

**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF
THE ENVIRONMENT**



**ANNUAL ENFORCEMENT AND
COMPLIANCE REPORT
FISCAL YEAR
2003**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Maryland Department of the Environment's (MDE) seventh annual enforcement and compliance report. Enforcement is one of MDE's core functions. The Department provides regulatory oversight for **170,022 regulated entities**. In FY 2003 nearly **\$9 million** was spent on salaries and support for **156 enforcement personnel** to provide that oversight. That averages \$53 per entity per year and **1090 regulated entities per inspector**. MDE inspectors actually inspected **212 regulated entities per inspector** on average. This report covers the Department's activities in State of Maryland Fiscal Year 2003 (July 2002-June 2003). It includes information on all of the Department's enforcement and compliance programs in the Air, Technical and Regulatory Services, Waste and Water Administrations, as well as the Environmental Crimes Unit of the Attorney General's Office.

The Department is committed to being held accountable for its work and committed to helping the public understand what MDE does and why. This document is part of an ongoing commitment to continuous process improvement. By developing a clear picture of accomplishments and challenges each year, the Department has a point of reference against which to measure its activities, accomplishments and failures.

Departmental Enforcement Coordination

The Department recognizes that there are different levels of sophistication among the many individual businesses and facilities within the regulated community. There are also different degrees of risk posed to the environment and public health by the broad spectrum of regulated activities that MDE must monitor and inspect. MDE's coordinated enforcement and compliance effort strives to encourage environmentally sound business practices and correct behaviors that fall below acceptable standards. Consequently, the Department must use all available resources and strategies to assure the regulated community's compliance with the mandated requirements. In addition to deterring violations through the use of traditional enforcement actions, MDE continually guides and encourages the regulated community towards pollution prevention and to go beyond the mandatory minimum legal requirements. The full spectrum of strategies includes compliance assistance, taking appropriate corrective actions when called for, compliance incentives where they are warranted, and the imposition of penalties that appropriately address and adequately punish any violations found. The ultimate goal is compliance assurance.

During this past fiscal year the Department continued to implement and improve its comprehensive performance measurement system. This system includes a workload measure (called coverage universe) that is intended to answer the question "how much does the Department have to do?" Next the system includes input measures such as workforce and appropriations that answer the question "what does the Department have to work with?" Following that, the system answers the question "what does the Department do?" by providing, among other things, the number of inspections conducted, enforcement actions taken and penalties collected. In order to answer the question of "compared to what?" the system includes a benchmark measure (called coverage rate). Finally, there is an outcome measure in the form of compliance rate that addresses the question "what is the result of the Department's efforts?"

In conjunction with EPA, MDE is working on an improved method for calculating and quantifying "compliance rates." MDE is helping to pilot what has been called an Environmental Results Program (ERP) in the Southern Park Heights community of Baltimore City. The basic concept is to use a statistical methodology to determine compliance rates for a given industrial sector. First, the Department must determine the number of facilities in the particular sector. In the case of the Park Heights pilot, the sector chosen was automobile mechanical and body repair shops. Then, the Department inspects a sufficient number of randomly selected facilities to be able to draw statistical inferences about the entire sector's performance. Because this specialized "compliance rate inspection" has to be conducted in addition to the normal, complaint driven or regularly scheduled inspections, the "compliance rate" inspections focus on a limited number of what have been called "Environmental Business Performance Indicators" (EBPIs). Each inspected facility gets a "score" or "grade" based on its overall performance and in each of the EBPI's. An intervention is made after the initial inspection. In this first pilot that intervention will be in the form of compliance assistance. Follow up inspections will be performed and comparisons of the before and after scores will be made to determine the impact of that assistance. The Department hopes to study the effect of other types of interventions (penalties for example) in the future and compare the relative impact of each type of intervention in specific business sectors. This data should be extremely useful in helping the Department prioritize its resources in the future. Results of this first pilot project are scheduled to be published in March of 2004.

Future plans also include improving the workload measures by adding a measure for "average time to perform an inspection" for each program. The Department must take into account that the requirements for each type of permitting function are decidedly different and require a different type of inspection. If program managers can clearly state that there are a specific known number of regulated entities in each program's oversight authority and can determine how much time is required to inspect each, then the Department can state the number of

inspectors required it is expected to inspect every regulated entity each year. This can then be compared to the actual number of available inspectors and the number of inspections actually performed. The missing piece is an efficiency measure, which is presently being developed. Ultimately, this efficiency measure will answer to the question of “how well the Department is using the resources currently available to it. “

This year's Enforcement Report contains language regarding the Penalty Policy that reflects the statutory factors the various enforcement programs consider prior to assessing penalty amounts. The workgroup is still engaged in creating a comprehensive departmental process that will track penalty amounts and the length of time involved in concluding enforcement actions. In the future, the data we collect in this regard may result in the development of formulas or matrices for determining general ranges or guidelines for various enforcement actions, including penalties, injunctions, and consent orders. The final goal of the completed penalty policy will be to define a common, understandable set of terms and standards with which the Department as a whole can track and explain individual enforcement decisions. In this regard the Workgroup continues to support the development of the MDE-wide database and urges responsible decision makers in the General Assembly to support this effort as well.

The workgroup's current members are:

Lorraine Anderson, Air and Radiation Management Admin (Asbestos)
Jack Bowen, Water Management Administration
Dean Bullis, Waste Management Administration (Lead)
Mick Butler, Waste Management Administration (Oil)
Frank Courtright, Air and Radiation Management Administration
Laramie Daniel, Air and Radiation Management Administration
Edward Dexter, Waste Management Administration (Solid Waste)
Bob Daniel, Environmental Permits Service Center
Renee Fizer, Air and Radiation Management Administration (Radiation)
Jerry Gietka, Office of the Secretary and Report Editor
Rick Johnson, Waste Management Administration (Hazardous Waste)
Caroline Myers, Technical and Regulatory Services Administration
Lois McNamara, Water Management Administration
Herb Meade, Waste Management Administration
Hans Miller, Office of the Attorney General, Environmental Crimes Unit
Bernard Penner, Office of the Secretary
Lyn Poorman, Water Management Administration (Water Supply)
Brooks Stafford, Waste Management Administration
Paul Stancil, Office of the Attorney General, Environmental Crimes Unit
M. Rosewyn Sweeney, Office of the Attorney General, Principle Council

MDE'S ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE ROLE

MDE'S MISSION AND GOALS

MDE'S MISSION IS To Protect and restore the quality of Maryland's air, land, and water resources, while fostering economic development, healthy and safe communities, and quality environmental education for the benefit of the environment, public health, and future generations.

The Maryland Department of the Environment continues to employ the Managing Maryland for Results (MMFR) system of overall performance measurement. MDE's Fiscal Year 2004 Managing Maryland for Results Workplan emphasizes the Department's commitment to using results-based, quality planning and management approaches to achieve its public health and environmental protection goals, as well as the agency's "management" goals. The following environmental and management goals are from that workplan.

- Goal 1:** *Promoting Land Redevelopment and Community Revitalization*
- Goal 2:** *Ensuring Safe and Adequate Drinking Water*
- Goal 3:** *Reducing Maryland Citizens' Exposure to Hazards*
- Goal 4:** *Ensuring the Safety of Fish and Shellfish Harvested in Maryland.*
- Goal 5:** *Improving and Protecting Maryland's Water Quality*
- Goal 6:** *Ensuring the Air is Safe to Breathe*
- Goal 7:** *Providing Excellent Customer Services to Achieve Environmental Protection.*

Within MDE's MMFR work plan, enforcement, compliance, and inspection activities are reported under each environmental goal. Capturing the activities counted in this report under the related environmental goal shows how regulatory activities are related to the results MDE is committed to achieving. The text also describes the successes and challenges that the programs encountered in meeting those goals. Relating the information in this report to management goals aligns our enforcement and compliance activity to the appropriate environmental and public health indicator.

The Enforcement and Compliance Process

It is important to understand MDE's air, water and waste enforcement and compliance processes. Each of the programs was established separately, with various terms being used in the applicable law to mean different things for different programs. Many programs also have federal rules and regulations that

they must implement. In addition, the same company or type of industrial facility may fall under the jurisdiction of several different environmental enforcement programs at the federal, State or local level.

However, most enforcement programs share certain common functions. Most programs have an inspection, a monitoring and an evaluation component. If an inspection reveals a violation, many programs have a discretionary component that allows a company to fix a minor problem without the risk of a fine, civil or criminal action. In this case, compliance assistance may be the preferred method to achieve the required compliance with the requirements that are intended to protect the public. If an inspection reveals a significant violation, or if a minor problem indicates a pattern of non-compliance or develops into an on-going, significant violation, then more serious action is warranted. This action may take the form of fines, shutdowns, and in some cases, criminal sanctions. As stated earlier, the Department's use of penalties reflects the severity of the violations or the recalcitrant nature of the violator. Where the law does not provide appropriate penalties, the Department has continued to seek legislation to address those deficiencies.

Environment Article Section 1-301(d)

Environment Article Section 1-301(d) enacted in 1997 requires MDE to report specified information on 15 programs as well as the penalty dollars collected and deposited into several funds. In addition to the required information, this report also includes information on the MDE enforcement programs and additional data about the activities and facilities that are subject to regulation under the Environment Article. The Department has voluntarily elected to provide this information so that the legislature, our stakeholders, and the public have the most complete picture of how the Department carries out its enforcement responsibilities.

Performance Measures Format

The reader of this year's report will notice that the format in which the numbers are presented is essentially the same as previous years' reports. This allows for an easy comparison of numbers between the years in keeping with the goal to extract common data for all of MDE's enforcement programs and provide information that could be tracked from one year to the next. The basic reporting format is further explained on [page 32](#). Graphic charts that compare the number of inspections, enforcement actions, and compliance rates over the previous three-year period are also provided to show trends.

Summary and Conclusion

Enforcement is an important and necessary tool for assuring compliance with environmental regulation, but enforcement actions are not goals in themselves. MDE is a regulatory agency with an enforcement component. While the legislature has identified frequency of inspection requirements for certain programs directly related to public health (for example, the Radiation Machines

Division Article - Environment § 8-301 (5) (i) states that “ ... *inspection of the dental radiation machines at each dental office or facility may not be performed more than once every 3 years*”), this is not the norm. These requirements, where they exist, are discussed in the individual program briefs that follow. In lieu of specific requirements, MDE must develop and implement mechanisms that target limited resources to best advantage in order to provide assistance and guidance to the regulated community to achieve compliance assurance. Our goal is to ensure improvements in environmental quality and to protect public health and the environment.

Following are Executive Summaries and performance measures for the Department and each Administration based on the activities in the most recently completed fiscal year, with last year’s numbers included for comparisons.

MDE PERFORMANCE MEASURES EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

	2002 Totals	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>		
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	9,671	11,988
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	62,882	69,831
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>		
(other sites)	191,177	197,529
*Coverage (number of regulated entities requiring oversight)	New for '03	170,022
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>		
Number of Sites Inspected	37,850	33,048
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	108,043	98,550
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>		
Number of Compliance Assistance Rendered	16,523	14,120
Number of Enforcement Actions Taken	1,541	2,311
<u>PENALTIES**</u>		
Amount of Penalties obtained	\$1,523,890	\$2,321,563

* Coverage is derived by adding up all of the universes of coverage for each program as listed in the pie chart for each.

**Amount of revenue obtained (“collected”) in the most recently completed fiscal year as a result of all enforcement actions regardless of specifically designated fund.

ENFORCEMENT WORKFORCE

	FY 2003 Actual*	Number of FTE Inspectors**	Number of FTE Inspector Vacancies***
Air & Radiation Mgt Adm.	\$2,453,888	49	8
Waste Management Adm.	\$3,415,290.	58	2.5
Water Management Adm.	\$3,085,703	48.8	7.2
Total	\$8,954,881	155.8	17.7

Included for comparison purposes:

	FY 2002 Actual*	Number of FTE Inspectors**	Number of FTE Inspector Vacancies***
Air & Radiation Mgt Adm.	\$2,553,183	47	7
Waste Management Adm.	\$2,884,877	59	4.8
Water Management Adm.	\$2,964,915	49.5	3.3
Total	\$8,402,975	155.5	15.1

* Actual includes wages plus 28% fringe for permanent employees and 8% fringe for contractual employees. The numbers do not include any operating expenses such as vehicles, travel, gasoline, supplies, or other related employment expenses.

**Inspectors represent the number of enforcement field inspectors budgeted for the fiscal year. These numbers do not include any administrative, management, or clerical staff associated with enforcement and compliance programs.

***FTE vacancies represent the total amount of time that positions were vacant equivalent to a full year. This can be more or less than 6 positions vacant depending upon the total amount of time a position is vacant.

SECTION 1-301(d) PENALTY SUMMARY

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY AS A RESULT OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS, AS OF THE END OF THE MOST RECENTLY COMPLETED FISCAL YEAR AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 1-301(d)*	Compared to FY 2002	FY 2003
Clean Air Fund (includes Air Quality and Asbestos)	\$595,960	\$370,818
Clean Water Fund (includes Water and Waste Management)	\$345,857	\$863,066
Hazardous Substance Control Fund	\$86,951	\$53,000
Non-tidal Wetland Compensation Fund	\$0	\$0
Oil Disaster Containment Clean Up and Contingency Fund	\$173,957	\$398,094
Recovered from Responsible Parties (under §7-221)	\$70,381	\$245,788**
Sewage Sludge Utilization Fund	\$500	\$17,000
Total	\$1,273,606	\$1,947,766

* Includes only those funds required to be reported by the Environment Article, Section 1-301(d).

** The methodology used for reporting past recoveries showed all funds deposited into this fund less revenues received from the Oil Transfer fees, which are also deposited into this account. Additionally, cost recovery expenses were subtracted to arrive at the amount reported in the past. For comparison purposes, that methodology would result in \$79,775. The number reported this year is strictly the total amount of money, as a result of enforcement, recovered by the Dept. from responsible parties in accordance with §7-221 of the Environment Article as called for in the statute.



**MDE ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS
ADMINISTRATION
EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES**

Air and Radiation Management Administration Executive Summary

The Air & Radiation Management Administration conducts enforcement and compliance activities in three programmatic areas, these being air quality, asbestos, and radiation. In the air quality program, the compliance rate at high impact facilities rebounded to 97% this year. Last year's lower compliance rate of 94% was attributable to non-compliance with federally-required Title V Operating Permits recently issued by the Air Program. These permits, issued to the largest emitters of air pollution in the state, contain extensive monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements. Last year there were enough high impact facilities that were non-compliant with these requirements to drive the compliance rate down. However, last year's compliance efforts appear to have paid off in that compliance with these Title 5 Permit requirements was much better this year, resulting in a higher overall compliance rate for the high impact category. Penalty dollars collected for high impact sources was down from the previous year due to several large settlements that had been received in the previous year. These previous year's settlements had resulted from actions addressing new federal air toxics rules.

Low impact facilities continues to be an area where limited resources allow only a small percentage of sources to be inspected. In this arena, the Air Program continues to focus on Stage II vapor recovery systems at gas stations and dry cleaners. There are about 1700 gas stations subject to Stage II requirements to limit emissions of volatile organic compounds, a ground-level ozone precursor. As reported last year, there continues to be a higher level of non-compliance at these facilities, primarily in the record keeping and reporting requirements. The Air Program is also focusing on ensuring compliance with federal air toxics requirements at dry cleaners. Again, there is a higher level of non-compliance, primarily with record keeping requirements.

The Air Program continues to use Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEP) as a tool in the settlement of enforcement actions where appropriate. A SEP is an environmental or public health related project implemented by a facility in lieu of a portion of a penalty payment to settle an enforcement action. This year the Air Program negotiated a settlement that included a SEP to purchase \$13,000 worth of equipment for an asthma detection/treatment program for school-aged children in West Baltimore.

In the Asbestos Program, the compliance rate for FY 2003 is up at 97% compared to the previous year's rate of 94%. Contractors intending to abate asbestos are required to notify MDE. MDE inspects as many of these projects as possible, generally focusing on the more substantial projects. In FY 2003, the Program inspected 29% of sites that provided notification to MDE vs. 37% in FY 2002. This decline is attributed to an increasing number of asbestos notifications while the number of inspectors has stayed the same.

The Radiological Health Program's primary goal continues to be minimizing unnecessary radiation exposure to the general public. In the Radiation Machines Division (RMD), the significant compliance rate for total inspected facilities decreased slightly from 50% in FY 2002 to 46% this fiscal year. The overall drop in compliance is attributed to a reduction in dental compliance from 27% in FY 2002 to 21% this fiscal year. The RMD continues to provide outreach to the dental community to attempt to improve compliance rates. Timeliness for correcting cited violations at all inspected facilities has continued to improve from approximately 45 days to 27 days.

The Radioactive Materials Division (RAM) experienced success by significantly decreasing both radioactive material licensing and inspection backlogs. Challenges included upgrading sealed source and device evaluations to meet new national guidelines and standards. RAM this year also implemented a preliminary decommissioning assessment of a major national manufacturer of sealed cancer therapy sources. Inspection workload was also increased by the continuing high number of radiation operations conducted in Maryland by out of state licensees under reciprocal recognition of their license.

**Air and Radiation Management Administration
Performance Measures Executive Summary**

	2002 Totals	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>		
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	2,277	2,392
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	25,911	26,395
 <u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>		
(other regulated sites)	5,647	5,705
* Coverage (number of regulated entities requiring oversight)	New in '03	21,941
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>		
Number of Sites Inspected	4,735	4,187
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	8,508	8,791
 <u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>		
Number of Compliance Assistance Rendered	3,635	2,856
Number of Enforcement Actions Taken	122	109
 <u>PENALTIES</u>		
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$733,009	\$433,213

*Coverage is derived by adding up all of the universes of coverage for each program as listed in the pie chart for each.

WASTE MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Waste Management Administration (WAS) responsibilities are diverse in nature with sites that range from private homes to large municipal landfills, military bases and large industrial complexes. Data collection methods ensure accurate and consistent reporting of the various performance measures for this Enforcement and Compliance Report. WAS uses data from this report to conduct quarterly reviews and tracking of our performance and progress in accomplishing mandated environmental goals and to target effective use of our resources.

For FY 2003 the data shows some consistencies and other individual program changes as compared to previous years. A dramatic increase in penalties obtained by the Administration is the direct result an oil spill, which occurred on April 7, 2000, and the settlement, for \$550,000, of the resulting enforcement action filed by the Department. The number of permits and licenses in effect and number of other regulated sites/facilities, which reflect the workload of WAS, has remained steady. The total number of inspections, spot checks and audits declined 20% from 32,709 in FY 2002 to 26,027 in FY 2003. This decline is largely due to turnover of staff, the hiring freeze imposed in FY 2002, a severe winter, which restricted field activities and the achievement of mandatory inspection deadlines within the Lead Program as established in the Environment Article 6-817.

The rate of Significant Compliance continues to grow in six of nine of our reporting functions. A 19% increase was noted in our Solid Waste Program's Natural Wood Waste Recycling function. This function was targeted for additional inspections in FY03 after several severe fires at this type of facility in FY02. The number of Enforcement Actions within WAS demonstrated a decrease from 1,541 in FY 2002 to 1,269 in FY 2003.

There was an overall decline in Compliance Assistance throughout every Program from 10,588 in FY 2002 to 8,726 in FY 2003. This decline is related to the same causes as the decline in inspections, which were the turnover of staff, the hiring freeze imposed in FY 2002 and a severe winter that restricted field activities. Although WAS notes this decline in field type activities our strong historical field presence, program marketing and outreach activities have helped with the Significant Compliance rate remaining high.

The WAS Hazardous Waste Program ensures protection of public health and the environment from releases of hazardous waste. During FY2003, the number of inspections, audits, and spot checks and the number of enforcement actions has again declined, continuing the trend that started in FY2001. This trend is largely due to loss of vacant positions and the hiring freeze. Only about three percent (3%) of all facilities that generate or manage hazardous waste are being

inspected with current resources. The Program still continues to meet its EPA minimal federal grant commitments as well as continuing to achieve a compliance rate of over 90% for inspected facilities. Although not an official part of this report it is worth noting that the Hazardous Materials Compliance Section of this Program performed 5,872 commercial vehicle inspections in FY2003 as well as supported 47 emergency responses. MDE does not take enforcement actions on commercial vehicle inspections. Enforcement is handled by the Maryland State Police and reported by the Maryland Department of Transportation.

In our Lead Program the number of children statewide with blood lead poisoning declined by 10% for a low of 260 children, the ninth consecutive year with a decrease. Inspections, audits and spot checks declined by 35% and compliance assistance declined by 88%, significant changes compared to FY 2002. These declines are due in part to the severe winter; loss of two inspectors from the Program and an inspector who was activated for military duty. Part of this decline was expected as the regulated community has achieved mandatory inspection deadlines as established in the Environment Article 6-817.

During this reporting period in the Oil Control Program there was a slight increase in identified contaminated subsurface sites from 2218 in FY 2002 to 2418 in FY 2003. The implementation of effective underground storage tank (UST) compliance continues to represent a significant challenge to the Program. The increase in surface spills, a severe winter and the inspection activity associated with the numerous historical subsurface releases diverted resources from UST compliance. This year there was a noticeable decrease in inspections, compliance assistance and the inspection coverage rate. However, the facilities that were inspected showed an 89% compliance rate, up from 83% in FY 2002. In the Program's above ground function, inspections increased from 1711 in FY 2002 to 2120 in FY 2003. This increase is due largely to the number of spill responses from 634 in FY 2002 to 899 in FY 2003. The Program feels that this spill response trend may continue as the above ground tank population ages and structural integrity of the tanks declines.

The Solid Waste Program is responsible for overseeing Refuse Disposal, Scrap Tires, Sewage Sludge Utilization and Natural Wood Waste Recycling. In the refuse disposal function the Program continues to be challenged by staff shortages and the need to retain trained inspectors. Compliance assistance actions continued to decrease from 79 in FY 2002 to 55 in FY 2003. The Program operates solely on general funds. Attempts to secure a solid waste fee system to support the Program have failed. The Department continues to work with stakeholders to reach consensus and develop an appropriate fee mechanism to provide additional resources to improve the solid waste permitting process and to provide added resources to enhance our services to the citizens of Maryland.

The scrap tire function of the Program continued the cleanup of scrap tire stockpiles, with 75 stockpiles remaining in FY 2003 compared to 85 in FY 2002. New stockpiles are still discovered every year. There was an improvement in inspection coverage rate this reporting period with an increase from 17% in FY 2002 to 22% in FY 2003. MDE partnerships with local governments are removing thousands of tires from the environment by providing drop-off sites and tire amnesty days. With a focus in reporting violations the Program continues to issue Notices of Violation to license holders that fail to submit required semi-annual reports. As a result, the number of scrap tire enforcement actions increased from 117 in FY2002 to 575 in FY2003.

In our sewage sludge function there have been no instances of unpermitted land application of sewage sludge in the State. This is attributed to the Program's efforts to work with the regulated community over the last several years. The Program has experienced a decline in it's field activities demonstrated by the coverage rate decline from 42% in FY2002 vs. 23% in FY2003 and this is also contributing to the enforcement action decline from 31 in FY 2002 vs. 14 in FY 2003. While in the Natural Wood Waste Recycling function the percentage of facilities in compliance has returned to previous years averages. The number of inspections has increased over FY 2002 levels by 54%.

This summarizes the enforcement activities within the Waste Management Administration. As program priorities change and budget constraints continue, WAS will continue to assess enforcement trends and consider changes to meet these needs.

**Waste Management Administration
Performance Measures Executive Summary**

	2002 Totals	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>		
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	2,842	2,357
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	8,286	8,300
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>		
(other sites)	184,087	187,604
* Coverage (number of regulated entities requiring oversight)	New in '03	111,687
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>		
Number of Sites Inspected	22,875	16,267
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	32,709	24,422
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>		
Number of Compliance Assistance Rendered	10,588	8,726
Number of Enforcement Actions Taken	891	1,270
<u>PENALTIES</u>		
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$326,034	\$990,914

Water Management Administration Executive Summary

Data collection and reporting continue to be valuable tools for assessing the productivity and/or progress of each Water Management Program. Numeric results based on well-defined performance measures and consistent reporting techniques allow the Programs to compare activity levels for the past six years and determine factors that either influenced successes or identified challenges.

Activity numbers for Water Supply and Sewerage Construction Permitting have varied little from FY2002 levels. Construction permitting is a function of new construction activity, the local economy, and availability of Federal, State, and local capital funds which have largely remained stable. However, in FY04 and latter years, Construction Permitting activities should steadily increase for various reasons: an increase in the Department's FY04 Capital Budget Request (over FY03) to \$110 million from \$84 million; in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order on Enhanced Nutrient Removal, the Department's issuance of a draft Enhanced Nutrient Removal Implementation Strategy in FY03 targeting major wastewater treatment facilities for nutrient upgrades; and the Governor's initiative to proactively pursue federal funding for upgrades of sewage treatment plants and for CSO/SSO correction. These actions directly support the Acting Secretary's Initiative for Water Quality Restoration and Protection.

The Compliance Program, despite continuing staff turnover and the inability to fill those vacancies, was able to maintain inspection levels comparatively even to last year. There were slight increases in inspections for Pretreatment, Surface Water Discharges, Erosion and Sediment Control and Non-coal Mining. On balance there was a slight over all increase in inspections. The increase for Erosion and Sediment Control like last year was made without the inclusion of the inspections performed by the Allegany, Frederick and Talbot Soil Conservation Districts. While those Districts are still performing the inspections, their numbers are not included in the numbers reported.

One of the most effective tools available to the Compliance Program to resolve violations and minimize adverse environmental impacts is Compliance Assistance. During the past 5 years Compliance Assistance resolved over 86 percent of instances requiring enforcement actions. Compliance assistance identifies violations while minor in nature and resolves them before they escalate to levels where significant environmental harm could occur. Enforcement actions involving corrective action orders or penalties were taken this year where warranted.

Weather dramatically affected the number of SSO and CSO's reported to the Compliance Program during FY2003. Over 1700 were reported throughout Maryland spilling over 300 million gallons of untreated sewage and commingled stormwater into Maryland waterways. Violations resolved regarding SSOs

included a Consent Order and penalty with Baltimore City jointly negotiated between the City, MDE, EPA and DOJ. The overall penalties collected increased from \$464,847 to \$897,436 due in large part to the City case settlement.

Another enforcement tool available to the Compliance Program is the Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP). SEPs are defined as environmentally beneficial projects which an alleged violator agrees to undertake in settlement of an enforcement action, and in lieu of a portion of the penalty but which the alleged violator is not otherwise legally required to perform. "Environmentally beneficial" means a SEP must improve, protect, or reduce risks to public health or the environment at large. The performance of a SEP reduces neither the stringency nor timeliness requirements of State environmental statutes and regulations. Performance of a SEP does not extend or change in any way the alleged violator's obligation to remedy a violation expeditiously and return to compliance. In FY2003 WMA entered into agreements with three municipalities, two dairy farms, and one private corporation to perform SEPs totaling \$2,827,000.

To enhance WMA's enforcement authority, legislation was passed during the FY2003 session that allows the state to assess and collect higher criminal, civil and administrative penalties for erosion and sediment control, stormwater management, and tidal wetlands violations. These enhanced penalties will help promote ongoing compliance assistance efforts throughout the state.

Throughout the Drought of 2002, the Water Supply Program worked with local agencies to help minimize the drought's impact. Substantial precipitation from Fall 2002 to Spring 2003 returned water levels across the State to normal or above normal conditions. During the 2002 legislative session, the Maryland Water Conservation Act was passed requiring large water systems to provide a description of water conservation practices when applying for new or expanded water appropriation permits. The bill also requires the Program to produce guidelines on water conservation practices for water utilities. This document is currently being drafted and will be available by October 2003. The Capacity Development Program determines whether water systems have the technical, financial, and managerial ability to maintain compliance with regulations. The Program also submitted the "Safe Drinking Water Act Capacity Development Report" to the Governor in September 2002.

In 2003, the number of significant technical violations for water systems increased as new regulations such as the Disinfection Byproduct, Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment, and the Consumer Confidence Rules were implemented. In order to maintain primary enforcement authority for the federal drinking water regulations, MDE adopted three new regulations for arsenic, radionuclides, and test methods. Additional efforts will be directed toward training operators and owners of water systems.

This year, the Water Supply Program has divided its data into two separate and distinct types: Community (CWS) and Non-transient Non-community (NTNC) Water Systems, and Transient Non-community Water Systems. In previous years, the enforcement report reflected the specific efforts at the State level which included all enforcement activities for CWS and NTNC, and a record review for more than 2700 transient systems. In 1998, efforts to achieve compliance with State and federal requirements for the transient non-community water systems increased when MDE entered into delegation agreements for the facilities with the county health departments. Over the past five years, efforts focused on training county employees, helping counties to develop appropriate data management systems, and educating the water systems about their responsibilities. Statewide, the program has expanded so that the data is being presented separately for the transient non-community water systems.

**Water Management Administration
Performance Measures Executive Summary**

	2002 Totals	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>		
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	4,552	7,239
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	28,685	35,136
 <u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>		
(other sites)	1,376	4,110
* Coverage (number of regulated entities requiring oversight)	New in '03	36,284
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>		
Number of Sites Inspected	10,146	12,491
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	66,592	65,010
 <u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>		
Number of Compliance Assistance Rendered	2,289	2,524
Number of Enforcement Actions Taken	528	932
 <u>PENALTIES</u>		
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$464,847	\$897,436

*Coverage is derived by adding up all of the universes of coverage for each program as listed in the pie chart for each.

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES UNIT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Environmental Crimes Unit (ECU) is a part of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Maryland Attorney General's Office. The Unit is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of Maryland's criminal environmental statutes. During FY 2003, the Baltimore City Police Department continued for the third year to provide personnel to the Unit. ECU's investigator corps now includes one civilian and sworn personnel from the Maryland State Police and the Baltimore City Police Departments. FY 2003 was the third year the Unit operated the entire fiscal year with only two troopers assigned.

Typically, criminal prosecution is often a last resort used for the worst, most wanton and most recalcitrant of environmental offenders. During FY 2003 the ECU opened eighty criminal investigations and filed charges in twenty-three of those investigations. Of the eighty investigations, thirty-three were the result of referrals from MDE administrations. Twenty-one prosecutions reached conclusion during the fiscal year, with criminal courts imposing jail terms totaling more than 10 years and fines and restitution exceeding \$309,000, in addition to probation, community work service and other penalties.

TECHNICAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

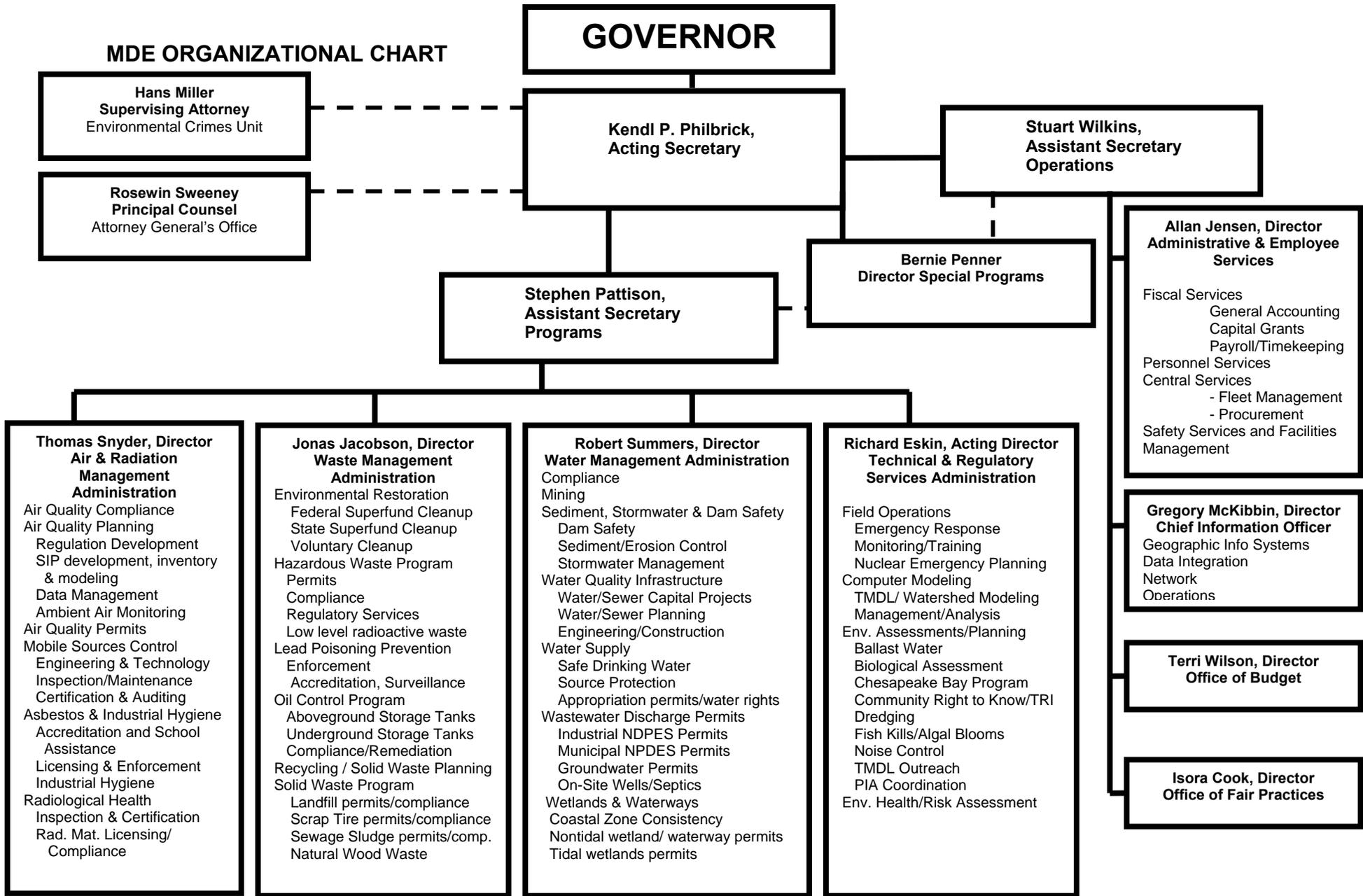
The Technical and Regulatory Services Administration (TARSA) provides technical analyses, scientific support and risk assessment guidance to all MDE programs, including those responsible for enforcement and compliance activities. Many of its field-based activities provide support to programs both within TARSA as well as to other Administrations. In addition, TARSA is responsible for compliance and enforcement of the Noise Control Program.

The Noise Control program was established by the legislature in the mid 1970's to provide technical and enforcement assistance and enforcement help to citizens and local jurisdictions across the State regarding community intruding noise issues that are not, for whatever reason, adequately handled at the local level. Noise has become an increasingly contentious "Quality of Life" issue as the State's population increases and urban sprawl progresses. The Noise Control Program pursues its mission on a complaint driven basis since it frequently reflects tensions in land use categories addressing specific requests from individual citizens as well as governmental entities. Because of limited staff, the program actively encourages local jurisdictions to take a more active role in addressing noise problems and issues while the program stands ready to provide technical back-up, enforcement help, noise control training and advisory assistance. The program has been addressing approximately 150 noise complaints yearly across the State resulting in two or more visits per complaint. It is the program's goal when possible to resolve violations using compliance assistance as opposed to primarily pursuing enforcement and penalties. The State's Environmental Noise Advisory Council was reconvened early in 2001 to consider any needed changes in noise regulations and statutes.

TARSA's field-based programs assist other MDE programs through its monitoring programs and also include MDE's emergency response activities. Ambient conditions monitoring for water quality and specific point discharge monitoring for compliance assessments provides information that supports the Water Management Administration's programs that enforce State and federal water pollution control regulations. These monitoring efforts help identify problems that may require further enforcement activity. TARSA's Emergency Response Division (ERD) responds to reports of spills of chemical or petroleum contaminants that may pollute surface and ground waters of the State. When these spills involve an activity that is regulated by other MDE programs, the ERD refers information about them to the appropriate program for follow-up enforcement. TARSA also administers the Shellfish Certification Program that monitors and certifies that harvest waters are safe for harvesting and eating raw molluscan shellfish.

Future programs being developed that will have inspection and regulatory impacts include increased monitoring of beaches and ballast water from vessels entering the Chesapeake Bay and Baltimore Harbor. Check the index for the correct page for performance measures related to the Noise Program.

MDE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



MDE'S ENFORCEMENT POLICIES

MDE PENALTY POLICY

MDE's Approach to Determining the Appropriate Response to Violations

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is committed to a consistent, timely and appropriate compliance assurance program, which is protective of the public health and the environment while creating a credible deterrent against future violations. It is the Department's policy to assess fair and equitable penalties in keeping with the factors specified by the governing statute, and commensurate with the nature of the violations. The statutory factors that the Department must consider in assessing administrative penalties are:

1. The ***willfulness of the violation***, the extent to which the existence of the violation was known to but uncorrected by the violator, and the extent to which the violator exercised reasonable care;
2. Any ***actual harm to the environment or to human health***, including injury to or impairment of the air, waters, or natural resources of this State;
3. The ***cost of cleanup and the cost of restoration*** of the natural resource;
4. The ***nature and degree of injury to or interference*** with general welfare, health, and property;
5. The extent to which the ***location of the violation***, including the location near waters of this State or areas of human population, creates the potential for harm to the environment or to human health and safety;
6. The ***available technology*** and economic reasonableness of controlling, reducing, or eliminating the violation;
7. The degree of ***hazard posed by the particular pollutant*** or pollutants involved;
8. The extent to which the current violation is part of a ***recurrent pattern*** of the same or similar type of violation committed by the violator.

The Department will consider each of the specific factors on a case-by-case basis. While all factors set forth in the statute will be considered, it is not necessary for all of the factors to be applicable before the maximum penalty may be assessed. A single factor may warrant the imposition of the maximum penalty. Furthermore, all factors, even if applicable in a given case, are not necessarily of equal weight in the Department's determination of a reasonable penalty.

COMMITMENT TO PUBLICIZING ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

MARYLAND CITIZENS ENTRUST MDE with the responsibility of achieving compliance with the environmental laws of the State. With that in mind, the Department has an obligation to inform the public about the State's progress in achieving compliance with applicable federal and State requirements.

Commitment to Public Information

The Department will keep the public informed of activities that contribute to our mission of protecting the environment and public health. In addition to enforcement and compliance actions, the Department will publicize projects and actions that yield beneficial environmental results through cooperative partnerships and alliances with businesses, community groups, environmental groups, and others who are interested in environmental protection.

Individual Enforcement and Compliance Actions

The Department has established a process for the review and dissemination to news media sources of significant enforcement and compliance actions. The following factors are considered:

- *Significant Threats to Public Health or Environment* -- An action taken by the Department in response to acute and/or chronic conditions which cause significant damage to the environment, or which pose significant risks to public health;
- *Significant Public Interest* -- An action taken by the Department which, for any number of reasons, creates a high level of public interest; and,
- *Significant Penalty Impacts* -- An action taken by the Department which has significant economic impacts related to fine amounts, corrective action expenditures or other costs related to the violation(s) and the resulting enforcement action.

The Department responds to requests for information on any specific case as outlined in the State Public Information Act consistent with protections that apply to ongoing enforcement actions and proprietary business information.

In addition to routine press releases (available on MDE's web site at www.mde.State.md.us), the Department incorporates into its monthly newspaper, the *MDEnvironment*, a listing of enforcement actions and fines assessed. This is an effective way to provide enforcement information to a wide audience in a timely manner.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT POLICY

THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT recognizes the benefit from companies that regularly evaluate their internal work processes for compliance with State environmental requirements. Equally as important as identifying violations is the reporting of such violations to MDE for proper and complete remediation and abatement. The Department encourages self-auditing as an effective environmental management technique. Companies that disclose environmental hazards to the Department, under specified requirements, may receive immunity from administrative penalties, pursuant to the Department's enforcement discretion.

This is not intended nor should it be interpreted to be a regulation as defined in Section 10-101, State Government Article. It sets forth criteria and guidelines to be used by the Department staff in settlement of enforcement cases, and does not confer any legal rights.

Statement of Guidance:

- A. The Department will not assess a civil penalty for violations of environmental requirements, which are voluntarily disclosed following an environmental audit if:
 - 1. Disclosure is made within 21 days after the information or knowledge concerning the violation is discovered;
 - 2. Action is promptly initiated to correct or eliminate the violation and all public or environmental harm caused by the violation. If the violation cannot be fully corrected within 60 days, a compliance plan must be submitted to the Department within 60 days for review. Compliance with the plan must be maintained as approved by the Department;
 - 3. The applicant agrees in writing to take steps to prevent recurrence of the violation; and
 - 4. The regulated entity fully cooperates with the Department regarding investigation of the disclosed condition.

- B. Disclosure is considered voluntary if it is not required to be made in accordance with an established environmental requirement.

- C. The relief granted in Section A is not applicable if any of the following exist:
1. The disclosure was not voluntary as described in Section B;
 2. The violation was discovered by the Department or a third party prior to disclosure by the regulated entity to the Department or the disclosure was made after commencement of a federal, State or local agency inspection, investigation or request for information;
 3. The violation was committed willfully, wantonly, intentionally, knowingly, or with gross negligence by the regulated entity making the disclosure;
 4. Action is not promptly initiated and diligently pursued to correct or eliminate the violation;
 5. Significant environmental harm or a significant public health effect was caused by the violation or is imminent due to the violation;
 6. The specific or a closely related violation has occurred within the past three years at the same facility or the violation is part of a pattern of recurrent violations. For purposes of this section, violation includes any violations of a federal, State or local environmental law identified in a judicial or administrative order, consent agreement or order, complaint, or notice of violation, conviction or plea agreement; or
 7. The disclosure is made for a fraudulent purpose.
- D. The relief provided under this guidance shall not be applicable when the Department receives formal notification from the delegating federal agency of that agency's intention to propose rescission of the Department's authority over the federal environmental program.

MDE'S ENFORCEMENT PROCESS AND DEFINITIONS

ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE PROCESS

DESCRIBING ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE activities can be difficult, and measuring those activities is a challenge. Over the last 25 years a number of separate environmental programs were developed, some under federal law and still others under State law. Each of these programs has its own terminology and rules governing the type of sanctions and when they can be used. Also, many programs have some overlap with other programs.

The development of common policies across programs is difficult. The level of flexibility that a program has varies greatly and is usually written into federal or State law. What follows is a general explanation of how enforcement works at MDE and what is expected at each level. Keep in mind that some programs may vary from this model. A diagram of the enforcement process is included on page 30. It may be helpful to refer to the diagram when reading this document.

INSPECTIONS: The first step in determining a course of action is to conduct a site inspection, audit, record review, or spot check. The purpose of such activity is to determine whether a facility is in compliance with all applicable permits, regulations and statutes. During an inspection, an inspector may conduct a visual observation of a facility's operation, review records or take samples for analysis, or any combination thereof. The results of these activities constitute the Department's findings. At the conclusion of an inspection, a written record of these findings is prepared, either at the time of the inspection or at a later date. A copy of the written record is either presented to the facility before the inspector leaves or it is mailed.

POST-INSPECTION EVALUATION: At some point, either while the inspector is on the site or at a later date, the Department reviews the inspector's findings to determine whether the facility is in compliance with applicable requirements. The need to review findings also arises through other activities, such as the periodic submittal of self-monitoring reports by permittees. If the review determines that the facility is in compliance, no further action is warranted. If the post-inspection review reveals that a violation of an applicable requirement has occurred, a determination is made concerning the seriousness of the violation. Different courses of action are recommended for significant violations versus those that

are determined to be not significant. In most situations where a violation has occurred, a report of the violation is served on the facility. This report can either be the written record of the inspection itself or a separate document.

MINOR VIOLATIONS: Sometimes a violation is discovered that is minor in nature and does not have the potential to affect human or environmental health. These may include:

- Minor excursions from prescribed numerical standards.
- Minor record keeping violations.
- First offenses that present no imminent harm or potential harm to public health or the environment.
- Minor violations that can be corrected immediately or in short order.

Minor violations should not be confused with technical violations. Technical violations are often significant. For example, technical violations involving radiation or asbestos are frequently counted as “*significant*”. An intentional falsification of self-monitoring reports is considered significant. Also, repeated minor violations or recalcitrant behavior can be elevated to the significant violation status and appropriate enforcement actions are taken.

If a violation is minor and a facility is cooperative, the inspector can request that the facility correct the violation within a specified time frame. A follow-up inspection is then conducted or other measure taken until adequate assurance exists to verify that the correction has occurred. The inspector may request that a violation be corrected prior to leaving the facility, in which case no follow-up is needed. For certain technical matters, MDE provides assistance to help facilities achieve compliance with federal and State laws. If the facility needs technical assistance to correct a minor violation, the inspector can either provide the assistance directly, or arrange to have assistance provided at a later date. If a minor violation results in a Report of Observation, or similar document, it is not reported in this report as a violation. Many documented minor violations are tracked under the category of Compliance Assistance.

Minor violations may become significant if they are a part of a reoccurring pattern. Such a violation could become serious if it remains uncorrected or is only partially corrected at the time of a follow-up inspection. Whether this occurs is left to the judgment of the inspector (and/or supervisor) considering factors such as: past compliance history, willfulness of the violation, the degree of harm or potential harm, the ability of the facility to make timely corrections and any other appropriate factor.

SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS: Certain violations uncovered during an inspection are considered significant on their face. Examples of significant violations are:

- Major excursions from prescribed standards.
- Offenses that pose a direct threat to public health or the environment.
- An offense that is part of a pattern of chronic, non-compliant behavior.
- An offense that requires a significant amount of time or capital to correct.
- A violation deemed significant under federal criteria.

EVALUATION OF ENFORCEMENT OPTIONS: Once a violation has been deemed significant, it generally follows that enforcement action is warranted. An evaluation of the available enforcement options is conducted to determine the most appropriate course of conduct given the particulars of the situation. Generally the options available are:

- Issue a directive
- Issue a show-cause order
- Issue a corrective order
- Enter into a consent order
- Seek judicial relief
- Make criminal referral
- Assess a penalty (can be done in conjunction with the options above)
- Or in some circumstances no action

Some programs have specific sanctions spelled out in law. The enforcement option that is pursued depends on a variety of factors and circumstances, including: whether certain actions are prescribed by State/federal delegation or enforcement agreements, the severity of the violation, the degree of harm or potential harm to public health or the environment, the willingness of the facility to correct the violation, the past compliance history of the facility and the willfulness of the act. If a penalty is thought to be warranted, there are often factors, incorporated in the statute, that must be considered as part of the decision-making process.

There are rare occasions where circumstances require the Department to decline taking further action. It may be that upon a review of the available evidence, the Department's case is found to be too weak, or is precluded by statute of limitations, or other legal defenses. It is also possible that a case is more appropriately pursued by a federal oversight agency such as the EPA. These circumstances are, however, the exception, not the rule.

COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE

Compliance assistance is both a valuable customer service and an efficient, effective way to improve environmental safeguards. Environment Article section 1-301(d) requires this report to “*include information on the type and number of contacts or consultations with businesses concerning compliance with State environmental laws.*” This section of the report generally identifies the types of contacts MDE has with businesses to help them come into compliance.

One specific form of contact between businesses and MDE’s enforcement and compliance inspectors is counted in the programs’ performance measures charts under the category of “*compliance assistance.*” As an element of MDE’s enforcement process, an inspector renders an identifiable and countable act of compliance assistance when he or she:

- (a) Documents a specific past or current violation which the regulated entity corrects in the absence of a formal enforcement action; or
- (b) Documents a specific action or actions which the regulated entity has the option of undertaking to prevent the likelihood of potential future violations, which action or actions the regulated entity undertakes voluntarily in such manner and within such time period as deemed acceptable by MDE in the absence of a formal enforcement action.

In either (a) or (b), the MDE inspector must document the manner in which the regulated entity voluntarily achieved compliance. This definition of “compliance assistance” has the advantage of being measurable, and objectively verifiable by a third party.

Beyond the enforcement process, the concept of compliance assistance also involves MDE’s public outreach and assistance activity which helps the regulated community understand the law and assists the regulated community in complying with the law’s requirements. Although the count of these public outreach activities is not included in this report, examples of these activities include:

The Environmental Permits Service Center which assists businesses that need MDE permits or approvals, to understand their responsibilities under the law and establish lines of communication between those businesses and the Department through which assistance may be sought and rendered.

The Department operates a Small Business Assistance Program (SBAP) which helps small businesses understand and comply with Maryland’s environmental programs and regulations, and provides pollution prevention and waste minimization information to businesses, explaining how businesses can save money and reduce environmental liabilities as well as the need for permits by

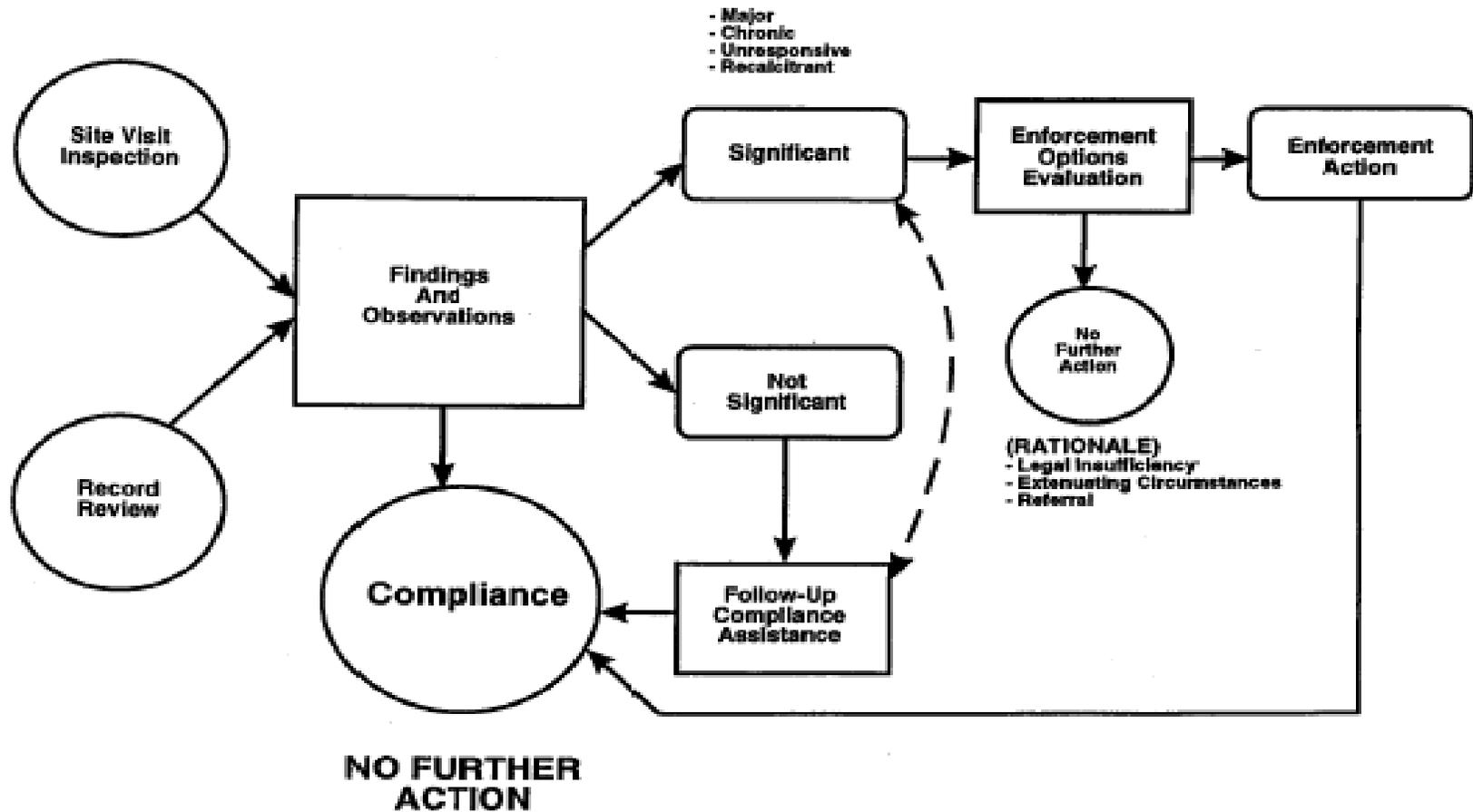
changing their operations to avoid creating pollution. In the past, the SBAP has conducted site visits and workshops to dry cleaners, auto body shops, printers, and metal platers. The SBAP is developing new outreach programs to focus on small business and industry sectors that have the potential to significantly impact the environment.

The Department publishes and distributes a *Business Guide to Environmental Permits and Approvals* which provides detailed information about each of MDE's permits, such as the purpose of the permit, the permit requirements, the permit application process, the standard turnaround time, the term of certification, the permit fee, and the Department contact for further information and assistance if needed. The Department has made a number of permit applications and instructions for completing them available through the Internet at MDE's website. The Department is also working to enable businesses to submit their permit applications via the Internet.

The Department partners with business organizations (such as the Maryland Dental Association) and community organizations (such as the Park Heights Citizens Planning and Housing Association) to design, offer and provide compliance assistance, education and training on environmental issues of concern to both the business and residential communities that may be impacted by specific business practices.

