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ADOPTED

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

September 25, 2018

51 October 2, 2018

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

CELIA ZAVALA
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Dear Supervisors:

**APPROVAL OF AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE COUNTY CODE, TITLE 8
CONSUMER PROTECTION, BUSINESS AND WAGE REGULATIONS AND TITLE 11
HEALTH AND SAFETY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PERMITTING ACTIVITIES FOR
ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS
(ALL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS) (3 VOTES)**

SUBJECT

Request approval of an ordinance to amend County Code, Title 8 – Consumer Protection, Business, and Wage Regulations, Chapter 8.04, Public Health Licenses; and Title 11 – Health and Safety, Chapter 11.38, Water and Sewers for public health permitting and enforcement activities for onsite wastewater treatment systems.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT FOLLOWING THE PUBLIC HEARING YOUR BOARD:

Introduce, waive reading, and adopt the attached ordinance (Exhibit I) that amends the Los Angeles County Code (LACC) Title 8 – Consumer Protection, Business, and Wage Regulations to add three (3) new annual permit fees for non-conventional onsite wastewater treatment systems (NOWTS), conventional onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS), and sewage pumper truck operators; and amends Title 11 – Health and

Safety, Chapter 11.38 Water and Sewage to add new and amend existing provisions regarding OWTS, NOWTS, cesspools, and sewage pumper trucks.

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION

Adoption of the ordinance is necessary to empower the Department of Public Health (DPH) Division of Environmental Health (EH), to regulate the installation and monitoring of both conventional and non-conventional OWTS, which are septic systems installed on separate parcels of property that capture and treat domestic wastewater to reduce its polluting effect on the environment and protect public health. In order for EH to perform this function in a cost neutral manner, a public health permit requirement must be enacted.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) regulates OWTS. The SWRCB uses its Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of OWTS, Tier 1 – Low Risk New and Replacement OWTS (OWTS Policy) to provide the the minimum design and siting standards for OWTS. Currently, DPH may only approve OWTS applications that meet the SWRCB's Tier 1 requirements. Property owners unable to meet the Tier 1 requirements may then only be regulated by the SWRCB. The purpose of the recommended actions is to allow DPH EH to regulate local OWTS in a manner that meets the requirements of the OWTS Policy using the alternate requirements approved by the Los Angeles Water Board in the County's Local Agency Management Program (LAMP) for OWTS.

Approval of the Recommendations will allow DPH EH to enforce public health and safety provisions of the OWTS Policy by using the more flexible alternate method approved by the Los Angeles Water Board, which include the conditions for installing conventional OWTS and NOWTS, permitting and monitoring of NOWTS, and the completion of an annual water quality assessment required by the OWTS Policy. These changes will also ensure that adequate funding is available to cover the cost of regulating OWTS, NOWTS, and sewage pumper truck operators, and complete an annual water quality assessment as required by the SWRCB's OWTS Policy.

DPH will enter into Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with cities that elect to have DPH regulate conventional OWTS and NOWTS within their jurisdictions. EH currently regulates the installation of OWTS within the unincorporated area and 10 cities that contract with the County for Building and Safety permitting and inspection services. In addition, EH performs this service for the cities of La Canada/Flintridge, Santa Clarita, Palmdale, and Lancaster. DPH anticipates that each of these cities will continue to utilize DPH for OWTS review services.

Implementation of Strategic Plan Goals

The recommended actions support Strategy I.1.5 Increase Affordable Housing Throughout LA County by ensuring that an affordable method of sewage disposal is

available in rural areas of the County, Strategy II.2, Support the Wellness of Our Communities, and Strategy III.3, Pursue Operational Effectiveness, Fiscal Responsibility, and Accountability, of the County's Strategic Plan.

FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

The establishment of new public health permit fees is based on EH's revised model and efficiencies, and necessary to make this a cost neutral program. If approved, the new fees will become effective 30 days after adoption. The recommended fees will result in an increase in revenue of \$310,112 for fiscal year 2019-20. In order to maximize efficiency and maintain lower fees for conventional OWTS and NOWTS, DPH proposes to implement the collection of the annual fee by having the Office of the Assessor include the fee on the property tax of the parcel where the OWTS or NOWTS is installed. The fee will be collected by the Treasurer Tax Collector in accordance with existing provisions of the LACC. DPH will notify affected property owners well in advance of the initial fee assessment. The first billing of property owners for the fees will occur when property tax bills are issued in 2019.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

DPH EH has regulatory authority to protect the public's health. The cost for these regulatory activities is principally offset by the collection of fees for permits, licenses, and services.

The design and installation of OWTS are regulated by the local enforcement agencies via the California Plumbing Code. The discharge of wastewater from OWTS is regulated by the SWRCB, which prior to 2012 issued a waiver for single family residences.

On June 19, 2012, the SWRCB approved its new OWTS Policy, as required by AB 885, which became effective May 13, 2013. This new OWTS Policy requires property owners to maintain their OWTS to meet certain specified conditions, while discontinuing prior requirements to submit a Report of Waste Discharge, obtain a Waste Discharge Requirements permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and pay fees for discharges.

In conformance with the new requirements of the OWTS Policy, DPH prepared and submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, a proposed Local Agency Management Program (LAMP) for OWTS, which is available on the Department's website at http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh/docs/ep_lu_Lamp.pdf. DPH's LAMP identifies alternate conditions, which are equally protective of the public's health and the environment, from those identified in the SWRCB's Tier 1 – Low Risk New and Replacement OWTS standards. The Los Angeles Water Board approval of the LAMP will authorize DPH to continue to approve the installation of conventional OWTS and NOWTS using the alternate conditions formulated by DPH that are equally protective of the public's health and the environment, as is required by the OWTS Policy.

DPH proposes these amendments to both implement the LAMP requirements and provide a comprehensive local process for the regulation of OWTS, cesspools, and sewage cleaning and carrying vehicles. These amendments will:

- Delete current but outdated requirements for approval of septic systems.
- Authorize the Director of DPH to promulgate a public Requirements and Procedures Policy document for the installation of an OWTS, which must be reviewed and updated every five (5) years.
- Add technical conditions for the approval of a conventional OWTS.
- Add technical conditions that determine when a NOWTS is required to be installed, the specific requirements a proposed NOWTS must meet to be eligible for installation, and the water quality standards the NOWTS must meet.
- Add a requirement for a Public Health Permit for the NOWTS, the method by which the fee shall be collected, and the conditions which may result in suspension or revocation of the Public Health Permit.
- Add a fee for annual permits for NOWTS of \$43 and a Sewage/Septage Pumping Vehicle Operator of \$124.00 to offset the costs of the programs.
- Add a fee for annual permits for existing conventional OWTS of \$5.00 to fund the annual Water Quality Assessment Program and the five-year program review.

Pursuant to California Government Code, Section 66018, a local agency must hold a public hearing as part of a regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Supervisors, before adopting an ordinance, resolution, or other legislative enactment adopting a new fee, and shall publish notice of the public hearing in a newspaper in accordance with Government Code Section 6062a. In addition, DPH and representatives of the Los Angeles Water Board made six public presentations in Topanga, Acton/Agua Dulce, Littlerock, Val Verde, Granada Hills, and Castaic. DPH also provided responses to comments submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board during the public comment period from March 22, 2018, through April 23, 2018.

