Appendix A: Specific Requirements for Discharge Categories

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You must comply with Appendix A discharge-category-specific requirements associated with each discharge category applicable to your facility. These requirements are in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit, particularly those specified in Part III.

Discharge Category A: Disinfection or Hydrostatic Testing of Tanks, Pipes or Pipelines

Eligible Discharges:

Wastewater from disinfection (using only chlorine or bromine as a disinfecting agent) or hydrostatic testing of new or used tanks, pipes, or pipelines. This section does not include potable water systems operations (refer to Category B).

Notice of Intent Requirements:

All dischargers under this category are required to submit a Notice of Intent (see Part II.A).

Numerical Limitations (Applicable for Discharges to Surface Waters or Groundwater Under this Category):

The following numerical limitations are to be summarized on discharge monitoring reports and submitted via NetDMR in accordance with Part IV.C of this permit. Limitations presented in each table below are applicable only if the condition in the heading (i.e. chlorinated test water) has occurred for the wastewater being discharged. Should you have a quarter where you are discharging, but some limitations are not applicable (i.e. you did not use chlorinated test water those instances), you should report "NODI 9" for the parameters not required.

NOTE: *Discharges under this category which occur to groundwater only are exempt from all numerical limits, monitoring, and reporting except for flow and oil & grease (where applicable).*

Requirements for all discharges of hydrostatic test water under this category:

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow		REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/Discharge	Measured	(1)
Total Suspended Solids		60		mg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
pH	6.0	9.0		s.u.	See Note 2	Grab	(2)

Additional requirements for discharges from tanks previously used to store oils (i.e. animal or vegetable oils, petroleum products, natural gas):

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Oil & Grease	15	mg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)

Additional requirements if test or disinfection water is chlorinated or comes from a chlorinated water supply:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Total Residual Chlorine	0.1	mg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (3)

Additional requirements if test or disinfection water is chemically dechlorinated[(4)]:

Parameter	Daily MINIMUM	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Dissolved Oxygen [y] - (Class I, I-P, II)	5.0	mg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (5)
Dissolved Oxygen [z] - (Class III, III-P, IV, IV-P)	6.0	mg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (6)

Additional requirements if discharges occur into Class III, III-P, IV, or IV-P water, as defined by the Specific Designated Use Classes at COMAR 26.08.02.02B. (Required only from May through October)

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Temperature		REPORT	°F	2/Discharge	i-s	(7)
Temperature Difference	0		°F	2/Discharge	i-s	(7) (8)

Notes (for all tables)

(1) Flow calculation must represent the total volume divided by the time over which the entire discharge occurred.

(2) Required monitoring frequencies must be based on volume of hydrostatic testing event as follows:

If effluent is 2,500 gallons or less for the event, minimum monitoring frequency must be 1/discharge.
If effluent is 2,501-50,000 gallons for the event, minimum monitoring frequency must be 2/discharge.
If effluent is 50,001 gallons or more for the event, minimum monitoring frequency must be 3/discharge.

(3) Even though the water quality standard for chlorine is 13 µg/L for salt water and 19 µg/L for fresh water, the permit limitation is based upon the nondetectable level for total residual chlorine per COMAR 26.08.03.06. Report results below 0.10 mg/L as “NODI B” in NetDMR.

(4) For the purposes of this permit, the use of dechlorination tablets does not constitute chemical dechlorination. See Appendix B for the full definition.

(5) Limit is applicable if the receiving stream for the discharges is Class I, I-P, or II, as defined by the Specific Designated Use Classes at COMAR 26.08.02.02B. The [y] designation is for reporting reasons to group these Use Classes.

(6) Limit is applicable if the receiving stream for the discharges is Class III, III-P, IV, or IV-P, as defined by the Specific Designated Use Classes at COMAR 26.08.02.02B. The [z] designation is for reporting reasons to group these Use Classes.

(7) Two grab samples required: one at the beginning of discharge and one approximately midway through the discharge.

(8) “Temperature Difference” is the arithmetic result of subtracting the water quality standard temperature or the ambient stream temperature upstream of the discharges (whichever is higher) from the effluent temperature or the temperature at the edge of a 50-foot mixing zone from the point of discharge. The water quality standard temperature is 68°F for Class III and III-P streams and 75°F for Class IV and IV-P streams. (Note: If the effluent temperature is below the water quality standard temperature, no in-stream measurements would be required to demonstrate compliance.)

Narrative Limitations:

1. ***Cleaning of Used Vessels:*** All used tanks, pipes, or pipelines must be cleaned before being filled with test water. All wastewater and removed solids resulting from cleaning operations must be properly disposed of in a manner which will not result in a discharge to waters of this state.

2. ***Appropriations:*** If you are utilizing surface or groundwaters of this state to perform hydrostatic testing, note the potential for additional requirements outlined in Part I.G.5 of this permit.

3. ***Treatment Systems:*** If discharges are directed into an oil/water separator, settling basin, or any other treatment system, the rate of discharge must not exceed the design capacity of the treatment system.

4. ***Pollution Prevention Plan.*** While all discharge categories under this permit are required to develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) in accordance with Part III.C.2, the PPP for this category are subject to specific inclusions (mostly due to the likelihood of multiple discharge points), such as:

    a. **Discharge Inventory:** The PPP must include a list of anticipated discharges which identifies type (flushing, line maintenance, etc.),expected quantity, quality, and location of each discharge.
    b. **Potential Alternatives:** Identification of any alternative to surface discharge, such as sanitary sewer disposal, overland flow, storm sewer discharge or any other possible alternative.
    c. **Prior Data:** Identification of any data regarding quality of previous discharges at the point of discharge and/or the point of entry into surface waters which may provide guidance for future activities.
    d. **Treatment Options:** Identification of treatment options for different discharge types and locations.
    e. **Receiving Stream Information:** Stream designated uses, relevant TMDLs, or other in-stream information which may reflect on impact of these discharges on waters of this state.
    f. **Protective of Water Quality:** The permittee is responsible for ensuring that their PPP includes practices sufficient enough for receiving waters to meet conditions associated with COMAR 26.08.03.06. If the Department identifies deficiencies in the PPP, the permittee has 90 days after receiving such a notification to update the PPP and provide written certification of such updates to the Department.
    g. **Proof of Concept:** While not all discharges in this category require chlorine monitoring and reporting, the PPP must include proof of effective dechlorination treatment. This proof should consist of pictures or data demonstrating that the treatment system has been tested and operates effectively.

Discharge Category B: Discharges from Potable Water Systems including Fire Hydrants

Eligible Discharges:

Wastewater discharged from potable water utilities, including those from overflow, draining, or dewatering of reservoirs, vessels, or structures used to store or convey potable water for consumption, or wastewater from draining or flushing of hydrants associated with the potable water system. This category includes standing water and water from flushing, hydrostatic testing, mechanical cleaning (as defined in Appendix B), water main breaks, leaks, or other releases.[4]

Discharges under this category that do not require effluent monitoring per the tables below are subject to narrative criteria found in this section and in other applicable sections of the permit.

