Appendix E: Definitions & Acronyms

a. Definitions

Asphalt - bituminous concrete

Base Flood Elevation – the elevation of surface water resulting from a flood that has a 1% chance of equaling or exceeding that level in a given year, also known as the "100-year flood plain" or "Special Flood Hazard Area", as determined by U.S. Federal Emergency Management Administration, and updated on the mapping tool available at https://mdfloodmaps.net/map/.

Best management practices – 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 this 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.

Borrow pit – means an area from which soil or other unconsolidated materials are removed to be used, without further processing, as fill for activities such as landscaping, building construction, or highway construction and maintenance. See Md. Code Ann., Envir. §§ 15–801(c).

Cationic chemical additive – polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals that contain an overall positive charge. Among other things, they are used to reduce turbidity in stormwater discharges by chemically bonding to the overall negative charge of suspended silts and other soil materials and causing them to bind together and settle out. Common examples are chitosan and cationic PAM.

Chemical additive – wastewater treatment chemicals or products added to water prior to discharge, such as polymers or flocculants. These chemicals or products are added to the water so that the discharge water is in compliance with the permit limits.

Co-located industrial activities – any industrial activities, excluding your primary industrial activity(ies), located on-site that are defined by the stormwater regulations at 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi). An activity at a facility is not considered co-located if the activity, when considered separately, does not meet the description of a category of industrial activity covered by the stormwater regulations or identified by the SIC code list in Appendix A.

Concrete plant - a facility at which concrete is mixed for use on or off site, and includes any area where concrete and other related products are made (corresponding to Industrial Sector E in this permit for glass, clay, cement, concrete, and gypsum products).

Concrete washout – process water generating from activities at a construction site, including the wash out of concrete before hardening from ready mix concrete trucks, concrete pump trucks, wheelbarrows and hand tools, or concrete molds or forms.

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 this state.

Corrective action – 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.

Design Manual - the "Maryland Stormwater Design Manual, Volumes I & II (Design Manual)", available at https://mdewwp.page.link/MDSWDesign or its replacement. The Design Manual contains information regarding Stormwater Management principles, methods, and practices for new development, redevelopment, retrofits and restoration including ESD.

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 – the (a) addition, introduction, leaking, spilling, or emitting of a Pollutant into the waters of this State; or (b) placing of a Pollutant in a location where the Pollutant is likely to pollute. Md. Code Ann., Envir.

§§ 9-101(b), 9-322.

Discharge point – for the purposes of this permit, the location where process generated wastewater or collected and concentrated stormwater flows are discharged from the facility such that the first receiving waterbody into which the discharge flows, either directly, through pipes, ditches, swales, or through a separate storm sewer system, is a waters of this State.

Dry weather– between periods of wet weather.

Effluent limit or 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: Parameters for the discharge of toxic and nontoxic substances, and Standards of performance for new sources.

Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELGs) – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

EJ Score – for purposes of this permit, this environmental justice score is obtained by using the EJ Screen Tool Map found on MDE's website, and obtaining the "Final EJ Score Percentile" for a facility's location.

Environmental Management System - a set of processes and practices that enable an organization to reduce its environmental impacts and increase its operating efficiency. The most commonly used framework is the one developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) for the ISO 14001 standard. The implementation may be facilitated by on-line communication tools.

Existing operator – 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.

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

Groundwater - underground water in a zone of saturation.

Hazardous waste – for the purposes of this permit, any liquid, solid, or contained gas that contain properties that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. See also 40 CFR § 261.3.

Hazardous substance – defined in CERCLA section 101(14) to include: a) any substance designated pursuant to the CWA section 311(b)(2)(A); b) any element, compound, mixture, solution or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of CERCLA; c) any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); d) any toxic pollutant listed under CWA section 307(a); e) any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clean Air Act; and f) any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act. See 40 CFR § 302.4 for the list of such hazardous substances.

Hydrodemolition – a concrete removal technique which utilizes high-pressure water to remove deteriorated and sound concrete as well as asphalt and grout.

Immersion-stabilization (i-s) – a sample type using a calibrated device immersed in the effluent stream or other measuring location until the reading is stabilized.

Impaired water or impaired waterbody – 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.

Impervious surface - any surface that does not allow stormwater to infiltrate into the ground, including any area that is paved or used for vehicular storage or traffic, building rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, etc.

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

Industrial stormwater – Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.

Infeasible – there is a site-specific constraint making it not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices, to achieve the required control measures on-site. The permittee must demonstrate to the Department that the requirement is infeasible.

Leachate – liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste.

Measurable storm event – a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation (i.e., a storm event that results in an actual discharge).

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.

Mine - an area of land, surface or underground, actively mined for the production of crushed, broken, and dimension stone, sand, clay, shale, and fill dirt from natural deposits. For the purposes of this permit, “mine” does not include coal mine facilities regulated by 40 CFR § 434.

Mine dewatering - any water that is impounded or that collects in the mine and is pumped, drained or otherwise removed from the mine through the efforts of the mine operator. This term shall also include wet pit overflows caused solely by direct rainfall and ground water seepage. However, if a mine is also used for treatment of process generated wastewater, discharges of commingled water from the facilities shall be deemed discharges of process generated wastewater.

Mineral - any solid material, aggregate, or substance of commercial value, whether consolidated or loose, found in natural deposits on or in the earth, including clay, diatomaceous earth, gravel, marl, metallic ores, sand, shell, soil, and stone. The term does not include coal.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) – means systems that convey stormwater runoff from municipalities as defined in the Clean Water Act or as designated by the Department in accordance with the Clean Water Act. See 40 CFR § 122.26.

