2017 ANNUAL REPORT

INDUSTRIAL WASTE PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

GRACE ROBINSON HYDE
CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER

SUBMITTED
April 9, 2018

APPENDIX H
INDUSTRIAL WASTE REPORTS ON INCIDENTS

2017 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			**2**
Metals/ Cyanide													**0**
Toxicity									1				**1**
pH High				1	1								**2**
pH Low													**0**
Turbidity										1			**1**
Grease								2	2				**4**
LEL	1												**1**
NDMA													**0**
Color				1		1							**2**
Foam								1					**1**
Chloride													**0**
Odor								1					**1**
Ammonia													**0**
Tri Halo Methane													**0**
Total	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	4	3	2	0	0	**15**

2017 PUMP PLANT INCIDENTS INVESTIGATED	
EXCESS FLOW	
PERSONAL WIPE RAGGING	
OTHER RAGGING	
FLAMMABILITY/LEL	
COLOR	
CORROSION	
EXCESS MAINTENANCE	
ODOR	1
OILY SLUDGE	1
TOTAL	**2**

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

2017 SURFACE DISCHARGE INCIDENTS INVESTIGATED	
IU - SPILL	11
RIVER SPILL/DUMP	3
FUEL/SOLVENT	1
CHEMICAL/PAINT SPILL	3
SEPTIC WASTE DUMP	
GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	1
NUISANCE DISCHARGE	1
Total	**20**

2017 SEWER INCIDENTS INVESTIGATED	
Elevated H2S reported by Sewer crew	
ODOR- Sulfide	1
ODOR-Other	6
FIRE INVESTIGATION: Non-refinery	2
FOAM	
OIL/FUEL/SOLVENT	1
RAGGING	
EXCESS SOLIDS	
SCALE	2
Elevated LEL reported by sewer crew	5
LOW pH	
CORROSION	
RAINWATER	
COLOR	
BLOCKAGE/SSO Due to Grease	
BLOCKAGE/SSO Not due to Grease	6
ILLEGAL ACCESS TO MANHOLE	4
EXCESS FLOW	
ILLEGAL DUMP	2
Total	**29**

2017 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	5		16	10		7		3		5	46
IU SMR Call	3		10								13
Public Agency	1		6					1		3	11
IWMC or CSD	39		2	2		1				4	48
Citizen										2	2
Anonymous										2	2
News Report			1							1	2
Total	48	0	35	12	0	8	0	4	0	17	124

2017 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			1	18	32	2	2	11	**66**

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2017

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Marina Relief Trunk Elevated Explosivity in Long Beach

On Friday, 1-6-17 at 1000 hours, Supervisor of Sewer Maintenance Rick Pearce of the Compton Field Office called supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that a sewer cleaning crew preparing to jet the 15" diameter Marina Relief Trunk Section 4 in Long Beach had measured an LEL of greater than 100% in the headspace of Manhole (MH) 03 0554 at 0950 hours that day. The crew had been preparing to jet the trunk line as part of routine sewer maintenance necessary due to algae mat buildup in the line.

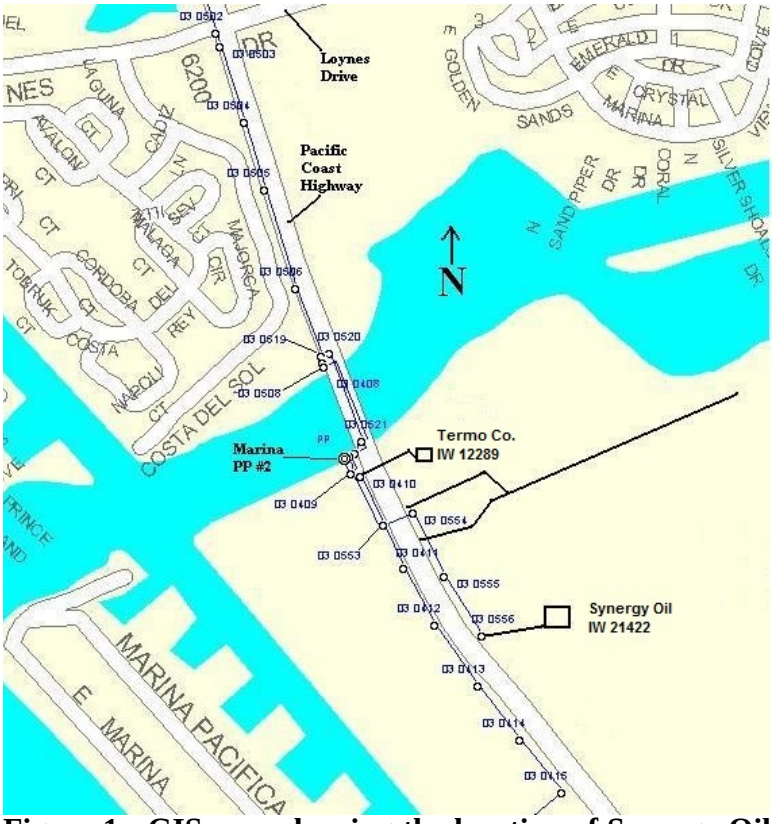


Figure 1: GIS map showing the location of Synergy Oil Gas, LLC in relationship to MH 03 0554 on the Marina Relief Trunk where the high explosivity was noted on 1-6 17.

The investigation of this report, which was led by Senior IW Inspector Andy Woods under the Supervision of Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez, and which ultimately involved a half dozen other IW inspectors, found that the lone source of the high explosivity condition in the sewer was methane being discharged into the sewer from the Synergy oil and natural gas production field located immediately upstream of the manhole headspaces where the explosivity was reported (see Figure 1). There have been lingering questions over the past decade plus as to whether or not the mats of algae material found in this line, which grow in and coat the line due to the warm, humid conditions there, have contributed to, or even been the primary source, of the high explosivity conditions periodically noted there. However, close examination of recent sewer headspace gas data following the successful cleaning of the line by a Districts' sewer maintenance crew later in mid-January indicated the algae was <u>not</u> the source of the explosive condition. Rather, it was wholly attributable to Synergy and the degree to which they remove, or fail to remove, methane gas entrained in the brine which they discharge to the sewer. IW inspectors will be closely monitoring Synergy and enforcing the "letter of the law" in

terms of how Synergy operates their pretreatment system and explosivity monitoring equipment in order to permanently address this long standing issue. Synergy was issued a written notice of violation for causing this incident on 1-6-17.

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

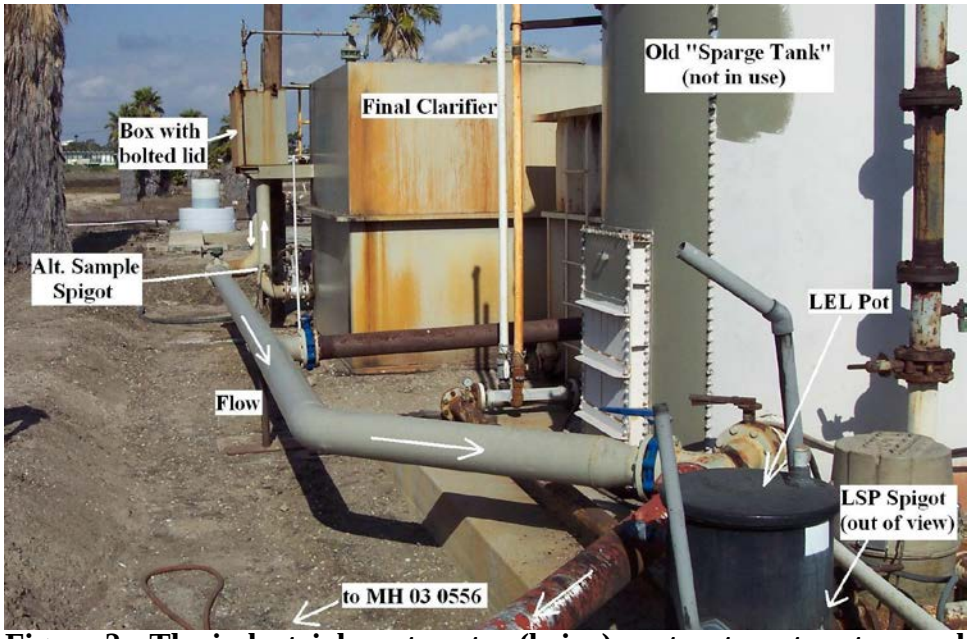


Figure 2: The industrial wastewater (brine) pretreatment system and legal sampling point (LSP) at Synergy Oil & Gas, LLC.


Figure 3: Oil and gas production field at Synergy Oil & Gas, LLC.

Overflow at Paramount Petroleum in Paramount

On Monday, 1-23-17 at 0040 hours, Environmental Services Manager Kathryn Gleeson of Paramount Petroleum in the City of Paramount notified the Long Beach Main Pumping Plant (LBMPP) Alarm Center that they had overflowed a wastewater tank at their facility due to a large ongoing rainstorm. Gleeson was unable to estimate the volume of the overflow. The LBMPP operator forwarded the information to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd in an email at 0047 hours. Boyd received the email at 0600 hours that morning and immediately forwarded it

to Team 2 Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez and Area IW Inspector Traci Stahl for follow-up.

Paramount Petroleum IW17236 280,000 GPD
4700 Downey Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

Stahl arrived on-site at the refinery at 0900 hours on 1-23-17. She confirmed that the rainwater holding tank 10001 had overflowed due to the large amount of rainfall that had occurred the previous evening. When the tank overflowed, slop oil, which accumulates at the top of the tank, was discharged onto the ground at the facility. The exact amount volume of the spill remains unknown, but the spill was successfully contained in the facility's rain water pond and within the facility grounds. No evidence was found indicating the spilled material flowed offsite or was discharged into the sewer without treatment. The company successfully deployed temporary berms to prevent the spill from going offsite. Ms. Gleeson stated that they were trying to contract an outside pumping company to assist with the cleanup, but all were currently unavailable due to the storm. Paramount Petroleum has 3 pump trucks of their own which Stahl noted were all are currently in use cleaning up the spill and rainwater. Gleeson stated that they were attempting to recover and reuse any oil that was spilled, and the trucks were pumping the water back into tank 10001 which then had available capacity. From tank 10001, the material, as is allowed under their industrial wastewater permit, was sent through their pretreatment system and discharged to the sewer. The company planned to use the logs of their pump trucks to estimate the total volume that was spilled and this information was to be recorded in their spill containment log book. Inspection of the IW flow chart found several short-term peak flow exceedances of their 430 GPM peak flow limit during the rainstorm event. A field check of the wastewater being discharged at 0930 hours found it had a slight oily sheen and a sample was found to have a small amount of black particulates. The sample will be analyzed for oil and grease content to check compliance with the 75 mg/l limit. On 1-24-17 Stahl returned to the facility and issued a written notice of violation for exceeding their peak flow limit and discharging rainwater to the sewer during a rainstorm.

Sinkhole in Torrance

On Tuesday, 1-24-17 at 1330 hours, during the semi-monthly Industrial Waste Inspector meeting, Senior Industrial Waste Inspector Bill Barnum received an automatic alert on his personal phone reporting a sinkhole and road closure on Crenshaw Boulevard just north of Del Amo Boulevard in the city of Torrance. Supervising Industrial Waste Inspector John Boyd requested that Night Team IW Inspectors investigate the sinkhole due to its potential proximity to the Districts' 24" North Torrance Trunk Line.

Torrance Refining Company LLC IW 21899 4,165,000 GPD
3700 West 190th Street
Torrance, CA 90503

Figure 4: GIS image indicating the location of the reported sinkhole on the property of the Torrance Refining Company (formerly the ExxonMobil Oil Refinery).

Night Team Industrial Waste Inspectors Kristopher McGinnis and Helen Luu responded, arriving on-site at 1645 hours. They noted that the sinkhole was relatively small and located several hundred yards north of the Districts' trunk line on Crenshaw Boulevard about halfway between 190th Street and Del Amo Boulevard (see Figure 4 above). Contact Steve Courney, Environmental Team Lead at the Torrance Refining Company, stated that the sinkhole had been discovered around 1140 hours earlier that day and that it was caused by a ruptured 30" concrete pipe which the refinery uses to convey wastewater from the refining operations on the west side of the facility to the API oil/water separator unit at the facility's large industrial wastewater pretreatment system located on the east side of the facility. See Figure 5 below for a photo of the sinkhole. Wastewater in the sinkhole was being conveyed successfully from one end of the broken pipe into the other end without any spillage to the storm drain system occurring.

Production operations at the refinery were unaffected by the incident. The wastewater pretreatment system was likewise unaffected, but operators stated they were impounding wastewater at the Van Ness outfall (IW 21899) due to a high oil & grease concentration in the treated industrial wastewater measured earlier that day, which the contact claimed was unrelated to the sinkhole occurrence. After investigating the sinkhole, McGinnis and Luu proceeded to the Van Ness outfall and confirmed that there was no ongoing discharge. Subsequent inspections by McGinnis and Luu, as well as area IW Inspector Chris Mendoza, indicated that eventually the broken pipe at the sinkhole location was successfully repaired without incident. The incident ultimately had no effect on wastewater quality, nor did it affect Districts' trunk sewers or operations.

Figure 5: View of the sink hole at the Torrance Refining Company on 1-24-17.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2017

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Fire at the Torrance Refining Company in Torrance

On Wednesday, 2-1-17 at 2021 hours, Districts' operators at the Long Beach Main Pumping Plant Alarm Center received a call from the Torrance Oil Refinery reporting there had been a small fire on-site, resulting in the impoundment of firewater. For unknown reasons this information was not forwarded to any industrial waste section staff at that time. On Thursday, 2-2-2017 at 2123 hours, Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh received a telephone call from Armando Torres, Pumping Plant Operator at the Long Beach Main Pump Plant. Torres said he had just received a call from Oil Movement Shift Team Lead (STL) Kevin Plummer of the Torrance Refining Company requesting approval to discharge impounded firewater from the fire reported on 2-1-17. Torres stated he had been told the water met all limits, but did contain low concentrations of aqueous firefighting foam (AFFF). Refinery operators were planning to discharge it at the refinery's Van Ness outfall (IW#21899). Torres added that Plummer stated the firewater lab analysis results had been faxed to LACSD around noon earlier in the day but that there had not yet been any approval to discharge.

At 2128 hours McIntosh returned Plummer's call. The impounded firewater was generated from fighting a small fire in their industrial wastewater pretreatment system American Petroleum Institute (API) separator unit that had occurred at 1958 hours on the previous day, 2-1-2017. Approximately 50,000 barrels (2.1 million gallons) of mixed normal wastewater and firewater was impounded during the event. Plummer provided the analysis results for the impounded water: pH=7.5, flashpoint>140° F, and oil & grease=11 ppm (from a surrogate measurement using turbidity). These results indicate compliance with the applicable limits for these parameters. McIntosh gave approval for the discharge to commence. Plummer stated the discharge of the impounded firewater would likely commence in an hour or two.

Torrance Refining Company LLC IW 21899 4,165,000 GPD
3700 West 190th Street
Torrance, CA 90503

McIntosh arrived at Torrance Refining Company at 2340 hours on 2-2-17 and met with Plummer and Operator Jeff Dickenson. Plummer stated that the normal discharge of process water into the pretreatment system had resumed at 0440 hours on 2-2-2017, although at that time the firewater remained in the impound tank. The discharge had been stopped between about 1800 and 2200 hours because the operators noticed the discharge contained some minor black floatable material; Plummer said the water otherwise looked good and probably did meet the discharge limits, but they wanted to play it safe. The discharge was resumed after operators felt the discharge would be free of the floating material, although the testing of a sample taken when the floating solids were first noted was still ongoing. McIntosh sampled the wastewater currently then being discharged (result was oil and grease=18.4 mg/l well within the limit of 100 mg/l). Plummer added that discharge of the impounded firewater would likely start later that evening. A subsequent follow-up inspection by Area IW Inspector Chris Mendoza at 1030 hours on 2-2-17 was conducted. During that inspection Mendoza noted that there was still no flow at the Van Ness outfall. Refinery Environmental (i.e., Pretreatment System) Operator Steve Courney stated that operators were still investigating both the cause of the fire in the API separator unit and what turned out to be elevated levels of oil and grease in the sample taken when the black floatable solids were noticed in the effluent earlier that morning. Courney stated that pretreatment system operators were anticipating that they would be passing wastewater from both normal operations and from the impound tank through settling tank D17 in lieu of passing it though the API unit, which remained offline. He said operators were confidant all applicable discharge limits would be met. He also stated that operators were unsure of the cause of the fire and the amount of damage the API unit had incurred.

Ultimately this incident had no known impact on Districts' operations. IW inspectors remain highly vigilant to the operations and wastewater discharge at the Torrance Oil Refinery. This incident represents the latest in a series of recent operational incidents at the refinery. It is also noted that this facility is currently being subjected to increasing community pressure to close due to recent fire/air emissions incidents, as well as its ongoing use of highly toxic hydrofluoric acid in its processing operations.

Fire at the Tesoro East Hynes Terminal in Long Beach

On Thursday, 2-16-17 at 1640 hours while arriving to conduct a routine inspection at the Edgington Oil Company in Long Beach, Night Team IW Inspector David Joh noticed thick black smoke from a fire at the adjacent Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC-East Hynes Terminal. He immediately informed Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd of his observation and went to the Tesoro facility to investigate. This facility transfers gasoline and similar refined oil products made by the nearby Tesoro oil refineries in Wilmington and Carson into local tanker trucks for distribution to the local retail market, i.e., gas stations. The refineries and the "terminal" facility are connected by pipeline. Joh arrived on-site at 1647 hours and was joined shortly thereafter at 1704 hours by fellow Night Team Inspector Kristopher McGinnis. Joh found an ongoing tanker truck fire that was actively being fought by local fire fighters. Many spectators from surrounding and adjacent companies, as well as an ambulance, and the local police were also on-site.

Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC-East Hynes Terminal 5905 Paramount Boulevard Long Beach, CA 90805	IW 21303	35,000 GPD
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC 2101 E Pacific Coast Highway Wilmington, CA 90744	IW 20098	3,100,000 GPD

After McGinnis arrived on scene, both IW inspectors walked over to the north gate entrance of the facility and met with the Tesoro facility's Operations & Maintenance Team Lead Darron L. Cunningham. All three then walked directly to the area north of the fire, which by then had been put out. Cunningham stated that the driver of the tanker truck that burned had noticed smoke coming from the truck's engine while waiting for entry into the staging area at the terminal. It appeared that transmission oil had caught on fire, causing the cab of the tanker truck to catch on fire as well. Fortunately only the cab of the ruck burned. A larger fire involving the fuel to be transported did not occur. There were no injuries or fatalities due to the fire. Neither was there any observable damage to the staging or loading areas/bays.

Figure 1: Burned truck cab at the Tesoro-East Hynes terminal truck loading facility.

A follow-up inspection on 2-17-17 by Area IW Inspector Traci Stahl and Senior IW Inspector Andy Woods determined that the firewater, estimated at a thousand gallons, was collected into an oily water tank on-site that normally accumulates contaminated rainwater runoff. It was then transferred via pipeline to the Wilmington refinery for pretreatment and discharge with the rest of the refinery operation's industrial wastewater. While this method of disposition of the firewater is technically allowable, it requires that the impounded water first be tested to show it meets applicable limits or would do so following pretreatment, and then permission for the discharge must be requested and explicitly granted by the Districts. In this case, no such testing was done, nor was permission for the discharge requested or approved. Given that the firewater appeared to be only lightly contaminated and was of limited volume, the company was issued a verbal warning instead of a written notice of violation for failing to follow this requirement and reminded of the proper procedures to follow under such circumstances in the future. This incident had no known impact on Districts' operations.

<u>El Niño Emergency Diversion Plan Implementation</u>

On Friday, 2-17-17 at 2215 hours, Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd received a telephone call at home from JWPCP Supervising TPO Saminda Mapatunage. Mapatunage called to request that the IW Section activate and implement the "El Niño Emergency Flow Diversion Plan" in response to very high influent flow rates at the plant that were occurring as the result of a large 4" rainstorm that hit Southern California that day and evening. Mapatunage stated that the plant's influent flowrate was at 598 MGD, in exceedance of the emergency plan's trigger point of 575 MGD as stated in the plan. Boyd began immediately implementing the plan by notifying the 6 oil refinery facilities covered by the plan. These 6 facilities were notified by 2330 hours and per the plan's requirements they shut down their discharges to the sewer within 30 minutes of being notified. The plan requires a 4-hour time period after that when no discharge is allowed. Night Team IW Inspector Kristopher McGinnis, who was on duty, was informed and conducted field inspection checks at each of the 6 facilities, verifying compliance with the order. It was noted that this was the third implementation of the plan since it was first developed and approved in 1996.

At 0235 hours on Saturday, 2-18-17 Night team Inspector Kris McGinnis sent an email to John Boyd, as well as Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez and the rest of the Team 3 and Night Team IW inspectors informing them that he had been able to verify that each of the 6 refinery facilities, as listed below, had been inspected and been verified to have ceased their flow to the sewer system within 30 minutes as ordered.

1. Torrance Refining Company LLC (9249778)
2. Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC (9247278) – Carson
3. Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC (9241931) – Wilmington
4. Phillips 66 Company – Refinery (9246340)
5. Ultramar Inc. dba Valero Wilmington Refinery (2067133)
6. Equilon Enterprises LLC dba Shell Oil Products (2024720)

Implementation of the plan was very successful, reducing the JWPCP plant influent rate by approximately 20 MGD. The next morning JWPCP operators reported to Boyd that the plant influent peaked at 602 MGD at 0100 hours on 2-18-17. It was noted that shortly after Mapatunage's call to the Boyd, the intensity of the storm significantly lessoned. This, combined with the relief in flow provided by the El Niño plan implementation, ultimately allowed the Districts to minimize any negative impacts from this large storm.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 2017

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Saputo Cheese USA Milk Spill in South Gate

On Monday, 3-6-17 at 0830 hours, EHS Manager Maria Hernandez of Saputo Cheese USA Inc. in South Gate telephoned Districts' Supervising Engineer Bill Cheyne and reported that a milk spill occurred at their facility the night before. Per Hernandez, at approximately 1945 hours on Sunday 3-5-17, an operator accidently left a silo access hatch open during its filling, allowing approximately 44,000 pounds of milk (~ 5175 gallons) to spill to a floor drain and ultimately into the sewer system. Industrial Waste Inspectors did not receive any reports of any unusual conditions in the downstream sewers or treatment plant (JWPCP) as a result of this spill.

Saputo Cheese USA Inc. IW14716 281,300 GPD
5611 East Imperial Highway
South Gate, CA 90280

Area IW Inspector Ken Hanks inspected the Saputo Cheese facility at 1000 hours on Monday, 3-6-17. The company manufactures mozzarella string cheese. Tankers of milk are offloaded and put into silos for use making the cheese. On the evening of Sunday, 3-5-17, a tanker full of condensed milk spilled into a floor drain, bypassing the industrial wastewater pretreatment system flow equalization tanks, but passing through the pH neutralization system and into the sewer. Each tanker holds 44,000 pounds, or 5000 gallons of milk, and is offloaded into silos onsite. At about 2015 hours an operator noticed a tanker that was supposed to be filling a silo was empty, yet the silo was nearly empty too. Apparently, someone forgot to close the silo's inspection door after the cleaning process that precedes filling the silo, allowing the milk to spill into an adjacent floor drain. The IW flowchart and pH recorder showed there were no great pH fluctuations from normal (9-12), nor were there any unusual flow variations the night of the spill.

This was not the first time there has been a spill at this company. These spills indicate the company needs to improve their spill containment scheme and operational procedures. The company claims they are researching the issue and will present a solution. Fortunately this incident had no known impact on the downstream sewer collection system, or on the operations at JWPCP.

Illegal Direct Connection by Cerritos College

On Thursday, 3-16-17, Industrial Waste Section Senior Engineer Brent Perry was notified by a Districts' contractor hired to reline the 54" diameter J.O. 'F' Unit 3C Trunk in Cerritos that CCTV of the line had revealed an illegal direct sewer connection approximately 500 feet north of MH F 0152. CCTV video showed a green colored 8" PVC lateral jutting approximately 10" into the trunk. Perry forwarded the information and CCTV video to IW Inspectors and Supervisors for follow-up.

Cerritos College FID 9250342 0 GPD
11110 East Alondra Boulevard
Norwalk, CA 90650

Figure 1: 2-1-17 CCTV photo grab of the illicit connection into the J.O. 'F' Unit 3C Trunk in Cerritos approximately 500' north of MH F 0152. The illicit connection pipe is located in the upper right of the photo.

