

13.16.030 Definitions and Abbreviations.

A. ...

B. Definitions. Unless the particular provision or the context otherwise requires, definitions and provisions contained in this Section shall govern the construction, meaning, and application of words and phrases used in this Chapter. The definition of each word or phrase shall constitute, to the extent applicable, the definition of each word or phrase which is derived from it, or from which it is a derivative, as the case may be. ...

“Domestic wastewater” means wastewater from residences and other premises derived from personal use of water for washing or sanitary purposes, specifically including the processing of water for dialysate and its liquid waste. ...

“Industrial waste” means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance discharged or permitted to flow into a City sewer from any industrial, manufacturing, agricultural, commercial, or business establishment or process, or from the development, recovery, or processing of any natural resource, other than domestic wastewater.

“Infectious waste” means:

- a. Laboratory wastes, including cultures of etiologic agents, which pose a substantial threat to health due to their volume and virulence;
- b. Pathologic specimens, including human or animal tissues, blood elements, excreta, and secretions which contain etiologic agents, and attendant disposable fomites;
- c. Surgical specimens, including human or animal parts and tissues removed surgically or at autopsy which contain etiologic agents, and attendant disposable fomites;
- d. Equipment, instruments, utensils, and other disposable materials, which are reasonably believed to transmit etiologic agents from the rooms of humans, or the enclosures of animals, which have been isolated because of suspected or diagnosed communicable disease;
- e. Human dialysis solid waste materials, including arterial lines and dialyzable membranes, other than domestic wastewater;
- f. Carcasses of animals infected with etiologic agents, which may present a substantial hazard to public health if improperly managed; or
- g. Any other material, which in the determination of the Director presents a significant danger of infection because it is contaminated with or may reasonably be expected to be contaminated with, etiologic agents (etiologic agent” means, for the purposes of this Chapter, a type of micro-organism, helminth, or virus which causes, or significantly contributes to the cause of, increased morbidity or mortality of human beings). ...

13.16.320 Water Softening Waste.

A. It is unlawful to install, replace, operate or enlarge apparatus for softening all or any part of the water supply to any domestic, commercial or industrial premises, when such apparatus is an ion-exchange softener or demineralizer of the type that is regenerated on the site of use with the regeneration wastes being discharged to the ground, storm drain, or City sewerage system, unless ~~said~~ (i) the softener or demineralizer used for domestic, commercial or industrial operations meets or exceeds the minimum standards specified in California Health and Safety Code sections 116775 to 116795, relating to water softening or conditioning, or (ii) if used for a commercial or industrial use, the softener or demineralizer generates less than 5% of the total volume treated by the City's wastewater treatment plant and such apparatus has an efficiency rating of no less than 4,000 grains of hardness removed per pound of salt used in regeneration. This Section shall not apply to apparatus of the type which is regenerated off-site by a water conditioning company.

B. A person installing or operating a legal water-treating apparatus of any kind shall make such apparatus accessible to the Director for inspection at all reasonable times and shall make such report relative to such apparatus as the Director may request.