The Auditor-Controller has reviewed and approved the proposed fees as to reasonableness. County Counsel has reviewed and approved Exhibit I as to form. By definition, these inspection and service fees are not a "tax" and are exempt from voter approval pursuant to Article XIII C section 1(e)(1)-(3) of the California Constitution.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

The State Water Board's approval of policies for water quality control is a regulatory program that has been certified as exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) by the Secretary for Natural Resources. Since the approval of Local Agency Management Programs by Regional Water Quality Control Board was part of the State Water Board's OWTS Policy, the adoption of a local

ordinance to implement the County's LAMP is also considered exempt as per the Substitute Environmental Document.

IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)

DPH currently has an inventory of approximately 50,000 OWTS and requires seven (7) staff to provide services in the unincorporated areas and 14 cities. Due to the potential for additional cities to utilize this service and the transfer of inventory from the Water Board to DPH, response times for plan review and approval may increase. DPH intends to request a budget increase to fund one additional Environmental Health Specialist III for every 6,000 existing OWTS that are added to DPH's current inventory.

The SWRCB's OWTS Policy also requires an annual water quality assessment to determine the impact of OWTS on ground and surface water and a five-year program review to evaluate changes needed to the program. DPH has previously obtained estimates to perform groundwater quality studies which include a baseline assessment of the County for \$150,000; a study of the Antelope Valley for \$400,000; a study of the Malibu Creek watershed for \$1.5 Million of which \$300,000 to \$500,000 was for OWTS related testing; and a study of OWTS impacts on the Santa Clara River Lakes costing \$375,000.

DPH is proposing to obtain the funding needed through the assessment of a permit fee of \$5.00 for all conventional OWTS. This will generate approximately \$250,000 per year needed to contract with third party water quality experts. DPH will reevaluate the cost of performing the water quality assessment after completion of the initial 5-year assessment.

CONCLUSION

The adoption of the proposed ordinance amendment will provide a comprehensive regulatory program for OWTS within the County that meets the requirements of the OWTS Policy and the alternate requirements approved by the Los Angeles Water Board in the LAMP.

Respectfully submitted,



BARBARA FERRER, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.Ed.
Director

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The Honorable Board of Supervisors
September 25, 2018
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Enclosure

c: Chief Executive Officer
County Counsel
Executive Officer, Board of Supervisors
Auditor-Controller
Treasurer and Tax Collector



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COUNSEL

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MARY C. WICKHAM
County Counsel

August 31, 2018

Terri Williams, Environmental Health Deputy
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Health
5050 Commerce Street
Baldwin Park, California 91706

**Re: Ordinance Amending Los Angeles County Codes Title 8 -
Consumer Protection, Business and Wage Regulations, and
Title 11 - Health and Safety of Los Angeles County Code**

Dear Ms. Williams:

Enclosed please find the analysis and ordinance that amends Title 8 and Title 11 of the Los Angeles Code, to provide a comprehensive regulatory program for Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) within the County that meets the requirements of the OWTS Policy and the alternate requirements approved by the Los Angeles Water Board in the Local Agency Management Program.

The analysis and ordinance may be presented to the Board of Supervisors for consideration at a public hearing.

Very truly yours,
MARY C. WICKHAM
County Counsel

By


ROBERT E. RAGLAND
Principal Deputy County Counsel

APPROVED AND RELEASED:


LAWRENCE L. HAFETZ
Chief Deputy

RER:rg

Enclosure

ANALYSIS

This ordinance amends Title 8 – Consumer Protection, Business and Wage Regulations, and Title 11 – Health and Safety, to add a public health permit and regulatory framework to enforce health and safety requirements for onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS).

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has regulatory authority over OWTS. OWTS are septic systems installed on separate parcels of property that are unable to connect to a municipal sewer system. OWTS capture and treat domestic wastewater to reduce its polluting effect on the environment and protect public health. SWRCB has promulgated an OWTS Policy that provides minimum design and siting standards for low risk, new and replacement OWTS. SWRCB allows local agencies to create their own alternative regulatory requirements that meet all OWTS Policy requirements.

In response, the Environmental Health Division of the Department of Public Health (DPH) created its Local Agency Management Program (LAMP) for OWTS. LAMP provides alternate health and safety requirements for OWTS that have been approved by both the Los Angeles Water Board and SWRCB. The LAMP requirements, which will be incorporated into the Los Angeles County Code, will allow DPH to regulate OWTS both within the unincorporated County and within cities that enter into agreements with DPH for OWTS regulation by using a more flexible enforcement scheme that is equally protective of public health as the OWTS Policy.

This ordinance has two regulatory components. It amends Title 8, Chapter 8.04 to include new LAMP permit fees for Conventional OWTS, Non-conventional OWTS, and Sewage/Septage Pumping Vehicle Operators. Further, this ordinance amends Title 11, Division 1, Chapter 11.38, Parts 1 and 3. The ordinance adds definitions to Part 1 of Chapter 11.38 that are needed for DPH's LAMP regulatory requirements. The ordinance also renames Part 3 to Privies, Chemical Toilets, and Cesspools. In Part 3, the ordinance deletes provisions that are out of date, and creates

new requirements for the use and maintenance of privies, chemical toilets, and cesspools.

This ordinance also adds new Parts 5 and 6 to Title 11, Division 1, Chapter 11.38. The new Part 5 adds the new LAMP requirements for DPH's regulation of OWTS, both conventional and non-conventional. These new provisions include plan review, siting, permitting, and operational requirements of OWTS. The new Part 6 adds permitting requirements for Sewage Pumping Vehicles.

This ordinance will be effective in the unincorporated areas, and within the jurisdictions of cities that enter into agreements with the County for the provision of these OWTS inspection services. This action will permit DPH to enforce public health permit requirements for OWTS within those jurisdictions. The County's costs for conducting these regulatory services will be offset by permit fees paid by owners of OWTS.

MARY C. WICKHAM

County Counsel

By



ROBERT E. RAGLAND
Principal Deputy County Counsel
Health Services Division

RER:rg

Requested: 7/19/18
Revised: 8/30/18

ORDINANCE NO. _____

An ordinance amending Title 8 – Consumer Protection, Business and Wage Regulations, and Title 11 – Health and Safety of the Los Angeles County Code, relating to public health monitoring and enforcement of onsite wastewater treatment systems.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles ordains as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 8.04.420 is hereby amended to read as follows:

8.04.420 ~~Septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet or sewage seepage-pit cleaning vehicle.~~ **Seepage/Sewage Pumping Vehicle.**

"~~Septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet or sewage seepage-pit cleaning vehicle~~"**Seepage/sewage pumping vehicle**" means any vehicle used in whole or in part for the transportation of septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet, or sewage seepage-pit cleanings.