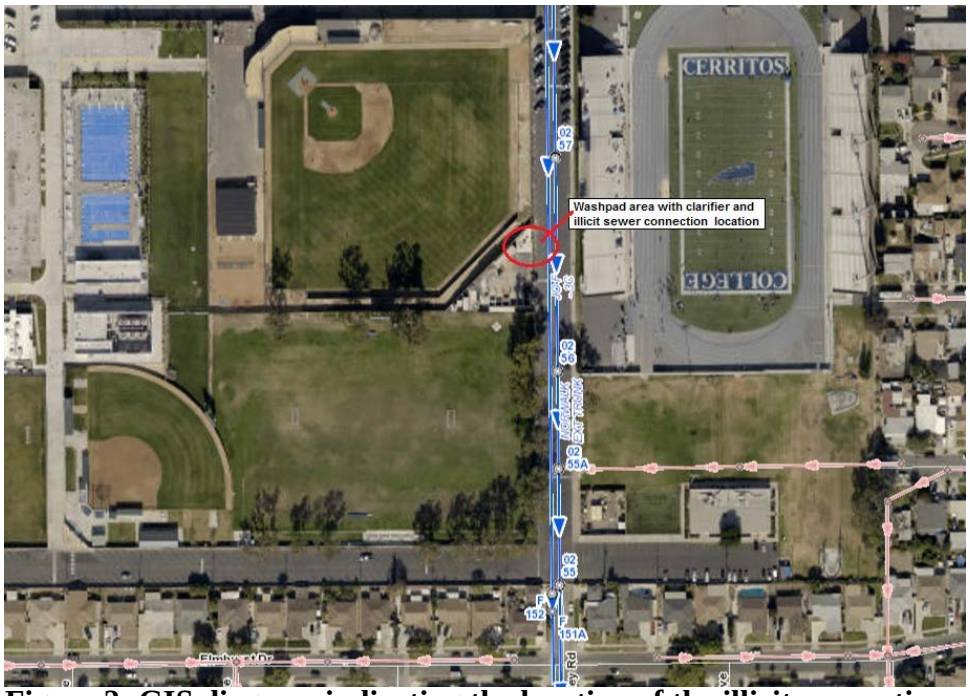


Figure 2: GIS diagram indicating the location of the illicit connection.

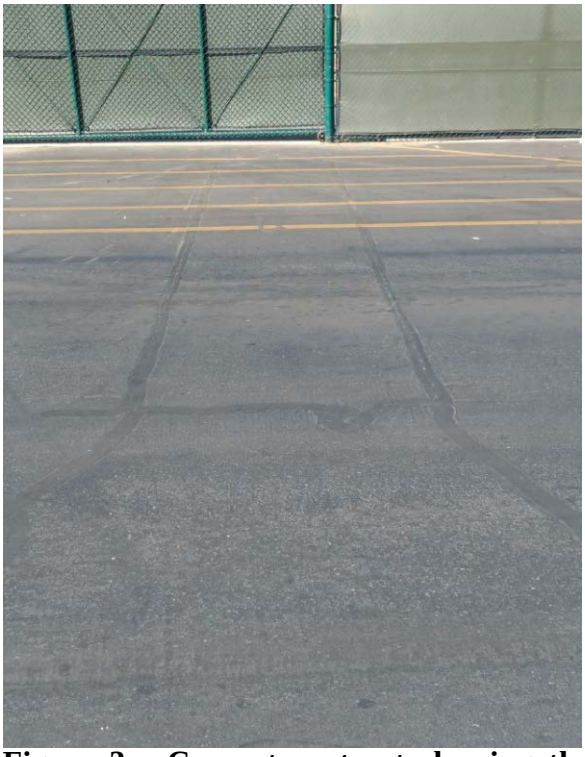


Figure 3: Concrete cut-out showing the location of the illicit line at the college.

Figure 4: Drain and 2-stage clarifier next to the Cerritos College Baseball field that was illicitly connected to the J.O. 'F' Unit 3C Trunk in Cerritos.

Area Inspector James McCurdy was notified and responded. His investigation and review of Districts' direct connection permits confirmed that the illicit connection was not permitted by the Districts. Tracing of a visible cutout in the concrete above the illicit line quickly revealed that the line was coming from an outside washpad pad area drain (with 2-stage clarifier) adjacent to the baseball field at Cerritos College. Interviews with the college's Facility Manager, Mr. Shannon Kaveney, indicated that several years prior the college had used an outside

contractor to construct the washpad with the intent that vehicles would be washed there. The washpad though has not been used for that purpose, instead functioning as an equipment storage area due to the subsequent construction a different washpad when a new facility building was constructed. Mr. Kaveney didn't dispute that the connection was made illegally, but stated it predated both his and the current Facility Director's employment at the College. McCurdy issued a written Notice of Violation to the College for the violation. Kaveney agreed to immediately seal the connection and eventually properly abandon the drain and clarifier. A follow-up inspection conducted by McCurdy on 4-25-17 revealed that the illicit drain and clarifier had been sealed and abandoned in place, effectively closing the issue.

Figure 5: 4-25-17 photo of the sealed and abandoned washpad drain and clarifier.

Lancaster WRP High Turbidity

On Friday, 3-17-17 at 0705 hours, Superintendent of WRP Operations Stephen "Junior" Johnson called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that the Lancaster WRP had experienced two elevated secondary effluent turbidity and high dissolved oxygen level incidents on the evenings of Wednesday, 3-15-17 and Thursday, 3-16-17. He said the secondary turbidity began rising during the day each time at 1200-1300 hours, with the conditions persisting, on and off, into the evening hours. Johnson said he thought the condition, which has now occurred at about this time of the year for the last 4 years running, could be related to the annual air show at the nearby Fox Field municipal airport. Johnson said no grab samples had been taken by WRP operators, but raw and primary effluent composite bucket samples were available for testing.

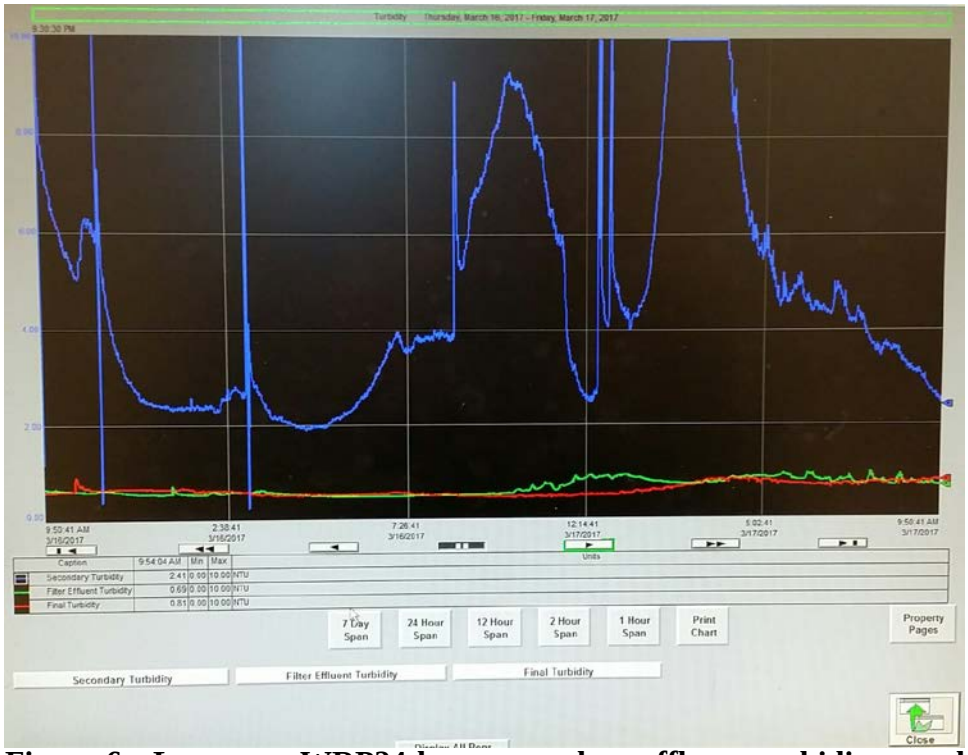


Figure 6: Lancaster WRP24-hour secondary effluent turbidity trend (blue line) on 3/16/17-3/17/17 from 0950 hours-0950 hours.

Area IW Inspector Nguyen Dang was notified and conducted the initial investigative stages of this report. Eventually, Lancaster WRP operators reported several more similar high turbidity incidents over the following week, most of which were also accompanied by rises in the dissolved oxygen levels in the secondary aeration tanks, possibly indicating the presence of a toxic material entering the plant. However, despite a vigorous investigation coordinated by Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee, which included the participation of no less than 10 IW Inspectors inspecting nearly 40 industrial facilities influent to the WRP, no industrial source was identified for this series of incidents and no testing data indicated the presence of anything unusual in the plant's raw influent. IW Inspectors inspected all major known IW dischargers upstream of the plant including the California State Prison, and the Air Force Plant 42 contractors including Lockheed Martin, Northrup Grumman, and Boeing. They also conducted canvassing of the Lancaster influent area looking for previously unknown industrial wastewater dischargers that could be the source of these incidents. The tip provided by Johnson regarding the annual airshow was also thoroughly investigated, but no evidence linking activities at this event with the incident at the WRP was found. Previous such incidents occurred on 2-18-2014, 2-21-2015, and 3-14-2016. No source for these incidents has ever been identified. Fortunately, the final effluent turbidity at the WRP during these incidents has always been within the limit. IW Inspectors continue to be on the lookout for potential source(s) for these incidents.

Valencia WRP Unusual Scum/Foam Bubbles in Primary Tanks

On Wednesday, 3-22-17 at 1330 hours, Valencia WRP Supervising TPO Matt Linn notified the IW Section that operators performing routine plant rounds noticed dense grey bubbles/foam collecting on the surface of the water along the launderers at the tail end of the primary tanks. He indicated that some foam periodically appears in this area of the primary tanks but never in this amount. Linn could not speculate what the foam was (whether it was grease or soap etc.) and said that analysts in the treatment plant lab attempted to use a centrifuge to separate the foam from the water but could not. Linn stated that this portion of the primary tank surface is skimmed and sent to the digesters weekly. He also wanted to report that recent routine lab analysis of the digester volatile organics has been steadily increasing over the past month and wondered if this foamy material could be the cause.

Figure 7: Unusual bubbles/foam on the primary tanks at Valencia WRP on 3-22 17.

Figure 8: Close up of the foam when skimmed onto a plastic Nalgene bottle. Note how darkly colored the material appears versus when it's seen floating in the tank.

Area IW Inspector Tanna Pekin responded to the treatment plant immediately to observe the foam and to gather more information. Inspections were conducted at several permitted discharges upstream of the Valencia WRP. No evidence was observed at any of the companies

that indicated they were responsible for the bubbles and solid material observed in the primary tanks at Valencia WRP. An inspection was also done at the Saugus Liquid Waste Disposal Station as well as the Saugus WRP. Saugus WRP has the ability to divert a portion of their flow to the Valencia WRP. Saugus WRP Supervising TPO Ron Foster said flow diversion had been normal and nothing unusual was sent to Valencia. According to Valencia WRP Supervising TPO Matt Linn, no other aspects of the treatment plant's operations were adversely affected during this incident and there were no NPDES violations due to the incident. The bubbles and solids eventually dissipated after a few days and the primary tanks returned to their normal appearance. IW Inspectors did not identify a source for the material, but will maintain communication with Valencia WRP Operators in case the issue returns.

Los Coyotes WRP Solvent Odor and Brown Color

On Friday, 3-24-17 at 1400 hours, Team 2 IW Inspector Jason Finn was informed by Los Coyotes WRP TPO II Tom Jauregui of a brown or "tea" color in the final effluent forebay, as well as a solvent odor in the plant that WRP operators had observed at 1300 hours earlier that day. Jauregui stated they had been noticing the solvent odor for a few days now. At the time of the notification WRP operations appeared otherwise unaffected by the color and odor.

Figure 9: Los Coyotes WRP final effluent at 1415 hours on 3-24-17.

Night Team IW Inspectors, led by Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh, conducted the investigation. Team 2 day shift Area IW Inspector James McCurdy conducted follow-up the next day. The investigation did not find a source for the brown/tea color despite inspections being conducted at seven of the most likely color dischargers located upstream of the WRP. However, the odor was positively identified as being from the ongoing relining project of the 54" diameter J.O. 'F' Unit 3C Trunk sewer located about 1 mile upstream of the WRP. The odor noticed at the WRP is actually that of the resin used in the relining project, not that of an organic solvent. The color in the effluent didn't result in an NPDES violation.

Illicit Dumping Activity at MH A 1047 in the City of Industry

On Monday, 3-27-17 at 1045 hours, Senior IW Inspector Steve Sealy responded to a telephone call from Eduardo Pereira of CNC Engineering, the City of Industry's contract engineering firm. Mr. Pereira reported that Bill Osman of Centric Parts Company located at 14550 Bonelli Avenue in the City of Industry had left him a message on Friday, 3-25-17 stating that two manhole covers had been removed from manholes next to his facility since about 3-24-17. Pereira stated he just received the message and was forwarding the information to the Sanitation Districts as he thought it likely the manholes were part of the Districts' trunk sewer

system. Using the GIS, Sealy quickly determined that there was indeed a Districts' trunk sewer, the 48" diameter J.O. 1A District 21 Interceptor, and running behind the rear (south) wall of the Centric Parts facility. After reporting the situation to Supervising IW Inspectors John Boyd, Dave Lee, and Sealy went to the location to investigate further.

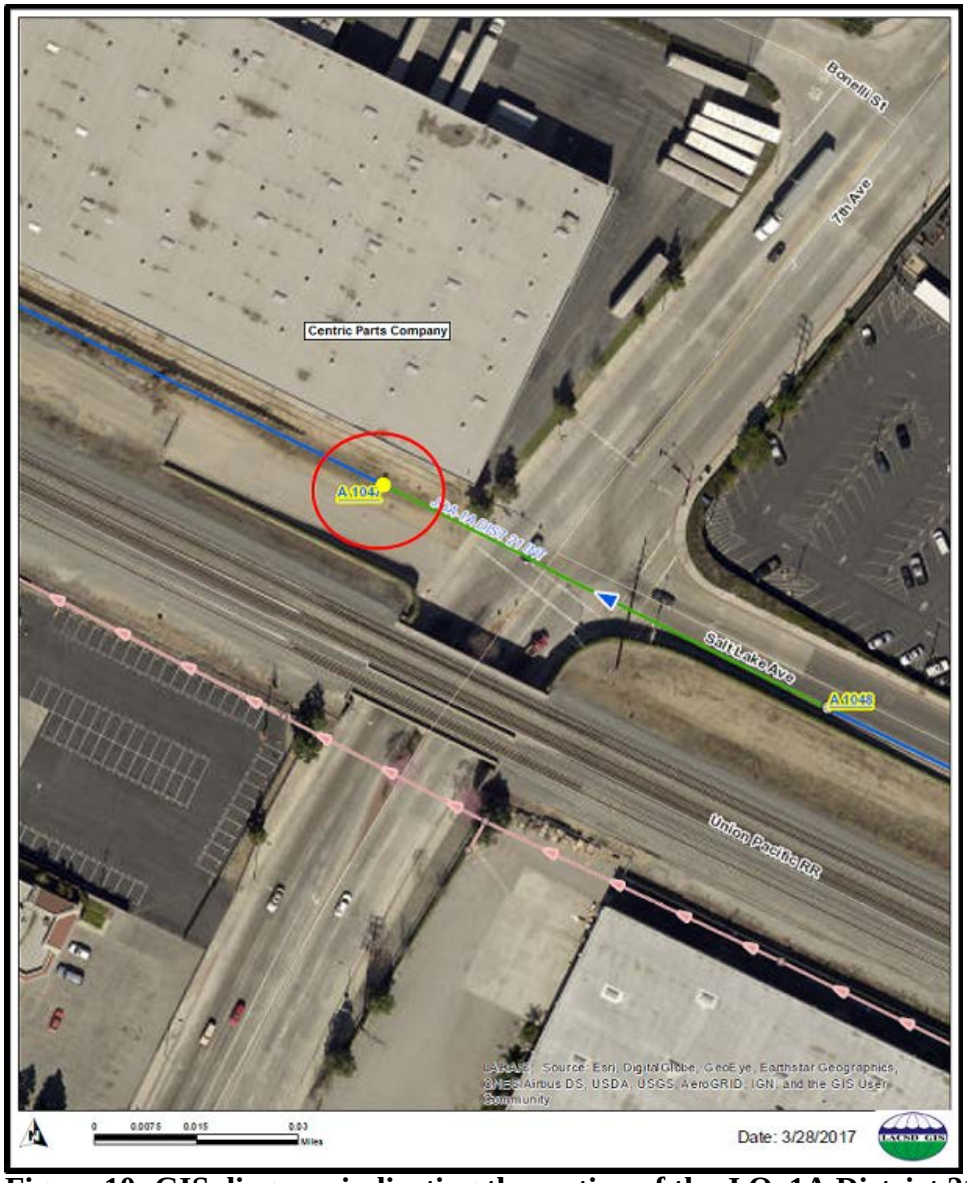


Figure 10: GIS diagram indicating the section of the J.O. 1A District 21 Interceptor where two manholes were found open on 3-27-17.

Sealy arrived at the location at 1130 hours on 3-27-17 and confirmed that the covers for downstream siphon structure Manhole (MH) A 1047 and the associated siphon airline manhole had been removed and were each lying several feet from the manhole risers (see Figure 11). Sealy noted that there was no evidence the covers had been blown off by an explosion in the sewer. Instead it appeared the covers had been removed intentionally. Sealy was careful to not disturb the area around the manholes in case this turned out to be a crime scene due to someone trying to dump a body or an elicit discharge there. Note that the remains of a female murder victim were found in late October 2013 at both the JWPCP and San Jose Creek East WRP inlet works. It appeared that body had been dumped into a sewer manhole upstream of the SJC-East WRP, but despite Lee and Sealy working closely with Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Detectives, the exact location of that manhole was never identified.

Figure 11: MH A 1047 riser (on the right) and the associated siphon structure airline manhole (on the left).

During this investigation, Sealy found no drag marks or other evidence that a body had been dumped into the either of the District 21 Interceptor manholes. He did see some minor rags hanging from manhole ladder rungs, as well as what appeared to be the remnants of magnesium hydroxide crown spray slurry (see Figure 12). The District 21 Interceptor flows to the JWPCP, not the San Jose Creek East WRP. Sealy and Lee contacted Supervising TPO John Dyer at JWPCP who reported that no unusual objects, including body parts, had been seen at the plant headworks over the 3/24-3/27 time period. Dyer also reported the plant had been operating normally throughout the same period. Sealy was able to replace the siphon airline manhole cover himself, but due to the height of the manhole riser for MH A 1047, Superintendent of Sewer Maintenance Operations Doug Walton was contacted and asked to send out a crew with a boom truck to replace that cover. By 1430 hours both covers were back in place. It remains a mystery as to who opened the manhole and for what purpose.

Figure 12: View into MH A 1047 on 3-27-17.

Carson LWDS United Pumping Rejected Load

On Tuesday, 3-28-17 at 1334 hours, JWPCP Liquid Waste Disposal Station (LWDS) Attendant Daniel Lomeli called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that load of purported septic tank waste had just arrived at the LWDS. The load, which was hauled by United Pumping Services, tested at a neutral pH of 7, but the TDS was a very high 13,000 mg/l (general guideline for septic tank waste loads is that the TDS be <2000 mg/l), and although the odor was normal, it also had an unusual milky/grey color. It was also noted that although the load was brought in a 5000-gallon capacity tanker, the load itself was only 700 gallons. The load manifest indicated the generator of the waste was the Target store located nearby to the JWPCP at 651 W. Sepulveda Blvd in Carson. Lomeli asked if he should accept the load. Based on the high TDS and the unusual appearance of the load, Boyd advised him to reject the load.

On 3-29-17 at 1000 hours Team 3 IW Inspectors Chris Mendoza, Nattapong Pengphol, and Tingting Wei conducted a follow-up inspection at the Target Store in Carson listed as the waste generator on the rejected load's waste manifest. Mendoza noticed an excavation project ongoing in the Target's parking lot and the east facing driveway connecting the parking lot to S. Figueroa Street showed signs of recent paving having been completed. According to store employees, a sewer lateral line connecting the store to the Districts' trunk sewer on Figueroa Street at about MH 08 0486 had clogged and burst during the construction project. They stated the spilled sanitary waste was pumped and hauled by United Pumping Services, Inc. on 3-28-17.

Further investigation and calls made to Art Castellanos of United Pumping by IW Section Supervising Engineer Bill Cheyne, who is the Liquid Waste Disposal Program Manager, revealed that the load originally rejected at the Carson LWDS on 3-28-17 was subsequently illicitly disposed at the Pomona LWDS per the following events:

1. The load was unsuccessfully attempted to be returned to the generator (Target).
2. The load was brought to United Pumping's facility where it was mixed with portable toilet waste from So Cal Sanitation.
3. The mixed load was disposed at Pomona LWD Station on 3/30/2017 but was identified on the manifest as only portable toilet waste.

On 4-17-17 at 1000 hours, at the direction of Cheyne, Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee went to the United Pumping Services headquarters building in the City of Industry and issued a written Notice of Violation to the company for failure to comply with the Wastewater Ordinance (Ordinance Section 202) and the discharge of prohibited vehicle transported liquid waste (Ordinance Section 418). Additionally, the company will be called in for a compliance meeting to discuss these violations, which constitute serious and intentional violations of Districts' requirements and regulations as regard the documentation, handling and disposal of transported liquid wastes.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 2017

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Scaling in the Irwindale Trunk Sewer

On Monday, 4-3-17 at 1455 hours, San Gabriel Maintenance Yard Superintendent Bill Balas called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that his sewer crew had earlier that day noted a large amount of scale in the 15" Irwindale Relief trunk at MH 22 1214A, the location where the sewer lateral containing industrial wastewater from Davis Wire Corporation, joins the trunk.

Davis Wire Corporation IW 6864 28,535 GPD
5555 Irwindale Avenue
Irwindale, CA 91706

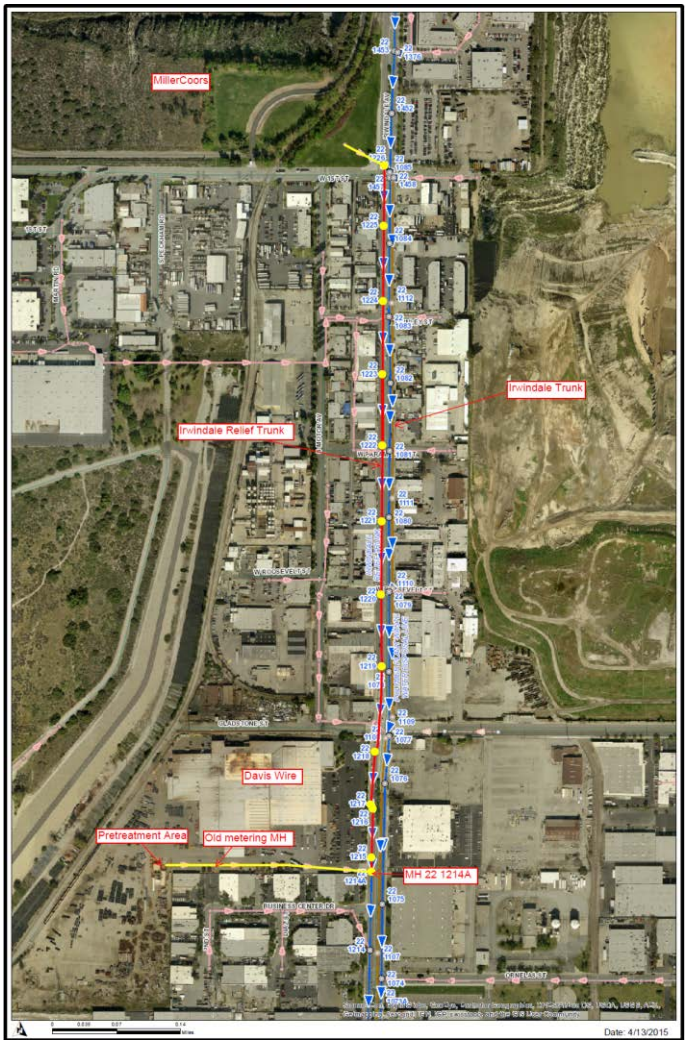


Figure 1: GIS map showing the location of MH 22 1214A on the Irwindale Relief Trunk where scaling was noted by a Districts' sewer maintenance crew on 4-3-17.

Figure 2: Calcium scale in the weir box at Davis Wire Corp. on 4-7-17. This is the same type of scale noted at MH 22 1214A.