Notice of Intent Requirements:

All dischargers under this category are required to submit a Notice of Intent (see Part II.A). If it is foreseeable that discharges could exceed half the flow of the receiving stream (max discharge vs. stream low flow conditions), this must be indicated by selecting the applicable checkbox on the Notice of Intent.

Numerical Limitations for Discharges to Surface Waters Under this Category:

The following numerical limitations are to be summarized on discharge monitoring reports and submitted via NetDMR in accordance with Part IV.C of this permit. Limitations presented in each table below are applicable only if the condition in the heading (i.e. mechanical cleaning) has occurred for the wastewater being discharged. Should you have a quarter where you are discharging, but some limitations are not applicable (i.e. you did not execute mechanical cleaning during that quarter), you should report "NODI 9" for the parameters not required.

NOTE: *Discharges under this category which occur to groundwater only are exempt from all numerical limits, monitoring, and reporting.*

Numerical Limits for Discharges from Potable Water Systems:

Requirements for potable water sources where mechanical cleaning has occurred:

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow		REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/Discharge	Measured	(1)
Total Suspended Solids		60		mg/L	3/Discharge	Grab	(2)
pH	6.0	9.0		s.u.	3/Discharge	Grab	(2)

[4] This category does not allow for the release of firefighting foam as part of discharge effluent, unless it is completely captured and properly disposed of with no (zero percent) chance that it may reach surface water, storm drains, or groundwater.

Requirements for potable water sources which have been super chlorinated:

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow		REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/Discharge	Measured	(1)
pH	6.0	9.0		s.u.	3/Discharge	Grab	(2)
Total Residual Chlorine		0.1		mg/L	3/Discharge	Grab	(2) (3)

Requirements for potable water sources which have been chemically dechlorinated[(4)]:

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
pH	6.0	9.0	s.u.	3/Discharge	Grab	(2)
Dissolved Oxygen [y] - (Class I, I-P, II)	5.0		mg/L	3/Discharge	Grab	(2) (5)
Dissolved Oxygen [z] - (Class III, III-P, IV, IV-P)	6.0		mg/L	3/Discharge	Grab	(2) (6)

Notes (for all tables)

(1) Total volume of flow must be measured and divided by the time over which the entire discharge occurred.

(2) Three grab samples must be collected at approximate even intervals and analyzed separately.

(3) Even though the water quality standard for chlorine is 13 µg/L for salt water and 19 µg/L for fresh water, the permit limitation is based upon the nondetectable level for total residual chlorine per COMAR 26.08.03.06. Report results below 0.10 mg/L as "NODI B" in NetDMR.

(4) For the purposes of this permit, the use of dechlorination tablets does not constitute chemical dechlorination. See Appendix B for the full definition.

(5) Limit is applicable if the receiving stream for the discharges is Class I, I-P, or II, as defined by the Specific Designated Use Classes at COMAR 26.08.02.02B. The [y] designation is for reporting reasons to group these Use Classes.

(6) Limit is applicable if the receiving stream for the discharges is Class III, III-P, IV, or IV-P, as defined by the Specific Designated Use Classes at COMAR 26.08.02.02B. The [z] designation is for reporting reasons to group these Use Classes.

Narrative Requirements:

1. ***Pollution Prevention Plan.*** While all discharge categories under this permit are required to develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) in accordance with Part III.C.2, the PPP for this category are subject to specific inclusions (mostly due to the likelihood of multiple discharge points), such as:

    a. **Discharge Inventory:** The PPP must include a list of anticipated discharges which identifies type (flushing, line maintenance, etc.),expected quantity, quality, and location of each discharge.
    b. **Potential Alternatives:** Identification of any alternative to surface discharge, such as sanitary sewer disposal, overland flow, storm sewer discharge or any other possible alternative.

c. **Prior Data:** Identification of any data regarding quality of previous discharges at the point of discharge and/or the point of entry into surface waters which may provide guidance for future activities.
d. **Treatment Options:** Identification of treatment options for different discharge types and locations, including emergency scenarios[5].
e. **Receiving Stream Information:** Stream designated uses, relevant TMDLs, or other in-stream information which may reflect on impact of these discharges on waters of this state.
f. **Protective of Water Quality:** The permittee is responsible for ensuring that their PPP includes practices sufficient enough for receiving waters to meet conditions associated with COMAR 26.08.03.06. If the Department identifies deficiencies in the PPP, the permittee will have 90 days after receiving such a notification to update the PPP and provide written certification of such updates to the Department.
g. **Proof of Concept:** While not all discharges in this category require chlorine monitoring and reporting, the PPP must include proof of effective dechlorination treatment. This proof should consist of pictures or data demonstrating that the treatment system has been tested and operates effectively.

2. ***Chlorine:*** Per COMAR 26.08.03.06, discharges to surface waters cannot contain chlorine or chlorine-containing compounds except in nondetectable levels, which is less than 0.1 mg/L as determined using either the DPD titrimetric or colorimetric method or an alternate method approved by the Department. In order to comply with this requirement, you may consider dechlorination via chemical addition, absorption onto activated carbon, and/or control of discharge rates/holding of the effluent to that chlorine residuals naturally dissipate. Any other removal technology must be approved by the Department prior to use.

   While monitoring and reporting of chlorine is not required for all types of discharges under this category, you remain responsible for ensuring that your discharges meet the terms of this narrative condition. You must be prepared to demonstrate that your best management practices (BMPs) and treatment technologies are sufficient to meet the requirements of this condition if requested by the Department. All BMPs, treatment methods, and any monitoring results collected to demonstrate compliance with this narrative condition must be documented in your PPP. Proof of concept, including pictures of the treatment process with testing results and data demonstrating that the treatment system works must be included.

3. ***Notification:*** Dischargers under this category should take particular note of notification requirements in Part III.A for discharges exceeding 100,000 gallons and Part IV.H regarding permit non-compliance. Part IV.H of this permit is applicable to non-compliance with narrative effluent limitations in addition to numerical, so discharges of chlorinated water outside the spec of COMAR 26.08.03.06 (per narrative condition #2 of this category, above) must be reported.

[5] While emergency discharges of potable water do not require coverage as a standalone discharge (See Part 1.B.9.i of this permit), any permit holder covered under Category B must include a response plan for emergency events (e.g. water main break) as part of their PPP.