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ENFORCEMENT PROCESS



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PERFORMANCE MEASURES CHART OVERVIEW AND DEFINITIONS

THE TASK OF EVALUATING the performance of the enforcement and compliance programs is difficult but not impossible. Three of MDE's administrations handle the bulk of the enforcement actions taken by the Department. For that reason we have broken down our evaluation of MDE's programs by media:

- Air:** This includes programs that deal with air pollution and radiation.
- Waste:** This includes oil control, solid and hazardous waste as well as the sewage sludge, scrap tire, lead poisoning, natural wood waste and Superfund remediation programs.
- Water:** This includes the drinking water, tidal and non-tidal wetlands, the NPDES program, coal and mineral mining, oil and gas exploration and production, water appropriation, waterway and floodplain construction, dam safety, stormwater management, sediment and erosion control programs.

The first step in assessing performance was the development of measures. This proved to be more difficult than anticipated because each program used different statistics to measure their performance. In an effort to gauge performance, and take a step forward to achieve consistency, the Department developed the Measures of Success program.

In 1997 the Department's first attempt was to create a consistent system of performance measurement. In that effort it was necessary to use three sets of definitions to adequately explain all of the statistics. Trying to implement 1997's system proved difficult and, as it turns out, unnecessarily complicated. The Department believes that the current format is better because it is simpler. If the reader needs more details concerning specific categories of numbers as applied to any given program, the Department stands prepared to provide that detail on a program by program basis.

CHART FORMAT

Because of the many favorable comments received in the past, the Department continues to use the same chart format as used in previous years. The advantage of this format is that all programs are reporting their numbers in a consistent manner, making the information accessible to the reader without having to refer to different definitions. Repeated use of the same format also facilitates comparison of information from one year to the next, hopefully making enforcement activity trends more apparent.

The Logic of the Chart

The purpose of this document is to report and attempt to measure the performance of MDE's enforcement effort. Each program's performance chart consistently follows the same logic and is designed to give the citizens of Maryland a common sense, plain English, accounting of the program's activity. A blank example of the chart with the lines numbered to correspond to the following definitions can be found on page 36.

1. *Identify the total universe of facilities over which the program has regulatory responsibility.*

Lines 2 - 9

Line 3 shows the number of new permits or permit renewals issued during the year. Line 4 accounts for the total number of permits that were in effect at fiscal year end. Lines 5 through 9 are used by those programs that have regulatory responsibility for sites and facilities that are not required to obtain a formal permit.

2. *Count the number of inspections audits and spot checks conducted*

Lines 10 - 12

Lines 11 and 12 provide a count of the individual sites inspected and the total number of inspections conducted including record reviews, audits and spot check activities. It should be noted that a record review, audit, or spot check is counted the same as a full inspection for purposes of this report. Individuals familiar with these activities know that often a full inspection involves a whole set of activities including record reviews, interviews, and site visits. Because different types of inspections conducted by the various enforcement programs involve many diverse activities, the "number of inspections, audits, and spot checks" reported here includes some activities that do not amount to full formal inspections.

Also, the reason the number of inspections is often substantially higher than the number of sites is because some sites are inspected or checked more than one time during the year. Another reason is that some individual sites are sufficiently large or diverse to warrant having different portions of the site, or pieces of equipment, inspected separately.

3. *Compliance Profile*

Lines 13 – 16a

The Compliance profile portion of the chart is a snapshot of the overall compliance status of the facilities inspected during the fiscal year. Please note the addition of a new line 16a in this year's report. This is to accommodate the new enforcement "inspection coverage rate" measure. We purposely chose to number it as "16a" so that any comparisons to line numbers in previous years' reports may remain the same. The "inspection coverage rate" is defined as the ratio of sites inspected divided by the total number of sites in that program's universe. It is understood that "sites" may include other than a single physical location since many programs have regulatory oversight responsibility for things other than facilities. Line 14 identifies how many of the inspected sites were found with significant violations, providing a key element used to determine the overall compliance rate. The percentages on lines 15 and 16 show the percentage of inspected sites that had significant violations. If a site was found to have a significant violation it was counted as being out of compliance, even if the site was brought back into compliance later in the year. These percentages, along with the number of compliance assistance actions rendered, reflect some measure of how responsive the regulated community is to the Department's enforcement efforts.

4. *How many significant violations did the inspections, audits, and spot checks reveal?*

Lines 17 – 21

Lines 18 through 21 record the total number and nature of the significant violations the program identified during the Fiscal Year. Line 18 indicates how many significant violations resulted in an environmental or health impact. Line 19 counts how many significant violations were technical/preventative in nature. The distinction here is based on evidence or proof that the Department must present to establish the violation in a contested case. Cases which require proof of actual physical damage to the environment or a human being, such as samples, photographs, or direct observations of a discharge are counted as having an environmental or health impact. Cases in which documentary evidence such as falsified discharge monitoring reports, lack of permits, or failure to maintain records are counted as

technical/preventative on line 19. It is a mistake to infer that only environmental/health violations are significant and technical/preventive are not significant. Either can be considered significant or non-significant depending on the circumstances of the violations. The distinction between physical and technical violations is made to avoid the misperception that all violations involve pollution. This report reveals that a substantial amount of effort goes into enforcing the many technical requirements of the law.

The specific definition of what constitutes a **significant** violation ultimately rests with the individual programs that have unique statutory and regulatory threshold requirements. The Department's general definition of a significant violation is any violation that requires the Department to take some form of remedial or enforcement action to bring the facility into compliance. Consequently, the Department is under a self-imposed obligation to account for how it handles each and every significant violation.

Line 20 accounts for the number of significant violations carried over from last year. Thus, adding lines 18 through 20, gives the total number of significant violations (line 21) which the program attempted to resolve during the fiscal year.

5. How were those significant violations resolved? What did the Department do with them?

Lines 22 - 24

Lines 23 and 24 answer the question of how many enforcement responses were concluded for significant violations in the fiscal year and how many are going to be carried over to next year. Resolved means that (1) an enforcement action or compliance assistance has been taken, and (2) the violator either has completed any required corrective action or has an executed agreement to take the corrective action and has begun bringing the site back into compliance.

An ongoing enforcement response is one that is still in process and the site or violator has not taken adequate steps to correct the violation. Cases remain ongoing if the violator does not respond to the Department's initial violation notification; hearings have been scheduled and not yet held, or; the hearing is complete and the violator has chosen to appeal the order. Simply put, the "ongoing" enforcement responses are those not yet finished.

6. Use of Enforcement Tools

Lines 25 – 31

The Department has a number of different enforcement tools that can be used to achieve compliance. Line 26 captures how often the program used

compliance assistance. Compliance assistance is rendered when written documentation states that the correction has been made or commenced. This tool allows MDE to bring facilities into compliance without the necessity of resorting to formal enforcement actions. It is often implemented in less time and may reduce the environmental consequences of the violation. This number does not necessarily correspond to the number of significant violations found because potential problems, which have not yet become violations, when corrected and documented, are counted as compliance assistance.

Lines 27 through 29 cover specific types of enforcement actions that are required to be reported under Environment Article Section 1-301(d).

Line 30 is the number of penalty actions and other enforcement actions not specifically designated above. These actions are primarily penalty actions, but they also include various forms of remedial requirements that do not fit the descriptions of the actions named in the statute.

Line 31 records how often the program referred a matter to the Environmental Crimes Unit of the Attorney General's Office for possible criminal prosecution. These are not counted as resolved until there is a completed criminal case or the Crimes Unit has declined to take a criminal action, returned the case to the program and the program has taken an alternative form of enforcement.

7. Penalties

Line 32 - 33

Line 33 discloses the amount of administrative or civil penalties obtained. This means monies collected during the fiscal year. The penalties recorded here may have been imposed in prior years but are collected in whole or in part during the reporting year.

EXAMPLE – PERFORMANCE MEASURES CHART

1	
2	<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>
3	Number of Permits/Licenses issued
4	Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End
5	<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>
6	(other sites)
7	(other sites)
8	(other sites)
9	(other sites)
10	<u>INSPECTIONS</u>
11	Number of Sites Inspected
12	Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks
13	<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>
14	Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations
15	% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance
16	% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations
16a	Inspection coverage Rate
17	<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>
18	Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact
19	Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies
20	Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year
21	Total
22	<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>
23	Resolved
24	Ongoing
25	<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>
26	Number of Compliance Assistance rendered
27	Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions Issued
28	Number of Stop Work Orders
29	Number of Injunctions Obtained
30	Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions
31	Number of referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action
32	<u>PENALTIES</u>
33	Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained

ENVIRONMENT ARTICLE

§1-301(d) Report on Enforcement Activities.

(1) (i) On or before October 1 of each year, the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall submit to the Legislative Policy Committee, in accordance with §1-246 of the State Government Article, a report on enforcement activities conducted by the Department during the previous fiscal year.

(ii) The report shall:

1. Include the information required under this subsection and any additional information concerning environmental enforcement that the Secretary decides to provide;

2. Be available to the public as soon as it is forwarded to the Legislative Policy Committee;

3. Include information on the total number of permits and licenses issued by or filed with the Department at any time and still in effect as of the last date of the fiscal year immediately preceding the date on which the report is filed;

4. Include information concerning specific enforcement actions taken with respect to the permits and licenses during the immediately preceding fiscal year; and

5. Include information on the type and number of contacts or consultations with businesses concerning compliance with State environmental laws.

(iii) The information required in the report under paragraph (3) of this subsection shall be organized according to each program specified.

(2) The report shall state the total amount of money as a result of enforcement actions, as of the end of the immediately preceding fiscal year:

(i) Deposited in the Maryland Clean Air Fund;

(ii) Deposited in the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-up and Contingency Fund;

(iii) Deposited in the Nontidal Wetland Compensation Fund;

(iv) Deposited in the Maryland Hazardous Substance Control Fund;

(v) Recovered by the Department from responsible parties in accordance with §7-221 of this article;

(vi) Deposited in the Sewage Sludge Utilization Fund; and

(vii) Deposited in the Maryland Clean Water Fund.

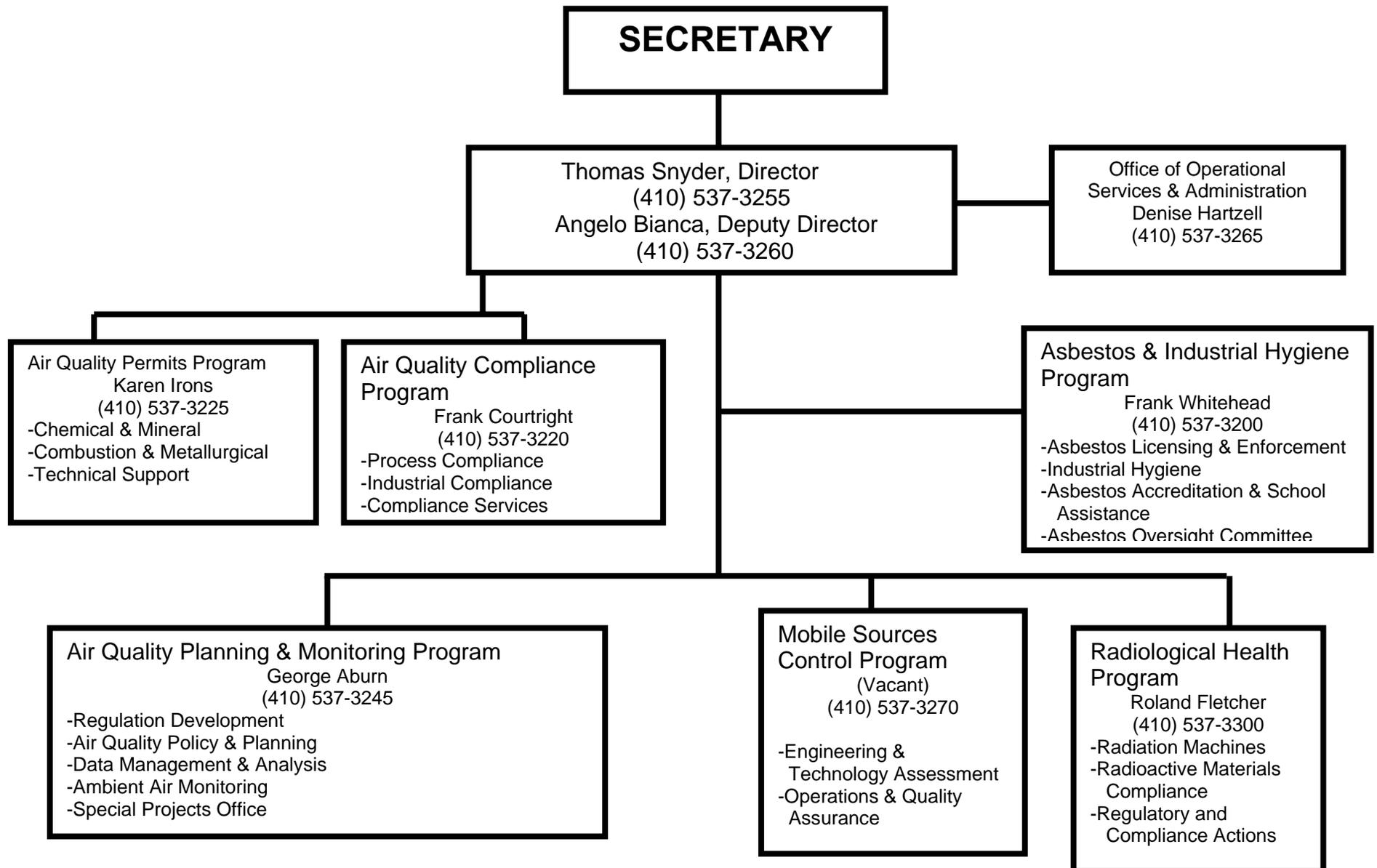
(3)(i) The report shall include the information specified in subparagraphs (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this paragraph for each of the following programs in the Department:

1. Ambient air quality control under Title 2, Subtitle 4 of this article;
 2. Oil pollution under Title 4, Subtitle 4 of this article;
 3. Nontidal wetlands under Title 5, Subtitle 9 of this article;
 4. Asbestos under Title 6, Subtitle 4 of this article;
 5. Lead paint under Title 6, Subtitle 8 of this article;
 6. Controlled hazardous substances under Title 7, Subtitle 2 of this article;
 7. Water supply, sewerage systems, and refuse disposal systems under Title 9, Subtitle 2 of this article;
 8. Water discharges under Title 9, Subtitle 3 of this article;
 9. Drinking water under Title 9, Subtitle 4 of this article; and
 10. Wetlands under Title 16, Subtitle 2 of this article.
- (ii) For each of the programs set forth in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, the Department shall provide the total number or amount of:
1. Final permits or licenses issued to a person or facility, as appropriate, and not surrendered, suspended or revoked;
 2. Inspections, audits, or spot checks performed at facilities permitted;
 3. Injunctions obtained;
 4. Show cause, remedial, and corrective action orders issued;
 5. Stop work orders;
 6. Administrative or civil penalties obtained;
 7. Criminal actions charged, convictions obtained, imprisonment time ordered, and criminal fines received; and
 8. Any other actions taken by the Department to enforce the requirements of the applicable environmental program, including:
 - A. Notices of the removal or encapsulation of asbestos under §6-414.1 of this article; and
 - B. Actions enforcing user charges against industrial users under §9-341 of this article.
- (iii) In addition to the information required in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph, for the Lead Paint Program under Title 6, Subtitle 8 of this article, the report shall include the total number or amount of:
1. Affected properties registered; and
 2. Inspectors or other persons accredited by the Department, for whom accreditation has not been surrendered, suspended, or revoked.
- (iv) In addition to the information required in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph, for the Controlled Hazardous Substances Program under Title 7, Subtitle 2 of this article, the report shall include the following lists, updated to reflect the most recent information available for the immediately preceding fiscal year:
1. Possible controlled hazardous substance sites compiled in accordance with §7-223 (a) of this article.
 2. Proposed sites listed in accordance with §7-223 (c) of this article at which the Department intends to conduct preliminary site assessments; and
 3. Hazardous waste sites in the disposal site registry compiled in accordance with §7-223 (f) of this article;
- (v) In addition to the information required in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph, for the Drinking Water Program, the report shall include the total number of:
1. Actions to prevent public water system contamination or to respond to a Safe Drinking Water Act emergency under §§9-405 and 9-406 of this article; and
 2. Notices given to the public by public water systems under §9-410 of this article.



**AIR AND RADIATION MANAGEMENT
ADMINISTRATION**

AIR AND RADIATION MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION



Ambient Air Quality Control

PURPOSE

There are over 11,000 stationary sources of air emissions registered in Maryland. The Air Quality Compliance Program is responsible for ensuring that these sources comply with applicable air pollution control requirements. Approximately 200 of these sources emit more than 95% of all the pollutants emitted from stationary sources. These 200 high-emitting sources and an additional nearly 400 priority sources are the primary focus of this program. The additional priority sources are selected due to concerns regarding potential emissions, toxic air pollutant emissions, potential for nuisance impact, impact on the general welfare, or are considered to have the potential for significant risk to public health or the environment. Combined, this group of nearly 600 sources includes facilities such as large industrial operations, paper mills, asphalt plants and incinerators. This group varies slightly in number from year to year due to sources reducing emissions or using less toxic materials to the point where they are no longer considered priority sources and thus do not demand close scrutiny. The remainder of the 11,000 sources are generally smaller in terms of their emissions or their impacts and are considered to be of potential low risk to public health or the environment. Examples of these smaller sources include dry cleaning operations, charbroilers, small boilers, paint spray booths, and degreasing machines. For this reason, performance measures information is presented in two categories, *High Impact Air Emission Facilities* and *Low Impact Air Emission Facilities*.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Clean Air Act, Title I, Section 110

STATE: Environment Article, Title 2; COMAR 26.11

PROCESS

In inspecting facilities, a major focus is given to those approximately 600 sources described above that are considered a potential significant risk to public health or the environment. Often, multiple inspections are performed at these sources over the course of a year. Inspections are both announced and unannounced, depending on the nature and purpose of the inspection. Attention is given to smaller, lower risk sources through special initiatives that may focus on inspecting all sources within a particular source category, spot-checks of a percentage of sources in a category where the category contains a large number of small sources, and the education of trade groups and equipment operators and owners.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #6: Ensuring the Air is Safe to Breathe.

SUCCESSSES / CHALLENGES

The compliance rate at high impact facilities rebounded to 97% this year. Last year's lower compliance rate of 94% was attributable to non-compliance with federally-required Title V Operating Permits recently issued by the Air Program. These permits, issued to the largest emitters of air pollution in the state, contain extensive monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements. Last year there were enough high impact facilities that were non-

compliant with these requirements to drive the compliance rate down. However, last year's compliance efforts appear to have paid off in that compliance with these Title 5 Permit requirements was much better this year, resulting in a higher overall compliance rate for the high impact category. Penalty dollars collected for high impact sources was down from the previous year due to several large settlements that had been received in the previous year. These previous year's settlements had resulted from actions addressing new federal air toxics rules.

Low impact facilities continues to be an area where limited resources allow only a small percentage of sources to be inspected. In this arena, the Air Program continues to focus on Stage II vapor recovery systems at gas stations and dry cleaners. There are about 1700 gas stations subject to Stage II requirements to limit emissions of volatile organic compounds, a ground-level ozone precursor. As reported last year, there continues to be a higher level of non-compliance at these facilities, primarily in the record keeping and reporting requirements. The Air Program is also focusing on ensuring compliance with federal air toxics requirements at dry cleaners. Again, there is a higher level of non-compliance, primarily with record keeping requirements.

The Air Program continues to use Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEP) as a tool in the settlement of enforcement actions where appropriate. A SEP is an environmental or public health related project implemented by a facility in lieu of a portion of a penalty payment to settle an enforcement action. This year the Air Program negotiated a settlement that included a SEP to purchase \$13,000 worth of equipment for an asthma detection/treatment program for school-aged children in West Baltimore.

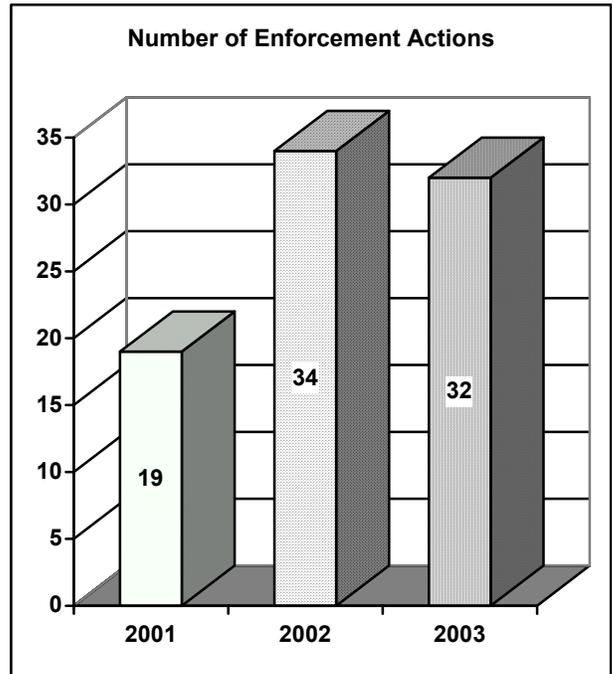
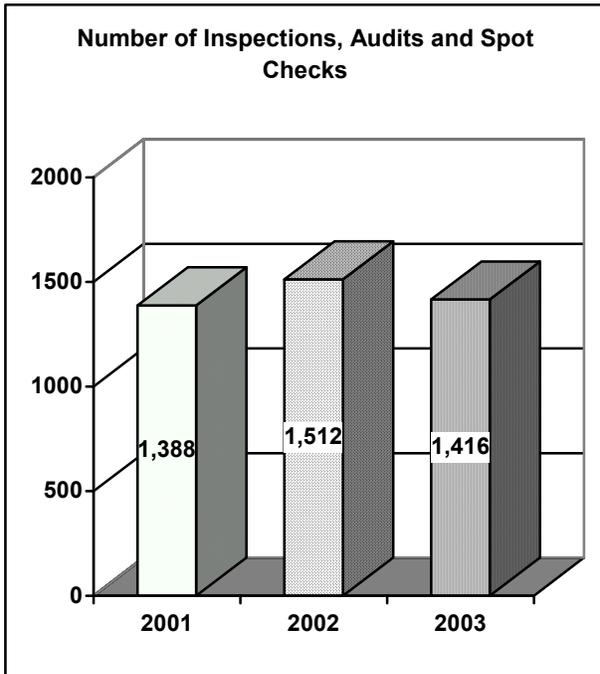
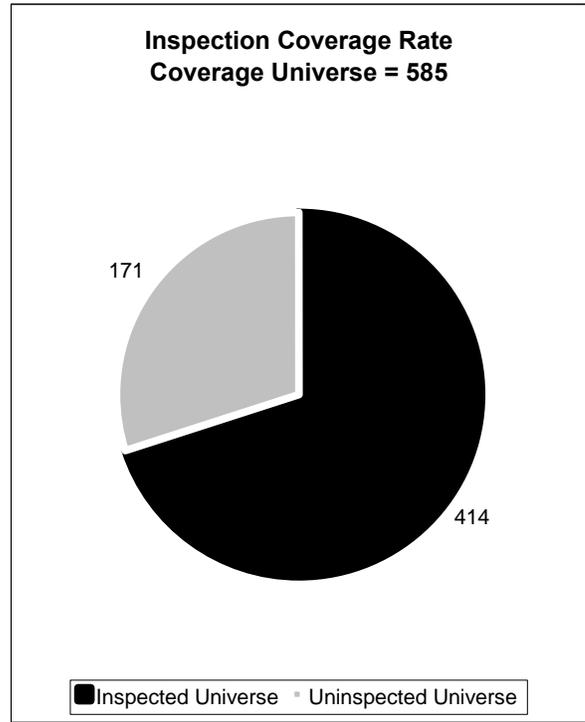
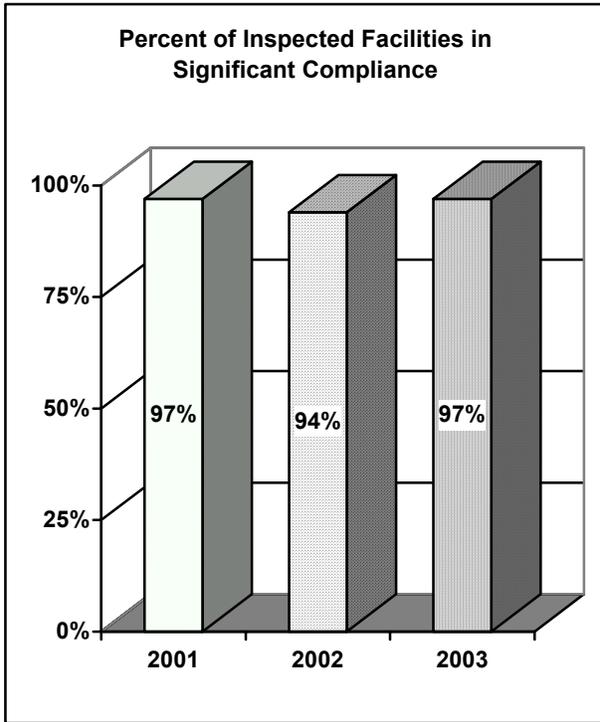
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Ambient Air Quality Control High Impact Facilities

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	585
No. of Permits/Registrations issued	333
No. of Permits/Registrations in effect at FY end	3,444
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
None	N/A
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
No. of Sites Inspected	414
No. of Inspections, Audits, Spot checks	1,416
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE</u>	
No. of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	14
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	97%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	3%
Inspection Coverage Rate*	71%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
No. of Significant Violations involving Environmental/Health Impact	15
No. of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	13
No. of Significant Violations carried over from previous FY	22
Total	50
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	25
Ongoing	25
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
No. of Compliance Assistance rendered	69
No. of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions Issued	4
No. of Stop Work Orders	0
No. of Injunctions Obtained	0
No. of Penalty & Other Enforcement Actions	28
No. of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$288,750

*Coverage rate is computed as the number of sites inspected divided by the total number of permitted sites/facilities.

Ambient Air Quality Control High Impact Facilities

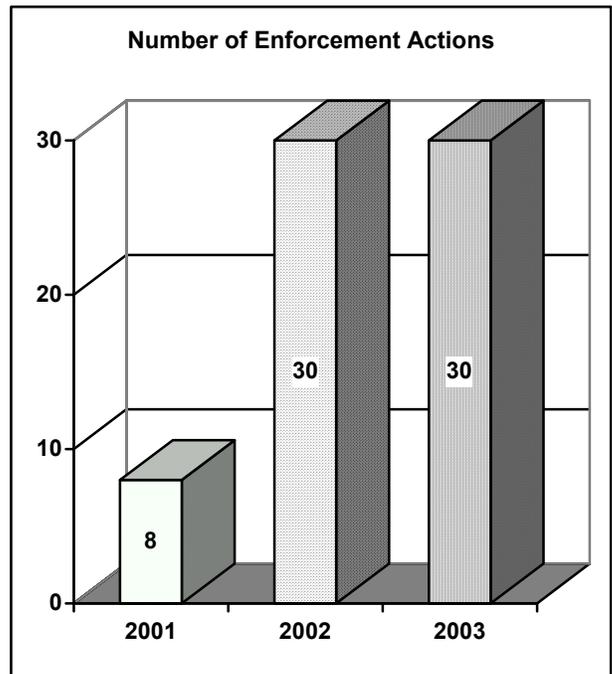
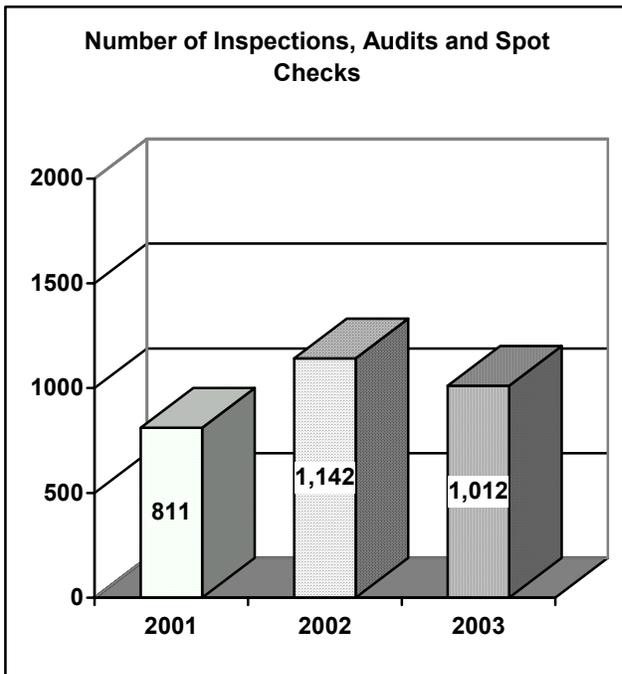
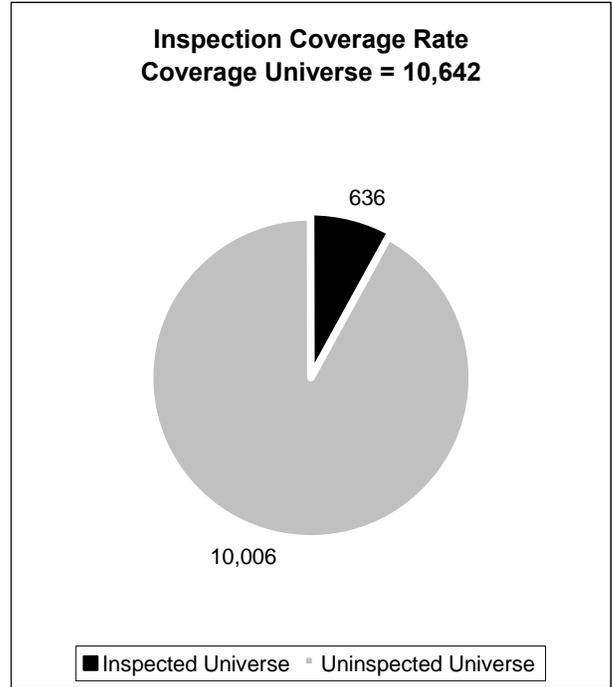
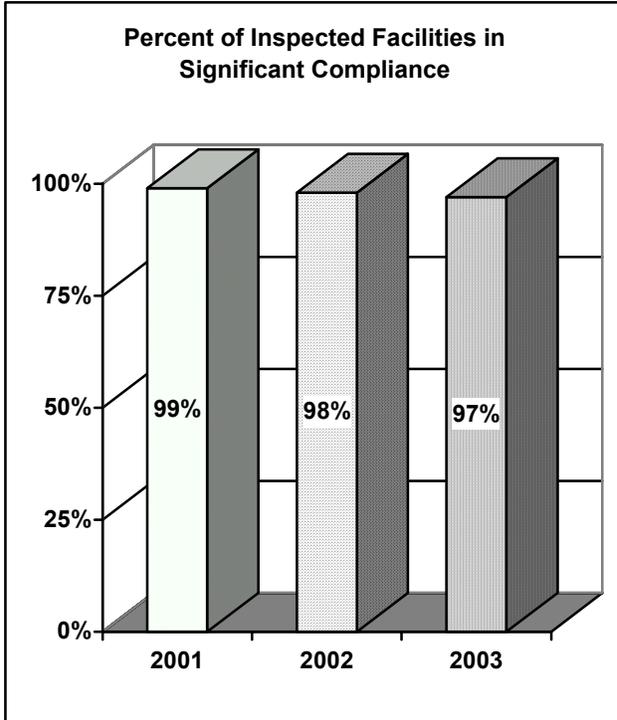


Ambient Air Quality Control Low Impact Facilities

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	10,642
No. of Permits/Registrations issued	599
No. of Permits/Registrations in effect at FY end	17,353
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
None	N/A
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
No. of Sites Inspected	636
No. of Inspections, Audits, Spot checks	1,012
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE</u>	
No. of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	20
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	97%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	3%
Inspection Coverage Rate*	6%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
No. of Significant Violations involving Environmental/Health Impact	5
No. of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	19
No. of Significant Violations carried over from previous FY	15
Total	39
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	34
Ongoing	5
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
No. of Compliance Assistance rendered	228
No. of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions Issued	1
No. of Stop Work Orders	0
No. of Injunctions Obtained	0
No. of Penalty & Other Enforcement Actions	29
No. of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$40,400

*Coverage rate is computed as the number of sites inspected divided by the total number of permitted sites/facilities.

Ambient Air Quality Control Low Impact Facilities



Air Quality Complaints

PURPOSE

In addition to the approximately 11,000 registered or permitted sources of air emissions in Maryland, there are numerous potential sources of air pollution that are not required to be registered or permitted by the Department. Examples include some composting operations, construction sites, open burning activities, hot-tar roofing operations, material storage piles, welding and burning activities, and certain portable operations of short duration. These sites or activities can create nuisance conditions such as odors or fugitive dust. The Air Pollution Complaints Program responds to complaints regarding nuisance odors and dust from both permitted and non-permitted operations. After investigation, some complaints reveal no basis for potential harm to environment or public health, but will be addressed to reduce nuisance conditions to neighbors or communities.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environment Article, Title 2; COMAR 26.11

PROCESS

Complaints are addressed in a number of ways. A complaint situation may be of sufficient severity to warrant an immediate site visit. Complaints arising from severe nuisance situations generally result in the Department receiving multiple and separate complaints for a single situation. A complaint situation can also be a sporadic occurrence, which may lead to increased surveillance of a site in an attempt to verify the existence of a problem, which could then generate a need to conduct a formal inspection. Some complaints, particularly where only an explanation of what is allowed is needed, can be resolved through phone contact or letters. If the complaint investigation reveals a violation at a permitted site, the violation and subsequent enforcement action is counted under the ambient air quality control program's performance measures chart.

Only those violations which occur at non-permitted sites are counted here. Most violations in this category are related to open burning activities or the creation of off-site nuisances caused by odors or dust from sites. Violations such as these rarely result in actual harm, but have the potential to cause harm to the environment or public health, and on this basis are included in this report. Nearly all violations in this program are resolved without the need to take enforcement action, as they generally relate to short-lived activities, are quickly corrected (often at the time of inspection), do not reoccur, and result in no actual harm to public health or the environment.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #6: Ensuring the Air is Safe to Breathe.

SUCSESSES / CHALLENGES

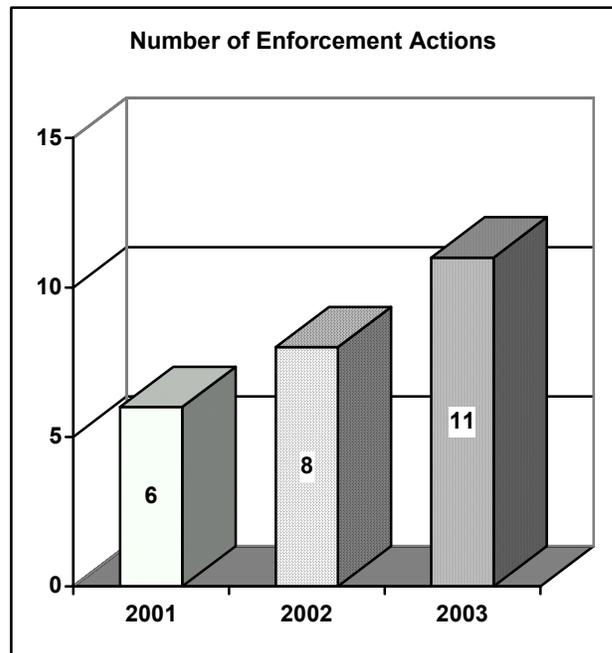
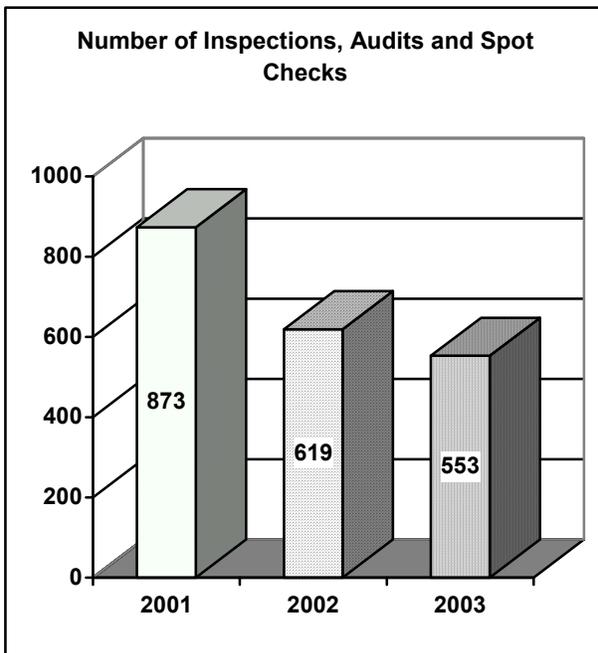
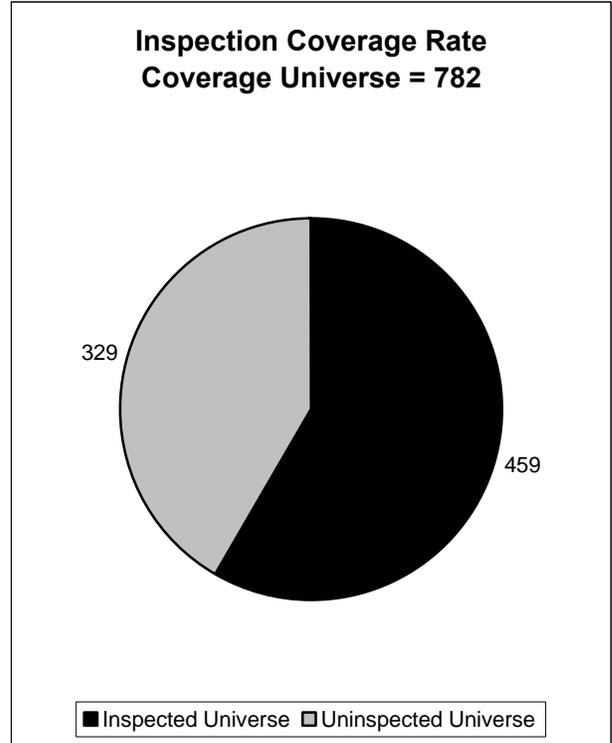
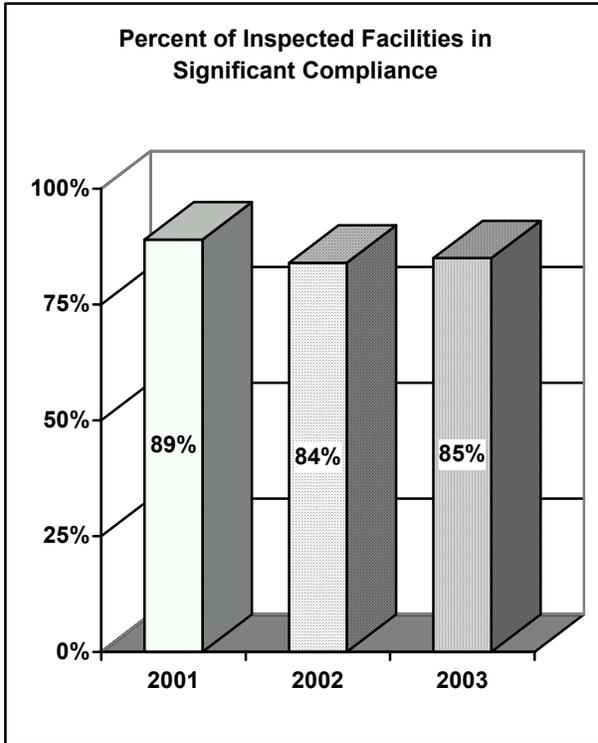
About 800 air quality complaints were received in fiscal year 2003. This is down from the typical 1,000 or so annual complaints received in previous years. It is likely that the wet climatic conditions that started last fall played a significant part in this drop-off. Rainy wet weather serves to reduce dust creation thereby limiting dust complaints. Foul weather also tends to keep people inside which reduces potential exposure to air emissions that would lead to registering a formal air quality complaint.

Air Quality Complaints

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
No. of Permits/Registrations issued	N/A
No. of Permits/Registrations in effect at FY end	N/A
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Complaints received at all sites	782
Complaints received at unregistered/unpermitted sites	500
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
No. of Sites Inspected	228
No. of Inspections, Audits, Spot checks	553
No. of Initial Complaint Inspections at all sites	459
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE</u>	
No. of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	33
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	85%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	15%
Inspection Coverage Rate*	59%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
No. of Significant Violations involving Environmental/Health Impact	42
No. of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	0
No. of Significant Violations carried over from previous FY	35
Total	77
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	42
Ongoing	35
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
No. of Compliance Assistance rendered	49
No. of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions Issued	1
No. of Stop Work Orders	0
No. of Injunctions Obtained	0
No. of Penalty & Other Enforcement Actions	10
No. of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$22,500

*Coverage rate is computed as the number of initial complaint inspections at all sites divided by the number of complaints received at all sites. The method of calculation was changed this year to include complaints at all sites, not just unregistered sites as was done last year.

Air Quality Complaints



Asbestos

PURPOSE

The Asbestos and Industrial Hygiene Program manages the licensing of asbestos removal contractors and oversees their efforts when removing or encapsulating asbestos to assure that asbestos is handled in a manner that is protective of human health. Any project that involves demolition or the removal of more than 240 linear feet or more than 160 square feet of asbestos-containing material is subject to federal safety standards under EPA's National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) program. All projects are subject to additional requirements under state laws and regulations. Projects can range from something as small as a single pipe wrapping to a major removal project at a power plant or similarly large facility.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Clean Air Act, Title 1, Section 112

STATE: Environment Article, Title 6, Subtitle 4; COMAR 26.11

PROCESS

Removing or encapsulating asbestos is required to be done by a contractor licensed by MDE for such purposes. The contractor is required to notify the Department of the location of the activity and the approximate amount of asbestos-containing material to be removed or encapsulated prior to undertaking the work. From the information contained in the notification, the Department will determine whether the project is required to meet federal safety standards. Approximately 25% to 30% of all asbestos projects undertaken are subject to federal program requirements. Projects subject to such requirements are considered a priority and an inspection will generally take place. Priority is also given to inspecting contractors with poor performance records, projects in close proximity to other priority projects (for inspection efficiency) and projects for which complaints have been lodged. The focus of an inspection is on determining whether a contractor is adhering to strict safety standards designed to protect workers and the public from exposure to asbestos. Because there is no safe level of exposure to asbestos, almost any violation is considered significant.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #6: Ensuring the Air is Safe to Breathe

SUCSESSES / CHALLENGES

Contractors intending to abate asbestos are required to notify MDE. MDE inspects as many of these projects as possible, generally focusing on the more substantial projects. In FY 2003, the Program inspected 29% of sites that provided notification to MDE vs. 37% in FY 2002. This decline is attributed to an increasing number of asbestos notifications while the number of inspectors has stayed the same. The compliance rate for FY 2003 is up at 97% compared to the previous year's rate of 94%.

INSPECTION COVERAGE RATE

The inspection coverage rate is computed as the number of sites inspected divided by the number of notifications. Note that the program receives notifications for any amount of asbestos that is disturbed. This will include notifications for one to two feet of removal in which the project will last for maybe two hours, to notification for thousands of linear and square feet, in which the project may last up to twelve months. State law governs the notification process for small projects, and requires only that the contractor notify the Department before the project begins. The larger projects are governed by federal requirements, and the contractor is required to notify at least ten days prior to beginning the project. It is more likely that an inspection will take place at a site where removal will last a day or more. The Program is required by state law to annually inspect at least one asbestos removal project by each contractor. The Program meets this requirement.

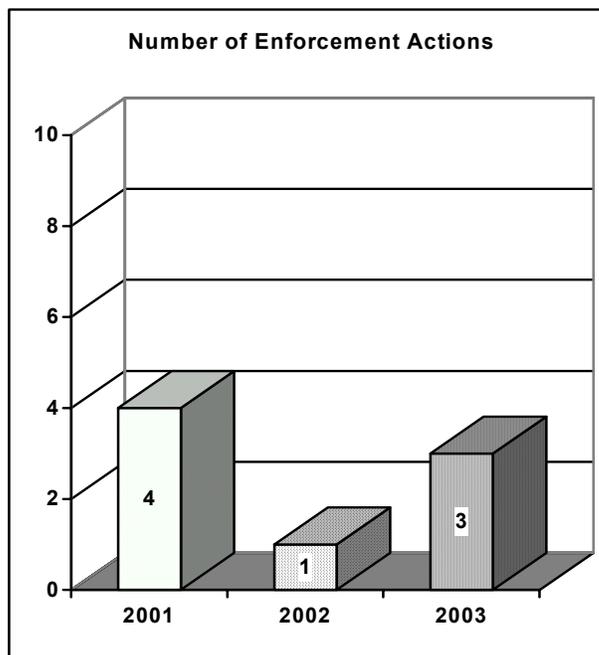
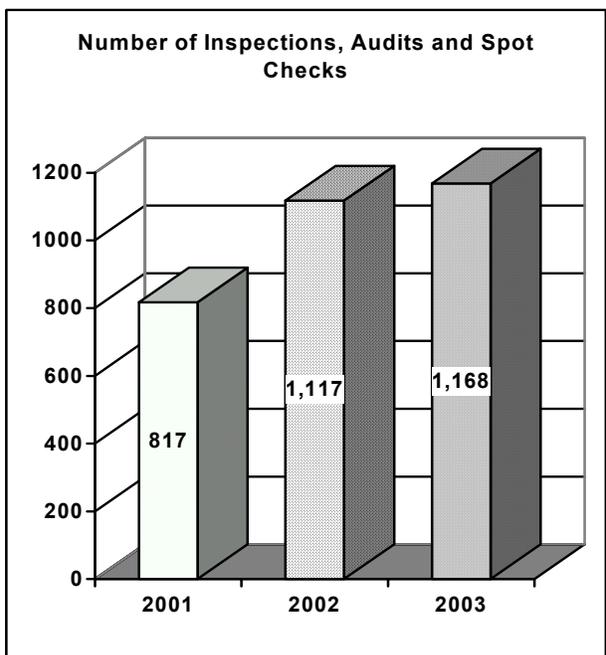
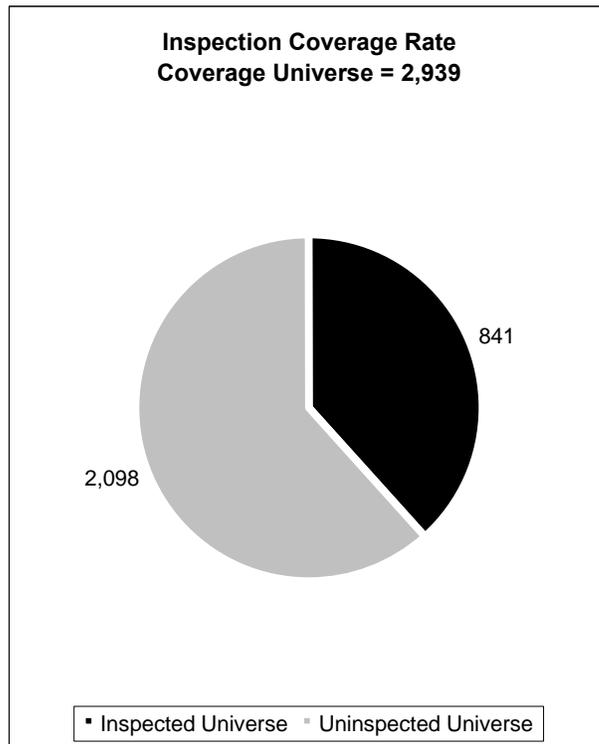
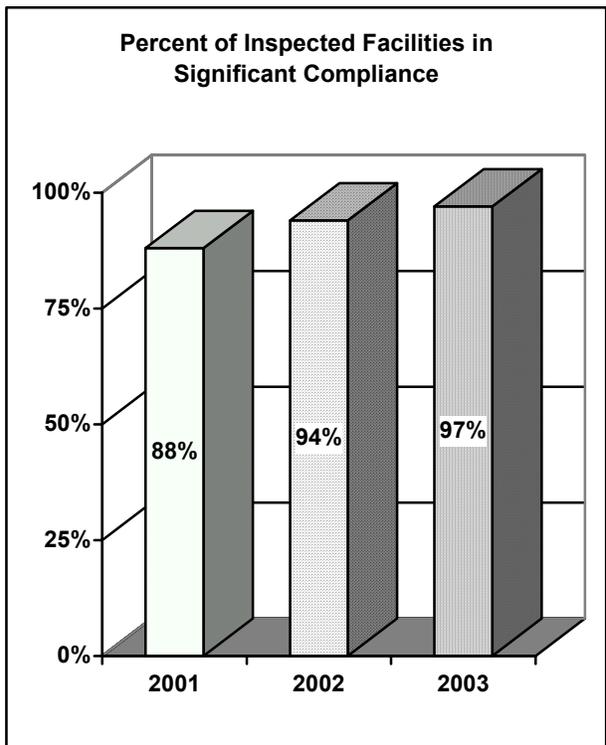
Asbestos

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued *	175
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	185
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of asbestos removal notifications received	2,939
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	841
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	1,168
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	27
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	97%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	3%
Inspection Coverage Rate **	29%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	49
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	1
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	29
Total	79
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	44
Ongoing	35
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	90
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	0
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	3
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$19,168

* Number of contractor licenses issued in FY

** Coverage rate is computed as the number of sites inspected divided by the number of asbestos removal notifications received.

Asbestos





Radiological Health Program (RHP)

Radiation Machines Division

PURPOSE

The RHP's Radiation Machines Division (RMD) mission is to regulate man-made electronic sources of radiation so as to minimize the amount of unnecessary radiation exposure to the general public. These sources include dental and veterinary x-ray machines, mammography (breast imaging) machines, radiation machines used in medical settings to diagnose or treat illnesses, and radiation emitting devices used in research or industry.

State regulations, which derive in part from federal statutory requirements, require that all radiation exposures be "As Low As Reasonably Achievable" (ALARA). Such a requirement is necessary since excess radiation exposure can cause adverse health effects. Radiation protection is based on evidence that receiving numerous small exposures over time may have a detrimental effect similar to receiving a single large exposure since the radiation dose is cumulative. Although medical benefits of radiation diagnostic, therapy and treatment procedures far outweigh the potential risk of sustained biological damage, it is prudent to take every reasonable precaution when dealing with radiation. Documented human health impacts from radiation machine procedures have been rare but are on the rise with the increase in the use of fluoroscopic procedures to replace invasive surgical procedures.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968, 21-CFR-1000; Mammography Quality Standards Act; 21-CFR-900

STATE: Environment Article, Title 8 "Radiation"; COMAR 26.12. Radiation Management

PROCESS

Dental and veterinary x-ray machines are inspected by the RMD on a 3-year cycle. Under a contractual arrangement with the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA), mammography machines in facilities certified by the FDA are inspected annually by the RMD. The mammography inspection reports are provided to the FDA for follow up enforcement actions. The FDA's enforcement actions are not included in the statistics presented in this report. Inspections of all radiation-emitting machines in hospitals, private medical or industrial facilities and academic institutions are performed by private inspectors licensed by the RMD. Licensing requirements include a review of formal education and health physics experience. Inspection priorities for these machines are based on the type of the machine, with inspection intervals ranging from 1 to 3 years. Following the RMD's review and approval of an inspection report from a private licensed inspector, the inspected machine is issued a State certification. An inspection involves testing the accuracy and intensity of the radiation beam, testing the accuracy of the dosage timer, and checking for proper film development procedures. A review of operator credentials and adherence to safety procedures may also be included as part of an inspection.

Following an inspection, appropriate follow-up activities are conducted to verify that all violations uncovered during the inspection are corrected. Facilities with significant violations and those that are not corrected in the required time frame (20 days) are targeted for enforcement action.

In April 2003 the RMD began a new cycle for renewing the registrations of all radiation machine facilities, which involves completing the renewal application, correcting any outstanding violations, and paying all fees. Each renewed registration is mailed a Certificate of Registration to be displayed in a public location, such as a patient waiting room. Facilities that fail to submit a timely renewal are not considered registered and are subject to enforcement action.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #3: Reducing Maryland Citizens' Exposure to Hazards.

SUCCESSSES / CHALLENGES:

As a result of staffing shortages, the RMD's activities were re-prioritized giving consideration to meeting statutory and regulatory requirements and maximizing protection of public health. For example, RMD chose to focus less on veterinary inspections to maximize the time available for inspecting dental facilities. As a result, 140 less veterinary inspections were conducted in 2003. Even with this shift in focus, the RMD inspected approximately 200 fewer dental facilities than in the previous fiscal year. Also, the RMD did not participate this year in the highly acclaimed FDA Nationwide Evaluation of X-Ray Trends (NEXT) Survey, which benchmarks national patient dose for specific radiographic or fluoroscopic procedures. Maryland has participated in NEXT for approximately 20 of the last 25 years. Participating in the NEXT Survey provides concentrated training to staff in characterizing the radiation doses patients receive during diagnostic x-ray examinations. Each year, the NEXT survey program selects a particular radiological examination for study (abdomen, CT scan, lung, etc.) and captures radiation exposure data from a nationally representative sample of U.S. clinical facilities. State radiation control personnel conduct the surveys using reference, clinically validated phantoms to duplicate the radiation attenuation presented by an average-sized patient. Survey data are analyzed by the FDA, which then publishes the results of the Study. A final consequence of the re-prioritization was a reduction in the level of dental community outreach.