SECTION 2. Section 8.04.720 is hereby amended to read as follows:

8.04.720 **Fee Schedule.**

Business Classification	Permit Fee
Animal food market	\$175.00
...	
<u>Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems:</u>	
<u>Conventional</u>	<u>\$5.00</u>
<u>Non-Conventional</u>	<u>\$43.00</u>

<u>Seepage/sewage pumping vehicle operator</u>	<u>\$124.00</u>
Personal hawker:	<u>\$224.00</u>
...	

SECTION 3. Section 11.38.015 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.015 Average Annual Rainfall.

"Average annual rainfall" means the average annual amount of precipitation for a location over a year as measured by the nearest National Weather Service station for the preceding three decades. For example, the data set used to make a determination in 2016 would be between 1981 – 2010.

SECTION 4. Section 11.38.018 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.018 Cesspool.

"Cesspool" means an excavation with permeable sides and/or bottom that receives untreated sewage, wastewater, or drainage and is designed to retain organic matter or solids but permits liquids to seep through the bottom or sides.

SECTION 5. Section 11.38.025 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.025 Covenant.

"Covenant" means a written agreement between the property owner and the Director that runs with the land for the benefit of the County, which is recorded and filed with the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk.

SECTION 6. Section 11.38.033 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.033 Domestic Wastewater.

"Domestic wastewater" means wastewater normally discharged from plumbing fixtures, appliances, and other household devices including toilets, sinks, showers, bathtubs, kitchen sinks, laundry washing machines, dishwashing machines, and garbage disposals. Domestic wastewater includes wastewater normally discharged from commercial buildings such as office buildings, retail stores, and restaurants with a properly sized and functioning grease interceptor where, the wastewater does not exceed nine hundred (900) mg/L Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) or from industrial facilities where domestic wastewater is segregated from industrial wastewater. Domestic wastewater does not include onsite wastewater treatment systems receiving a majority of its wastewater from recreational vehicle (RV) holding tank discharges, such as at RV dump stations.

SECTION 7. Section 11.38.035 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.035 Effluent.

"Effluent" means sewage or partially treated sewage flowing out of a septic tank, aerobic treatment unit, dispersal system, or other onsite wastewater treatment system component.

SECTION 8. Section 11.38.042 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.042 Failing Onsite Wastewater Treatment System.

"Failing onsite wastewater treatment system" means a conventional or non-conventional onsite wastewater treatment system that is no longer able to safely treat or

discharge wastewater, which may present a health risk to humans or adversely impact the environment. Factors that evidence a failing onsite wastewater treatment system include, but are not limited to:

- A. A backup of sewage into a structure which is caused by a septic tank or dispersal system malfunction other than a plumbing line blockage.
- B. A discharge of sewage or effluent to the ground surface.
- C. A septic tank that requires pumping more than two (2) times within a one hundred eighty (180) day period in order to provide adequate dispersal of sewage.
- D. A structural failure that causes effluent to discharge at a location other than where intended or allows groundwater to infiltrate the system.
- E. A system affects or will likely affect groundwater or surface water to a degree that makes the water unfit for drinking or other domestic uses or causes a human health hazard or other public nuisance condition.
- F. Inability to use the onsite wastewater treatment system as intended.

SECTION 9. Section 11.38.044 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.044 Feasibility Report.

"Feasibility report" means the documents, test results, and geological reports required to be prepared and submitted to the Director in order to demonstrate the feasibility of installing an onsite wastewater treatment system or a non-conventional onsite wastewater treatment system, including the entirety of any future expansion area.

SECTION 10. Section 11.38.046 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.046 Future Expansion Area.

"Future expansion area" means an area designated and tested as the location for an additional dispersal system capable of handling one hundred (100) percent of the wastewater from the onsite wastewater treatment system once the original dispersal system fails.

SECTION 11. Section 11.38.048 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.048 Groundwater.

"Groundwater" means water located below the land surface in the saturated zone of the soil or rock. Groundwater includes perched water tables, shallow water tables, and zones that are seasonally or permanently saturated.

SECTION 12. Section 11.38.052 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.052 Impaired Water Body.

"Impaired water body" means those surface water bodies or segments thereof that are identified on a list approved first by the State Water Resources Control Board and then approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act.

SECTION 13. Section 11.38.055 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.055 Non-Conventional Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (NOWTS).

"Non-conventional onsite wastewater treatment system" or (NOWTS) means an onsite wastewater treatment system that utilizes, in addition to the septic tank, one (1)

or more supplemental treatment components and may include an alternative dispersal system. Supplemental treatment may include systems to reduce the nitrogen concentration of the effluent, provide disinfection of the effluent, or both.

SECTION 14. Section 11.38.075 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.075 Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS).

"Onsite wastewater treatment system" or (OWTS) means a sewage disposal system consisting of a wastewater holding tank and a method to dispose of treated effluent below the ground surface. The term OWTS refers to both conventional and non-conventional onsite wastewater treatment systems.

SECTION 15. Section 11.38.078 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.078 OWTS Requirements and Procedures.

"OWTS requirements and procedures" means the required standards and procedures promulgated by the Director for the installation, operation, and discharge of effluent by conventional and non-conventional OWTS.

SECTION 16. Section 11.38.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

11.38.080 Privy sStructure.

"Privy structure" means a room or compartment constructed over ~~an earth pit, a~~ water tight vault or tank, into which human fecal matter or urine is to be deposited.

SECTION 17. Section 11.38.092 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.092 Seepage Pit.

"Seepage pit" means an excavation at least ten (10) feet deep and three (3) to six (6) feet in diameter, typically cylindrical in shape with six (6) inches of rock between

the pit wall and a concrete or brick liner, constructed for the purpose of disposing of sewage effluent from a septic tank or treatment tank.

SECTION 18. Section 11.38.094 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.094 Septic Tank.

"Septic tank" means a water tight, compartmentalized, covered receptacle designed for primary treatment of wastewater and constructed to:

- A. Receive wastewater discharged from a building.
- B. Separate settleable solids from liquid.
- C. Digest organic matter by anaerobic bacterial action.
- D. Store digested solids.
- E. Clarify wastewater for further treatment with final subsurface discharge.

SECTION 19. Section 11.38.096 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.096 Sewage.

"Sewage" means waste substance, liquid or solid, which contains or may contain human or animal excreta or excrement.

SECTION 20. Section 11.38.098 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.098 Telemetric Monitoring.

"Telemetric monitoring" means the ability to automatically measure and transmit OWTS data by wire, radio, or other means.

SECTION 21. Division 1, Part 3 of Chapter 11.38 of the Los Angeles County Code amended to read as follows:

Part 3 Sanitation, Sewage Disposal and Industrial Waste Privies, Chemical Toilets, and Cesspools.