Discharge Category C: Dewatering from Construction Activities

Eligible Discharges:

Wastewater discharges from construction dewatering activities and foundation drainage, so long as the water being discharged is uncontaminated (such as by organics or metallic elements in the groundwater - contaminated groundwater may be eligible for coverage under Discharge Category D at the Department's discretion). Groundwater may be pumped out via a well-point system or removed from the excavation.[6] Commingled stormwater is also permissible under this permit.

NOTE: Discharges from construction dewatering activities may be authorized under the Department's General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity (State Number 20-CP or its replacement). If so, duplicate coverage under this permit is not required.

Site Assessment

The Department may require a site assessment submission if it determines that a site has the potential to be contaminated with toxic substances, such as metals, volatile or semi-volatile organics. The site assessment must be submitted to the Department before the application can be approved. If a site assessment shows elevated total metal levels, but the dissolved components won't cause an exceedance of water quality standards, the Department reserves the right to issue a permit under Category D with additional monitoring requirements to ensure water quality standards are met..

The Department retains the right to require PFAS testing of the groundwater before approving an application and issuing a permit if it is determined that PFAS may be a pollutant of concern.

Notice of Intent Requirements:

Submission of a Notice of Intent for discharges under Discharge Category C will only be required if you:

a) discharge greater than 10,000 gallons per day,

b) use a chemical additive as part of your management practices for erosion and sediment control (pursuant to Part III.C.4 of this permit), OR

c) discharge into a Tier II stream or catchment (consult COMAR 26.08.02.04-1O and/or search the map at https://mdewwp.page.link/Tier2Map to determine if your receiving stream is Tier II)

d) have containerized wastewater that has been tested and found to be uncontaminated.

All other dischargers under this category must meet the narrative effluent limitations for this category (as well as the other applicable portions of the permit), but are not subject to submission of an NOI. Dischargers which are not required to submit an NOI are automatically

[6] Uncontaminated water that is containerized and individually tested before being discharged may fall under this category, so long as each container is tested separately.

authorized to discharge in compliance with the requirements of this permit. **NOTE**: This does not absolve the need to obtain and adhere to the terms other permits including but not limited to the General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities or other permits identified in Part I.G of this permit where applicable.

Numerical Limitations for Discharges under this Category:

There are no applicable numerical limitations for this category that must be submitted to the Department.[7]

Narrative Requirements:

1. ***Monitoring for Flow and pH*:** All dischargers to surface water under this category are required to monitor flow and pH a minimum of once per week. For discharges which are not subject to the numerical limitations/monitoring/reporting above, you are required to document flow measurements/estimations and pH measurements as part of your Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP). Should pH be outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0 for two consecutive weeks, you must implement a corrective action to restore pH to the range specified. All necessary corrective actions must be documented in the PPP.

2. ***Erosion and Sediment Control*:** Take particular note of Parts III.B.1 and III.B.3 of this permit regarding requirements for management of erosion and sediment. Also take note of Part III.B.4 regarding the use of chemical additives (if applicable). Discharges which cause a noticeable sediment plume in the receiving waters are not permitted. If such a condition is observed, you must cease discharge as soon as possible and implement a corrective action.

3. ***Concrete/Cement Use:*** If raw materials for concrete or cement are present on site and/or you are actively utilizing concrete or cement in your construction, you must minimize contact with stormwater or groundwater. During such times, the monitoring for pH required under Narrative Requirement #1 in this section must be increased to a minimum of once daily and the sample collected must be representative of when the concrete/cement materials are present. Any result outside of the range of 6.0 to 9.0 must require follow-up monitoring every 30 minutes until the pH returns to a range of 6.0 to 9.0. If an excursion occurs for longer than three consecutive hours, you must cease discharge and implement a corrective action. Discharge may resume again once pH is between 6.0 and 9.0. Documentation of concrete/cement use, appropriate controls, and monitoring results must be maintained in your PPP.

4. ***Organics/Metals Monitoring:*** If you are discharging to surface water, as part of your application for registration under this general permit, you must indicate if there is any cause for belief that the groundwater to be discharged has a reasonable potential to contain volatile organic compounds, metallic elements, or any other pollutant other than sediment. Any data which you have obtained or know to exist from environmental assessments or well point monitoring must be included as part of your application. If no data is available, the Department may require additional

[7] If routine monitoring for metals is required as part of your PPP, you must keep a record of your monitoring results and have it made available to any Department personnel upon request, and the Department must be notified if there are any exceedances of aquatic life water quality standards designated in COMAR 26.08.02.03-02. Please note the monitoring provisions for pH identified in the narrative requirements below.

monitoring upon commencement of discharge (or before, if accessible) if it is deemed necessary by a best professional judgment analysis.

5. ***Conclusion of Construction Dewatering Activities:*** Once you conclude activities at the site which lead to discharges from dewatering, you may terminate coverage under this permit. Until you terminate coverage, you continue to be responsible for adhering to the narrative requirements of this category and/or numerical requirements under other Categories (where applicable).

6. **Pollution Prevention Plan:** While all discharge categories under this permit are required to develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) in accordance with Part III.B.2, the PPP for this category are subject to specific inclusions, such as:

    a. **Discharge Inventory:** The PPP must include a list of anticipated discharges which identifies type (flushing, line maintenance, etc.),expected quantity, quality, and location of each discharge.
    b. **Potential Alternatives:** Identification of any alternative to surface discharge, such as sanitary sewer disposal, overland flow, storm sewer discharge or any other possible alternative.
    c. **Prior Data:** Identification of any data regarding quality of previous discharges at the point of discharge and/or the point of entry into surface waters which may provide guidance for future activities.
    d. **Treatment Options:** Identification of treatment options for different discharge types and locations.
    e. **Receiving Stream Information:** Stream designated uses, relevant TMDLs, or other in-stream information which may reflect on impact of these discharges on waters of this state.
    f. **Protective of Water Quality:** The permittee is responsible for ensuring that their PPP includes practices sufficient enough for receiving waters to meet conditions associated with COMAR 26.08.03.06. If the Department identifies deficiencies in the PPP, the permittee will have 90 days after receiving such a notification to update the PPP and provide written certification of such updates to the Department.

Discharge Category D: Groundwater Remediation

Eligible Discharges:

Groundwater discharges contaminated by volatile or semi-volatile organics, or metals, including groundwater from foundation drainage, that has been treated using air stripping, air sparging, carbon absorption, or other treatment to remove volatile organic compounds and metals.

Discharges of groundwater which is contaminated solely by petroleum-based contaminants shall be covered under the General Discharge Permit of Treated Groundwater from Oil Contaminated Groundwater Sources to Surface or Groundwaters of this state, which is administered by the Department's Oil Control Program (see Part I.G.4).

Site Assessment

The Department requires a site assessment as part of your application package when applying under Discharge Category D. The assessment must be submitted to the Department before the application can be approved. Should a site assessment reveal pollutants which are not regulated by this permit, the Department reserves the right to require the applicant to apply for an individual permit if applicable water quality standards cannot be met.