The significant compliance rate for total inspected facilities decreased slightly from 50% (FY02) to 46% this fiscal year. The overall drop in compliance is attributed to a reduction in dental compliance from 27% (FY02) to 21%. Timeliness for correcting cited violations at all inspected facilities has continued to improve from approximately 45 days to 27 days. This is a positive indication that facilities are adhering more closely to the requirement to take corrective action immediately upon being cited by an inspector. To help improve matters at dental facilities, the RMD mailed two informational flyers to all registered dental facilities, "Avoiding the Five Most Common Violations" and "Getting the Most from Your Film Screen Combinations," in addition to supplying dental facilities with the "Regulatory Guidelines for Dental Facilities." Many of the cited violations that occur at dental facilities are still darkroom-related. In an effort to determine whether this is the result of darkroom

technician practices or deficient film processing solutions, the RMD initiated an evaluation of four commonly used brands of pre-mixed dental auto processor developer/fixer. Due to staff shortages and other priorities, this study was discontinued after completion of the initial evaluation. The conclusion from the initial evaluation phase indicated that some cited dental darkroom violations are not caused by negligence of the dental facility but result from the solutions currently being marketed.

The RMD also gave a higher priority to the performance of plan reviews resulting in an increase in the number completed during FY 2003. This initiative was supported by the transfer of staff into the RMD from another program internal to ARMA.

The RHP audits registered service providers by tracking service company submittal times for information required by COMAR 26.12.01.01B.12 to document assembly, disassembly/removal, or replacement of parts of radiation machines. The service providers are required to submit completed forms to the RMD within fifteen days of providing service. The response has improved from an average of 24 days (FY01) to 15 days this fiscal year, which meets regulatory requirements.

In FY04 and into FY05, the RMD plans to work closely with healthcare facilities that perform fluoroscopic procedures to promulgate regulations for in-house privileging of fluoroscopic x-ray machine users.

INSPECTION COVERAGE RATE:

For the purpose of the RMD, inspection coverage rate is defined by dividing the combined number of registered radiation machine facilities, the number of registered service providers, and the number of licensed private inspectors by the number of inspections performed during the fiscal year; the denominator would represent the universe regulated by the RMD. The inspection coverage rate will not equal more than 41% in a given fiscal year because of regulatory and statutory restrictions that control inspection frequency, most of which are defined in the table below. For instance, by statute (§ 8-301), a routine inspection of a dental radiation machine facility is required once every three (3) years; therefore, no more than one-third of all dental facilities could be inspected in a given fiscal year. COMAR 26.12.02.02 requires all high-energy industrial and medical radiation machines be inspected annually. Low energy medical radiation machines are inspected biennially. Low energy non-medical radiation machines are inspected every 3 years. The medical and industrial machine facility inspections are performed by third party inspectors licensed by MDE. Mammography radiation machines are inspected every 10 to 14 months under the federal Mammography Quality Standards Act. These inspections are performed by MDE inspectors (certified by FDA) under a contract with FDA.

The chart below shows the types of facilities regulated by the RMD listed in terms of radiation machine type or purpose and the frequency at which they are inspected. For clarity, please note that the words machine and tube are used interchangeably. (See below).

Facility Type	Registered X-ray Tubes*	Inspection Frequency
High Energy & Particle Accelerators	4 facilities, 5 Certified Tubes	Annual
Medical Accelerators (Therapy)	38 facilities, 55 Certified Tubes	Annual
Hospitals	61 facilities, 1110 Certified Tubes	Biennial
Physicians: MD, GP, Chiropractic, Podiatric	1242 facilities, 1761 Certified Tubes	Biennial
Industrial	186 facilities, 394 Certified Tubes	Triennial
Dental	2579 facilities, 8144 Tubes	Triennial
Veterinary	404 facilities, 488 Tubes	Triennial
Mammography (MQSA)	142 facilities, 229 tubes	Annual

*Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.12.03 states that "Radiation Machine": means a device that is capable of producing radiation. On any radiation producing equipment with more than one x-ray tube, or other single point from which radiation may be emitted, each x-ray tube or radiation emission point is considered a separate radiation machine... "Tube" is defined in COMAR 26.12.01.01. as an x-ray tube or other single point from which radiation may be emitted.

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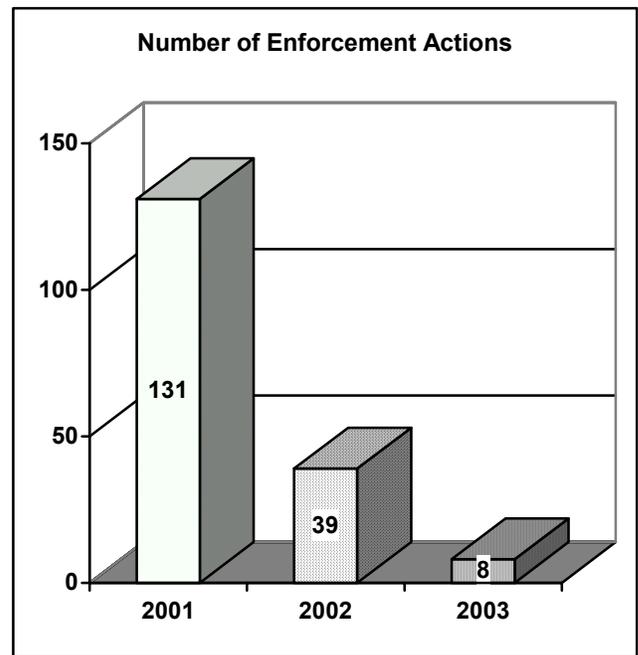
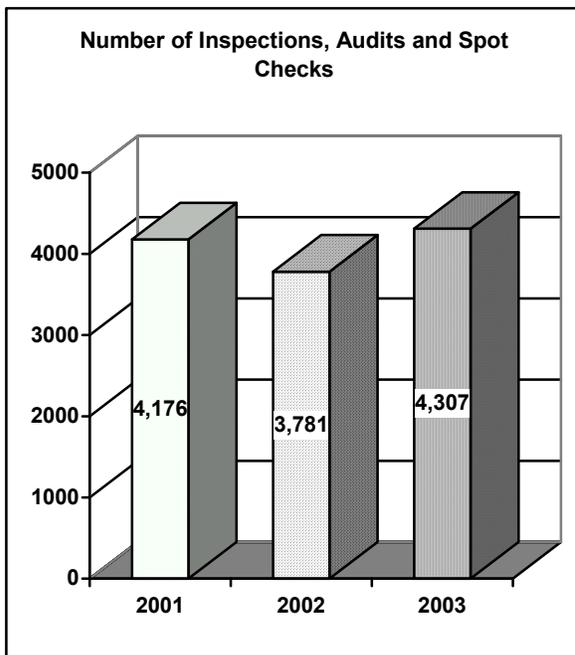
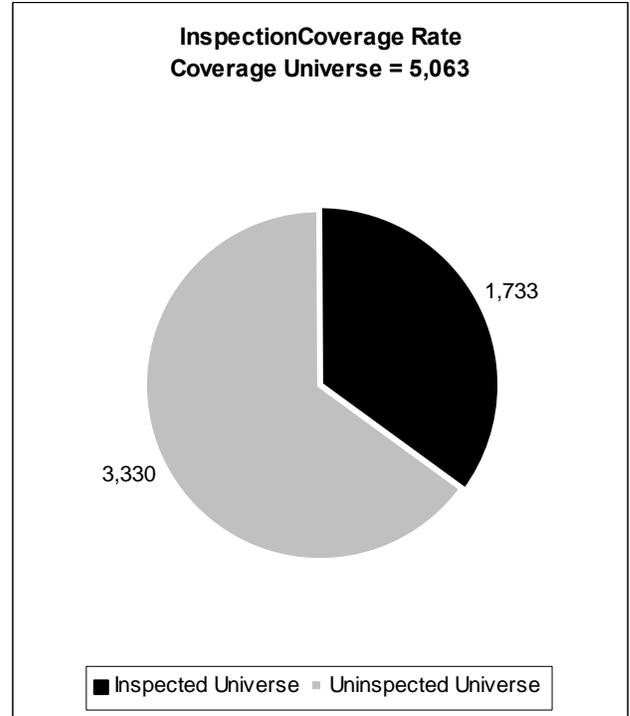
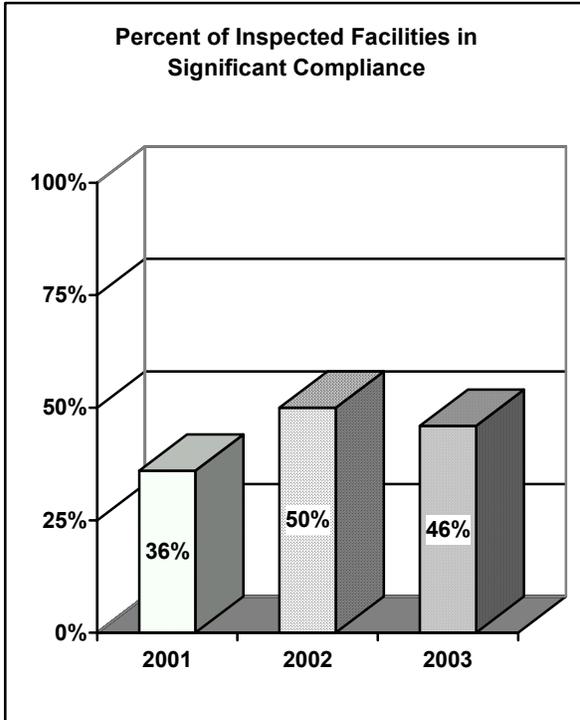
Radiation Machines

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of New Facility Registrations Issued	313
Number of Facility Registrations in effect at Fiscal Year End	4,830
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Service Companies Registered at FY end *	157
Number of Licensed Private Inspectors at FY End *	76
Number of Plan review or area surveys reviewed at FY End *	402
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	1,733
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	4,307
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Violations	943
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	46%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	54%
Inspection Coverage Rate **	34%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environment of Health Impact	0
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	2680
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	259
Total	2939
<u>DISPOSITION OF VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	2632
Ongoing	307
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	1288
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	0
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	8
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$50,695

* measure added in fy02

** Coverage is computed as the number of sites inspected divided by the sum of the number of facility registrations, the number of registered service providers and the number of licensed private inspectors. Plan reviews were not considered since each of those should be at sites that would be included as permitted sites.

Radiation Machines Program



Radiological Health Program(RHP) Radioactive Materials Licensing and Compliance

PURPOSE

The RHP's Radioactive Materials Licensing and Compliance Division (RAMLCD) regulates the use, handling and control of radioisotopes in Maryland, both generally and specifically licensed, to protect the health and safety of radiation workers and the members of the public and minimize radioactive contamination of the environment. Examples of facilities that use and handle radioactive materials are hospitals, cancer treatment centers, private medical practices, construction industry, research and development firms, academic institutions, nuclear pharmacies, and manufacturers and distributors of sealed sources and devices (SS&D). The RAMLCD issues specific radioactive material licenses to these facilities based on the nature and use of the radioisotopes, the training and experience of the facility's Radiation Safety Officer and radioactive materials users and the sufficiency of the radiation safety program and the facility to protect the public from unnecessary radiation exposure. The RAMLCD issues SS&D Evaluations after detailed analysis of radiation safety and engineering information submitted by Maryland companies who intend to manufacture and/or distribute new sealed radiation sources or devices containing sealed radiation sources or to modify existing SS&D Certifications.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended;
10 CFR (Nuclear Regulatory Commission) Parts 1-171

STATE: Environment Article, Title 8; "Radiation";
COMAR 26.12. Radiation Management

PROCESS

The RAMCLD inspects the above-described facilities to determine compliance with Maryland radiation regulations and specific license conditions. Inspections may be performed over a 1-4 day period by one inspector or a team of inspectors, depending upon the size and complexity of the license. Inspection frequencies range from annually to every 5 years and may be modified for specific licensees with a history of repeat or serious violations. When an inspection reveals that a licensee has violations, an enforcement conference may be scheduled during which the RAMLCD will provide guidance to ensure that the violations will not reoccur. Follow-up inspections are performed at these facilities to verify that corrective actions have been implemented. For several years, however, the inspections of one Maryland facility, the only remaining national manufacturer of cobalt-60 teletherapy sources, have been conducted at a semi-annual frequency due to continued serious compliance issues. Otherwise, the frequency of an inspection is determined by quantity, activity and toxicity of the radioisotope(s), the potential hazards resulting from the radioactive material use, and the nature of the facility itself. Inspections routinely focus on a compliance review of Maryland radiation regulations, the conditions of the specific license and the licensee's adherence to radiation safety procedures and practices.

Additionally, the RAMLCD conducts investigations throughout Maryland in response to radioactive materials incident reports, complaints regarding disruption of radiation safety at

licensed facilities or worksites, upon notification that a facility has relocated without proper authorization or when advised of the possibility that a facility with an expired license may still be using radioactive materials. The Division also oversees the decommissioning of previously licensed radioactive materials facilities and conducts safety evaluations on radioactive material sources and devices distributed by Maryland manufacturers. Additionally, the division performs inspections on at least 25% of the radiation operations conducted in Maryland by out-of-State licensees under reciprocal recognition of their license. The number of out-of-state licensees performing reciprocity varies from year to year depending on weather conditions, the amount of construction being performed and business trends. This will cause a variation in the number of reciprocity inspections performed. Examples of these licensees include industrial radiographers, building and road construction using moisture/density gauges, lead paint analyzers and industrial gauges for measuring material thickness and density. Finally, the RAMLCD responds to radiation emergencies, such as transportation accidents involving radioisotopes, or the activation of radiation monitors at landfills, incinerators or metal processing facilities, and is also prepared to respond and assist with nuclear power plant accidents. Each year the Division participates in a federally evaluated emergency exercise involving a simulated accident at either the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant or the Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station. These exercises test the Department's preparedness for responding to a radiation accident. The RAMLCD also participates in national investigations and safety evaluations addressing concerns derived from accidents, allegations, incidents or malfunctions of any sealed source or device.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #3: Reducing Maryland's Citizens Exposure to Hazards.

SUCCESSSES / CHALLENGES

This Program continues to address the protection of the public from unnecessary exposure to radiation. Successes in FY 2003 included improved efficiency and expediency in reviewing complex sealed source and device certification applications, specifically the evaluation and approval of devices containing radioisotopes used for cancer therapy across the country. Additional successes include keeping inspection backlogs to a minimum during a six-month period when the Division was down one inspector due to a military obligation being met. This was done, in part, by extending the inspection frequency for certain licensed facilities, which is permitted in a limited capacity under NRC guidelines. To deal with staffing shortages elsewhere in the Division, RAMLCD also extended the license renewal frequency of all 570-plus licenses from 5 to 7 years, which also conforms to NRC guidance. This action allowed the yearly level of licensing renewal activity to be more manageable and provided an opportunity to process new licenses in a more timely manner.

The number of *Show Cause, Remedial or Corrective Actions issued* rose significantly in 2003 over prior years. This was due to letters being sent to a number of licensees requiring them to show cause why they should not be placed on possession and storage status as a result of some deficiency in their operation.

One significant enforcement case of note involved the first ever, criminal prosecution for radiation violations in the State of Maryland. The case involved a radiation accident in Anne Arundel County in which an Industrial Radiographer received serious radiation burns.

The prosecution led to a New Jersey Corporation and its Vice President being convicted and sentenced for violations of radiation regulations in Maryland. The Vice President was sentenced to one-year incarceration, which was suspended in favor of five years probation, and was fined \$10,000. The Corporation was sentenced to five years probation and fined \$10,000. In addition, the Vice-President and key employees are prohibited from using radioisotopes in Maryland for a period of five years.

The level of staffing remains an issue in RAMCLD in FY 2003. Budget issues have led to the loss of several positions in the RAMLCD this year and last, making it difficult for remaining staff to keep pace with required activities across the board. The continued need to focus significant resources on a single licensee again this fiscal year compounds the staffing issues. The NRC has commented that under current Federal guidelines a staff of 12 full-time license reviewers and inspectors for a program of this size and licensee composition is recommended. The RAMCLD staffing level is currently seven.

INSPECTION COVERAGE RATE

The RAMLCD defines the inspection coverage rate as the number of licenses inspected divided by the total number of licenses in effect plus the total number of out-of-state licenses authorized to work under reciprocity during the fiscal year. The RHP inspects about 25% of the out-of-State licenses each year. The following chart shows the inspection frequency, the number of licenses that are inspected at that frequency and an example of the type of licenses in each frequency category:

Inspection Frequency	Number of Licenses	Examples of License Types
Annual	33	Academic & Medical Research Nuclear Pharmacies Gamma Knife (cancer therapy) Remote Afterloader (cancer therapy) Industrial Radiography
2 Years	12	Mobile Medical Vans
3 Years	120	Hospitals Brachytherapy (cancer therapy) Medical Offices
5 Years	418	Fill/Density Gauges Nuclear Pacemakers

Notes for above table:

- Licenses inspected in the annual, 2-year and 3-year inspection frequencies are the most complex and represent those types of radioactive material activities with the greatest radiation hazard to users and members of the general public.
- Facility radioactive material inspections are resource intensive. Onsite facility inspection times vary from .5 day with 1 inspector for the 5-year inspection frequency, 1-2 day inspection with one or two inspectors for 2 and 3-year inspection frequencies, to a 4-day inspection with three inspectors for certain extremely complex annual inspections.

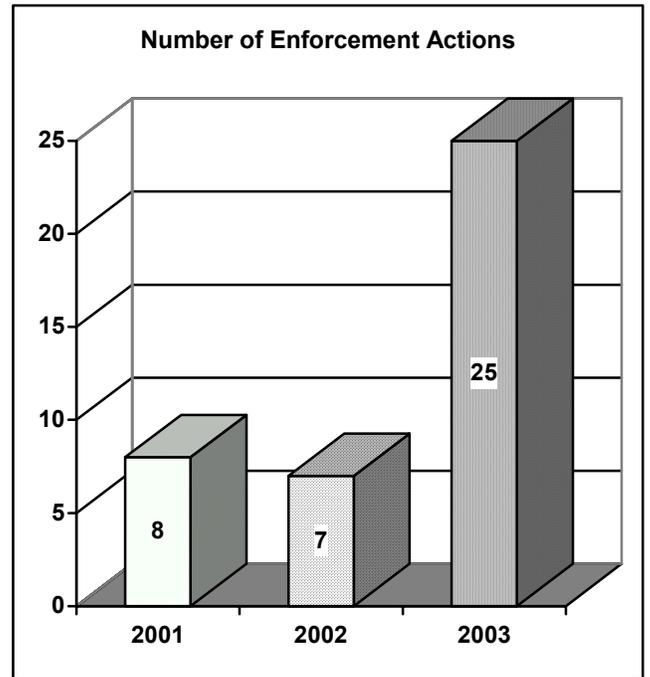
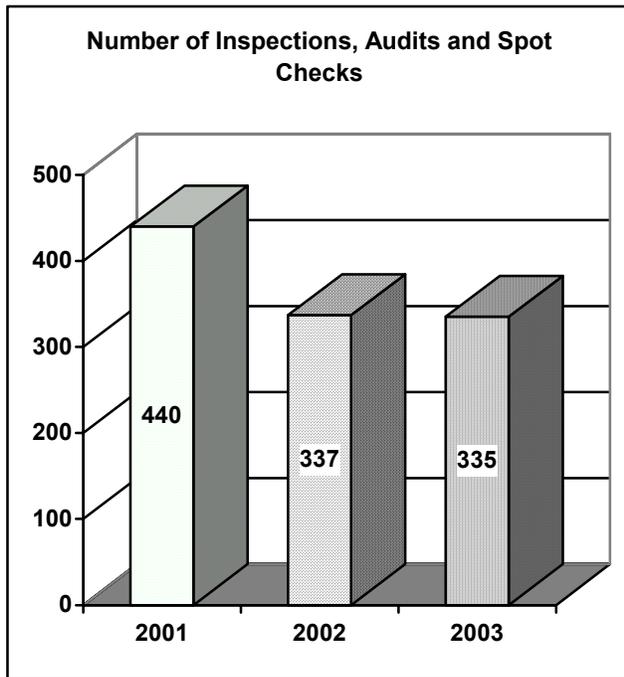
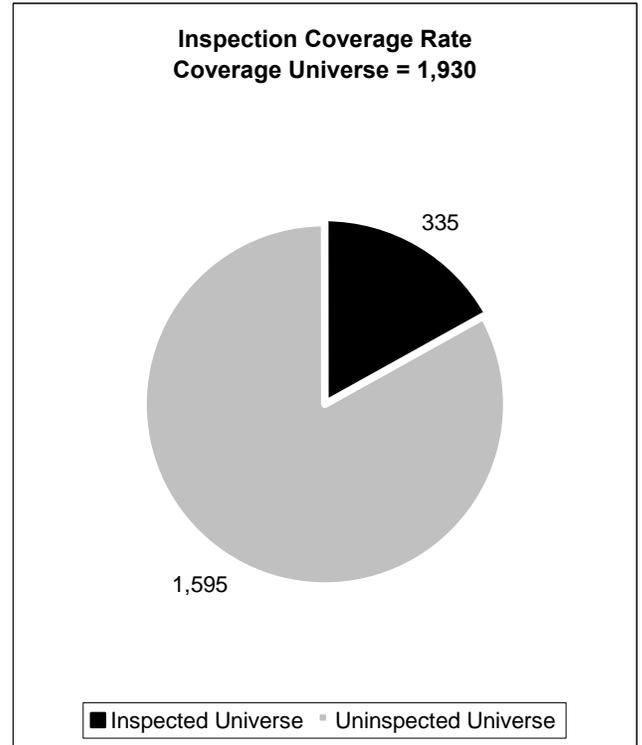
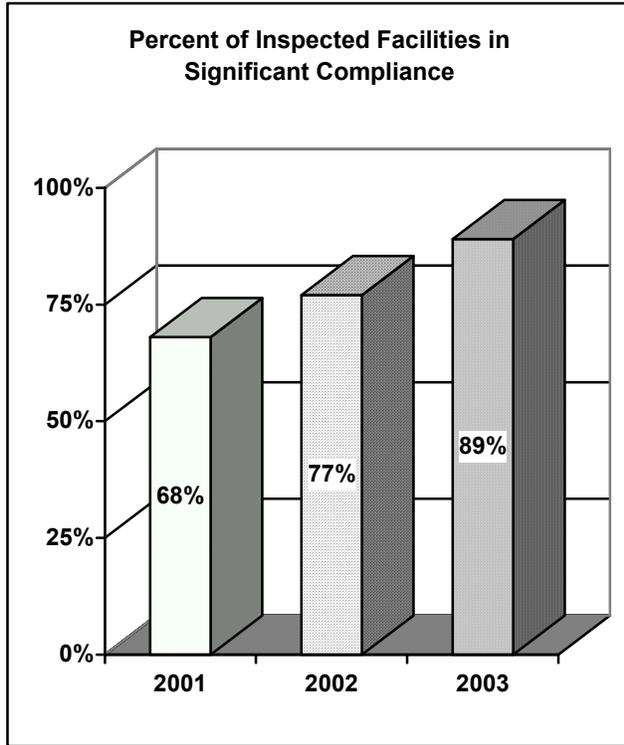
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Radioactive Materials

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	720
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	583
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Sources from Other Jurisdictions	1,349
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	335
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	335
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	38
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant	89%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	11%
Inspection coverage Rate *	17%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	2
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	144
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year **	47
Total	193
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	183
Ongoing	10
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	1,132
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	22
Number of Stop Work Orders	2
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	1
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$11,700

* Coverage is computed as the number of licenses inspected divided by the sum of the number of permits/licenses in effect plus the number of sources from other jurisdictions since each could be cause for inspection.

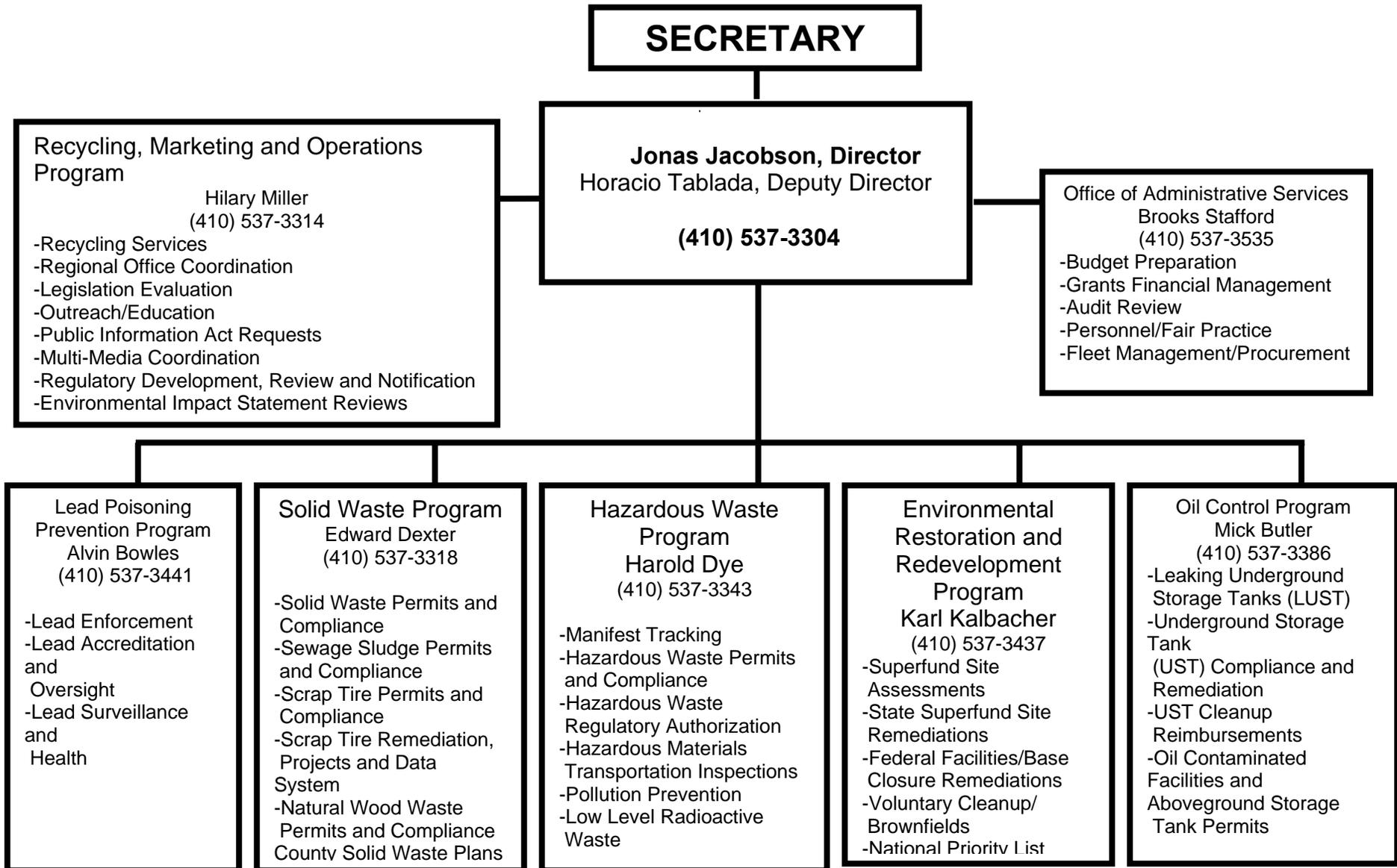
Radioactive Materials





WASTE MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

WASTE MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION



Environmental Restoration And Redevelopment

PURPOSE

The purpose of this program is to protect public health and the environment by identifying sites that are, or potentially, contaminated by controlled hazardous substances. Once identified, the sites are prioritized for remedial activities. The sites are then listed on the State Master List and in the Disposal Site Registry.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

STATE: Environment Article, Title 7, Subtitle 2; COMAR 26.14

PROCESS

The Department conducts environmental assessments that include investigation and sampling of sites, to determine whether cleanup is necessary and if necessary, remedial activities including cleanup of sites contaminated with controlled hazardous substances. Assessments and cleanups are conducted based on available resources. The Disposal Site Registry ranks those sites that are the highest in priority for investigation and remedial action based on the federal Hazard Ranking System score.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS GOALS:

Goal #1: Ensuring environmental programs, activities and regulations support smart growth and community revitalization while protecting public health and the environment.

Goal #3: Reducing the threat to public health from the presence of hazardous waste and hazardous materials in the environment.

SUCSESSES/CHALLENGES:

The number of sites on the State Master List at the end of FY 2003 was 377. During the year an additional 8 sites were moved to the Formerly Investigated Sites category for a total of 59 sites given this designation. The Disposal Site Registry included 21 National Priority Listed (NPL) sites, addressed by USEPA under the federal CERCLA or Superfund law. Although no preliminary assessments of State Master List sites were conducted, 13 brownfields assessments, 1 expanded site investigations, 4 site investigation, and 2 Formerly Used Defense Site surveys of State Master List sites were conducted during FY 2003.

During FY 2003 the Program monitored the effectiveness of the remedial actions implemented at the Southern Maryland Wood Treating (SMWT) site and the Bush Valley Landfill (BVL) site. The remedial action at the SMWT site continues to function effectively. While EPA still plans to delete the SMWT site from the National Priorities List, this action was not accomplished during FY 2003. Monitoring of the BVL site found that landfill gas

was migrating off- site. Consequently, an appropriate landfill gas collection system is being evaluated to address this off site migration.

The Program has also been working with EPA on three active private NPL sites in the State. Two of the sites are in Maryland, Sand, Gravel and Stone (MSGS) site and the Spectron site. Both sites are located in Cecil County. A Record of Decision (RoD) for Operable Unit 3 of the MSGS site was signed during FY 2003. A RoD for Operable Unit 1 of the Spectron site should be finalized during FY 2004. The third and very challenging site is the Central Chemical site in Washington County. Progress has been slow at this site; however, the remedial investigation of the site should be well underway during FY 2004.

Hazardous Waste

PURPOSE

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) established a system for controlling the disposition of hazardous waste from generation until its ultimate disposal. The Hazardous Waste Program regulates the management of hazardous wastes through the review and issuance of hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facility permits. The Program assists the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the review, issuance, and monitoring of Corrective Action Permits. It enforces all permits and regulated activities involving hazardous waste generators, transporters, and facilities through inspections, monitoring, and initiation of compliance actions, including issuance of site complaints and development of formal legal actions.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - Subtitle C

STATE: Environment Article, Title 7, Subtitle 2; COMAR 26.13

PROCESS

The Hazardous Waste Program's Enforcement Division is responsible for violation discovery and compliance activities. The focus of the enforcement program is on hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities that pose the greatest threat to public health and the environment, have been previously cited for violations or continue to be out of compliance. Hazardous waste management is accomplished by unannounced inspections of facilities, generators, and transporters as well as through investigations of complaints. All permitted facilities are inspected at least once a year. Large quantity generators are inspected once every three years.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #3: Reducing Maryland Citizens' Exposure to Hazards.

SUCCESSSES/CHALLENGES:

The Hazardous Waste Program ensures protection of public health and the environment from releases of hazardous waste. The success of over 20 years of the Program in Maryland has resulted in the inspection, permitting, tracking, and regulatory activities becoming more routine and practical, with fewer, if any, major or dramatic diversions from compliance. It should also be noted that there has been a trend toward decreasing numbers of permitted hazardous waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) facilities in Maryland in recent years. There are 23 permitted facilities in the Maryland, down from 31 in FY 1997. The fewer number of TSD facilities is believed to be a direct result of better waste management and waste minimization activities at both large and small quantity generators of hazardous waste, which reduces the quantity of hazardous waste generation and the need for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste. The workload for the Program remains high, however, since there are thousands of small quantity generators and hundreds of large quantity generators requiring inspection in addition to the inspection of sites that still require intensive oversight for the remediation of groundwater contamination.

During FY 2003, the number of inspections, audits, and spot checks and the number of enforcement actions has again declined, continuing the trend that started in FY 2001. The inability to retain trained staff and the inability to fill vacant positions has prevented the Program from improving the number of inspections. The Program still continues to meet its EPA minimal federal grant commitments as well as achieving a compliance rate of 94% for inspected facilities.

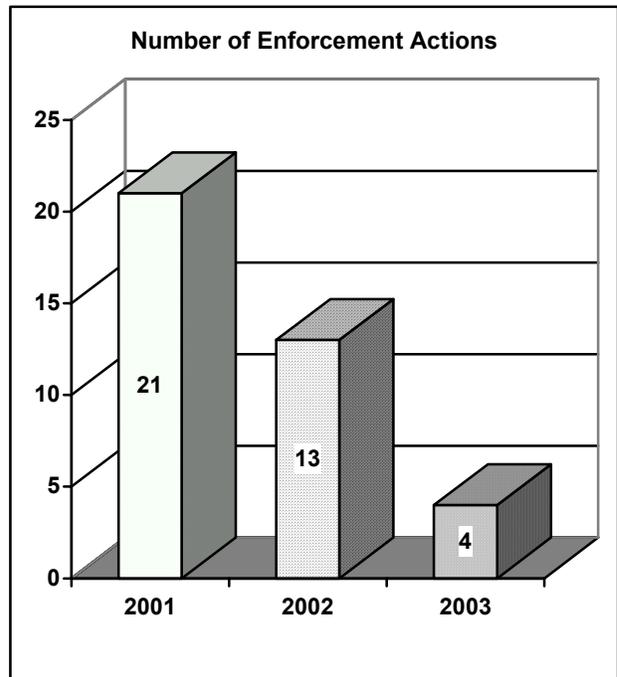
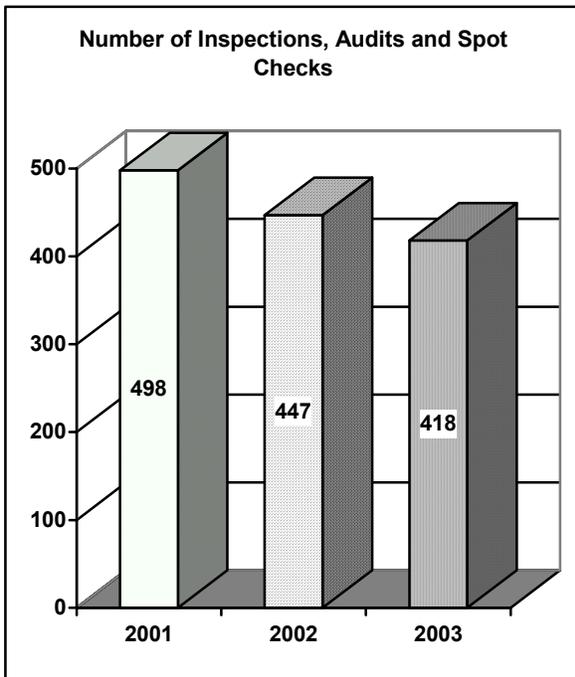
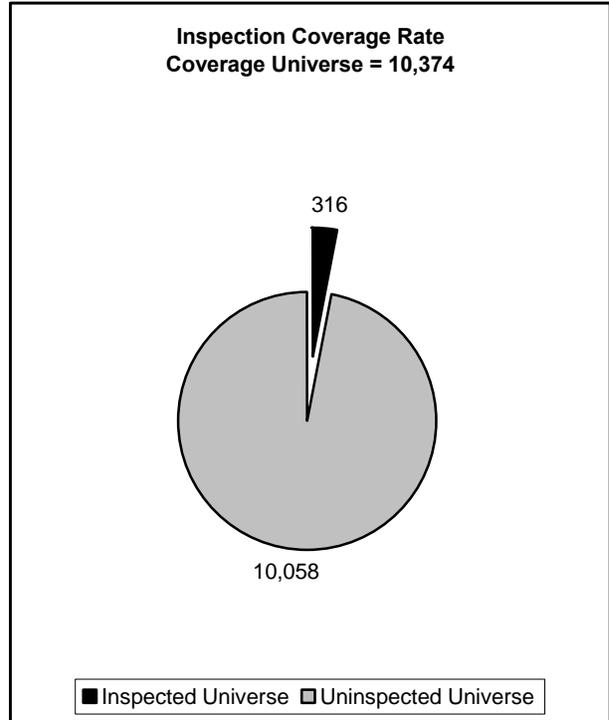
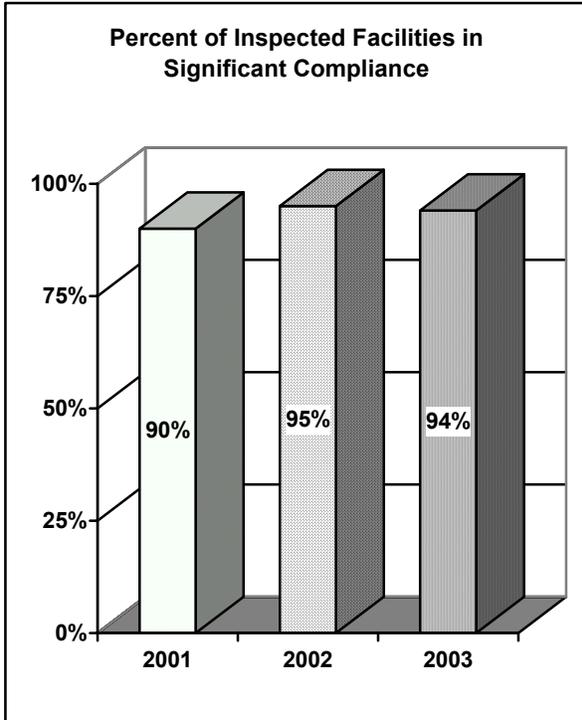
Hazardous Waste

	2003 Total
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	1
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	23
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Generators and Haulers	10,351
Number of new EPA identification numbers issued	787
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected *	316
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	418
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	19
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	94%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	6%
Inspection coverage Rate **	3%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	8
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	29
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	8
Total	45
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	40
Ongoing	5
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	12
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	0
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	4
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	1
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Penalties obtained	\$53,000

* All 23 permitted facilities were inspected and are included in the total.

** Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites (316) inspected and dividing that by the sum of the total number of permits/licenses in effect (23) and the number of generators and haulers (10,351).

Hazardous Waste



Lead Poisoning Prevention

PURPOSE

Lead Poisoning Prevention includes oversight of activities designed to reduce the incidence of childhood lead poisoning. These activities involve accreditation and oversight of lead abatement services contractors, maintaining a registry of rental properties, maintaining a registry of lead-poisoned children, and regulatory enforcement.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Toxic Substances Control Act

STATE: Environment Article, Title 6, Subtitles 8 & 10; COMAR 26.16 and Environment Article, Title 7, Subtitle 2; COMAR 26.02

PROCESS

Affected properties (rental dwelling properties) must meet a risk reduction standard when a change of occupancy occurs. Contractors that are accredited by MDE carry out inspections and lead paint services. Accreditation and oversight of private inspectors and contractors involves a multi-step process and includes MDE approved training sessions. In addition, inspection contractors must demonstrate that they have a specific level of experience and submit a protocol to MDE for the work they are being accredited to perform. In order for MDE to be eligible for federal housing and lead poisoning prevention program funding, USEPA requires certain categories of inspectors and supervisors of abatement work to take a third party/independent exam. Refresher courses are required every two years to maintain accreditation.

Property registration is required to identify the supply of available rental housing that has been certified as having met the risk reduction standard. Owners of affected properties must renew the registration annually. An annual unit fee is paid into the Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund for the establishment of a Community Outreach and Education program and for the administration of the program.

Maryland law requires that all blood lead level test results be reported to MDE, which in turn reports all results for children considered at risk to the local Health Departments for case management.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #3: Reducing Maryland Citizens' Exposure to Hazards.

SUCSESSES/CHALLENGES:

It was found that the number of children with blood lead levels equal to or greater than 10ug/dl and equal to or greater than 20 ug/dl has decreased for the ninth consecutive year Statewide. It is noteworthy to report that the number of children statewide with blood lead poisoning declined by 10% for a low of 260 children.

In previous Enforcement and Compliance Reports only new registrations of Rental Dwellings were reported. This year we have included new and renewal registrations for the "Rental Dwelling Units Registered This Fiscal Year". There were 4,524 new units and 32,776 renewals in FY 2003. This better reflects the Programs dwelling workload, which is 37,300 registrations, for a total universe of 167,208 registered units.

This year's report showed a significant decline in inspections and compliance assistance. Inspections declined by 35% and compliance assistance declined by 88%.

There was a noted decline in number of inspections performed by private companies. Two issues impacted this number. They were:

1. When Environment Article 6-815 was amended to require owners opting for the dust test to assure that no defective paint was present, some owners stopped inspecting because they refused to paint the buildings exteriors and they cannot pass an inspection without doing exterior painting. The Program will be studying how best to address this issue.

2. Many owners have obtained lead free certificates and are no longer in the program, reducing the number of inspections performed. Those that remain in the program did a large number of inspections in order to comply with the 50% Rule, Environment Article 6-817, or as a result of enforcement actions requiring owners to obtain lead free certificates. This number of inspections has now leveled off.

The decline in inspections by MDE staff can be contributed to the severe winter; a loss of two inspectors from the Program and a third inspector who was activated for military duty. In addition, those cases that are currently being followed are complex and require considerable time to track, negotiate and resolve.

Lead Poisoning Prevention

	2003 Total
PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued (Accreditations)	1,218
Number of Permits/Licenses (Accreditations) in effect at Fiscal Year End *	2,303
OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES	
Rental Dwelling Units Registered this FY **	37,300
Total Rental Dwelling Units in Registered Properties current FY ***	105,901
Affected Properties Registered as of end of FY	86,210
INSPECTIONS	
Number of Sites Inspected	12,381
By Accredited Lead Paint Service Providers	11,159
By MDE	1,222
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	12,764
By Accredited Lead Paint Service Providers	11,159
By MDE	1,605
COMPLIANCE PROFILE:	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	366
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	70%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations****	30%
Inspection coverage Rate *****	14%
SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	365
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	1
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	616
Total	982
DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS	
Resolved	358
Ongoing	624
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	65
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	447
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	1
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	1
PENALTIES	
Amount of Penalties obtained	\$239,660

* The total number of Accreditations in effect as of end of FY. This number includes Inspectors, Risk Assessors, Supervisors, Instructors, Courses of Instruction and Contractors involved in lead related activities in Maryland.

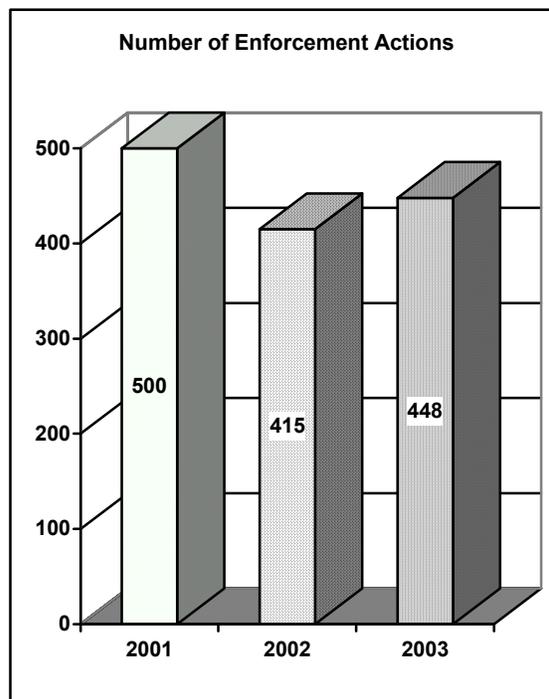
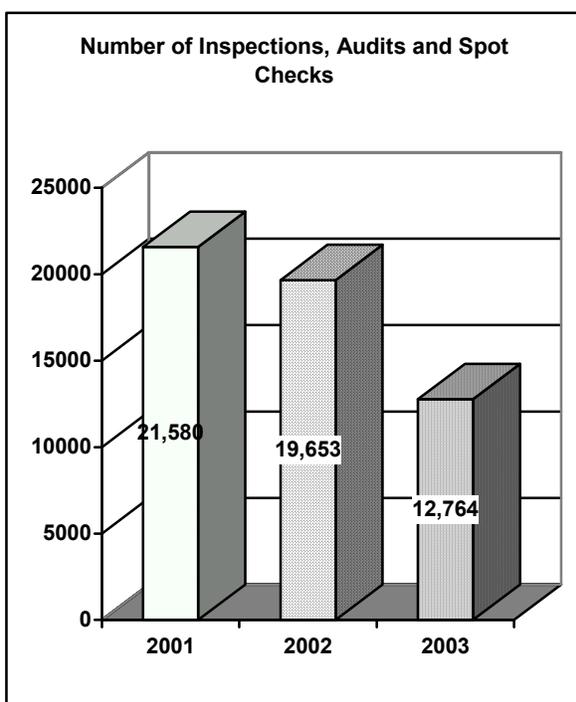
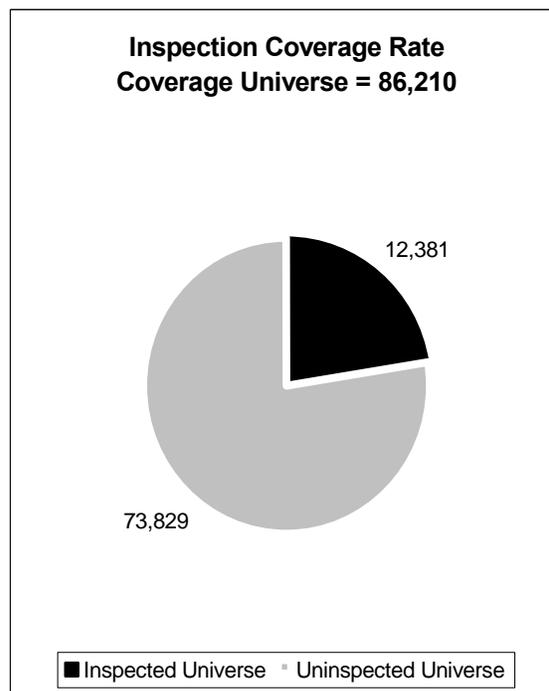
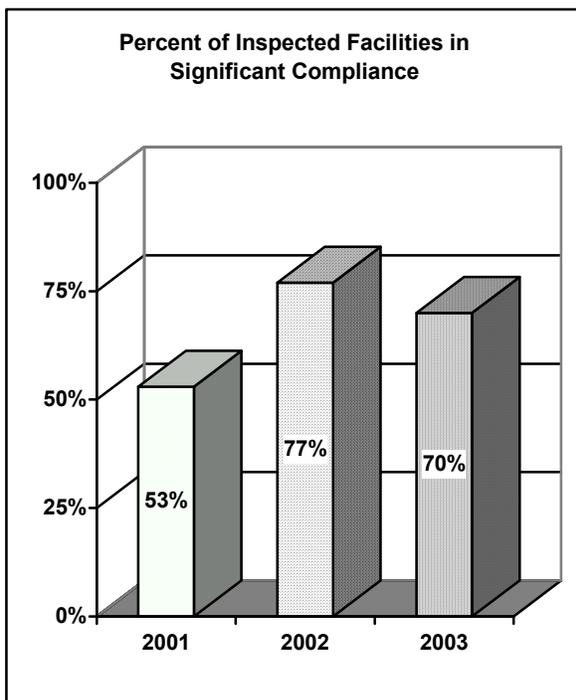
** Previous years tracked only new registrations. This year's number includes renewals. 4,524 new + 32,776 renewals.

*** Previous year reports were cumulative for program to date. Now, the number reflects ONLY current registered units as of end of FY.

****The compliance rate reflects the percentage of affected properties with lead paint where MDE conducted complaint investigations, poisoned child investigations, oversight inspections of private contractors, compliance inspections, and course audits and where significant violations were found. For FY2000 and earlier, inspections by accredited lead paint service providers were included in the calculation.

***** Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of Affected Properties Registered. Please note there is not a regulatory requirement for annual inspection of these properties.

Lead Poisoning Prevention



Oil Aboveground Facilities

PURPOSE

The Oil Control Program performs a broad range of activities in regard to the safe handling, storage, and remediation of petroleum products across the State of Maryland. The Program issues permits and performs oversight for aboveground storage facilities; oil contaminated soil, and the transportation of oil products in Maryland. The Program also issues permits related to discharge activities and awards and audits licenses for the import of petroleum products into Maryland.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environment Article, Title 4, Subtitle 4; COMAR 26.10

PROCESS

Regional environmental compliance specialists (ECS) schedule routine inspections of the facilities. During the inspection, facility conditions are documented and the permittee is advised of the status of compliance. If corrective action is warranted, the facility is directed in accordance with Department guidelines and procedures. The inspection frequency can be adjusted as conditions warrant. In addition, staff engineers, tasked with writing permits for these facilities, visit facilities prior to the renewal of a permit. These site visits may lead to the discovery of violations, which require enforcement follow up inspections by the environmental compliance specialist. The ECS is also responsible for the response to oil spills throughout the State in regards to facilities that do not require a permit.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #2: Ensuring safe and adequate drinking water.

Goal #3: Reducing Maryland Citizens' Exposure to Hazards.

SUCCESSSES/CHALLENGES:

The combination of compliance assistance, regular permit application and review, and enforcement has resulted in improved management of aboveground storage tanks containing petroleum within the State. Inspections increased for this reporting period from 1711 in FY 2002 to 2120 in FY 2003. There is also a noted increase in spill responses from 634 in FY 2002 to 899 in FY 2003. The Program feels that this spill response trend may continue as the above ground tank population ages and tank integrity declines. Permit application reviews, permit renewal site visits, and random inspections continue to reveal violations that, if left un-addressed, would result in releases to the environment or catastrophic tank failure during a fire or other emergency at a facility.