SECTION 22. Section 11.38.450 is hereby deleted in its entirety:

~~11.38.450 Waste-disposal systems—Plan review and permit requirements.~~

~~A.—The Director shall have the authority to review and approve or disapprove all plans and specifications pertaining to sewage and industrial waste disposal systems, and shall have the authority to require the submission of such plans and specifications.~~

~~B.—No person shall construct, install, alter or repair any private sewage disposal system or part thereof without first making application and securing a permit from the Director. Application shall be made on forms provided for that purpose by the Director. All applicable fees, as provided for in Chapter 11.06 of this title, shall be paid at the time of application.~~

SECTION 23. Section 11.38.460 is hereby deleted in its entirety:

~~11.38.460 Location specifications—Water mains and sanitary sewers.~~

~~Beginning with September 25, 1959, the effective date of the ordinance codified herein, the relative location of water mains serving the public, and sanitary sewers, shall be as follows:~~

A. ~~Water mains shall be at a location as far as possible above the elevation of nearby sewers. In the case of pressure water mains, the horizontal distance between such mains and such sanitary sewers shall be at least 10 feet. In the case of gravity water mains, the horizontal distance between such mains and such sanitary sewers shall be at least 25 feet. Where a water main and a sewer line must cross, the water main shall be at an elevation above the sewer and shall be separated from such sewer by at least three feet of undisturbed or compacted earth.~~

B. ~~Where the above requirements cannot be met because of topography or other physical conditions, the materials and joints of both water mains and sewer lines shall be installed in such a manner and shall possess the necessary strength and durability as to prevent the escape of solids, liquids and gases therefrom, under all known adverse conditions such as corrosion, strains due to temperature changes, settlement and superimposed loads.~~

SECTION 24. Section 11.38.470 is hereby deleted in its entirety:

~~**11.38.470** **Location specifications—Private sewage disposal systems.**~~

~~When the installation of private sewage disposal systems is permitted by the provisions of pertinent ordinances, the locations of such systems shall conform to the following table:~~

Location of Sewage Disposal Systems
Minimum Distance in Clear Required From:

House Sewer	Septic Tank	Disposal Field	Seepage Pit or Cesspool	
2-foot	5-foot	8-foot	8-foot	Buildings or structures
Clear	5-foot	5-foot	8-foot	Property line adjoining private property**
50-foot	50-foot	50-foot	100-foot	Water supply wells**
50-foot	50-foot	50-foot	100-foot	Streams**
—	10-foot	10-foot	10-foot	Large trees
—	5-foot	5-foot	12-foot	Seepage pits or cesspools*
—	5-foot	4-foot	5-foot	Disposal field*
1-foot	5-foot	5-foot	5-foot	Domestic water line**
25-foot	25-foot	25-foot	25-foot	Gravity domestic water lines
NOTE:				
* Distribution boxes must be separated from seepage pits or disposal field by at least five feet of tight line.				
** Where special hazards are involved, the distance required may be increased, as may be directed by the Director of public health.				

SECTION 25. Section 11.38.490 is hereby amended to read as follows:

11.38.490 Privies—Location rRestrictions.

~~It is unlawful to construct, maintain or keep a privy within 35 feet from any residence or dwelling, or other building used for the habitation of human beings. A privy or privy structure shall only be installed in remote public or private recreation areas, where there is no running water or practical means of sewage disposal. Privies shall only be permitted to be installed where they are accessible for servicing by a seepage/sewage pumping vehicle. A privy or privy structure shall not be in close proximity of any food establishments of any kind or character. A privy or privy structure shall not be associated with any residential dwelling. When determined by the Director that necessity for permitted privy or privy structure no longer exists, the Director may revoke the permit. No person shall continue to maintain a privy after the permit for maintenance thereof has been revoked. Whenever any privy or privy structure is to be abandoned or no longer in service, notification shall be provided to the Director, and destruction of the privy or privy structure shall be accomplished in a manner approved by the Director.~~

SECTION 26. Section 11.38.500 is hereby amended to read as follows:

11.38.500 Privies—Construction sSpecifications.

It is unlawful to erect or maintain a privy unless a suitable shelter is provided to afford privacy and protection from the elements. The openings of such structure shall be enclosed by metal mosquito-screening. The door thereof shall be so constructed as to close automatically by means of a spring or other device.

The construction of the privy structure shall be such as to exclude all rodents, flies and other insects from the ~~earth-pit~~tank or vault. The privy structure shall be maintained in good repair, in a clean and sanitary condition, and free from flies, other insects and rodents, and shall be properly ventilated. The tank or vault where waste is held shall be made of a water tight material and all seams or joints shall be water tight. The privy structure over the ~~earth-pit~~tank or vault shall completely cover the ~~earth-pit~~tank or vault and shall be mounted on a cement or masonry foundation at least four (4) inches wide and extending at least six (6) inches above and twelve (12) inches below ground level. The ~~earth-pit~~tank or vault shall be at least four (4) feet deep and shall be provided with a vent at least six (6) inches in cross-Sectional dimension, extending from the pit to a point higher than the highest point of the roof. Such vent shall be effectively screened. There shall be an access port to allow cleaning of the tank or vault by a sewage cleaning and carrying vehicle.

SECTION 27. Section 11.38.510 is hereby amended to read as follows:

11.38.510 Privies—Maintenance.

The ~~earth-pit~~tank or vault of a privy shall not be permitted to become filled with excreta nearer than two (2) feet from the surface of the ground. The content of the privy shall be pumped out as needed by a seepage/sewage pumping vehicle permitted by the Director.

SECTION 28. Section 11.38.520 is hereby amended to read as follows:

11.38.520 Privies—Prohibited where—Chemical toilet

restrictions.—Earthen Pit Privies and Cesspools – Construction Prohibited

~~No privy shall be maintained where, within a radius of 500 feet therefrom, there is situated either one or more restaurants, itinerant restaurants, food establishments, slaughterhouses, dairy farms, milk depots, milk plants, milk products plants, or five or more residential or commercial establishments of any kind or character, whether such one or more restaurants, itinerant restaurants, food establishments, slaughterhouses, dairy farms, milk depots, milk plants, milk products plants, or five or more residential or commercial establishments of any kind or character are located in the unincorporated territory of the county of Los Angeles or not; provided, however, that where there is no running water or there is no practical means of sewage disposal, or when the operation or maintenance of a water flush toilet would be liable to contaminate or pollute the waters of any stream, water channel, spring, wells, pond, lake, reservoir, infiltration gallery or underground water from which water may be drawn for domestic consumption, a privy or chemical toilet may be maintained. No privy or chemical toilet may be maintained under such circumstances unless a permit therefor shall have been obtained from the Director. Upon ascertaining that the necessity for such permit as herein set forth no longer exists, the Director, shall revoke such permit. No person shall continue to maintain a privy or chemical toilet after the permit for maintenance thereof has been revoked. Whenever any privy pit is abandoned such pit and the material it contains shall be properly treated, and shall be filled with compacted soil at least to~~

~~the original ground level. The construction of new earthen pit privies and cesspools is prohibited. An earthen pit privy or cesspool currently in existence may continue to be used until it is determined that the earthen pit privy or cesspool has failed, is contaminating groundwater, or a building permit is issued to modify the residential structure served by a cesspool in a manner that could increase wastewater flow.~~

SECTION 29. Section 11.38.530 is hereby amended to read as follows:

11.38.530 Privies—Contamination of wWater prohibited.

It is unlawful for any person to construct, maintain or keep a privy in any location in which it may contaminate or pollute any stream, channel, pond, lake, reservoir or any source of water. In no case shall a privy be constructed, maintained, or kept less than ~~50~~one hundred (100) feet from any stream, water channel, spring, or well, and two ~~hundred (200) feet from any pond, lake, reservoir or infiltration gallery unless permission has been first applied for and obtained from the Director as to the type and location of the privy.~~

SECTION 30. Section 11.38.535 is hereby added to read as follows:

11.38.535 Chemical Toilets.

Chemical toilets are intended to serve non-residential, limited use activities, such as field labor operations, special events, and temporary construction sites where connection to the sewer or construction of an OWTS is not practicable. Except for those activities covered under California Occupational Health and Safety requirements or businesses permitted by the Department of Regional Planning to operate under electric transmission lines, the use of chemical toilets at a location for over three (3) days requires a public health permit.

