

Appendix A:  
Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms

**Action Area** – all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities, and not merely the immediate area involved in these discharges and activities.

**Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS)** – are non-indigenous species that threaten the diversity or abundance of native species, the ecological stability of infested waters, or any commercial, agricultural, aqua-cultural or recreational activities dependent on such waters.

**Antifouling paint** - shall be defined per COMAR 15.21.01 – “means a compound, coating, paint, or treatment applied or used for the purpose of controlling freshwater or marine fouling organisms on vessels”.

**Ballast water** - means water and suspended matter taken on board a vessel to control or maintain trim, draft, stability, or stresses of the vessel without regard to the manner in which it is carried. Ballast water is not regulated under this permit.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – schedules of activities, practices (and prohibitions of practices), structures, vegetation, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**Boat** - includes every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on the waters of the United States. This includes barges and tugs. For the purpose of this permit, vessel and boat may be used synonymously.

**Boat Bottom** - as identified in this permit means the area of the vessel submerged when the vessel is afloat.

**Boat Bottom Wash Water** – process wastewater generated during pressure washing of boat bottoms to remove marine organisms which is contaminated with antifouling paints containing copper, lead, zinc, and other heavy metals in concentrations that are harmful to the marine environment. This may also include hand scrubbing abrasive paints and rinsing with low pressure water.

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

**CFR** - Code of Federal Regulations

**Chemical Paint Stripping** – Process of using chemical strippers that contain hazardous air pollutants (.e.g. methylene chloride) to remove dried surface coatings (including but not limited to paint, enamel, varnish, shellac, and lacquer) from wood, metal, plastic, and other substrates.

**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.

**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.

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

**Daily maximum** - means the highest measurement recorded for that given parameter.

**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.

**Detergent** - a cleaner including surfactants, dispersants, or emulsifiers, designed to act as a wetting agent and made from chemical compounds rather than from fats and lye.

**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 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.

**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:

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

**EPA** – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

**EPA Approved or Established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** – "EPA Approved TMDLs" are those that are developed by a State and approved by EPA. "EPA Established TMDLs" are those that are developed by EPA.

**Estimated flow** - means 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** – any NPDES "point source" (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program. See 40 CFR 122.2.

**General permit** - a State discharge permit issued for a class of dischargers.

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

**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.

**Industrial Stormwater** – stormwater runoff from industrial activity.

**Licensed Operator** - means the operator who has obtained a license for a particular solid waste collection and disposal activity.

**Measured flow** - any method of liquid volume measurement; the accuracy of which has been previously demonstrated in engineering practice, or for which a relationship to absolute volume has been obtained.

**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

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer** – a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

1. Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. Which is not a combined sewer; and
4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7).

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)** – in Maryland we have several MS4 NPDES Permits. The following are a summary of how they are broken down by size. For a full listing and explanation, visit the Department website for “Maryland’s NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits” or at this link <http://9nl.at/MD-MS4>.

- Phase I MS4s are for large jurisdictions, which are municipalities with populations of greater than 250,000, and medium jurisdictions, which are municipalities’ with populations between 100,000 and 250,000. The large Phase I MS4 jurisdictions are Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, Baltimore City, Montgomery County, and Prince George’s County. The medium Phase I MS4 jurisdictions are Carroll County, Charles County, Frederick County, Harford County, and Howard County. One statewide MS4 under this category has been issued to the State Highway Administration.
- Phase II MS4s include smaller jurisdictions or approximately 60 cities and towns in Maryland with populations greater than 1,000. They also include State and Federal facilities.

**NetDMR** – a national tool for regulated Clean Water Act permittees to submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) electronically via a secure Internet application to U.S. EPA through the Environmental Information Exchange Network. NetDMR allows participants to discontinue mailing in hard copy forms under 40 CFR 122.41 and 403.12.

**No exposure** – all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(g).

**Non-Stormwater Discharges** – discharges that do not originate from storm events. They can include, but are not limited to, discharges of process water, air conditioner condensate, noncontact cooling water, pavement wash water, external building wash down, irrigation water, or uncontaminated ground water or spring water.

**Notice of Intent (NOI)** – the form (electronic or paper) required for authorization of coverage under a General Permit.