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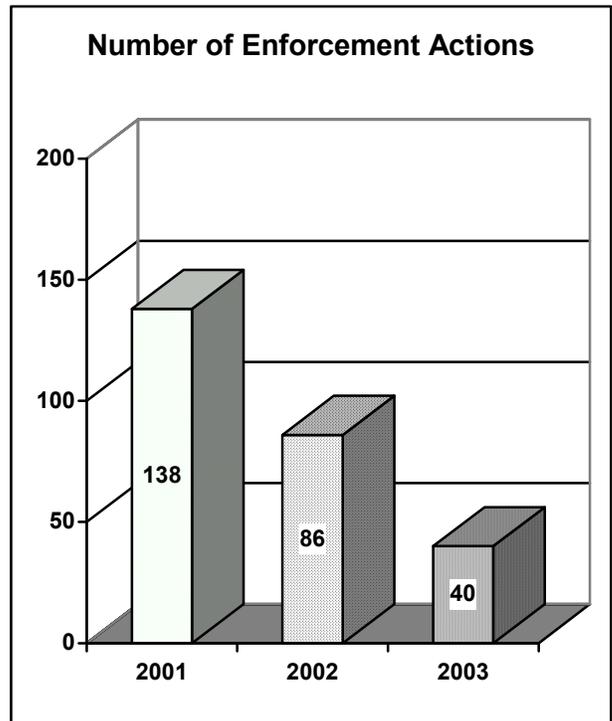
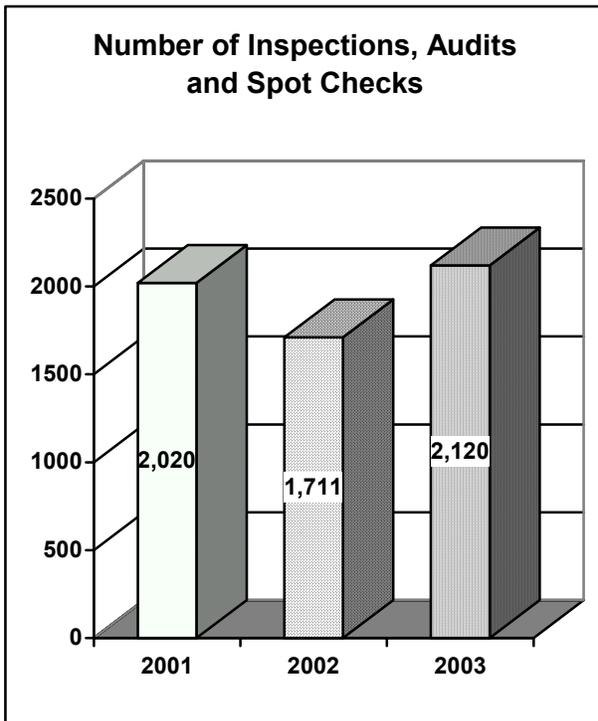
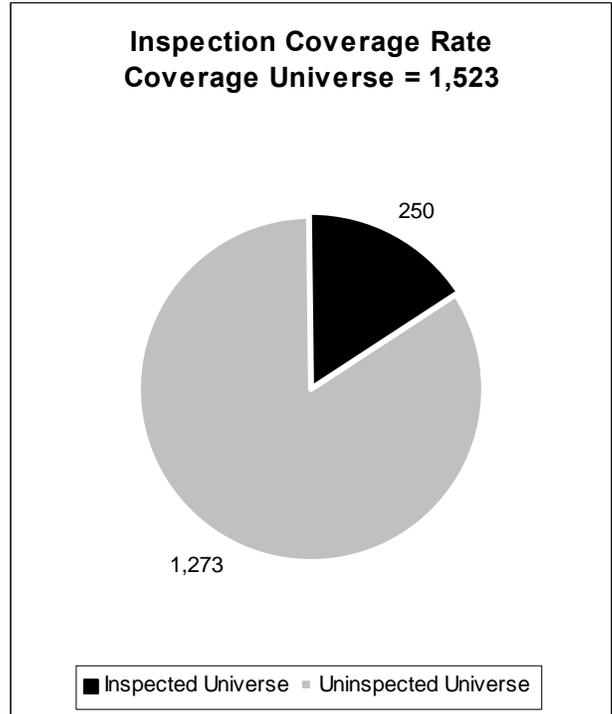
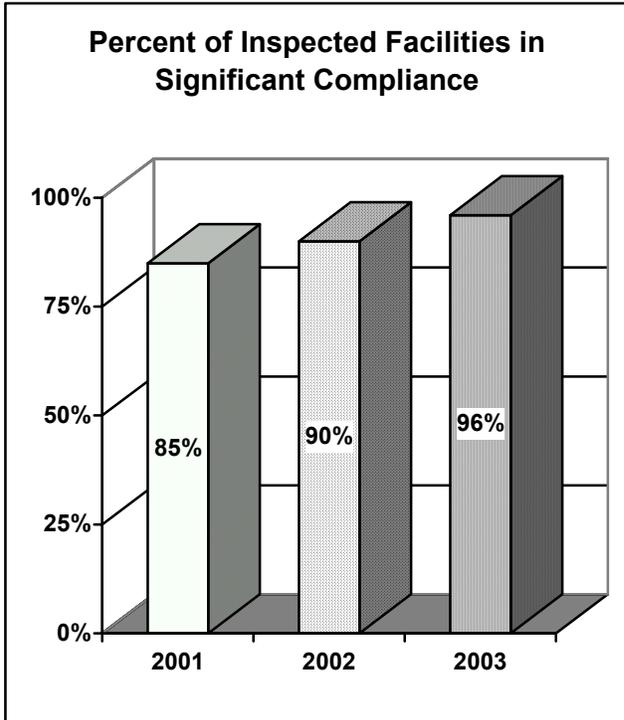
Oil Aboveground Facilities

	2003 Totals
PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES	
Number of Permits/Licenses Issued	541
Number of Permits/Licenses in Effect *	1,523
OTHER THAN PERMITTED REGULATED ENTITIES	
Spill Response to AST sites less than permitted capacity	899
INSPECTIONS	
Number of Sites Inspected	1,115
Number of Permitted Sites Inspected	250
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	2,120
COMPLIANCE PROFILE:	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	40
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	96%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	4%
Inspection coverage Rate **	16%
SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	36
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	4
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal qtr	4
Total Significant Violations	44
DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS	
Resolved	22
Ongoing	22
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	
Number of Compliance Assistance Rendered	2,070
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions Issued	1
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions Obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions (not included in above)	39
Number of referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
PENALTIES	
Amount of Penalties Obtained	\$16,800

* Permits/licenses. This includes Oil Above Ground Storage Tanks and Oil Contaminated Soil Operations. The Oil (Contaminated Soil) Operations Permit is issued to facilities within the State of Maryland that store and/or treat soil contaminated with petroleum product from underground storage tank leaks or surface spills. Due to the small number of facilities involved, these numbers were incorporated into the Oil Aboveground Facilities numbers beginning in Fiscal Year 1999.

** Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of permitted sites inspected (250) and dividing that by the sum of the total number of permits/licenses in effect. Spill response to AST sites less than permitted capacity is part of the Program's universe. However, this number is not included in coverage rate in order to not bias the evaluation of the Program's goal to visit each permitted site on an annual basis.

Oil Aboveground Facilities



Oil Pollution Remediation Activities

PURPOSE

In addition to permitting, licensing, surface spill response, and enforcement activities for petroleum facilities and underground storage tanks, the Oil Control Program oversees remediation activities at sites where petroleum products have been discharged and are impacting soil or groundwater. The oversight ensures that responsible parties remediate the site in a timely manner, protecting the public's health and the environment. A discharge of petroleum impacting soil or groundwater has occurred at each of these sites. These sites include, for the most part, gasoline service stations, both operating and closed. They also include businesses that have their own petroleum distribution systems for use in vehicle fleets and heating oil systems. Program approved remediation is being carried out in an environmentally protective manner at these sites.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act - Subtitle I
STATE: Environment Article, Title 4, Subtitle 4; COMAR 26.10

PROCESS

Groundwater and soil cleanups are technical in nature, usually requiring numerous site visits and meetings. When a release of petroleum product is reported to the Department, a team is assigned to investigate. The team of specialists will prioritize the response effort to the release based on product type, amount released, and potential impacts from the release. Each site is in violation by virtue of the fact that a discharge has occurred. Inspection frequency is also determined as site-specific conditions warrant. During the inspection of remedial sites, conditions are documented and the responsible party is given direction and advised of the status of compliance. There are cases where the responsible party fails to perform the necessary steps to remediate the discharge. If enforcement action is warranted, the action will be performed in accordance with Department guidelines and procedures.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #2: Ensuring safe and adequate drinking water.

SUCCESSSES/CHALLENGES:

The field activity performed by the Oil Control Program staff continues to reflect the commitment in time and resources needed to adequately oversee the cleanups performed by responsible parties in the State. Multiple site visits during the fiscal year are needed to ensure compliance with approved corrective action plans, especially at release sites that could impact drinking water wells. The Program has found that a strong field presence and frequent communication with the responsible party, in lieu of high penalties, achieves compliance leaving more assets available for cleanup at the site. This approach has more often than not resulted in the containment of releases to the property where they occurred and for those that had already migrated off the site, the implementation of a remedial response that prevents further migration.

During this reporting period there was a slight increase in identified sites from 2218 in FY 2002 to 2418 in FY 2003. A large penalty amount reflects the settlement with two companies regarding a release from April 7, 2000.

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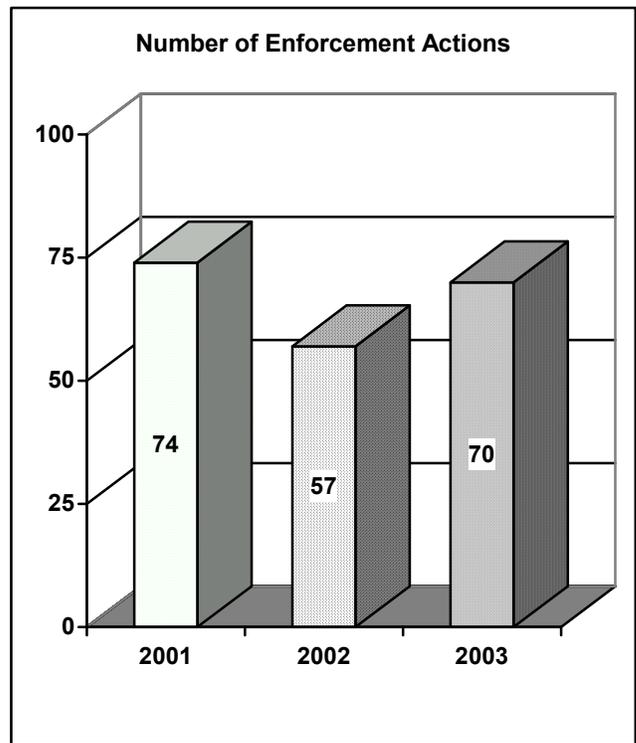
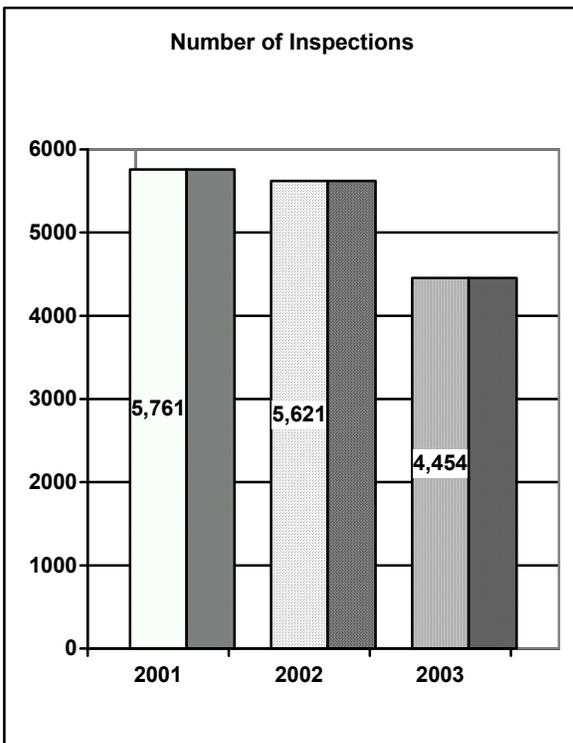
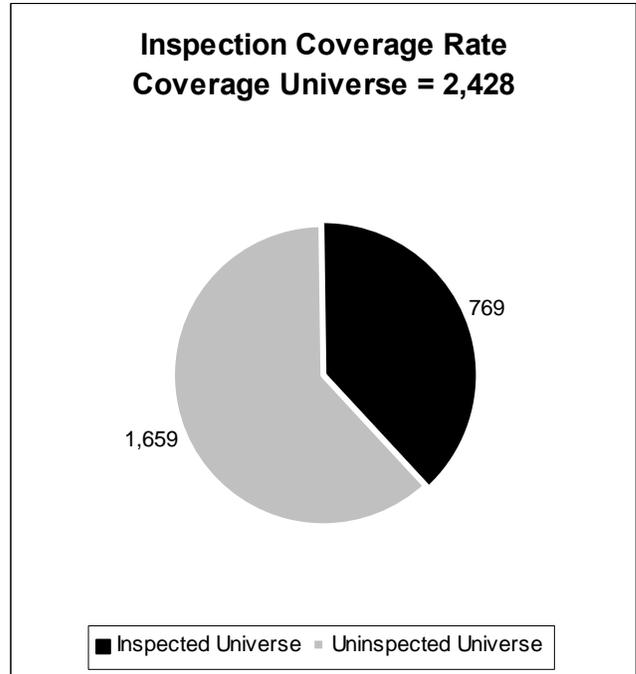
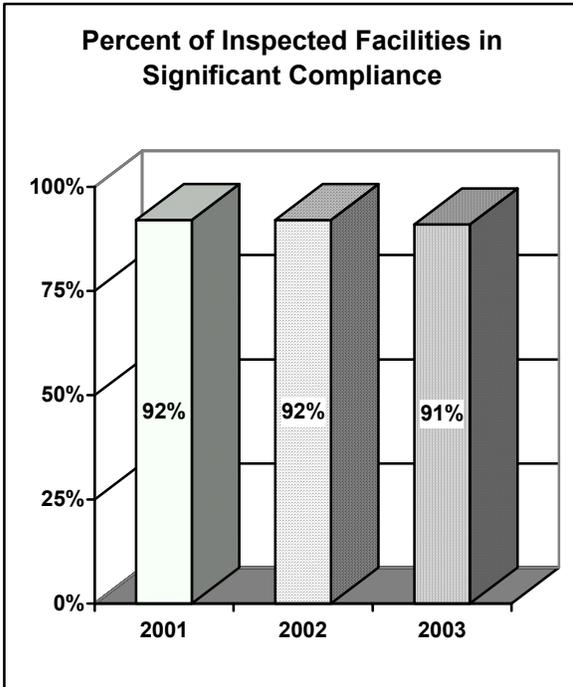
Oil Pollution Remediation Activities

	2003 Totals
PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	na
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	na
OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES	
Identified Locations where there is a discharge impacting soil or groundwater. MDE approved remediation being conducted in an environmentally protective manner. *	2,428
INSPECTIONS	
Number of Sites inspected	769
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	4,454
COMPLIANCE PROFILE:	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	70
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	91%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	9%
Inspection coverage Rate **	32%
SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	70
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	0
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	4
Total	74
DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS	
Resolved	14
Ongoing	60
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	4,385
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	2
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	68
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
PENALTIES	
Amount of Penalties obtained	\$573,666

* Prior to FY 1999, this number only included releases from federally regulated UST motor fuel. After FY99 the number reflects all oil releases that have impacted the subsurface environment from any oil UST, AST or transport facility. Wording was changed in FY02 to reflect this definition.

** Coverage rate is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of identified locations where there is groundwater or soil impact.

Oil Pollution Remediation Activities



Oil Underground Storage Tank Systems

PURPOSE

The underground storage tank function of the Oil Control Program (OCP) is a prevention program that seeks to reduce the severity of releases associated with the storage of regulated substances in UST systems throughout the State of Maryland. This is accomplished through ensuring compliance with operational requirements at sites that include local neighborhood service stations, oil terminals, churches, hospitals, schools, and military facilities.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act - Subtitle I

STATE: Environment Article, Title 4, Subtitle 4; COMAR 26. 10.

PROCESS

The Program assists tank owners in the prevention of the release of regulated substances by ensuring compliance with detailed State and federal regulations. These include release detection, corrosion and overfill prevention, insurance requirements, and construction standards. All regulated UST systems in Maryland must be registered with the Department and they are maintained in a comprehensive database. All tank technicians must pass a MDE test and maintain a certification with OCP.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal # 2: Ensuring safe and adequate drinking water.

SUCCESSSES/CHALLENGES:

The implementation of an effective compliance program continues to represent a significant challenge and depends heavily on the voluntary compliance of the regulated community. For other than heating oil UST systems, the leak prone bare steel construction of UST systems has been replaced by modern UST systems designed to prevent leaks. However, the increase in surface spills, a severe winter and the inspection activity associated with the numerous historical releases from USTs required the majority of the resources of the program for FY 2003. This year there was a noticeable decrease in inspections, compliance assistance and the inspection coverage rate. However, the facilities that were inspected showed an 89% compliance rate. This was a 6% increase over FY 2002.

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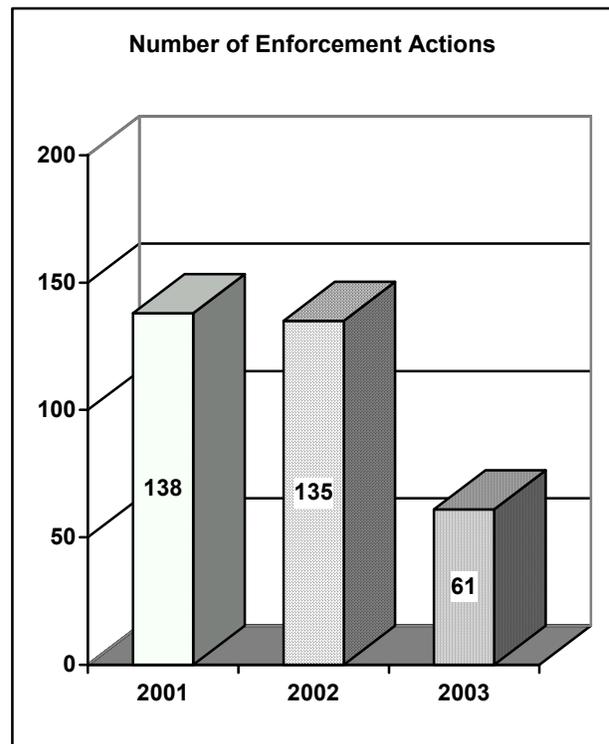
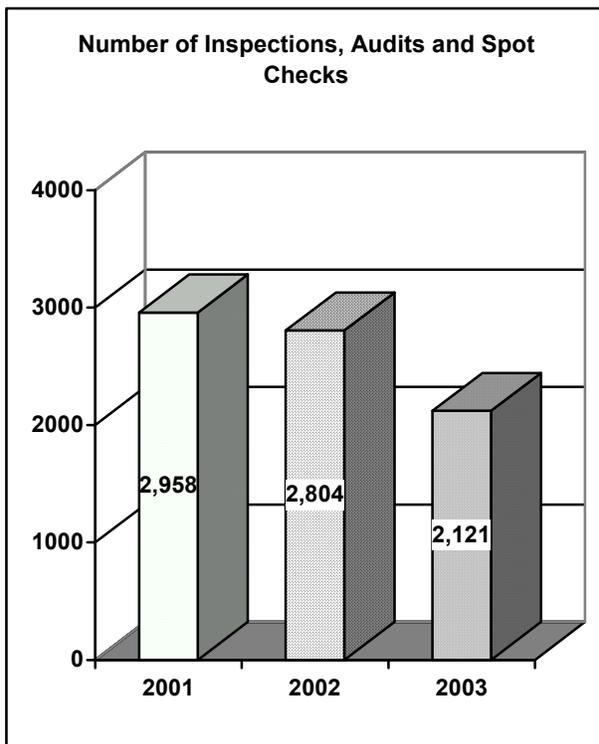
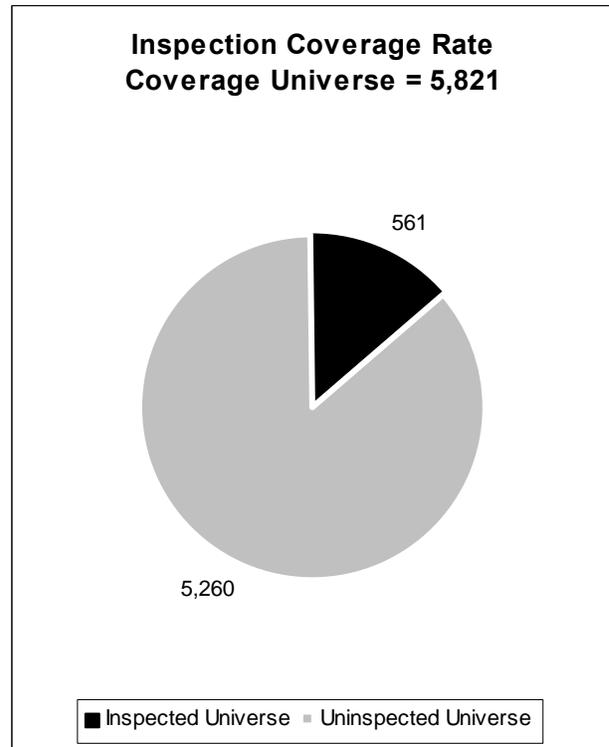
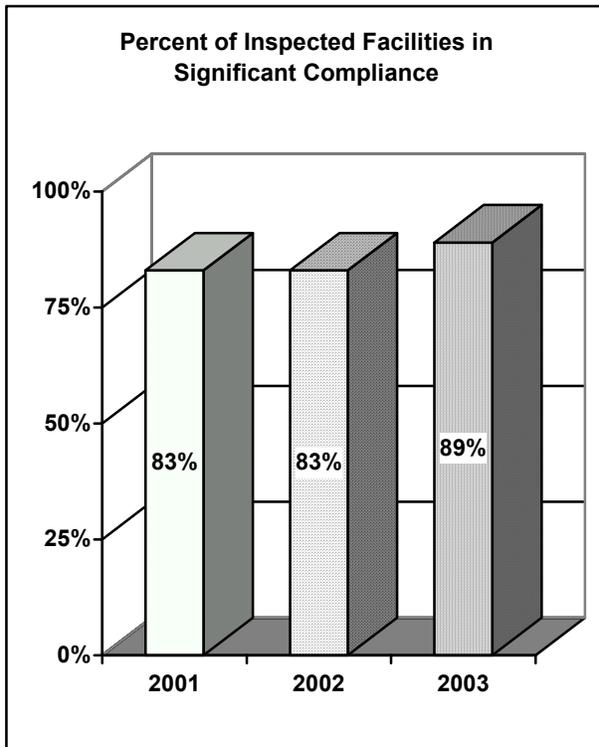
Oil Underground Storage Tank Systems

	2003 Total
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES*</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued (Technician & Remover Certifications)	142
Number of Permits/Licenses (Technician & Remover Certifications) in effect at Fiscal Year End	418
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Registered underground storage tank sites	5,821
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	561
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	2,121
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	61
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	89%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	11%
Inspection coverage Rate **	10%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	0
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	61
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	3
Total	64
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	27
Ongoing	37
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	2,060
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	1
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	60
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Penalties obtained	\$45,127

*Certified UST technicians and removers are part of the regulated community and, therefore, the inspection universe, and are included in the Report FY2000 forward.

** Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of registered UST sites. Technician and Remover Certifications are part of the Program's universe. However, this number is not included in coverage rate in order not to bias the evaluation of the Program's goal to visit each underground storage tank system on a routine basis.

Oil Underground Storage Tank Systems



Refuse Disposal

PURPOSE

Improper handling of society's byproducts in the form of domestic, commercial, and industrial wastes can pose direct threats to both the public health and the quality of Maryland's water resources. The Solid Waste Program is responsible for two important elements of environmental regulation: the review of the technical information needed to support application for new solid waste disposal facilities and the inspection and enforcement of regulations at permitted and unpermitted disposal facilities. Regulated solid waste acceptance facilities include municipal landfills, rubble landfills, land clearing debris landfills, non-hazardous industrial waste landfills, municipal incinerators, solid waste processing facilities, and transfer stations.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act - Subtitle D; 40 CFR 257 and 258D

STATE: Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 2; COMAR 26.04.07

PROCESS

Permits are required for the construction and operation of solid waste acceptance facilities. The permits ensure that facilities are designed and operated in a manner protective of public health and the environment. The permit review activities cover a broad range of environmental and engineering elements to ensure state-of-the-art techniques protect the state's surface water, groundwater, air, and other natural resources. Routine unannounced inspections are performed at the facilities to ensure compliance.

Inspectors also spend a large percentage of their time investigating complaints regarding unpermitted facilities and open dumps. The compliance staff performs inspections and investigations to find, stop, and clean up illegal dumps and reduce the problems they cause, including odor, soil erosion, discharges of pollutants to surface water, and groundwater pollution. Corrective orders and penalties may be issued for violations in accordance with Department guidelines and procedures.

Compliance activities also include environmental monitoring and remediation. Geologists and engineers review groundwater monitoring and soil gas data to detect aqueous or gaseous pollutants, which may be migrating through the ground from landfills and dumpsites. When releases are detected, plans for landfill caps, groundwater and gas extraction, and treatment systems are required, subject to review and approval by MDE prior to implementation.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #2: Ensuring safe and adequate drinking water.

SUCSESSES/CHALLENGES:

The Solid Waste Program's number of enforcement actions increased this year from 31 in FY 2002 to 49 in FY 2003. Inspection coverage rate increased by 5% to a 90% coverage rate this reporting period.

The Solid Waste Program continues to be challenged by staff shortages and the need to retain trained inspectors. Compliance assistance actions continue to decrease from 79 in FY 2002 to 55 in FY 2003. The Program operates solely on general funds. Attempts have been made to secure a fee system, but have failed. The Department continues to work with stakeholders to reach consensus and develop an appropriate fee mechanism to provide additional resources to improve the solid waste permitting and improve services to the citizens of Maryland.

Refuse Disposal

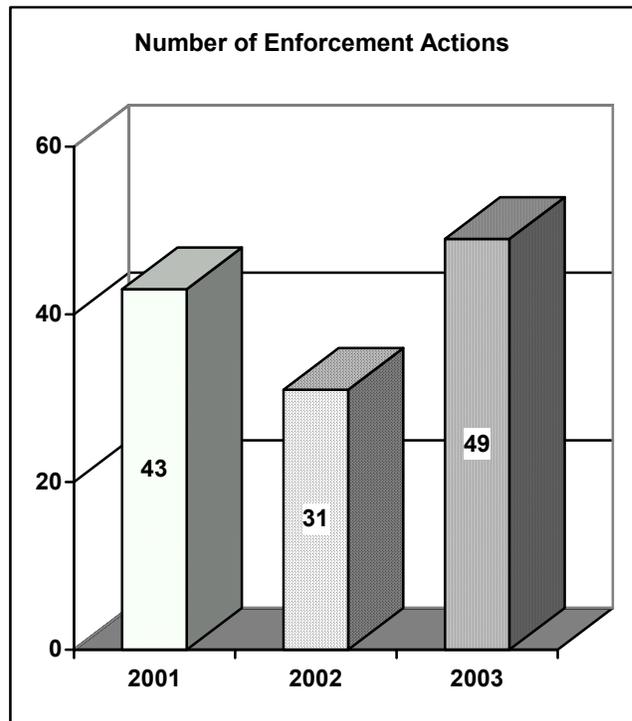
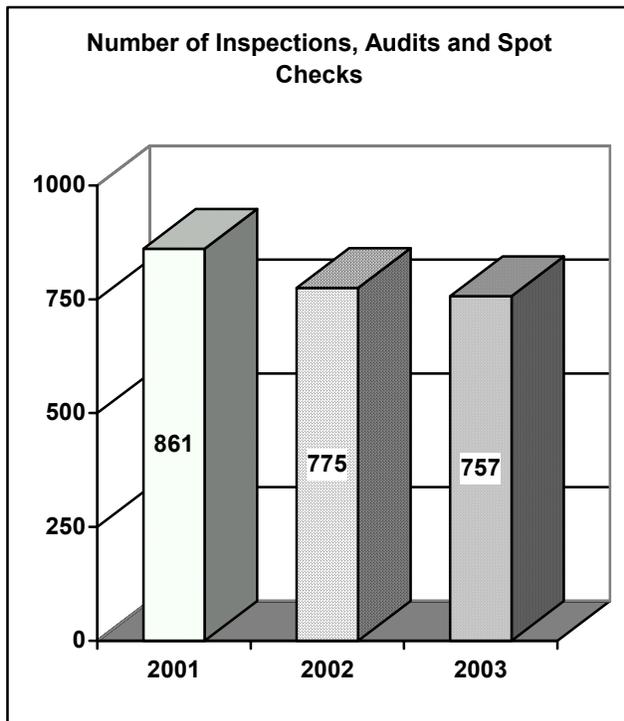
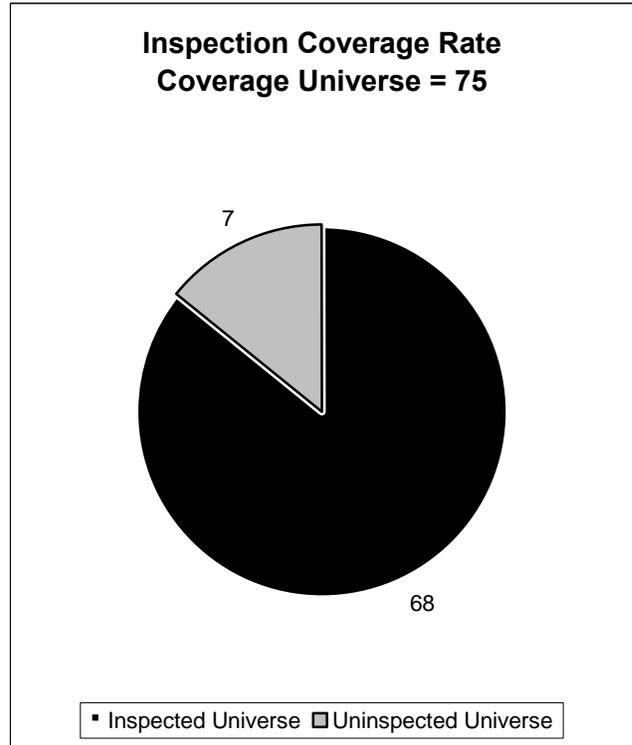
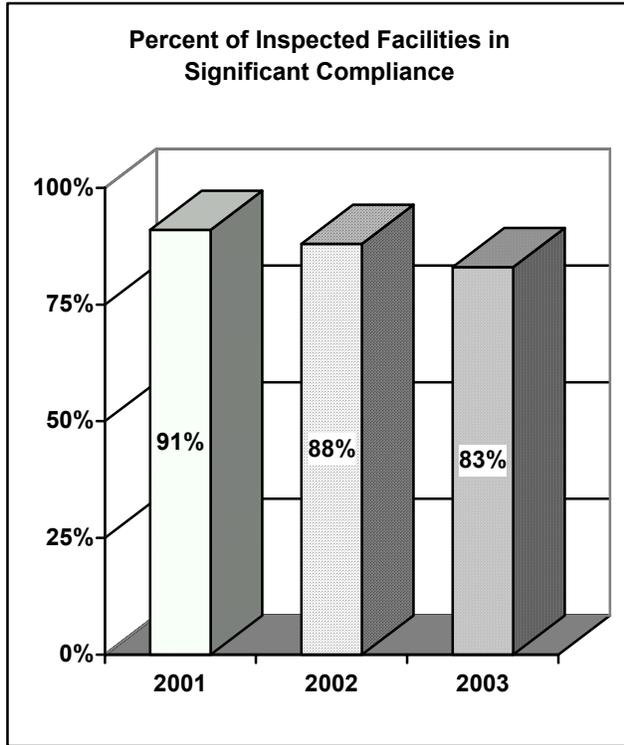
	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	13
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End *	96
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Unpermitted sites with ongoing violations	25
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected ***	209
Number of Permitted Facilities Inspected	68
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	757
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	36
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	83%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	17%
Inspection coverage Rate **	90%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	4
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	39
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	24
Total	67
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	31
Ongoing	36
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	55
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	4
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	45
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Penalties obtained	\$14,010

* There are multiple permits (96) at several of the 75 facilities.

** Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of permitted facilities inspected (68) and dividing that by the total number permitted facilities (75). The Program's goal is to perform monthly site visits. However, this coverage rate is computed as an annual figure.

*** 68 of the 209 sites were permitted facilities. The remaining sites included non-permitted dumpings, citizen complaints and other similar solid waste issues.

Refuse Disposal



Scrap Tires

PURPOSE

Licenses are required for the hauling, collection, storage, processing, recycling, and burning of scrap tires as tire-derived fuel. These licenses ensure that scrap tires are managed in a manner protective of public health and the environment.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 2;
Environment Article, Title 10, Nuisance Abatement;
COMAR 26.04.08

PROCESS

The licensing system is intended to regulate the management of scrap tires and prevent illegal dumping. A State fund is available when a landowner fails to clean up a scrap tire dump. Cost recovery from the landowner or other identifiable responsible party for all costs associated with the cleanup is required. In general, larger scrap tire facilities are inspected more frequently than smaller ones through routine unannounced inspections. Inspectors also investigate citizen complaints about illegal dumping or handling of scrap tires. Corrective orders and penalties may be issued for violations in accordance with Department guidelines and procedures.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal # 1: Promoting Land Redevelopment and Community Revitalization

SUCSESSES/CHALLENGES:

The scrap tire function of the Program continued the cleanup of scrap tire stockpiles, with 75 stockpiles remaining in FY 2003 compared to 85 in FY 2002. New stockpiles are still discovered every year. There was an improvement in inspection coverage rate this reporting period with an increase from 17% in FY 2002 to 22% in FY 2003. MDE partnerships with local governments are removing thousands of tires from the environment by providing drop-off sites and tire amnesty days. With a focus in reporting violations the Program continues to issue Notices of Violation to license holders that fail to submit required semi-annual reports. As a result, the number of scrap tire enforcement actions continued to increase from 117 in FY2002 to 575 in FY2003.

The Program instituted outreach to prevent fires at scrap tire sites in order to reduce the environmental hazards caused by such occurrences. Outreach activities, coordinated with the Department of Agriculture, have also focused on potential adverse health impacts of scrap tire sites such as the spread of West Nile Virus and other mosquito transmitted illness.

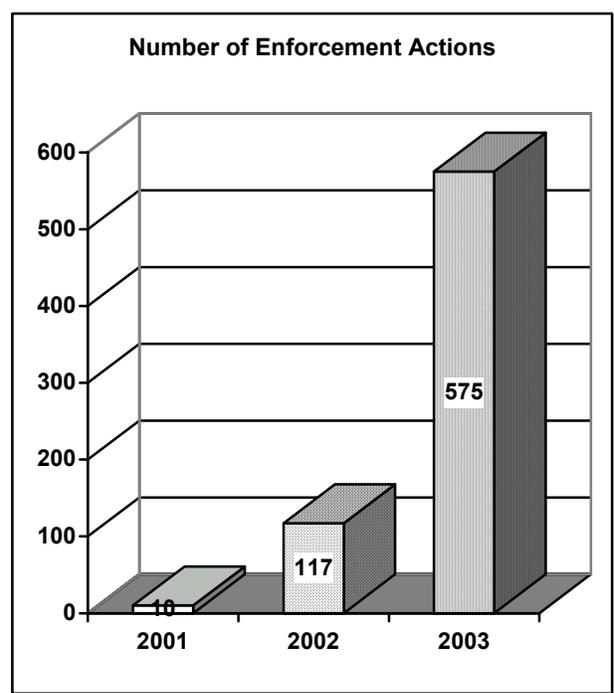
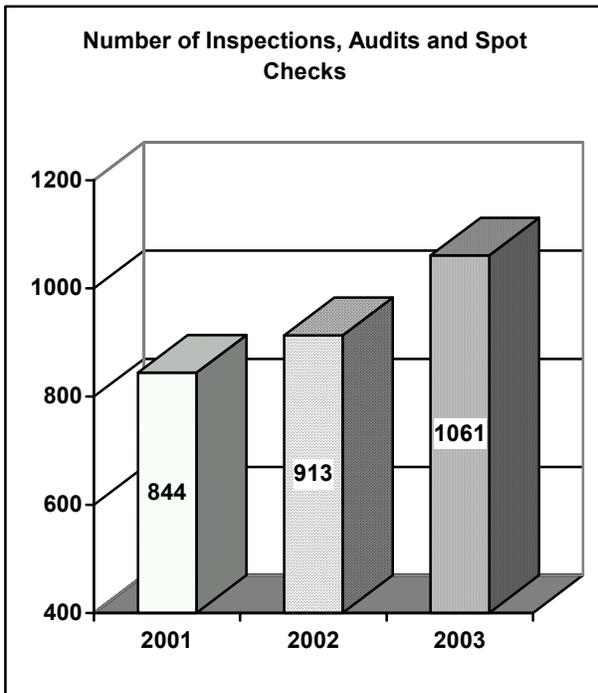
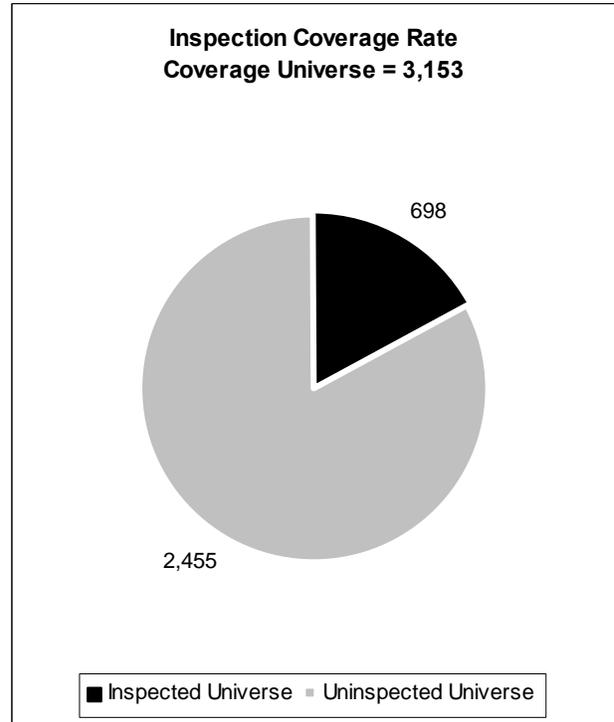
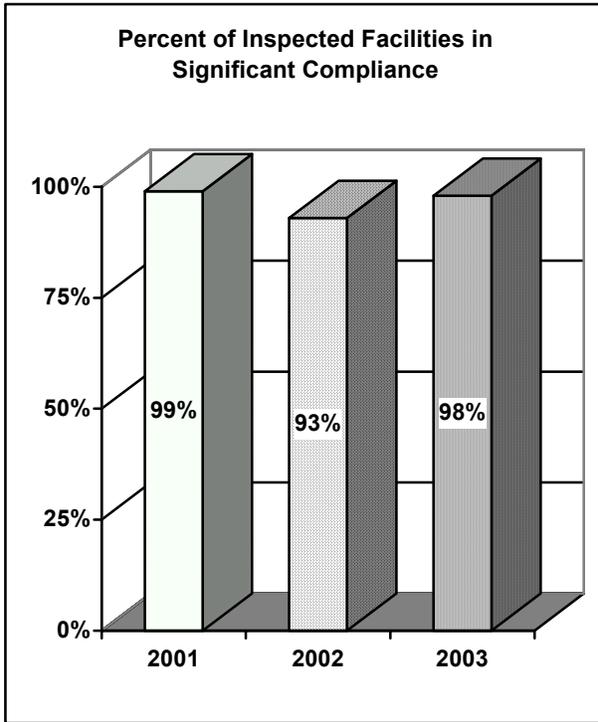
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Scrap Tires

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	318
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	3,078
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Stockpiles to be cleaned up	75
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	698
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	1,061
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	10
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	98%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	2%
Inspection coverage Rate *	22%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	1
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	9
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	15
Total	25
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	19
Ongoing	6
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	31
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	2
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	573
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Penalties obtained	\$29,651

* Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of permits/licenses in effect plus the number of stockpiles to be cleaned up.

Scrap Tires



Sewage Sludge Utilization

PURPOSE

These permits are required for the transportation, collection, handling, storage, treatment, land application, or disposal of sewage sludge in the State. The purpose of the permits is to ensure that sewage sludge is managed in a manner that is protective of public health and the environment. Sewage sludge utilized in Maryland is applied mostly for agricultural uses, composted, pelletized, landfilled, or incinerated. Permits requirements include preparation of applicable nutrient management plans and other necessary documents.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 2; COMAR 26.04

PROCESS

Composting facilities, pelletizers, and storage facilities are inspected several times per year. Landfill disposal operations are inspected during the course of routine landfill inspections. Land application sites are inspected when the workload allows or when complaints are received. The inspector may recommend corrective actions to take, if any are required. If a significant violation is found site complaints are issued. Corrective orders and penalties may be issued for violations in accordance with Department guidelines and procedures. Inspectors also investigate citizens' complaints about sewage sludge utilization.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #5: Improving and protecting Maryland's water quality.

SUCSESSES/CHALLENGES:

The Program's number of inspections (613 in FY2003 vs. 711 in FY2002) declined this reporting period. There have been no instances of unpermitted land application of sewage sludge in the State. This is attributed to the Program's efforts to work with the regulated community over the last several years. The Program has experienced a decline in its field activities due mainly to vacant positions and the current hiring freeze, as well as increasing workloads, which have adversely impacted the ability to perform site inspections. This is demonstrated by the coverage rate decline from 42% in FY2002 vs. 23% in FY2003 and is also contributing to the enforcement action decline from 31 in FY 2002 vs. 14 in FY 2003.

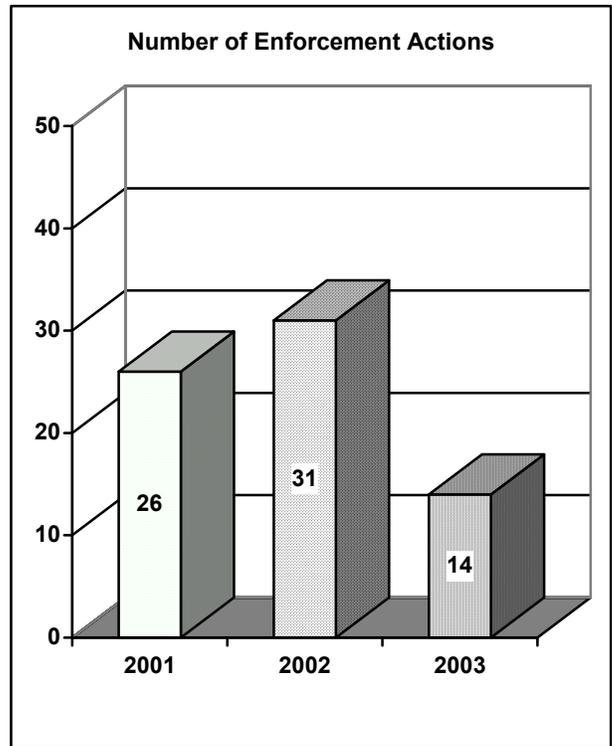
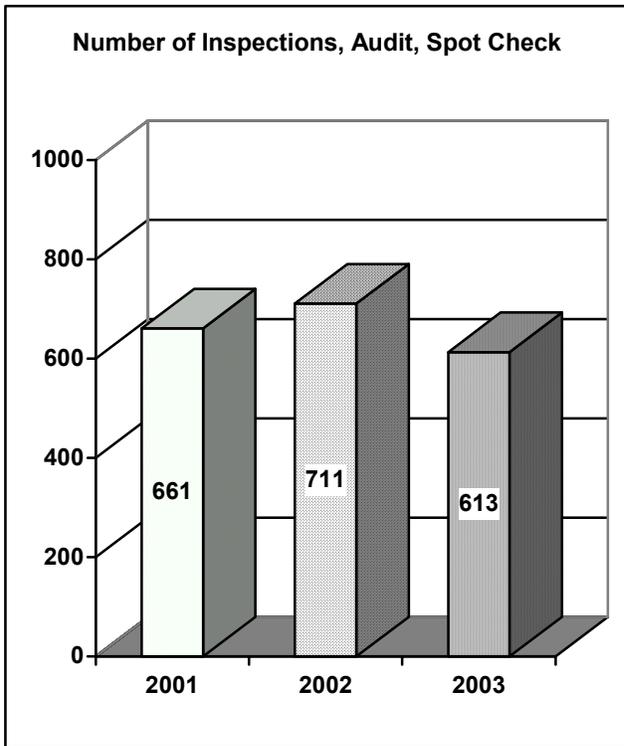
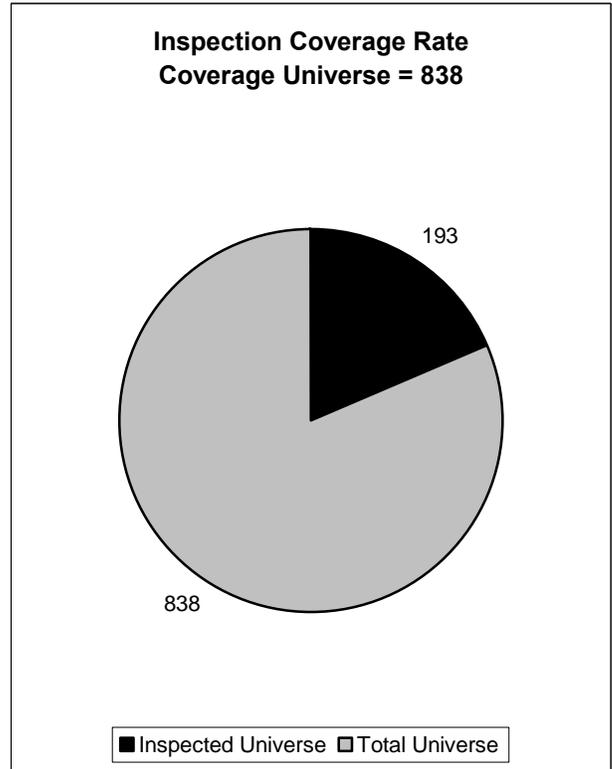
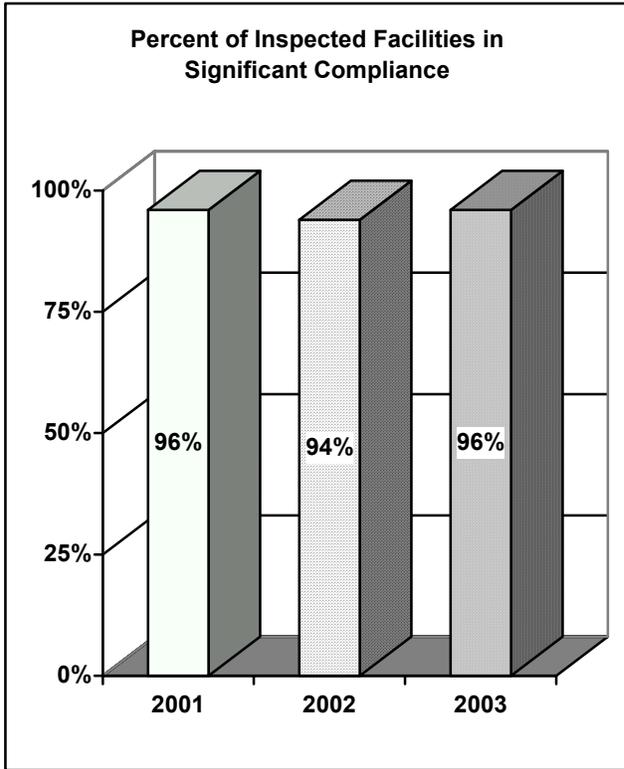
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Sewage Sludge Utilization

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	122
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	838
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Unpermitted sites with ongoing violations (added fy02)	0
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	193
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	613
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	7
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	96%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	4%
Inspection coverage Rate *	23%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	0
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	7
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	3
Total	10
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	8
Ongoing	2
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	31
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	4
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	10
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Penalties obtained	\$17,000

* Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected (193) and dividing that by the total number of permits/licenses in effect (838).

Sewage Sludge Utilization



Natural Wood Waste Recycling

PURPOSE

The purpose of the permits is to ensure that natural wood wastes are managed in a manner protective of public health and the environment. In particular, the permitting system is intended to prevent large-scale fires at these facilities. A General Permit is authorized and in use for facilities following common industry practices as described in the regulation.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 17; COMAR 26.04

PROCESS

Permits are required for the operation of facilities that recycle natural wood waste (stumps, root mat, branches, logs, and brush). Recycling is conducted by chipping the wastes and converting them into mulch. This process is regulated by the conditions in the permit.

Routine unannounced inspections may be performed at these facilities several times per year to ensure compliance with the permit conditions. MDE inspectors also investigate citizen complaints about wood waste recycling operations. Corrective orders and penalties may be issued for violations in accordance with Department guidelines and procedures.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #2: Ensuring safe and adequate drinking water.

SUCSESSES/CHALLENGES:

The percentage of facilities in compliance has returned to previous year's averages. The number of inspections has increased over FY 2002 levels by 54%. This function was targeted for additional inspections in FY03 after several severe fires at this type of facility in FY02.

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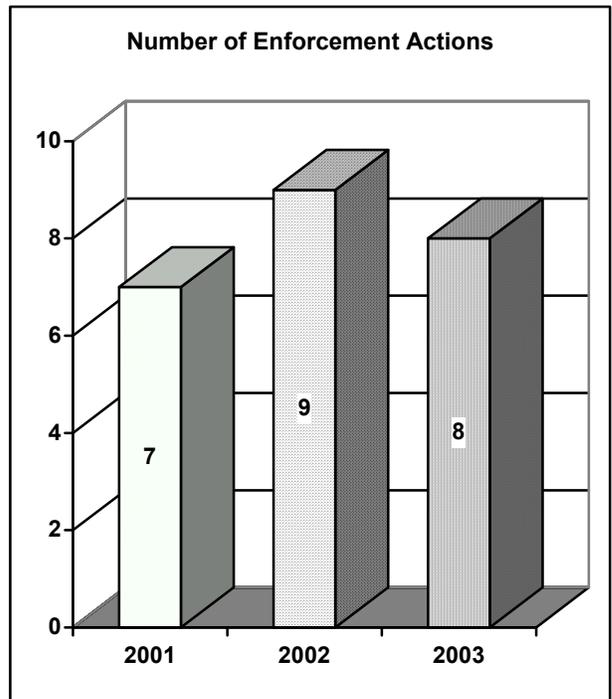
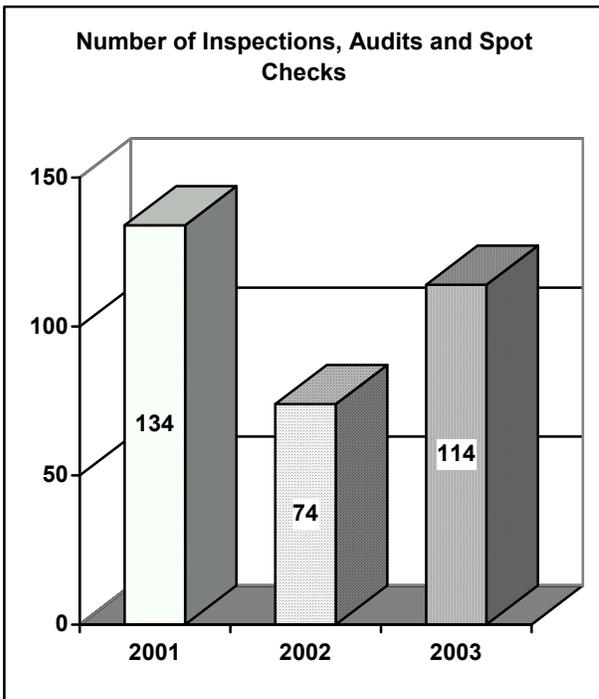
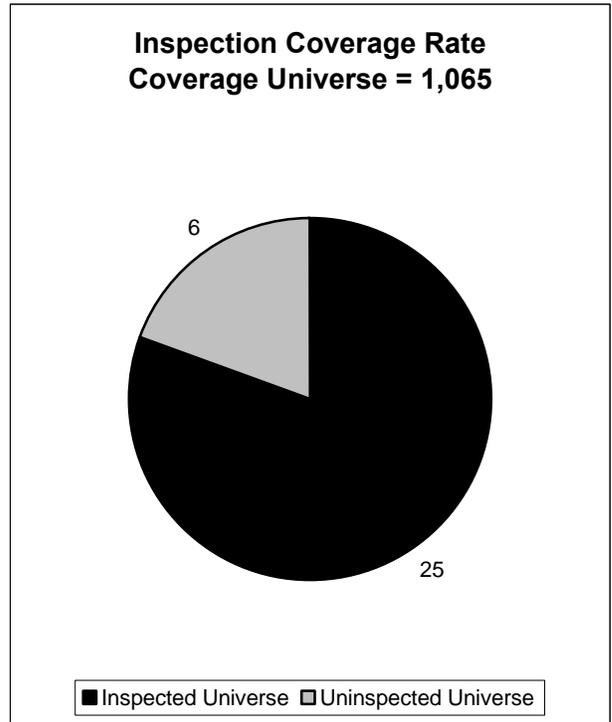
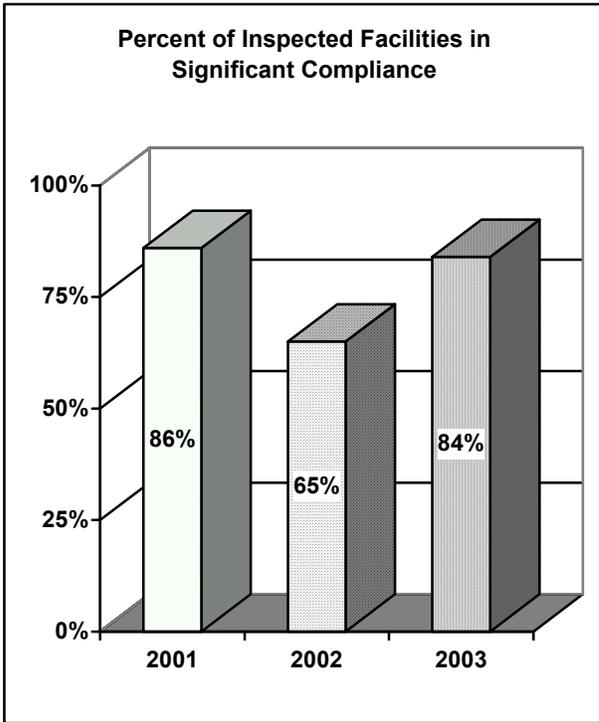
Natural Wood Waste Recycling

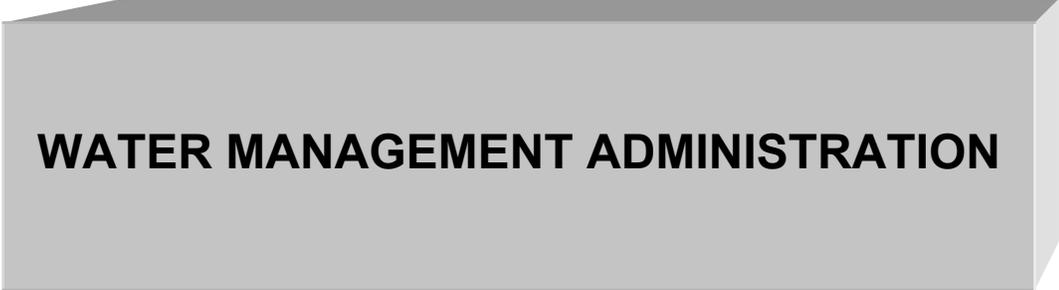
	2003 totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	21
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	2
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	21
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Unpermitted sites with ongoing violations	1
Unpermitted sites at Fiscal Year End	10
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected*	25
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	114
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	4
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	84%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	16%
Inspection coverage Rate **	80%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	1
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	5
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	8
Total	14
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	7
Ongoing	6
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	17
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	1
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	7
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Penalties obtained	\$2,000

*Number of inspected sites includes permitted facilities, government facilities that do not require permits, unpermitted natural wood waste operations and citizen complaints.

** Coverage rate is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of Permits/Licenses in effect plus the number of unpermitted sites discovered and inspected.