SECTION 31. Part 5, Chapter 11.38 of the Los Angeles County Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Part 5 Requirements for Onsite Wastewater Treatment

Systems.

11.38.700 Discharge of Material or Liquid.

A. No person shall allow sewage, domestic or industrial wastewater, or any matter or substance, offensive, injurious, or dangerous to health, to empty, flow, seep, or drain onto the surface of any land.

B. No person shall allow sewage, treated effluent, or any matter or substance, offensive, injurious, or dangerous, to health to empty, flow, seep, or drain into, or affect any well, spring, stream, river, lake or other waters.

C. A violation of this Section is declared a public nuisance.

11.38.710 OWTS Requirements and Procedures.

The Director shall promulgate the OWTS requirements and procedures within thirty (30) calendar days of the adoption of this ordinance. The OWTS requirements and procedures shall be made available to the public at no charge, upon request. The Director shall review the requirements and procedures a minimum of once every five (5) years and amend the OWTS requirements and procedures as necessary to protect the health of the public and the waters of the State. The Director shall provide notice to the public of any proposed change(s) and provide members of the public an opportunity to comment prior to implementation.

11.38.720 Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems – Plan Review

and Permit Requirements.

A. The Director shall have the authority to require the submission of any plans and specifications pertaining to or impacting onsite wastewater treatment systems. Such plans include, but are not limited to, subdivision of parcels where a public sewer is not available, building expansion, and the addition of a structure on a parcel of property utilizing an onsite wastewater treatment system.

B. A person proposing to construct, install, alter or repair any onsite wastewater treatment system or part thereof, or a privy structure shall submit an application and receive plan approval from the Director in accordance with the requirements of this Chapter and Title 28, Plumbing Code, including Appendix H, of the Los Angeles County Code and with the OWTS requirements and procedures prior to any work being performed.

C. A person proposing to construct or expand a building or other structure, upon which property an onsite wastewater treatment system or non-conventional onsite wastewater treatment system is installed, shall submit an application and receive a plan approval from the Director. The Director's evaluation of the proposed construction or expansion plan shall determine whether the new building, structure or expansion interferes with the existing onsite wastewater treatment system or any future expansion area required by Los Angeles County Code, Title 28, Plumbing Code.

D. An application shall be made on forms provided for that purpose by the Director. Any required fee shall be paid at the time of application.

E. The Director's approval of an onsite wastewater treatment system plan under this Section is separate from, and does not constitute compliance with, any permit requirements contained elsewhere in this code, including, but not limited to, the requirements under this Title 11 for obtaining a renewable operating permit for NOWTS and any requirements under Title 28, Plumbing Code for obtaining a permit for the construction or installation of an OWTS.

F. All onsite wastewater treatment systems must be installed in accordance with the plans as approved by the Director. Any changes in the installation plans must be reviewed and approved by the Director prior to installation.

G. Any plan approval issued by the Director shall be valid for one (1) year from the date of approval. If a property owner has not obtained a building permit within one year, a property owner may request an extension of the plan approval for up to one (1) additional year. If the property owner has not obtained a building permit within two (2) years, the property owner must submit a new application meeting the requirements of the most recent version of the California Plumbing Code, and pay the required fee.

11.38.730 Restrictions on Use of OWTS when a Public Sewer is Available.

The Director shall not issue a permit for a new onsite wastewater treatment system, approve the repair or replacement of an onsite wastewater treatment system, nor approve a project requiring the evaluation of an existing onsite wastewater treatment system if a public sewer is available within two hundred (200) feet of the building or proposed building.

11.38.740 Limitations on Sub-Divisions without Public Sewer

Available.

Land development projects including Conditional Use Permits (CUP) and parcel sub-division projects where a public sewer is not available and that are proposed after the effective date of this ordinance, shall require the installation of a non-conventional onsite wastewater treatment system if the parcel size is smaller than the allowable density values in the following table for a single family dwelling unit, or its equivalent. The requirement for a NOWTS requires recordation of a covenant through the County Office of the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk as part of the approval of the CUP or approval of the new parcels.

Average Annual Rainfall (inches/year)	Allowable Density Value (acres/ single family dwelling unit)
0 – 15	2.5
>15 – 20	2
>20 – 25	1.5
>25 – 35	1
>35 – 40	0.75
>40	0.5

11.38.750 Horizontal Setback Requirements.

OWTS shall not be installed in such a manner that any of its components are located within the horizontal setbacks identified in the following table.

Minimum Horizontal Distance in Clear Required From:	Septic Tank	Disposal Field	Seepage Pit
Buildings or Structures ¹	5 feet (1.52 meters)	8 feet (2.44 meters)	8 feet (2.44 meters)
Property line adjoining private property	5 feet (1.52 meters)	5 feet (1.52 meters)	8 feet (2.44 meters)
Public Water Well, Where depth of effluent dispersal system >10 feet ^{7,8}	200 feet (61 meters) ⁸		200 feet (61 meters)
Public Water Well, Where depth of effluent dispersal system ≤10 feet ⁷	150 feet (45.7 meters)	150 feet (45.7 meters)	
Springs, and Flowing Surface Water ^{7,9}	100 feet ⁹ (30.5 meters)	100 feet ^{6,9} (30.5 meters)	150 feet ^{6,9} (45.7 meters)
Vernal Pools, Wetlands, Lakes, Ponds, or Other (Non-Flowing) Surface Water Bodies ^{7,10}	200 feet ¹⁰ (61 meters)	200 feet ^{6,10} (61 meters)	200 feet ^{6,10} (61 meters)

Seepage pits	5 feet (1.52 meters)	5 feet (1.52 meters)	12 feet (3.66 meters)
Disposal field	5 feet (1.52 meters)	4 feet ⁴ (1.22 meters)	5 feet (1.52 meters)
On site domestic water service line	5 feet (1.52 meters)	5 feet (1.52 meters)	5 feet (1.52 meters)
Distribution box		5 feet (1.52 meters)	5 feet (1.52 meters)
Pressure public water main	10 feet (3.05 meters)	10 feet (3.05 meters)	10 feet (3.05 meters)
Private Water Wells ⁷	100 feet (30.5 meters)	100 feet (30.5 meters)	150 feet (45.72 meters)
Monitoring wells ¹¹	100 feet (30.5 meters)	100 feet (30.5 meters)	100 feet (30.5 meters)
Unstable Land Mass or Areas Subject to Earth Slides ¹²	100 feet (30.5 meters)	100 feet (30.5 meters)	100 feet (30.5 meters)
High Water Mark of Reservoir, Lake, or Flowing Water Body, Type I ¹³	400 feet (122 meters)	400 feet (122 meters)	400 feet (122 meters)

High Water Mark of Reservoir, Lake, or Flowing Water Body, Type II ¹⁴	200 feet (61 meters)	200 feet (61 meters)	200 feet (61 meters)
Trunk of any tree ¹⁵	10 feet (3.05 meters)	10 feet (3.05 meters)	10 feet (3.05 meters)

*Notes:

When disposal fields and/or seepage pits are installed in sloping ground, the minimum horizontal distance between any part of the leaching system and ground surface shall be fifteen (15) feet (4.57 meters).

