any evidence that any of those dischargers was the source of the incident. Additionally, it

was noted that the sample taken from the SJC West raw influent pH box by operators tested with no unusual concentrations of heavy metals.

Ultimately, the incident completely abated at the treatment plants within a couple hours of being reported on 10-26-18, and there were no negative effects on treatment plant operations or final effluent quality. IW inspectors remain vigilant in their inspections at industrial facilities as to identifying any potential source(s) for this incident.

Oily Water Spill in Santa Fe Springs

On Monday, 10-29-18 at about 0700 hours, Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez observed a notification on the California Office of Emergency Services spill report website a report of a release/spill of crude oil impacting the street and storm drains reported by Breitburn Operating, L.P. at the intersection of Bloomfield Avenue and Clark Street in the City of Santa Fe Springs at 0546 hours that same day.

Breitburn Operating, L.P. IW 20772 532,000 GPD
12720 Telegraph Road
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

IW Inspector Jason Finn responded to the report, arriving on-site at the spill location at 0920 hours on 10-29-18. Contractor Ocean Blue Environmental was already on-site when Finn arrived, having responded to a call from Breitburn Operating LLC that morning. Ocean Blue collected the spilled oily water from the spill location and downstream impacted storm water collection system, damming up the main area storm drain more than a mile downstream. In addition to vacuuming up the water they also used detergents and city water to remove oily residual from storm drain surfaces. Ultimately, 38,500 gallons of oily water from the spill and clean-up operations was collected and transported to the Breitburn facility listed above. The contaminated water was stored there in two 20,000-gallon portable “frac” tanks. As of 11-9-18, the water in the frac tanks was still awaiting disposition. Breitburn is considering opting to haul the contaminated water to a properly licensed Transportation, Storage, and Disposal Facility for disposition, or requesting that the Sanitation Districts’ give them a one-time approval to run it through their industrial wastewater pretreatment facility and discharge it the sewer system under the requirements and limits of their industrial wastewater permit. The second option will require explicit prior approval from the Districts that include assurances, backed up by test results submitted by Breitburn, that the discharge will meet all limits. The presence of the detergents in the water may be problematic as their presence has the potential to inhibit the effectiveness of the pretreatment system in removing oil from the water. Should a one-time approval be ultimately granted to discharge it the sewer, IW inspectors will closely monitor the discharge to insure all limits are met.



Figure 1: 10-29-18 photo taken by Inspector Finn of the oily residue from the spill. Note that its appearance matches that of the locally produced crude oil. The brine/oil came out of the ground from the broken underground line at the “hole” under the bush seen on the left side of the photo.



Figure 2: 10-29-18 photo of crude oil residual in a parking area adjacent to the spill source.



Figure 3: 10-29-18 photo of contractor Ocean Blue Environmental Services conducting clean-up in the street and storm drains impacted by the spill.

Palmdale WRP Headworks Foam

On Monday, 10-29-18 at 1300 hours, one of the IW office secretaries received a phone call from Palmdale WRP Supervising TPO Jeanine Gonzalez. Gonzalez reported that operators had noticed unusual foam building up at the headworks and a light detergent odor. Per Gonzalez, the foam only lasted for approximately 30 minutes and there were no ill effects on any plant operational parameters. Operators collected a sample of the foam. After discussing the situation with Gonzalez, who again expressed that operations appeared normal, and in consideration of a lack of a night inspection staff on duty, Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom and Supervising IW Inspector David Lee agreed to dispatch inspectors the next day to investigate the report.



Figure 4: 10-29-18 photo of the foam at the Palmdale WRP headworks.