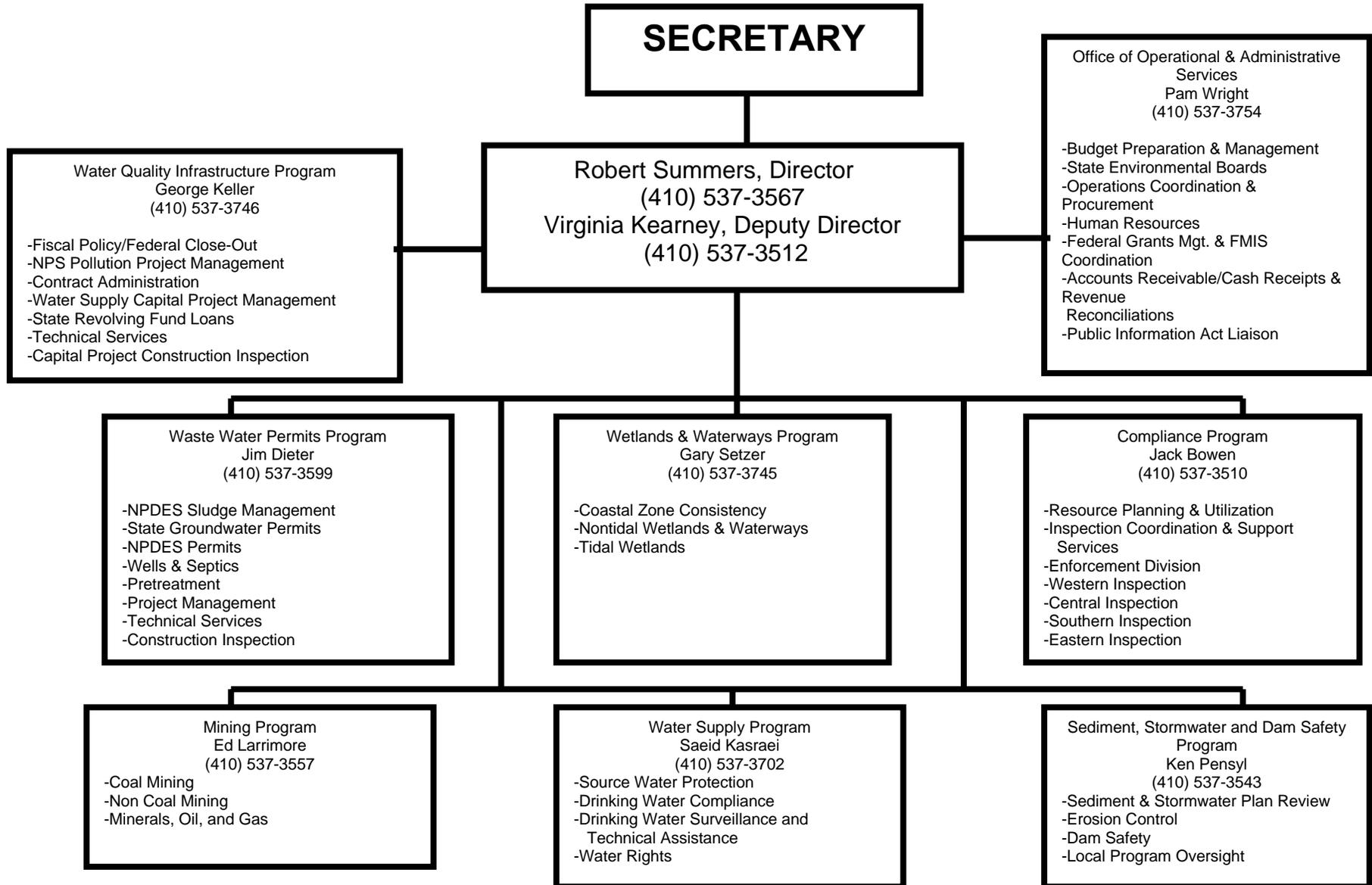
Wood Waste Recycling





WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION



Discharges – Groundwater (Municipal And Industrial)

PURPOSE

Groundwater Discharge Permits control the disposal of treated municipal or industrial wastewater into the State's groundwater via spray irrigation or other land-treatment applications. A groundwater discharge permit will contain the limitations and requirements deemed necessary to protect public health and minimize groundwater pollution.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 3; COMAR 26.08

PROCESS

Upon permit issuance, the file is transferred to the Compliance Program where an inspection priority is assigned. Inspections at the facilities are scheduled in accordance with the assigned priority. Facilities are not given advance notification of routine inspections. Scheduled inspection frequencies may be modified as workload or priorities change. If samples are needed to document site conditions they are taken and turned into a lab for analysis. Discharge Permits require sample self-monitoring of the discharge by the facility; results are filed quarterly with the Department in the form of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR). DMR review by the inspector is not counted as a separate activity; rather it is part of the inspector's preparation for making a facility's inspection. Submitted DMR's are reviewed, in the office, by Enforcement Division Staff in order to determine whether the criterion for "Significant Noncompliance" has been met. The DMR reviews performed by the Enforcement Division are included in the following Table on the line identified as "Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks." The Enforcement Division is also responsible for entering all DMR data into a database.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS GOAL

Goal #5: Improving and Protecting Maryland's Water Quality.

SUCSESSES AND CHALLENGES

Excessive nutrients and industrial wastewater have the potential to impact the quality of groundwater. Through the groundwater discharge permitting process, dischargers are inventoried, inspected, and enforced.

For this year, most measures have decreased. The decreases similar to last year can be attributed to the shift in deliverables to EPA under the Section 106 Grant. Specifically, during this fiscal year the Program remained focused on major dischargers (those greater than 1 mgd), concentrated animal feedlot operations, and general discharge permits for construction activities. Many of the minor dischargers were not inspected as in previous years. However, penalties collected did increase due to the specific nature of the enforcement actions resolved.

Discharge – Groundwater (Municipal And Industrial)

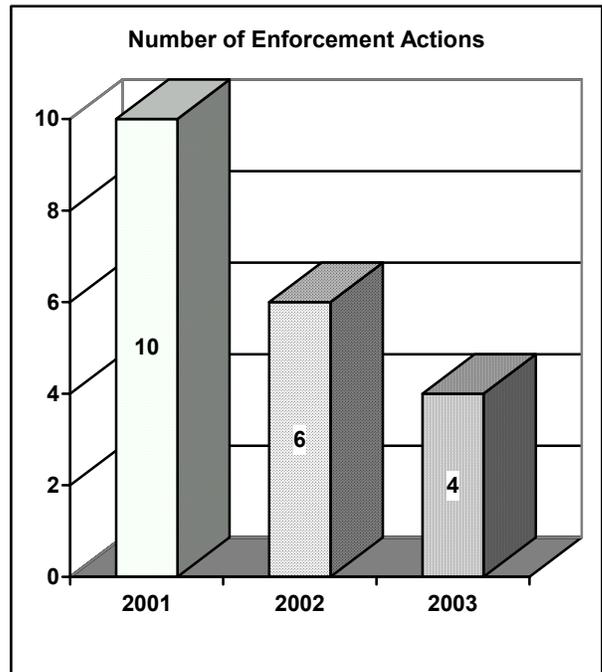
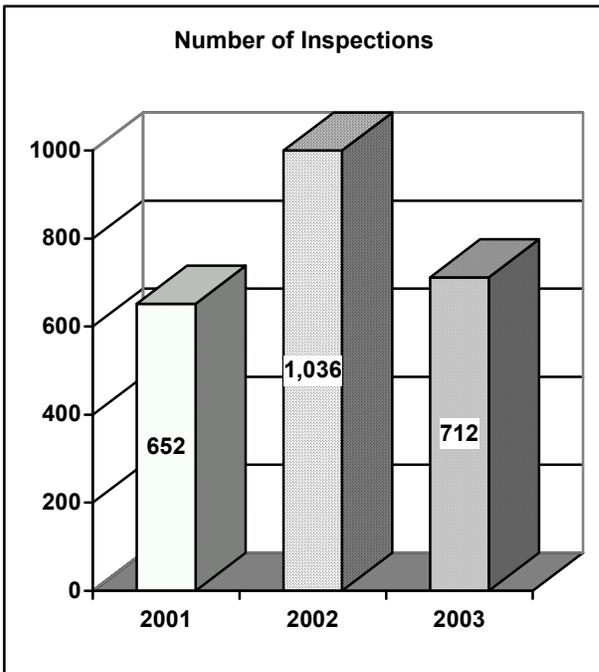
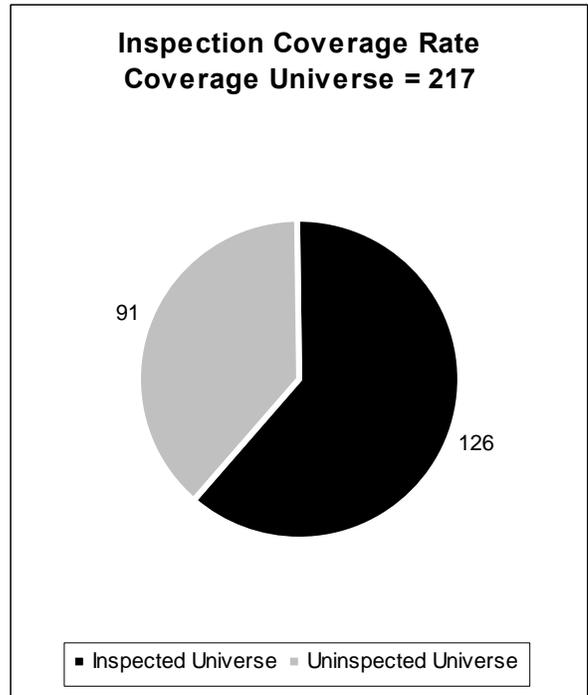
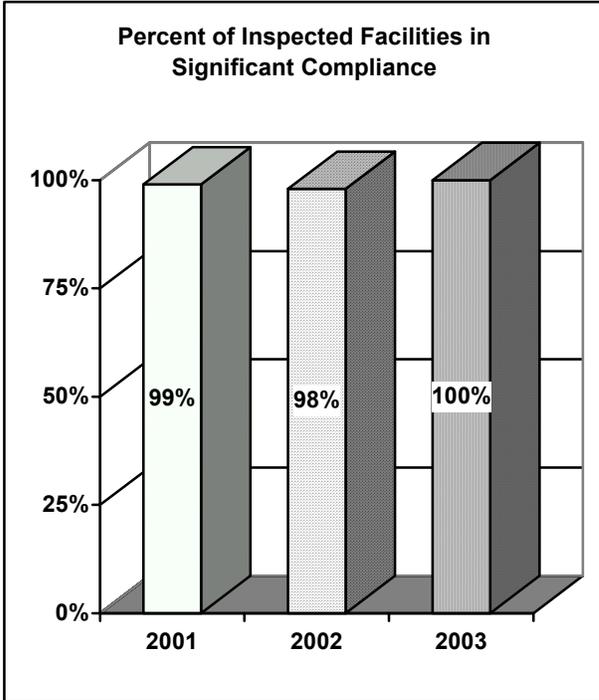
	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued*	52
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	217
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
None	
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	126
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks**	712
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	0
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	100%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	0%
Inspection coverage Rate ***	58%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	3
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	3
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	3
Total	9
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	5
Ongoing	4
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	7
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	2
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	2
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$15,680

* Includes new/ renewals/ modifications

** This number includes 214 inspections and 498DMR reviews.

*** Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the sum of the total number of permits/licenses in effect.

Discharge – Groundwater (Municipal and Industrial)



Discharges - Surface Water (Municipal & Industrial) State and NPDES Permits

PURPOSE

The purpose of the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program is to control pollution generated from industrial activity, municipal wastewater systems, certain agricultural activities and stormwater runoff from industrial, municipal and agricultural activities. Anyone who discharges wastewater to surface waters needs a surface water discharge permit. Applicants include municipalities, counties, schools and commercial sewage treatment plants, as well as treatment systems for private residences that use surface discharge techniques. All industrial, commercial or institutional facilities that discharge wastewater (or storm water from certain facilities) directly to surface waters of Maryland need this permit. All discharges to municipal wastewater systems will only require a pretreatment permit. Certain agricultural activities, specifically, concentrated animal feeding operations, are also required to obtain a surface water discharge permit.

The NPDES permit system also includes a stormwater component to control pollution generated from runoff associated with industrial sites, municipal storm sewer systems, and concentrated animal feeding operations. Eleven categories of industry and certain sized local governments are required by the Clean Water Act and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be permitted under the NPDES stormwater program. The surface water discharge permit combines the requirements of the State discharge permit program and the NPDES into one permit for municipal wastewater treatment facilities that discharge to State surface waters. The permit is designated to maintain water quality standards in the water receiving the discharge.

NOTE: The General Permit for construction activity is tracked and documented under the Stormwater Management and Erosion & Sediment Control Program. General discharge permit coverage is required for construction activities which involve one acre or more of disturbance.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Clean Water Act

STATE: Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 3; COMAR 26.08

PROCESS

Upon issuance of a permit the file is transferred to the Compliance Program where an inspection priority is assigned. Inspections at the facility are scheduled in accordance with the assigned priority. Facilities are not given advance notification of routine inspections. Scheduled inspection frequencies may be modified as workload or priorities change. If water quality samples are needed to document site conditions they are taken and submitted to a lab for analysis. Discharge Permits

require self-monitoring sampling of the discharge by the facility and results filed quarterly with the Department in Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR). DMR review by the inspector is not counted as a separate activity; rather it is part of the inspector's preparation for making a facility inspection. Submitted DMR's are reviewed, in the office, by Enforcement Division Staff in order to determine whether the criterion for "Significant Noncompliance" has been met. The DMR reviews performed by the Enforcement Division are included in the following Table on the line identified as "Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks". The Enforcement Division is also responsible for entering all DMR data into a database.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #5: Improving and Protecting Maryland's Water Quality.

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Excessive nutrients from municipal and industrial wastewater, industrial chemicals in wastewater, and the pollutants carried by stormwater runoff all have the potential to impact the quality of surface waters. Through the surface water discharge permitting process, dischargers are inventoried, inspected, and enforced. WMA was again challenged this year to focus increased attention to numerous sewage overflows primarily from municipal sewage collection systems. The Compliance Program continued to inspect each overflow/spill report that it received.

The Compliance Program has been able to maintain a consistent level of activity in this media. Improvements are noted in the categories for which it has more control, i.e., sites inspected, inspections, audits, spot checks, compliance assistance. There was a decrease in the total number of significant violations and a corresponding slight decrease in numbers of enforcement actions. However, due to settlement of a large SSO case the amount of penalties collected increased. The Program maintains a high profile in this media through priorities of inspections, DMR reviews and sewage overflow responses. These efforts are established in part under grant commitments with EPA.

Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEP)

WMA encourages the use of SEPs because they can play a role in securing significant environmental or public health protection and improvements. SEPs may be particularly appropriate to further the objectives in the statutes WMA administers and to achieve other policy goals, including promoting pollution prevention and environmental justice.

During FY2003 WMA entered into agreements with three municipalities, two dairy farms, and one private corporation to perform SEPs totaling \$2,827,000.

Discharges – Surface Water (Municipal & Industrial) State and NPDES Permits

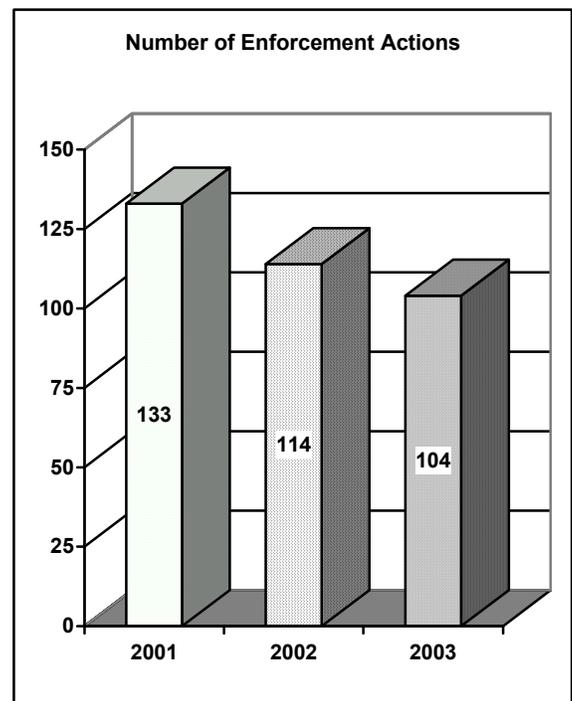
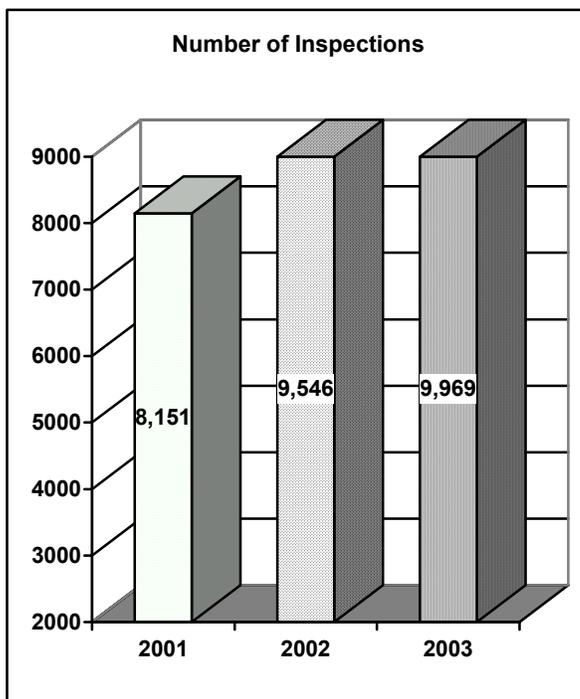
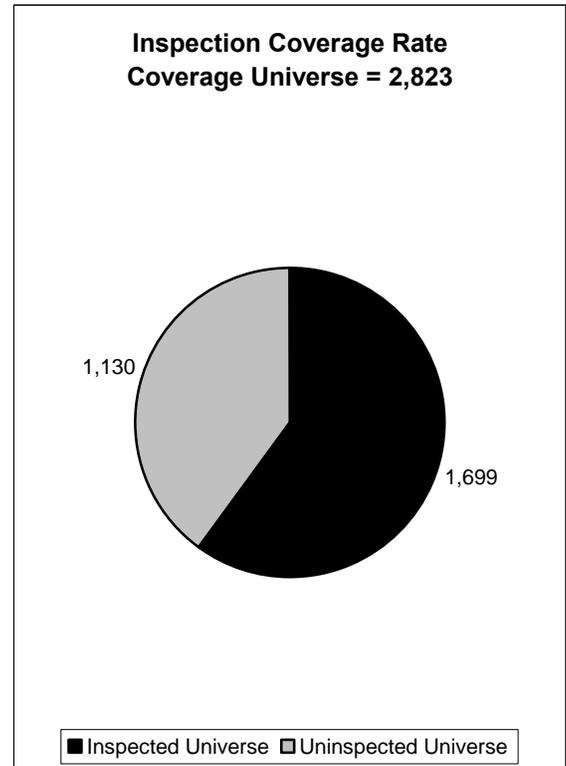
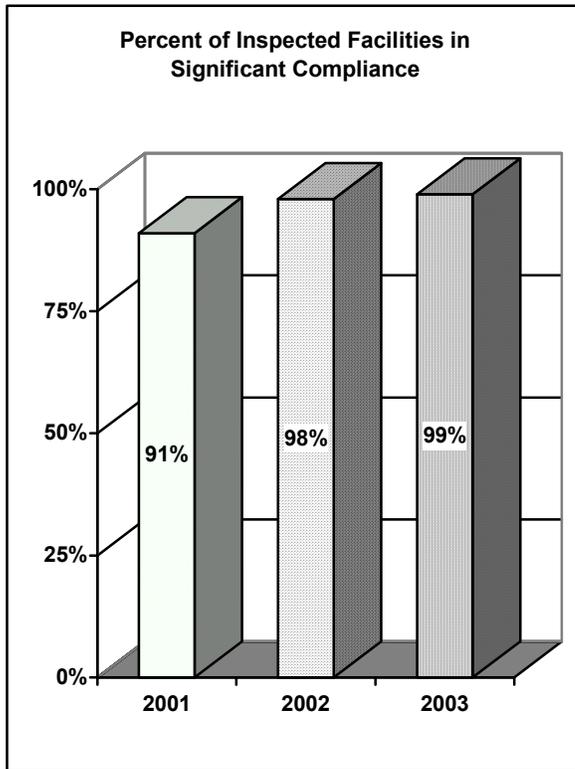
	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued*	1,667
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	2,823
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
None	
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	1,699
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks**	9,969
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	4
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	99%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	1%
Inspection coverage Rate ***	60%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	28
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	41
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	163
Total	232
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	130
Ongoing	102
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	170
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	20
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	4
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	79
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	1
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$684,533

* This number includes new permits/renewals and conversions/modifications of permits.

** This number includes 3,684 inspections and 6,285 DMR reviews.

*** Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of permits/licenses in effect.

Discharges – Surface Water (Municipal & Industrial) State and NPDES Permits



Discharges – Pretreatment (Industrial)

PURPOSE

As part of its responsibility for enforcing federal and state laws and regulations pertaining to the discharge of wastes, MDE is responsible for controlling wastes from industrial and other non-domestic sources discharged into publicly owned treatment works (POTW). In accordance with its authority as delegated by EPA, MDE has delegated responsibility for implementation of a pretreatment program to 17 local pretreatment programs which are responsible for 244 sites. Local pretreatment program responsibilities include issuing discharge permits to industrial users, conducting industrial inspections and performing compliance monitoring, developing and enforcing local limits, enforcing federal pretreatment standards and assessing penalties against industrial users. These requirements are included in a delegation agreement, which is signed by the POTW and MDE and then incorporated by reference into the POTW's NPDES permit issued by MDE. Given the fact that the bulk of the responsibility for this program is delegated to POTW's, the enforcement actions and penalties that are pursued and collected in this program are by local government and would not be reflected in MDE's enforcement statistics.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Clean Water Act

STATE: Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 3; COMAR 26.08

PROCESS

MDE, through the Pretreatment Program, oversees local pretreatment program implementation. This oversight is performed by the permitting program staff by conducting: 1) pretreatment compliance inspections; 2) audits of pretreatment programs; 3) joint review of industrial user permits; 4) independent and joint industrial inspections with the POTW; 5) review of the monitoring reports from POTW's; or, 6) initiation of enforcement actions when the POTW fails to act in accordance with its delegated responsibilities. The Pretreatment Program also issues permits to categorical industrial users discharging to wastewater treatment plants in areas of the state without delegated pretreatment programs. Compliance of these industrial users is tracked by review of periodic compliance reports and annual inspections.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS GOAL:

MFR Goal 5: improving and Protecting Maryland's Water Quality

SUCSESSES AND CHALLENGES

.Excessive nutrients from municipal and industrial wastewater and industrial chemicals in wastewater have the potential to impact the quality of surface waters. The Pretreatment Program currently issues permits to categorical industrial users located in areas not serviced by jurisdictions with delegated pretreatment programs. In addition it provides oversight of the 19-delegated pretreatment programs with technical and regulatory assistance. The Pretreatment Program has been able to inspect all delegated pretreatment programs and inspect all categorical industrial users on an annual basis. Additionally, upon request and on a proactive basis, inspections were also performed at several industrial users with compliance issues that are permitted by local delegated pretreatment programs.

Due to the ceasing of categorical process wastewaters from one categorical industrial user and the transferring of two other categorical industrial users previously permitted by the pretreatment program to a newly delegated local pretreatment program, the number of industrial users permitted by the Pretreatment Program has decreased by three. One additional local jurisdiction has been delegated pretreatment responsibilities. Compliance assistance actions have decreased due to the information transferred as a result of a seminar for all delegated pretreatment programs held during the year at which many issues were resolved. The number of industrial inspections has increased due to more requests by local jurisdictions for assistance in this regard.

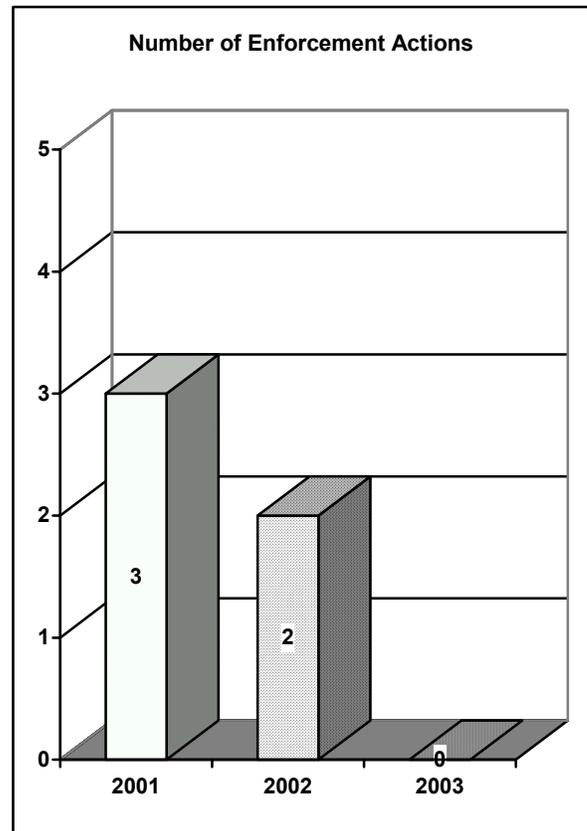
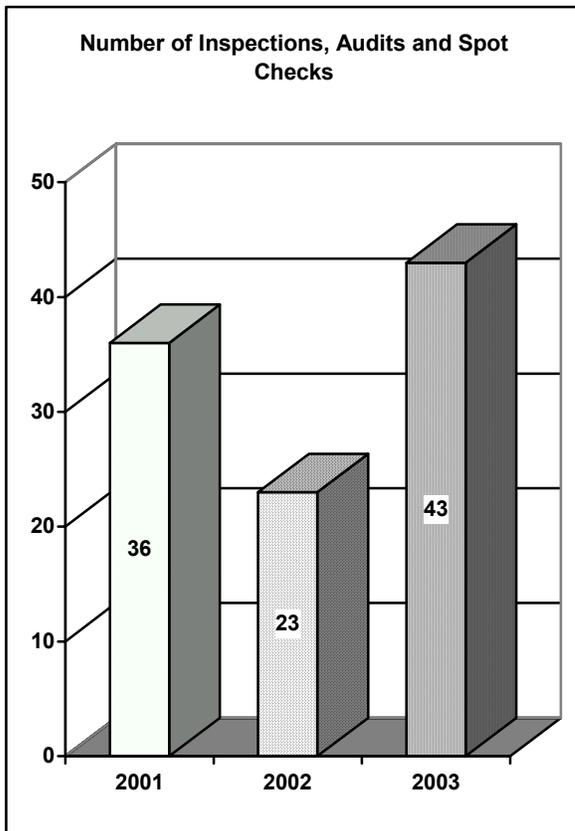
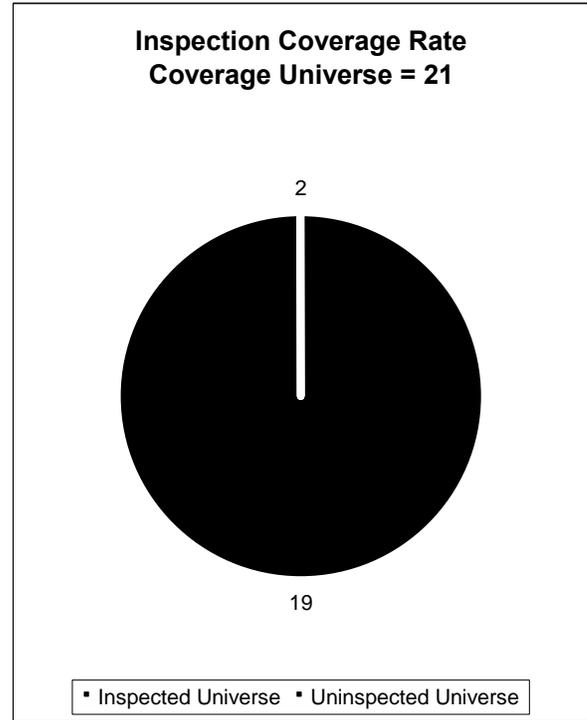
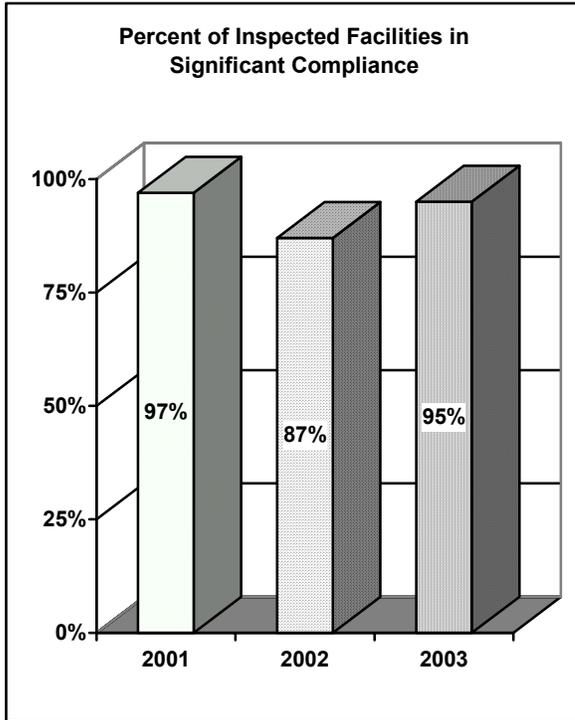
Discharges - Pretreatment (Industrial)

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	0
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End *	2
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)	19
<u>Locally regulated</u> Significant Industrial Users not including POTW's *	250
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	42
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	43
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	2
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	95%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	5%
Inspection coverage Rate **	90%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	0
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	2
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	0
Total	2
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	2
Ongoing	0
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	18
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	0
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions***	0
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$5,000

* These are State permitted Categorical Industries.

** Coverage rate is defined as the number of sites inspected divided by the sum of permits/licenses in effect and the POTW's. These are the sites that this Program is responsible for inspecting and is required by statute to provide a 100% coverage rate.

Discharge – Pretreatment (Industrial)



Stormwater Management and Erosion & Sediment Control For Construction Activity

PURPOSE

The purpose of Maryland's erosion and sediment control program is to lessen the impact to the aquatic environment caused by sediment leaving construction sites. Any construction activity in Maryland that disturbs 5,000 square feet or more of land, or results in 100 cubic yards or more of earth movement must have approved stormwater management and erosion and sediment control plans before construction begins. The purpose of Maryland's stormwater management program is to reduce stream channel erosion, pollution, siltation, and local flooding caused by land use changes associated with urbanization. This is accomplished by maintaining after development, the pre-development runoff conditions through the use of various stormwater management measures. Additionally, for any construction activity that disturbs one or more acres, coverage must be obtained under the Department's general permit for construction activity. The purpose of this permit is to prevent water pollution and streambank erosion caused by excess erosion, siltation, and stormwater flows from construction sites.

The purpose of the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater program is to control pollution generated from runoff associated with industrial activity and municipal storm sewer systems. Eleven categories of industry and certain sized local governments are required by the Clean Water Act and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be permitted under the NPDES stormwater program.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Clean Water Act, Section 402; 40 CFR

STATE: Environment Article, Title 4, Subtitle 1 and Subtitle 2; COMAR 26.17

PROCESS

Inspection and enforcement authority for erosion and sediment control has been delegated by the state. Worcester County is the most recent jurisdiction to receive sediment control delegation. State inspections are performed at all construction projects in the 10 non-delegated counties. Inspections at all state and federal projects throughout Maryland are the responsibility of the State inspection program. This report does not reflect the erosion and sediment control inspection and enforcement activities conducted by local governments in delegated jurisdictions. Stormwater management approval for all non-state and nonfederal projects is by law the responsibility of each local jurisdiction. State inspections of stormwater management facilities are performed only for state and federal projects. Upon issuance of a permit or authorization (whether by the Sediment and Stormwater

Permits Division or by the local sediment control approval authority), the file is transferred to the Compliance Program where an inspection priority is assigned. The inspectors then schedule routine inspections of the facilities adhering to the assigned priority as much as workload allows. Facilities are not given advance notification of routine inspections. At any time during the process, the inspection frequency can be adjusted as site conditions or workload demands.

As in the previous reports, the Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control programs have been combined into one table. The rationale for this change is that at the state level, these projects are reviewed and approved as one project. For all state and federally funded projects, plan review and approval for stormwater management and for sediment control is performed by the Sediment, Stormwater and Dam Safety Program, and inspections for stormwater management and sediment control are performed by the Compliance Program. Conversely, all non-state/non-federally funded projects are reviewed at the local level, and if delegated, inspected at the local level. In non-delegated jurisdictions, the MDE Compliance Program performs sediment control inspections. Emphasis remained on accounting for sediment control inspections when they were performed in association with the inspection of other media permits.

In the following table, 7408 inspections were performed at 3112 local Erosion and Sediment Control Approvals, while 1705 inspections were performed at 752 stormwater management approvals. The Program's emphasis has continued to focus on sediment control inspections.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #5: Improving and Protecting Maryland's Water Quality

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Excessive nutrients and sediment have the potential to impact the water quality. The delivery of these pollutants may occur via stormwater runoff from construction activities. Inspections remain a priority, as evidenced by the numbers and the Compliance Program met its goals. The numbers are consistent with last year's totals with slight increases in Number of Inspections, Number of Sites Inspected and in Penalties Obtained. With staff vacancy problems continuing the output of the remaining inspectors reflects their levels of proficiency in conducting inspections. *COMAR 26.17.01.09.D.(2)*, states: "Ensure that every active site having a designed erosion and sediment control plan is inspected for compliance with the approved plan on the average of once every two weeks." This requirement is not being met and is in part reflected in the Inspection Coverage Rate.

As in the previous year, the Allegany, Frederick and Talbot Soil Conservation Districts continued to perform Erosion and Sediment Control inspections on behalf of the Department. The numbers of sites Inspected and numbers of inspections on the following table do not reflect the activities of the three SCD's.

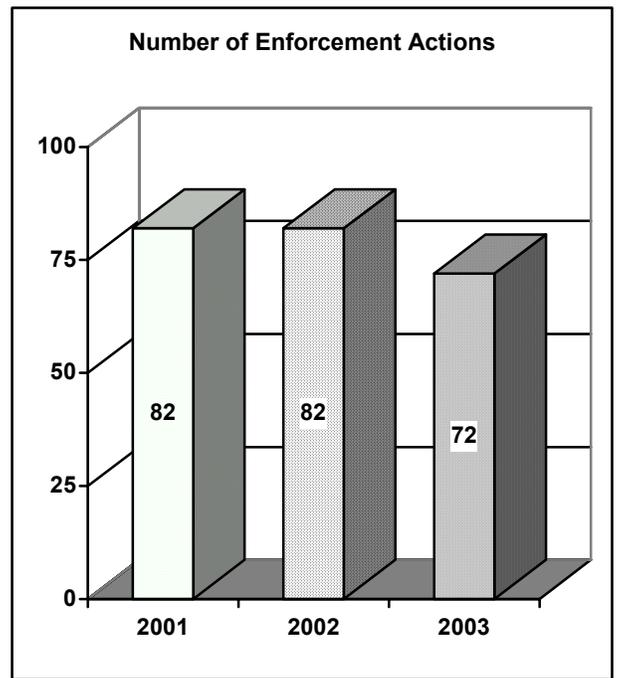
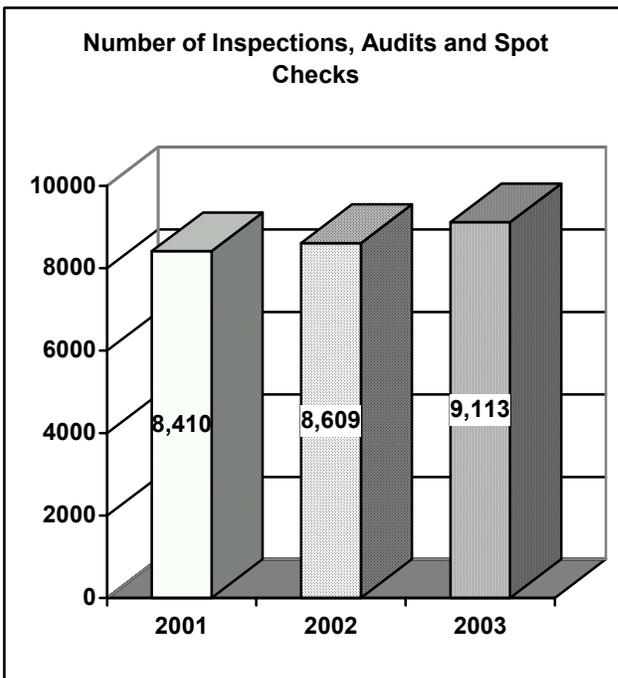
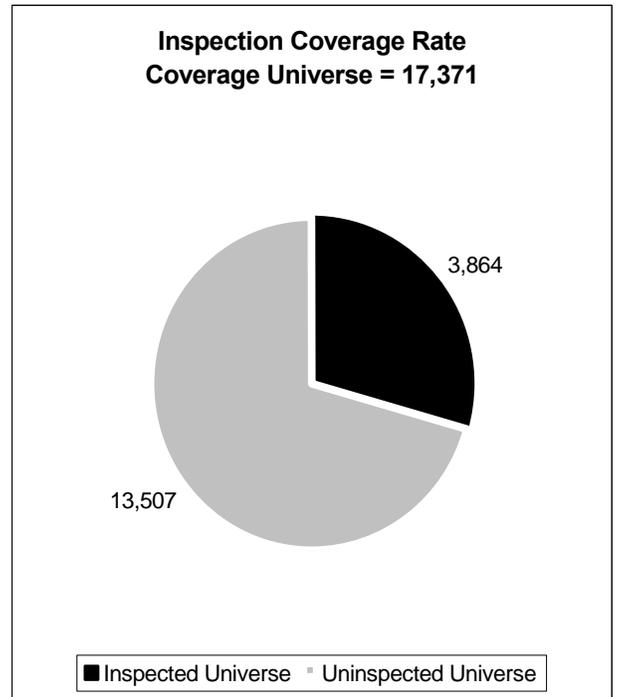
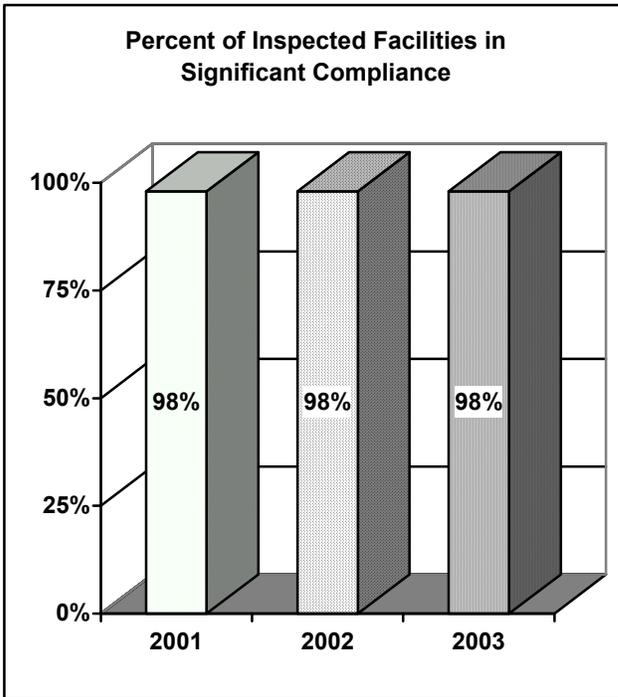
Stormwater Management and Erosion & Sediment Control For Construction Activity

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued*	1,056
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	17,371
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
None	
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	3,864
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	9,113
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	64
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	98%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	2%
Inspection coverage Rate **	22%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	55
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	21
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	23
Total	99
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	68
Ongoing	31
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	577
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	12
Number of Stop Work Orders	14
Number of Injunctions obtained	5
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	38
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	3
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$161,370

*Includes Sites Permitted Under the General Permit for Construction Activity

** Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of permits/licenses in effect.

Stormwater Management and Erosion & Sediment Control For Construction Activity



Mining – Coal

PURPOSE

A coal-mining permit has been implemented to minimize the effects of coal mining on the environment. In addition to environmental controls, the permit provides for proper land reclamation and ensures public safety. Permits are required for surface coal mining, deep coal mining, prospecting, preparation plants, loading facilities, and refuse reclamation operations. All coal mining activity occurs in Allegany and Garrett Counties.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977

STATE: Environment Article, Title 15, Subtitle 5; COMAR 26.20

PROCESS

Upon issuance of a permit/license/authorization the file is transferred to the Compliance Program where an inspection priority is assigned. By agreement with the federal Office of Surface Mining (OSM), MDE has committed to inspect each permitted facility on a monthly basis. The inspectors then schedule routine inspections of the facilities adhering to the assigned priority as much as workload allows. Facilities are not given advance notification of routine inspections. At any time during the process, the inspection frequency can be adjusted as site conditions or workload demands. After two years of stable permit numbers, the number of coal mining permits has dropped slightly.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #5: Improving and Protecting Maryland's Water Quality

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Within the activity of mining coal the potential exists to degrade water quality through the transport of sediment-laden water and acidic water with pH values that can adversely impact the aquatic habitat. Proper land reclamation after the completion of the mining activity also provides a benefit to the water quality.

The Compliance Program has been able to maintain its level of activity in this media in accordance with its agreement with the federal Office of Surface Mining (OSM) with increases in Compliance Assistance and Penalties Obtained. The increase in Compliance Assistance is in actuality a result of clearer direction by management and more accurate record keeping by staff for this measure. Specific regulatory inspection requirements are being met.

COMAR 26.20.31.02.A “The Bureau shall conduct an average of one partial inspection per month of each active surface mining and reclamation operation and shall conduct as many partial inspections for each inactive surface mining and

reclamation operation as necessary to ensure effective enforcement of the Regulatory Program.”

COMAR 26.20.31.02.B. “The Bureau shall conduct an average of at least one complete inspection per calendar quarter of each active or inactive surface mining and reclamation operation.”

Mining – Coal

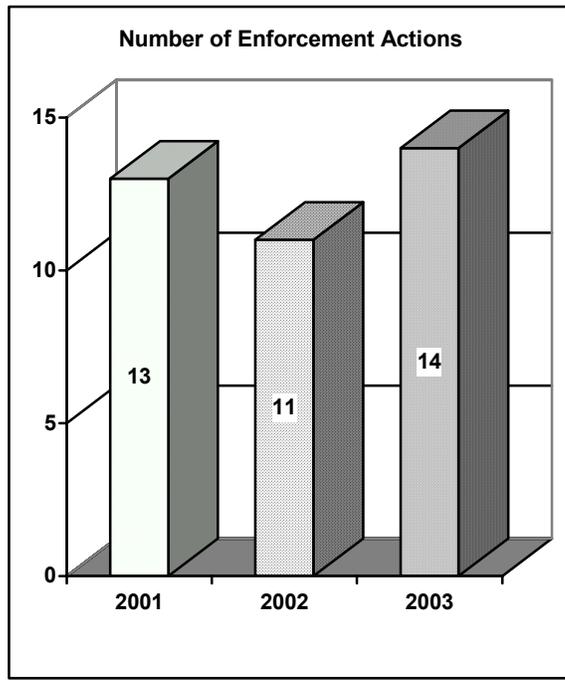
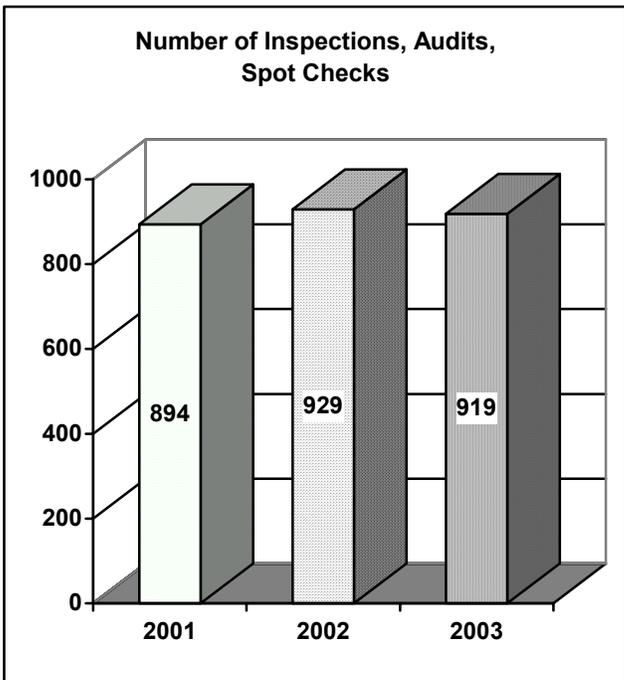
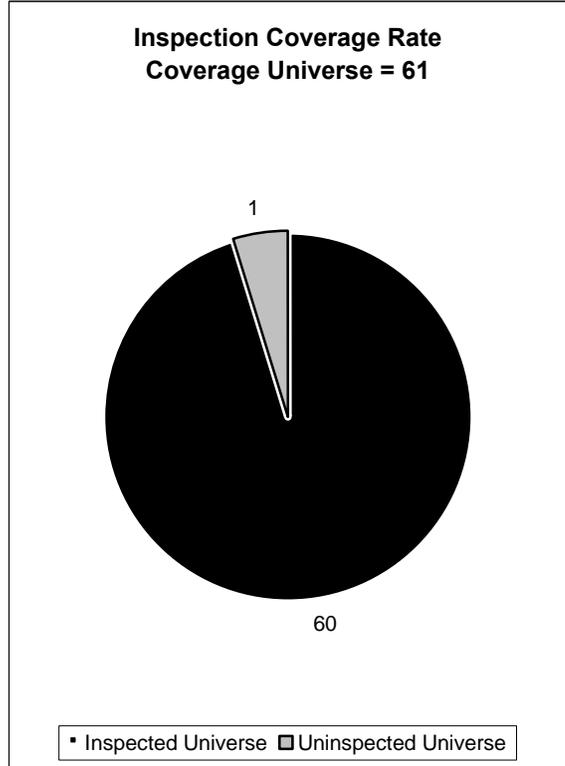
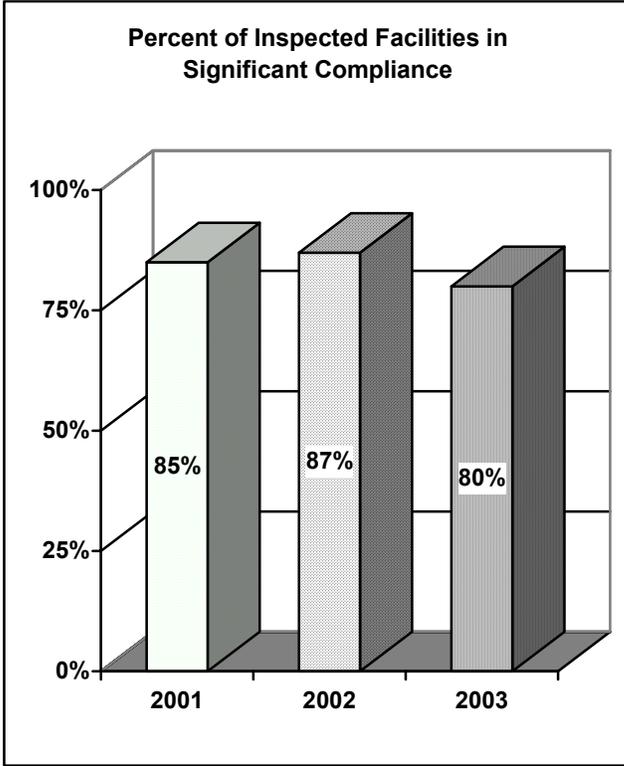
	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued*	32
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	61
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Coal mining operating licenses issued	32
Coal mining operating licenses in effect at Fiscal Year end	32
Surface coal mining blaster certifications issued	5
Surface coal mining blaster certifications in effect at Fiscal Year end	36
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected **	69
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	919
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	14
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	80%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violation	20%
Inspection coverage Rate ***	100%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	3
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	12
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	0
Total	15
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	13
Ongoing	2
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	140
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	12
Number of Stop Work Orders	2
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	0
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$2,000

* Coal Mining Permits Issued includes / Approvals/Renewals/ Transfers/ modifications.

** Inspections included 61 sites that were permitted and 8 sites that either did not have or did not need a permit. MDE inspects every site.

*** Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of permitted sites inspected divided by the total number of permits/licenses in effect.

Mining – Coal



Mining – Non-Coal

PURPOSE

A mining permit has been implemented to minimize the effects of surface mining on the environment. In addition to environmental controls, the permit provides for proper land reclamation and ensures public safety. A performance bond of \$1,250 per acre is required to ensure that proper reclamation occurs.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environment Article – Title 15, Subtitle 8; COMAR 26.21

PROCESS

Upon issuance of a permit/license/authorization the file is transferred to the Compliance Program where an inspection priority is assigned. The inspectors then schedule routine inspections of the facilities adhering to the assigned priority as much as workload allows. Facilities are not given advance notification of routine inspections. At any time during the process, the inspection frequency can be adjusted as site conditions or workload demands.

The Department does not have the authority to collect administrative penalties for this program.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #5: Improving and Protecting Maryland's Water Quality.

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Within the activity of mining, the potential exists to degrade water quality through the transport of sediment-laden water and industrial stormwater runoff. These factors can adversely impact the aquatic habitat. Proper mining practices and land reclamation after the completion of the mining activity provides a benefit to the water quality. Through the Non-Coal Mining Permit inspections, mining, reclamation and stormwater runoff are evaluated for their efficiencies to ensure that adverse impacts to surface and groundwater are minimized. The Annotated Code §15-828 (a), states, "At any reasonable time which the Department elects, but at least once a year, the Department shall cause each permit area to be inspected to determine if the permittee has complied with the mining and reclamation plan, the requirements of this subtitle, any rules and regulations adopted under it....." Although this requirement is not being met, the Compliance Program was able to increase both the Number of Inspections and the Number of Sites Inspected this year.