The Department retains the right to require PFAS testing of the groundwater prior to application approval and permit issuance if it is determined that PFAS may be a pollutant of concern.

Environmental Covenant / Consent Decree Agreements

If you have an existing agreement with the State, such as an environmental covenant or consent decree, you must notify the Department of it when you submit your 25HT application. The 25HT general permit may not be sufficient to regulate all pollutants monitored under a separate agreement, as it has standardized monitoring and limitation requirements based on the type, amount, and treatment of discharged wastewater.

Any separate agreement with the State must be compatible with the 25HT for your application to be considered. When submitting information on your agreement, you should first seek approval from the relevant Administration (e.g., Land and Materials Administration) and include their written approval or recommendation with your application. If any monitoring or limitation requirements in your agreement exceed the scope of the 25HT, your application will be denied, and you must work with the relevant Administration to find alternative coverage.

Registering for coverage under the 25HT does not exempt you from meeting stricter requirements in other permits or agreements.

Notice of Intent Requirements:

All dischargers under this category are required to submit a Notice of Intent (see Part II.A).

Numerical Limitations for Discharges to Surface Waters *Not Classified for Drinking Water*:

The following numerical limitations apply to discharges to Class I, II, III, and IV streams (as defined by the Specific Designated Use Classes at COMAR 26.08.02.02B) and are to be summarized on discharge monitoring reports and submitted via NetDMR in accordance with Part IV.C of this permit.

Discharges of groundwater remediated to adjust pH

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow		REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/Month	Measured	(1)
pH	6.0	9.0		s.u.	See Note 2	Grab	(2)

All discharges of remediated groundwater impacted by organics

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow	REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/Month	Measured	(1)
Total Volatile Organics	100	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (3)

Discharges which include contamination by all gasoline, leaded or unleaded (among other contaminants)

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
BTEX	100	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Calculated	(2) (4)
Benzene	22	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Toluene	REPORT	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Ethylbenzene	REPORT	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Xylene	REPORT	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)

Discharges which include contamination by leaded gasoline (among other contaminants)

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Total Lead (fresh)	REPORT	2.5	µg/L	See Note 2	Calculated	(2) (5)
Total Lead (salt)	REPORT	8.1	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (6)

Discharges which include contamination by petroleum-based products other than gasoline (among other constituents)

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	15	REPORT	mg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (8)
MTBE	REPORT	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Naphthalene	REPORT	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)

Discharges which include contamination by other organics

Parameter	CAS No.[8]	Daily Max	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Benzene	71-43-2	22	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	27	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	21	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	5	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	10	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	31	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	3	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	29	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	8.9	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	7	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.03	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	1.6	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)

Discharges which include metal contamination

Parameter[9]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Arsenic	340 / 69	150 / 36	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12)
Cadmium	1.8 / 33.13	0.72 / 7.9	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12)

[8] CAS Number is a unique number identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to every chemical substance. They have been provided to avoid confusion due to naming variations of organics.

[9] Applicants that discharge a hardness-dependent metal requiring adjustments to meet permit limits are not covered under this general permit and must apply for an individual permit. This general permit does not authorize hardness adjustments.

Parameter[9]	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Chromium III	570	74	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12)
Chromium VI	16 / 1100	11 / 50	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12)
Copper	13 / 4.8	9 / 3.1	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12)
Cyanide	22 / 1	5.2 / 1	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12)
Lead	65 / 210	2.5 / 8.1	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12)
Mercury	1.4 / 1.8	0.77 / 0.94	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12) (15)
Nickel	470 / 74	52 / 8.2	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12)
Selenium	20 / 290	5 / 71	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12)
Silver	3.2 / 1.9	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12) (14)
Zinc	120 / 90	120 / 81	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12)

Discharges contaminated with PFAS/PFOS/PFOA

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Total PFAS	N/D	REPORT	ng/L	See Note 2	Measured	(2) (11)

Numerical Limitations for Discharges to Surface Waters *Classified for Drinking Water* or Discharges to *Groundwater*:

The following numerical limitations apply to discharges to Class I-P, II-P, III-P, and IV-P streams (as defined by the Specific Designated Use Classes at COMAR 26.08.02.02B) and are to be summarized on discharge monitoring reports and submitted via NetDMR in accordance with Part IV.C of this permit.

Discharges of groundwater remediated to adjust pH

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow		REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/Month	Measured	(1)

All discharges of remediated groundwater impacted by organics

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow	REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/Month	Measured	(1)
Total Volatile Organics	100	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (3)

Discharges which include contamination by all gasoline, leaded or unleaded (among other contaminants)

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
BTEX	100	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Calculated	(2) (4)
Benzene	2.1	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Toluene	57	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Ethylbenzene	68	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Xylenes	REPORT	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)

Discharges which include contamination by leaded gasoline (among other contaminants)

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Total Lead (fresh)	4.10	2.04	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (5)
Total Lead (salt)	13.28	6.62	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (6)
Total Lead (ground)	30.15	15	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (7)
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Ethylene dibromide	0.05	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)

Discharges which include contamination by petroleum-based products other than gasoline (among other constituents)

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	15	REPORT	mg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (8)
MTBE	REPORT	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Naphthalene	REPORT	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)

Discharges which include contamination by other organics

Parameter	CAS No.	Daily Max	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Benzene	71-43-2	2.1	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Bromoform	75-25-2	7	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.95	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)

Parameter	CAS No.	Daily Max	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	0.8	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Chloroform	67-66-3	60	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Bromomethane	74-83-9	47	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.4	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	7	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	5	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	7	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.9	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	68	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	20	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.2	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	5	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Toluene	108-88-3	57	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.55	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.6	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.03	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.022	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2)

Discharges which include metal or toxic substance contamination

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Antimony	5.6	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (13)
Arsenic	0.18	REPORT	mg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12) (13) (14)
Barium	1,000	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (13)
Beryllium	4	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (13)
Cadmium	1.8	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12) (13)
Chromium (total)	100	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (13)

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Chromium III	REPORT	74	mg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12) (13)
Chromium VI	16 / REPORT	11 / 50	mg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12) (13)
Copper	13	9	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (9) (10) (12) (13)
Cyanide	22 / 1	5.2 / 1	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (13)
Lead	65 / 210	2.5 / 8.1	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (9) (10) (12) (13)
Mercury	1.4 / 1.8	0.77 / 0.94	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12) (15)
Nickel	470 / 74	52 / 8.2	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12) (13)
Selenium	20 / 290	5 / 71	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12) (13)
Silver	3.2 / 1.9	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12) (13)
Thallium	0.24	REPORT	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (13)
Zinc	120 / 90	120 / 81	µg/L	See Note 2	Grab	(2) (10) (12) (13)

Discharges contaminated with PFAS/PFOS/PFOA

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Total PFAS	N/D	REPORT	ng/L	See Note 2	Measured	(2) (11)

Notes (for all tables)

(1) Total volume of flow must be measured and divided by the time over which the entire discharge occurred.