On Tuesday, 10-30-18, Area IW Inspector Nguyen and Carlstrom followed-up on the 10-29-18 foam report. They visited the WRP and inspected the known large potential foam IW sources in the area, including the facilities operated by the Lockheed Martin Corporation at Air Force Plant 10 and the N.A.S.A. Armstrong Flight Research Center. They found no evidence that any of these were the foam source. Unusually, it was noted that the foam did not appear in the secondary aeration tanks at the Palmdale WRP. Typically the aeration tanks are the most foam-impacted part of the WRP when foam causing materials enter a WRP. Why the foam was not present in the aeration tanks is unclear. Fortunately, and perhaps not coincidentally, the foam noted in the headworks did not otherwise adversely impact operations or the effluent at the WRP. IW inspectors remain vigilant in trying to identify the source of this incident as part of their normal inspection activities.

On Monday, 11-5-18 Dang conducted a follow-up inspection at the Palmdale WRP. Dang spoke to TPO II Hector Benitez, who stated that WRP operations were normal and that operators hadn't noticed any additional foam since 10-29-18. Dang collected a grab sample at the grit chamber effluent. The sample will be tested for MBAS (surfactants) to compare it with the foam sample collected on the day of the incident.

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2018**

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Citizen Tip of Sanitary Waste Discharge into the Street in South El Monte

On Thursday, 11-15-18 at 1100 hours, Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd was handed a letter received by the Districts the previous day at 1037 hours. The letter writer was anonymous but implied that he/she was a neighbor of a business located at 9700 Factorial Way in South El Monte. The letter was addressed to IW Section Linda Shadler and stated that a business located at 9700 Factorial Way was "dumping and washing chemical down the street and drain" and that "There's so many buses dumping pee/poop and washes it down to our next building." The letter requested an investigation and action be taken to address their concerns. It was signed anonymously as "your concern residents." Research in iPACS by Boyd identified the site as that of Randy's Tire Service. Boyd also noted that the Area IW Inspector, Greg Neunsinger, was recently at the facility on 10-15-18. His inspection resulted in his voiding of a temporary permit he had issued earlier this year after the company, which operates a fleet of buses that run daily between Los Angeles and Las Vegas, claimed that they would be hauling off all their industrial wastewater from washing and maintaining buses instead of sewerage it as would be usual. Apparently, the company owner did not want to incur the expense of maintaining an IW discharge permit, which would have required the installation of an automatic rainwater diversion system and pumps at the wash pad area used to wash and clean the buses. The bus line business operates under the fictitious name of "W & H Trading" while the buses themselves are labeled as "W and H." The company advertises as "Las Vegas Express Bus." When contacted by Boyd about the letter, Neunsinger said he was well aware of this facility and explained that previously this facility was a tire service shop and that "Randy" was the name of the current business owner's son, thus explaining their current use of the name "Randy's Tire Service" at the site, even though it's clearly a bus operations yard. Also of note was that customer reviews of the bus service seen on the website "Yelp" stated that the bus operators forbid riders to use the bus restrooms except under "emergency" circumstances. Riders are apparently instructed to use restrooms at a Barstow, CA stop location instead of using the onboard restroom. However, their use under "emergency" conditions may explain the presence of "pee/poop" and "chemical", i.e., portable toilet type waste that is referenced in the anonymous complaint letter. Neunsinger, as well as Los Angeles County Department of Public Works' Source Control Inspector Moises Delgadillo (626-458-2558), were contacted by Boyd regarding the tip/complaint letter.

Randy's Tire Service
9700 Factorial Way
South El Monte, CA 91733

FID 9254293

0 GPD



Figure 1: Photo at Randy's Tire Service taken by Greg Neunsinger on 11-15-18. Although difficult to see in the photo, Neunsinger observed sanitary tissue adhering to the bus wash drain and pump system shown.