**Notice of Termination (NOT)** – the form (electronic or paper) required for terminating coverage under a Permit.

**NPDES** – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

**NRC** – National Response Center

**Oil and Grease** - refers to the use of and results yielded from EPA Method 1664"(or any EPA approved revisions of this analytical test method approved for use with Federal Clean Water Act monitoring programs).

**Operator** – that person or those persons with responsibility for the management and performance of each facility.

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

**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.

**Persistent Foam** - means 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.

**Pervious** - vegetative area that is not used for the storage of vehicles or heavy equipment and is not open to vehicular traffic.

**Plume** - A visible or measurable discharge of a contaminant from a given point of origin.

**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 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.

**Power washing** - Means the use of a water pressure washer to remove paint or biological growth from a vessels hull.

**POTW** – Publicly Owned Treatment Works

**Process generated wastewater** - any wastewater used in the slurry transport of mined material, dust control, or processing, including product preparation and washing, exclusive of mining. The term shall also include any other water which becomes commingled with such wastewater in a pit, pond, lagoon, mine, or other facility used for treatment of such wastewater.

**Qualified Personnel** – Qualified personnel are those who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at your facility, and who can also evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.

**Reportable Quantity Release** – a release of a hazardous substance at or above the established legal threshold that requires emergency notification. Refer to 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 for complete definitions and reportable quantities for which notification is required.

**Restoration of Impervious Surfaces** – Treatment of untreated impervious surfaces with structural or non-structural stormwater management practices based upon designs that treat the volume from one inch of rainfall. Approved practices for industrial sites are identified in Part III.A of the permit.

**RQ** – Reportable Quantity

**Runoff** - that portion of stormwater that, once having fallen to the ground, is in excess of the evaporative or infiltrative capacity of soils, and the retentive capacity of surface features, which flows or will flow off the land by surface runoff to waters of the State.

**Runoff coefficient** – the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(11).

**Run-on** - water from outside the industrial stormwater area that flows into the area. Run-on includes stormwater from rainfall or the melting of snow or ice that falls directly on the unit, as well as the water that drains from adjoining areas.

**Section 313 water priority chemical** - a chemical or chemical categories that: 1) are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986; 2) are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

**SDSs** – Safety Data Sheets are globally used harmonized system for cataloging information on chemicals, chemical compounds, and chemical mixtures. SDS information may include instruction for the safe use and potential hazards associated with a particular material or product. The SDS should be available for reference in the area where the chemicals are being stored or in use.

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

**SIC** – Standard Industrial Classification

**Significant materials** – includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12).

**Significant modification** - means an expansion (property or slip capacity) of 20% or more, or other change that may reasonably be expected to affect the quantity of flow treated or the quality of the effluent discharged to the waters of the State.

**Significant spills** - includes, but is not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 110.10 and 40 CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

**SPCC** – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures

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

**Stormwater** – stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13).

**Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity** – a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavating), construction materials, or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process are located. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15) .

**Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity** – the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in this section, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities include those that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

**Stormwater management** – is, as described in the Design Manual, any

1. quantitative control, a system of vegetative and structural measures that control the increased volume and rate of surface runoff caused by man-made changes to the land; and
2. qualitative control, a system of vegetative, structural, and other measures that reduce or eliminate pollutants that might otherwise be carried by runoff.

**Stormwater Team** – the group of individuals responsible for oversight of the development and modifications of the SWPPP, and oversight of compliance with the permit requirements. The individuals on the “Stormwater Team” must be identified in the SWPPP.

**Storm Event** – a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation.

**Surface waters** - all waters of this State which are not ground waters.

**SWPPP** – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

**Territorial boundaries** - means both land and waters of the State.

**Tier 2 Waters** – For antidegradation purposes, pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12(a)(2), Tier 2 waters are characterized as having water quality that exceeds the levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water.

**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, 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).

**Toxicity Reduction Evaluation** - an investigation conducted to identify the causative agents of wastewater toxicity, isolate the source(s), determine the effectiveness of control options, implement the necessary control measures and then confirm the reduction in toxicity.

**TSDF** – Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility.

**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:

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

**Water Quality Impaired** – See 'Impaired Water'.

**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/>) 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 the State** – includes:

1. 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
2. the flood plain of free-flowing waters determined by the Department of Natural Resources on the basis of the 100-year flood frequency.