(2) New discharges shall commence with a minimum monitoring frequency of once per week, where a minimum 3-day gap must occur between each sample (contingent on discharge frequency). If permit limitations are not exceeded during the first month (4 weeks) of sampling, the monitoring frequency is decreased to a minimum of once per month. During once monthly sampling, samples must be collected at least 2 weeks apart. If exceedances occur during the initial month of discharges, the permittee must continue to sample a minimum of once per week under four consecutive weeks of compliant samples are obtained. The Department reserves the right to require increased monitoring frequency on a case-by-case basis.

(3) "Total Volatile Organics" is the sum of all parameters measured by EPA Test Method 624. You must attach a complete list of monitoring results for all parameters of Method 624 for each sample result when submitting results in NetDMR.

(4) "Total BTEX" is the sum of benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylenes.

(5) Limit is applicable if the receiving stream for the discharges is fresh water.

(6) Limit is applicable if the receiving stream for the discharges is salt water.

(7) Limit is applicable if the discharges are to groundwater.

(8) "Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons" is the sum of all parameters measured by EPA Test Method 8015B.

(9) Lead and Copper are regulated by a treatment technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10 percent of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps. The values listed are technically action levels.

(10) Limitations are in conformance with COMAR 26.08.02.03-02 - Numerical Criteria for Toxic Substances in Surface Waters. These values were determined presuming an average hardness level of 100 mg/L. This permit cannot adjust limits for hardness. If an adjustment is determined necessary to ensure water quality standards can be met, you may apply for an individual permit which determines site-specific limitations.

(11) The permittee must use EPA Test Method 1633A (or the most current iteration approved by the Department) for testing of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). "Total PFAS" is defined as the sum of the 40 congeners of PFAS which are included in Method 1633A. For the purposes of calculating Total PFAS, the permittee may regard any congeners which are below the reporting limit as "0". The permittee must report Total PFAS on each report in NetDMR and attach results for all individual congeners to each monthly report in NetDMR. In order to comply with the non-detect permit limitations, the reporting limit (or limit of quantitation, LOQ) of the lab test must be no higher than the upper bound of range of LOQs specified in Table 9 of EPA's Test Method.

(12) The daily maximum limitation is different depending on whether the receiving stream is fresh water or salt water. For these limitations, the table expresses the application limit as "fresh water limit / salt water limit." The delineation of salt water versus fresh water shall be determined based on COMAR 26.08.02.03-1B.

(13) The permit limits are based on COMAR 26.08.02.03-2. To establish the most protective standard, aquatic life limits were compared to human health limits for consumption, and the stricter of the two was adopted.

(14) Criterion is based on a carcinogenic risk level of 10-5.

(15) Per EPA recommendation, total mercury concentrations, as opposed to methylmercury, will be used in MDE fish consumption risk-calculation. This approach is deemed to be most protective of human health and most cost-effective.

Narrative Requirements:

1. ***Treatment Method:*** The technology-based limitations for this category are based on what the Department has determined is achievable for air stripping, air sparging, and/or carbon adsorption. You must maintain a full description of your treatment system in your PPP, including a log of system inspections and/or repairs.

   If you desire to use a different treatment method, you must submit system specifications and certifications which demonstrate to the Department that the system is capable of meeting all applicable numerical limits for the wastewater at your site. Documents which complete this demonstration must be attached to the NOI. The Department reserves the right to require an individual permit if it is not satisfied that the technology is sufficient.

2. ***Additional Application Requirement:*** In addition to a completed Notice of Intent (NOI), dischargers under this category must collect a minimum of one sample of the water to be discharged prior to any treatment and submit the results using EPA Form 3510-2C. Sampling results must be included for all parameters listed in Form 3510-2C Part V.B (except radioactivity parameters) and the "Metals, Cyanide, and Total Phenols" and "Volatile Compounds" section of Part V.C at a minimum. Parameters which are below the detection limits for their respective test method must indicate the value of the detection limit. Any parameters not tested as a result of the permittee believing there is no reasonable potential must be marked as "Believed Absent."

The complete, signed EPA Form 3510-2C must be attached to the Notice of Intent upon submission. Analysis reports from the laboratory are not required for attachment unless requested by Department personnel. The Department reserves the right to require additional testing beyond what is submitted if it has reason to believe there is reasonable potential for any pollutants not included in the sampling analysis.

3. **Pollution Prevention Plan:** While all discharge categories under this permit are required to develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) in accordance with Part III.C.2, the PPP for this category is subject to specific inclusions, such as:

   a. **Discharge Inventory:** The PPP must include a list of anticipated discharges that identifies the type (flushing, line maintenance, etc.), expected quantity, quality, and location of each discharge.
   b. **Potential Alternatives:** Identification of any alternative to surface discharge, such as sanitary sewer disposal, overland flow, storm sewer discharge, or any other possible alternative.
   c. **Prior Data:** Identification of any data regarding the quality of previous discharges at the point of discharge and/or the point of entry into surface waters, which may provide guidance for future activities.
   d. **Treatment Options:** Identification of treatment options for different discharge types and locations.
   e. **Receiving Stream Information:** Stream designated uses, relevant TMDLs, or other in-stream information that may reflect on the impact of these discharges on waters of this state.
   f. **Protective of Water Quality:** The permittee is responsible for ensuring that their PPP includes practices sufficient enough for receiving waters to meet conditions associated with COMAR 26.08.03.06. If the Department identifies deficiencies in the PPP, the permittee will have 90 days after receiving such a notification to update the PPP and provide written certification of such updates to the Department.

Discharge Category E: Routine testing, Draining or Flushing of Fire Control Systems

Eligible Discharges:

Wastewater from routine testing, draining or flushing of fire control or fire suppression systems. This category also applies to the flushing of fire hydrants provided they are connected directly and solely to the facility's water suppression system. (hydrants affiliated to water distribution systems will be covered under Discharge Category B).

Notice of Intent Requirements:

All dischargers under this category are required to submit a Notice of Intent (see Part II.A). If it is foreseeable that discharges could exceed half the flow of the receiving stream (max discharge vs. stream low flow conditions), this must be indicated by selecting the applicable checkbox on the Notice of Intent.

Numerical Limitations for Discharges to Surface Waters Under this Category:

The following tables list requirements which are to be monitored as directed, with results maintained on site along with the permit registration letter and to be made available upon request of Department personnel.