Senior IW Inspector Steve Sealy conducted an inspection at Davis Wire Corp on 4-7-17, arriving on-site at 0900 hours. The scaling at MH 1214A was verified to be due to the industrial wastewater discharge from Davis Wire. It occurs as a result of the company's use of lime slurry to pH neutralize their industrial wastewater. Lime slurry is a safer and cheaper material to use versus the more commonly used sodium hydroxide solution. But its use means the wastewater has a much higher tendency to result in calcium scaling. This issue was noted several years ago and it had been planned that the company would conduct periodic cleaning of their sewer line and MH 1214A to remove the scale. Unfortunately, a change in management at the company, as well as the Districts' Area IW inspector due to normal rotation, resulted in the cleaning not being accomplished as anticipated. Company contact Tony Gallegos was very cooperative and expressed their willingness to clean the scale. He also stated they would investigate switching to using sodium hydroxide solution to neutralize their industrial wastewater in order to greatly reduce or eliminate the scaling. Additionally, he said that he would create an annual preventative maintenance task to insure the line is cleaned from their sample box to the Districts' trunk. He was informed that he must not open the Districts' manhole cover at MH 1214A and that Districts' personnel must be contacted prior to, and be onsite for, the event. Gallegos said he would contact Sealy as soon as he could arrange the cleaning this year so that all concerned can be in coordination. Sealy issued a written Notice of Violation to the company for causing the scaling.

San Jose Creek East WRP Toxicity

On Wednesday, 4-5-17 at 1320 hours, Districts' Reuse and Compliance Section Senior Scientist Phil Markle called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and notified him that a final effluent composite sample taken at the San Jose Creek-East WRP outfall on March 23-24, 2017 had shown very high toxicity levels. The sample test indicated essentially 100% lethality in the Ceriodaphnia dubia ("water flea") test organisms. Markle said the test results had been verified with a second round of testing and that attempts to specifically identify the compound or compounds responsible for the toxicity had been inconclusive, but that they had ruled out heavy metals, chlorine, ammonia, and non-polar organics including the common pesticide pyrethrin. He noted that whatever had killed the water fleas had not affected the bacteria in the treatment process as the plant had been running well and normally throughout the sampling period. No unusual odors or influent color was noted during that time at the WRP. Lastly he mentioned that although he had no evidence yet to support this, he thought the toxicity could potentially be due to neonicotinoids, a group of neuro-active insecticides thought to be responsible for recent die-offs of honey bees. Markle stated that he was calling Boyd per their procedures should such a test result occur to see if Boyd had or could develop any information relating the test result to a slug discharge of prohibited industrial waste into the sewer that could have caused the incident.

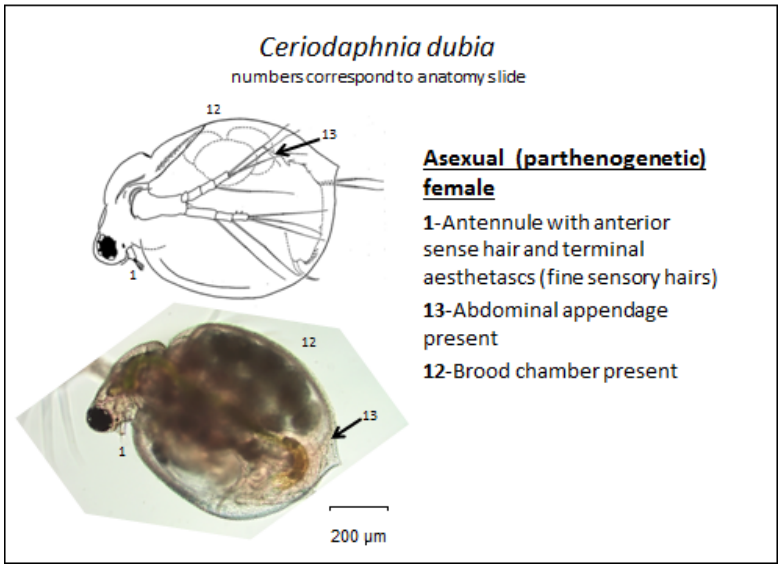


Figure 3: Ceriodaphnia dubia

A review for batch or unusual discharge activity at known industrial locations upstream of the SJC East WRP within the timeframe of toxicity event was conducted and revealed limited results. A solvent processing facility in Irwindale, Veolia ES Technical Solutions, that has been periodically batch treating and discharging collected rainwater for the past few months did conduct batch discharges during the week of the issue. A grab sample taken from during the 3-23-17 batch discharge showed non-detectable levels of the requested Total Toxic Organic (TTO) and volatile organic compounds. Further analysis of the lab results indicated high levels of acetone and Tetrahydrofuran (THF), but research shows these compounds are non-toxic and most likely degenerate in the sewer prior to reaching the treatment plant. No other abnormal activity was identified at industrial locations upstream. The field investigation was made more difficult due to the lack of an identifiable substance or cause for the toxicity. Communications with lab representatives indicate that they are using alternative methods in an attempt to identify the exact "toxicant." IW will continue to monitor the situation and proceed when further information is made available.

Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC IW 15242 8200 GPD
1704 West 1st STREET
Azusa, CA 91702

<u>Los Coyotes WRP High pH</u>

On Friday, 4-7-17 at 0930 hours, Los Coyotes WRP TPO I Carlos Kessell reported to Senior IW Inspector Andrew Woods that the WRP was experiencing a high pH incident. TPO I Araceli Chambers reported that the influent pH began rising at approximately 0820 hours that morning and alarmed at pH=9.07 at 0930 hours. Chambers reported no other associated problems with the plant, i.e. elevated or depressed concentrations of dissolved oxygen, increased turbidity, unusual odors or color of the influent. Woods accompanied Kessell to the influent building to obtain a raw grab sample for analysis, which the lab tested at pH 8.71. It was verified the grab sample had a normal appearance, color and odor.

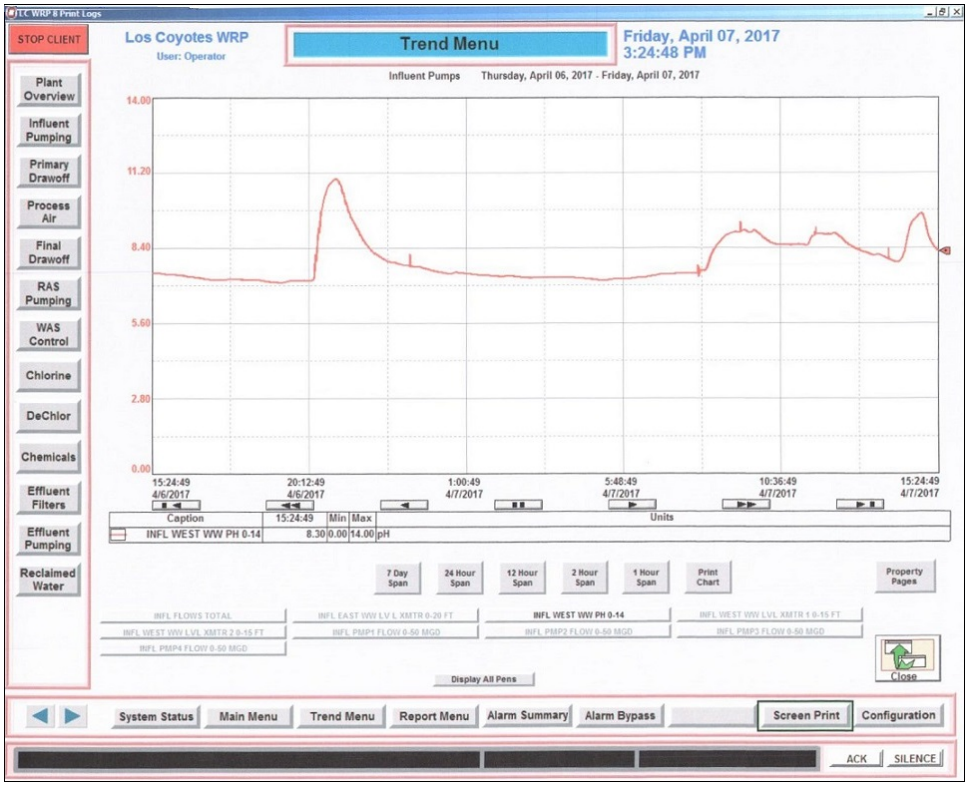


Figure 4: Los Coyotes WRP influent wastewater pH trend for 4/6/17 at 1525 hours to 4/7/17 at 1525 hours.

The investigation of this incident, along with a series of 3 subsequent high pH influent "bumps" the next day (see Figure 4 above), ultimately concluded that the most likely cause was scheduled crown spray activity upstream of the WRP. However, it was noted that the WRP influent during these incidents lacked the slight whitish color that inspectors normally associate with crown spray activity and samples taken at both the WRP and from sewers upstream lacked the elevated magnesium concentration that one would be expected if the elevated pH were due to the magnesium hydroxide crown spray slurry. IW Inspectors conducted inspections at 11 potential high pH industrial wastewater dischargers located upstream of the WRP, but no evidence indicating that any caused or contributed to these incidents was found. Inspectors also attempted, unsuccessfully, to trace the high pH in the sewers to a source. Inspectors continue to be vigilant in looking for an industrial source for these incidents.

Waste Grease Citizen Tip in Rosemead

On Monday, 4-17-17 at 1125 Hours, Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd received a telephone call from Mr. Adolfo Ponce. Mr. Ponce said that he was a citizen calling to report what he thought was suspicious and inappropriate activity associated with small containers and bins of what he assumed was waste cooking grease being handled by a commercial facility located at 8819 Garvey Avenue in Rosemead, CA. He said that in the mornings he jogs by the facility between 0700 and 0800 hours and has observed on multiple occasions waste grease in various containers and bins haphazardly stored and stacked inside and outside a unit there. He said he's concerned the business operator may be dumping the grease into the sewer. He could not provide a unit number or a business name, but he was able to describe it to Boyd. Through the use of Google maps the exact location of the unit was determined-see Figure 5 below. Boyd told Mr. Ponce he would send out a Districts' IW Inspector to investigate. Mr. Ponce did not request anonymity, in fact he said he was happy to let it be known he was the one who had reported it and welcomed any follow-up questions our inspector might have for him. Furthermore, he said he'd already reported his concerns to the City of Rosemead Public Works Department, and as far as he could tell, they had not responded any way. The information was forwarded to Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee and Area IW Inspector Greg Neunsinger for follow-up.

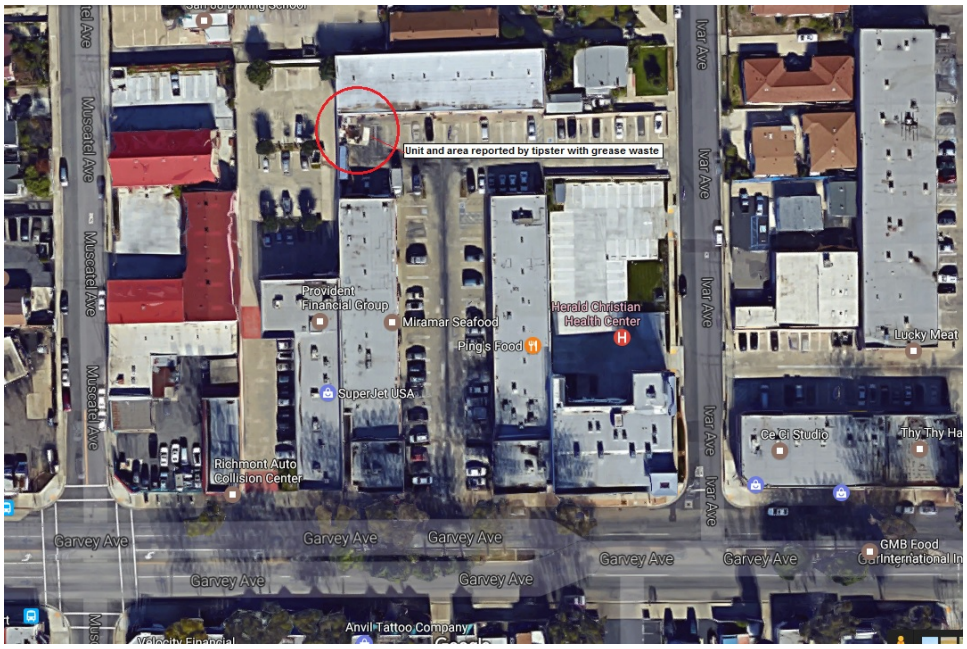


Figure 5: GIS photo map indicating the location of the citizen report of possible illicit handling and disposal of waste cooking grease at 8819 Garvey Avenue in Rosemead, CA.

Area IW Inspector Greg Neunsinger performed an inspection at the referred facility at 0910 hours on Thursday, 4-20-17. Neunsinger verified that the facility, LA Oil Recycling Inc., was routinely collecting waste cooking grease from various local restaurants, storing it on-site for typically short periods of time, and then hauling it in a large volume vacuum truck to a local grease recycler, MM Management Oil dba ATG, in South El Monte, CA. While Neunsinger noted the operation at LA Oil Recycling was untidy and presented a local nuisance odor, there was no evidence found indicating that the facility was discharging grease into the sewer or stormdrain system, or otherwise mishandling the waste grease. The facility contact produced receipts for the grease and a check that was received for the grease that was sold. MM Management Oil was also inspected by Neunsinger on 4-20-17. That facility collects grease from individuals and hauls bulk loads of "yellow grease" to a Bio-fuels refinery operation in Bakersfield, CA. MM Management Oils produced several bills of lading that showed frequent loads delivered to Crimson Renewable Energy, located at 17731 Millux Road, Bakersfield, CA. Given that the tipster said he'd already referred his concerns about the lack of cleanliness and foul odors at the LA Oil Recycling facility to the proper local authority, i.e., the city of Rosemead, no further action will be taken by the IW Inspection staff at this time. Although Neunsinger did speak with the tipster and it was agreed that should the tipster see that the issues of cleanliness and odors were not being addressed, the Districts would be amenable to writing a separate referral to the City to hopefully spur corrective action being taken.

<u>Saugus WRP Brown Oil in Primary Tanks</u>

On Monday, 4-24-17 at 1455 hours, Supervising TPO Ron Foster of the Saugus WRP called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that WRP operators had just noted some floating brown oil in the plant's primary tanks. The oil had a slight odor of motor oil and Foster estimated its total volume at 5 gallons. At the time of the initial call it was unclear if the oil would impact secondary tank treatment plant processes. It was later determined that the primary skimmers successfully removed the oil, preventing it from getting into the secondary tanks. Operators took a sample of the oil from the primary tanks for pick up by IW Inspectors in case analysis for oil and grease was desired. Boyd told Foster that an IW Inspector would come to the plant the next morning to pick up the sample and follow-up on the report.

Figure 6: Floating brown oil in the Saugus WRP primary tanks at 0930 hours on 4-25-17.

Area IW Inspector Tanna Pekin and fellow IW Inspector Kristopher McGinnis arrived onsite at the Saugus WRP at 0920 hours on Tuesday, 4-25-17. Some of the oil reported was still present in the primary tanks (see Figure 6 above). Pekin and McGinnis conducted inspections at two permitted industrial wastewater dischargers upstream of the Saugus WRP, as well as at six unpermitted auto repair shops with waste oil on-site. No evidence was found at any of the companies that they were the source of the oily discharge found in the primary tanks at the Saugus WRP. An inspection at the Saugus WRP liquid waste disposal station that included a review of load logs, tanker samples from the loads brought in on 4-24-17, and speaking with the attendant, did not find any evidence the oil came from a load dumped there. Ron Foster said that no other processes were affected and the plant did not violate any NPDES limits due to the incident. The oily residue was skimmed off the primary tanks the following morning. Per Foster, the tanks are skimmed Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings. IW Inspectors continue to be vigilant in looking for a source for this incident, but acknowledge that finding the source for such a limited volume of relatively common material, i.e., waste oil, is unlikely.

<u>Ruptured Pipe at Seven-Up Bottling in Vernon</u>

On Thursday, 4-27-17 at 0700 hours, IW Inspector Kristopher McGinnis noted that the California Office of Emergency Services spill report website had listed a report indicating that earlier that same day at 0030 hours, Seven-Up Bottling Company in the city of Vernon had spilled approximately 900 gallons of sugar water that entered the storm drain and ultimately the Los Angeles River due to a ruptured underground pipe. McGinnis responded to the incident.

Seven-Up Bottling Company, Inc. IW 17217 170,000 GPD
3220 East 26th Street
Vernon, CA 90058

Figure 7: GIS aerial photo of the Seven-Up Bottling facility in Vernon. Note that the facility is located immediately adjacent to the Los Angeles River.

McGinnis arrived on-site at the Seven-Up facility at 0915 hours on 4-27-17. He met with the company's Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Manager, Mr. Tom Wells. Wells confirmed that the facility lost about 900 gallons of untreated wastewater containing sugar to the local storm drain and Los Angeles River due to a ruptured underground wastewater conveyance pipe. Around 0030 hours on 4-27-17 an employee noticed water bubbling up from the ground and flowing into a nearby storm drain. An investigation determined there was a rupture in an underground pipe which conveys wash water from the production line to the central sump located immediately upstream of the pretreatment system on the southeast side of the building (see Figures 8-10 below). At the time of the incident the facility was in the process of washing down a production line that had just completed a run filling cans with Cherry 7UP. Due to the location of the leak, the facility was forced to cease operations until repairs could be made. During McGinnis' inspection repairs were ongoing and the contact was not sure when production operations would be resumed. The contact stated that representatives from the city of Vernon had been out earlier and had measured the residual spilled liquid at a "neutral" pH. Inspection of the area noted no residual traces of the spilled wastewater. There was no flow through the legal sample point while McGinnis was on-site. It was noted that there was no attempt made to recover the spilled wastewater from the river due to the large volume of water flowing in the river. The collapsed pipe was uncovered and repaired on Friday night, 4-28-17. Normal production operations and industrial wastewater discharge resumed the next morning. The cause of the rupture remains under investigation. This incident had no negative impact on the sewer system.

Figure 8: Rupture area. Note the approximately 5” hole in the pavement inside the red circle where the spilled wastewater came up and overflowed.

Figure 9: Close-up photo of the rupture hole.

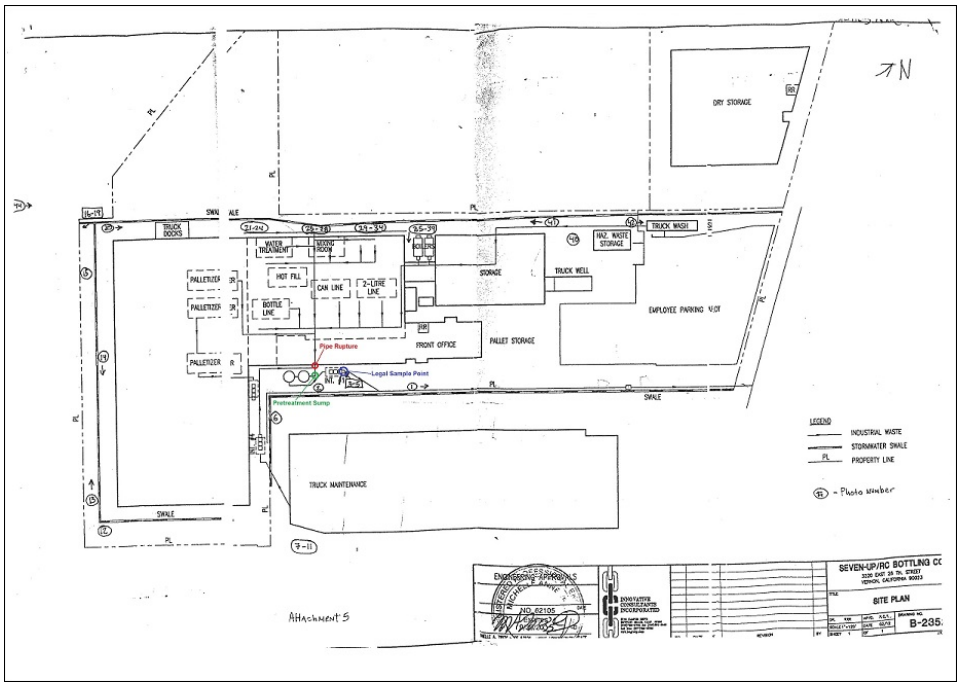


Figure 10: File drawing of the Seven-Up Bottling facility indicating the location of the ruptured wastewater pipe.

Saputo Cheese USA Milk Spill in South Gate

On Saturday, 4-29-17 at 1610 hours, EHS Manager Maria Hernandez with Saputo Cheese USA in South Gate called the Long Beach Main Pumping Plant Alarm Center and reported that earlier that day at 1230 hours plant operators had accidently lost about 10,000 pounds (approximately 1300 gallons) of raw milk to the sewer as the result of a pipe that was not connected properly. The incident was similar to a previous recent incident on 3-5-17, but in this case operators noticed the spilling milk and were able to stop it in a much shorter period of time with less milk spilled. LBMPP Operator Don Reyes took the call and immediately forwarded the information to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd. Boyd called Hernandez back at 1630 hours and confirmed the information reported earlier. Hernandez explained the delay in calling in the report by stating that Saputo's plant operators had emailed her at home of the spill when it occurred, but that she just hadn't noticed the email until 1600 hours that afternoon. Boyd decided that in light of the relatively limited amount of milk spilled and the fact that the facility is upstream of the JWPCP where any negative impact was very unlikely, as opposed to one of the upstream WRPs where a negative impact would be more likely, no immediate IW Inspector response was needed. Boyd spoke with Team 4 Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee at 1700 hours and it was agreed the area IW Inspector would respond and follow-up on Monday, 5-1-17.

Saputo Cheese USA Inc. IW14716 281,300 GPD
5611 East Imperial Highway
South Gate, CA 90280

Area IW Inspector Hanks arrived on-site at Saputo Cheese to follow-up the 4-29-17 incident at 0900 hours on Monday, 5-1-17 and spoke with Ms. Hernandez. The company manufactures mozzarella string cheese. Hernandez stated that on Saturday, April 29th at around 0030 hours a tanker truck was offloading a load of regular milk into the facility's standing storage silo. During this process a stainless steel connector failed, causing approximately 1300 gallons of the milk to spill onto the factory floor and into a floor drain. A worker soon noticed the spill and ran out to the truck to stop offloading the milk. The company has some flow equalization for their industrial wastewater discharge, but the flows that go into these particular floor drains near the silo bypass the flow equalization system. Because the spill happened during a wastewater peak flow period (due to ongoing major daily cleanup operations), the company exceeded their 290 gpm peak flowrate limit, having flows of about 420 gpm during

the spill. Hernandez stated that they are now looking into improving the wastewater flow equalization system to address this issue. A verbal warning was issued for the peak flow exceedance.

This spill had no noticeable effect on the sewer or downstream treatment plant operations at the JWPCP. The regular spills that are occurring at this facility indicate the need to improve their process controls, and possibly their spill containment system as well. The company claims they are looking at the issue closely and will present a solution in the near future. The solution may result in the Districts requiring that the company amend their industrial wastewater discharge permit.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2017

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Whittier Narrows WRP Green Color

On Wednesday, 5-3-17 at 0800 hours, Whittier Narrows WRP Supervising TPO Carlos Alfaro notified IW Inspector Jim Percy by telephone that the on-site treatment plant laboratory technician had reported seeing slight green color in the primary effluent.

Investigation by Percy, as well as Area IW Inspector Greg Neunsinger, revealed that the color was coming from United Site Services in El Monte. The facility discharges portable toilet waste into the sewer nightly at their facility under permit with the Districts. The discharge is typically deeply blue colored due to the use of a blue dye present in a fragrance deodorizer product put into the water that is pumped into each portable toilet prior to its placement at a customer site. Sample analysis comparing the color seen at the WRP with those from United Site Services verified a match (see Figures 1-3 below).

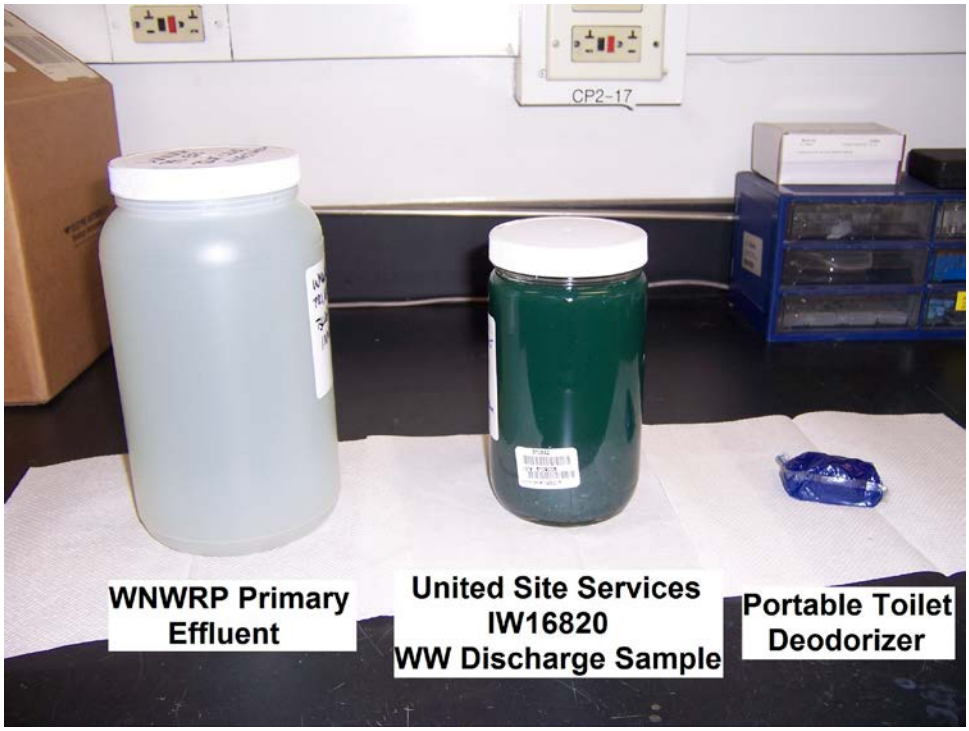


Figure 1: Samples of WNWRP primary effluent containing a slight green color, United Site Services wastewater, and the packet of blue-colored deodorizer product added to each portable toilet.