Natural background pollutants - means those substances that are naturally occurring in soils or groundwater. Natural background pollutants do not include legacy pollutants from earlier activity on your site, or pollutants in run-on from neighboring sources which are not naturally occurring, such as other industrial facilities or roadways**.**

New operator – a facility from which there is a discharge, that did not commence the discharge at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR § 122.2.

New source – any source, the construction of which is commenced after the publication by the EPA of proposed regulations prescribing a standard of performance which will be applicable to the source if the standard is promulgated. See COMAR 26.01.01B(52).

Operator – an entity with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the following two criteria: (1) The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to make modifications to those activities; or (2) The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit) .

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

Person - an individual, receiver, trustee, guardian, personal representative, fiduciary, or representative of any

kind, and any partnership, firm, association, corporation or other entity. Person includes the federal government, this State, any county, municipal corporation, or other political subdivision of this State or any of their units. See COMAR 26.08.01.01.

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 – a) Any waste or wastewater that is discharged from: (i) Any publicly owned treatment works, or (ii) an industrial source; or b) Any other liquid, gaseous, solid, or other substances which will pollute any waters of this State. See Md. Code Ann., Envir. §§ 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 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. See Md. Code Ann., Envir. §§ 9-101(h)

Polymers – refer to chemical additive.

Primary industrial activity – includes any activities performed on-site which are (1) identified by the facility's primary SIC code; or (2) included in the narrative descriptions of 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (v), or (vii), and (ix). [For co-located activities covered by multiple SIC codes, it is recommended that the primary industrial determination be based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary industrial activity.] Narrative descriptions in 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14) identified above include: (i) activities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; (iv) hazardous waste treatment storage, or disposal facilities including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); (v) landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes; (vii) steam electric power generating facilities; and (ix) sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more.

Professional – an individual with knowledge and experience in the physical, chemical and biological properties of soil and water, pertaining to the transport of sediment and other pollutants; and familiar with the design of stormwater BMPs.

Process generated wastewater - any wastewater used in the slurry transport of mined material, dust control, or processing, including product preparation and washing. 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.

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 this 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.

Significant materials – includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and 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 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).

Special Flood Hazard Area – refer to Base Flood Elevation.

State discharge permit - a 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, 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 wastewaters; 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).

Substantially identical discharge point – one of several discharge points that discharge substantially identical effluents, based on the similarities of the general industrial activities and control measures, exposed materials that may significantly contribute pollutants to stormwater, and runoff coefficients of their drainage areas.

Surface mining - means all of the following: a. The breaking of the surface soil in order to facilitate or accomplish the extraction or removal of minerals; b. Any activity or process constituting all or part of a process for the extraction or removal of minerals from their original location; or c. The extraction of sand, gravel, rock,

stone, earth, or fill from borrow pits for highway construction purposes or other public facilities.

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

Ten-year frequency 24-hour storm – For purposes of this permit, the 10-year, 24-hour storm, is defined as a storm resulting in cumulative rain over a 24 hour period, that is equal to the following values based on the location of the facility. Refer to the Design Manual Chapter 2, Table 2.2.

Ten-Year, 24-Hour Storm by County

County	Inches	County	Inches	County	Inches
Allegany	4.5	Dorchester	5.4	Queen Anne's	5.3
Anne Arundel	5.2	Frederick	5.0	St. Mary's	5.4
Baltimore (and City)	5.1	Garrett	4.3	Somerset	5.6
Calvert	5.3	Harford	5.1	Talbot	5.3
Caroline	5.3	Howard	5.1	Washington	4.8
Carroll	5.0	Kent	5.2	Wicomico	5.6
Cecil	5.1	Montgomery	5.1	Worcester	5.6
Charles	5.3	Prince George's	5.3		

Tier II waters – For antidegradation purposes, pursuant to 40 CFR § 131.12(a)(2) (also COMAR 26.08.02.04-02), Tier II 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. These that are developed by the State and approved by EPA, or those that are developed by EPA. (See section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR §§ 130.2 and 130.7).

Toxic pollutant - any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(1) or, in the case of sludge use or disposal practices, any pollutant identified in regulations implementing section 405(d) of the CWA.

Toxic Waste – see "Hazardous substance."

Vehicle wash water - The routine washing of vehicle exteriors to remove sediment and to make them presentable to the public.

Wastewater – pursuant to COMAR 26.08.01.01B(99), 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 this State.

Water quality impaired – See 'Impaired Water'.

Water quality standards – defined in 40CFR 131.3, and COMAR 26.08.02, and are provisions of law which consist of a designated use or uses for the waters of this State, water quality criteria for such waters based upon such uses, and an antidegradation policy to protect high-quality waters. Water quality standards protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the CWA.

Waters of this 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. Environment Article § 9-101(l)

Wet weather - the period during which precipitation or melting snow causes visible runoff from the facility that results in discharge from an outfall.

b. Acronyms

BAT – Best Available Technology Economically Achievable

BFE – Base Flood Elevation

BMP – Best Management Practice

BPT – Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand

COMAR - Code of Maryland Regulations

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

DMR – Discharge Monitoring Report

EMS – Environmental Management System

EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

I-S – Immersion-stabilization

MGD – Millions of Gallons a Day

MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheet

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRC – National Response Center

NSPS – New Source Performance Standard

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

PAM – Polyacrylamide

POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RQ – Reportable Quantity

SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

SIDP – Substantially Identical Discharge Point

SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

TMDL - Total Maximum Daily Loads

TSDF – Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility

TSS – Total Suspended Solids

USGS – United States Geological Survey

WLA – Waste Load Allocation