Area IW Inspector Greg Neunsinger arrived on-site at Randy's Tire Service on 11-15-18 at 1300 hours to follow-up on the complaint letter. He saw some evidence, in the form of wastewater in the yard, to support the complaint (see Figure 1 above). He informed the company managers of their legal options regarding the disposal of industrial and sanitary wastewater generated by their operations. On 11-19-2018 Neunsinger returned to the site and conducted a joint inspection with Richard Payne, Senior Waste Control Engineering Inspector for the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LADPW). Payne issued an order of clean-up for the rainwater gutter that is downstream of the bus washing area. The company was instructed to clean, collect and properly dispose of the material generated during the cleaning process. This included the street gutter in front and to the side of the business immediately West of Randy's Tire Service. The company was also instructed to erect a perimeter berm that would ensure that bus washing wastewater did not continue to enter the storm water drainage system.

Another follow-up inspection conducted on 12-4-18 revealed that the company had ceased washing buses at the site after a City of South El Monte Code Enforcement Officer issued an Administrative Citation to the company on 11-30-18. Randy's Tire Service was also fined \$1,000 as a result of the Administrative Citation. The company managers indicated that the tour bus lavatories would now be locked and not available for use by the riders. Whether or not this ultimately solves the issue remains to be seen, as it does not seem to be a particularly plausible solution. Inspector Neunsinger will continue to conduct occasional follow-up inspections to determine if further action is needed.

Saugus WRP Brown Oily Influent

On Monday, 11-19-18 at 0910 hours, Supervising TPO Ron Foster of the Saugus WRP called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that WRP operators had just noted some brown petroleum-like oil at the plant's headworks (see Figure 2 below). The material had an odor of petroleum according to Foster. There was no estimate given for the volume of the oil. Foster said the operator took a sample of the oil in a glass jar for IW Inspectors and that they had also turned off the primary skimmer system in an attempt to isolate the material there so that it could be observed more closely. Foster also noted that no loads had been received at the Saugus liquid waste disposal station (LWDS) so far that day, eliminating the possibility that the petroleum material came from a load dumped there. Boyd contacted Area IW Inspector Tanna Pekin, who was coincidentally "about half way" to Saugus as part of her normal inspection activities. Pekin will go to the WRP to pick-up the oil sample and will speak with operators.



Figure 2: Brown oil in the primary tanks at Saugus WRP on 11-19-18.

Pekin arrived at the WRP at 0935 hours on 11-19-18. She picked up the oil sample collected by operators and later submitted it for laboratory analysis. Inspections at the limited number of potential known IW sources located upstream of the WRP revealed no likely sources, and as noted above, the oil did not come in through the LWDS. It was noted that the oil had a very similar appearance as local oil produced from the local "Placerita Canyon" oil field that is located to the east and south of the WRP (see Figure 3 below). Boyd suspects that the oil may be from one of the local oil field operators cleaning out a brine tank or rainwater holding pond. These oil field operators normally do not discharge their brine water to the sanitary sewer, reinjecting into the field instead. Also, none of these operators in the Santa Clarita area has a sewer discharge permit for any wastewater they generate. Inspectors are attempting to acquire a sample of the local field oil to see if it can be matched to what came into the WRP. If a match is found, then inspectors will intensify their search for a source. As of 12-14-18 testing and characterization of the oil received at the WRP was currently in progress. Ultimately, the oil received at the WRP on 11-19-18 was of a limited volume, estimated at less than a barrel, i.e., 42 gallons, and had no adverse impacts on WRP operations or effluent quality.