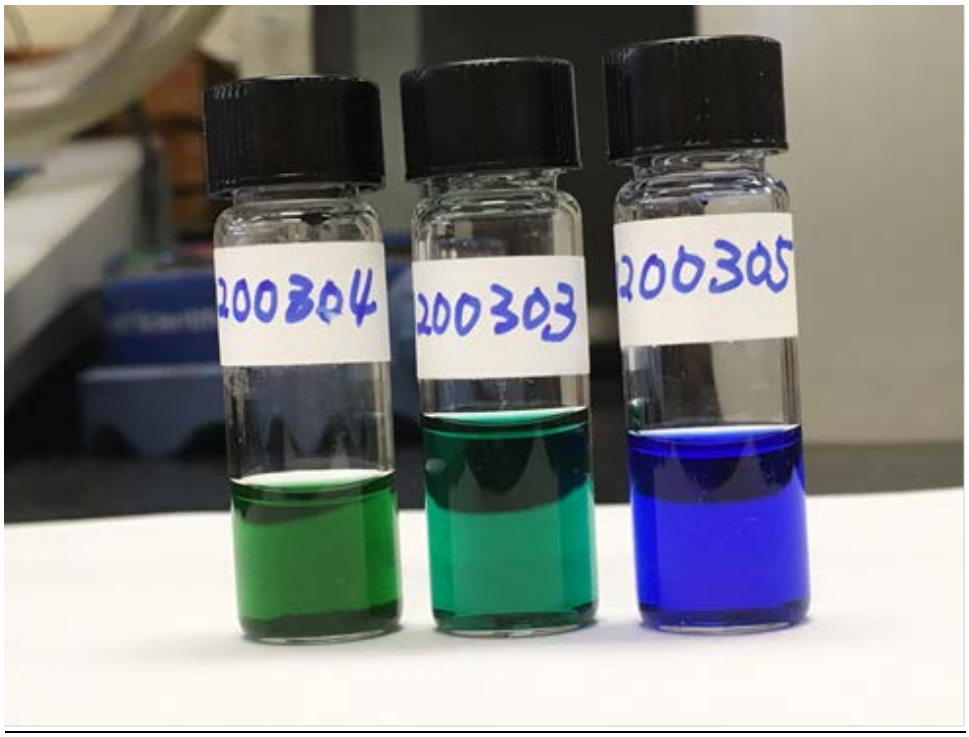


Figure 2: SPE methanol eluents from two samples 17051200304, 17051200303, and the methanol solution of sample 17051200305.

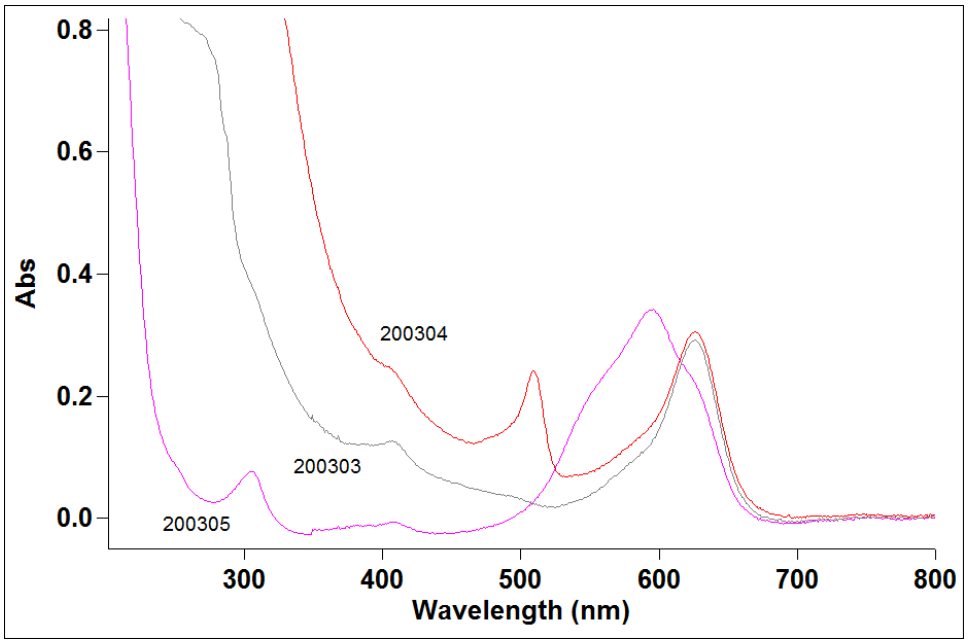


Figure 3: UV spectra of SPE methanol eluents from samples 17051200304, 17051200303 and methanol solution of sample 17051200305. The Spectra indicate a match between the wastewater sample from United Site Services (17051200303) and the primary effluent sample from Whittier Narrows WRP (17051200304)

A series of six inspections at the United Site Services' facility were conducted in May and early June of 2017. The company's trucks collect the portable toilet waste during the daytime and return to their yard in the afternoon. The trucks discharge the waste into large underground storage tanks and the discharge to the sewer begins at 1900 hours when a discharge pump is turned on. The waste is then pumped from the tanks, through a comminutor to grind up

any solids, and then flows through a flow recording system. Company management indicated that they would be willing to switch to deodorizer material that has a lower color dye concentration with the same amount of fragrance. The company is pleased with that dye/fragrance that they are currently using and indicated that customers also like the product for aesthetic and odor control reasons. Other possible reduction strategies were discussed with company managers by Neunsinger and Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee on 6-7-17. These included a lowering the discharge pump rate and extending the hours of discharge. Company managers stated that the City of El Monte requires the company to discharge during the evening and nighttime hours for sewer capacity and neighborhood odor mitigation issues. It is unlikely the company could oxidize the waste tank contents to reduce the color intensity of their discharge.

United Site Services of California, Inc. IW16820 23,700 GPD
4511 N Rowland Avenue
El Monte, CA 91731

The color noted at the WRP is not currently impacting plant treatment processes and there appears to be little risk of an NPDES violation occurring as a result of the slight color that is occasionally seen in the primary effluent. IW Inspectors will work with WRP personnel to monitor the situation.

Sewer Overflow at AST Textile Group in Hawthorne

On Wednesday, 5-31-2017 at 1235 hours, during a routine inspection at the facility, Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum observed industrial wastewater overflowing an 18,000 gallon industrial wastewater clarifier at the AST Textile Group in Hawthorne. The facility is a large cotton textile dyehouse operation. Barnum had noted at 1145 hours during the initial phase of his inspection that the company's industrial wastewater flow meter was submerged. He then quickly went to the downstream receiving sewer line to observe its condition. This check revealed that the line was surcharged. Barnum decided to immediately advise the company to reduce their discharge flow rate to prevent a possible sewer overflow. As Barnum was returning into the facility to notify the company's Plant Manager of the situation and suggest the flow reduction, he noted that the clarifier was now overflowing into the adjacent Cerise street gutter (see Figure 6 below). Barnum immediately notified the City of Hawthorne Public Works Department of the release and of a potential sanitary sewer blockage. After speaking with Barnum, company Plant Manager Mahmood Akhtar proceeded to work toward reducing the discharge rate to stop the overflow. This was accomplished within 15 minutes. Barnum monitored the receiving sewer manhole until the City Public Works crew arrived with a vactor truck and other equipment to contain and mitigate the spill (see Figures 6 and 7 below).

AST Textile Group IW 21982 520,000 GPD
12537 Cerise Avenue
Hawthorne, CA 90250

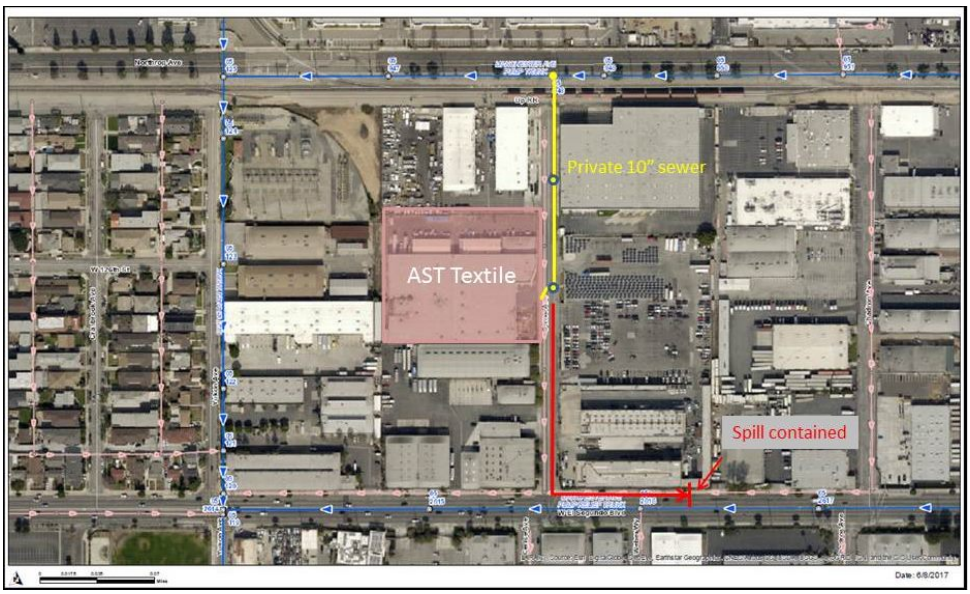


Figure 4: GIS diagram showing the location of the AST Textile Co., private sewer line (yellow line drawn in by Barnum), as well as the City (pink) and Districts'(blue) sewer lines in the area of the spill.

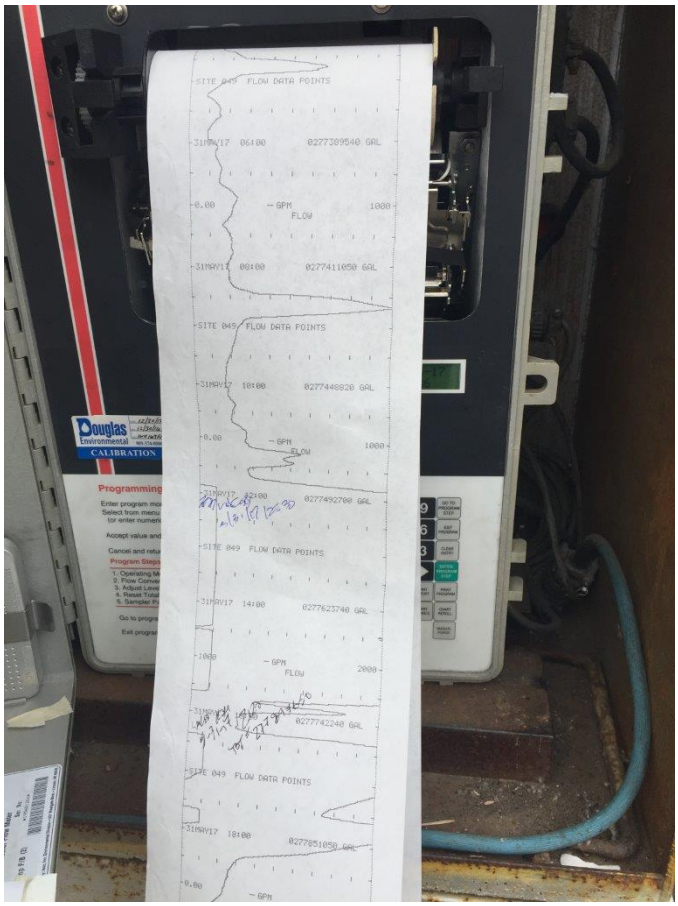


Figure 5: Flow chart recorder at AST textile on 5-31-17 indicating 6+ hours of a surcharged condition at the industrial wastewater flow meter from about 1145 hours until 1700 hours on 5-31-17.

Figure 6: IW Spill on Cerise Street. Note the pink-red color of the spilled wastewater.

Figure 7: City of Hawthorne maintenance crew Jet Vac truck and sand bag containment.

The industrial wastewater overflow, estimated at about 1500 gallons total, was quickly contained and collected by a crew from the City of Hawthorne. The spilled wastewater was transported to the city yard for disposal into the city yard sewer connection. AST Textile was issued a notice of violating sections 406 and 408 of the Districts' Wastewater Ordinance for discharging industrial waste to a public street causing a nuisance and exceeding the permitted 5-minute peak flow rate limit of 500 gpm respectively. It is likely the city will bill the company for the cleanup. Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh of the Districts' Night Inspection team performed a follow-up inspection at the company later on the evening of 5-31-17 at 2105 hours

at the request of Barnum. His inspection revealed no evidence that any further overflows had occurred.

It was subsequently revealed that the 10" sewer line where the surcharging was noted on 5-31-17 is not a city sewer line; instead it's a private line where the responsibility of maintenance lies with AST Textile Group. This 10" line connects directly to the 18" Manchester Avenue Trunk sewer line to the north of the facility at Manhole (MH) 05 0948 (see Figure 4 above). Examination of the trunk line at MH 05 0948 revealed no surcharging conditions present, nor any evidence that the trunk line caused or contributed to the overflow. The company will have the private line inspected for any obstructions and take corrective action as necessary. This incident did not impact Districts' operations.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 2017

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Oily Material in J.O. 'A' Unit 6 in Long Beach

On Wednesday, 6-7-17 at 1200 hours, Districts' Industrial Waste Section Secretary Sandra O'Karma received a telephone call from Districts' Supervising Engineer James Andraska of the Carson Field Office. Andraska reported that a Districts' sewer construction contractor working on a large trunk sewer relining project had just observed an oily sheen on the surface of the J.O. 'A' Unit 6 trunk sewer at 63rd Street and De Forest Avenue in Long Beach. Andraska said that workers had collected a sample of the material that was available for pick-up by IW Inspectors. Coordinating Inspector Jason Finn received the information from O'Karma and notified area Senior IW Inspector Andy Woods of the report at 1203 hours. During the following week, two more reports, one on 6-8-17 and one on 6-14-17, of the same oily material being seen at the same location were made to the IW Section by Districts' Construction Inspector Jose Mendoza.

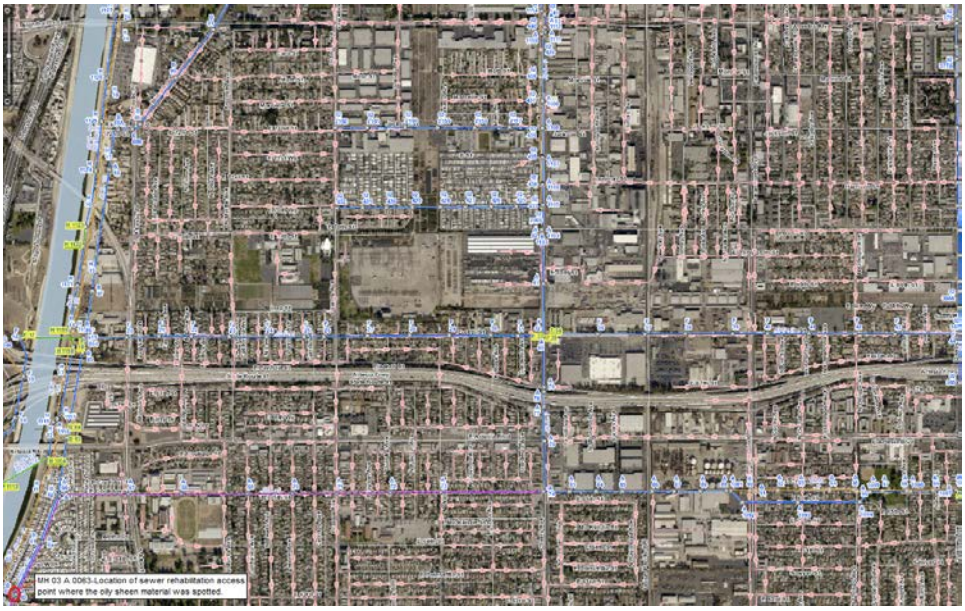


Figure 1: GIS Sewer diagram indicating the area upstream of the sewer rehabilitation access point near MH 03A0063 where oily sheen material was seen on 6-7-17.

Figure 2: Sewer rehabilitation access point near MH 03A0063.

Figure 3: Sample of the oily sheen material taken on 6-7-17.

IW Inspectors led by South Teams Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez, Woods, and Night Team Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh, expended significant time and resources attempting to identify the source of the oily sheen by tracing it upstream in the sewer and by inspecting known industrial wastewater sources. Thus far these attempts have failed to identify a source. Laboratory analysis of samples of the oily sheen material failed to identify any petroleum compounds in it. Laboratory analysts stated that their attempts to isolate the compounds of interest were unsuccessful due to the large amounts of interfering compounds normally present in raw sewage. Inspectors believe that the oily material may be entering the J.O. 'A' Unit 7 trunk sewer somewhere between Artesia Blvd and Alondra Blvd in North Long Beach and Paramount (between Manholes (MHs) A76 and A1112-see Figure 1 GIS diagram above). Should further reports of the oily sheen be received, IW Inspectors will pick up the attempt to trace it from there. In the meantime, IW Inspectors continue to be on the lookout for the source of this material as they conduct routine inspections.

<u>Fire at Cal-Tron Plating in Santa Fe Springs</u>

On Thursday, 6-8-17 at 0920 hours, Santa Fe Springs Area Industrial Waste Inspector Sanjay Patel was advised by IW Section Secretary, Sandra O'Karma, to contact Tom Hall of the Santa Fe Springs Fire Department regarding a fire at Cal-Tron Plating. Patel called Hall and was told that a fire at Cal-Tron Plating had occurred earlier that morning. Hall indicated the fire had melted several plating tanks inside the building, causing plating solution in the tanks to flow into the industrial wastewater clarifier. Patel responded by immediately going to the facility to further investigate the issue.

Cal-Tron Plating, Inc. IW 2495 5000 GPD
11919 Rivera Road
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Figure 4: Aftermath of the 6-8-17 fire at Cal-Tron Plating in Santa Fe Springs. Note the melted white poly rinse tanks.

Figure 5: Aftermath of the 6-8-17 fire at Cal-Tron Plating in Santa Fe Springs. Note that the tanks containing the concentrated plating solutions remained essentially intact.

Patel arrived on-site at Cal-Tron plating at 1030 hours on 6-8-17. The company contact, Manager Mr. Brett Troncale, indicated the fire had occurred at 0230 hours early that morning when no one was on-site. He said the fire was observed by a passerby who called 911. The fire melted or otherwise damaged multiple process tanks in the facility, including the nickel tin rinse tank and cyanide rinse tank, causing rinse waters in the tanks to spill onto the floor and flow into the in-ground wastewater collection pit and possibly the clarifier (see Figures 4 and 5 above). Troncale stated they planned to treat and discharge to the sewer the wastewater in the pit and

clarifier. Patel explained that as water generated from a spill/fire incident, it fell outside what was allowed to be discharged into the sewer under their existing permit, and that allowance of its discharge to the sewer could only be gained by obtaining special one-time permission from the Districts. Such approval would require a formal proposal for such that included test results for the water indicating it met all applicable limits. Troncale then stated that they would opt to have it pumped out and hauled offsite instead for proper disposal at a licensed treatment and disposal facility. At the time of the inspection all production operations were shut down and the facility had no power, thus lacking lighting to allow the proper assessment of all the fire related damage. The cause of the fire was unknown and remains under investigation as of the end of June 2017. Patel sampled the industrial wastewater sample box on 6-8-17. Field testing indicated compliance with the pH limit (9.75) and a sample was submitted for lab analysis for heavy metals. Results of that testing indicated the wastewater met applicable limits, see results table below. There was no evidence found that the fire had any impact on Districts' facilities or operations. Patel will conduct follow-ups as necessary as the facility attempts to recover from the fire.

Parameter	Results (mg/l)	Limit (mg/l)
Cadmium	ND	15
Chrome	0.39	10
Copper	3.16	15
Lead	ND	40
Nickel	4.97	12
Silver	ND	5
Zinc	ND	25

Figure 6: Sample results for the grab sample taken by Patel on 6-8-17 at Cal-Tron Plating.

Solvent Odor in J.O. 'B' Unit 1A in Carson

On Friday, 6-9-17 at 1405 hours, Districts' Supervising Construction Inspector Manny Prado called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that a contract construction employee working on an ongoing J.O. 'B' Unit 1A trunk sewer rehabilitation project in Carson had been exposed to what was described as "very strong solvent fumes that stung his eyes." He said the worker had been in the 144" diameter sewer line removing solids (using a bobcat excavator) when he noticed a yellow colored discharge with a strong solvent odor, like that of acetone, coming into the line from what appeared to be a connection to the trunk located about 1000' upstream of MH 08 B 0013. Vapors from the discharge stung his eyes such that the worker left the area as quickly as possible after being exposed to the fumes for about 5 seconds. Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum was notified of the incident at 1415 hours and responded immediately to investigate.

Figure 7: Bobcat excavator in the 144" J.O. 'B' Unit 1A trunk sewer at the rehabilitation project access point in between MHs B14 and B15.

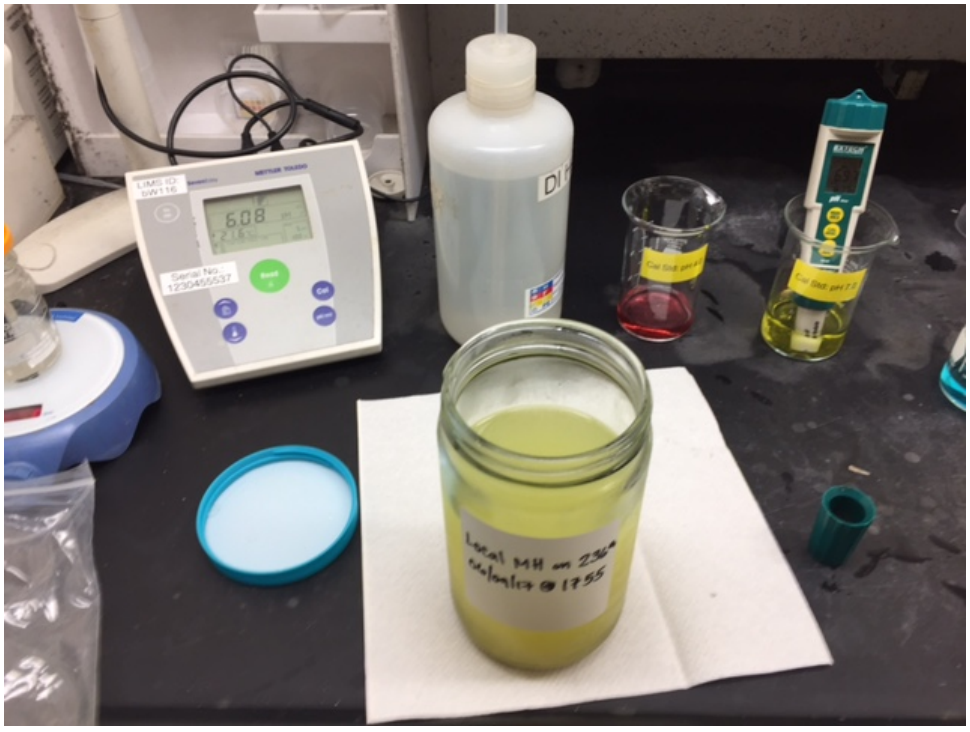


Figure 8: Sample of yellow colored wastewater taken at 1755 hours on 6-9-17 from the local line sewer MH on 236th Street in Carson.