NOTE: *Discharges under this category which occur to groundwater only are exempt from all numerical limits, monitoring, and reporting.*

Requirements for all discharges under this category:

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow		REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/Discharge	Measured	(1)
Total Residual Chlorine		ND		mg/L	See Note 3	Grab	(2) (3) (4)

Requirements for discharges which either exceed 100,000 gpd or half the flow of the receiving stream (Required only from May through October):

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Temperature		See Note 5	°F	See Note 5	i-s	(5)

Requirements for water sources which have been chemically dechlorinated[(6)]:

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Dissolved Oxygen (Class I, I-P, II)	5.0		mg/L	See Note 3	Grab	(3) (7)
Dissolved Oxygen (Class III, III-P, IV, IV-P)	6.0		mg/L	See Note 3	Grab	(3) (8)

Notes (for all tables)

(1) Total volume of flow must be measured and divided by the time (in days) over which the entire discharge occurred.

(2) Testing for total residual chlorine is only required when the source water has been chlorinated. If sampling is not applicable, you must maintain a note indicating the reason in your records.

(3) Required monitoring frequencies must be based on volume of draining or flushing of fire control or fire suppression system events as follows:

If effluent is 100 gallons or less for the event, see narrative requirements.
If effluent is 101 - 2,500 gallons for the event, minimum monitoring frequency must be 1/discharge.
If effluent is 2,501 gallons or more for the event, minimum monitoring frequency must be 2/discharge.

(4) The limitation is identified as "ND," which indicates that chlorine must be below the minimum quantification level, which for total residual chlorine is 0.10 mg/L using either the DPD titrimetric or colorimetric method (or an alternative method, if approved by the Department). All results below 0.10 mg/L may be recorded as "< 0.10" or "ND" in your records.

(5) This limitation is applicable when flows to waters of the State exceed 100,000 gpd or half of the receiving stream during current conditions. You should err on the side of caution and collect samples for reporting if this may be the case. If sampling is not applicable based on discharge volume (vs. flow conditions, if applicable), you must maintain a note in your records. You must verify compliance with the water quality standard by measuring temperature of the water to be discharged to waters of the State within thirty minutes prior to commencing discharge. If the temperature exceeds the water quality standard for the receiving stream (68°F for Class III and III-P; 75°F for Class IV and IV-P; and 90°F for Class I, I-P, and II), then during the discharge, you must monitor temperatures in even intervals (at least three measurements) at the edge of the 50-foot mixing zone, as identified in Note 3, above.

(6) For the purposes of this permit, the use of dechlorination tablets does not constitute chemical dechlorination. See Appendix B for the full definition.

(7) Limit is applicable if the receiving stream for the discharges is Class I, I-P, or II, as defined by the Specific Designated Use Classes at COMAR 26.08.02.02B.

(8) Limit is applicable if the receiving stream for the discharges is Class III, III-P, IV, or IV-P, as defined by the Specific Designated Use Classes at COMAR 26.08.02.02B.

Narrative Requirements:

1. ***Chlorine:*** Per COMAR 26.08.03.06, discharges cannot contain chlorine or chlorine-containing compounds except in nondetectable levels. In order to comply with the numerical limitation outlined above, you may consider dechlorination via chemical addition (subject to numerical limitations above) or the use of dechlorination tablets, absorption onto activated carbon, and/or control of discharge rates/holding of the effluent to that chlorine residuals naturally dissipate. Any other removal technology must be approved by the Department prior to use.

   While monitoring of chlorine is not required for all types of discharges under this category, you remain responsible for ensuring that your discharges meet the terms of the narrative condition. You must be prepared to demonstrate that your best management practices (BMPs) and treatment technologies are sufficient to meet the requirements of this condition if requested by the Department. All BMPs, treatment methods, and any monitoring results collected to demonstrate compliance with the narrative condition must be documented in your PPP. Proof of concept, including pictures of the treatment process with testing results and data demonstrating that the treatment system works must be included

2. ***Temperature:*** Discharges must not cause the temperature of the receiving waters, beyond a mixing zone which extends 50 feet radially (in still water) or 50 feet downstream (in flowing water), to exceed the applicable water quality standard for the receiving stream (68°F for Use III or III-P, 75°F for Use IV or IV-P, or 90°F for all other Uses). If the ambient temperature of the receiving waters exceeds these standards, then the temperature must not exceed the ambient temperature of the stream.

   You must apply controls to your discharge to prevent temperature exceedances and be able to demonstrate compliance with this condition if requested. Any monitoring results for temperature must be maintained on site and made available if requested by the Department. If your discharge is causing an exceedance for temperature, you must either reduce flows or decrease effluent temperatures to a level where in-stream dilution is sufficient for the water quality standards to be met at the edge of the allowable mixing zone. In addition to this narrative requirement, please note the numerical monitoring required for discharges which exceed 100,000 gallons per day or half the flow of the receiving stream (above).

   3. **Pollution Prevention Plan:** While all discharge categories under this permit are required to develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) in accordance with Part III.C.2, the PPP for this category are subject to specific inclusions, such as:

   a. **Discharge Inventory:** The PPP must include a list of anticipated discharges that identifies the type (flushing, line maintenance, etc.), expected quantity, quality, and location of each discharge.
   b. **Potential Alternatives:** Identification of any alternative to surface discharge, such as sanitary sewer disposal, overland flow, storm sewer discharge, or any other possible alternative.
   c. **Prior Data:** Identification of any data regarding the quality of previous discharges at the point of discharge and/or the point of entry into surface waters, which may provide guidance for future activities.
   d. **Treatment Options:** Identification of treatment options for different discharge types and locations.
   e. **Receiving Stream Information:** Stream designated uses, relevant TMDLs, or other in-stream information that may reflect on the impact of these discharges on waters of this state.
   f. **Protective of Water Quality:** The permittee is responsible for ensuring that their PPP includes practices sufficient enough for receiving waters to meet conditions associated with COMAR 26.08.03.06. If the Department identifies deficiencies in the PPP, the permittee will have 90 days after receiving such a notification to update the PPP and provide written certification of such updates to the Department.

Discharge Category F: Untreated "Water" Discharges

Eligible Discharges:

Discharges of untreated "water" in excess of 10,000 gallons per day (as a monthly average), or untreated "water" otherwise specifically required for coverage by the Department on a case-by-case basis from water storage or distribution systems, including but not limited to hydrogeologic/aquifer/well head yield testing. This category is designed primarily to cover discharges of raw water overflows from intakes or aqueducts. This category excludes any water sources which have been chlorinated.

Notice of Intent Requirements:

Submission of a Notice of Intent for discharges under Discharge Category F shall only be required if you

a) discharge 100,000 gallons per day or greater (as a monthly average), OR

b) discharge into a Tier II stream or catchment (consult COMAR 26.08.02.04-1O and/or search the map at https://mdewwp.page.link/Tier2Map to determine if your receiving stream is Tier II)

All other dischargers under this category must meet the numerical (if applicable) and narrative effluent limitations for this category (as well as other applicable portions of the permit), but are not subject to submission of an NOI. Dischargers which are not required to submit an NOI are automatically authorized to discharge in compliance with the requirements of this permit.