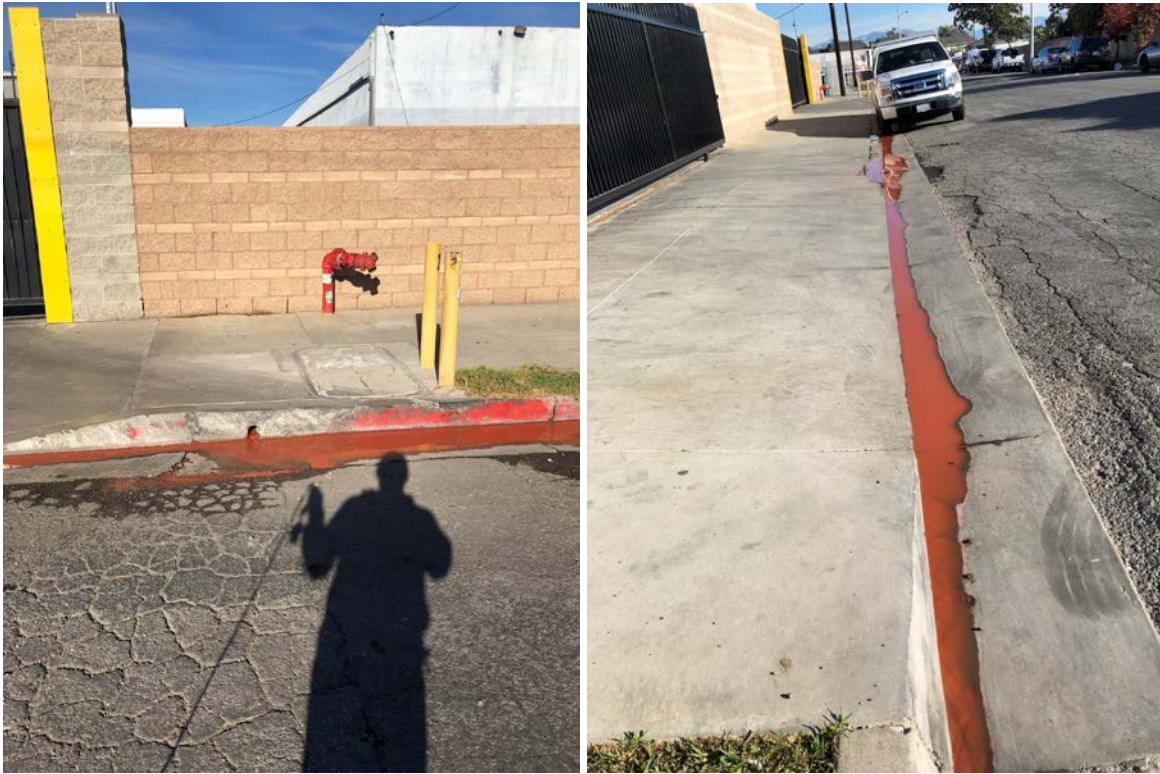


Figure 3: Photo from a Google search that indicated this is Placerita Canyon Oil Field oil at a natural seep located within Placerita Canyon State Park about 6 miles from the Saugus WRP. Note that the appearance of the oil is essentially a visual match for the oil that that came into the WRP on 11-19-18.

Citizen Tip of Red Liquid Discharge into the Street in Montebello

On Wednesday, 11-28-18 at 1226 hours, IW Section Head Linda Shadler forwarded to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd a citizen complaint about a red colored liquid observed in the street gutter adjacent to Magic Laundry Services in the City of Montebello. The complaint was originally filed with the California State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and was forwarded to the Sanitation Districts' Martha Tremblay (Department Head of Technical Services) by DTSC's Nancy Carder. The complaint essentially reported that a neighbor resident had observed an unknown red liquid in the street gutter adjacent to the company at about 1300 hours on Tuesday, 11-27-18 (see Figures 4 and 5 below). Shadler requested that IW inspectors respond to the report. Senior and Area IW Inspector Steve Sealy responded the complaint/report.

Magic Laundry Services, Inc. IW 16710 170,000 GPD
412 Roosevelt Avenue
Montebello, CA 90640



Figures 4 and 5: Citizen photos of the red liquid observed in the street gutter at 1300 hours on Tuesday, 11-27-18.

Sealy arrived on-site at Magic Laundry Services at 0929 hours on 11-29-18. His investigation determined the red material in question was rusty water from boiler cleaning operations on 11-27-18. The wastewater from this operation should have been discharged to the sewer through a trench drain adjacent to the boiler, but it instead flowed into the truck loading dock and was automatically discharged to the street by a float-controlled sump pump there. Per company managers, they had been notified of the illicit release on 11-27-18 and immediately responded to the issue by damming the flow to stop any more from entering the street, then vacuumed up the remaining rusty water and put it into the trench drain adjacent to the boiler. Sealy determined no Districts' regulations were violated. The company contact stated the LADPW and the City of Montebello had already been on-site earlier in response to the release. No further action was required by the Districts.

**INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 2018**

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Citizen Tip of Possible Dumping of Hazardous Waste at Pacific Alloy Castings in South Gate

On Monday, 12-3-18 at 0740 hours, Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd received a telephone call from Districts' Facilities Planning Department Senior Engineer Debra Bogdanoff. Bogdanoff reported that a friend of hers had told her that recently during the "week of Thanksgiving" he was on-site doing contractor work at Pacific Alloy Castings in South Gate located at 5900 E. Firestone Blvd. During that time he observed a portable tank on-site that was labeled "corrosive." He observed the tank contents were being drained onto the ground and as they were being drained he thought they were adding clean water to dilute the material. He says when he asked what was going on he was told to mind his own business. He told Bogdanoff he wanted to report what he saw to the authorities but knowing that she worked for the Sanitation Districts, apparently decided to tell her first, prompting her call to Boyd. The friend also told Bogdanoff he took photos and video of the activity related to the tank draining and that he would forward those to her. She said she has yet to receive the photos and video but told Boyd she'd send them to him if she received them. In addition to receiving the information, Boyd also gave Bogdanoff the Los Angeles County storm water hotline telephone number to pass along to her friend, 1(888)CLEAN LA, and encouraged him to report what he saw to that agency as well.

Pacific Alloy Castings FID 1936414 0 GPD
5900 E. Firestone Blvd.
South Gate, CA 90280

Area IW Inspector Ken Hanks conducted follow-up inspections at this facility on 12-3-18, 12-4, 12-6, and 12-17-18. His investigation confirmed that the company had been using an earthen pit to settle several thousand gallons of cooling tower bleed water into the soil. This disposal method is not proper, though the water in this case was likely simply a little high in calcium and magnesium content (i.e., high TDS hard water) and no real danger to contaminating the soil or underlying groundwater table. The company does sand casting manufacturing of steel pump housings and usually the cooling tower bleed water they generate is reused on-site to wet the sand used to make the casting molds. The company contact explained to Hanks that in October and November they had problem with their cooling tower system that caused an excessive amount of bleed to be generated. Rather than putting this water back into the towers, they instead put it into 350-gallon empty plastic tote containers the company had received furfuryl alcohol solution in. This material is typically labeled as "corrosive" and is used as a binding agent in the sand cast molds along with wetted sand. The company would then periodically allow the totes to drain into the earthen pit in the rear area of their lot. Hanks advised them of the need to properly label such containers and to stop draining the cooling tower bleed water into the pit. He subsequently allowed them to instead discharge the remaining water in totes, approximately 800 gallons, into a sewer drain on-site on 12-6-19. Per Federal and local regulations, the draining of such wastewater to the sewer is allowable without the issuance of an industrial wastewater permit if the flow is not federally regulated, does not have the potential to adversely affect the POTW and would otherwise be considered exempt which it is in this case. No further action by the Districts is anticipated as the cooling towers are now working properly and all cooling tower bleed is again being reused on-site.

Valencia WRP Detergent Odor

On Tuesday, 12-4-18 at 1240 hours, Matt Linn, Supervising TPO II at Valencia WRP notified Coordinating IW Inspector (CI) Chris Mendoza that there was a detergent odor in the incoming wastewater. Linn said he was going to walk the plant and determine how extensive the odor was, if there were any foaming issues, and collect samples. A follow-up call at 1320 was made and Linn reported that the odor was noticed in the wet well and grit chambers only, pH was normal and there was no foaming issues at this time.

Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom responded to this report. Following an unexpected Districts' holiday on 12-5-18 (National Day of Remembrance for former president George H.W. Bush) Carlstrom visited the WRP on 12-6-18, speaking with the operators. They reported that the detergent odor incident on 12-4-18 only lasted 30 minutes and there were no apparent impacts on plant operational processes, including foaming, or on effluent quality. Carlstrom inspected several possible upstream industrial sources, but no likely source was identified. No further investigation is anticipated at this time.

Sewer Overflow in Norwalk

On Friday, 12-14-18 at 1515 hours, IW Section Secretary Sandra O'Karma received a telephone call reporting a sewer overflow at 16215 Pioneer Blvd. in Norwalk. O'Karma forwarded the information to IW Section Supervising Engineer Larry Smith, who in turn notified the Long Beach Main Pumping Plant Alarm Center and also sent an email message to the IW inspection staff.



Figure 1: Jose Ruiz photo of the location of the sewer spill on 12-14-18 at 1645 hours. Note the wastewater in the gutters.

Night Team IW Inspector Jose Ruiz responded to incident, arriving on-site about 1645 hours. He noted some water in the street gutters at the location (see Figure 1 above) and spoke with a man in a white Ford pickup truck that was parked on the side of Pioneer Blvd. The man mentioned that "about an hour and half ago" the water from a manhole was spewing water into the street and that the water was "smelly." Ruiz identified the manhole in question as being on a local city sewer. He noted the sewer water was no longer spilling out of the manhole. He observed that there was still about ~1/8" of water that appeared to have come from the manhole, running south along the curb. At about 1725 hours Timothy Chhay from the city of Norwalk arrived with a small crew to investigate the cause of the SSO and clear any blockages with a jetter and then remove all associated cleanup wastewaters with a vacuum trunk. This included any of the spilled wastewater that had collected at the storm drain basin on 166th St.

Resident Complaint of Sewer Odor in San Gabriel

On Friday, 12-14-18 at 1530 hours, Night Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh received a call from Loretta Benites, Districts' IW Section clerk. Benites said she had just received a telephone call from Laura Castillo, counter clerk with the City of San Gabriel. Castillo said a resident had reported an odor at the southeast corner of W. Live Oak Street and S. San Marino Ave. in San Gabriel. The city of San Gabriel sent an inspector to the location, who also smelled an odor but who determined that the problem was not with the San Gabriel city sewer. The complaint was then forwarded to the L.A. County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), which determined that the odor was not caused by anything in their jurisdiction. LACDPW suggested that the city notify the Sanitation Districts, which it did by telephoning Benites. McIntosh informed Night Supervising IW Inspector Andy Woods, who telephoned Castillo for

details. Neither the anonymous resident nor the city inspector gave a description of the odor. Woods then directed McIntosh to respond to the location.



Figure 2: Annotated photo of the area where the sewer odor was reported on 12-14-18.



Figure 3: 12-14-18, 1720 hours photo of MH A394. Note the open pickhole notches that were found to be venting sewer headspace gas.

McIntosh arrived at the intersection of West Live Oak Street and South San Marino Ave. at 1720 hours on 12-14-18. He noted no unusual odors at the southeast corner of the intersection, but he did smell a typical sewer odor at the southwest corner. At the time there was no discernible wind. There are three manholes near the intersection (see Figure 2); a local San Gabriel city sewer manhole, an L.A. County Flood Control District manhole, and LACSD Manhole (MH) A394 on the 24" J.O. 'A'-1A SJCWRP Interceptor trunk sewer line. Although the CSD manhole pick holes and the rim of the cover were corked and sealed, the two "notches" on the rim were not, and McIntosh noted that a sewer odor was venting form these notches (see Figure 3). He immediately sealed them with corks and silicone sealant he carries with him for

just this purpose. His work eliminated the venting condition and sewer odors in the area. No further action was taken or is anticipated.