1. Including decks, patios, porches and steps, whether covered or uncovered, breezeways, roofed porte-cocheres, roofed patios, carports, covered walks, covered driveways, and similar structures or appurtenances.
2. Reserved.
3. Reserved.
4. Plus two (2) feet (.61m) for each additional one (1) foot (.305 meters) of depth in excess of one (1) foot (.305 meters) below the bottom of the drain line. (See also Section K 6 in Appendix K of the Plumbing Code.)
5. Reserved.
6. These minimum clear horizontal distances shall also apply between disposal field, seepage pits, and the ocean mean higher high tide line.

7. Where special hazards are involved, the distance required shall be increased as may be directed by the authority having jurisdiction.

8. If the depth of the effluent dispersal system exceeds twenty (20) feet (6.1 meters) and is within six hundred (600) feet (182.88 meters) of a public water well, the setback must be such that there is at least two-year travel time for microbiological contaminants.

9. Includes springs and flowing surface water bodies where the edge of that water body is the natural or levied bank for creeks and rivers, or may be less where site conditions prevent migration of wastewater to the water body.

10. Distance from vernal pools, wetlands, lakes, ponds, or other surface water bodies where the edge of that water body is the high water mark for lakes and reservoirs, and the mean high tide line for tidally influenced water bodies.

11. Where regulatory or legitimate data requirements necessitate, the required distance to monitoring wells may be decreased as may be directed by the authority having jurisdiction. If the monitoring well is installed to monitor the groundwater at the waste effluent discharge, the setbacks do not apply.

12. Unstable land mass or areas subject to earth slides shall be identified by a registered engineer or registered geologist; other setback distances are allowed, if recommended by a geotechnical report prepared by a qualified professional.

13. Four hundred (400) feet (121.92 meters) from the high water mark of a reservoir, lake, or flowing water body when the effluent dispersal system is within one thousand two hundred (1,200) feet (365.76 meters) from a public water systems'

surface water intake point, within the catchment of the drainage, and located such that it may impact water quality at the intake point such as upstream of the intake point for flowing water bodies.

14. Two hundred (200) feet (60.96 meters) from the high water mark of a reservoir, lake, or flowing water body when the effluent dispersal system is located more than one thousand two hundred (1,200) feet (365.76 meters) but less than two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet (762 meters) from a public water systems' surface water intake point, within the catchment of the drainage, and located such that it may impact water quality at the intake point such as upstream of the intake point for flowing water bodies.

15. For oak trees, this requirement extends to five (5) feet (1.52m) outside of the drip line or fifteen (15) feet (4.57 meters) from the trunk, whichever is greater.

In the event of inconsistencies between the setback requirements specified in the Los Angeles County Plumbing Code, Title 28, Appendix H, the California Well Standards, and Chapter 38, Part 2 of this code, the more restrictive requirements shall prevail.

11.38.760 Requirements for Soil Depth and Vertical Distance to Groundwater.

A. A conventional OWTS shall have a minimum five (5) feet of natural undisturbed soil, excluding bedrock, below the bottom of a leach line, leach bed, or infiltrative chamber.

B. A conventional OWTS shall have a minimum five (5) feet of separation from the bottom of the leach line, leach bed, or infiltrative chamber and the highest known groundwater level if the percolation rate is five (5) minutes per inch to sixty (60) minutes per inch.

C. A conventional OWTS shall have a minimum of twenty (20) feet of vertical separation from the bottom of the leach line, leach bed, or infiltrative chamber and the highest known groundwater if the percolation rate is greater than one (1) minute per inch but less than five (5) minutes per inch.

D. A NOWTS shall have a minimum of three (3) feet of natural undisturbed soil, excluding bedrock, below the bottom of the leach line, leach bed, or infiltrative chamber.

E. A NOWTS shall have a minimum of two (2) feet of separation from the bottom of the leach line, leach bed, or infiltrative chamber and the highest known groundwater level, except in areas near impaired water bodies where the minimum distance shall be three (3) feet.

F. Any OWTS utilizing a seepage pit shall have a minimum separation of ten (10) feet from the bottom of the pit to the highest known groundwater.

11.38.770 Structural Requirements for Septic Tanks.

It shall be unlawful to install a septic tank in a manner that does not comply with the following requirements:

A. All new or replacement tanks shall be approved by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officers (IAPMO) or stamped and certified by

a California registered civil engineer as meeting industry standards and installation shall be accomplished to the manufacturer's recommendations.

B. New and replacement tanks on conventional OWTS shall be equipped with an effluent filter to prevent solids in excess of 3/16th of an inch from passing to the dispersal area. Septic tanks that use a National Sanitation Foundation/American National Standards Institute (NSF/ANSI) Standard forty-six (46) effluent filter shall be deemed in compliance with this requirement.

C. All joints between the septic tank and its components shall be watertight and constructed of solid, durable materials to prevent excessive corrosion or decay.

D. The invert level of the inlet pipe shall be at least two inches higher than the invert level of the outlet pipe.

E. All septic tank access points shall have watertight risers the tops of which are set not more than six (6) inches below grade. Access openings at grade or above shall be locked or secured to prevent unauthorized access.

11.38.780 OWTS Utilizing Pumps to Move Effluent.

OWTS that utilize pumps to move effluent to the septic tank or from the septic tank to the dispersal system shall:

A. Be equipped with a visual, audible, or telemetric alarm that alerts the owner or service provider in the event of pump failure.

B. Provide sufficient additional storage space in the second compartment of the septic tank or pump chamber during a twenty-four (24) hour power outage or pump failure and shall not allow an emergency overflow discharge. The capacity for the

storage space shall be equal to 60 – 75 percent of the interior capacity of the pipes to be dosed.

11.38.790 Percolation Rates for Dispersal Fields.

As an alternative to the percolation rates required in Appendix H of Los Angeles County Code, Title 28 (Plumbing Code), proposed OWTS utilizing a leach bed, leach field, or infiltrative chamber may report percolation test results as Minutes Per Inch (MPI). Percolation rates in MPI shall be either:

- A. In the range between five (5) MPI and sixty (60) MPI for use with a conventional OWTS.
- B. In the range between one (1) MPI and 4.9 MPI with a separation between the bottom on the dispersal system and groundwater of at least twenty (20) feet.