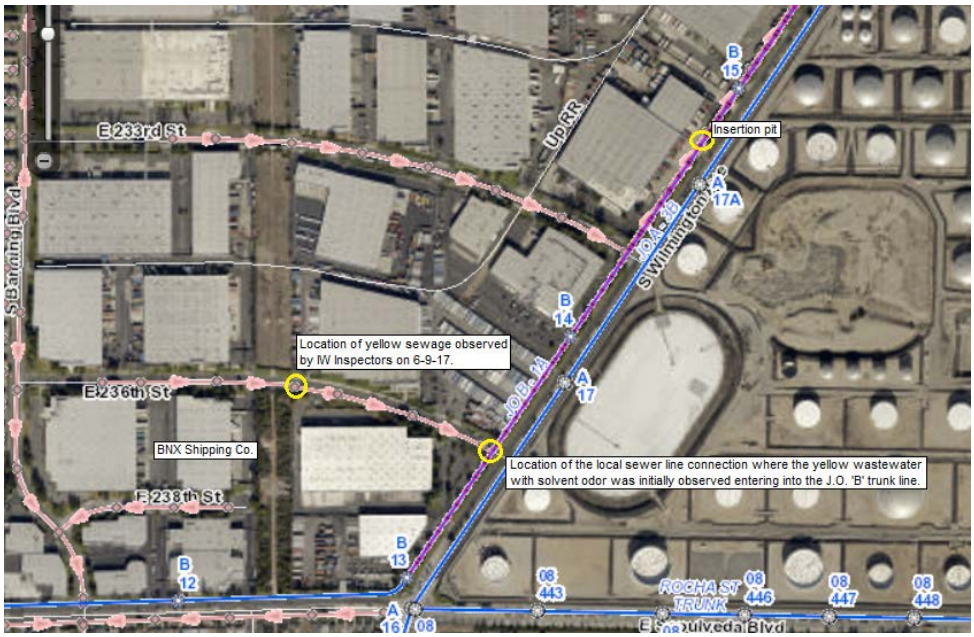


Figure 9: GIS diagram showing the location of the 6-9-17 incident.

Barnum's investigation quickly determined that the yellow liquid observed earlier had entered the 144" trunk sewer from a 15" local sewer line connection where East 236th Street meets Wilmington Avenue. The source of the yellow colored waste with a solvent odor was subsequently successfully traced by Day and Night Team Inspectors, led by Senior Inspectors Bill Barnum and Kent McIntosh respectively, to BNX Shipping, a logistics company dealing in imported dry goods. On Monday, 6-12-17 an inspection at BNX Shipping found evidence the company had recently washed paint rollers that were used to paint yellow safety lines on the warehouse floor with Behr Premium 1 Part Epoxy Concrete & Garage Floor Paint – Unmellow Yellow. The warehouse manager of BNX Shipping was warned not to discharge oil-based paint or solvents into the sewer and issued a verbal warning. There have been no reported incidents of noxious fumes or yellow colored sewage since the incident. The worker exposed to the solvent fumes reported no lasting effects from his exposure and no further action is anticipated.

Valencia WRP Oily Sheen in Aeration Tanks

On Thursday, 6-15-17 at 1335 hours, Valencia WRP Supervising TPO Matt Linn notified Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd that during routine plant rounds that afternoon he had noticed what appeared to be a slight oily or foamy sheen on the surface of the aeration tanks (anoxic zones) and in the mixed liquor tanks (see Figure 10 below). He said the plant had been experiencing poor solids settling issues in the secondary settling tanks over the previous few days that had caused operators to increase polymer dosage, but said he doesn't think the oily sheen or foam is related to the increased polymer dosage. Operators took a sample of the floating material in a quart jar.

Figure 10: 6-15-17 Valencia WRP secondary treatment tank with floating material.

Analysis of the foam samples was inconclusive; Supervising Chemist Steve Carr concluded that laboratory tools available for forensically screening samples were not suitable for obtaining a usable profile of the Mannich Polymer or the aeration tank floating material that was sampled He added that the dense organically loaded matrix did not allow solvent isolation of the aminated, polar polymeric residues. Carr stated that the aeration tank foam sample was then submitted to the Microbiology Lab where microscopic examination of the residue was performed. The foam residue was reported to contain *Nocardia* filamentous bacteria, which in the past have been linked to foaming incidents at various Districts' WRPs. Carr said the timing of the report of the foam occurrence is also of interest because *Nocardia* tends to flourish when temperature rises such as was now occurring with the onset of summertime. He noted that defoamant solutions typically used in water treatment processes to control the presence of foam do not work to control *Nocardia*, because it has too much surface tension and sees the defoamant solution as food.

IW Inspectors, led by Area IW Inspector Tanna Pekin and Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom, were unable to identify an industrial source for the white foam/sheen. Inspections were conducted at industrial sources including the Peter Pitchess Honor Rancho prison facility and the Magic Mountain amusement park's Hurricane Harbor water park attraction. As noted above, the information obtained from the GC/MS laboratory analysis of the sample of floating material only indicated it appears to have been due to the presence of excessive *Nocardia* filamentous bacteria which may have "bloomed" due to the onset of warmer summer weather at the WRP. Follow-up visits to the WRP by IW Inspectors in late June found that the sheen was still present but appeared to be dissipating. WRP Operators confirmed that at no time has the presence of the sheen in the aeration tanks affected the treatment plant final effluent quality. IW inspectors will continue to communicate with WRP Operators regarding the sheen and monitor the surrounding area for new or unknown dischargers.

Elevated Explosivity in the District 21 Interceptor in the City of Industry

On Tuesday, 6-20-17 at 1045 hours, Supervisor of Sewer Maintenance at the San Gabriel Field Office Bill Balas called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd. Balas reported that his sewer maintenance crew had just reported some unusual headspace gas readings at MH 21 0282 in the City of Industry. Specifically, he reported that over a 5-minute period at about 1030 hours they had noticed elevated explosivity readings averaging about 50%, somewhat elevated carbon monoxide readings of 0-480 ppm, as well as normal hydrogen sulfide readings of 3 ppm and an oxygen concentration of 19.7%. The manhole in question is the upstream manhole on a double barrel siphon structure on the District 21 Outfall Trunk that is 27" upstream, then splitting into two barrels with a 24" and 18 " diameters respectively (south and north lines). The crew did not notice any unusual headspace odors or wastewater colors and was able to clean the siphon without issue. Balas said he did not think they had checked for LEL at the upstream MH 21 0283.

Figure 11: GIS diagram showing the location of the 6-20-17 incident.

Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom and Area IW Inspector Steve Lajkowicz investigate d this incident on 6-20-17. Inspections were conducted at both upstream and downstream Districts' manholes, as well as manholes on a local sewer which connects just upstream of MH 21 0282 (see Figure 11 above). Manhole headspace explosivity levels were found to be below 5% at all locations. Follow-up monitoring of MH 21 0282 over the next 2 weeks found explosivity concentrations not exceeding 5%. The area influent to the siphon location consists mostly of residential, retail/restaurant, and warehouse type businesses. This section of the trunk has limited industrial contribution but several permitted and unpermitted facilities were inspected as part of the investigation. No evidence was found indicating any of them were a likely source of the high explosivity noted on 6-20-17. Inspectors continue to be vigilant in looking for an industrial source for these incidents.

Saugus WRP Oily Sheen in Primary Tanks

On Thursday, 6-29-17 at 0812 hours, Supervising TPO Ron Foster of the Saugus WRP called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd. Foster reported that about 10 minutes earlier operators at the plant had noticed any oily sheen present in the primary tanks during routine rounds. He said there was no unusual wastewater color or other unusual characteristics present with the sheen. He said operators were in the process of collecting a sample of the sheen material for IW staff. Boyd immediately notified North inspection team areas Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee of the report.

Figure 12: O**ily material in a Saugus primary tank on 6-29-17.**

Area IW Inspector Tanna Pekin investigated this incident. Inspections were performed at several permitted companies upstream of the Saugus WRP. Nothing was observed at any of these facilities that indicated that they were responsible for the "oil sheen" in the primary tanks. Pekin also visited the Saugus WRP Liquid Waste Disposal Station to review records and speak to the attendant about loads received there that could have caused this incident. Nothing indicating a load discharged there had caused the incident was found.

Samples from the primary tanks were collected and submitted for GC/MS analysis. The sample results didn't indicate there were any obvious "abnormal" compounds present in the "oil sheen" samples. Operators indicated that the primary tank skimmers were typically operated on an "as needed" basis (2-3 times per week) prior to the sheen reports. Since reporting the sheen, the skimmers are now being operated daily during day shift hours. IW Inspectors note that some oils are always present in raw sewage in varying concentrations from residential, commercial and permit exempt industrial activity (including auto repair, car washes, etc.). The function of skimmers in primary tanks is to remove floating material, including oils. If the skimmers are not operated regularly then these materials will build up, including the normally occurring oils that may eventually become visible "oil sheens." With the skimmers now operating daily the sheen has disappeared. IW Inspectors will continue to communicate with operations and monitor the treatment plant for sheen reports. Future inspection activity in the upstream area will include canvassing for possible oil discharge sources.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2017

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Illicit Direct Connection to the District 5 Main Trunk in Lawndale

On Friday, 7-14-17 at 1000 hours, Supervising Engineering Technician Ron Rivers of the Compton Field Office telephoned Senior Inspector Bill Barnum and reported that his crew had discovered an illegal connection into Manhole (MH) 05 0084 of the 42" District 5 Main Trunk in Alondra Park in Lawndale. Rivers stated that the manhole cover had been opened, slid aside, and two wash basins had been set up with plumbing connected into the manhole through a wooden cover mounted flush with the manhole rim. According to Rivers his crew was on-site to retrieve data from a flow meter installed in the manhole when they observed the connection but were unable to access their equipment.

Figure 1: Map showing the location of MH 05 0084 on the District 5 trunk sewer manhole being used for illicit dumping activity in Alondra Park in Lawndale.

Figure 2: 7-14-17 dishwashing sinks illicitly plumbed into MH 05 0084. Note that the installation even included a vent pipe!

Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum investigated this report. He arrived on-site at MH 05 0084 at 1020 hours on 7-14-17, finding the two stainless steel commercial style wash sinks temporarily set-up as dishwashing stations as reported by Rivers (see Figure 2 above). The sinks were set up as part of an annual weekend Hawaiian Festival held in the park. The President of the Hawaiian Inter-Club Council of Southern California, Mr. Lono Kollars, claimed the wash station installation had been used on the Districts' manhole for years and with the knowledge of the County Department of Parks and Recreation. Barnum noted the event is operated under permit from the County. Barnum informed Mr. Kollars that the equipment would need to be removed from the manhole immediately since it was in violation of the Wastewater Ordinance, which prohibits any such unauthorized use of the Districts' sewerage system under Section 216. Mr. Kollars immediately had his crew remove the piping from the manhole. Barnum inspected the Districts' flow monitoring equipment in the manhole which appeared intact and undisturbed, replaced the manhole cover and sealed the manhole with corks and silicon caulking (see Figure 3). Ultimately the event organizers contracted with a private waste hauler to set up a collection tank for each wash station and then hauled the wastewater offsite for proper disposal (see Figure 4).

Figure 3: MH 05 0084 cover after replacement and resealing/caulking on 7-14-17.

Figure 4: 7-17-17 post event photo of a wash station with the plastic collection tank about 1/3 full of wash water awaiting servicing and removal.

Crude Oil Spill at Paramount Petroleum in Paramount

On Tuesday, 7-18-17 at 1230 hours, Coordinating IW Inspector James McCurdy received a telephone call from Kathy Gleeson, Manager of Environmental Services, of Paramount Petroleum reporting a spill of 126 gallons (3 barrels) of crude oil. Ms. Gleeson stated that the spill occurred at 1130 hours that day in a self-contained trench and none of the spilled material was discharged into the sewer or storm drain. Ms. Gleeson also indicated that the crude would be recovered for reuse into the facility's processes. McCurdy notified South Teams' Supervising Inspector David Sanchez at 1245 hours of the report.

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

IW Inspector Sanjay Patel responded to the report, arriving on-site at 1300 hours that same day. At the time of his inspection, Patel observed technicians vacuuming up the crude oil from the trench. A follow-up inspection was conducted by McCurdy on 7-21-17 as well. The cause of the spill on 7-18-17 was a leaky valve on one of the underground crude oil pipelines on the south edge of the property. The 3 barrels of oil that leaked out was contained in a blind vault. The spilled crude oil and a small amount of water from the trench/vault was subsequently put into the facility's API separator and Wemco pretreatment units, where the oil was recovered. The wastewater that had been mixed in with the oil was discharged to the sewer in accordance with the facility's industrial wastewater permit. The incident was recorded as required in their spill log and repairs to the valve are planned. The contact stated the pipeline would remain out of service until the repairs were completed. The incident had no negative impact on Districts' operations.

Referral Regarding American Bus Specialists in Vernon

On Thursday, 7-20-17 at 1530 hours, Senior Environmental Specialist Mr. Jerrick Torres with the City of Vernon called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that he was on-site at a company called American Bus Specialties located at 6140 Alcoa Avenue in Vernon. He said he believed the company was discharging industrial wastewater from bus washing operations to the sewer on a regular basis without a valid industrial wastewater discharge permit. Review of Districts' records found no active facilities at that address with the most recent inspection having been conducted in 2004 under Metro Trailer & Container Repair Company. At that time the site was found vacant by now retired IW Inspector Elaine Myrick. Boyd forwarded the information to North Teams' Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee.

American Bus Specialists Inc. IW 22096 1900 GPD
6140 Alcoa Avenue
Vernon, CA 90058

On Thursday, 7-27-17 at 1300 hours, Area IW Inspector Kristopher McGinnis inspected the facility. He met with the Company Owner, Mr. Christian Martinez. The facility is a maintenance and wash operation for large charter buses. Some company buses are washed in addition to other companies' buses and the contact stated that they usually wash 6-12 buses per day. Water bills were reviewed and calculations indicated that the facility uses about 1900 gallons per day. Although the volume of wash water discharged is thus below the 1 million gallon per year (about 3,000 gpd) that is the threshold for the requirement for an industrial wastewater discharge permit for bus washing operations, McGinnis noted that the 3,000 square foot wash area was exposed to rainwater intrusion in violation of Districts' requirements. He also was unable to get a satisfactory answer from the contact as to how they are disposing of the bus toilet sanitary waste. McGinnis suspects this waste is being illicitly dumped into the drains on-site as well. McGinnis issued the company a temporary discharge permit and it's anticipated that the permitting process will force the company to address and resolve the outstanding issues with rainwater intrusion and sanitary waste disposal. Should the company fail to comply with Districts' requirements, appropriate enforcement actions will be taken.

Overflow to the Storm Drain at KIK SoCal Inc. in Santa Fe Springs

On Thursday, 7-27-17 at 1520 hours, Night Team IW Inspector David Joh observed a hazardous materials spill report on the California Office of Emergency Services website reporting a surface release of approximately 300 gallons of "potable water, mixed with heavy salts and possible diatomaceous earth" from KIK Custom Products/KIK SoCal, Inc. in Santa Fe Springs. The spill was observed on Wednesday, 7-26-17 at 1500 hours, but not apparently reported until the next day at 1144 hours by Atom Love, the company's Regional Health, Environmental, Safety, and Security Manager. This facility is a chemical manufacturer that makes bleach and ammonia based cleaning products.

KIK SoCal, Inc. IW 15431 15,000 GPD
9028 Dice Road
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Joh and Night Team Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh arrived on-site at 1605 hours that same day. They observed the final stages of the cleanup of the salt laden wastewater that got into the storm drain (see Figure 5 below). The spill was caused by a sewer backup that occurred when a sewer cleaning contractor was performing maintenance on the company's industrial wastewater discharge line. The contractor was jetting the line when a blockage caused by diatomaceous earth solids in the line occurred, causing 300 gallons of water to overflow out of an open cleanout into the adjacent street gutter. The spilled water was collected and the street pressure washed to remove all the residual salts. The company contact called Districts' IW Section Engineer David Sonboli and obtained permission to put the approximate 500 gallons wastewater from the event into their industrial waste pretreatment system for disposal. The water was subsequently treated and discharged without incident. The event was recorded as required in their spill log. There were no known negative impacts to the Districts' sewers or downstream treatment plant operations from this incident.

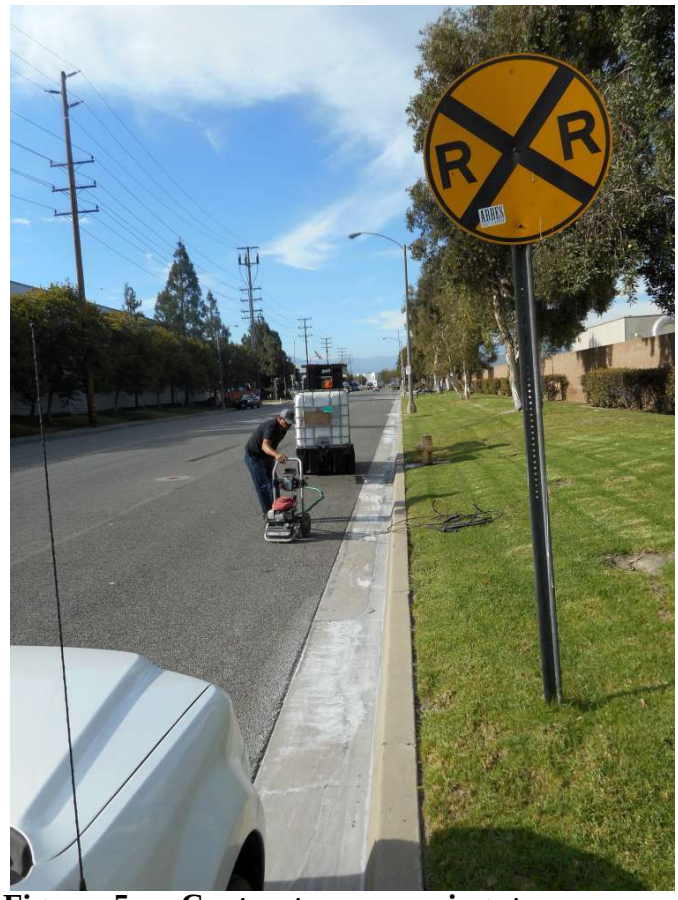


Figure 5: Contractor preparing to pressure wash the street gutter to remove residual salts on 7-27-17 at 1605 hours.

Valencia WRP Aeration Tank Oily Sheen

On Friday, 7-28-17 at 1054 hours, Valencia WRP TPO II Kevin Canning called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that during just completed routine plant rounds WRP operators noticed what appeared to be a slight oily sheen on the surface of the aeration tanks (anoxic zones) and in the "final" tanks. Operators took a sample of the oily sheen material in a quart jar that was placed into the lab refrigerator. Boyd discussed the report with North Areas Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee. Lee stated that he would check to see if Area IW Inspector Tanna Pekin was already in the Santa Clarita area. It was noted that this is the second recent report of this sheen, the first having occurred on Thursday, 6-15-17. Investigation of that prior report did not find a definitive source for the sheen, but there were

some laboratory findings indicating that it may have been due to the presence of excessive *Nocardia* filamentous bacteria in the wastewater.

Figure 6: 6-15-17 Valencia WRP secondary treatment tank bubbles showing the slight sheen reported both on 6-15-17 and again on 7-28-17.

Pekin and Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom arrived at the Valencia WRP on Monday, 7-31-17 at 1000 hours. Operators reported they had observed bubbles in the "final" tanks that appeared to have a sheen around them when they popped. Pekin and Carlstrom met and walked around the plant with STPO II, Matt Linn. Linn stated that plant's polymer addition rate was then at 3,100 gallons per day, up from the previous 2,450 gpd on 6-16-17 when the similar sheen noted above was reported in the same plant location. Note that the normal polymer addition rate is 1,700 gpd. It is unknown if the higher polymer addition rate may be causing or contributing to the appearance of the sheen. Pekin and Carlstrom did not see anything that appeared substantially different from their previous observations in June at the WRP, noting that there was a slightly visible sheen still present in the final tanks. Linn and the IW inspectors discussed the possibility that the sheen causing material may linger in the plant due to a possible tendency to remain in the return activate sludge. All NPDES effluent permit limits were being met at the time of the visit to the WRP. IW inspectors continue to be on the lookout for any possible industrial causes/sources for these incidents.

<u>Update on the 5-3-17 Whittier Narrows WRP Green Color Incident</u>

In May 2017, Area IW Inspector Greg Neunsinger identified portable toilet contractor United Site Services in El Monte as the primary source of slight blue and green color incidents that have been noticed occasionally over the past several years at the Whittier Narrows WRP. Neunsinger and his Supervisor, Dave Lee, met with company managers on 6-7-17 and encouraged them to investigate the potential to switch to a less-colored alternative fragrance/deodorizer product to help address the color issue at the WRP. The company implemented a switch to such an alternative product in late June and this has apparently resulted in WNWRP personnel no longer noticing any color in the primary bucket samples. IW Inspectors are keeping their fingers crossed, but this appears to have successfully addressed this long-term issue.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 2017

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Industrial Wastewater Spill at Rockview Dairies in South Gate

On Tuesday, 8-8-17 at 1450 hours, Warren Watanabe, Senior Waste Control Engineering Inspector with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LADPW) notified Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd that he had responded the previous day to a reported spill of industrial wastewater at Rockview Dairies in South Gate (IW#1422). Watanabe reported that on Sunday, 8-6-17 at about 0230 hours the company reported they had a spill of an unknown amount of industrial wastewater that went into the street and then in the storm drain collection system. According to company representatives Bill Kroese (Environmental and Safety Director) and Royce French (Chief Engineer), a 2500-gallon industrial wastewater collection tank upstream of the facility's pretreatment system had experienced a pump failure that caused the tank to overfill and overflow. The representatives said the tank did have a high level alarm but that the alarm consisted solely of a light that came on, instead of audible alarm. This lack of an audible alarm delayed company employees noticing the overflow. They said that the system lacked an audible alarm due to residential neighbors' complaints of excessive noise at the facility. The company apparently notified the L.A. County Flood Control District (Flood Control District) of the spill, but did not contact or notify the Sanitation Districts. The Flood Control District subsequently notified Joe Baiocco, LADPW's Supervisor of their Environmental Control Division's field inspection staff, of the spill at 0748 hours on Monday, 8-7-17. Baiocco then had Watanabe go to the facility that same day to follow-up on the report. Ocean Blue Environmental was contracted to clean up the spill. Watanabe said the spilled wastewater and water from cleaning the storm drain was collected and discharged into the company's pretreatment system. Watanabe stated he didn't know the volume of spilled wastewater and cleanup water that was discharged to the sewer. It was agreed that the Sanitation Districts would conduct a follow-up inspection of the facility with Watanabe. Boyd contacted North Teams Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee and Area IW Inspector Ken Hanks the next morning (8/9/17) and conveyed the referral information to them. Hanks would contact Watanabe to set up the follow-up joint inspection.

Rockview Dairies, Inc. IW 1422 118,000 GPD
5941 Southern Avenue
South Gate, CA 90280

Hanks inspected with Watanabe on 8-14-17 at 1000 hours. Rockview Dairies operates a plant processing and packaging milk. They also process some related products including fruit juice. The facts above about the spill event were confirmed with a spill volume estimate of 300 gallons given. Watanabe required that the audible high-level tank alarm be reactivated to prevent recurrence of this event. It was determined that Rockview employees had taken quick enough action to prevent the spill from reaching the nearby Los Angeles River. However, they should have contacted the Sanitation Districts and reported the spill, as well as to garner permission to dump the collected spilled wastewater into the pretreatment system. Hanks issued the company a written Notice of Violation for these violations.

Report of Possible Illicit Waste Grease Discharger in Carson

On Thursday, 8-10-17 at 1500 hours, Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd received a telephone call from Compton Field Office Supervisor of Sewer Maintenance William Foley. Foley and one of his maintenance crew Leads, Hector Cardenas, reported that earlier in the day at about noon Cardenas had come across some evidence of illicit grease discharge directly into a Sanitation Districts' trunk sewer in Carson. Specifically, Cardenas noted "skid marks" (i.e., scrape marks) on the pavement next to Manhole (MH) 08 0366 on the 18" Davidson City Trunk Sections 1, 2, & 3. Cardenas thinks these marks indicate the manhole has been opened illicitly and used to dump wastes into the line. There is a restaurant located adjacent to the manhole and Cardenas said he suspects restaurant employees are opening the manhole and dumping waste grease into the line.

The trunk sewer is located in an alley behind the restaurant and there is a concrete storm water runoff apron running down the center of the alley, directly into the location of the manhole. Cardenas also noted the pickhole corks had been removed from the manhole cover and he suspected the employees were using the runoff apron to direct the flow of their waste grease into the manhole. The name of the restaurant is "El Tenampa Bar & Restaurant" and is located at 21312 S. Alameda Street in Carson in between Madison St. and Monroe St. Cardenas also stated he thinks the restaurant may be open on weekends only. This information was forwarded to South areas Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez for follow-up by the inspection staff under his direction.