Numerical Requirements:

The following table and associated language identifies temperature requirements which is to be monitored as directed, during the months of May through October. Monitoring results must be maintained on site (along with the permit registration letter – if applicable) and to be made available upon request of Department personnel. *This Discharge Category is not subject to submission of discharge monitoring reports via NetDMR*.

Requirements for discharges which either exceed 100,000 gpd or half the flow of the receiving stream (Required only from May through October):

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Temperature		See Below	°F	See Below	i-s	

You must verify compliance with the water quality standard by measuring temperature of the water to be discharged within thirty minutes prior to commencing discharge. If the temperature exceeds the water quality standard for the receiving stream (68°F for Class III and III-P; 75°F for Class IV and IV-P; and 90°F for Class I, I-P, and II), then during the discharge, you must monitor temperatures in even intervals (at least three measurements) at the edge of a mixing zone which extends 50-feet radially from the outfall and, in flowing water, 50-feet in the direction of flow.

If an in-stream exceedance is occurring outside of the mixing zone, you must take corrective action(s) such as decreasing the flow to meet water quality standards or ceasing discharge until cooler temperatures exist. You must note any corrective actions taken in a log and maintain such log alongside the required monitoring results.

Narrative Requirements:

Discharges which create a visual plume of sediments or noticeably alter the color of the receiving stream are not permitted.

You must reference the requirements of Part III.C.1 regarding erosion and sediment control, particularly if discharges comprise a significant portion of the receiving stream and/or typically occur over dry land or into shallow standing or flowing waters.

Pollution Prevention Plan: While all discharge categories under this permit are required to develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) in accordance with Part III.C.2, the PPP for this category are subject to specific inclusions, such as:

a. Prior Data: Identification of any data regarding quality of previous discharges at the point of discharge and/or the point of entry into surface waters which may provide guidance for future activities.
b. Treatment options: Identification of treatment options to help prevent erosion and aid in the control of sediment.

Discharge Category G: Tank Bottom Wastewater

Eligible Discharges:

Treated tank bottom wastewater from petroleum (i.e. gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, 'No. 6 oil,' and aviation fuel only) storage tanks to surface waters. "Tank bottoms" is a term used to describe the combination of water, contaminated water, and sediments that collect on the bottom of storage tanks.

Notice of Intent Requirements:

All dischargers under this category are required to submit a Notice of Intent (see Part II.A).

Numerical Limitations:

The following numerical limitations are to be summarized on discharge monitoring reports and submitted via NetDMR in accordance with Part IV.C of this permit.

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Flow	REPORT	REPORT	gpd	1/Discharge	Measured	(1)
Oil & Grease	15	REPORT	mg/L	3/Discharge	Grab	(2)
BTEX	100	REPORT	µg/L	3/Discharge	Calculated	(2) (3)
Benzene	22	REPORT	µg/L	3/Discharge	Grab	(2)
Toluene	REPORT	REPORT	µg/L	3/Discharge	Grab	(2)
Ethylbenzene	REPORT	REPORT	µg/L	3/Discharge	Grab	(2)
Xylene	REPORT	REPORT	µg/L	3/Discharge	Grab	(2)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	60	REPORT	mg/L	3/Discharge	Grab	(2)

Notes

(1) Total volume of flow shall be measured and divided by the time over which the entire discharge occurred.
(2) Three grab samples shall be collected at approximate even intervals and analyzed separately.
(3) BTEX is the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene concentrations.

Narrative Limitations:

1. ***Biomonitoring*:** You may only discharge tank bottoms wastewater after confirming via biomonitoring (subject to the testing terms in item 2 of this section, below) that each batch is not acutely toxic. Results from biomonitoring must be submitted to and approved by the Department prior to commencement of discharges.

2. ***Biomonitoring Plan Approval*:** Within three months after registration for Discharge Category G under this permit, you must submit a study plan for evaluation of effluent toxicity by using biomonitoring, accounting for the following terms at a minimum:

a. The study plan should discuss (1) sample and sample handling, (2) source and age of test organisms, (3) source of dilution water, (4) testing procedure/experimental design, (5) data analysis, (6) quality control/quality assurance, and (7) report preparation.
b. The testing program must consist of one definitive acute testing event. This testing shall not be performed before the Department's acceptance of the study plan, as indicated by written approval.
    i. The testing shall include a 48-hour static renewal test using fathead minnow and a 48-hour static renewal test using daphnid species.
    ii. If the receiving water is estuarine, you may substitute estuarine species for those species specified above. Approved estuarine species for acute testing are sheepshead minnows, silversides, grass shrimp, and mysid shrimp. In all cases, testing must include one vertebrate species and one invertebrate species.
c. The sample used for biomonitoring shall be collected in the same manner and location as the samples analyzed for the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for this outfall, and shall not be chlorinated. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in EPA's Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, October 2002 and further revisions found on the EPA's website (https://mdewwp.page.link/acuteWET).
d. Test results shall be submitted to the Department within one month of completion.
e. Test results shall be reported in accordance with MDE/WMA "Reporting Requirements for Effluent Biomonitoring Data."
f. If testing is not performed in accordance with MDE-approved study plan, additional testing may be required by the Department.
g. If the test results indicate that the effluent is toxic, the discharge will not be authorized by this permit.
h. Submit all biomonitoring related materials to:

Maryland Department of the Environment
WSA - Compliance Program
1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 420
Baltimore, Maryland 21230
Attn: Biomonitoring

Discharge Category H: Stormwater Discharges from Aboveground Tank Containment

Eligible Discharges:

Discharges of stormwater from within dikes, berms, walls, or any other containment structure for sites of actively-used aboveground storage tanks which are not already covered by a different NPDES permit. This permit does not authorize discharges resulting from a spill event including any spilled material or stormwater which is impacted by any spilled material.

The presence of a containment structure for aboveground tanks does not in and of itself trigger a requirement for coverage under this or any other discharge permit.[10] If your facility seeks coverage under this permit for other types of discharges and your facility has tanks within a containment structure, you must also obtain coverage under this section for discharges of stormwater from that containment structure for the duration of time you hold this general permit.

Notice of Intent Requirements:

All dischargers registering for coverage under this category are required to submit a Notice of Intent (see Part II.A).

Visual Monitoring:

If no known spill or leak has occurred within the containment area since the time of the most recent prior stormwater discharge, the permittee must visually inspect collected stormwater prior to opening the valve to the outfall. If a visible oily sheen is observed on the surface of the water, the following sampling and numerical monitoring is required. If any other product which had been previously contained in the tank is visible or otherwise detected, the permittee should defer to Narrative Criteria below.

