

Appendix A: Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms

The Definitions provided in this Appendix A are for reference. Where State or Federal law provides more stringent applicable definitions, the more stringent requirements prevail.

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.

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

COMAR - Code of Maryland Regulations.

Composite sample - means a combination of individual samples obtained at least at hourly intervals over a time period. Either the volume of each individual sample is proportional to discharge flow rates or the sampling interval (for constant volume samples) is proportional to the flow rates over the time period used to produce the composite.

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.

Daily determination of concentration - means 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 determination of discharge of constituents by mass loading - means a value which is calculated by multiplying the daily determination of concentration times flow in millions of gallons per day times 8.34. This results in a mass loading expressed in pounds per day.

Daily maximum - effluent concentration means the highest reading of any daily determination of concentration.

Department - the Maryland Department of the Environment.

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 the 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 the 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.

Discharging to Impaired Waters – for the purposes of this permit, a discharge to an impaired water occurs if the first waters of the State to which you discharge is identified as an "Impaired Water". For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the waters of the State to which you discharge is the first Waters of the State that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

Existing Source - any discharger which is not considered a New Source.

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 Clean Water Act (CWA) - the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, its amendments and all rules and regulations adopted there under.

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

GPD or gpd - Gallons per day

Grab sample - an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. Grab samples collected for pH and total residual chlorine shall be analyzed within 15 minutes of time of sample collection.

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” - by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

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”.

- 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.

New Source – for the purposes of this permit, any oyster processing facility existing after December 1, 1975 or any blue crab processing facility or other operation existing after July 9, 1986.

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NOI - Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit (see PART II of this permit).

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, vehicle wash water, sanitary wastes, concrete washout water, paint wash water, irrigation water, or pipe testing water.

Non-Turbid – a discharge that does not cause or contribute to an exceedence of turbidity related water quality standards.

Oil and grease - 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 - the permit authorized industrial stormwater or wastewater discharge location

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 and authorized to discharge under the provisions of this general permit.

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.

Pollutant – means: (1) Any waste or wastewater that is discharged from: (i) A publicly owned treatment works; or (ii) An industrial source; or (2) Any other liquid, gaseous, solid, or other substance that will pollute any Waters of the State. See Environment Article 9-101(g).

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 the 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 the State that will render the waters harmful, or detrimental, to:

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

Process generated wastewater - any wastewater derived from plant, product, and equipment washing, cooking of product, or drainage of natural fluids or trapped moisture from the product. The term shall also include any other water which becomes commingled with such wastewater in a pit, pond, lagoon, pipe, or other facility used for treatment or conveyance of such wastewater.

Receiving Water – a Waters of the State into which the regulated stormwater discharges, determined using the Departments mapping resources (<https://mdewin64.mde.state.md.us/WSA/TMDLWaterSheds/index.html>).

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.

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.

SDS – Material Safety Data Sheet

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

Seafood - raw material, including freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, to be processed, in the form in which it is received at the processing plant.

Seafood processor - any of these types of establishments. 1) establishments primarily engaged in preparing fresh and raw or cooked frozen fish and other seafoods and seafood preparations, such as soups, stews, chowders, fishcakes, crabcakes, and shrimp cakes. Prepared fresh fish are eviscerated or processed by removal of heads, fins, or scales. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in the shucking and packing of fresh oysters in nonsealed containers. (OSHA SIC 2092) 2) Establishments primarily engaged in cooking and canning fish, shrimp, oysters, clams, crabs, and other seafoods, including soups; and those engaged in smoking, salting, drying, or otherwise curing fish and other seafoods for the trade. (OSHA SIC 2091) 3) Establishments processing oily species such as menhaden and anchovy for fish meal, oil and solubles, including the reduction of fish waste when processed at the same facility. (OSHA SIC 2031 or SIC 2036)

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

Stormwater - that portion of precipitation, including snow melt runoff, 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.

Stormwater Control - refers to any best management practice or other method (including narrative effluent pollution prevention limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to Waters of the State. This includes E&SC structural practices from the Handbook during construction and for phased projects may include post-construction practices from the Design Manual.

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 byproducts 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).

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

Surface waters - all Waters of the state that are not groundwaters.

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

Territorial boundaries - both land and waters of the state.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) - a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources.

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, a pipe supply, or any combination of these sources, and which will be discharged, without change in quality, into Waters of the state, with the exception of stormwater runoff.

Water Quality Criteria – Both narrative and numeric criteria that set a minimum water quality to meet the Designated Uses, protect aquatic life and human health. The specific criteria are found in COMAR at <http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/comarhtml/26/26.08.02.03.htm>. The Numerical Criteria for Toxic Substances in Surface Waters is found at <http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/comarhtml/26/26.08.02.03-2.htm>. The Water Quality Criteria Specific to Designated Uses is found at <http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/comarhtml/26/26.08.02.03-3.htm>.

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, 1) by Designating Uses to be made of the water, 2) by setting Water Quality Criteria necessary to protect the uses and 3) an antidegradation policy to assure water quality continues to support designated uses. <https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/TMDL/WaterQualityStandards/Pages/index.aspx> . 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)).

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.

“You” and “Your” – as used in this permit are intended to refer to the permittee, the operator, or the discharger as the context indicates and that party's facility or responsibilities. The use of “you” and “your” refers to a particular facility and not to all facilities operated by a particular entity. For example, “you must submit” means the permittee must submit something for that particular facility. Likewise, “all your discharges” would refer only to discharges at that one facility.