

DRAFT

Appendix B: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms

Additive - waste water treatment chemicals or products added to water prior to discharge, such as polymers or flocculants at a sand and gravel facility. Additives are added to the water so that the discharge water is in compliance with the permit limits.

Bypass - the intentional diversion of wastes from any portion of a treatment facility.

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

Chemical Dechlorination – refers to the use of an additive (e.g. sodium bisulfite, sodium thiosulfate) which, if overadded, may cause scavenging of dissolved oxygen. Specifically, for the purposes of this permit, this does not include the use of dechlorination tablets..

COMAR - Code of Maryland Regulations

Control Measure – refers to any BMP or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

CWA – Clean Water Act (or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq)

Corrective Action – for the purposes of the permit, any action taken, or required to be taken, to (1) repair, modify, or replace any stormwater control used at the site; (2) clean up and dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits found on the site; and (3) remedy a permit violation.

Daily Determination of Concentration - one analysis performed on any given sample representing flow during a calendar day, with one number in mg/L or other appropriate units as an outcome.

Daily Maximum Effluent Concentration - the highest reading of any daily determination of concentration.

Daily Maximum Temperature - the highest temperature observed during a 24-hour period, or if flows are of shorter duration, during the operating day.

Department - the Maryland Department of the Environment. Unless stated otherwise, all submissions to the Department shall be directed to the attention of the Wastewater Permits Program.

Discharge – when used without qualification, means the "discharge of a pollutant." See 40 CFR 122.2.

Discharge of a pollutant – any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of this State” from any “point source,” or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of this State from: surface runoff which is collected or

Provides discharge authorization only upon Maryland Department of the Environment notification of registration.

channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Discharge-related activities – activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater and allowable non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction and operation of BMPs to control, reduce, or prevent pollution in the discharges.

Disinfectant - any oxidant, including but not limited to chlorine, chlorine dioxide, chloramines, and ozone, added to the water in any part of the treatment or distribution process, that is intended to inactivate pathogenic microorganisms. For the purposes of this permit, this shall be identified as a post washing activity.

Drawdown - the draining of a pool or spa in its entirety.

DMR – Discharge Monitoring Report, which is a report submitted by a permittee to the Department summarizing the effluent monitoring results obtained by the permittee over periods of time as specified in the permit.

Effluent limitation - any restriction or prohibition that:
Is established under federal law or a law of this State;
Specifies quantities, rates or concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, or other constituents that are discharged into the waters of this State;
Includes:
Parameters for the discharge of toxic and nontoxic substances, and
Standards of performance for new sources.

EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

Estimated Flow – a calculated volume or discharge rate that is based on a technical evaluation of the sources contributing to the discharge including, but not limited to, pump capabilities, water meters, and batch discharge volumes.

Existing Discharger – an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges authorized previously under an NPDES general or individual permit.

Facility or Activity – any NPDES “point source” (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Federal Act or Federal Clean Water Act - the federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.), its amendments, and all rules and regulations adopted under the Act.

Flushing - the rinsing of pipes, tanks, or reservoirs with untreated “water” or with potable water to remove solids that have accumulated during construction or from settling. Flushing does not include any introduction of cleaners or chemicals into the pipes or tanks.
gpd is an abbreviation for gallons per day, and is used as unit of measurement for flow.

Grab sample - an individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. Grab samples for pH and total residual chlorine shall be analyzed within 15 minutes of sample collection.

Provides discharge authorization only upon Maryland Department of the Environment notification of registration.

Groundwater - underground water in a zone of saturation.

Impaired Water (or “Water Quality Impaired Water”) – a body of water identified by the Department or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting applicable State water quality standards (these waters are called “water quality limited segments” under 40 CFR 30.2(j)). Impaired waters include both waters with approved or established TMDLs, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved or established. Impaired waters compilations are included in Maryland’s most current List of Impaired Surface Waters as Category 4a, 4b, 4c or 5 waterbodies.

Includes or including - includes or including by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

Mechanical Cleaning – cleaning of a vessel, pipe, or tank using either manual force by scrubbing or force from pressurized washing. Spraying with a typical garden hose does not constitute mechanical cleaning.