11.38.800 Interconnection of Dispersal Systems.

Upon installation of a new dispersal system, the new system shall be interconnected with the existing system with an approved flow diversion device to allow for the alternating use of the two dispersal systems.

11.38.810 Prohibition on the Use of Seepage Pits for New Construction.

- A. The use of a seepage pit is prohibited for use with construction of onsite wastewater treatment systems for new buildings with applications submitted after the effective date of this ordinance, unless the system is equipped with additional treatment that meets the requirements of a NOWTS.

B. Notwithstanding Section A, the use of a seepage pit in conjunction with a conventional OWTS is permitted for new construction for single unit dwellings with four (4) or fewer bedrooms.

11.38.820 Evidence of a Failing OWTS.

Whenever the Director is made aware that an OWTS is at risk of failing, the Director shall send a letter directing the property owner to have the system evaluated by a qualified contractor within seven (7) calendar days to determine whether the system must be repaired or replaced. If the evaluation reveals that the system requires repair or replacement the property owner shall:

- A. Prevent any further discharges of sewage by having the system pumped by a sewage pumper truck at a frequency that will prevent overflow.
- B. Follow any directive issued by the Director that is necessary to protect groundwater or prevent surfacing of sewage effluent.
- C. Complete all repairs within a time determined by the Director.

11.38.830 When a NOWTS is Required.

A. A NOWTS is required to be installed for new construction when any of the following conditions exist:

- 1. The percolation rate is faster than 5.12 gallons per square foot per day for a replacement seepage pit.
- 2. A seepage pit is proposed for installation at a new building other than a single unit dwelling with four (4) or fewer bedrooms.

3. The percolation rate for a leach field or leach bed system is faster than one (1) MPI or greater than one (1) MPI but less than 4.9 MPI and groundwater is within twenty (20) feet of the bottom of the dispersal system for a new or replacement OWTS.

4. There is less than five (5) feet but at least two (2) feet of continuous, natural, undisturbed soil beneath a dispersal system.

5. The property of the proposed system is within six hundred (600) feet of an impaired water body that is listed for pathogens or nitrogen and no established Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for that water body is present.

6. The property of the proposed system is within the area defined by an Advanced Protection Management Program (APMP) established by a TMDL implementation plan.

B. A NOWTS proposed to be installed in the areas of the Antelope Valley within the jurisdiction of the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (LRWQCB) shall not be required to include a disinfection system.

C. In addition to the circumstances listed in A above, the Director may require the installation of a NOWTS as a condition of a variance to setback requirements for repair of a failed existing system. All variances shall comply with the OWTS requirements and procedures to the maximum extent possible.

11.38.840 Minimum Conditions for Authorization to Install a

NOWTS.

All NOWTS shall meet the following minimum conditions:

A. The system shall be certified by an agency accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) as meeting the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standard two hundred forty-five (245) or the system shall be approved by the Director after completing a demonstration test described in the OWTS requirements and procedures.

B. NOWTS requiring a disinfection system, shall be certified by an ANSI accredited agency as meeting NSF Standard forty-six (46) for disinfection devices.

C. The septic tank shall be part of the NSF certified system, certified by the IAPMO, or evaluated by the local plumbing official and determined to be Plumbing Code equivalent.

D. The NOWTS shall be equipped with a visual or audible alarm as well as a telemetric alarm that notifies the owner and the service provider of the NOWTS in the event of system malfunction. If the property requiring an NOWTS is in a location where telemetric monitoring is not possible, more frequent physical inspections are required per Section 11.38.880.

E. The owner shall record a covenant against the title of the property meeting the requirements of Section 11.38.890.

F. The owner, prior to approval of the NOWTS, shall enter into and maintain in effect at all times throughout the operational life of the system, a contract signed by

both the property owner and a service provider certified by the components' manufacturer. The contract shall include:

1. Telemetric monitoring of the system for component failures or quarterly inspections of the disinfection system when telemetric monitoring is not available.
2. Annual inspections of the system or more frequent routine maintenance as recommended by the manufacturer when telemetric monitoring is available.
3. Any required sampling of influent and effluent based on the system type, age, and location.

G. The Director may, at any reasonable time, require samples to be taken from the NOWTS while a department representative and/or a contractor or agent of the department is present.

11.38.850 Performance Standards for NOWTS.

A. All NOWTS shall be designed to produce effluent that meets the following criteria:

1. Total Suspended Solids of less than thirty (30) mg.
2. Biological Oxygen Demand five (5) day average (BOD₅) of less than thirty (30) mg/l.
3. PH not less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0.

B. NOWTS treatment of nitrogen must result in a fifty (50) percent reduction in Total Nitrogen.

C. NOWTS provide disinfection that does not exceed a fecal coliform content of two hundred (200) per one hundred (100) milliliters using the Most Probable Number (MPN) analytical method with a minimum detection limit of 2.2 MPN.

11.38.860 NOWTS Permit.

A. A permit shall be issued by the Director for the operation of a NOWTS upon the approval of the system. A permit shall be valid for the location, type of system, and conditions of the approval, unless suspended or revoked by the Director.

B. The permit fee shall be collected in accordance with Los Angeles County Code Title 8, Sections 8.04.950 – 8.04.995.

C. A permit may be suspended or revoked by the Director for the following reasons:

1. The NOWTS is contributing to the contamination of groundwater, surface water, or resulting in the surfacing of effluent, and the owner has not returned the NOWTS to operating condition within the time required by the Director.

2. The owner does not submit records of maintenance inspections or results of effluent testing as required by this ordinance within the time required by the Director.

D. It shall be a violation of this code to operate a NOWTS for which the permit has been suspended or revoked.

E. The owner of the NOWTS shall make the system available within five (5) calendar days for inspection upon notice by the department.

11.38.870 Maintenance Required and Reporting Results.

A. The property owner shall have the NOWTS inspected and serviced at the rate set by the manufacturer as set forth in the manufacturer's operation and maintenance manual or at least annually, by a service provider certified by the manufacturer.

B. If the property is located in an area where telemetric monitoring is not possible, the property owner shall cause the NOWTS to be inspected monthly by the NOWTS owner as directed and instructed by a NOWTS service provider, and quarterly by the NOWTS service provider, in order to determine whether the NOWTS is operating as required.

C. The service provider shall submit copies of all inspection and maintenance reports to the Director within thirty (30) days of any inspection or maintenance of the NOWTS.

11.38.880 Influent and Effluent Testing and Reporting

Requirements.

Owners of NOWTS shall have their maintenance service provider collect and submit samples for laboratory testing of influent and effluent to determine if the system meets the performance standards specified in Section 11.38.850. The frequency of this sampling shall comply with the following table.