If a known spill or leak has occurred within the containment area since the time of the most recent prior stormwater discharge, the sampling and numerical monitoring presented below are automatically required regardless of the findings resulting from visual monitoring.

Requirement #4 under Narrative Monitoring, below, regards logging of visual monitoring results.

Monitoring Requirements Following a Spill or Leak Event:

If a spill or leak event occurs within a containment area, the permittee must not discharge any spilled materials and must take actions such as but not limited to pumping and hauling, power washing, and scrubbing of the surface to ensure removal of all spilled material. Prior to discharging any stormwater collected within a containment area for the first time after a spill event and clean up, the permittee must collect a sample from the containment area and ensure that no visible or odorous pollutants are discharged. If a sample contains a visible sheen, floating solids, or a noxious smell, then the water collected in the containment area should be

[10] Unless specifically directed by the Department, facilities containing no other source of discharges which require coverage under this general permit or an NPDES permit for industrial stormwater are not required to obtain permit coverage for stormwater discharges from aboveground tank containment structures. Such facilities are, however, advised to follow the requirements of this section and implement good housekeeping to ensure protection of receiving waters.

discharged into a sanitary sewer system or hauled to a treatment facility and clean up should be re-initiated.

If a known spill or leak has occurred within a containment area and the material spilled was petroleum-based, the following numerical guidelines are provided to determine if water is suitable for discharge. The first time stormwater is collected in the containment area following a spill or leak of a petroleum based product, the permittee must collect a sample from the containment area or during discharge to verify compliance with the following limitations. This process must continue for every subsequent rain event which necessitates a discharge until a compliant test has occurred. Even if the water is not ultimately discharged (the permittee tests collected stormwater, but hauls it away for treatment or discharges to sanitary sewer as a precaution), a compliant sample fulfills this requirement and the permittee may resume discharging without numerical monitoring (still subject to visual monitoring) until an additional spill or leak has occurred. If a discharge of water occurs where the water is determined to exceed a numerical limit outlined below, the permittee must notify the Department's Compliance program per Part IV.H.1 of this permit.

This Discharge Category is not subject to submission of discharge monitoring reports via NetDMR. Records of all numerical and/or visual monitoring must be maintained on site and must be made available upon request of Department personnel.

Guidelines for stormwater from all petroleum tank containment structures

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
Oil & Grease	15	mg/L	1/Discharge	Grab	

Additional guidelines for tanks containing gasoline:

Parameter	Daily Maximum	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	Notes
BTEX	100	µg/L	1/Discharge	Calculated	(1)
Benzene	22	µg/L	1/Discharge	Grab	
Toluene	REPORT	µg/L	1/Discharge	Grab	
Ethylbenzene	REPORT	µg/L	1/Discharge	Grab	
Xylene	REPORT	µg/L	1/Discharge	Grab	

Notes (for all tables):

(1) BTEX is the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene concentrations.

Narrative Requirements:

1. **Notification**: Notification must be provided to the Water and Science Administration's Compliance Program prior to commencing the initial discharge from stormwater containment after clean up has occurred following a spill event.

2. **Water Quality Limitations:** In addition to meeting any applicable numerical limitations specified for this Discharge Category, your discharge must be

controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, as specified in COMAR 26.08.02. If at any time you become aware, or the Department determines, that your discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards, then you must (1) notify the Department in accordance with Part IV.H of this permit, (2) develop a corrective action plan to prevent future discharges from exceeding water quality standards, and (3) report corrective actions to the Department. The Department reserves the right the impose water quality-based limitations on a site-specific basis (based on criteria in COMAR 26.08.02.03) or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit if necessary for the protection of water quality standards.

3. **Outfall Valve:** The outlet from all containment structures must be maintained in the closed position at all times, except during deliberate stormwater drainage operations.

4. **Inspections/Logbook:** You must inspect the containment area a minimum of once per month and must maintain a logbook of observations, particularly noting any observed spills or leaks. Any spilled or leaked product must be properly cleaned up and removed as soon as possible. The logbook must also contain results from all visual inspections prior to discharge of stormwater, as required in the "Visual Monitoring" section above. At a minimum, the log must include the name of the person performing the inspection, date and time, and a brief description of observations of the containment area.

5. **Spill Prevention and Response Procedures:** You must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for effective response to such spills if or when they occur. These procedures are complementary to and do not replace any requirements of RCRA (42 U.S.C. §6901), the Department's Land and Materials Administration Oil Control Program, NFPA 30 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code or the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan (as a requirement of 40 CFR § 112), At a minimum, you must implement:

   a. Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;

   b. Quarterly inspection procedures for containers that are susceptible to spillage or leakage (e.g., used oil) to ensure the containment structures have no leaks/cracks, and that the outlets are properly sealed. Check that plugs are properly affixed, that valves are in working condition, and that neither are leaking;

   c. Procedure for the discharge of any stormwater from a containment structure, requiring that a sample is taken to ensure that no visible or odorous pollutants are discharged. If a sample contains a visible sheen, floating solids or a noxious smell, then you must discharge the remaining wastewater as directed by the "Numerical Monitoring" section above (for oily sheen) or to a sanitary sewer system or haul it to a recycler or TSDF (Treatment Storage & Disposal Facilities) or disposal facility;

d. Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;

e. Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause, detect, or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. If possible, one of these individuals should be a member of your stormwater pollution prevention team as described in Part III.C.1; and

f. Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the Department's Emergency Spill Response number at (866) 633-4686 and EPA's National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the discharge. Local requirements may necessitate reporting spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available

6) Pollution Prevention Plan: While all discharge categories under this permit are required to develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) in accordance with Part III.C.2, the PPP for this category are subject to specific inclusions, such as:

a. **Discharge Inventory:** The PPP must include a list of anticipated discharges that identifies the type (flushing, line maintenance, etc.), expected quantity, quality, and location of each discharge.
b. **Potential Alternatives:** Identification of any alternative to surface discharge, such as sanitary sewer disposal, overland flow, storm sewer discharge, or any other possible alternative.
c. **Prior Data:** Identification of any data regarding the quality of previous discharges at the point of discharge and/or the point of entry into surface waters, which may provide guidance for future activities.
d. **Treatment Options:** Identification of treatment options for different discharge types and locations.
e. **Receiving Stream Information:** Stream designated uses, relevant TMDLs, or other in-stream information that may reflect on the impact of these discharges on waters of this state.
f. **Protective of Water Quality:** The permittee is responsible for ensuring that their PPP includes practices sufficient enough for receiving waters to meet conditions associated with COMAR 26.08.03.06. If the Department identifies deficiencies in the PPP, the permittee will have 90 days after receiving such a notification to update the PPP and provide written certification of such updates to the Department.