Minimize – to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice

NetDMR – a nationally-available electronic reporting tool, initially designed by states and later adapted for national use by EPA, which can be used by NPDES-regulated facilities to submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) electronically to EPA through a secure Internet application over the National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN). EPA can then share this information with authorized states, tribes, and territories.

NOI – Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit (see PART III of this permit).

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NTU” is the abbreviation for Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, and is used as a unit of measurement for turbidity.

Operator – means that person or those persons with responsibility for the management and performance of each facility. This includes persons who clean, repair maintain, or service pools or spas.

Outfall – locations where collected and concentrated stormwater flows are discharged from the facility, including pipes, ditches, swales, and other structures that transport stormwater.

Overflow means the water which leaves the pool and drains adjacent to the pool perimeter. It does not refer to the hosing down of the pool deck area.

Owner - a person who has a legal interest in the facility or in the property on which the facility is located, or the owner’s agent.

Permittee - the person holding a permit issued by the Department, or authorized for coverage under a general permit by the department.

Provides discharge authorization only upon Maryland Department of the Environment notification of registration.

Persistent Foam - foam that does not dissipate within one half-hour of point of discharge and: forms objectionable deposits on the receiving water; forms floating masses producing a nuisance; produces objectionable color or odor; or interferes with a designated use of the water body. It does not mean foaming of the receiving water body caused by natural conditions.

Person – an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Point source – any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, large animal feeding operation, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are, or may be, discharged.

Pollutant – dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Pollutant of concern – A pollutant which causes or contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, including a pollutant which is identified as causing an impairment in a state's 303(d) list.

Pollution – means any contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any waters of this State, including a change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters or the discharge or deposit of any organic matter, harmful organism, or liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into any waters of this State that will render the waters harmful, or detrimental, to:

- (a) Public health, safety, or welfare;
- (b) Domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses;
- (c) Livestock, wild animals, birds; or
- (d) Fish or other aquatic life.

Quarterly Average" means the average of all measurements gathered during the calendar quarter.

Sewage – water-carried human, domestic and other wastes and includes all human and animal excreta from residences, buildings, industrial establishments, or other places.

State discharge permit - the discharge permit issued under the Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 3, Annotated Code of Maryland.

Super Chlorination - the addition of chlorine resulting in levels exceeding four parts per million (4ppm).

Surface waters - all waters of this State which are not groundwaters.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) – A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges; load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background,

Provides discharge authorization only upon Maryland Department of the Environment notification of registration.

and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. (See section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7).

Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) - the total amount of chlorine present in a sample. This is the sum of the free chlorine residual and the combined available chlorine residual.

Upset - the exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

Wastewater - any:

liquid waste substance derived from industrial, commercial, municipal, residential, agricultural, recreational, or other operations or establishments; and other liquid waste substance containing liquid, gaseous or solid matter and having characteristics that will pollute any waters of the State.

Water – the liquid substance which is derived from a groundwater source, a surface water source, or any combination of these sources, and which will be discharged, without change in quality, into waters of this state, with the exception of storm water runoff.

Water Quality Standards – A water quality standard defines the water quality goals of a water body, or portion thereof, by designating the use or uses to be made of the water and by setting criteria necessary to protect the uses. The Department as promulgated in [COMAR 26.08.02](http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/) (<http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/>) and EPA adopt water quality standards to protect public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act (See CWA sections 101(a)2 and 303(c)). Water quality standards also include an antidegradation policy. See P.U.D. o. 1 of Jefferson County et al v. Wash Dept of Ecology et al, 511 US 701, 705 (1994).

Waters of this State – includes:

both surface and underground waters within the boundaries of this State subject to its jurisdiction, including that part of the Atlantic Ocean within the boundaries of this State, the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, and all ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, tidal and nontidal wetlands, public ditches, tax ditches, and public drainage systems within this State, other than those designed and used to collect, convey, or dispose of sanitary sewage; and the flood plain of free-flowing waters determined by the Department of Natural Resources on the basis of the 100-year flood frequency.