Area IW Inspector Natt Pengphol inspected the restaurant on 8-15-17, finding no evidence that the company was illicitly opening or dumping waste into the manhole. The restaurant was found to have a single grease fryer in their kitchen but the manager claimed the grease is properly picked up for recycling when spent. This type of "yellow grease" does have value and there appeared to be no incentive for the manager to go to the trouble of dumping it into the sewer when it is picked up free of charge. Night Team Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh also visited the site late in the evening (2145 hours) the next day and saw no evidence of illicit activity. IW Inspectors plan to occasionally visit the site in case anyone is using the manhole for dumping purposes.

<u>Fire at Gardena Specialized Processing in Carson</u>

On Monday, 8-14-17, Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum forwarded IW Inspector Tingting Wei a *Daily Breeze* news report regarding a commercial building fire that occurred at 1510 hours on Saturday, 8-12-17 at Gardena Specialized Processing in Carson. The article stated the fire lasted about 20 minutes.

GSP Acquisition Corporation IW 20560 1300 GPD
dba Gardena Specialized Processing
16520 S Figueroa Street
Carson, CA 90248

Figure 1: Interior of the processing building of Gardena Specialized Processing post fire on 8-14-17.

Area IW Inspector Tingting Wei conducted multiple follow-up inspections at the GSP facility on 8-14-17, 8-22-17, 8-24-17, and 8-31-17. She was accompanied for some of these inspections by Team 3 Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum or fellow Team 3 Inspector Chris Mendoza. The facility is a metal finishing shop that processes primarily aluminum aerospace parts. Operations on-site include anodizing, chemfilm, and passivation. The wastewaters and process waters at the facility can be acidic and contain heavy metals, primarily chromium and nickel. According to Mike Palatas, the company President, the fire broke out at about 1445 hours on Saturday, 8-12-17. He confirmed the duration of the fire was only about 20 to 25 minutes. He further stated the cause of the fire was a natural gas heating system failure in the black dye tank of the anodizing line. That heating system had just been put back into service after some recent repair work had been completed. He suspected the gas line on the tank caught on fire. The fire quickly spread and approximately half of the building suffered significant damage (see Figure 1 above). Mr. Palatas claimed that no fire water, nor any of the process solutions, went to the sewer system or storm drains as a result of the fire. All the firewater and any spilled material from process tanks was successfully contained by the berms of the spill containment system located in the process building.

Wastewaters from the process area are normally pumped to the facility's pretreatment system to neutralize the pH of the wastewater and remove any heavy metals prior to their discharge to the sewer system. The wastewater pretreatment system is located outside of the process building and was unaffected by the fire. There was no discharge at the time of the inspection on 8-14-17 and Mr. Palatas claimed there had been no discharge of wastewater to the sewer, treated or otherwise, since 8-11-17 prior to the fire occurring. Wei informed Mr. Palatas that any water related to the fire incident is considered unpermitted wastewater and that if the company wanted to discharge it to the sewer, he would need to request and receive a special approval from Sanitation Districts. It was estimated the facility would attempt to resume operations in about 6 months after the building repairs have been completed. In the meantime, as of the end of the month of August, the company is testing about 2000 gallons of wastewater generated as a result of the fire that has been placed in four 250-gallon totes and a 1000-gallon storage tank to see if it is suitable for treatment and discharge to the sewer. If it is, they will contact Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and request the special approval needed for such a discharge.

Valencia WRP Citrus Odor

On Thursday, 8-17-17 at 0930 hours, Valencia WRP TPO II Eric Adams called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that during regular rounds at 0930 hours that morning WRP operators had noted a citrus odor in the plant at the secondary aeration tanks. All other operational parameters at the WRP were normal and the plant was operating normally. Adams also noted that Sanitation Districts' pumping plant operators had called in to the Valencia WRP operators earlier that same morning at 0800 hours and reported that at 0730 hours they had noted a citrus odor in the Castaic Pumping Plant that is upstream of the WRP. Adams stated that as of 0930 hours, the odor was no longer present in the WRP. Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee was notified of the report. Area IW Inspector Tanna Pekin was contacted and made aware of the report; although it was decided no further action or investigation was necessary.

The almost certain source of the odor is Flavor Producers. This company is well documented as the source of six similar incidents at the Valencia WRP since the beginning of 2014. The company makes food-grade flavorings. The fruity/sweet odors noted by operators in the treatment plant, which are typically caused by the company discharging off-spec batches of flavoring product or spills of flavorings, tend to improve the odor condition at the WRP without adversely impacting the Castaic pumping plant or Valencia treatment plant operations. The odor on 8-17-17 caused no adverse impacts on Valencia WRP operations and no further action is anticipated. No enforcement action was taken against Flavor Producers.

Flavor Producers, Inc. IW 17052 2200 GPD
23850 Witherspoon Parkway
Valencia, CA 91355

JWPCP Elevated Explosivity in the Secondary Reactors

On Thursday, August 24, 2017 at 1800 hours, JWPCP STPO II Saminda Mapatunage called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported elevated LEL in the secondary reactors. LEL began trending upward at about 14:45 hours in reactor "G" in the 2nd and 3rd stages where

it alarmed at 25% at 1537 Hours. The high LEL alarm activates a purge blower to clear the headspace gases in the reactor in order to reduce the combustible gas concentration (LEL) and the potential for an explosion. Supervising IW Inspector Andrew Woods was notified of the call and coordinated the initial response by Night team IW inspectors.

Night team IW Inspectors, led by Woods and Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh, as well as Day IW Inspectors from Team 3, led by Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez and Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum, conducted an extensive investigation on this incident over the next 2 weeks. Their investigation found data and significant circumstantial evidence indicating that the likely cause of the incident was an off-spec discharge of industrial wastewater from the Torrance Refining Company (TRC), formerly known as the ExxonMobil Refinery. It was found that the refinery had stopped discharging to their main industrial wastewater discharge outfall at Van Ness Avenue after wastewater pretreatment quality control testing detected an unusually high effluent turbidity reading of 1100 Formazin Attenuation Units (FAU) at 1100 hours on 8-24-17. The FAU reading is used as a surrogate measurement for petroleum compounds concentration by TRC refinery pretreatment system operators. The normal FAU reading for treated wastewater is about 40 and the refinery's internal guidelines instruct operators not to discharge wastewater with an FAU exceeding 200. Note also that 1100 FAU is the maximum level the device can register and the true FAU concentration may have been much higher than 1100. One experienced TRC operator stated to Barnum he had only witnessed a reading that high one other time. Close examination of the discharge records and data at the refinery indicated the refinery almost certainly discharged significant amounts of the 1100 + FAU wastewater prior to the discharge being ceased. The records indicated up discharge for up to an hour, at an approximate average flowrate of 4000 gallons per minute, could have occurred. Interestingly, it was noted that the LEL meter data at the refinery's outfall did not indicate any unusual elevated explosivity readings on 8-24-17. Unfortunately, Inspectors were unable to collect any samples of the refinery wastewater that was impounded due to the high FAU measurement, as by the time of the inspections conducted on 8-24-17 it had been passed back through the treatment system, apparently successfully treated, and discharged into the sewer.

Torrance Refining Company LLC IW 21899 3,587,700 GPD
3700 W. 190th Street
Torrance, CA, 90503

The timing for the beginning of the high explosivity condition at the JWPCP coincides well with the known approximate 3.5-4.0 hour travel time of refinery wastewater to the secondary reactors. Additionally, a sample collected from the back end of reactor G at JWPCP (mixed liquor) at 2042 hours on 8-24-17 tested high for diesel range organics (DRO) and soluble methane at a concentration of 23,300 ug/l and 29.8 ug/l respectively compared to a control sample collected a week later on 8-31-17 which contained 7,300 ug/l DRO and < 1.00 ug/l soluble methane. In addition, a gas sample collected from the headspace of reactor G (stage 2) on the evening of the 24th, and after the first purging cycle had been completed, still tested high for methane at 8.38% methane by volume and had 10 times the level of BTEX (Benzene-Toluene-Ethyl benzene-Xylene) aromatics as compared to a control sample collected on 8-31-17.

Inspectors examined JWPCP headworks LEL records to see if the LEL meter data on the line downstream of the refinery (J.O. 'D') indicated any elevated readings on 8-24-17. Unfortunately, the J.O. 'D' influent LEL sensor was offline during the incident, with records indicating it had been out-of-service since 3-8-17. The J.O. 'A' and J.O. 'B' influent LEL sensors were operating properly and records indicated normal LEL concentrations throughout the day on 8-24-17. IW inspectors inspected all the other large oil refineries upstream of the JWPCP and found no evidence to indicate any caused or contributed to the 8-24-17 incident.

On 9-22-17 TRC was issued a written notice of violation for violating Section 406 of the Sanitation Districts' *Wastewater Ordinance* for failing to notify the Sanitation Districts of circumstances affecting the pretreatment equipment which may potentially result in the discharge of prohibited wastewater, since the facility was aware of a highly unusual event that overloaded their treatment system and failed to provide proper notice to the Sanitation Districts. Although IW Inspectors are confident that the TRC caused the 8-24-17 incident, the lack of correlating

sample or LEL data from the refinery linking the two prevented the refinery from being cited outright for this.

On 9-11-17 the J.O. 'D' LEL sensor was put back into service. Additionally, Torrance Area IW Inspector Chris Mendoza is working with the Districts' IW Section combustible gas monitoring system (CGMS) expert Karen Luo to have TRC demonstrate the reactivity and accuracy of their LEL monitoring system. Mendoza and Luo will set up an appointment to observe a calibration event and inspect the unit.

Oily Material in J.O. 'A' Unit 6 in Long Beach

On Wednesday, 8-30-17 at 1450 hours, Supervising IW Inspector Andrew Woods received a telephone call from Sanitation Districts' Construction Inspector Jose Mendoza. Mendoza reported an oily material and diesel odor present in the sewer at a sewer rehabilitation/construction location on J.O. 'A' unit 6 in North Long Beach. Mendoza stated that the contractor's employees first noticed the material and odor at approximately 0945-1000 hours that morning. Mendoza apologized for the late notification but stated that he was not on-site during the reported event. By the time of Mendoza's call there was no longer any oily material or odor present in the wastewater flow at the construction site.

Night Team IW inspectors checked trunk sewer manholes upstream of the construction site during the late afternoon of 8-30-17, but nothing unusual was noted. They also inspected the Edgington Oil facility that is upstream of the construction site, but found no evidence that the company caused the incident. This is the fourth report of this material in the sewer at this project location in the last 2+ months. The previous reports were made on 6-7-17, 6-8-17, and 6-14-17. Laboratory analysis of sewer samples thought to contain trace amounts of the oily material have not so far led to a successful identification of the material, which is making the investigation more difficult. Attempts to trace the material upstream to a source have also thus far been unsuccessful. The investigation remains open and ongoing.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2017

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Referral Regarding Possible Illicit Discharges at Cerritos City College

On Wednesday, 9-6-17 at 1125 hours, an anonymous tipster report of illicit discharge into the "sewer" system originally received by the California EPA's Office of Emergency Services (OES) tip line, was forwarded from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board to Districts' Carson Field Office Senior Engineer Perry Palencia. The report stated that milky white colored chemicals that smelled like paint thinner were being dumped into sewer drains at 0600 hours on 9-6-17 at Cerritos College, located at 11110 Alondra Boulevard, Norwalk CA. The report specifically identified the location as being in parking lot 10 outside the AutoPartners and auto technology Building automotive division. Palencia forwarded the information to IW Section Supervising Engineer Bill Cheyne, who in turn forwarded it to Supervising IW Inspectors John Boyd and David Sanchez for follow-up.

Figure 1: Small puddles of milky-white colored liquid noticed at 1235 hours on 9-6-17 by IW Inspector McCurdy at Cerritos College.

Area IW Inspector James McCurdy investigated the report on 9-6-17, arriving on-site at 1235 hours. McCurdy immediately noticed some small puddles of a white liquid along the curb outside the Automotive Partners Building on the southwest part of the campus (see Figure 1 above). The pH of the liquid was measured at 10 using pH paper. A white residue was also observed in approximately a twenty-foot section along the curb just north of the intersection of Lot 10 and New Falcon Way. Upon contacting the Plant Director of the college, Mr. David Moore, the source of the reported illicit discharge was determined to be from a

cleaning crew dumping about 10 gallons of mop water generated from floor cleaning using a mildly alkaline cleaning chemical from the Automotive Partners Building into an exposed drain that flowed out to the curb. Mr. Moore further stated that this is not standard practice and that the crew would be reprimanded for their improper disposal procedures. No sewer or storm drain inlets were observed anywhere in the vicinity of the spilled material, and there was no evidence seen indicating that the spilled material went into the sanitary sewer system. Moore stated the cleaning water was collected using absorbent material and swept up for refuse disposal. The incident did not involve the sanitary sewer system and no further action by the IW Inspection staff was taken.

Plastic Bottles in a Trunk Sewer Manhole in Commerce

On Tuesday, 9-12-17 at 1020 hours, Supervisor of Sewer Maintenance Bill Balas of the San Gabriel Field Office telephoned Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that one of his Lead Maintenance and Construction Workers, Bruce Gomez, was encountering "tons" of plastic bottles (see Figure 2 below) at manhole (MH) 02 1530 on the 24" Montebello Relief trunk (sections 1 & 2). This manhole is the upstream manhole on a double barrel siphon structure located at the intersection of Bandini Boulevard and Malt Avenue in the City of Commerce. Balas said it's unclear if the bottles are still coming down the line. The bottles are building up on the upstream side of the siphon. North teams Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee was notified of the report.

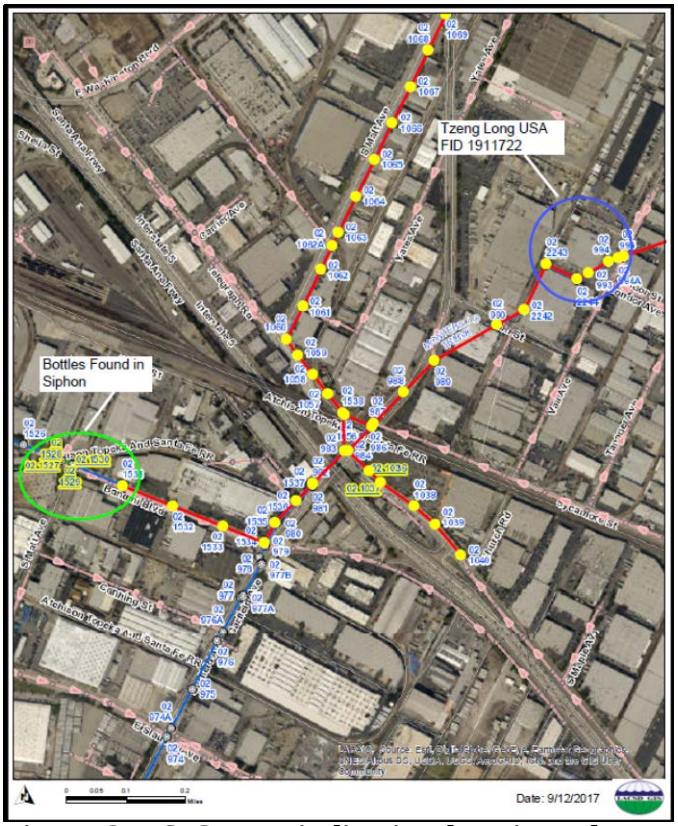


Figure 2: GIS map indicating location where the plastic bottles were initially encountered by a Districts' sewer maintenance crew and the source of the bottles, Tzeng Long USA.

Senior IW Inspector Steve Sealy investigated the report. He arrived on-site at MH 02 1530 at 1045 hours on 9-12-17 and met with Bruce Gomez and observed the bottles in MH 1530 (see Figure 3). Being aware that there was a large plastic bottle recycling operation, Tzeng Long USA, located not far upstream of MH 1530, Sealy immediately proceeded there to see if that could be the source of the bottles found in the sewer. Upon arrival at the Tzeng Long USA facility Sealy noticed that Districts' MH 02 0994 was located very close to large piles of plastic bottles (see Figure 5) and displayed evidence of being frequently subjected to hard hits from front end loaders used by the company to collect and move around the piles of plastic bottles (see Figure 7). The company manager, Mr. Alan Ho, initially denied that the bottles

found in the sewer could have come from their facility. However, upon opening the manhole and seeing several bottles on the sewer shelf below he accepted they could be at fault (see Figure 6). Discussions with workers on-site indicated that the front end loaders regularly run over and hit the edge of the manhole cover, causing it to dislodge, allowing bottles in their drop-off area to fall into the sewer line. Mr. Ho stated he would do whatever was needed to stay compliant and would immediately notify the CSD if the lid is dislodged again in the future.

Tzeng Long USA Inc. FID 1911722 0 GPD
2801 S. Vail Avenue
City of Commerce, CA 90040

Figure 3: Plastic bottles in the Montebello Relief trunk sewer at MH 02 1530 on 9-12-17.

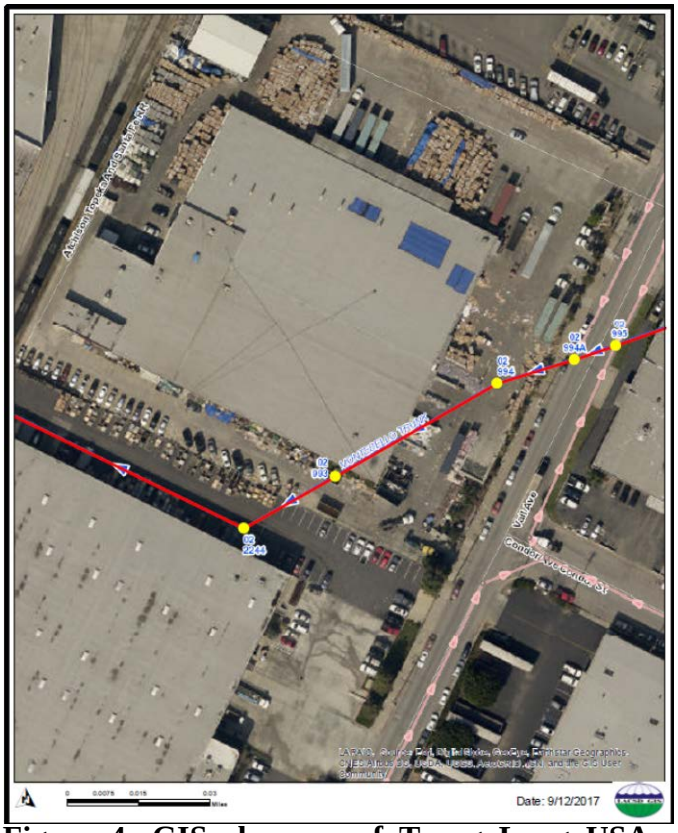


Figure 4: GIS close up of Tzeng Long USA property indicating the location of MH 02 0994.

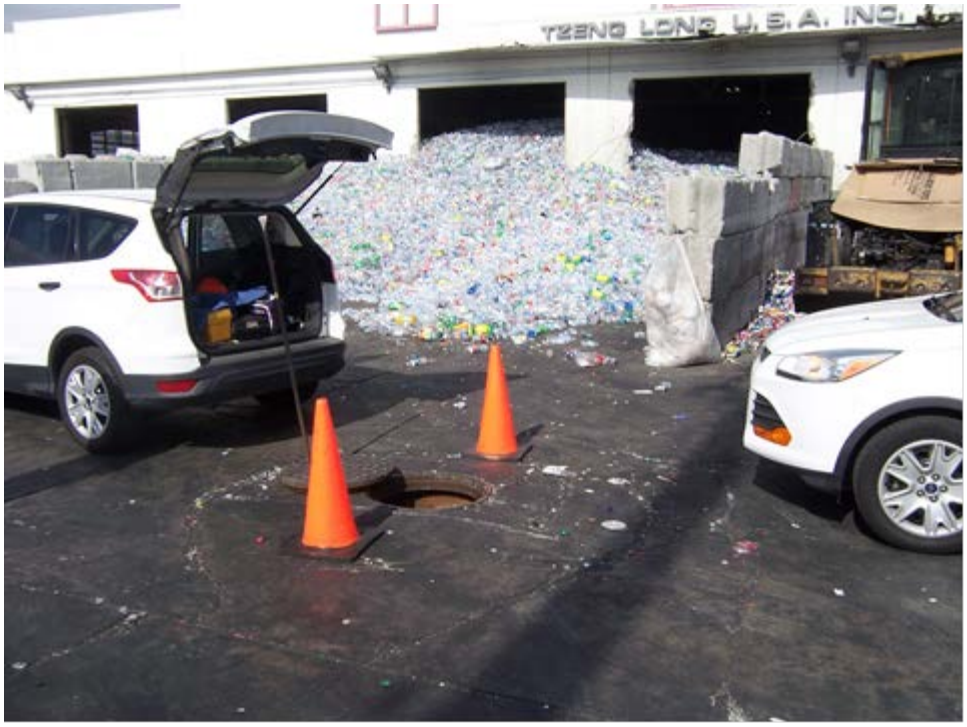


Figure 5: MH 02 0994 on the property of Tzeng Long USA. Note the proximity of the large pile for plastic bottles to the manhole.

Figure 6: Plastic bottles sitting on the shelf of Districts' sewer MH 02 0994.

Figure 7: Damaged frame of MH 02 0994 indicating it is subjected to frequent "heavy hits." Note that the manhole cover is a non-locking type.

Sealy contacted Balas and requested that a Districts' crew come to the Tzeng Long USA facility to secure the cover of MH 02 0994 to prevent it from popping open when run over or otherwise hit by the heavy equipment used at the facility. Balas agreed to the request and stated the cover would be welded closed as soon as he could get a crew out. He also stated he'd like to determine if this manhole can be closed off completely to eliminate any re-occurrences of this situation.

On Thursday, 9-21-17 Sealy met with Districts' Compton and San Gabriel sewer maintenance crews at the Tzeng Long USA facility. The cover for MH 02 0994 was welded

closed with 6 tack welds (see Figure 8 below). Balas said he considers this a temporary fix and is now considering a more permanent repair such as replacing the current manhole frame and cover with a locking frame and cover set. No time line on this permanent fix was set.

Figure 8: 9-21-17 photo of MH 02 0994 tack welded closed.

Street Gutter Odor Complaint at an Inglewood Elementary School

On Thursday, 9-21-17, Districts' Waste Management Department Head Vicki Conway forwarded information to IW Section Head Dave Snyder about her being contacted recently by an attorney. The attorney reported his client was complaining that the Claude Hudnall Elementary School in Inglewood was routinely discharging very odorous wastewater into the street gutter in front of the school on West Olive Street through a 3" diameter pipe adjacent to the school's driveway. According to the client, the foul smelling water may include rotten milk. The attorney stated his client had complained about this situation to the school directly, who claimed they had addressed it. However, this client says the situation has continued to persist, prompting his call to the Sanitation Districts. The information was forwarded down the chain to IW Section Enforcement Supervisor Bill Cheyne, who spoke to the attorney again, then to John Boyd and David Sanchez, Supervising Inspectors. Cheyne requested that an IW inspector visit the facility to see if there were any illicit discharges entering the street and to proceed as appropriate depending on those findings. Sanchez will coordinate a site visit to the school.

Figure 9: Google Maps "Streetview" annotated picture indicating the area on Olive Street about which the odor complaint was filed.

Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum, who is assigned to the Inglewood area, inspected the street area in front of the school on Olive Street twice. He inspected it on Friday, 9-22-17 at 0930 hours and again on Tuesday, 9-26-17 at 0930 hours. Per instructions from Cheyne, he didn't enter the grounds of the school or speak with school administrators or representatives

either time. On both occasions he observed small puddles of clear water with a neutral pH of 7 standing in the street gutter (see Figure 9 above). The water had no detectable odor. He noted that the 4" diameter pipe that likely conveyed the now standing water to the gutter appears to be connected to a series of storm drain catch basins along the west side of the school. There was no evidence of any illicit discharge of odorous or inappropriate wastes to the school's storm drain system or the street gutter. There was no evidence that this situation involves or is negatively impacting the Districts' sewer system or downstream operations. No further action by the IW inspection staff is anticipated. Barnum's findings were given to Cheyne to pass back up the chain of command.

Potable Water Overflow at California Dairies In Artesia

On Wednesday 9-27-17 at 0815 hours, Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd received a voicemail message left earlier that morning from Bob Wheeler, Facilities Superintendent of the California Dairies Inc. facility in Artesia. In his message Mr. Wheeler stated his facility was experiencing a minor leak of potable water from a backflow prevention device that was flowing to the industrial wastewater sewer outfall. Boyd notified South Teams' Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez of the call. Sanchez immediately called Wheeler back to acknowledge the call and gain more information: Wheeler stated that during the previous 24 hours a leak had been detected at his facility in a potable water backflow preventer device. The leak caused about 200 gallons of clean water to flow into a sewer connected surface drain outside the facility. Wheeler requested this water be allowed for discharge to the sewer system as part of their industrial wastewater discharge. Sanchez tentatively approved this discharge based on its small volume and the nature of it being clean water. He then assigned area IW Inspector James McCurdy to follow-up immediately with a site inspection.