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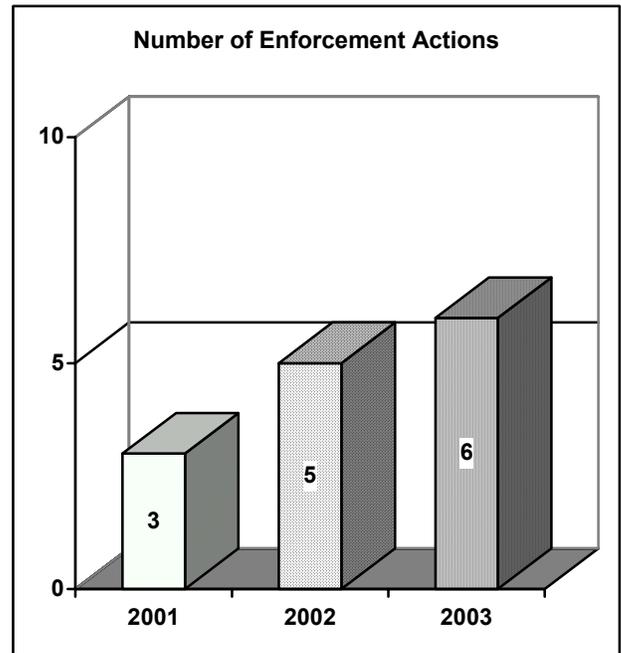
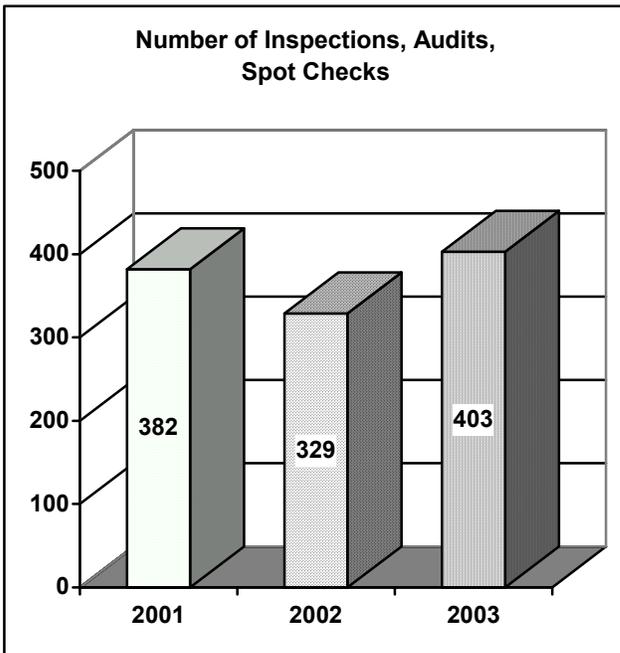
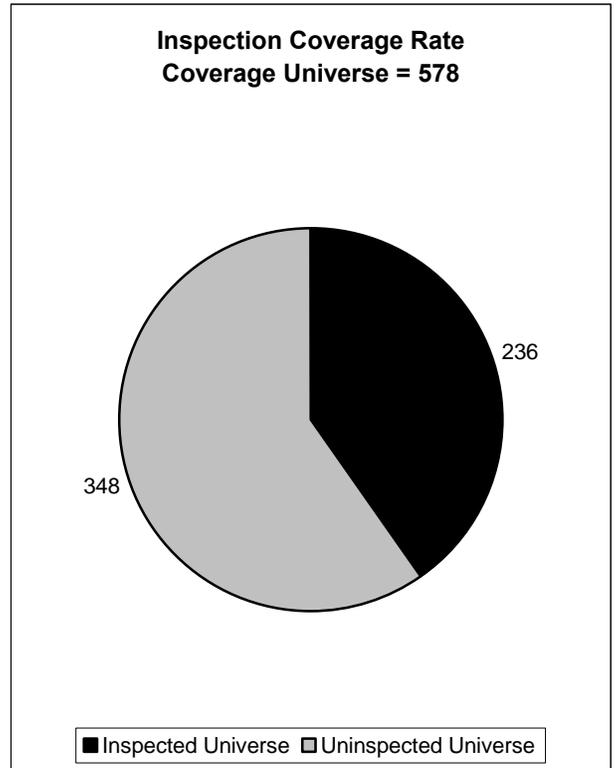
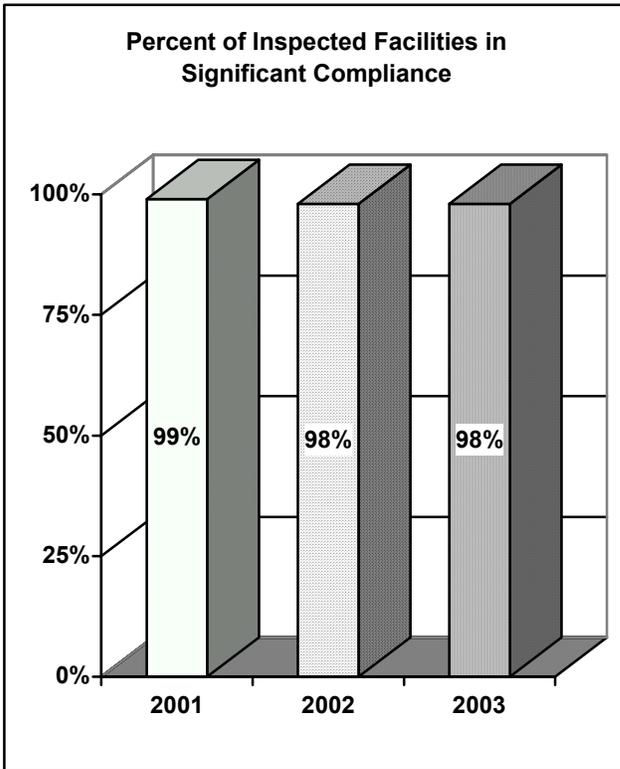
Mining – Non-Coal

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued*	285
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End *	578
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
None	
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	236
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	403
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	4
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	98%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	2%
Inspection coverage Rate **	41%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	1
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	4
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	2
Total	7
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	6
Ongoing	1
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	28
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	1
Number of Stop Work Orders	4
Number of Injunctions obtained	1
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	0
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$0

* Includes Non-Coal Mining Permits & Licenses, New/Renewals/Transfers/Modifications.

** Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of permits/licenses in effect.

Mining – Non-Coal



Oil and Gas Exploration And Production

PURPOSE

The drilling and operation of a gas or oil well requires a permit. The operation of a gas storage facility also requires a permit. Permits are also required for seismic operations. Permits are issued to ensure public safety and to provide for the protection of public and private property. Permitting provides for the use of stringent environmental controls to minimize impacts resulting from the operation.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environment Article - Title 14, Subtitles 1, 2 and 3; COMAR 26.19.

PROCESS

Upon issuance of a permit/license/authorization the file is transferred to the Compliance Program where an inspection priority is assigned. The inspectors then schedule routine inspections of the facilities in accordance with the assigned priority. Facilities are not given advance notification of routine inspections. Site inspections may be adjusted to reflect changing workloads or inspection priorities. Inspections performed for this program are typically safety inspections at natural gas storage facilities. The inspections typically verify that proper warning and informational signs are properly placed and that any special conditions specific to the permit are in compliance.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #5: Improving and Protecting Maryland's Water Quality.

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Although the potential for environmental harm exists, the Compliance Program, in balancing overall environmental risks and staff resources, has determined that this media is a low priority media for its routine activities. Both the number of inspections and the number of sites inspected have continued to decrease.

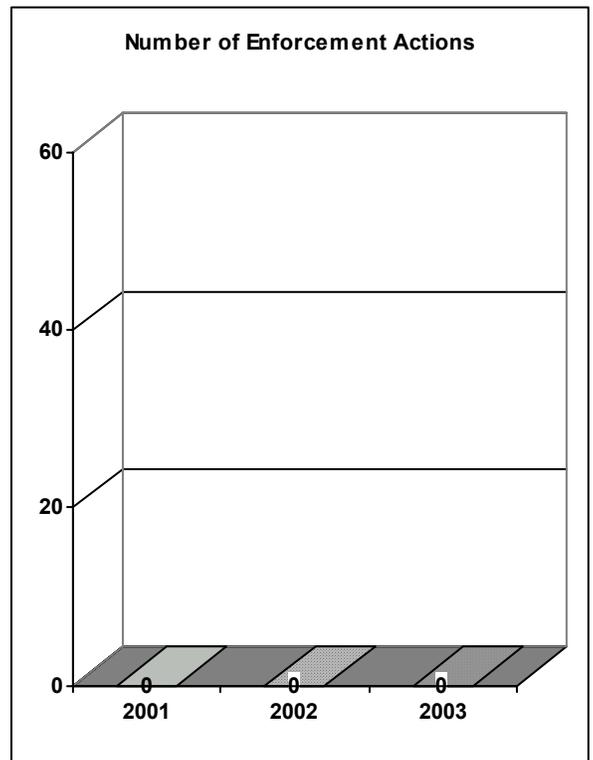
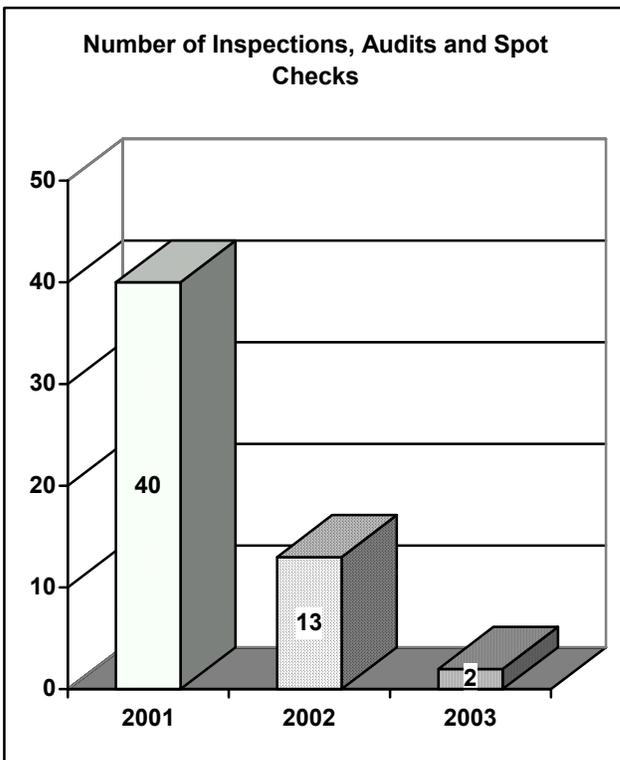
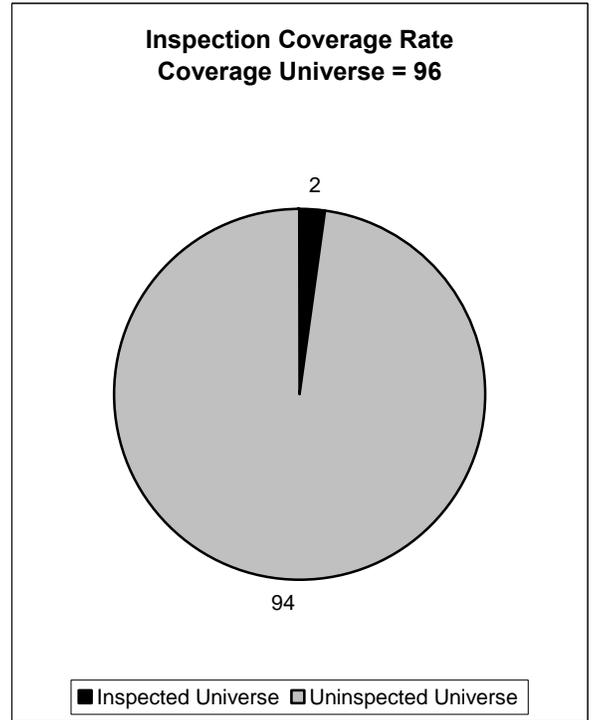
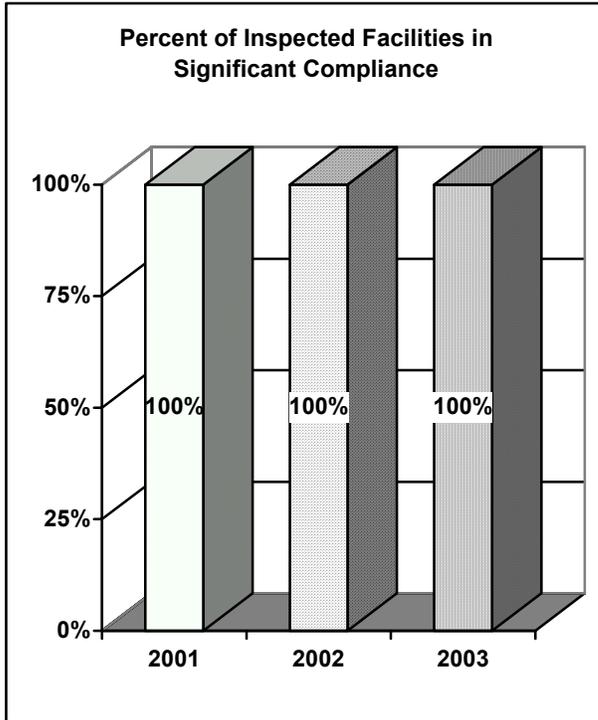
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Oil and Gas Exploration And Production

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued (renewal of previously expired permits)	9
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	96
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
None	0
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	2
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	2
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	0
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	100%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	0%
Inspection coverage Rate *	2%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	0
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	0
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	0
Total	0
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	0
Ongoing	0
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	0
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	0
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	0
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$0

* Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of permits/licenses in effect.

Oil and Gas Exploration and Production



Water Supply Program

PURPOSE

The mission of the Water Supply Program (WSP) is to ensure that public drinking water systems provide safe and adequate water to all present and future users in Maryland, and that appropriate usage, planning and conservation policies are implemented for Maryland water resources. This mission is accomplished through proper planning for water withdrawal, protection of water resources that are used for public water supplies, oversight and enforcement of routine water quality monitoring at public water systems, regular on-site inspections of water systems and prompt response to water supply emergencies. The WSP regulates more than 1,000 community water systems (such as municipalities, small and large private systems) and non-transient non-community water systems (such as businesses, schools, and day cares). These systems must test for over 80 regulated contaminants on schedules that vary based on source, system type and population.

In addition, there are more than 2,700 transient water systems (such as convenience stores, campgrounds, and restaurants) throughout the State, which are regularly inspected and tested for acute contaminants. In 1998, MDE began negotiating delegation agreements with county health departments for enforcement of Safe Drinking Water Act regulations for the transient non-community water systems. Since that time, 20 counties have accepted delegated authority for these systems, and MDE has begun direct enforcement of the requirements for 3 counties. Following the startup period where county and MDE priorities included staff training, developing data management capabilities, and educating system owners regarding their responsibilities, it was decided to incorporate compliance data for the transient systems in this year's report. Due to the fact that requirements are considerably different for the transient non-community water systems, and the fact that most of the enforcement responsibilities are delegated to county health department, the report separates data related to community and non-transient non-community water systems compliance from the data related to transient non-community water system compliance.

AUTHORITY

FEDERAL: Safe Drinking Water Act; 40 CFR 141, 142, and 143

STATE: Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitles 2, 4, and 5; COMAR 26.04

PROCESS

Community and Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems

The Water Supply Program uses a multiple-barrier approach to ensure that public drinking water systems in Maryland are able to provide a safe and adequate supply of drinking water to their consumers. This approach includes review and approval of potential water sources and construction plans, evaluation of a new system's technical, financial, and managerial capacity, regular inspection of drinking water facilities, close oversight of water quality monitoring, and maintenance of licensed

operators at water treatment facilities. The WSP reviews and approves all new drinking water sources for community water systems to ensure that sources are not impacted by existing or potential contamination sources. Sources are thoroughly tested to ensure adequacy of quantity and quality. Upon endorsement of the reliability of the source, the water system initiates the design and construction of necessary water treatment, storage and distribution systems, with review and approval of the WSP. After operation begins, periodic sanitary surveys are conducted to ensure that the water system can provide safe and reliable drinking water to its customers. A sanitary survey is a comprehensive on-site assessment and inspection of all water system components including the source, treatment, storage, and distribution systems, as well as a review of operations and maintenance of the system. Sanitary surveys can be used following known or suspected problems or on a routine basis to assess the water system's viability and prevent future problems from occurring.

Two ongoing programs, the source water assessment program and the capacity development program, improve the management of Maryland's water resources and water supply operations. The source water assessment program reviews water supply sources and their susceptibility to contamination. Detailed reports including recommendations for protecting water sources are provided to water suppliers, county governments and local libraries. The capacity development program evaluates the strength of a water system's technical, financial, and managerial capability, and provides technical assistance to improve water system operation. All new systems must submit a plan showing that adequate technical, managerial and financial capacity is in place prior to beginning of their operation.

Public water systems are required to conduct routine sampling of their water quality. The type and frequency of analysis depend on the type of system, its population, and the vulnerability of its water supply. The WSP reviews and evaluates more than 40,000 water quality records each year. In the WSP, emphasis is placed on preventive measures instead of reactive enforcement actions in order to avert serious public health incidents. The vast majority of drinking water violations are corrected immediately, or following the issuance of a Notice of Violation. Systems must notify their consumers when violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act occur.

Transient Non-community Water Systems

The WSP provides funding to county environmental health programs to accept delegation of responsibilities for transient non-community water systems in their jurisdictions. Twenty of the twenty-three counties have accepted delegation of the program. These counties conduct routine inspections and ensure that systems are monitored in accordance with State and federal requirements. Transient non-community water systems are required to monitor only for contaminants that have acute health risks, including nitrate, nitrite, and bacteria. The WSP provides guidance and training to the counties, and reports only health-based violations to EPA for these systems. The WSP is also evaluating ground water systems to

determine whether they are under the influence of surface water. Ground water systems under the influence of surface water will be required to meet federally-mandated treatment technique requirements, and to conduct additional bacteria monitoring as well as turbidity monitoring.

The WSP directly oversees implementation of federal and State regulations for transient non-community water systems in Prince George's, Montgomery and Wicomico counties since these three counties declined the delegated program and funding assistance. Currently, 121 transient water systems are directly overseen by the WSP. This includes regular inspections of the systems, oversight of monitoring compliance, and follow-up to occasional water quality problems that arise. The WSP reports technical and health-based violations to EPA on a quarterly basis for these systems.

In 2001, the Water Supply Program began evaluating the transient programs at each delegated county. The audits include a review of the county's files to determine whether they are implementing State and federal regulations, and a written summary of the findings. As of June 30, 2003, program evaluations have been conducted for all twenty of the delegated counties. The evaluation process has enabled the counties and the WSP to focus on areas of the program that will best serve the residents of Maryland from a public health aspect.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

GOAL #2: Ensuring Safe and Adequate Drinking Water.

SUCSESSES AND CHALLENGES

Community and Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems Drought Management

A precipitation deficit began in late summer 2001, and continued throughout calendar year 2002 and into the early spring of 2003. During this period, the WSP closely monitored this situation and its effect on water systems. A drought emergency was declared for the central region of the State in April 2002, and for the eastern region and Baltimore City in August 2002. Mandatory water use restrictions remained in effect for the eastern region until November 2002, for the central region until March 2003, and for Baltimore City until April 2003. Substantial precipitation from Fall 2002 to Spring 2003 has returned hydrologic conditions across the State to normal or above-normal conditions.

During the period of drought emergency, the WSP coordinated with local governments through a network of local drought coordinators, and maintained continual contact with water suppliers to ensure that detrimental impacts of the drought emergency were minimized. Several water systems experienced water supply shortages, and some are currently evaluating actions to ensure that their systems are better prepared to meet the challenges of potential drought conditions in the future.

Water Conservation

During the 2002 session of the Maryland General Assembly, legislators passed the Maryland Water Conservation Act, which requires large water systems to include a description of water conservation practices when applying for new or expanded water appropriation permits. The bill also requires the WSP to produce guidelines on water conservation best management practices for water utilities. This document is currently being drafted and will be available in Fall 2003.

Throughout this year, the WSP worked to improve citizen awareness about the importance of conserving water. The WSP has developed a comprehensive water conservation website, has promoted water conservation through radio advertising, and has presented water conservation exhibits at media and public events throughout the State. The WSP is working closely with the Washington Council of Governments to develop and implement a new water conservation awareness initiative using the "Water Use It Wisely" campaign materials.

Regulations

Three federal drinking water regulations were proposed for adoption into State regulations in 2003. EPA Region III reviewed the State draft regulations for approval of the Radionuclides, Filter Backwash Recycling, and Arsenic Rules. Final regulations are expected during Summer 2003. A fourth rule, the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, is currently being drafted for adoption by the WSP. The WSP provided guidance material and training on the regulations to public water systems throughout the State in 2003. Enforcement of regulations that were finalized in recent years, including the Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts and Consumer Confidence Rules, resulted in an increase in the number of technical violations that were incurred by community and non-transient non-community water systems during the fiscal year. Compliance with the new regulations is expected to improve as water systems become familiar with the new requirements and make required infrastructure changes to meet new standards.

Capacity Development

The WSP submitted a report entitled "Safe Drinking Water Act Capacity Development Report" to the Governor in September 2002, and has collected capacity development information from 90% of its community water systems through a self-assessment survey. This survey helped establish a baseline that will be used to measure improvements in water system capacity in the future.

Groundwater Studies

The WSP continued funding for several contaminant studies in 2003, including radium, arsenic, cryptosporidium, and viruses. The program also continued to conduct initial source water assessments for public water systems throughout Maryland, although the effects of the drought and the State's budget crisis hindered these efforts.

Water Supply Program

Community and Non-transient Non-community Water Systems

	FY2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses Issued *	898
Number of Permits/Licenses in Effect at Fiscal Year End	2,644
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Community and Non-transient Non-community Water Systems **	1,069
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites Inspected	1,069
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	24,241
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	214
% of Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	80%
% of Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	20%
Inspection Coverage Rate ***	100%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	36
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	98
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal Year	80
Total	214
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	133
Ongoing	81
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS ****</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance Actions Rendered *****	1100
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions Issued	1
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions Obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	317
Notices Given to Public by Water Systems under Section 9-410	95
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for Possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Penalties Obtained	\$0

* Number of persons tested and certified by the WSP to collect compliance samples for public water systems.

** This number includes 499 community water systems and 570 Non-transient Non-community water systems.

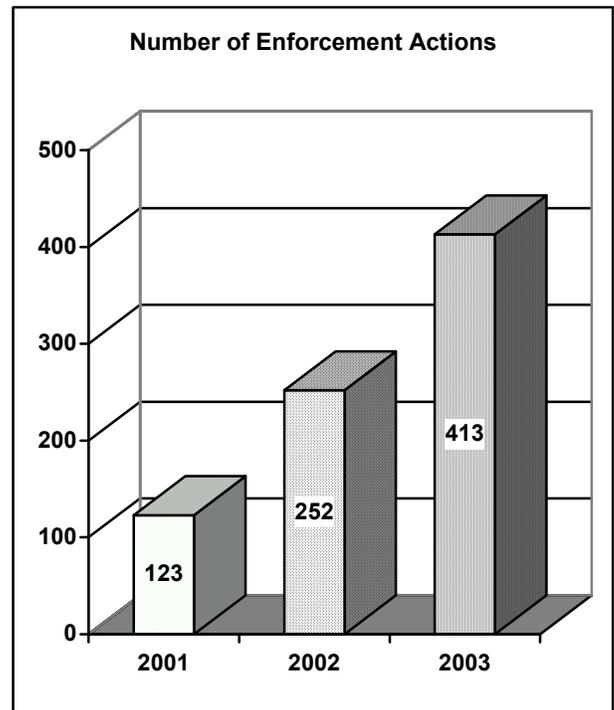
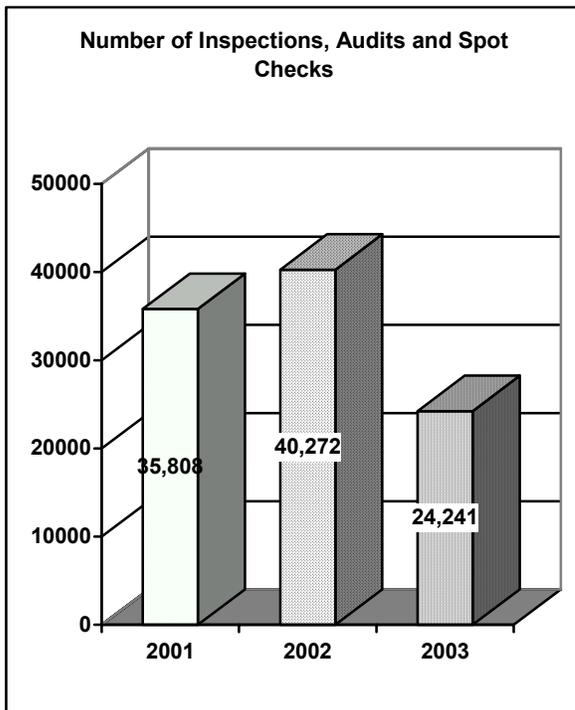
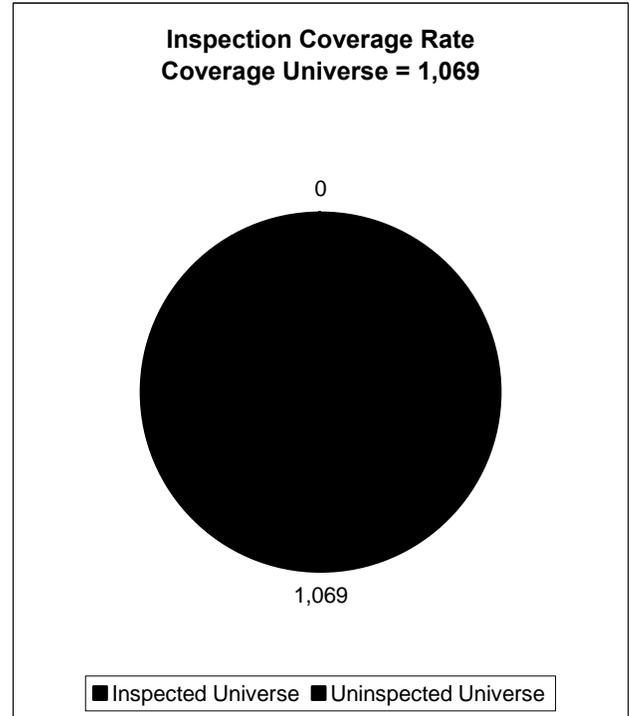
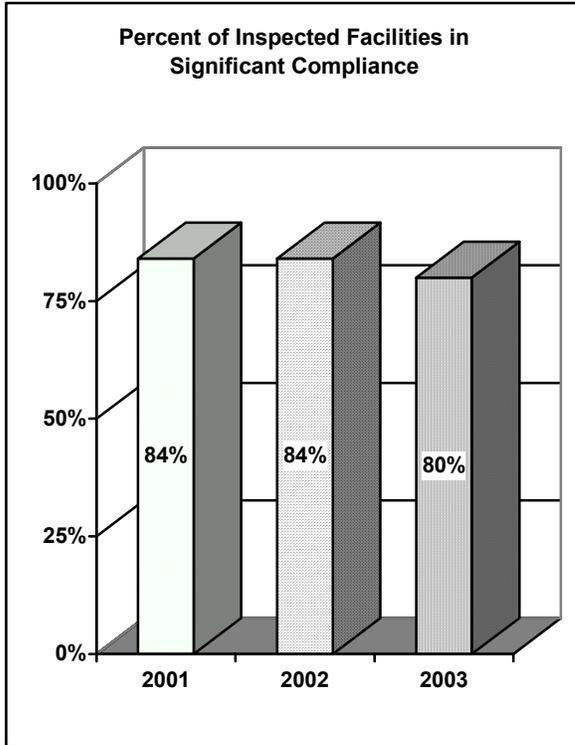
*** Coverage rate above is computed by dividing the number of inspected systems by the total number of community and Non-transient Non-community water systems.

**** This year's report separates enforcement actions for Community and Non-Transient non-community water systems from the actions for Transient Non-Community water systems. Those are reported on the subsequent chart.

***** This number includes actions to inform public water systems of their monitoring requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Water Supply Program

Community and Non-transient Non-community Water Systems



Water Supply Program Transient Non-community Water Systems

	FY2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses Issued	N/A
Number of Permits/Licenses in Effect at Fiscal Year End	N/A
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Transient Noncommunity Water Systems	2,704
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites Inspected	2,429
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	14,012
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations*	348
% of Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	87%
% of Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	13%
Inspection Coverage Rate **	90%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	249
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	35
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal Year	64
Total	348
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	264
Ongoing	84
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance Actions Rendered ***	155
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions Issued	0
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions Obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	245
Notices Given to Public by Water Systems under Section 9-410	31
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for Possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Penalties Obtained	\$0

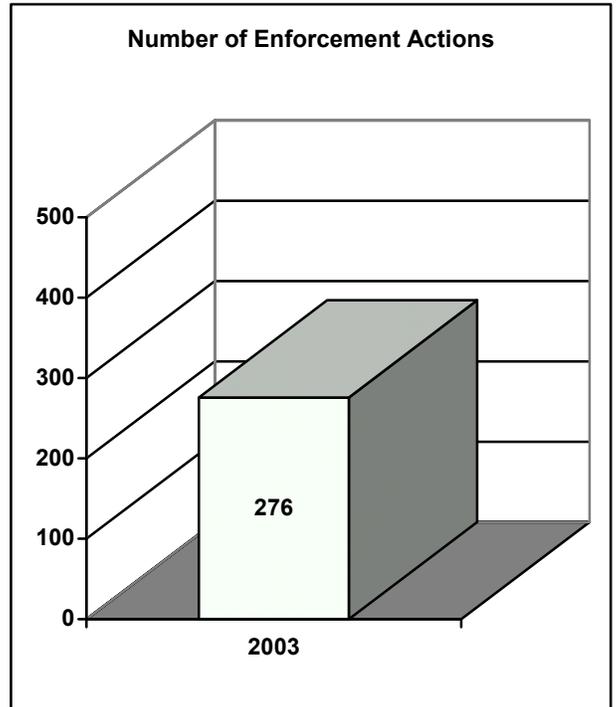
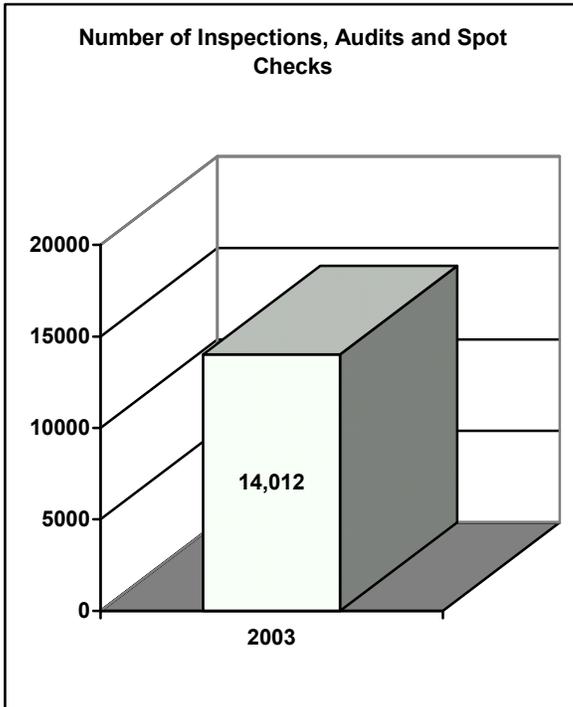
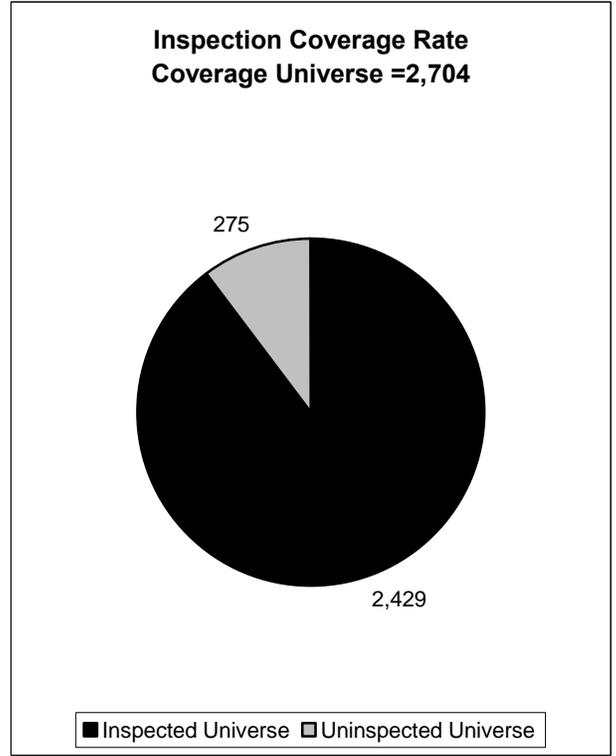
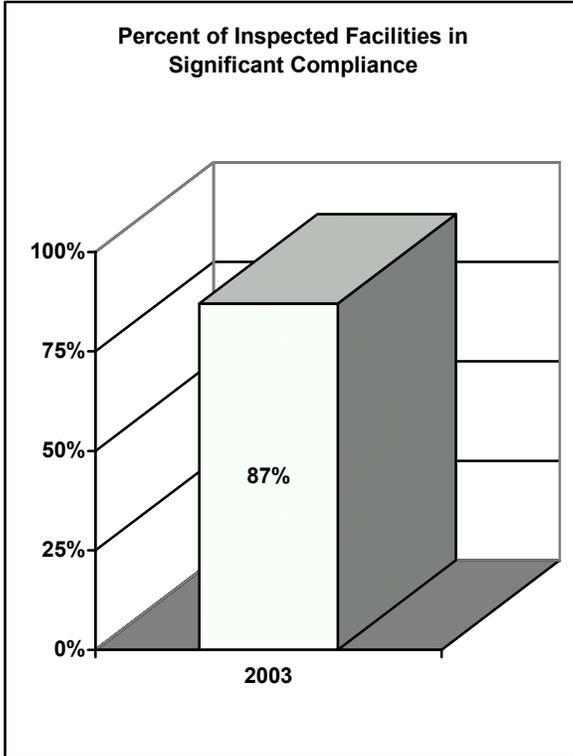
* Significant violations for Transient Non-community water systems were not previously reported.

** Coverage rate above is computed by dividing the number of inspected systems by the total number of transient Non-community water systems.

** This number includes actions to inform public water systems of their monitoring requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Water Supply Program

Transient Non-community Water Systems



Water Supply and Sewerage Construction

PURPOSE

The purpose of water and construction sewerage permits is to ensure that infrastructure projects throughout the State are designed on sound engineering principles and comply with State design guidelines to protect water quality and public health. Water and sewerage construction permits are required before installing, extending or modifying community water supply and/or sewerage systems including treatment plants, pumping stations and major water mains and sanitary sewers greater than 15 inches in diameter. These permits also help to ensure compliance with local comprehensive land use and water and sewerage plans and are supportive of community revitalization and land redevelopment.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 2, COMAR 26.03.12

PROCESS

Pre-approval: Applicants must show that the proposed water and/or sewerage facilities are included in the current county water and sewerage plans, have a valid NPDES discharge permit (if applicable), and certify that the proposed water and/or sewerage facilities will be operated either publicly or privately under a financial management plan.

Post-approval: The project must be constructed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications. Staff engineers perform inspections in this media to verify the facility is constructed to the approved design and/or the permittee submits “as built” plans or certification that the project was built in accordance with original plans as approved by the Department. Other approvals associated with the construction (i.e. sediment control, wetlands, etc.) are inspected under those media and by those inspectors. After construction of water and/or sewerage facilities, the facility becomes operational under an approved NPDES permit. This program does not have authority to pursue traditional enforcement actions. Construction violations would necessitate the return of construction grant money by the local jurisdiction. If a construction violation were to go unnoticed, the eventual result would be the inability of the facility to meet its discharge permit requirements. At that time, traditional enforcement tools available under the discharge permit program would be utilized.

There is no correlation between the number of permits issued and the number of sites inspected because inspections are performed only at active construction projects being financed by the Department. Once construction has begun these projects are inspected on a routine basis through completion.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #5: Improving and Protecting Maryland’s Water Quality.

SUCSESSES AND CHALLENGES

Adequate water and sewer infrastructure is essential to public health and water protection. Water and sewerage construction permits and project inspections help ensure that projects for water and sewerage are designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering principle and comply with the State design guidelines to protect water quality and public health.

Over the past year the activity numbers have remained fairly consistent with the previous years' activities with the program being on target with its MFR goals. The number of inspections performed is a function of the number of active construction projects being financed by the Department. The Department monitors all projects for which State financial assistance is being provided. Accordingly, the annual number of inspections will vary as the number of financed projects initiate and complete construction.

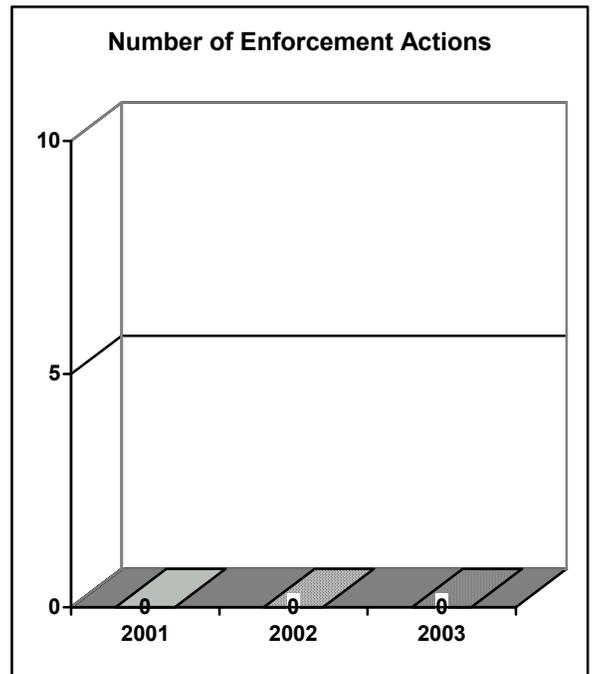
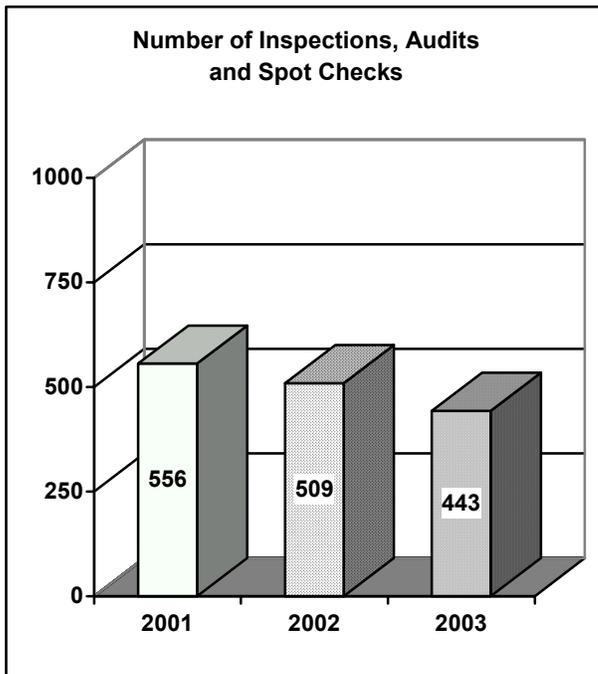
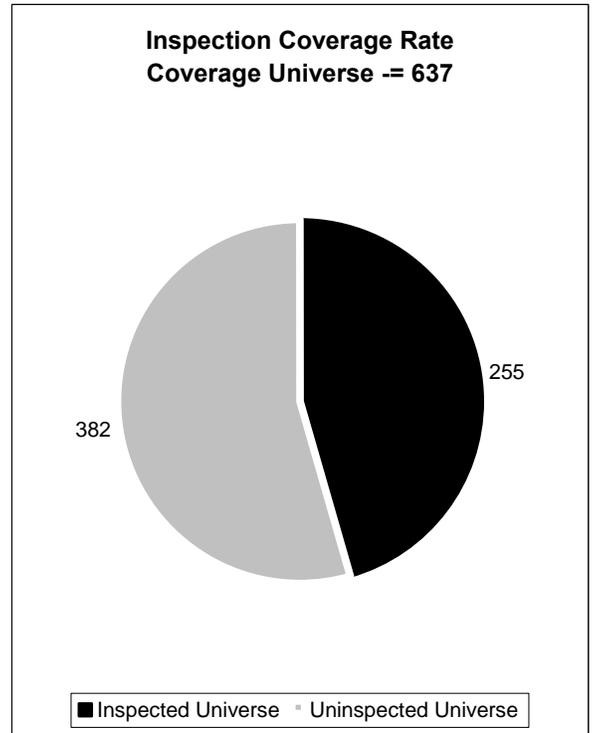
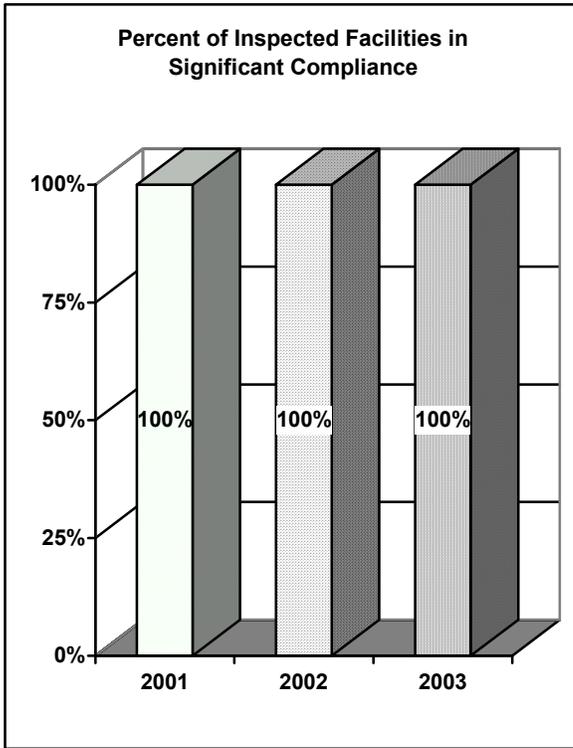
Water Supply and Sewerage Construction

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	182
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	637
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
None	0
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	255
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	443
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	0
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	100%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	0%
Inspection Coverage Rate *	40%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	0
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	0
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	0
Total	0
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	0
Ongoing	0
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS **</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	0
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	0
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	0
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$0

* Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of permits/licenses in effect. All active projects are inspected.

** Program does not have direct legal authority to pursue traditional enforcement actions for violations. It requires the return of grant proceeds. MDE may indirectly use its general water pollution authority if a constructed facility violates the law.

Water Supply and Sewerage Construction



Waterway Construction – Dam Safety

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Maryland Dam Safety Division is to assure that dams and other impoundment structures are designed, constructed, operated and maintained safely, in order to protect public safety. The Dam Safety Division issues waterway construction permits for new dams and ponds, as well as for modifications to existing water impoundments. In addition, the Dam Safety Division conducts safety inspections of existing dams, conducts construction inspections and provides technical assistance to dam owners and local Soil Conservation Districts.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environment Article, Title 5, Subtitle 5; COMAR 26.17.04

PROCESS

Upon issuance of a permit, copies of the approved plans are forwarded to the Compliance Program. Dam Safety Division engineers conduct quality assurance inspections. The Compliance Program may inspect the site to determine whether construction has begun or to perform sediment control inspections at the request of the permitting division or in response to citizens' complaints.

The Dam Safety Division performs safety inspections of all high hazard (failure will likely cause loss of life) dams once a year, intermediate hazard (failure will likely cause significant property damage and damage to important infrastructure) dams every three years and low hazard dams are inspected once every 5-7 years. Based upon the inspection findings, the Dam Safety Division may initiate enforcement actions from a letter advising the owner to correct noted deficiencies up to declaring the dam unsafe and in need of repair with an Order requiring repairs or other action be taken to assure the safety of the dam.

The Department does not have the authority to collect administrative penalties for this program.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #5: Improving and Protecting Maryland's Water Quality.

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

The Dam Safety Division through its dam inspection, dam owner assistance, permitting and enforcement initiatives seeks to prevent dam failures and the resultant loss of life, property damage and environmental impacts. Dam failures cause significant erosion of stream channels and sediment deposition in the channel and in the storage area behind the impoundment. In addition, dam failures can cause significant damage to wetlands and habitat, both aquatic and terrestrial, through the destructive force of the depth and velocity of the flood wave.

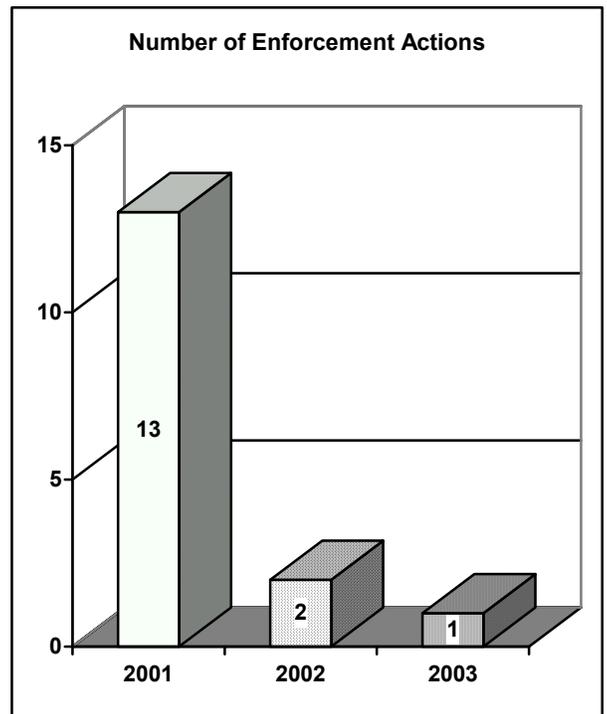
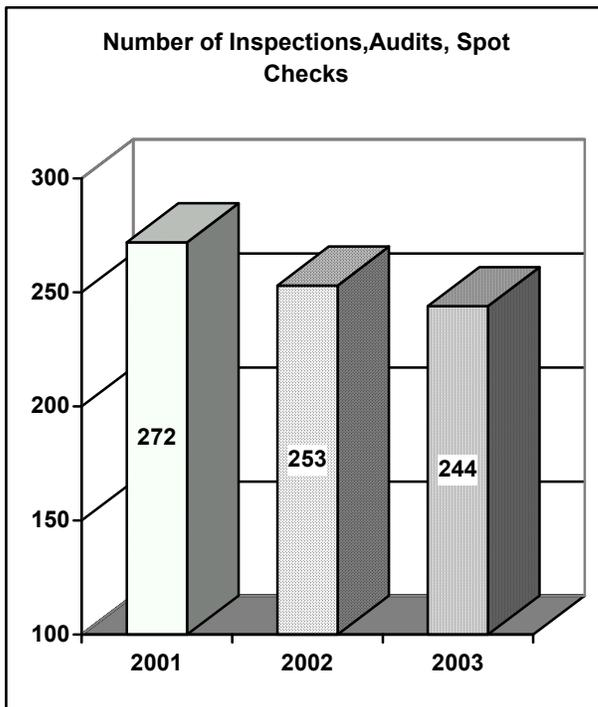
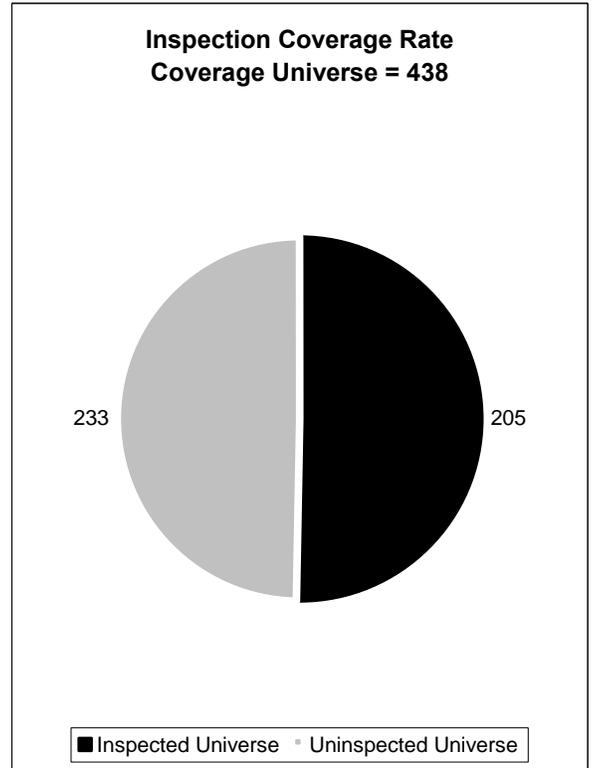
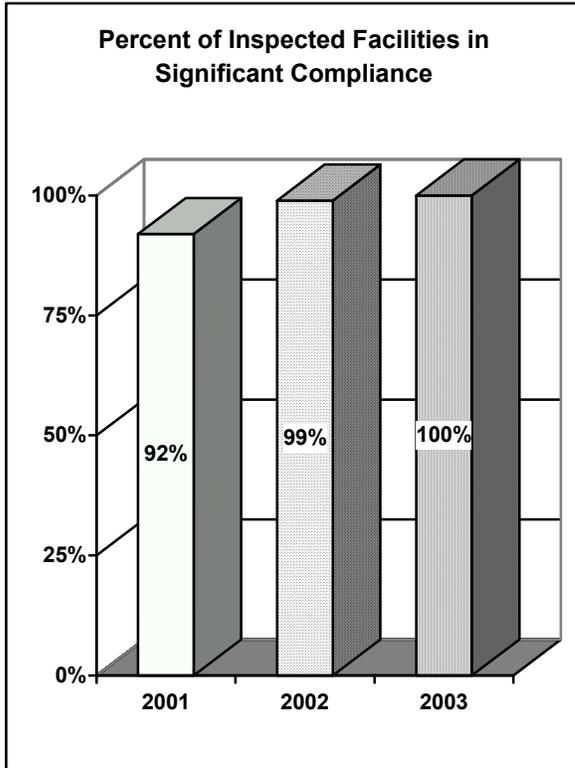
Although the following table and chart indicate that the Enforcement Coverage Rate for the Dam Safety Program is 48%, all high hazard dams are inspected annually (100%). Inspections are required less frequently than once a year at dams with lower hazard potential.

Waterway Construction – Dam Safety

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	16
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	438
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
None	0
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	205
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	244
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	1
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	99%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	1%
Inspection coverage Rate *	48%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	1
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	0
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	7
Total	8
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	1
Ongoing	7
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	120
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	1
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	0
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$0

* Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of permits/licenses in effect. See narrative for more detail.

Waterway Construction – Dam Safety



Wetlands and Waterways Non-tidal and Floodplain

PURPOSE

The goal of the Non-tidal Wetlands Protection Act is to attain no net loss in non-tidal wetland acreage and to strive for a net resource gain in non-tidal wetlands over present conditions. This is to be accomplished by preventing further degradation and losses of non-tidal wetlands due to human activity, and by offsetting unavoidable losses or degradations through the deliberate restoration or creation of non-tidal wetlands through the Non-tidal Wetlands Compensation Fund. Any individual or entity planning grading or filling, excavating or dredging, changing existing drainage patterns, disturbing the water level or water table, or destroying or removing vegetation in a non-tidal wetland must obtain a permit or authorization for the proposed activity.

A person is required to obtain a permit from MDE in order to change the course, current, or cross-section of a non-tidal stream or body of water, including the 100-year floodplain. Any individual or entity planning to construct, reconstruct, repair or maintain any development within the stream or its 100-year floodplain is required to get a permit. Proposals are evaluated for impacts to the floodplain, public safety and welfare, and the environmental resources of the State of Maryland.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environment Article, Title 5, Subtitles 5 and 9; COMAR 26.17 and 26.23

PROCESS

Upon issuance of a permit/license/authorization the file is transferred to the Compliance Program where an inspection priority is assigned. The inspectors then schedule routine inspections of the facilities adhering to the assigned priority as much as workload allows. Facilities are not given advance notification of routine inspections. At any time during the process, the inspection frequency can be adjusted as site conditions or workload demands. Inspections are performed to verify that the projects are in accordance with the authorization. Because a site may involve non-tidal wetland and/or 100-year floodplain impacts, inspections evaluate whether all the resultant construction impacts are in accordance with the permits. Case by case, this may involve identifying or verifying a non-tidal wetland boundary and documenting findings in the inspection report. At sites where there may be 100-year floodplain impacts, it may be necessary to determine the floodplain boundary before project compliance can be determined.

The Department does not have the authority to collect administrative penalties for this program.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #5: Improving and Protecting Maryland's Water Quality.

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Since 1989 the State of Maryland has been regulating activities in non-tidal wetlands and their buffers. Because of non-tidal wetlands inherent value, protecting them from despoliation and restoring them to historic area coverage are paramount to maintaining a healthy environment.

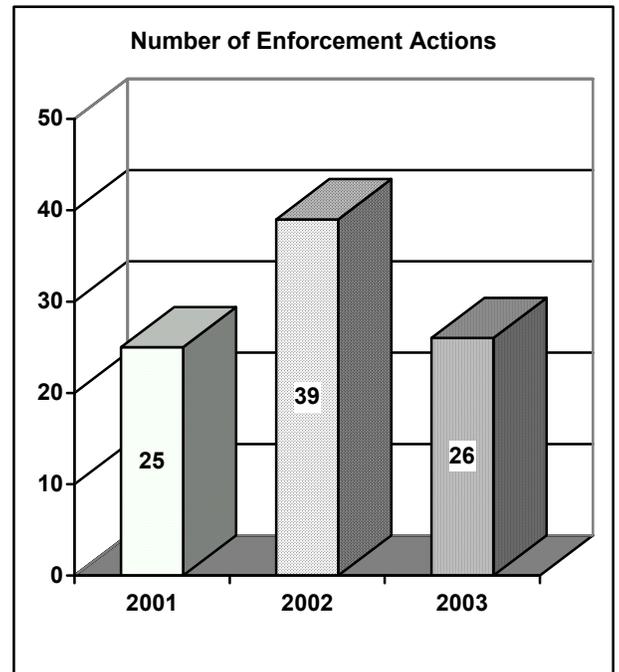
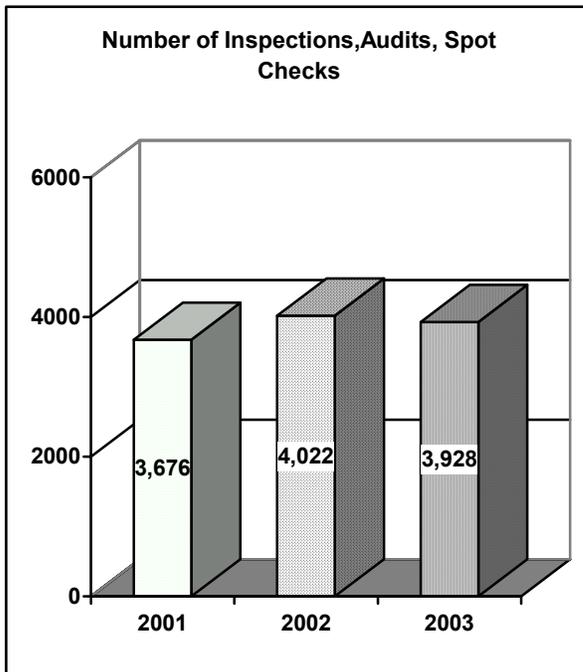
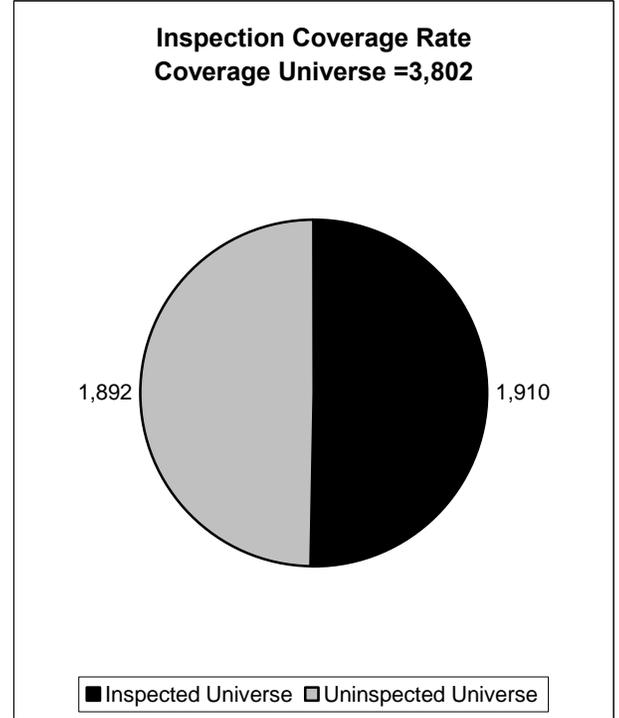
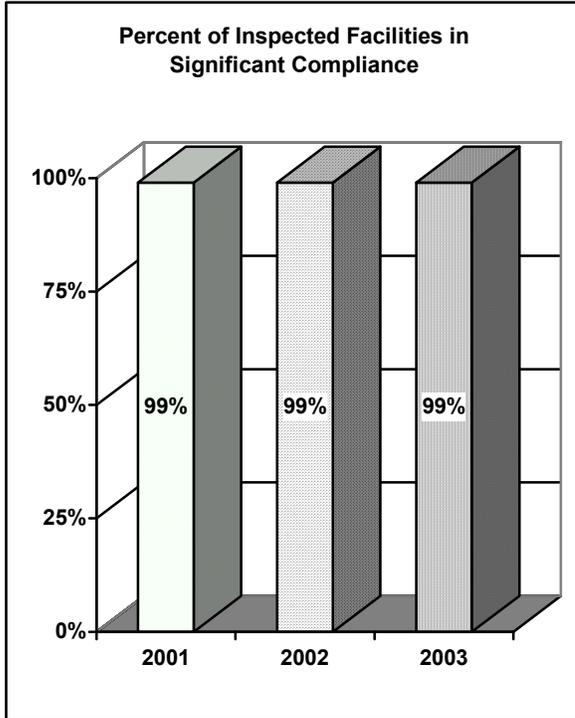
The Compliance Program's activities show an increase in the Number of Sites Inspected and Number of Inspections. With the higher level of presence at these sites, there was not a corresponding increase in the number of significant violations found or in the number of enforcement actions. These categories show no particular trend in recent years and simply reflect what was found through our inspection process this year.