Oily Sheen in the Bixby Marshland Near JWPCP

On Tuesday, 12-18-18 at 0925 hours, JWPCP Supervising Treatment Plant Operator Gus Caro and JWPCP Manager Ken Rademacher notified Team 3 Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum of an oily sheen noticed in the Bixby Marshland which is located in the northwest section of the JWPCP property (see Figure 4). According to Caro and Rademacher, the oily sheen was traced to the Wilmington Drain. Urban runoff in the Wilmington Drain is pumped into the Bixby Marshland to maintain the restored ecology present there.

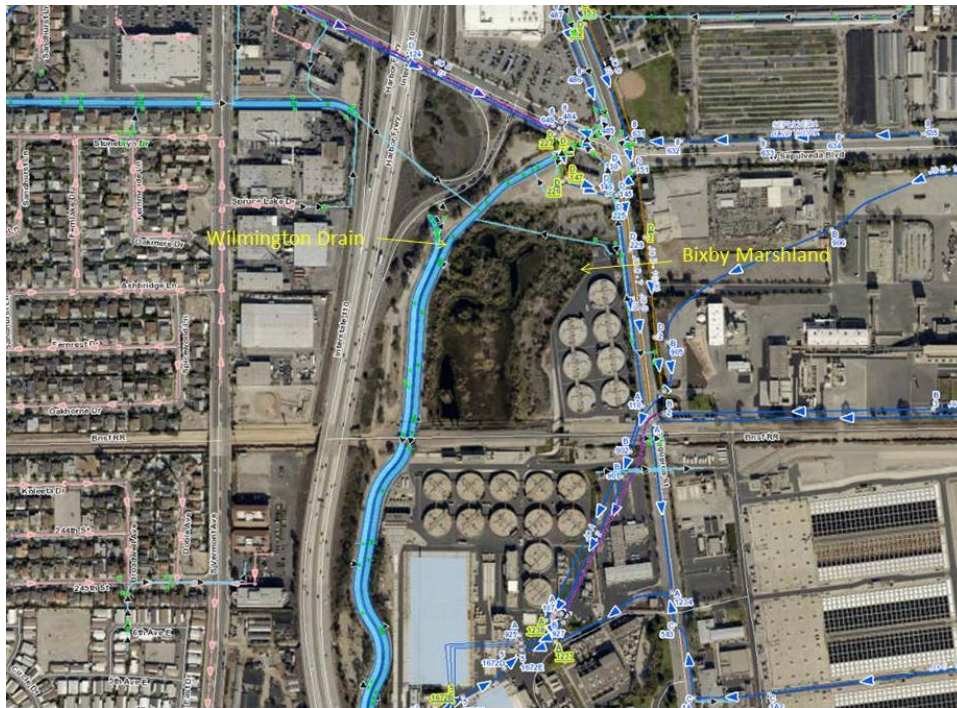


Figure 4: Aerial view of the Bixby Marsh, Wilmington Drain and JWPCP.

At 0950 hours that same day Barnum went to the top of the Wilmington Drain which is located upstream of the Bixby Marshland. The Wilmington Drain starts as an open box flood control channel just south of Sepulveda Blvd. between the Harbor Freeway and Figueroa Street. There was very little flow in the channel and a faint oily sheen was visible. There was no sign of floating oil globs or any odor associated with the sheen. Since this was a surface runoff issue Barnum notified the LADPW Flood Control District, which is responsible for the storm drain and response to any illicit discharges into it, through their spill hotline number 1-888-CLEANLA. A District operator took the information down including Barnum's contact information. Barnum also checked the ongoing city of Carson dry weather diversion system construction project just upstream of this location as a possible source of the oily sheen. The project will divert nuisance runoff into the J.O. 'D' sewer. The open excavation was found to have accumulated approximately 70,000 gallons of rainwater on-site, but according Cory Smith, On-site Inspector with Tetra Tech, nothing has been discharged to the sewer or stormdrain from this project. Although he stated that the contractor is in the process of obtaining a permit from the Sanitation Districts to discharge this accumulated rainwater into the Districts' Sepulveda Blvd. trunk since its presence is hindering construction progress. Barnum found no evidence of any fuel spills or any other reason that the project had any connection with the sheen in the downstream marsh.