Type of System	When Testing is Required
All NOWTS	After completions of repairs (Within seven (7) days)

NOWTS installed in within six hundred (600) feet of a water body impaired for pathogenic bacteria or in response to a TMDL for bacteria	Annually with telemetric monitoring or Quarterly without telemetric monitoring
NOWTS larger than a single family residence located in the Antelope Valley	Annually

The service provider shall submit a copy of the laboratory analysis of effluent testing to the Director within thirty (30) days of the date the results are provided to the owner or service provider by the laboratory.

11.38.890 Covenant.

A. The approval of a NOWTS for a future expansion area requires recordation of a covenant through the County office of the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk.

B. The installation of a NOWTS requires recordation of a covenant through the County Office of the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk.

C. The covenant shall inform all future prospective owners of the property of the following:

1. A NOWTS is installed on the property.
2. Operation and maintenance of the NOWTS is required to comply

with State and local laws.

3. A service agreement for maintenance and monitoring is required at all times with an approved servicing company.

4. The Director must be notified in writing within thirty (30) days of a change of servicing company.

5. Maintenance records and effluent testing results must be submitted to the Director within thirty (30) days of annual servicing.

6. The owner is required to repair the system and conduct effluent testing of the system if inspection reveals that it is not in compliance with State or local laws.

7. The owner is required to replace the NOWTS at their own expense if it cannot be repaired to be in compliance.

8. The owner agrees to allow inspection of the NOWTS within five (5) calendar days, upon notice by the Director, absent an emergency.

SECTION 32. Part 6, of Chapter 11.38 of the Los Angeles County Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Part 6 Sewage Pumping Vehicles

11.38.900 Seepage/Sewage Pumping Vehicle Operator.

An operator of a seepage/sewage pumping vehicle is required to register with the local jurisdiction as per California Health and Safety Code Sections 117400-117450. A public health license shall be issued to the owner of a seepage/sewage pumping vehicle when that person has demonstrated that either the owner or an employee of the owner has adequate knowledge to train other employees as described in Section 11.38.910.

A change of address of the owner including a member of a partnership that is registered and of the place of business thereof shall be reported in writing by the owner to the Director within two (2) days after the change of address.

11.38.910 Adequate Knowledge.

A public health license shall only be issued after the applicant or his or her representative submits demonstrates adequate knowledge of the following topics:

A. Knowledge of the equipment to be used.

B. The applicant's knowledge of sanitary principles and of the laws and ordinances affecting human health or nuisances, including the factors that evidence a failing OWTS and appropriate locations for disposal of septage. Proper use of personal protective equipment.

C. Clean up of spills or discharges of sewage from failed plumbing systems.

Knowledge may be demonstrated by submitting curriculum for the training of new staff to the Director for approval, completion of a training course from a professional organization, such as the California Onsite Water Association (COWA), or an approved public entity or an online course acceptable to the Director. The individual receiving the training shall be designated as the trainer for his or her organization. The applicant shall maintain a trainer as part of the organization. If the trainer leaves the organization, it has ninety (90) days to obtain a new trainer.

The owner shall be responsible for ensuring that employees responsible for the clean out of septic tanks, chemical toilets, cesspools and sewage seepage pits are properly trained before they work independently, and get trained annually thereafter.

The owner shall have available for the Director upon request the name of the trainer and records of the employee's annual trainings.

11.38.920 Required for Seepage/Sewage Pumping Vehicle.

No person shall operate a sewage pumping vehicle without first making application and securing a license from the Director.

11.38.930 Application and Issuance Conditions

A. Applications for seepage/sewage pumping vehicles shall be made on forms provided for that purpose by the Director. All applicable fees, shall be paid at the time of the application.

B. The application shall include the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), the year and make of vehicle, the vehicle license number, the tank capacity, the owner information, the location where the vehicle shall be stored, and any other data required by the Director.

C. Upon receipt of an application, the Director shall make an inspection of the seepage/sewage pumping vehicle. If the applicant has complied with all applicable laws and regulations, and the vehicle meets the requirements of the inspection, the Director shall approve the application, and issue an annual license.

11.38.940 Suspension and Revocation of License.

The Director may suspend or revoke the license of an operator of one (1) or more seepage/sewage pumping vehicles or the license of an individual seepage/sewage pumping vehicle.

The Director may suspend or revoke a license issued to an operator of one (1) or more sewage pumping vehicle for any of the following violations:

- A. Discharge of sewage or the contents of one (1) or more trucks in a location other than one approved by the Director.
- B. Failure to submit quarterly reports identifying all of the locations serviced and where the contents of the truck were discharged.
- C. Failure to report locations that evidence conditions of a failing OWTS, a cesspool, or an earthen pit privy.

The Director may suspend or revoke a license issued to a sewage pumping vehicle for violations of this code, including, leakage of sewage from the tank, valves, piping, or other equipment that may discharge to the ground surface.

11.38.950 Identification of Vehicle.

Seepage/Sewage pumping vehicles shall be identified with the business name, City, State, Zip Code and phone number on both sides of vehicle. The business name shall be in letters and numbers at least three (3) inches in height, additional information shall be at least one (1) inch in height and all letters and numbers shall be of a color contrasting to the vehicle. The public health registration number shall be located on the rear of the vehicle in letters and numbers at least three (3) inches high and of a color contrasting to the vehicle.

11.38.960 Construction of Seepage/Sewage Cleaning Vehicle.

A seepage/sewage pumping vehicle shall be constructed and maintained at all times with the following components in good working order:

- A. A water tight tank, valves, piping, pumps and equipment maintained free from leakage.
- B. A hose for flushing contaminated areas.
- C. A quick release valve on the discharge outlet.
- D. A metal sleeve or other suitable device provided to reach from discharge outlet to manhole.
- E. Tight fitting covers for tank openings.

11.38.970 Seepage/Sewage Pumping Vehicle Operation

Requirements.

- A. All contents of the sewage holding tank shall be deposited in an approved County Sanitation District location or at a location approved by the Director.
- B. Personal protective equipment including gloves, goggles, and boots shall be provided to all employees working with sewage or septage.
- C. A sewage spill kit shall be maintained on the vehicle for use in cleaning-up any sewage spills. The sewage spill kit shall contain at a minimum:
 - 1. Containment barriers to prevent the spill from entering a storm drain.
 - 2. Absorbent material.
 - 3. A shovel.
 - 4. Garbage bags.
 - 5. Liquid disinfectant and powdered lime.
- D. The vehicle registration shall be maintained on the vehicle.

E. The vehicle exterior shall be maintained free of sewage or other waste material.

11.38.980 Seepage/Sewage Pumping Vehicle Service Reports.

A. Seepage/sewage pumping vehicles are required to file with the Director a quarterly report specifying all of the following:

1. The name and address of the owner or tenant of each and every one of the premises where a septic tank, cesspool, or sewage seepage pit has been cleaned out by the registrant, his or her employees, or by others on his or her behalf and the date of each cleaning.

2. The location where the cleanings are disposed of.

3. Discharges of waste that may result in violation of laws or ordinances required to be known by the registrant pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 117420.

B. OWTS showing symptoms of failure must be reported to the Director within twenty-four (24) hours of pumping. Factors evidencing a failing OWTS are identified in Section 11.38.042.

[804420RRCC]