California Dairies Inc. IW 5124 260,000 GPD
11709 E Artesia Boulevard
Artesia, CA 90701

McCurdy arrived on-site at California Dairies at 0950 hours on 9-27-17. He observed that the backflow prevention device and associated pump in question were both still leaking when he arrived. He noted the overflow of potable water was from a downspout along Alburtis Avenue in the northeast corner of the facility and estimated the total amount that overflowed was approximately 500 gallons. About 200 gallons went directly to the sewer, while another 300 gallons went into the street, making it to a city stormdrain line about 300 feet away. No attempt was made to recover the water that went into the stormdrain. The water that went to the sewer drain flowed to the facility's industrial wastewater pretreatment system and was monitored using the existing IW flow meter. While McCurdy was on-site facility maintenance engineers stopped the leak and overflow by installing a new check valve upstream of the backflow prevention device and pump. The backflow prevention device was then scheduled for repair. The incident had no adverse effect on the pretreatment system or downstream Districts' operations. The volume of extra water discharged to the sewer due to the incident was inconsequential compared to the amount of wastewater normally discharged to the sewer (200 gallons versus a permitted daily discharge of 260,000 gallons). No further action was taken by IW staff.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2017

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Report of Raw Sewage in an AT&T Utility Vault in Torrance

On Friday, 10-13-17 at 1010 hours, Industrial Waste Manager Dave Snyder forwarded Supervising Inspector John Boyd an email string containing correspondence from Andrew M. Taylor, Senior Environmental Manager with the Environmental Health, and Safety Department of the AT&T Corporation and Frank Caponi, Manager of Districts' Air Quality Engineering Section. The string contained information claiming that an AT&T manhole/vault at the intersection of Torrance Boulevard and Western Avenue in Torrance was impacted with raw sewage. The information was forwarded to Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez for follow-up.

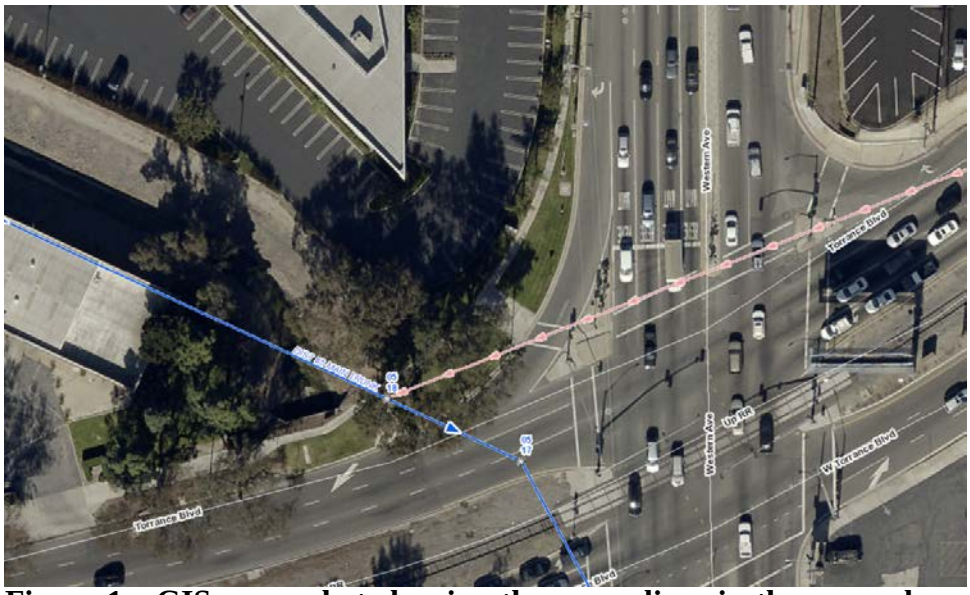


Figure 1: GIS screenshot showing the sewer lines in the area where the flooded AT&T vault was reported in Torrance.

Figure 2: AT&T photo showing the AT&T vault that was reported to contain sewage, and the adjacent "LACSD Vault" (actually Manhole 05 0018 on the 48" District 5 Main Trunk).

Figure 3: 10-19-17 photo of the AT&T vault interior through the vault cover pick hole. It was noted the water visible inside was not flowing, but that there were bubbles present, likely coming from the AT&T lines, through which air is fed to keep moisture out.

This situation with wastewater inside the AT&T vault was first reported to the Districts in August 2015. At that time Compton Field Office Supervising Engineer Ajay Malik was notified by AT&T that their vault was filling with wastewater; possibly from the adjacent Districts' trunk sewer. However, subsequent CCTV examination of the trunk sewer in 2015, as well as examination of the sewer and vault elevations indicated that the water in the vault was not coming from the trunk sewer line. Area IW Inspector Chris Mendoza reviewed the 2015 findings and also was able to take a sample of the water in the vault on 10-19-17, finding it did not have the usual characteristics associated with wastewater/sewage. Instead the water appeared to be simply stagnant relatively clean water which entered the vault from another source such as watering of the grassy area in which the vault lies (see Figure 2 above) or a broken underground irrigation line. Mendoza met with Mr. Peter Immerzeel of AT&T to discuss the findings of the Districts' investigation. Mr. Immerzeel stated that the water in the vault had never been removed since the report was initially made in 2015. When he examined the water sample Mendoza had taken from the AT&T vault, Mr. Immerzeel seemed satisfied that the water was not wastewater. He stated that he will write a report to the AT&T Environmental Health and Safety section detailing the Districts' findings. AT&T will then determine how to proceed. At this time no further work on the investigation by the Districts is warranted.

<u>Long Beach WRP Elevated Chemical Oxygen Demand Influent</u>

On Friday, 10-20-17 at 1450 hours, Long Beach WRP Supervising TPO Bob Dunn called South Teams' Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez and reported that recent 24-hour composite raw influent samples (sampling time is 0700-0700 hours) have had lower than usual chemical oxygen demand (COD) concentration results. Dunn told Sanchez that today's sample had COD=270 mg/l versus a normal concentration of about 400 mg/l. Sanchez, who was off work, took the information and conveyed it to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd at

1456 hours. Boyd in turn called Dunn back at 1505 hours to gain more information. On the follow-up call Dunn stated that he had just obtained further information that the raw influent 24-hour sampler had experienced a partial tube blockage that may have prevented solids from getting into the sample, explaining the low COD result noted above. That said, Dunn then stated that the WRP has been seeing marginally lower than usual COD results since about Monday, October 9th and that he believes these are contributing to or causing elevated turbidity readings and a slight greenish cast in the secondary effluent by preventing the treatment plant bacteria from achieving full treatment, saying "we are losing solids in the mixed liquor." Flows into the treatment plant are at normal levels per Dunn. This information was forwarded by Boyd to Night Team Supervising IW Inspector Andy Woods for initial follow-up.

Night and day Team IW Inspectors, led by Woods, Sanchez and Senior IW Inspectors Kent McIntosh and Jim Percy, investigated this report. Their investigation noted that the Long Beach WRP has been undergoing maintenance to the primary and secondary tanks (re-lining), and was operating at about half the normal daily flow; averaging 8-9 MGD versus a normal of around 16 MGD. It is unclear if the reduced flowrate was a factor in causing this incident. In his initial call, Dunn indicated there was a low influent COD, however due to the subsequently stated problems with the sampler tube plugging; it is likely that result was inaccurate. COD values returned to within the normal range the following day.

From discussion with LBWRP TPO II Ryne Shay and later Dunn on Monday 10/23, the plant was said to have been running poorly for several days leading up to the Friday (10/20) call. Over the subsequent weekend, the plant performance continued to improve. By Monday (10/23), the plant appeared to be operating normally. Ultimately IW Inspectors could not determine that the incident was related to any unusual or off spec industrial wastewater entering the Long Beach WRP and their investigation was concluded.

<u>Low pH Discharge and Illicit Discharge of Dilution Water at La Amapola Inc. in Santa Fe Springs</u>

On Wednesday, 10-25-17 at 1055 hours, IW Monitoring Crew Senior Engineering Technician Sal Lopez notified Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez that he had observed a discharge pH of 5.72 at La Amapola, Inc. in Santa Fe Springs when he had set-up his 24-hour sampler at 1050 hours. Lopez stated he had spoken with La Amapola's Vice President and Chief Financial Officer Mr. Carlos Galvan regarding the low pH finding. Sanchez assigned Area IW Inspector Sanjay Patel to follow-up on the report.

The next day, on Thursday, 10-26-17 at 0945 hours, Senior Technician Lopez notified Sanchez that upon arriving back at the company to pick up the sample and sampler he had set the day before, he found that there was a potable water hose stuck into the sample box with the water running at a flowrate of 3-5 gallons per minute, constituting a possible violation of the Ordinance Section prohibiting the discharge of clean water for the purposes of dilution (see Figures 5 and 6 below).

La Amapola Inc. IW 20223 5000 GPD
10020 Norwalk Blvd
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Figure 4: Potable water hose stuck through the sample box cover at La Amapola Inc. in Santa Fe Springs at 1000 hours on 10-26-17. Note the Districts' 24-hour composite sampler. Also note the effluent pH probe conduit and housing immediately adjacent to the hose.

Figure 5: Hose running from the sample box to the lobby doors of La Amapola Inc.

Inspector Patel arrived at the La Amapola facility at 0955 hours on 10-26-17. The company makes corn meal used to make corn tortillas. Cooking of the corn kernels onsite results in high strength wastewater that is subject to rapid biodegradation resulting in it being not unusual for the wastewater to have a low pH if it has been retained in their clarifier for a few hours or more. Upon arrival, Patel immediately observed the hose report by Lopez inserted into the pick hole at the legal sampling point. Patel spoke with a lower level worker who was present to ascertain why the running hose had been placed into the sample box. The worker said he was told by a company manager to "wash" the sample box and that placing the running hose into the sample box was his meeting that order. According to the worker, this "washing" occurs on a

regular basis. Patel then met with Carlos Galvan and explained to him that running potable water into the sewer in this way constitutes the illicit discharge of dilution water which is prohibited under the Districts' Section 406F of the *Wastewater Ordinance*. Patel then issued the company a written Notice of Violation (NOV) for this violation and also included citations for tampering with Districts' equipment and discharging industrial wastewater with a low pH. Mr. Galvan claimed that the "washing" operation was being done to prevent solids from building up in the sample box, not to dilute the flow. The inspector noted that while there could be some truth to this explanation, the much more plausible explanation for running the hose in this fashion while a sampler was onsite would be to effectively reduce the strength (i.e., suspended solids and COD concentrations) of the flow, potentially saving the company many thousands of dollars monthly in sewer surcharges the company would otherwise have to pay the Districts. It would also help them comply with the pH limit. Patel advised Mr. Galvan that the proper way to prevent solids from building up in the sample box was to regularly service the 3-stage clarifier upstream of the sample box. Mr. Galvan said he understood the seriousness of the violations and signed the NOV. Along with Mr. Galvan, the inspector also met with the company's environmental consultant. Mr. Galvan said he will ensure that the violations don't occur again. Patel will conduct regular follow-up inspections to monitor the situation.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2017

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Long Beach WRP Elevated pH

On Saturday, 11-4-17 at 0720 hours, Long Beach WRP TPO II Mike Phan telephoned Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that the WRP was receiving high pH influent. Phan reported that at 0720 hours the pH of the raw influent was 8.65 and had a slightly milky color. Phan also reported that the influent had been having the elevated pH and milky color since 1800 hours the previous day; stating that the influent pH had been about 8.0 from 1500 hours on 11-3-17 until about 0300 hours today at which point it began rising slowly again, reaching 8.2 at 0400 hours, and then reaching the alarm point of 8.5 at 0608 hours (see Figure 1 below). He said WRP operators initially thought the elevated pH may have been due to crown spraying activity and caustic dosing, both of which they were aware were scheduled to be done upstream of the WRP on 11-3-17. At 0735 hours Boyd called South Teams' Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez and notified him of the incident. Sanchez coordinated an immediate response to the incident.

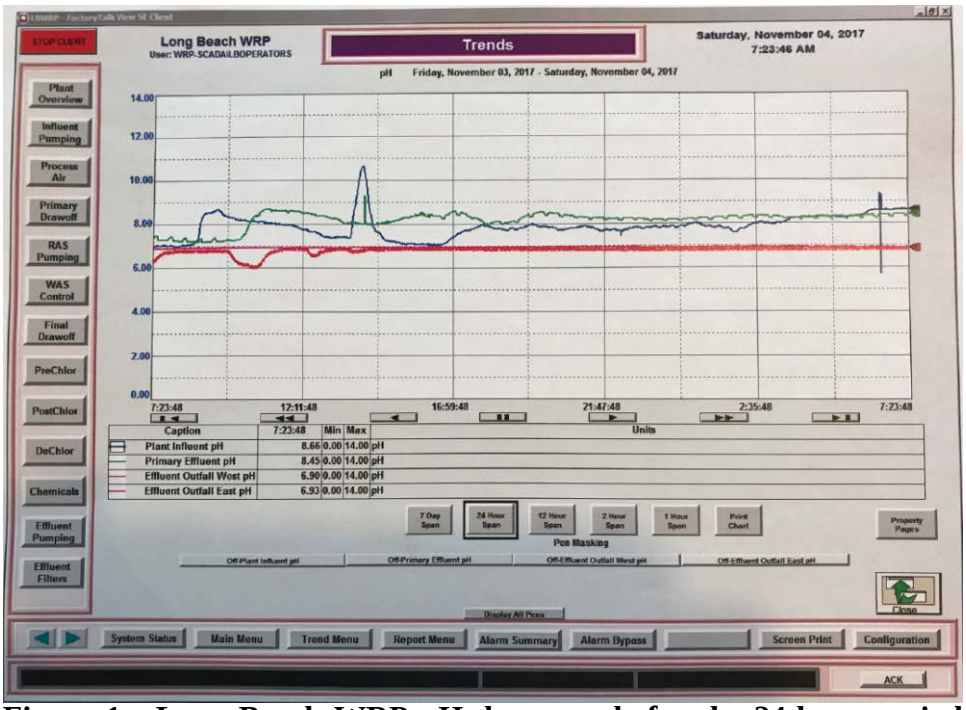


Figure 1: Long Beach WRP pH data trends for the 24-hour period of0723 hours on 11-3-17 to 0723 hours on 11-4-17. The influent pH is the blue data line.

Team 2 Senior IW Inspector Jim Percy and IW Inspector Jason Finn responded on Saturday, 11-4-17 to investigate. As stated above, Long Beach WRP operators were aware of the scheduled crown spray and caustic dosing on 11-3-17 and the WRP's influent pH monitoring and recording system did document the expected corresponding rise in pH associated with these two operations. Percy and Finn successfully traced the high pH material coming into the WRP upstream to the Long Beach Interceptor pumping plant (PP), but were unable to trace it any further. Inspections at potential high pH wastewater dischargers located upstream of the PP found no indications that any were the source of this incident. It was noted that the crown spray residual and caustic dosing wastewater from 11-3-17 would have gone into the PP. Subsequent discussions with WRP operators revealed that there were some unusual conditions occurring at the WRP during this period; namely that approximately half of the WRP's primary treatment

system was off-line due to ongoing WRP repairs. Due to these repairs, the flow volumes from the PP to the WRP had been significantly reduced. Inspectors now theorize that the reduction in flow from the pumping plant may have caused the crown spray residual and caustic dosing wastewater to have remained in the pumping plant wet well, as well as in the force main that runs from the pumping plant to the WRP, for an unusually long period of time. Then, when the lowest diurnal flow period was reached from 0400-0600 hours on 11-4-17, the residual high pH material still coming in had little dilution with normal pH sanitary waste, thus raising the influent pH at the WRP to the 8.5 level observed.

The elevated pH influent slowly abated throughout the day on 11-4-17, returning to normal levels by early that evening. Team 2 IW Inspectors inspected more potential high pH industrial wastewater sources upon their return to work on Monday, 11-6-17, but again found no evidence indicating any were the source of the incident. Inspectors continue to be vigilant in looking for any industrial sources for the incident.

Petroleum/Resin Odor in the Wilcox Avenue Relief Trunk in the City of South Gate

On Tuesday, 11-7-17 at 1303 hours, Supervising Engineer Bill Cheyne received an email from Rick Pearce, Supervisor of Sewer Maintenance at the Compton Field Office. Pearce reported an unusual petroleum/resin odor at MH 01 1192 on the Wilcox Avenue Relief Trunk in the City of South Gate (see Figure 2 below). Cheyne forwarded the email to Coordinating Inspector (CI) James McCurdy, who then notified Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom and Area IW Inspector Ken Hanks via phone. Pearce stated during a subsequent phone conversation with CI McCurdy at 1400 hours that the sewer crews regularly access this manhole to remove ragging material and that the odor has gotten progressively worse. Sewer crews last accessed the manhole on 11-6-17 at approximately 0930 hours, according to Pearce.

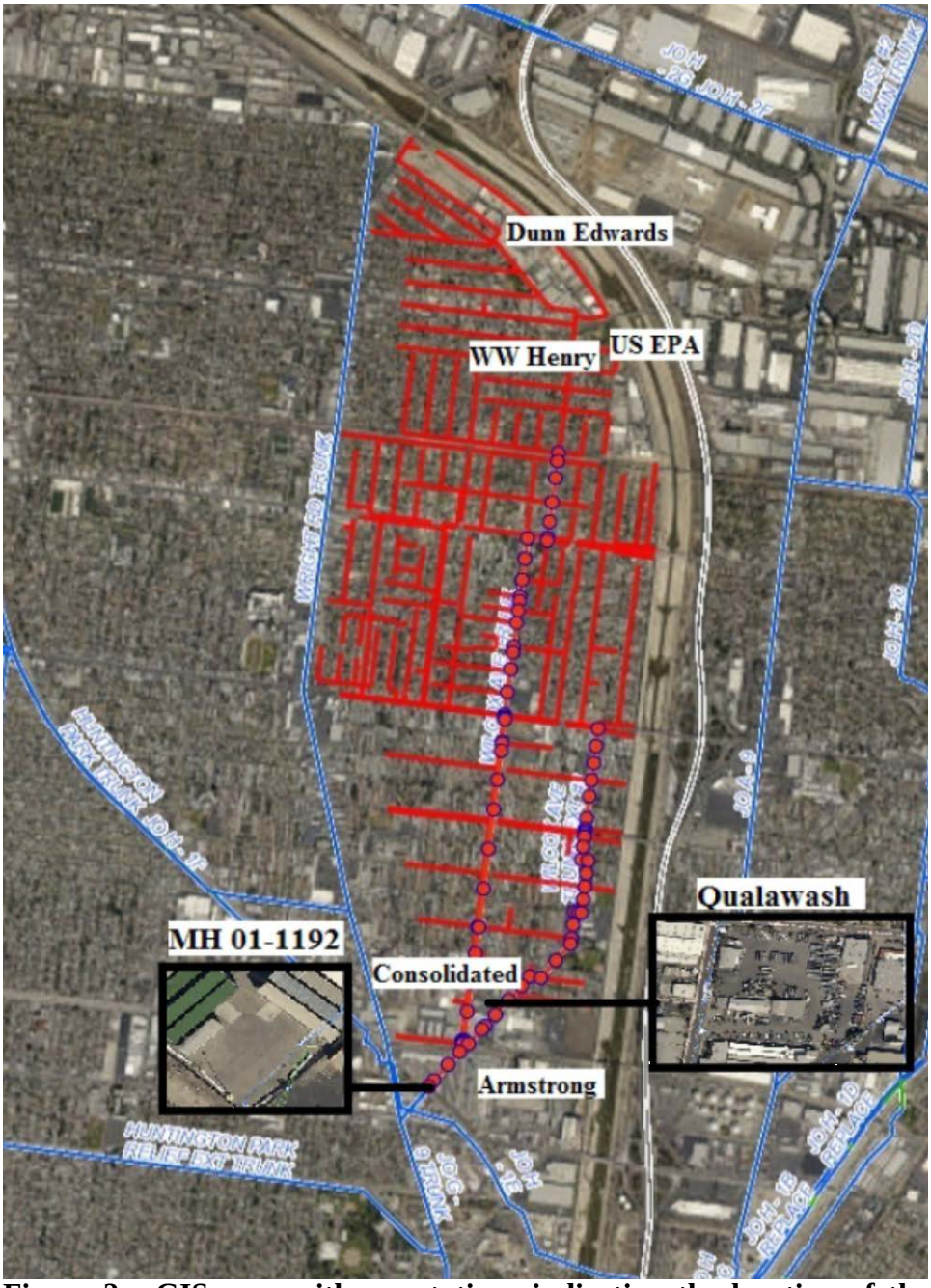


Figure 2: GIS map with annotations indicating the location of the trunk sewer line manhole (MH) 01 1192 where the petroleum/resin odor was detected by a sewer maintenance crew on 11-7-17, as well as multiple upstream industrial wastewater dischargers inspected as part of the investigation.

Senior IW Inspector Steve Sealy and Hanks responded to the report. Multiple industrial wastewater dischargers upstream of MH 01 1192 were inspected in response to the complaint of petroleum/resin odors. The area tributary to MH 01 1192 is relatively small and includes a relatively limited number of industries. The source of the resin odors was identified as Qualawash Holdings, LLC. This company washes out tanker trucks and 350-gallon totes that contain residual chemical compounds such as caustics, acids, peroxides and latex based products. Although Qualawash was found to be responsible for the resin odors due to the products washed from the tanks and totes, there was no evidence found indicating the company was in violation of any of their IW discharge permit limits or requirements. Qualawash is a batch discharger, explaining the periodic nature of the odors being present in the downstream sewer manholes. Investigation of the area adjacent to MH 01 1192 found that a trucking company there, Performance Team, had a 1000-gallon above ground diesel fuel tank used to fuel their vehicles that is located inside a truck trailer with spill containment (see Figure 3 below). Sealy and Hanks

surmised that the presence of the tank and the periodic fueling operations conducted by company employees may account for the diesel odors noticed by the Districts' sewer maintenance crew. Note that there was no evidence found indicating Performance Team generates or sewers any industrial wastewater.

Qualawash Holdings, LLC. 8332 Wilcox Avenue South Gate, CA 90280	IW 20657	12,300 GPD
Performance Team 8601 Atlantic Avenue South Gate, CA 90280	FID 9252814	0 GPD (dry)

Figure 3: 11-7-17 photo of the diesel fuel storage tank located inside a trailer at Performance Team.

Sealy and Hanks concluded that nearly ideal conditions for odors to be noticed by the Districts' sewer maintenance crew may have occurred on 11-7-17. A batch discharge from Qualawash was likely ongoing at the same time diesel odors were emanating from the nearby diesel fuel tank. Finally there was little or no wind present to transport odors away from the area. During Hanks' and Sealy's inspections in the area they noticed that the truck trailers parked around MH 01 1192 manhole appeared to create a vortex of airflow that allowed changing levels of odors to be noticed while standing in one spot. No enforcement actions were taken against either Qualawash or Performance Team.

<u>Bypass Valve Opened at White Wave Foods in the City of Industry</u>

On Monday, 11-20-17 at 0325 hours, Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd received a telephone call from Long Beach Main Pumping Plant Alarm Center Operator Martin Ramirez. Ramirez stated that he had just received a call from Chief Treatment Plant Operator Stephen Correa of White Wave Foods, a large 24/7 milk plant in the City of Industry that processes fluid milk and cream, as well as nondairy products such as coffee creamers, soy and almond milk. The facility has a large wastewater pretreatment system that includes solids screening, flow equalization tanks, pH adjustment and a dissolved air floatation (DAF) unit. Correa reported that there was an ongoing incident at the facility's pretreatment system that resulted in operators having to break a lead tag seal in order to open the pretreatment system's bypass valve. Per the facility's industrial wastewater discharge permit, breaking of the seal requires immediate notification to the Districts. Boyd took the information from Ramirez and noted that this is the

4th such incident at this facility in the last 12 months. Boyd also noted that these incidents do not generally constitute an emergency condition because the discharge of this untreated industrial wastewater, while of higher strength than usual, isn't toxic or high strength enough to impact the downstream water reclamation plant (San Jose East WRP). Boyd decided to hold the information and convey it to North Teams' Supervising IW Inspector Dave Lee and Area Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom when he (Boyd) arrived at work later that morning for follow-up by the Districts' inspection staff.