Wetlands and Waterways Non-tidal and Floodplain

	2003Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	778
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	3,802
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
None	0
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	1,910
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	3,928
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	22
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	99%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	1%
Inspection coverage Rate *	50%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	18
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	5
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	17
Total	40
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	27
Ongoing	13
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	164
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	6
Number of Stop Work Orders	6
Number of Injunctions obtained	1
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	10
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	3
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$0

* Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of permits/licenses in effect (giving us the known universe of possible inspection sites).

Wetlands and Waterways – Non-tidal and Floodplain



Wetlands - Tidal

PURPOSE

Tidal wetlands are open water and vegetated estuarine systems affected by the rise and fall of tide. The goal of the Wetlands and Riparian Rights Act is to preserve tidal wetlands and prevent their despoliation and destruction. The Program strives for a net resource gain in wetland area over present conditions. This is to be accomplished by preventing further degradation and losses of tidal wetlands due to human activity, and by offsetting unavoidable losses or degradations through the deliberate restoration or creation of tidal wetlands through the Tidal Wetland Compensation Fund. Authorizations, in the form of licenses and permits, are required to minimize impacts to aquatic resources and tidal wetlands from dredging, filling, the construction of bulkheads and other related activities.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environmental Article Title 16; Subtitle 2; COMAR 26.24

PROCESS

Upon issuance of a license/permit/authorization the file is transferred to the Compliance Program where an inspection priority is assigned. The inspectors then schedule routine inspections of the facilities adhering to the assigned priority as much as workload allows. Facilities are not given advance notification of routine inspections. At any time during the process, the inspection frequency can be adjusted as site conditions or workload demands. Inspections typically verify that the work being performed is in accordance with the work authorized and that all license or permit conditions are in compliance.

The Department does not have the authority to collect administrative penalties for this program.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

Goal #5: Improving and Protecting Maryland's Water Quality.

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Maryland has been protecting and regulating activities in tidal wetlands since 1970. Protection and management of this resource continues toward achieving the State's goal of "no net loss of wetlands".

There was a slight decrease in the Number of Sites Inspected and Number of Inspections this year. There was an increase in the Total Number of significant Violations and number of enforcement actions over the previous year. These categories show no particular trend in recent years and simply reflect what was found through our inspection process this year.

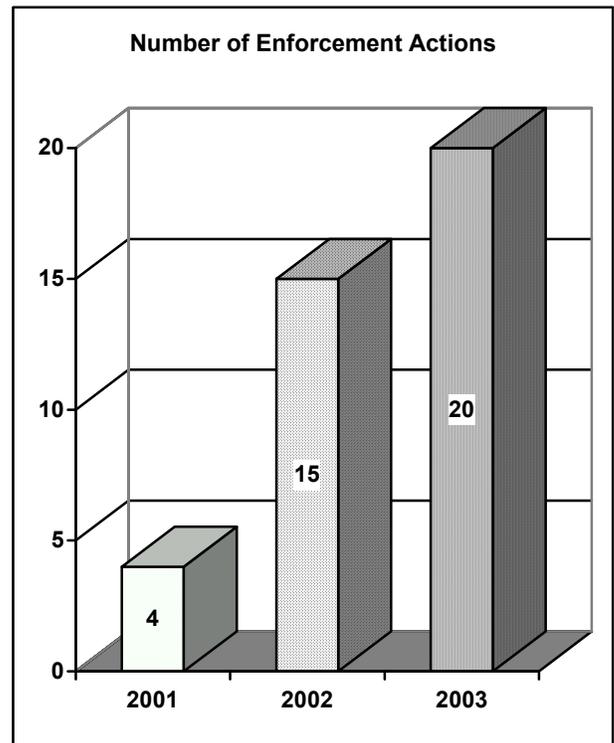
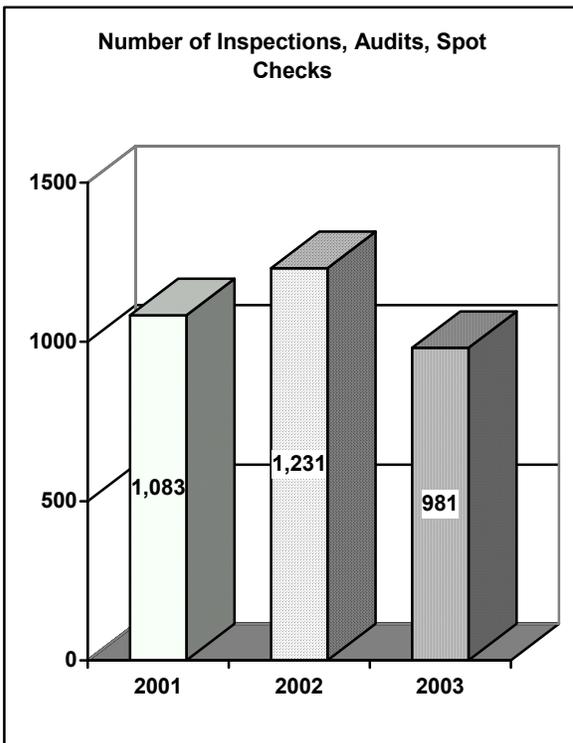
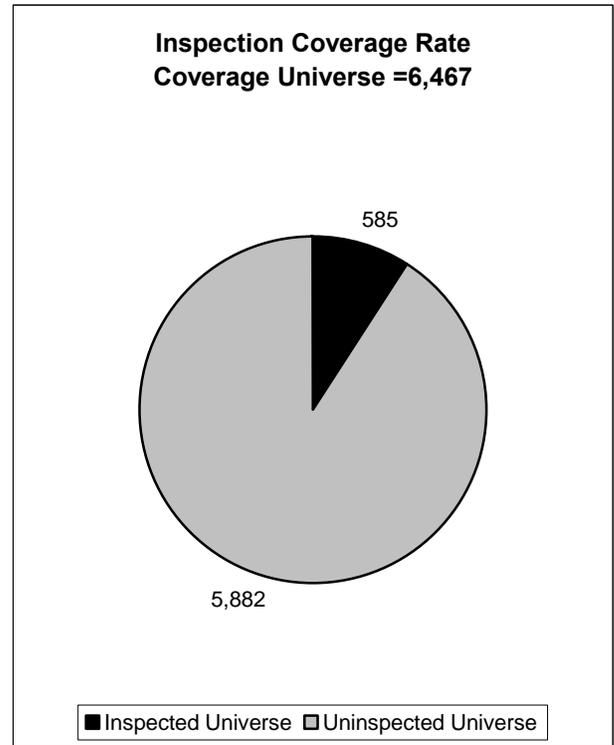
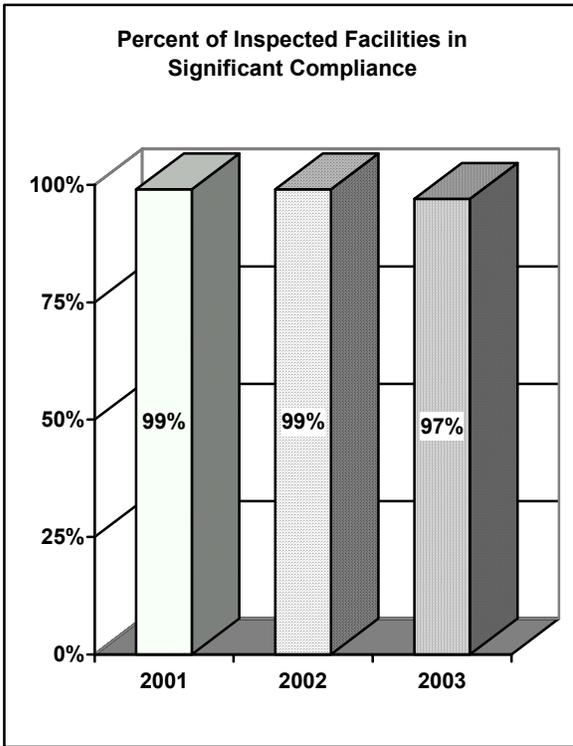
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Wetlands - Tidal

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Licenses issued	2,264
Number of Permits/Licenses in effect at Fiscal Year End	6,467
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
None	0
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	585
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	981
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	16
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	97%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	3%
Inspection coverage Rate *	9%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	10
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	6
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	8
Total	24
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	12
Ongoing	12
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	45
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	10
Number of Stop Work Orders	8
Number of Injunctions obtained	1
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	1
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	4
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$0

* Coverage rate above is computed as the total number of sites inspected and dividing that by the total number of permits/licenses in effect.

Wetlands – Tidal





OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES UNIT

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES UNIT

PURPOSE

The Attorney General's Environmental Crimes Unit (ECU) is a criminal investigation and prosecution unit under the direction of the Criminal Investigations Division of the Attorney General's Office. ECU combines the prosecutorial authority of the Attorney General and the investigative skills and law enforcement authority of the Maryland State Police and Baltimore City Police Departments. ECU investigates environmental violations and, when appropriate, files criminal charges, prosecuting both corporate and individual offenders. In the entire scope of MDE's enforcement efforts, ECU is statistically but a small part. However, ECU can be an effective and vital tool in the overall compliance continuum.

ECU's mission in protecting the quality of Maryland's air, land and water resources dovetails with the MDE enforcement mission. ECU's mission, like MDE's, covers the entirety of the State. ECU's statewide multi-media responsibilities are carried out with a total staff of nine, seven of whom (4 investigators and 3 prosecutors) are directly involved in the criminal investigation and enforcement work of the unit. ECU must focus its mission to get the most out of its resources. ECU operates from the perspective that criminal enforcement is often the enforcement choice of last resort, or is the only enforcement option available. It is often applied to the most-recalcitrant offenders, where the prospect of imprisonment and/or being stigmatized by a criminal conviction is necessary to protect the quality of Maryland's air, land and water resources.

AUTHORITY

STATE: The General Assembly, through several provisions in the *Environment Article*, gave the Attorney General exclusive or concurrent authority to prosecute criminal violations of statutes in the Article. Additionally, the Attorney General has the general authority under Article V, Section 3 of the Constitution of Maryland to investigate and prosecute other crimes as directed by the Governor. Governor Ehrlich has granted ECU continuing authority to investigate and prosecute violations of Maryland's Litter Control Law (§10-110 of the Criminal Law Article), and other broadly defined related offenses.

PROCESS

The ECU receives complaints about possible criminal activity from three basic sources: Members of the general public, other governmental and law enforcement agencies, and the MDE Administrations. Complaints are initially reviewed by an

ECU prosecutor to assess the presence of factors indicating possible criminal intent. Complaints with the potential for prosecution are then assigned to ECU investigators to conduct full investigations for the purpose of gathering sufficient evidence to accurately assess whether the filing of criminal charges is warranted.

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

In FY 2003, ECU was successful in continuing to assist MDE in furthering its compliance and enforcement goals. An ongoing challenge is to restore investigative resources, particularly sworn law enforcement personnel with statewide authority, cut by 50% during FY 1998 – FY 2002.

CHART 1 shows the number of investigations conducted by ECU during FY 2003, as well as the source of the complaints leading to the investigations.

INVESTIGATIONS OPENED – FY '03		
SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS		INVESTIGATIONS OPENED
M D E	ARMA	0
	TARSA	12
	WAS	10
	WMA	9
	OS/CO	2
TOTAL FROM MDE		33
OTHER SOURCES		47
TOTAL		80

The MDE administrations ARMA, WAS, WMA have traditional enforcement components within their respective programs. TARSA and OS/CO do not. TARSA's Emergency Response Division often responds to situations that Emergency Response personnel assess may warrant possible review for criminal investigation.

CHART 2 shows the number of cases prosecuted by ECU during FY 2003. The chart distinguishes between the number of cases where prosecution was commenced during FY 2003 by the filing of criminal charges and the number of cases reaching courtroom conclusion during FY 2003. In prosecuting criminal cases, it is not uncommon for charges in a case to be filed during one fiscal year and for the case to be concluded during a subsequent fiscal year. Additionally, charges may be formally filed in a subsequent fiscal year from when the investigation was opened by ECU. Finally, a single investigation can result in cases being filed against several defendants.

PROSECUTIONS – FY '03			
SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS		NO. OF CASES FILED	NO. OF CASES CONCLUDED
M D E	ARMA	4	5
	TARSA	1	3
	WAS	2	1
	WMA	12	5
	OS/CO	0	0
TOTAL FROM MDE		19	14
OTHER SOURCES		4	7
TOTAL		23	21

CHART 3 shows the penalties imposed by Judges in cases concluded in court during FY 2003 regardless of the source of the referral to ECU.

FY '03 PROSECUTIONS CASE DISPOSITION STATISTICS							
CASE TYPE	NO. OF CASES CONCLUDED IN COURT	FINES, RESTITUTION, ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT COSTS		JAIL TIME		PROBATION (years)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (hours)
		IMPOSED	TO BE PAID	IMPOSED (years)	TO BE SERVED (months)		
AIR	2	350	350	0	0	2	0
HAZARDOUS WASTE	2.5	36,665	36,665	4.3	0	8	200
RADIATION	4	20,000	15,000	1	0	10	0
SOLID WASTE	4	7,460	5,505	2.25	4	8	0
WATER	7.5	198,335	139,835	1.7	0	7.5	100
OTHER	1	47,062	47,062	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	21	\$309,872	\$244,417	10.25 yrs.	4 mos.	36.5 yrs.	300 hrs.

CHART 4. The Report of Enforcement Activities mandated by §1-301(d) of the Environment Article requires the reporting of information regarding criminal cases prosecuted under specified provisions of the Environment Article. While reflecting all ECU activity for the fiscal year, the shaded areas of this chart reflect specified information.

Yearly Totals - FY 2003	Title 2	Title 7	Title 8	Title 9			Title 13	Title 16		Art. 27	Other	Yearly Total
	Subtitle 6	Subtitle 2	Subtitle 5	Subtitle 2	Subtitle 3	Subtitle 13	Subtitle 5	Subtitle 2	Subtitle 3	Sect. 468		
*Number of Criminal Cases Filed		.5	4		5.5	1	4	2.5	.5	2		23
*Number of Criminal Cases Concluded in Court	2	2.5	4	3	6.5			.5	.5	1	1	21
Number of Convictions Obtained (*See Note)	1		4	3	4.5					1	1	17
Amount of Imprisonment Time Ordered (Months)			12	3						24	12	123 Mos.
Amount of Imprisonment Time To Be Served (Mos.)				1						3		4 Mos.
Amount of Probation (Years)	2	8	10	6	7.5					2	1	36.5 Yrs.
Amount of Community Service (Hours)					100							300 Hours
Amount of Criminal Fines, Restitution and Clean-Up Costs Imposed	350	36,665	20,000	7,460	198,335						47,062	\$309,872
Amount of Criminal Fines, Restitution and Clean-Up Costs To Be Paid	350	36,665	15,000		139,835						47,062	\$244,417

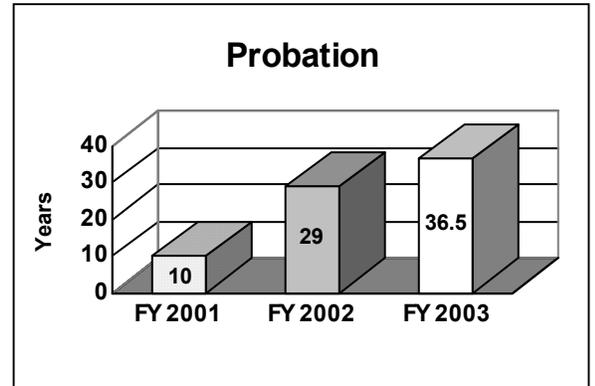
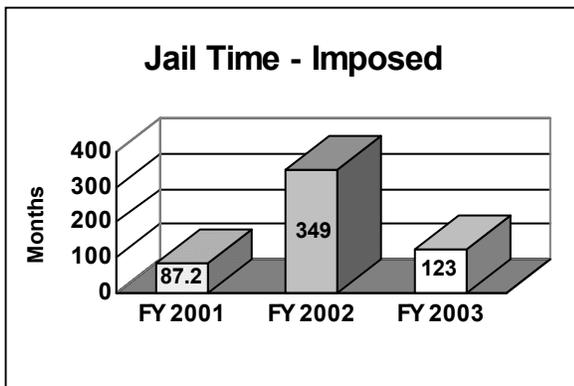
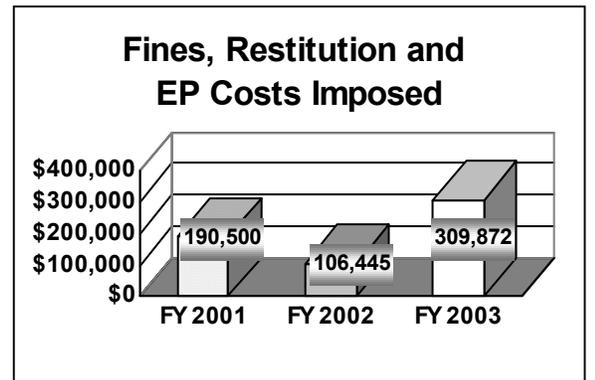
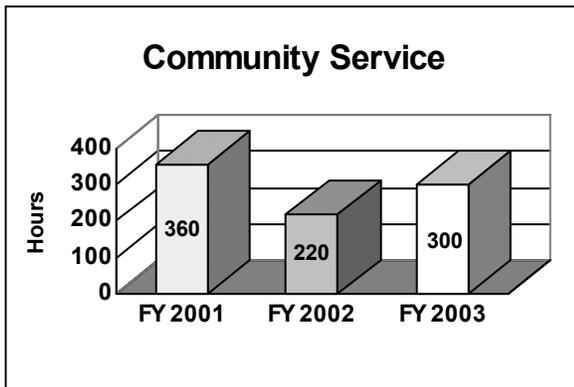
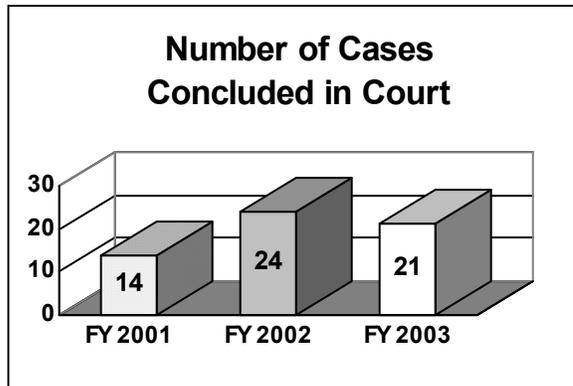
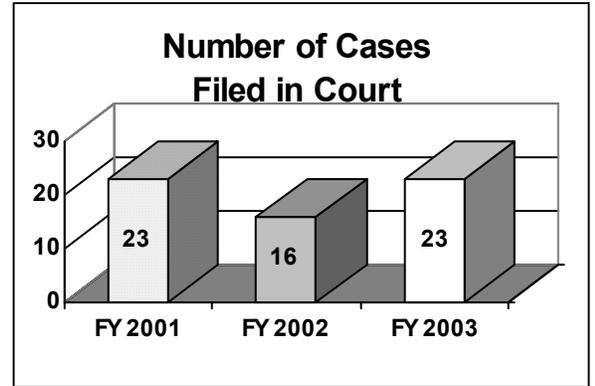
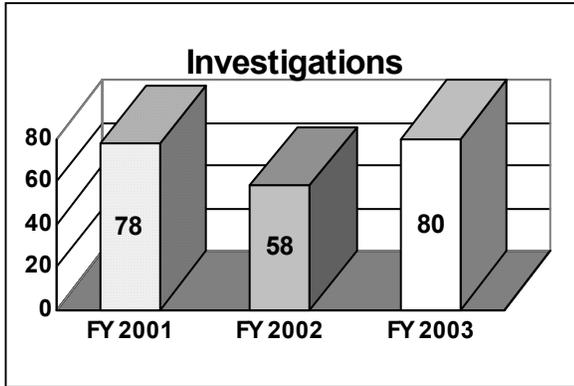
*Note – A single case may involve charges from any number of the various titles.

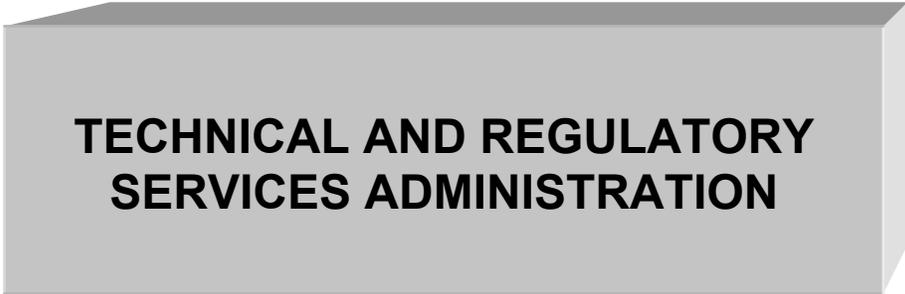
Title 2 – Ambient Air Quality Control
 **Title 4 – Water Management/Waste Mgmt.
 **Title 5 – Water Resources
 **No cases under this title for Fiscal Year 2003

*Title 6 – Toxic, Carcinogenic & Flammable Substances
 Title 7 – Hazardous Materials & Hazardous Substances
 Title 8 – Radiation

Title 9 – Water, Ice, and Sanitary Facilities
 Title 13 – Well Drillers
 Title 16 – Tidal Wetlands
 Art. 27, Sect. 468 - Litter Control Law
 (§10-110 of Criminal Law Article after 10/02)

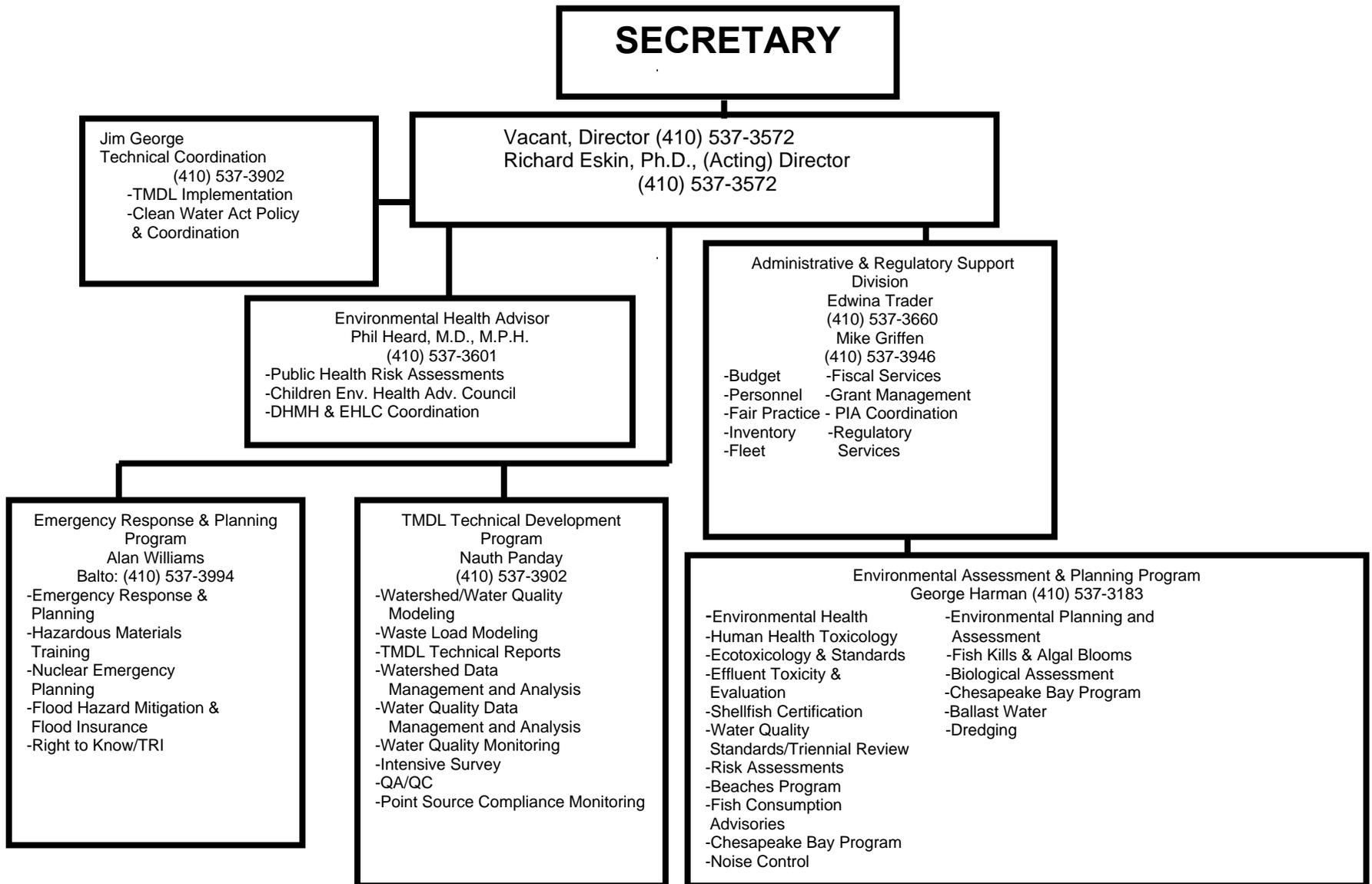
Environmental Crimes Unit





**TECHNICAL AND REGULATORY
SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

TECHNICAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



Noise Control Program

PURPOSE

The Noise Control Program has been established to provide assistance to citizens and local jurisdictions across the State regarding compliance with community noise issues that are not handled at the local level. Noise has become an increasingly contentious "Quality of Life" issue as the State's population increases and urban development progresses. The Noise Program pursues its mission on a complaint driven basis addressing specific requests from individual citizens and local government agencies. Because of very limited staff, the Program actively encourages local jurisdictions to take a more active roll in addressing noise problems and issues while the program stands ready to provide technical support for enforcement actions, noise control training, and general advisory assistance.

AUTHORITY

STATE: Environment Article, Title 3; COMAR 26.02.03

PROCESS

In addressing noise complaints a small portion of those registered can be resolved by telephone without field investigation. However, the majority of complaints require multiple field visits to monitor and measure the offending noise levels. Assessments are frequently made during nighttime hours when standards are more stringent. Weekend and holiday noise monitoring is also common to capture certain entertainment events. In evaluating and processing noise complaints the Program utilizes state of the art real-time computer integrated sound level analyzers for determining the character and extent of noise violations. When a noise level violation is encountered, primary emphasis is placed on compliance assistance and cooperative resolution rather than penalties. This approach has been successful in almost all cases.

CONTRIBUTES TO MANAGING FOR RESULTS

GOAL #3: Reducing Maryland citizens' exposure to hazards.

SUCCESSSES / CHALLENGES

Successes during 2002 include the continued deliberations of the Noise Advisory Council and the Interagency Noise Control Committee. These advisory bodies have been considering various changes in the governing law and regulations. It is anticipated that the groups will provide continuing guidance to the Department and other state agencies to update and improve the State's noise control efforts. The Department is in the process of developing suggested regulatory changes, which will be submitted to the Noise Council for advice. The noise regulations have not been modified since the 1970s.

Outreach efforts directed toward local governments continue to encourage the development of local ordinances. Of Maryland's counties, Montgomery County has been the only one with a comprehensive noise response program. Several municipal governments such as Frederick, College Park, and Ocean City now have comprehensive programs. The outreach program has reached the Municipal League, Environmental Health Directors, City of Cheverly (PG Co.), and the Maryland Sheriff's Association.

Noise training efforts are continuing with the few local governments that have comprehensive ordinances and the State police, which have instituted a revised vehicle noise inspection program. Those jurisdictions that have seasonal programs and high turnover rates require periodic retraining.

The Department is meeting the numerical and quality goals for this program. Although the complexity and number of complaints continues to increase, constituent satisfaction remains at a high level. As in previous years, virtually all complaints are resolved through voluntary cooperation by the noise generators. A few complex complaints each year take more time than originally anticipated, but the program continues to be successful in achieving compliance without the need to invoke legal remedies.

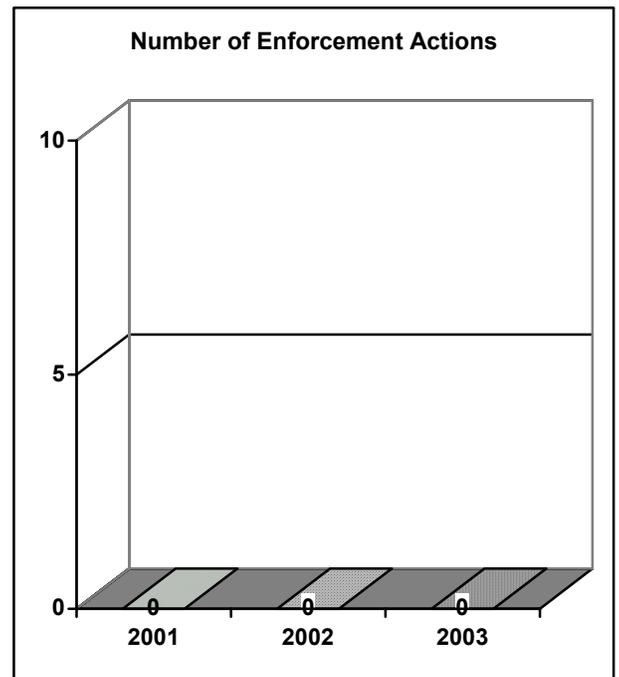
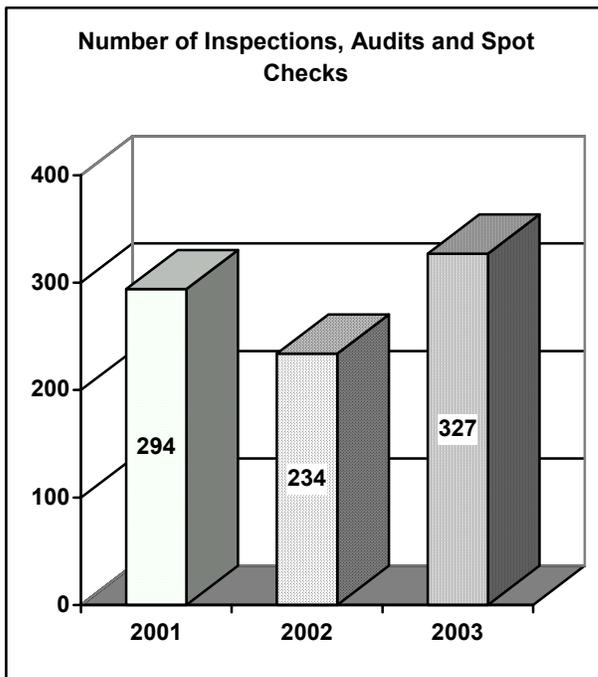
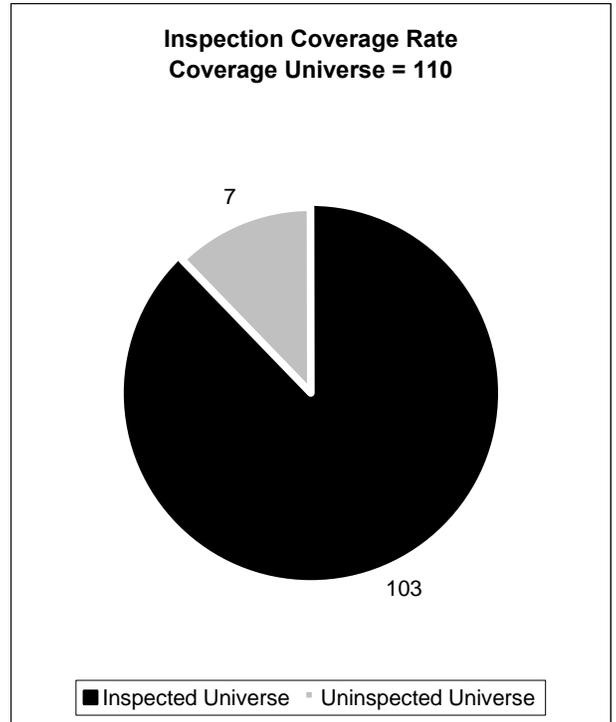
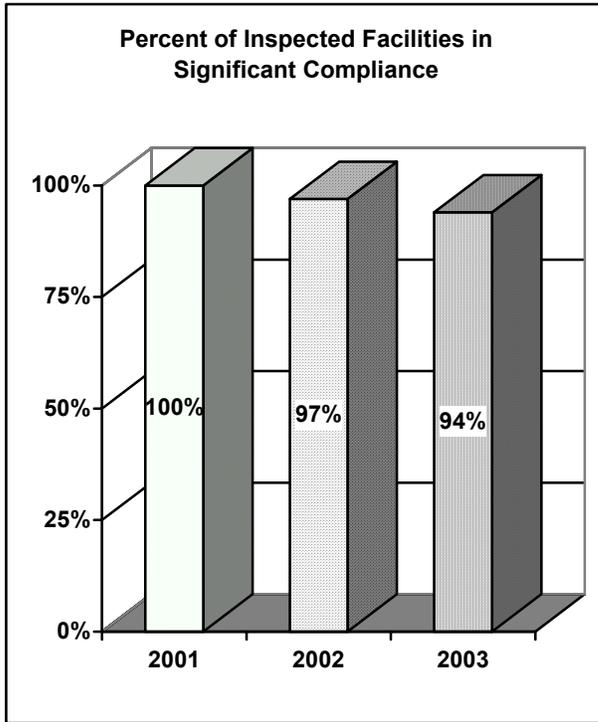
The major challenge facing the Department is ever increasing suburban development that places residences in closer proximity to noise sources. Efforts to encourage local governments to incorporate noise evaluations in their zoning and building permit processes would greatly assist in the reduction of the number of complaints that are being generated. The Legislature enacted a statutory change in 2003 that encourages local governments to consider noise standards in zoning and permitting actions. The intent of this encouragement is to prevent noise problems, thus avoiding costly compliance and reducing the need for noise mitigation retrofits by developers and property owners.

Noise Control Program

	2003 Totals
<u>PERMITTED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Number of Permits/Registrations issued	0
Number of Permits/Registrations in effect at Fiscal Year End	0
<u>OTHER REGULATED SITES/FACILITIES</u>	
Complaints Registered	110
	110
<u>INSPECTIONS</u>	
Number of Sites inspected	103
Number of Inspections, Audits, Spot Checks	327
<u>COMPLIANCE PROFILE:</u>	
Number of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	7
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities in Significant Compliance	93%
% of Inspected Sites/Facilities with Significant Violations	7%
Inspection coverage Rate *	94%
<u>SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Number of Significant Violations involving Environmental or Health Impact	7
Number of Significant Violations based on Technical/Preventative Deficiencies	0
Number of Significant Violations carried over awaiting disposition from Previous Fiscal year	1
Total	8
<u>DISPOSITION OF SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS</u>	
Resolved	8
Ongoing	0
<u>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</u>	
Number of Compliance Assistance rendered	14
Number of Show Cause, Remedial, Corrective Actions issued	0
Number of Stop Work Orders	0
Number of Injunctions obtained	0
Number of Penalty and Other Enforcement Actions	0
Number of Referrals to Attorney General for possible Criminal Action	0
<u>PENALTIES</u>	
Amount of Administrative or Civil Penalties obtained	\$0

* Coverage rate is computed as the number of sites inspected divided by the total number of complaints registered.

Noise Control Program





**APPENDIX -
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION
AND REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
STATE MASTER LIST**

(This list provides notice of potential hazardous waste sites.)

Maryland Department of the Environment

State Master List

July 2003

ALLEGANY

Site CABIN RUN LF (MD-003)
Address: CABIN RUN RD
FROSTBURG, MD 21532
Status: NFRAP

Site CELANESE FIBERS CO - AMCELLE PLANT (MD-031)
Address: US RT 220 S
CUMBERLAND, MD 21502
Status: NFRAP

Site CUMBERLAND GAS LIGHT CO (MD-195)
Address: N MECHANIC ST
CUMBERLAND, MD 21502
Status: NFRAP

Site FROSTBURG GAS LIGHT CO (MD-197)
Address: W SIDE OF GRANT ST
FROSTBURG, MD 21532
Status: NFRAP

Site HOFFMAN LF (MD-004)
Address: FROSTBURG IND PARK RT 36
FROSTBURG, MD 21532
Status: NFRAP

Site KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO (MD-410)
Address: 800 KELLY RD
CUMBERLAND, MD 21502
Status: NFRAP

Site KOPPERS CO INC - OLDTOWN (MD-042)
Address: RUBY RD
OLD TOWN, MD 21555
Aliases: CHARLES O WALTERS
Status: NFRAP

Site LAVALE WAREHOUSE FIRE (MD-328)
Address: 1210 NATIONAL HWY
LAVALE, MD 21502
Status: NFRAP

Site LIMESTONE ROAD SITE (MD-084)
Address: LIMESTONE RD OFF RT 51
CUMBERLAND, MD 21502
Aliases: CUMBERLAND CEMENT & SUPPLY, DIGGS SANITATION
Status: NPL

Site OLD CUMBERLAND CITY/COUNTY DUMP (MD-139)
Address: LIMESTONE RD
CUMBERLAND, MD 21502
Status: NFRAP

Site VALE SUMMIT LF (MD-005)
Address: RTS 36 & 38
FROSTBURG, MD 21532
Status: NFRAP

ANNE ARUNDEL

Site ALCO-GRAVURE INC (MD-353)
Address: 701 BALTIMORE ANNAPOLIS BLVD
GLEN BURNIE, MD 21061
Status: NFRAP

Site ANNE ARUNDEL CO LF (MD-035)
Address: DOVER RD
GLEN BURNIE, MD 21061
Aliases: GLEN BURNIE LF
Status: DEFERRAL

Site B & O RAILROAD LF (MD-362)
Address: KEMBO RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: UI

Site BROWNING FERRIS IND - SOLLEY RD LF (MD-006)
Address: 7890 SOLLEY RD
GLEN BURNIE, MD 21061
Aliases: SAN DISP INC, SOLLEY RD LF
Status: NFRAP

Site CHERRY PIT DRUM (MD-480)
Address: 701 PITTMAN ROAD - SITE B
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site COX CREEK REFINING (MD-456)
Address: 1000 KEMBO RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site DAVID TAYLOR/ANNAPOLIS - LAUNCH (MD-203)
Address: BAY HEAD RD
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401
Status: UI

Site DIAMOND SHAMROCK CORP CHEMETALS DIV (MD-071)
Address: 711 PITTMAN RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Aliases: CHEMETALS CORP
Status: NFRAP

Site DRUMCO DRUM DUMP (MD-408)
Address: ASPEN ST OFF PENNINGTON AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21225
Status: NFRAP

Site EPA CENTRAL REGIONAL LABORATORY (MD-429)
Address: 839 BESTGATE RD
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401
Status: NFRAP

Site FORT SMALLWOOD - CONTROL (MD-208)
Address: OLD NIKE MISSILE SITE RD
PASADENA, MD 21122
Status: NFRAP

Site FORT SMALLWOOD - LAUNCH (MD-207)
Address: 9034 FORT SMALLWOOD RD
PASADENA, MD 21122
Aliases: ANNAPOLIS - NIKE
Status: NFRAP

Site FRESH POND (MD-365)
Address: FOREST GLEN DR
PASADENA, MD 21122
Status: NFRAP

Site GENERAL SERVICE ADMIN - CURTIS BAY DEPOT (MD-336)
Address: 710 ORDNANCE RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: UI

Site GREEN VALLEY RD SITE (MD-178)
Address: GREEN VALLEY RD
ARNOLD, MD 21012
Status: NFRAP

Site HONEYWELL INC (MD-158)
Address: 401 DEFENSE HWY
 ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401
Status: NFRAP

Site JOY BOEHM LF (MD-030)
Address: 1373 ST STEPHENS CHURCH RD
 CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032
Aliases: BOEHM JOY LF, ST STEPHENS CHURCH RD SITE
Status: NFRAP

Site JOY RECLAMATION CO (MD-073)
Address: 6400 ARUNDEL CORP RD
 GLEN BURNIE, MD 21061
Aliases: ARUNDEL CORP RD SITE, JOY/HAMLEN RECLAMATION
Status: NFRAP

Site KOP-FLEX INC (MD-286)
Address: 101 HARMAN RD
 HARMON, MD 21077
Aliases: KOPPERS CO INC POWER TRANS
Status: NFRAP

Site MID-ATLANTIC WOOD PRESERVERS (MD-070)
Address: PO BOX 58 SHIPLEY AVE
 HARMANS, MD 21077
Aliases: MID-ATLANTIC HARMANS WOOD TR FACTORY
Status: NPL

Site NEVAMAR CORP (MD-072)
Address: 8339 TELEGRAPH RD
 ODENTON, MD 21113
Status: NFRAP

Site NOVA-KOTE INC. (MD-421)
Address: 7615 ENERGY PARKWAY
 BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site PUBLISHERS PRINTING SERVICE INC. (MD-417)
Address: 10650 RIGGS HILL RD
 JESSUP, MD 20794
Status: NFRAP

Site SNOW HILL LANE SITE (MD-201)
Address: SNOW HILL LN & CEDAR HILL LN
 BALTIMORE, MD 21225
Aliases: CHERKOFF SITE
Status: NFRAP

Site US COAST GUARD (MD-406)
Address: HAWKINS POINT RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: UI

Site US NAVAL STATION (MD-334)
Address: ANNAPOLIS NAVAL COMPLEX
ANNAPOLIS, MD 20084
Aliases: US NAVAL COMPLEX ANNAPOLIS
Status: UI

Site USA FORT GEORGE MEADE (MD-067)
Address: FT MEADE
FT MEADE, MD 20755
Aliases: USA 144TH ORDINANCE DETACHMENT, USA LUMBER STORAGE YARD,
USA BLDG T37 SUB STA 3, USA TRAINING AREA T38, USA BUILDING 6527,
CAMP MEADE
Status: NPL

Site USN COMMISSARY STORE PARK LOT AREA SOUTH (MD-059)
Address: KINKAID RD
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21402
Aliases: USN NAVAL STATION LAGOON, USN RADIO TRANSMITTING FACILITY,
USN NAVAL STATION, US NAVAL COMPLEX ANNAPOLIS
Status: UI

Site USN NAVAL ACADEMY (MD-063)
Address: PUBLIC WKS DEPT
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21402
Aliases: USN NAVAL ACADEMY WHERRY HOUSING PROJ
Status: NFRAP

Site VECTRA CORP - ODENTON (MD-041)
Address: 8305 TELEGRAPH RD
ODENTON, MD 21113
Aliases: ODENTON PLT, CHEVRON CHEMICAL
Status: NFRAP

Site WOODS ROAD SITE (MD-192)
Address: END-WOODS RD/BORDERS MAGOTHY BR. RD
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21122
Status: NFRAP

BALTIMORE

Site 68TH STREET DUMP (MD-174)
Address: 68TH ST & PULASKI HWY
ROSEDALE, MD 21237

Status: UI

Site Address: AVESTA SHEFFIELD (MD-173)
ROLLING MILL RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21224

Aliases: EASTERN STAINLESS STEEL (FORMERLY)

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: BALTIMORE GALVANIZING COMPANY INC (MD-069)
7110 QUAD AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21237

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: BAUER FARM (MD-297)
OFF NORTH PT RD & BAUERS FARM RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21219

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: BEACHWOOD DEVELOPMENT (MD-388)
MORSE LN & TODD PT
BALTIMORE, MD 21222

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: BENDIX CORP (MD-395)
1300 JOPPA RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21204

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: BROWNING FERRIS IND - CHEM PROCESSING CNTR (MD-018)
101 NORRIS LN
BALTIMORE, MD 21222

Aliases: CHEM PROCESSING CNTR, NORRIS FARM LF

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: BUCKS STEEL DRUM (MD-187)
8234 ROSEBANK AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21222

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: CIRCUIT CITY (MD-315)
6211 ROSSVILLE BLVD
BALTIMORE, MD 21237

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: COLGATE PAY DUMP (MD-176)
6700 PULASKI HWY (I-95 @ MORAVIA)

Status: BALTIMORE, MD 21237
 NFRAP

Site Address: CUTRONICS (MD-380)
 1925 & 1941 GREENSPRING DR
 TIMONIUM, MD 21093
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: DUNDALK MARINE TERMINAL (MD-016)
 2701 BROENING HWY
 BALTIMORE, MD 21222
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: FORK - CONTROL (MD-210)
 END OF HUTSCHENREUTER RD
 KINGSVILLE, MD 21057
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: FORK - LAUNCH (MD-209)
 OFF STOCKDALE RD
 KINGSVILLE, MD 21087
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: FOUR CORNERS (JACKSONVILLE) (MD-264)
 JARRETSVILE PK & SWEET AIR RD
 JACKSONVILLE, MD 21131
Aliases: JACKSONVILLE SITE, FOUR CORNERS EXXON
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: GIBSON HOMANS (MD-316)
 1101 HANZLIK AVE
 BALTIMORE, MD 21237
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: GRANITE - CONTROL (MD-212)
 2845 HERNWOOD RD
 WOODSTOCK, MD 21163
Status: UI

Site Address: GRANITE - LAUNCH (MD-211)
 3085 HERNWOOD RD
 WOODSTOCK, MD 21163
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: GREENSPRING - CONTROL (MD-214)
 GREENSPRING AVE
 GREENSPRING, MD 21117

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: GREENSPRING - LAUNCH (MD-213)
RIDGE RD
GREENSPRING, MD 21117
Aliases: TOWSON - NIKE
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES (MD-184)
7100 QUAD AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21237
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: J & L INDUSTRIES INC (MD-280)
6923 EBENEZER RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21220
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: KOPPERS CO (MD-285)
GLEN ARM RD
GLEN ARM, MD 21087
Aliases: UNITED CONTAINER MACHINERY GROUP INC
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: LEO J. MCCOURT DUMP (MD-309)
MORSE RD, OFF OF NORTH POINT
BALTIMORE, MD 21222
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: MARTIN MARIETTA CORP (MD-172)
1601 ROLLING RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21227
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: MARTIN'S STATE AIRPORT (MD-304)
BOX 1 701 WILSON POINT RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21220
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: MARTIN'S STATE AIRPORT SITE II (ANG) (MD-310)
EASTERN AVE AND WILSON POINT RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21220
Aliases: AIR NATIONAL GUARD
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: MARYVALE PREPARATORY SCHOOL (MD-389)
11300 FALLS RD
BROOKLANDVILLE, MD 21022

Status: NFRAP

Site METALS AND RESIDUES PROCESSING (MD-276)
Address: 4400 MILFORD MILL RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21208
Status: NFRAP

Site NATIONAL CIRCUITS INC-PIKESVILLE PROPERTY (MD-463)
Address: PARK CIRCLE
BALTIMORE, MD 21209
Status: NFRAP

Site OH WILLIAMSON (MD-238)
Address: WILLIAMSON LN
COCKEYSVILLE, MD 21030
Aliases: MANN & PARKER LUMBER CO
Status: NFRAP

Site PARKTON LF (MD-449)
Address: I-83 & STABLERS CHURCH ROAD
PARKTON, MD 21120
Status: NFRAP

Site REISTERS PROPERTY (MD-331)
Address: JUNCTION MD RTS 30 & 140
REISTERSTOWN, MD 21136
Status: NFRAP

Site RELAY MUD SLIDE (MD-166)
Address: WOODLAND DR & VIADUCT AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21227
Status: NFRAP

Site RM WINSTEAD CO (MD-133)
Address: 68TH ST & PULASKI HWY
BALTIMORE, MD 21237
Status: NFRAP

Site SAFETY KLEEN CORP - CATONSVILLE (MD-349)
Address: 1012-1/2 LESLIE AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21228
Status: NFRAP

Site SAUER DUMP (MD-181)
Address: 4225 LYNHURST RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21222

Status: UI

Site Address: SECURITY BLVD SITE (MD-188)
 1718 K BELMONT AVE
 BALTIMORE, MD 21207

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: SPARROWS POINT (MD-479)
 PATAPSCO RIVER
 BALTIMORE, MD 21226

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: STANSBURY PARK (MD-265)
 STANSBURY & HYDRANGEA RDS
 BALTIMORE, MD 21222

Status: UI

Site Address: SUN CHEMICAL CORP - GPI DIV (MD-288)
 42 GWYNNNS MILL CT
 OWINGS MILLS, MD 21117

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: THOMPSON STEEL COMPANY INC (MD-289)
 NORTH POINT BLVD
 BALTIMORE, MD 21219

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: TOWSON LAUNCH BA - 92 (MD-412)
 RIDGE RD NEAR RT 45
 TOWSON, MD 21136

Status: UI

Site Address: US ARMY PHOENIX - CONTROL (MD-157)
 SUNNYBROOK RD
 JACKSONVILLE, MD 21131

Aliases: USA PHOENIX NIKE SITE (FCA), PHOENIX NIKE, PHOENIX MILITARY RESERVATION

Status: UI

Site Address: US ARMY PHOENIX - LAUNCH (MD-234)
 PAPERMILL RD
 JACKSONVILLE, MD 21131

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: VULCAN MATERIALS METALS DIV (MD-132)
 2415 GRAYS RD
 BALTIMORE, MD 21219

Status: NFRAP

BALTIMORE CITY

Site 1ST PLANT (MD-147)
Address: GUILFORD & SARATOGA STS
BALTIMORE, MD 21201
Status: NFRAP

Site 2ND PLT (MD-148)
Address: SARATOGA & HOLIDAY STS
BALTIMORE, MD 21201
Aliases: HOLIDAY PLT
Status: NFRAP

Site 4TH GAS HOUSE (MD-160)
Address: LANCASTER AND PATAPSCO STS
BALTIMORE, MD 21201
Status: NFRAP

Site AINSWORTH PAINT MFG SITE (MD-473)
Address: 3200 E BIDDLE ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21231
Status: NFRAP

Site ALLIED CHEM CORP - AG PLT (MD-010)
Address: 2000 RACE ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21231
Status: NFRAP

Site ALLIED CHEM CORP - BALTIMORE WKS (MD-013)
Address: BLOCK & WILLS STS
BALTIMORE, MD 21231
Aliases: BALTIMORE WKS
Status: NFRAP

Site AMERICAN CHEMMATE (MD-152)
Address: HOWARD & WEST STS
BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Aliases: CHEMICAL SERVICES
Status: NFRAP

Site AMERICAN RECOVERY CORP (MD-011)
Address: 1901 BIRCH ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site AMOCO OIL CO (MD-105)
Address: 3901 ASIATIC AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site ANCHOR HOCKING CORP - CARR LOWREY GLASS (MD-140)
Address: 2201 KLOMAN ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Status: NFRAP

Site ARMCO BALTIMORE WKS (MD-106)
Address: 3501 E BIDDLE ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21213
Status: NFRAP

Site BALTIMORE IRON & METAL (MD-257)
Address: PIER 11 PATAPSCO RIVER E
BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Status: NFRAP