At 1445 hours later on 12-18-18 Barnum noted a Flood Control District crew checking the stormdrain manhole on Figueroa Street just south of Sepulveda Blvd in response to his earlier call. They had been checking all tributary connections to the Wilmington Drain but had found

no sign of any source for the oily sheen. When Barnum rechecked the open channel at the invert access ramp he observed that the oily sheen was no longer present. Barnum and the crew discussed the likelihood that the sheen was related to the previous evening's rainfall. No further action on this report is anticipated.

2018 LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL STATION REFERRALS

	EXCESS SOLIDS	EXCESS GREASE	IRREGULAR RECORDS	LOW/HIGH pH	EXCESS TDS	SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	INAPPROPRIATE SOURCE	MISC .	TOTAL
Attendant calls for assistance or investigation				3	14	1		4	22

2018 SUMMARY OF TREATMENT PLANT INCIDENTS

Type of Incident	JWPCP	SJC-E WRP	SJC-W WRP	LC WRP	LB WRP	WN WRP	POM WRP	VAL WRP	SAUG WRP	LAN WRP	PALM WRP	La Can WRP	Total
COD/Solids/Ragging			1		1					1			3
Metals/Cyanide													0
Toxicity			1										1
pH High			3	1									4
pH Low				1									1
Turbidity													0
Grease													0
LEL	1												1
NDMA													0
Color		1		1		1							3
Foam											1		1
Chloride													0
Odor								1	1				2
Ammonia				1									1
Tri Halo Methane													0
Total	1	1	5	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	17

2018 PUMP PLANT INCIDENTS INVESTIGATED	
EXCESS FLOW	1
PERSONAL WIPE RAGGING	
OTHER RAGGING	
FLAMMABILITY/LEL	
COLOR	
CORROSION	
EXCESS MAINTENANCE	
ODOR	2
OILY SLUDGE	
TOTAL	3

*In 2009 Compton Yard installed improved pumps that chopped personal wipes

2018 SURFACE DISCHARGE INCIDENTS INVESTIGATED	
IU - SPILL	12
RIVER SPILL/DUMP	
FUEL/SOLVENT	
CHEMICAL/PAINT SPILL	
SEPTIC WASTE DUMP	1
GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	
NUISANCE DISCHARGE	5
Total	18

2018 SEWER INCIDENTS INVESTIGATED

Elevated H2S reported by Sewer crew	
ODOR- Sulfide	1
ODOR-Other	8
FIRE INVESTIGATION: Non-refinery	
FOAM	1
OIL/FUEL/SOLVENT	1
RAGGING	
EXCESS SOLIDS	
SCALE	1
Elevated LEL reported by sewer crew	5
LOW pH	
CORROSION	1
RAINWATER	
COLOR	
BLOCKAGE/SSO Due to Grease	3
BLOCKAGE/SSO Not due to Grease	3
ILLEGAL ACCESS TO MANHOLE	
EXCESS FLOW	1
ILLEGAL DUMP	
Total	25

2018 SUMMARY OF INCIDENT REFERRALS

Nature of Incident

Caller ID	Industrial User off-spec or non-permitted discharge			IU Equipment Malfunction	Odor Reports	Refinery Fire or impound of off spec waste reports	Sewer Excess Flow	Misc. Haz or Non-Haz Sewer Discharge	Non-Refinery Fire	Non-sewer related incidents	Total
	Acid	Oil	Misc								
IU Release	8	3	25	5		6			1	1	49
IU SMR Call			16								16
Public Agency			1				1	1			3
IWMC or CSD	50		2								52
Citizen			1					2		1	4
Anonymous											0
News Report									1		1
Total	58	3	45	5	0	6	1	3	2	2	125