WWF Operating Company IW 22071 500,000 GPD
18275 Arenth Avenue
City of Industry, CA 91748

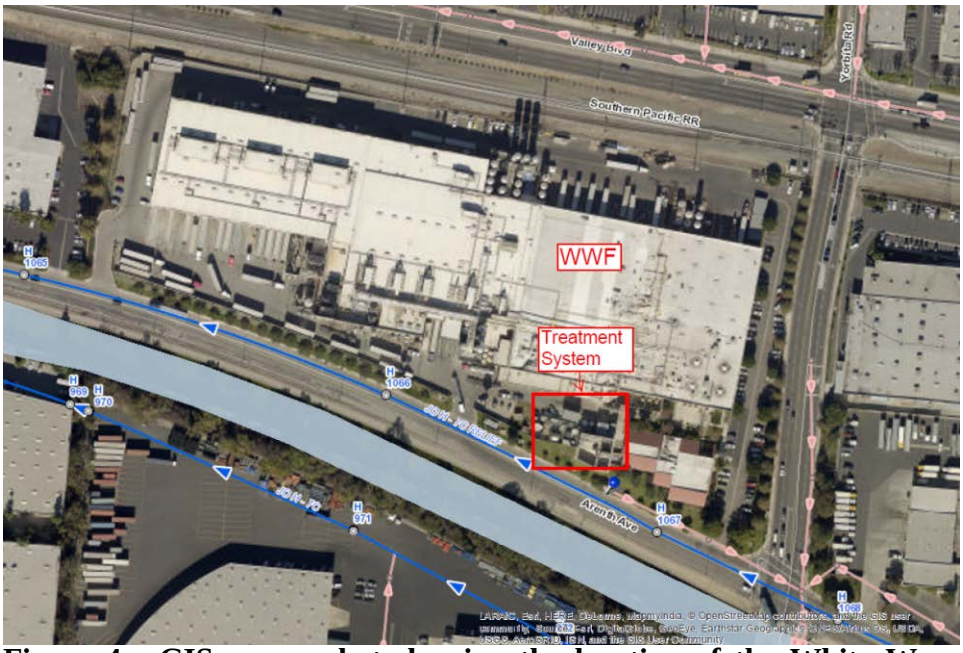
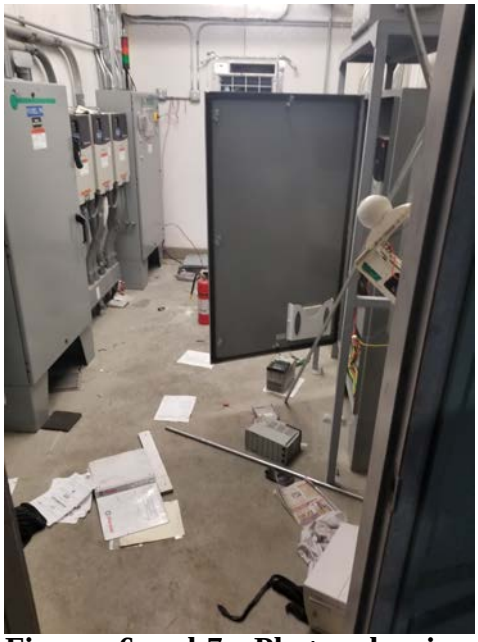


Figure 4: GIS screen shot showing the location of the White Wave Foods plant, treatment system, and sewer connection location where the facility discharges their industrial wastewater into the local sewer line. Note that the facility does <u>not</u> connect directly to the J.O. 'H' Unit 7C trunk sewer that runs by the facility. Instead the discharge goes into the local sewer line shown just to the south pretreatment area.

Carlstrom arrived on-site at 1000 hours on 11-20-17 to follow-up on the report. Upon arrival he met with Guillermo Ruiz who is one of the two treatment system operators for facility. Mr. Correa, who made the call to L.B. Pump Plant, had already left for the day due his early morning response to the incident, saying he would return later. Even though facility operations are 24 hours/day, the pretreatment plant is not staffed continuously. Instead, operators are on call at night and respond to any supervisory control and data acquisition system (SCADA) alarms. Ruiz stated he received the first alarm for a pump failure at 0116 hours that morning. The initial alarm was then quickly followed by other alarms that resulted in his thinking there might have been a power failure at the plant. When a low pH alarm subsequently triggered, he said he had been able to remotely shut off the industrial waste discharge flow to sewer. He also said that he lived close by and that he'd arrived on-site by 0130 hours. Upon arrival, Ruiz noted that the lights were still on in the area of the pretreatment system, contradicting his theory of a power failure. He then checked the wastewater pH and opened the bypass valve, breaking the lead tag seal. Finally, he walked to the control room and upon opening the door was immediately confronted by a strange man in the process of sabotaging the electrical controls. Fearing for his safety, Ruiz barricaded the man inside and then notified the police. Ruiz said he suspects the man just walked in off the street and was able to access the control room, even though the area is surveilled by security cameras and the control room door is supposed to be locked. By 0600 hours the man had been removed by the police and the pretreatment system equipment repaired and tested. The bypass valve was then closed and wastewater treatment operations were successfully resumed. Carlstrom's checks of recorded data at the White Wave Foods facility indicated that it

was likely the company had complied with all their permit limits and requirements throughout this incident. There was no known negative impacts on the Districts' collection system and his conversation with Supervising TPO II Jeff Valdes of the San Jose Creek East WRP indicated no negative impacts had occurred there either. Carlstrom installed a new lead tag seal on the bypass valve before departing the White Wave Foods facility. No enforcement action(s) were taken as a result of this incident.

Figure 5: The pretreatment system (on the right) and its control room (grey building on the left) at White Wave Foods.



Figures 6 and 7: Photos showing the damage inside the White Wave Foods wastewater pretreatment system control room.

Long Beach WRP Elevated pH

On Tuesday, 11-21-17 at 1509 hours, Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd received a telephone call from Long Beach WRP TPO II Mike Phan. Phan reported that the raw influent pH was spiking and had just reached the alarm level of 8.5 and that this reading had been confirmed by laboratory analysis. He also said he had confirmed that the elevated pH was not due to any caustic dosing or crown spray activity, which was not scheduled to be occurring upstream of the WRP on 11-21-17. Boyd contacted Night team Supervisor Andy Woods and conveyed the information to him. Woods coordinated the response to the incident. It is unknown if this incident is related to the Long Beach WRP elevated pH incident of 11-4-17 (see above).

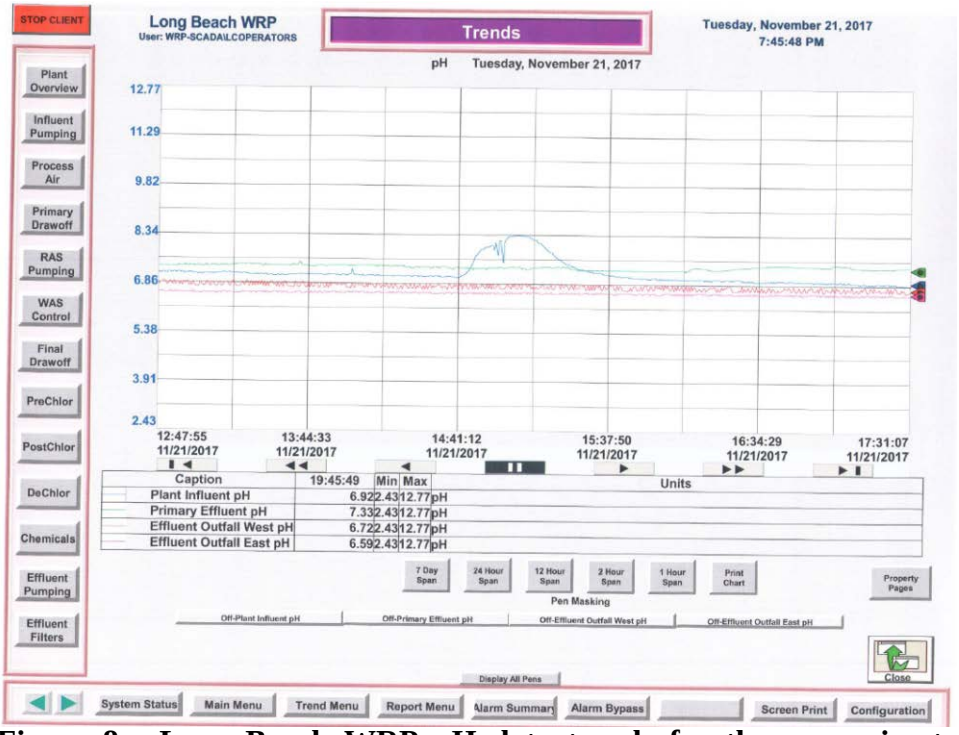


Figure 8: Long Beach WRP pH data trends for the approximate 4 hour, 45 minute period from 1247-1731 hours on 11-21-17. The influent pH is the blue data trend line.

Night Team Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh responded to this incident on 11-21-17; he inspected California Dairies in Artesia (IW#5124) as well as the Long Beach Water Department facility next door to the WRP (IW#4332). However, he found no evidence indicating either was the source of the incident. Additionally McIntosh visited the LBWRP at 1730 hours and found that the incident duration was very short, at only about 45 minutes (see Figure 8 above). Team 2 Senior IW Inspector Jim Percy followed up with WRP operators later in the week and noted that the high pH influent on 11-21-17 didn't have any negative impact on plant operations or effluent quality. The source of the high pH wastewater was not found. IW Inspectors continue to be vigilant in looking for any industrial sources for the incident.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE SECTION
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 2017

TREATMENT PLANT/SEWER/OTHER INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Sewer Overflow at A's Match Dyeing In Vernon

On Tuesday, 12-5-17, IW Inspector Kristopher McGinnis noted that the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal-OES) website listed a spill that occurred at A's Match Dyeing Company, a large fabric and textile dyeing facility in his inspection area. The spill report indicated that on Monday, 12-4-17 at 1130 hours, approximately 800 gallons of industrial wastewater entered the storm drain system including the Los Angeles River, due to a blocked sewer line. McGinnis responded to the report.

A's Match Dyeing Co. 2522 E 37th Street Vernon, CA 90058	IW 15541	296,600 GPD
Rancho Foods 2528 E. 37th Street Vernon, CA 90058	IW 21877	500 GPD

Figure 1: Area map showing the locations where Rancho Foods and A's Match Dyeing Company connect to the lateral sewer line.

Figure 2: Comparison of the lateral line at the manhole cover 2 location. Left side is before cleaning and the right side is after cleaning and pumping.

Figure 3: Pieces of stone debris found in the lateral line at the discharge location of A's Match Dyeing Company.

Figure 4: Profile view of one of the stones in Figure 3. Note the stratification that indicates long term scale build-up.

McGinnis arrived on-site at 0940 hours on Tuesday, 12-5-17, and verified that a sewer overflow had occurred the previous day near the front entrance of Rancho Foods, a "box-in, box-out" operation specializing in prepackaged raw meat goods. The Rancho food facility does not do any cooking operations. Their industrial wastewater flows are both limited (500 GPD) and fairly clean, consisting of cooling tower bleed, compressor condensate, equipment cleaning, and floor wash down. Rancho Foods and A's Match Dyeing share a sewer lateral line, with A's Match being downstream of Rancho Foods (See Figure 1). It was estimated that 800 gallons of sewage overflowed from the manhole cover #3 location indicated on Figure 1 above. The overflow made it to the adjacent storm drain system and ultimately some went into the nearby Los Angeles River. Cleaning and pumping operations were conducted by an outside contractor (Express Oil Co.) on Friday, 12-15-17 to clear the lateral sewer line. This cleared the solids and debris in the line. Examination of the solids found that although it looked like grease, it was actually more like a light colored "mud" and what appeared to be chunks of line scale (see Figures 2-4 above). Though the line was cleared of the solids and debris, and flows returned to a normal condition, work remains to be done by the inspection staff to determine the nature of the solids and to evaluate if A's Match needs to modify and/or improve their pretreatment system to prevent the accumulation of solids in the lateral sewer line. Wastewater pretreatment system operations at A's Match currently include screening devices to remove lint, a flow equalization tank, and a very large 12,000-gallon capacity 3-stage clarifier to settle and remove solids. No impacts to the Districts' sewer system were observed due to this incident.

Coyote Creek Pumping Plant Excessive Grease

On Tuesday, 2-12-17, Jeff Masters, Districts' Supervisor of Pumping Plant Operations and Maintenance, notified Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez of heavy grease at the Districts' Coyote Creek Pump Plant in Cerritos. A follow-up email Masters sent contained two photos of the accumulated grease in the pump plant (see attachments 5 and 6 below). Masters also described the plant's check valves as having heavy accumulations of grease as well.

Figure 5: 12-17-17 photo of the Coyote Creek pumping plant pump taken by PP maintenance staff. Operators stated the grease shown inside the pump housing/chest was at least several inches thick.

Figure 6: Floating grease in a sample taken from the Coyote Creek pumping plant.

IW Inspectors, led by Area IW Inspectors James McCurdy, Jason Finn, and Sanjay Patel, investigated this report. Initial efforts to trace the grease to an upstream source in the sewer or to identify a likely source by conducting inspections at suspect upstream sources were unsuccessful. IW Inspectors are now undertaking further investigation by using specially designed grease accumulation devices in the sewer to find the source of the grease.

Elevated Explosivity in Districts' Trunk Sewer Manholes (MHs) in Carson

On Tuesday, 12-12-17 at 1321 hours, Compton Field Office (CFO) Civil Engineer Julio Fernandez called Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd and reported that a representative of ADS Environmental had measured high explosivity in the headspace of MHs B929 (90 ppm methane at 1200 hours) and MH B925 (40 ppm methane at 1200 hours) earlier that afternoon. MH B929 is located on the 114" diameter J.O. 'A'-Unit 3B trunk sewer about 2 miles upstream of the JWPCP while MH B925 is located adjacent to MH B929 on the J.O. 'B'-1A 144" diameter trunk sewer. South Teams Supervising Inspector David Sanchez, Team 3 Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum, and Night Team Senior IW Inspector Kent McIntosh, were made aware of the report. Note that the call was received during the annual IW Inspector First Responder Operation Level certification refresher training when all the IW inspectors were at the SJC training Center.

The following day on Wednesday, 12-13-17 at 1328 hours, CFO Supervising Engineering Technician Albert Steele sent an email to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd reporting that two more high elevated manhole headspace explosivity conditions just upstream of the JWPCP had been noted by one his technicians; specifically, MHs A10 (77% LEL at 1310 hours) and B906 (100% LEL at 1320 hours). MH A10 is located on the 114" diameter J.O. 'A'-Unit 3A trunk sewer just under a mile upstream of the JWPCP while MH B906 is located on the J.O. 'B'-1A Replacement Box trunk sewer (10' W X 12' H) on the grounds of the JWPCP just north of the solids processing area. Steele reported that the flow rates at both manholes appeared normal, but there was a strong sulfide odor present at MH B906. However, he was unaware that there were any reports of elevated LEL at the JWPCP headworks. He also said he was unaware of the high LEL in MHs B929 and B925 that had been reported the

previous day by Fernandez and he didn't know if those reports could be related. This information was forwarded directly to Barnum for immediate follow-up.

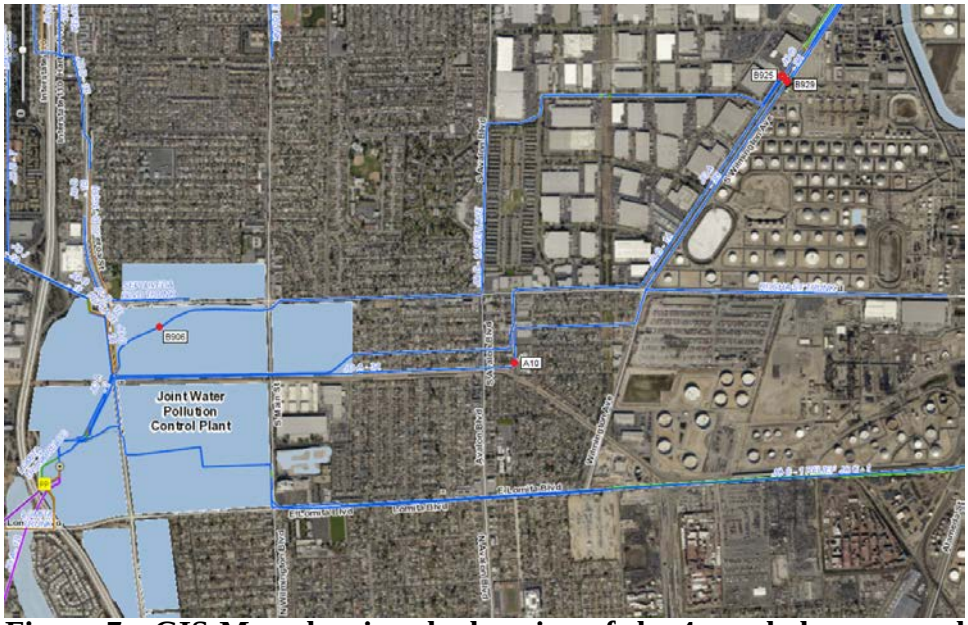


Figure 7: GIS Map showing the location of the 4 manholes reported with elevated headspace explosivity on 12-12-17 and 12-13-17.

McIntosh investigated the report of 12-12-17. He inspected both of the large oil refineries located upstream of the two manholes as well as two tanker truck wash facilities, finding nothing unusual at these facilities. Barnum responded to the 12-13-17 report from Steele, inspecting the two manholes himself within two hours of the original reports. Barnum verified that the explosivity in the MH B906 headspace was still elevated at >100% LEL but MH A10 was significantly lower at 34% LEL. He detected a strong sulfide odor at MH B906 but no odor was detected at MH A10. Barnum spoke with TPO II Mario Gomez at the JWPCP Primary Operations Control Room who stated that combustible gas levels at both the J.O. 'A' and J.O. 'B' inlets to the headworks had been normal for the previous two days and there had been no indication of any elevated explosive conditions in the secondary reactors. Previous high LEL investigations conducted over the previous 5+ years by IW Inspectors at these manholes have indicated that biogenic methane can be found in high concentrations in the headspaces of these sewers and is the cause of the elevated explosivity periodically noted there by sewer maintenance personnel. Samples collected from the headspaces of these manholes during previous investigations consistently confirmed that biogenic methane is the source of occasional elevated explosivity in these sewers. The inspection staff concluded that no further investigation was warranted given the lack of evidence indicating any industrial sources were causing the elevated readings.

<u>Lancaster WRP Excessive Ragging</u>

On Tuesday, 1-2-18, Area IW Inspector Nguyen Dang received a voice mail on his Districts' cell phone from Lancaster WRP Supervising TPO II Alfonso Vasquez which had been left there on Wednesday, 12-27-18. In the voice mail message Vasquez stated that the Lancaster WRP treatment plant operations had recently been impacted by excessive ragging materials which caused some clogging issues in several pumps and at the inlet works. Vasquez stated he had called a manager at the California State Prison assuming that the prison was the likely source of the rags. The Supervisor of the Prison's wastewater treatment system, Mr. Andrew Lombera, confirmed to Vasquez that the prison's wastewater pretreatment system's automatic bar screening devices had been out of service since December 1, 2017. He said that since that date they had been relying solely on their grinders to pretreat the wastewater such that the downstream WRP would not be impacted. Dang spoke to Lombera on 1-2-18. Lombera stated the prison's bar screening devices remained out of service as they were waiting for needed replacement parts to arrive.

California State Prison - Los Angeles County IW13061 385,000 GPD
44750 60th Street West
Lancaster, CA 93536

On Wednesday, 1-3-18, Dang, along with Team 1 Senior IW Inspector Peter Carlstrom, visited the Lancaster WRP and inspected the state prison facility. Vasquez noted that the ragging issues remained ongoing but were manageable, but did also express his concerns that the rag materials had clogged the influent pumps and the bar screen system on several occasions. He said some rags had even managed to pass through the headworks into the primary treatment tanks. The prison was immediately issued a written notice of violation for having pretreatment equipment out of service and for causing the ragging problems at the WRP. Lombera accepted the notice of violation without incident and stated he was trying to the get the bar screen system up and running as soon as possible. He said he anticipated this make take another 1-2 weeks. IW Inspectors will continue to follow-up on this issue until it is resolved.

Davidson City Pumping Plant Chemical Odor

On Thursday, 12-28-17 at 0930 hours, Districts' Senior Stationary Mechanic Brian Pivovaroff notified the Long Beach Main Pumping Plant Alarm Center that he had just noticed strong chemical odors emanating from the wet well at the Davidson City Pumping Plant in Carson. He described the odor as “sweet” and like that of “fresh-cut cucumber.” Alarm Center Operator Tom Schou took the information from Pivovaroff and forwarded it to Supervising IW Inspector John Boyd. Boyd in turn forwarded it to Team 3 Senior IW Inspector Bill Barnum. Boyd and Barnum noted that an almost identical report of the same type of odor at the same pumping plant had been filed almost exactly a year earlier by Pivovaroff. That incident was determined to be due to an approximate 200-gallon illicit discharge of concentrated dicyclopentadiene solution at Ventura Transfer Company, a tanker truck washing facility located just upstream of the pumping plant. The company was cited for that discharge in late 2017 and reminded not to discharge that or any other material either specifically prohibited under their permit or which could cause any issues in the Districts’ collection system or downstream treatment plant operations.

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

Barnum, working with Area IW Inspector Nat Pengphol, traced the odor detected on 12-28-18 by Pivovaroff to the area outside the gate leading into the Ventura Transfer Company at 1020 hours. However, although the odor was present in the street in front of the facility it was not present in the wastewater being discharged from the facility into the sewer at that time. Examination of tanker washing ticket information revealed that Ventura Transfer operators were currently washing an intermodal container which had recently contained dicyclopentadiene. A half-full 320-gallon tote tank was found that appeared to contain the steam condensate waste generated from prewashing the container. The material in the tote had the same odor as the pump plant odor. According to the site contact, the material in the tote was to be comingled with other hazardous wastes for off-site disposal and would not, nor had been, discharged into the sewer. Pengphol and Barnum felt it was very likely this incident was caused by some of the dicyclopentadiene being discharged into the sewer by the company, but sufficient evidence to support the issuance of a violation notice to the company was not found.

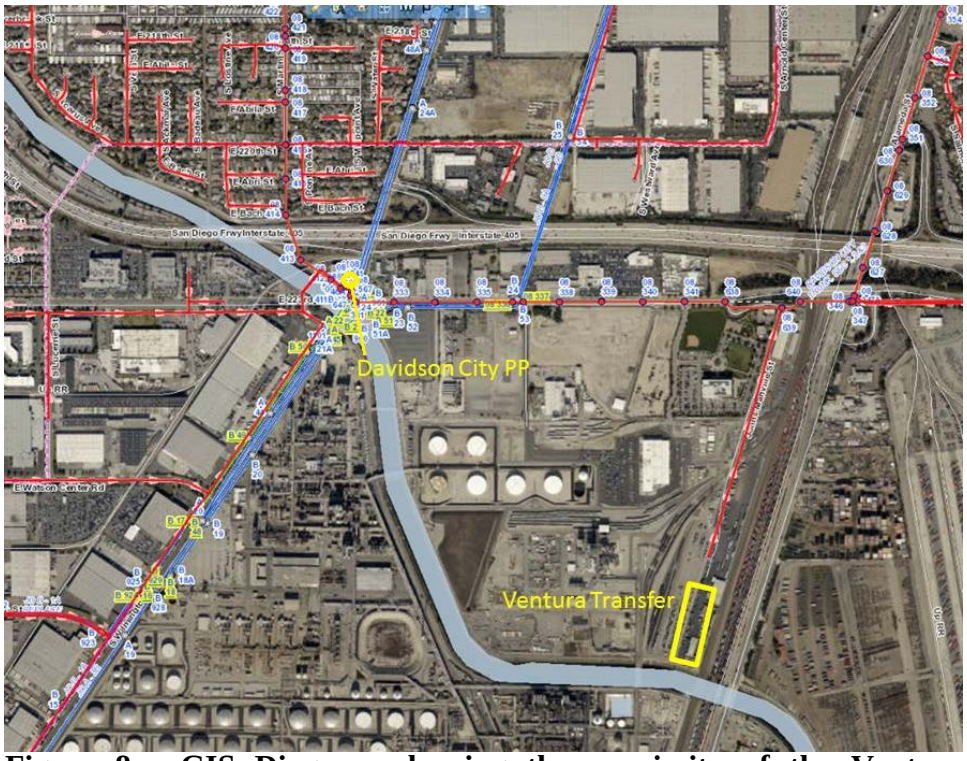


Figure 8: GIS Diagram showing the proximity of the Ventura Transfer Company to the Davidson City Pumping Plant.

There are many chemicals and compounds that could potentially be present in the industrial wastewater generated by Ventura Transfer Company due to the nature of their business. Team 3 IW Inspectors, under the leadership and guidance of Supervising IW Inspector David Sanchez, are currently undertaking a sampling study of the constituents of the wastes and wastewaters generated at Ventura Transfer Company. In addition more frequent inspections are being conducted at the facility to more effectively regulate the company and to help prevent these types of incidents from occurring again.