Site BALTIMORE STEEL DRUM CORP (MD-051)
Address: 910 KRESSON ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Aliases: STEEL DRUM SITE
Status: NFRAP

Site BAYARD STATION (MD-161)
Address: BAYARD AND BUSH ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21201
Status: NFRAP

Site BLOEDE MANUFACTURER PROPERTY (MD-466)
Address: CORNER OF WILKENS & CATON AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21229
Status: NFRAP

Site BOARMAN, JW CO, INC (MD-283)
Address: 2821-23 FOSTER AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Status: NFRAP

Site BOWLEY'S LANE LF (MD-154)
Address: MORAVIA RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21205
Status: NFRAP

Site BROWNING FERRIS IND - QUARANTINE RD (MD-019)
Address: 5901 QUARANTINE RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Aliases: ROBB TYLER (BFI PORTION), QUARANTINE RD
Status: NFRAP

Site BRUNING PAINT CO (MD-273)
Address: 601 S HAVEN ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Status: NFRAP

Site CANTON STATION (MD-159)
Address: FAIT AND LAKEWOOD STS
BALTIMORE, MD 21201
Status: NFRAP

Site CAPITAL ASSAY LABS SITE (MD-253)
Address: 2901 WHITTINGTON AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Status: NFRAP

Site CHEMICAL METALS IND (MD-082)
Address: 2101 & 2103 ANNAPOLIS RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Aliases: CMI
Status: NPL

Site CONOCO CHEMICAL CO BALTIMORE PLT (MD-109)
Address: 3441 FAIRFIELD RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Aliases: VISTA CHEMICAL CORP
Status: NFRAP

Site CONOCO INC BALTIMORE TERM (MD-110)
Address: 3410 FAIRFIELD RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site CONRAIL ORANGEVILLE YARD (MD-263)
Address: 6000 E LOMBARD ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21201
Status: NFRAP

Site CONTINENTAL CAN CO - USA PLANT #16 (MD-354)
Address: 3701 DUNCANWOOD LANE
BALTIMORE, MD 21213
Status: NFRAP

Site CROWN CENTRAL PETROLEUM CORP (MD-112)
Address: 6000 PENNINGTON AVE
 BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site CROWN CENTRAL PETROLEUM CORP (MD-113)
Address: 1622 S CLINTON ST
 BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Status: NFRAP

Site DYNASURF CHEMICAL CORP (MD-153)
Address: 1411 FLEET ST
 BALTIMORE, MD 21231
Status: NFRAP

Site E FEDERAL ST SITE (MD-379)
Address: E OF 3520 E FEDERAL ST
 BALTIMORE, MD 21213
Status: NFRAP

Site ESTECH GENERAL CHEM CO (MD-114)
Address: 5500 CHEM RD
 BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site EXXON CO USA (MD-091)
Address: 3801 BOSTON ST
 BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Status: NFRAP

Site FMC CORP (MD-017)
Address: 1701 E PATAPSCO AVE
 BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site FORT HOLABIRD CRIME RECORDS CENTER (MD-411)
Address: CORNER OF OAKLAND & DETROIT AVES
 BALTIMORE, MD 21222
Status: NFRAP

Site HAWKINS PT - MD PORT ADMIN (MD-007)
Address: HAWKINS PT RD
 BALTIMORE, MD 21202
Status: NFRAP

Site HIGHLAND TOWN GAS (MD-233)

Address: 3913 PULASKI HWY
BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Status: NFRAP

Site HUTTON AVENUE LF, E & W (MD-367)
Address: 4825-4835 WINDSOR MILL RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21207
Aliases: RIDGETOP ROAD DUMP
Status: UI

Site KANE & LOMBARD ST DRUMS (MD-169)
Address: KANE & LOMBARD STS
BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Status: NPL

Site KEY HWY SHIPYARD (MD-340)
Address: 1101 KEY HWY
BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Status: NFRAP

Site KOPPERS CO BALTIMORE TREATING PLT LF (MD-021)
Address: FOOT OF CHILDS ST FAIRFIELD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site KOPPERS CO INC - METAL PRODUCTS DIV (MD-431)
Address: 200 SCOTT ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Status: NFRAP

Site KOPPERS CO INC- ENGR MET PROD G (MD-284)
Address: 1400 BUSH ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Aliases: KAYDON RING & SEAL INC
Status: NFRAP

Site LOCOMOTIVE JUNKYARD (MD-258)
Address:
BALTIMORE, MD 21201
Status: NFRAP

Site M & T CHEMICALS INC (MD-118)
Address: 1900 CHESAPEAKE AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site MONUMENT ST LF (MD-092)
Address: MONUMENT ST & EDISON HWY
 BALTIMORE, MD 21205
Status: NFRAP

Site MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY SITE (MD-471)
Address: COLD SPRING LN & HILLEN RD
 BALTIMORE, MD 21239
Status: NFRAP

Site MRI CORP (MD-119)
Address: 414 CHESAPEAKE AVE
 BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site NIH-NIA GERONTOLOGY RESEARCH CNTR (MD-434)
Address: 4040 EASTERN AVE
 BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Status: NFRAP

Site OLIN CORP - CURTIS BAY (MD-014)
Address: 5501 PENNINGTON AVE
 BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Aliases: CURTIS BAY PLANT
Status: NFRAP

Site PEMCO PRODUCTS (MD-055)
Address: 5601 EASTERN AVE
 BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Aliases: MOBAY CHEMICAL CORP PEMCO PROD DIV
Status: NFRAP

Site PICORP INC (MD-179)
Address: 6508 E LOMBARD ST
 BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Status: NFRAP

Site PLATING SITE (MD-249)
Address: 1009 W BALTIMORE ST
 BALTIMORE, MD 21223
Aliases: UNION PLATING, UNION ART GOLD AND SILVER
Status: NFRAP

Site REEDBIRD LF (MD-020)
Address: POTE ST & REEDBIRD AVE
 BALTIMORE, MD 21202
Status: NFRAP

Site ROBERT E. LEE PARK/LAKE ROLAND BRIDGE (MD-383)
Address: RAILROAD MARKER 387
BALTIMORE, MD 21209
Status: NFRAP

Site SAFETY KLEEN CORP (MD-343)
Address: 1448-50 DESOTO RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Status: NFRAP

Site SCM CORP QUARANTINE RD SITE (MD-009)
Address: 5901 QUARANTINE RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Aliases: ROBB TYLER LF
Status: NFRAP

Site SCOTT ST STATION (MD-191)
Address: SCOTT & OSTEND STS
BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Status: NFRAP

Site SEVERN ST STATION (MD-245)
Address: 1400 BLK SEVERN ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Status: NFRAP

Site SHERWIN WILLIAMS (MD-279)
Address: 2325 HOLLINS FERRY RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Status: NFRAP

Site SOUTHGATE INDUSTRIAL PARK (MD-378)
Address: 2147 WICOMICO ST
BALTIMORE, MD 21201
Status: UI

Site SPRING GARDENS (MD-145)
Address: FORT & LEADENHALL STS
BALTIMORE, MD 21201
Status: NFRAP

Site TEXACO INC (MD-131)
Address: 3820 FOURTH AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

Site WR GRACE & CO - DAVIDSON CHEM DIV (MD-015)

Address: 5500 CHEMICAL RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: NFRAP

CALVERT

Site USN NAVAL RESEARCH LAB - CHES BAY DETACH (MD-062)
Address: MD RD 261
RANDLE CLIFF BEACH, MD 20732
Aliases: USN NAVAL RESEARCH LAB, USN CHES BAY DETACH PAST CHEM LF,
USN CHES BAY DETACH BLDG 4
Status: NFRAP

Site USN SURFACE WARFARE CNTR-SOLOMON'S ISLAND (MD-058)
Address: DEPT OF THE NAVY
SOLOMON'S ISLAND, MD 20688
Status: UI

CAROLINE

Site OLD WEST DENTON DUMP (MD-438)
Address: RIVER RD
DENTON, MD 21629
Status: NFRAP

Site SKIPJACK CHEMICALS, INC. (MD-416)
Address: RT 2 BOX 26E
DENTON, MD 21629
Status: NFRAP

CARROLL

Site BACHMAN VALLEY LF - LOCATION II (MD-467)
Address: 1920 BACHMAN VALLEY RD
MANCHESTER, MD 21102
Status: NFRAP

Site BACHMANS VALLEY LF (MD-333)
Address: 1920 BACHMANS VALLEY RD
MANCHESTER, MD 21102
Status: NFRAP

Site BLACK & DECKER (MD-370)
Address: 10 NORTH PARK DR
HAMPSTEAD, MD 21074
Status: DEFERRAL

Site CATALYST RESEARCH (MD-142)
Address: 1125 POOLE RD
 WESTMINSTER, MD 21157
Status: NFRAP

Site CRANBERRY RUN SUB STATION (MD-190)
Address: OLD MANCHESTER RD
 WESTMINSTER, MD 21157
Status: NFRAP

Site HODGES LF (MD-447)
Address: HODGES RD
 ELDERSBURG, MD 21784
Status: NFRAP

Site KATE WAGNER LF (MD-322)
Address: RT 27 & RIDGE RD
 WESTMINSTER, MD 21157
Status: NFRAP

Site LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY (MD-437)
Address: 117 SOUTH MAIN STREET
 UNION BRIDGE, MD 21791
Status: NFRAP

Site MIL SPEC FASTENERS CORP (MD-332)
Address: RT 30 BOX 59A - HANOVER PIKE
 HAMPSTEAD, MD 21074
Status: NFRAP

Site NORTH CARROLL SHOPPING PLAZA (MD-320)
Address: RT 30 & BRODBECK RD
 HAMPSTEAD, MD 21074
Status: DEFERRAL

Site POWRMATIC INC (MD-167)
Address: INDUSTRIAL PARK DR
 FINKSBURG, MD 21048
Status: NFRAP

Site RAY'S AUTO PARTS E.R. (MD-478)
Address: 7571 MIDDLEBERG ROAD
 DETOUR, MD
Status: NFRAP

Site SMALL LAB SITE (MD-392)

Address: 7606 PATAPSCO RD
SYKESVILLE, MD 21784
Status: NFRAP

Site W DORSEY PROPERTY (MD-357)
Address: 804 E RIDGEVILLE RD
MT AIRY, MD 21773
Status: NFRAP

Site WESTMINSTER PLANT (MD-146)
Address: GEORGE ST
WESTMINSTER, MD 21157
Status: NFRAP

Site WOLF HILL (MD-307)
Address: OFF OF RT 30
HAMPSTEAD, MD 21074
Status: NFRAP

CECIL

Site ANCHOR MARINA ASSESSMENT (MD-474)
Address: .5 OFF RT 272 IRIQUOIS DR
NORTH EAST, MD 21901
Status: NFRAP

Site CECIL COUNTY LF (MD-027)
Address: OLD ELK NECK RD
ELKTON, MD 21901
Aliases: ELK NECK LF
Status: NFRAP

Site CENTRAL CHEMICAL CO (MD-325)
Address: TRINCO INDUSTRIAL PARK
ELKTON, MD 21921
Status: NFRAP

Site CHILDS PROPERTY (MD-318)
Address: 180 CHILDS RD
CHILDS, MD 21921
Aliases: PAUL MRAZ
Status: NFRAP

Site CROUSE BROS EXCAVATING INC (MD-314)
Address: PULASKI HWY & RT 279
ELKTON, MD 21921

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: DWYER PROPERTY (MD-313)
 RTS 279 & 545 PARCEL 1037 SW
 ELKTON, MD 21921

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: ELKTON FARM (MD-433)
 183 ZEITLER RD
 ELKTON, MD 21921

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: ELKTON GAS LIGHT CO (MD-196)
 WATER ST
 ELKTON, MD 21921

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: GE RAIL (MD-294)
 TRINCO INDUSTRIAL PARK
 ELKTON, MD 21921

Aliases: P & R RAILCAR SERV CORP

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: HOG HILL LF (MD-440)
 RT 7
 ELKTON, MD 21921

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: HOPKINS QUARRY (MD-450)
 HOPKINS QUARRY
 PORT DEPOSIT, MD 21904

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: IP INC (MD-372)
 TRINCO INDUSTRIAL PARK
 ELKTON, MD 21921

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: IRON HILL ROAD DRUM SITE (MD-254)
 117 IRON HILL RD
 ELKTON, MD 21921

Aliases: PYRONICS INC

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: MALMO FARMS (MD-189)
 1435 CAYOTS CORNER RD
 CHESAPEAKE CITY, MD 21915

Status: NFRAP

Site MONTGOMERY BROTHERS (MD-137)
Address: OFF NAZARENE CAMP RD
NORTHEAST, MD 21921
Aliases: NORTH EAST DUMP
Status: NFRAP

Site NATIONAL FIREWORKS (MD-386)
Address: FAIRHILL RD PARCELS 75 & 1075
ELKTON, MD 21921
Aliases: VICON PROPERTY
Status: NFRAP

Site NAVAL TRAINING CENTER BAINBRIDGE (MD-430)
Address: US HWY 222
BAINBRIDGE, MD 21904
Status: UI

Site OLD ELKTON DUMP (MD-074)
Address: JONES CHAPEL RD
ELKTON, MD 21921
Status: NFRAP

Site ORDNANCE PRODUCTS INC (MD-268)
Address: MECHANICS VALLEY RD
NORTHEAST, MD 21901
Aliases: MECHANICS VALLEY ORDNANCE SITE
Status: NPL

Site RMR (MD-472)
Address: 695 N BRIDGE ST
ELKTON, MD 21921
Status: NFRAP

Site RT 7 CHEM DUMP SITE (MD-075)
Address: 1.9 MILES W OF RT 40
ELKTON, MD 21921
Status: NFRAP

Site SAND GRAVEL & STONE SITE (MD-033)
Address: RT 40
ELKTON, MD 21921
Aliases: ELKTON QUARRY, MD SAND & GRAVEL
Status: NPL

Site SPECTRON INC (MD-045)

Address: 111 PROVIDENCE RD
ELKTON, MD 21921
Aliases: GALAXY CHEMICAL, SOLVENT DISTILLERS
Status: NPL

Site STAUFFER CHEM CO (MD-099)
Address: BLUEBELL RD TRINCO IND COM
ELKTON, MD 21921
Aliases: GE RAILCAR, P&R SERV CORP
Status: NFRAP

Site THIOKOL CORP ELKTON (MD-100)
Address: RT 40
ELKTON, MD 21921
Aliases: MORTON-THIOKOL, CIBA-GEIGY
Status: NFRAP

Site TRIUMPH INDUSTRIAL PARK (MD-303)
Address: 3 BLUE BALL RD - PO BOX 1130
ELKTON, MD 21921
Aliases: W.L. GORE
Status: NFRAP

Site USCG BACK CREEK REAR RANGE STRUCTURE (MD-156)
Address: 25 FT SQUARE POSITION
CHESAPEAKE CITY, MD 21915
Status: NFRAP

Site VICON PROPERTY (MD-366)
Address: DOGWOOD & SINGERLY RDS
ELKTON, MD 21921
Status: NFRAP

Site WHITTAKER TROJAN YACHT (MD-402)
Address: OLDFIELD POINT RD
ELKTON, MD 21921
Status: NFRAP

Site WL GORE - CHERRY HILL (MD-337)
Address: 2401 SINGERLY RD
ELKTON, MD 21921
Status: NFRAP

Site WOODLAWN LF (MD-050)
Address: FIRE TOWER & WAIBEL RDS
WOODLAWN, MD 21904
Aliases: WOODLAWN TRANSFER STATION, WOODLAWN LF
Status: NPL

CHARLES

Site BLOSSOM POINT FIELD TEST AREA (MD-136)
Address: CEDAR POINT NECK
LA PLATA, MD 20646
Aliases: DIAMOND LABS TEST AREA
Status: NFRAP

Site CHARLES COUNTY SANITARY LF (MD-261)
Address: RT 425
PISGAH, MD 20640
Status: NFRAP

Site HUGHESVILLE TIRE SITE (MD-317)
Address: GALLANT GREEN RD
HUGHESVILLE, MD 20601
Status: NFRAP

Site INDIAN HEAD NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER (MD-064)
Address: RT 210
INDIAN HEAD, MD 20640
Aliases: USN NAVAL ORDNANCE STATION - 1006
Status: NPL

Site POMONKEY - CONTROL (MD-218)
Address: BUMPY OAK RD
POMONKEY, MD 20646
Status: NFRAP

Site POMONKEY - LAUNCH (MD-217)
Address: BUMPY OAK RD
POMONKEY, MD 20646
Status: NFRAP

Site US NAVAL RESEARCH LAB - CONTROL (MD-216)
Address: END OF LAUREL BRANCH RD
WALDORF, MD 20601
Status: NFRAP

Site US NAVAL RESEARCH LAB - LAUNCH (MD-215)
Address: BERRY RD
WALDORF, MD 20601
Aliases: NRL WALDORF
Status: NFRAP

Site WALDORF - CONTROL (MD-219)
Address: COUNTRY LN

Aliases: WALDORF, MD 20601
Status: W-44
NFRAP

DORCHESTER

Site BEULAH LF (MD-299)
Address: RT 331
BEULAH, MD 21643
Status: NFRAP

Site CAMBRIDGE CY DISP PLT WWTP (MD-026)
Address: 1010 ROSELYN AVE
CAMBRIDGE, MD 21613
Status: NFRAP

Site CAMBRIDGE TOWN GAS (MD-165)
Address: 403 CHERRY ST
CAMBRIDGE, MD 21613
Status: NFRAP

Site CONTINENTAL CAN CO - USA PLANT 24 (MD-342)
Address: RAILROAD AVE
HURLOCK, MD 21643
Status: NFRAP

Site EASTERN MD WOOD TREATING CO (MD-242)
Address: CLARKS CANNING HOUSE RD
FEDERALSBURG, MD 21632
Status: NFRAP

Site NELSONS BODY SHOP (MD-420)
Address: RT 16 & CHESAPEAKE DR
CAMBRIDGE, MD 21613
Status: NFRAP

Site USN BLOODSWORTH ARCHIPELAGO (MD-086)
Address: N POTOMAC R RUNS CHESPKE BAY
N/A, MD 21613
Status: UI

Site WESTERN PUBLISHING CO (MD-290)
Address: WOODS RD
CAMBRIDGE, MD 21613
Status: NFRAP

FREDERICK

Site ABRAMSON PROPERTY (MD-384)
Address: 9925 PINE TREE RD
WOODSBORO, MD 21798
Status: NFRAP

Site EASTALCO ALUMINUM CO (MD-202)
Address: 5601 MANOR WOODS RD
FREDERICK, MD 21701
Status: NFRAP

Site FORT DETRICK AREA B (MD-428)
Address: ROSEMONT AVE
FREDERICK, MD 21701
Status: UI

Site FREDERICK TOWN GAS (MD-164)
Address: 350 CHURCH ST
FREDERICK, MD 21701
Status: NFRAP

Site NCI FREDERICK CANCER RESEARCH (MD-066)
Address: FT DETRICK
FREDERICK, MD 21701
Status: UI

Site TRANS TECH - ADAMSTOWN SITE (MD-250)
Address: ADAMSTOWN RD
ADAMSTOWN, MD 21710
Aliases: ADAMSTOWN GROUNDWATER SITE
Status: NFRAP

Site USA FORT DETRICK (MD-076)
Address: FT DETRICK
FREDERICK, MD 21701
Aliases: FREDERICK CANCER RESEARCH CENTER
Status: UI

Site USN NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY (MD-060)
Address: PO BOX 1000
THURMONT, MD 21788
Aliases: USN NAVAL SUPPLY FACILITIES
Status: NFRAP

GARRETT

Site HARBISON WALKER REFRACTORIES - NEW SAVAGE (MD-351)
Address: RT 495

Status: GRANTSVILLE, MD 21536
NFRAP

Site Address: OAKLAND JUNKYARD SITE (MD-255)
RT 219
OAKLAND, MD 21053
Aliases: ERNIE MARTINS
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: TEXAS EASTERN - ACCIDENT STATION (MD-271)
FRIENDSVILLE RD
ACCIDENT, MD 21520
Status: NFRAP

HARFORD

Site Address: ABERDEEN DUMP (MD-001)
MICHAEL LN
ABERDEEN, MD 21001
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND - EDGEWOOD AREA (MD-032)
OFF RT 40
ABERDEEN, MD 21001
Aliases: USA APG, USA EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, USCG-UPPER CHESAPEAKE
RANGE USCG - POOLE ISLAND RANGE
Status: NPL

Site Address: ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND-MICHAELSVILLE LF (MD-065)
OFF RT 40
ABERDEEN, MD 21005
Aliases: USA EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, USCG - POOLE ISLAND RANGE, USCG -
UPPER CHESAPEAKE RANGE
Status: NPL

Site Address: ABINGDON LF (MD-301)
RT 7
ABINGDON, MD 21009
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: BATA SHOE - LATEX LAGOON (MD-296)
BELCAMP RD
BELCAMP, MD 21017
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: BATA SHOE - MAIN PLANT (MD-077)
US RT 40

Status: BELCAMP, MD 21017
 DEFERRAL

Site Address: BRAXTON PROPERTY LF (MD-460)
 BUSH RD
 ABINGDON, MD 21009

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: BUSH VALLEY LF (MD-002)
 BUSH RD - PO BOX 246
 ABINGDON, MD 21009

Aliases: HARRIS LF
Status: NPL

Site Address: HAVRE DE GRACE DUMP (MD-037)
 QUARRY RD
 HAVRE DE GRACE, MD 21078

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: HAVRE DE GRACE PLT (MD-162)
 200 BLOCK JUNIATA ST
 HAVRE DE GRACE, MD 21078

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: IW JENKINS - MOUNTAIN RD PROPERTY (MD-387)
 2206 MOUNTAIN RD - CENTRAL
 JOPPA, MD 21085

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: JOHNSON PROPERTY LF (MD-462)
 BUSH RD
 ABINGDON, MD 21009

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: LONGS SEPTIC (MD-363)
 4025 GRAVEL HILL RD
 HAVRE DE GRACE, MD 21078

Aliases: GRAVEL HILL RD
Status: NFRAP

Site Address: MILLER CHEMICAL & FERTILIZER CORP (MD-123)
 RTS 136 & 135
 WHITEFORD, MD 21160

Site Address: MOORE PROPERTY LF (MD-461)
 BUSH RD

Status: ABINGTON, MD 21009
NFRAP

Site MULLINS LF (MD-038)
Address: OLD POST RD RT 132
HAVRE DE GRACE, MD 21078

Status: UI

Site SCARBORO LF (MD-236)
Address: SCARBORO RD
SCARBORO, MD 21154

Status: DEFERRAL

Site UNION RD DUMP (MD-446)
Address: 1515 UNION RD
ABERDEEN, MD 21001

Aliases: LEISKE DUMP
Status: UI

HOWARD

Site CEMETARY LN (MD-305)
Address: MAYFIELD & MEADOWBRIDGE
ELKRIDGE, MD 21227

Aliases: HOWARD COUNTY DRUM DUMP
Status: NFRAP

Site CHESAPEAKE FINISHED METALS INC (MD-274)
Address: 6754 SANTA BARBARA CT
ELKRIDGE, MD 21075

Status: NFRAP

Site GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (MD-115)
Address: APPLIANCE PARK E
COLUMBIA, MD 21046

Status: NFRAP

Site HOWARD COUNTY LF (MD-034)
Address: 4361 NEWCUT RD
ELLCOTT CITY, MD 21043

Aliases: NEW CUT LF
Status: NFRAP

Site JOHNS HOPKINS APPLIED PHYSICS LAB (MD-308)
Address: JOHNS HOPKINS RD
LAUREL, MD 20707

Status: NFRAP

Site LONG LIFE TREATED WOOD INC (MD-241)
Address: DORSEY RACEWAY RD
DORSEY, MD 21076
Status: NFRAP

Site MAYFIELD REPAIR FACILITY (MD-465)
Address: 7751 MAYFIELD AVE
ELKRIDGE, MD 21227
Aliases: MAYFIELD SHOP BUREAU OF HIGHWAY
Status: NFRAP

Site MULLINEX FARM (MD-330)
Address: FLORENCE & MULLINEX RDS
LISBON, MD 21765
Status: NFRAP

Site OLGA NELSON ENTERPRISES (MD-272)
Address: 7269 WASHINGTON BLVD
BALTIMORE, MD 21227
Status: NFRAP

Site TATE ACCESS FLOORS INC (MD-373)
Address: 7510 MONTEVIDEO RD
JESSUP, MD 20794
Status: NFRAP

Site WR GRACE WASHINGTON RESEARCH CENTER (MD-117)
Address: 7379 RT 32
COLUMBIA, MD 21044
Status: NFRAP

KENT

Site CHESTERTOWN GAS CO (MD-198)
Address: W HIGH ST
CHESTERTOWN, MD 21620
Status: NFRAP

Site CHESTERTOWN MUNICIPAL DUMP (MD-029)
Address: FLATLAND RD
CHESTERTOWN, MD 21620
Status: NFRAP

Site KENT PIT (MD-454)
Address: KENT CO TAX MAP PARCEL 222
CHESTERTOWN, MD 21620
Status: NFRAP

Site LAURENCE J NICHOLSON LF (MD-138)
Address: NICHOLSON RD
CHESTERTOWN, MD 21620
Aliases: NICHOLSON LF
Status: NFRAP

Site TENNACO INC - CHESTERTOWN PLT (MD-028)
Address: RT 297
CHESTERTOWN, MD 21620
Aliases: NUODEX INC - CHESTERTOWN PLT
Status: NFRAP

Site TOLCHESTER - CONTROL (MD-221)
Address: TOLCHESTER BEACH RD
TOLCHESTER, MD 21661
Status: NFRAP

Site TOLCHESTER - LAUNCH (MD-220)
Address: ROCK HALL - TOLCHESTER RD
TOLCHESTER, MD 21661
Aliases: CHESTERTOWN - NIKE
Status: UI

MONTGOMERY

Site DAVID TAYLOR RESEARCH CENTER (MD-409)
Address: CODE C231
BETHESDA, MD 20084
Status: UI

Site GAITHERSBURG - CONTROL (MD-223)
Address: 8510 SNOUFFERS SCHOOL RD
GAITHERSBURG, MD 20879
Status: NFRAP

Site GAITHERSBURG - LAUNCH (MD-222)
Address: OFF SNOUFFERS SCHOOL RD
GAITHERSBURG, MD 20879
Aliases: GAITHERSBURG RESEARCH FACILITY
Status: NFRAP

Site KENNETH SHUMAKER DUMP (MD-306)
Address: BARNESVILLE RD
BARNESVILLE, MD 20872
Status: NFRAP

Site LAYTONSVILLE - CONTROL (MD-225)
Address: ZION RD
 LAYTONSVILLE, MD 20879
Aliases: NIKE W-93
Status: NFRAP

Site LAYTONSVILLE - LAUNCH (MD-224)
Address: 5321 RIGGS RD
 LAYTONSVILLE, MD 20879
Status: NFRAP

Site MCCORMICK PAINT WORKS (MD-398)
Address: 2355 LEWIS AVE
 ROCKVILLE, MD 20851
Status: NFRAP

Site NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (MD-150)
Address: 900 ROCKVILLE PIKE
 BETHESDA, MD 20014
Status: NFRAP

Site NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARD TECHNOLOGY (MD-407)
Address: I-270 & QUINCE ORCHARD RD
 GAITHERSBURG, MD 20899
Status: NFRAP

Site NAVAL MEDICAL COMMAND (MD-335)
Address: 8901 WISCONSIN AVE
 BETHESDA, MD 20814
Status: NFRAP

Site NORTH POTOMAC PCP (MD-477)
Address: 13801 TURKEY FOOT ROAD
 NORTH POTOMAC, MD 20878
Status: NFRAP

Site PROTO CIRCUITS (MD-399)
Address: 14674 D SOUTHLAWN LN
 ROCKVILLE, MD 20850
Status: NFRAP

Site ROCKVILLE - CONTROL (MD-227)
Address: 10901 DARNSTOWN RD
 GAITHERSBURG, MD 20878
Status: NFRAP

Site ROCKVILLE - LAUNCH (MD-226)

Address: MUDDY BRANCH RD
GAITHERSBURG, MD 20878
Status: NFRAP

Site SAFETY KLEEN CORP - SILVER SPRING (MD-344)
Address: 12164 TECH RD
SILVER SPRING, MD 20904
Status: NFRAP

Site SILVER SPRINGS CUSTOM FURNITURE (MD-426)
Address: 8943 BROOKVILLE RD
SILVER SPRING, MD 20910
Status: NFRAP

Site USN NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CTR - WHITE OAK (MD-061)
Address: 10901 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE
SILVER SPRING, MD 20903
Status: UI

Site VECTROL INC (MD-360)
Address: 1010 WESTMORE AVE
ROCKVILLE, MD 20850
Status: NFRAP

Site WALTER REED AMC FOREST GLEN ANNEX (MD-404)
Address: 2961 LINDEN LN
ROCKVILLE, MD 20910
Status: UI

Site WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER (MD-432)
Address: RT 193
WHEATON, MD 20902
Status: NFRAP

Site WATKINS JOHNSON CO (MD-401)
Address: 700 QUINCE ORCHARD RD
GATHERSBURG, MD 20760
Status: NFRAP

Site WEINSCHER ENGINEERING (MD-180)
Address: 1 WEINSCHER LN
GAITHERSBURG, MD 20877
Status: NFRAP

PRINCE GEORGES

Site ADELPHI LABORATORY CENTER (MD-068)
Address: 2800 POWDER MILL RD
ADELPHI, MD 20783
Aliases: USA HARRY DIAMONDS LABS
Status: UI

Site AGGREGATE INDUSTRIES (MD-359)
Address: DOWER HOWSER RD
MELLWOOD, MD 20772
Status: NFRAP

Site ANACOSTIA RIVER PARK (MD-024)
Address: S OF BLADENSBURG RD
BLADENSBURG, MD 20722
Status: NFRAP

Site BEAVERDAM CREEK PCB (MD-476)
Address: .5 OFF KENILWORTH AVE
BEAVER HEIGHTS, MD 20743
Status: NFRAP

Site BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (USDA) (MD-053)
Address: BLDGS 1321 & 204 BARL
BELTSVILLE, MD 20705
Aliases: FDA VET MED (TENANT), FDA RESEARCH FAC (TENANT), BELTSVILLE
AGRICULTURAL CENTER
Status: NPL

Site BLADENSBURG ACETYLENE (MD-039)
Address: 2900 52ND AVE
HYATTSVILLE, MD 20781
Aliases: AIR PRODUCTS INC
Status: NFRAP

Site BOWIE-BELAIR LF (MD-090)
Address: RTS 3 & 450
BOWIE, MD 20715
Aliases: BROWNING FERRIS INDUSTRIES - BELAIR SANITARY LF
Status: UI

Site BRANDYWINE - CONTROL (MD-229)
Address: 13400 EDGEMEADE RD
UPPER MARLBORO, MD 20772
Status: NFRAP

Site BRANDYWINE - LAUNCH (MD-228)
Address: CANDY HILL RD
NAYLOR, MD 20772

Aliases: UPPER MARLBORO -NIKE
Status: NFRAP

Site BRANDYWINE DRMO SALVAGE YARD (MD-413)
Address: RT 381 BRANDYWINE RD
 ANDREWS, MD 20331
Status: NPL

Site CELIA LUST (MD-295)
Address: BALTIMORE BLVD & SOUTHARD DR
 BELTSVILLE, MD 20705
Status: NFRAP

Site CITY OF GREENBELT (MD-424)
Address: 555 CRESCENT RD
 GREENBELT, MD 20770
Status: NFRAP

Site CONTEE SAND & GRAVEL (MD-182)
Address: OFF VIRGINIA MANOR RD
 BELTSVILLE, MD 20705
Status: NFRAP

Site CROOM - CONTROL (MD-231)
Address: 15100 MT CALVERT RD
 UPPER MARLBORO, MD 20772
Status: NFRAP

Site CROOM - LAUNCH (MD-230)
Address: 8520 DUVALL RD
 UPPER MARLBORO, MD 20772
Status: UI

Site CROOM MILITARY HOUSING (MD-468)
Address: 15512 MOUNT CALVERT RD
 UPPER MARLBORO, MD 20772
Status: NFRAP

Site EAGLE HARBOR TIRE FIRE (MD-443)
Address: EAGLE HARBOR RD
 EAGLE HARBOR, MD 20608
Status: NFRAP

Site EVANS TRAIL DUMP SITE (MD-170)
Address: EVANS TRAIL
 CALVERTON, MD 20705

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: GLENDALE PLANT GERMLASM QUARANTINE FAC (MD-427)
 11601 OLD POND DR
 GLENN DALE, MD 20769

Status: UI

Site Address: HYATTSVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC (MD-200)
 5022 RHODE ISLAND AVE
 EDMONSTON, MD 20781

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: KOPPERS CO DUMPSITE LAUREL (MD-040)
 RT 1 & CONTEE RD
 LAUREL, MD 20707

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: KOPPERS CO LAUREL (MD-134)
 RIVERSIDE DR
 LAUREL, MD 20707

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: LAUREL CITY LF (MD-183)
 RT 198 FT MEADE RD
 LAUREL, MD 20707

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: MID ATLANTIC FINISHING INC (MD-419)
 4656 ADDISON RD
 CAPITOL HEIGHTS, MD 20743

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: MINERAL PIGMENTS CORP - BELTSVILLE (MD-278)
 7011 MUIRKIRK RD
 BELTSVILLE, MD 20705

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: NASA - GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER (MD-368)
 GREENBELT, MD 20770

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: NELSON PERRIE DUMP (MD-355)
 15200 NELSON PERRIE RD
 BRANDYWINE, MD 20613

Status: NFRAP

Site OLD FORT ROAD SITE (MD-171)
Address: 11920 OLD FORT RD
 FORT WASHINGTON, MD 20744
Status: UI

Site PAINT BRUSH LF AREA #3 (MD-470)
Address: UNIV OF MD COLLEGE PARK CAMPUS
 COLLEGE PARK, MD 20742
Status: NFRAP

Site PATUXENT WILDLIFE RESEARCH CENTER (MD-267)
Address: RT 197 AND POWDERMILL RD
 LAUREL, MD 20708
Aliases: PATUXENT ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE CNTR., US BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
Status: NFRAP

Site PISCATAWAY WWTP (MD-127)
Address: RT 1 FARMINGTON RD BOX 327
 ACCOKEEK, MD 20607
Status: NFRAP

Site ROGERS ELECTRIC (MD-445)
Address: 5720 COLUMBIA PARK
 CHEVERLY, MD 20785
Status: NFRAP

Site UNITED RIGGING & HAULING (MD-248)
Address: 6701 AMMENDEALE RD
 BELTSVILLE, MD 20705
Status: NFRAP

Site US NAVAL COMMUNICATION UNIT (MD-323)
Address: DANGERFIELD & COMMO RDS
 CHELTENHAM, MD 20735
Status: NFRAP

Site USAF ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE (MD-088)
Address: PERIMETER RD
 ANDREWS AFB, MD 20331
Aliases: USAF SANITARY LF #1, USAF SANITARY LF #2
Status: NPL

Site WALDORF - LAUNCH (MD-232)
Address: COUNTRY LN
 BRANDYWINE, MD 20613
Status: UI

Site WILLIAM PLEASANTS (MD-358)
Address: ALLENTOWN RD
FRIENDLY, MD 20744
Status: NFRAP

Site WINDSOR MANOR RD (MD-393)
Address: UPPER MARLBORO TWSP
BRANDYWINE, MD 20613
Status: NFRAP

Site WP BALLARD BLDG (MD-338)
Address: 10722 TUCKER ST
BELTSVILLE, MD 20705
Status: NFRAP

QUEEN ANNES

Site TOM DODD SPORTING CLAYS SITE (MD-459)
Address: 620 TOM DODD FARM LN
QUEENSTOWN, MD 21658
Status: NFRAP

SOMERSET

Site BEITZEL CABINET & MILLWORK INC (MD-425)
Address: BROAD ST
PRINCESS ANNE, MD 21853
Status: NFRAP

Site CRISFIELD CITY DUMP (MD-111)
Address: WATER ST
CRISFIELD, MD 21817
Status: NFRAP

Site CRISFIELD LIGHT & POWER CO (MD-193)
Address: RT 413
CRISFIELD, MD 21817
Status: NFRAP

Site RING LF (MD-129)
Address: MILLARD RD
WESTOVER, MD 21871
Aliases: SOMERSET COUNTY LF, WESTOVER LF
Status: NFRAP

Site SHERWIN WILLIAMS RUBBERSET DIV (MD-287)
Address: RT 413
CRISFIELD, MD 21817

Status: NFRAP

Site WESTOVER LF (MD-130)
Address: ARDEN STATION RD
WESTOVER, MD 21871

Aliases: WESTOVER LF #2, SOMERSET COUNTY LF
Status: NFRAP

ST MARYS

Site CALIFORNIA DRUM SITE (MD-185)
Address: ST ANDREWS CHURCH RD
CALIFORNIA, MD 20619

Status: NFRAP

Site GENSTAR STONE PRODUCTS (MD-364)
Address: RT 235
HOLLYWOOD, MD 20636

Status: NFRAP

Site PATUXENT RIVER NAVAL AIR STATION (MD-057)
Address: BUTT RIFLE RANGE LF
PATUXENT, MD 20670

Aliases: USN NAVAL AIR STATION LF
Status: NPL

Site SOUTHERN MARYLAND WOOD TREATING (MD-135)
Address: STATE RT 235
HOLLYWOOD, MD 20686

Status: NPL

Site SPRINGER SEPTIC SERVICES (MD-256)
Address: 8 & CHAPTICO HWY RD
CHAPITCO, MD 20621

Status: NFRAP

Site ST MARYS SALVAGE (MD-375)
Address: ST MARYS INDUSTRIAL PARK
ST MARYS, MD 20686

Status: NFRAP

Site THIOKOL CORP MECHANICSVILLE (MD-101)
Address: RT 235
MECHANICSVILLE, MD 20659

Status: NFRAP

Site USN NAVAL ELECTRONICS SYS ENG ACT (MD-324)

Address: VILLA RD OFF RT 5
ST INIGOES, MD 20684
Status: NFRAP

TALBOT

Site DOC NAT'L MARINE FISHERIES SERV (MD-415)
Address: SOUTH MORRIS ST EXT
OXFORD, MD 21654
Status: UI

Site EASTON GAS & LIGHT CO (MD-199)
Address: 1 S WEST ST
EASTON, MD 21601
Status: NFRAP

Site EASTON UTILITIES COMM MUNI ELE (MD-281)
Address: 219 N WASHINGTON S
EASTON, MD 21601
Status: NFRAP

Site EASTON UTILITIES COMM POWER PL (MD-282)
Address: AIRPORT INDUSTRIAL PARK
EASTON, MD 21601
Status: NFRAP

Site NOBLE MOTOR REBUILDERS (MD-125)
Address: N AURORA ST
EASTON, MD 21601
Status: NFRAP

WASHINGTON

Site ANGSTROHM PRECISION INC (MD-346)
Address: 1 PRECISION PL
HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740
Status: NFRAP

Site CENTRAL CHEMICAL (MD-442)
Address: 40 N JOHNATHAN ST
HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740
Status: NFRAP

Site CENTRAL CHEMICAL CORP (MD-302)
Address: MITCHELL AVE
HAGERSTOWN, MD 21741
Status: NPL

Site CERTAIN TEED METALS (MD-396)
Address: WASHINGTON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL
 WILLIAMSPORT, MD 21795
Status: NFRAP

Site CHEVRON CHEMICAL CO - WILLIAMSPORT (MD-094)
Address: S ON RT 11
 WILLIAMSPORT, MD 21795
Status: NFRAP

Site CHEWSVILLE CO-OP (MD-298)
Address: MAIN ST
 CHEWSVILLE, MD 21721
Status: NFRAP

Site DANZER METAL WORKS CO (MD-397)
Address: 2000 YORK RD
 HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740
Status: NFRAP

Site FAIRCHILD REPUBLIC CO PLANT 11 (MD-056)
Address: SHOWALTER RD
 HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740
Aliases: FAIRCHILD LAND DISPOSAL, FAIRCHILD REPUBLIC CO. - PLANT 12
Status: NFRAP

Site FRANKLIN SPICKLER PROPERTY SITE (MD-475)
Address: RT 63 (GREENCASTLE PK) & MT
 MAUGANSVILLE, MD 21740
Status: UI

Site GENUINE PARTS CO - RAYLOCK DIV. (MD-350)
Address: 100 RAYLOCK DR
 HANCOCK, MD 21750
Status: NFRAP

Site HAGERSTOWN - AMERICAN LIGHT & HEAT CO (MD-194)
Address: SPRUCE ST
 HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740
Status: NFRAP

Site HAGERSTOWN - BROADFORDING RD (MD-341)
Address: CEARFOSS & BROADFORDING RD
 HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740
Status: NFRAP

Site HAGERSTOWN LIGHT & HEAT CO (MD-247)
Address: W WASHINGTON ST
HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740
Status: NFRAP

Site HAGERSTOWN LIGHT & HEAT CO (MD-246)
Address: SOUTH LOCUST ST
HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740
Status: NFRAP

Site KOPPERS CO HAGERSTOWN PLT (MD-036)
Address: 100 CLAIR ST
HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740
Status: NFRAP

Site NEWELL ENTERPRISES INC (MD-329)
Address: PO BOX 1157
HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740
Status: NFRAP

Site RUST-OLEUM CORP (MD-348)
Address: INTERSTATE INDUSTRIAL PARK
WILLIAMSPORT, MD 21795
Status: NFRAP

Site SUN CHEMICAL CORP - GPI DIV (MD-400)
Address: INDUSTRIAL LN
WILLIAMSPORT, MD 21795
Status: NFRAP

Site WD BYRON & SONS INC (MD-151)
Address: 312 N CONOCOCHIEGUE
WILLIAMSPORT, MD 21795
Aliases: DIVISION OF WALTER KIDDE & CO
Status: NFRAP

Site WEST MANUFACTURING CO (MD-418)
Address: 910 ELDRIDGE DR
HAGERSTOWN, MD 21740
Status: NFRAP

WICOMICO

Site ADAMS CO & SON INC (MD-321)
Address: NORTHWOOD DR & ARLINGTON RD
SALISBURY, MD 21801

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES (MD-243)
 OLD EDEN RD
 FRUITLAND, MD 21826

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: BLACKWATER SOLID WASTE TRANSFER STATION (MD-300)
 WALLER RD
 SALISBURY, MD 21801

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: CHESAPEAKE SHIPBUILDERS INC (MD-374)
 710 FITZWATER ST
 SALISBURY, MD 21801

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: DRESSER INDUSTRIES (MD-275)
 124 WEST COLLEGE AVE
 SALISBURY, MD 21801

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: GRIGCO WASTE OIL RECYCLING INC (MD-047)
 SHARPTOWN, MD 21861

Aliases: GRIGCO

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: KOPPERS CO SALISBURY (MD-044)
 QUANTICO RD
 SALISBURY, MD 21801

Aliases: SALISBURY PLT

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: LONG-LIFE TREATED WOOD INC (MD-237)
 OLD RAILROAD RD
 HEBRON, MD 21830

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: RIVER HARBOR DEVELOPMENT (MD-377)
 RIVER HARBOR DRIVE EXTENDED
 SALISBURY, MD 21801

Status: NFRAP

Site Address: SALISBURY TOWN GAS (MD-163)
 520 COMMERCE ST
 SALISBURY, MD 21801

Status: NFRAP

WORCESTER

Site BERLIN LF (MD-186)

Address:

BERLIN, MD 21811

Status: NFRAP

Site BISHOP PROCESSING CO (MD-083)

Address:

BOX G

BISHOP, MD 21813

Status: NFRAP

Site CHESAPEAKE WOOD TREATING CORP (MD-453)

Address:

POCOMOKE

POCOMOKE CITY, MD 21851

Status: NFRAP

Site WEST OCEAN CITY LF (MD-376)

Address:

LEWIS RD

OCEAN CITY, MD 21811

Status: NFRAP



**APPENDIX
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION
AND REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
FORMERLY INVESTIGATED SITES
LIST**

These sites have been investigated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Maryland Department of the Environment and determined not to require further action based on the information available to the agencies at the time of review.

**Maryland Department of the Environment
Formerly Investigated Sites
July 2003**

ALLEGANY

Site PRECISE METALS AND PLASTICS, INC (MD-339)
Address: DAY RD, MEXICO FARMS INDUS PRK
CUMBERLAND, MD 21502
Status: FIS

Site WILLISON OIL COMPANY (MD-457)
Address: RT 2 BOX 101
CUMBERLAND, MD 21502
Status: NFRAP

Site AETNA LUMBER (MD-458)
Address: RT 6 BOX 212
CUMBERLAND, MD 21502
Status: NFRAP

ANNE ARUNDEL

Site A.S. PEARMON (MD-452)
Address: 1270 HARDY RD
ARNOLD, MD 21012
Status: FIS

Site ANNAPOLIS PLANT (MD-141)
Address: CALVERT & ST JOHN STS
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401
Status: FIS

Site DAVID TAYLOR/ANNAPOLIS - CONTROL (MD-204)
Address: 640A BROADNECK RD
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401
Status: FIS

Site DAVIDSONVILLE - CONTROL (MD-206)
Address: QUEEN ANNE BRIDGE & WAYSON RDS
DAVIDSONVILLE, MD 21035
Status: FIS

Site DAVIDSONVILLE-LAUNCH (MD-205)

Address: 3737 ELMER HAGNER LN
DAVIDSONVILLE, MD 21035
Status: FIS

Site MIDDLETOWN RD DUMP SITE (MD-081)
Address: MIDDLETOWN RD
ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401
Aliases: DALE DICKERSON DUMP
Status: FIS

BALTIMORE

Site BACK RIVER (MD-448)
Address: OFF BEACHWOOD AVE @ PORTER PT
BALTIMORE, MD 21221
Status: FIS

Site BATAVIA LF (MD-175)
Address: 619 BATAVIA FARM RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21222
Status: FIS

Site BAUSCH & LOMB, DIECRAFT (MD-155)
Address: 14600 YORK RD
SPARKS, MD 21152
Status: FIS

Site NATIONAL CIRCUIT INC-TIMONIUM PROPERTY (MD-464)
Address: 108 TIMONIUM RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21204
Status: FIS

Site METALS & RESIDUES PROCESSING (MD-277)
Address: 10107 MARBLE CT
COCKEYSVILLE, MD 21030
Status: FIS

Site SMUCK DUMP (MD-080)
Address: HOLLINS FERRY RD
LANDSDOWNE, MD 21227
Status: NFRAP

BALTIMORE CITY

Site AMERICAN NATIONAL CAN CO (MD-352)
Address: BOSTON & HUDSON STS
BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Status: FIS

Site AMERICAN SHOT & LEAD CO (MD-089)
Address: FAYETTE, PITT & FRONT STS
 BALTIMORE, MD 21202
Status: FIS

Site BIOCHEM (MD-292)
Address: 3901 ASIATIC AVE
 BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: FIS

Site BIOCHEM MANAGEMENT INC (MD-293)
Address: 1917 BENHILL AVE
 BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: FIS

Site G & M TERMINAL (MD-319)
Address: 1549 WARWICK AVE
 BALTIMORE, MD 21216
Status: FIS

Site M-V SANTA CLARA I (MD-444)
Address: 30 MILES E OF ATLANTIC CITY
 BALTIMORE, MD
Status: FIS

Site NL IND INC - WHITE LEAD PLT (MD-098)
Address: 204 SPEARS WHARF
 BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Status: FIS

Site NL INDUSTRIES INC - BALTIMORE METAL PLT (MD-096)
Address: 214 W HENRIETTA ST
 BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Status: FIS

Site PORT LIBERTY INDUSTRIAL PARK (MD-422)
Address: 1900 FRANKFURST AVE.
 BALTIMORE, MD 21230
Status: FIS

Site SMITH, F. BOWIE & SON INC (MD-244)
Address: 4500 E LOMBARD ST
 BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Status: FIS

Site STRIEGAL SUPPLY & EQUIPMENT CO (MD-312)

Address: 6001 CHEMICAL RD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: FIS

Site TANK BARGE #626 (MD-390)
Address: PIER ONE - CLINTON STREET
BALTIMORE, MD 21224
Status: FIS

Site CHEVRON USA - BALTIMORE REFINERY (MD-143)
Address: 1955 CHESAPEAKE AVE
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Status: FIS

CAROLINE

Site DAVES RELOADING & GUN REPAIR (MD-423)
Address: FLEETWOOD RD
DENTON, MD 21629
Status: FIS

Site RELIANCE WOOD PRESERVING CO (MD-240)
Address: RELIANCE RD
FEDERALSBURG, MD 21632
Status: FIS

CARROLL

Site 3M NATIONAL ADVER - WESTMINSTER (MD-345)
Address: 1030 BALTIMORE BLVD
WESTMINSTER, MD 21157
Status: FIS

Site LANGS JUNKYARD (MD-371)
Address: RT 30 BETWEEN 232 & 242
HAMPSTEAD, MD 21074
Status: FIS

CECIL

Site BIG ELK CHAPEL ROAD LF (MD-385)
Address: OFF BIG ELK CHAPEL RD
PROVIDENCE, MD 21921
Status: FIS

Site FIRESTONE PERRYVILLE PLANT (MD-439)
Address: FIRESTONE RD & RT #7
PERRYVILLE, MD 21903
Status: FIS

Site LOUISA LANE DUMPSITE (MD-259)
Address: LOUISA LANE EXT
CHARLESTOWN, MD 21914
Status: FIS

Site REEVES SITE (MD-369)
Address: 400 MARLEY RD
ELKTON, MD 21921
Status: FIS

Site STEMMERS RUN (MD-451)
Address: STEMMERS RUN RD
EARLESVILLE, MD 21911
Status: FIS

Site PRINCIPIO RD (MD-455)
Address: 551 PRINCIPIO RD
CRAIGTOWN, MD 21904
Status: FIS

CHARLES

Site DEAD TREES IN A POND SITE (MD-394)
Address: 0.6 MILES PAST CORNER OF GLYM
PISGAH, MD 20640
Aliases: MATTAWOMAN CREEK SITE
Status: FIS

DORCHESTER

Site CAMBRIDGE SITE (MD-025)
Address: 311 TRENTON
CAMBRIDGE, MD 21613
Aliases: KERR MCGEE
Status: FIS

FREDERICK

Site FREDERICK TOOL AND DIE CO INC (MD-356)
Address: 579 E CHURCH ST
FREDERICK, MD 21701
Status: FIS

GARRETT

Site BAUSCH & LOMB INC - OAKLAND PLANT (MD-347)
Address: RT 135

Status: OAKLAND, MD 21550
FIS

Site Address: UMBELL PROPERTY (MD-441)
RT 1 BOX 81
FRIENDSVILLE, MD 21531
Status: FIS

Site Address: WOOD PRODUCTS (MD-239)
8TH ST EXT
OAKLAND, MD 21550
Status: FIS

HARFORD

Site Address: MOUNTAIN RD EMERGENCY RESPONSE (MD-403)
MOUNTAIN RD & I-95
JOPPA-MAGNOLIA, MD 21040
Status: FIS

HOWARD

Site Address: SCOVITCH PROPERTY (MD-262)
9530 N WASHINGTON BLVD
LAUREL, MD 20707
Status: FIS

Site Address: WESTVACO CORPORATION (MD-326)
11101 JOHNS HOPKINS RD
LAUREL, MD 20810
Status: FIS

KENT

Site Address: DUTCH FAMILY DELI OIL SPILL (MD-469)
RTS 301 & 291
MILLINGTON, MD 21651
Status: FIS

MONTGOMERY

Site Address: MARYLAND WOOD PRESERVING CORP (MD-144)
235 DERWOOD CIR
ROCKVILLE, MD 20850
Status: FIS

Site Address: MICRODYNE CORP (MD-361)
627 LOFERRAND LN
ROCKVILLE, MD 20850

Status: FIS

PRINCE GEORGES

Site CAPITOL WIRE & FENCE (MD-108)
Address: 3334 KENILWORTH AVE
HYATTSVILLE, MD 20781
Status: FIS

Site CHELTENHAM BATTERY (MD-266)
Address: 10800 FRANK TIPPETT RD
CHELTENHAM, MD 20623
Status: FIS

Site CLARK, J L MFG CO STONE INDUST (MD-291)
Address: 51ST AVE AND CREE LN
COLLEGE PARK, MD 20740
Status: FIS

Site COLUMBIA PARK DRUM SITE (MD-251)
Address: GEORGE PALMER HWY & COLUMB
COLUMBIA PARK, MD 20785
Status: FIS

Site LONDON HILLS DEVELOPMENT (MD-311)
Address: END OF HIGHVIEW PL
CAPITOL HEIGHTS, MD 20743
Status: FIS

ST MARYS

Site ST MARYS SALVAGE (MD-252)
Address:
, MD
Status: FIS

WICOMICO

Site SALISBURY MARKETING INC (MD-327)
Address: N SALISBURY BLVD & BRIDGEWA
SALISBURY, MD 21801
Status: FIS

Site CHEVRON CHEM CO - SALISBURY (MD-093)

Address: 125 BATEMAN RD
SALISBURY, MD 21801
Status: FIS