GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM TANKS, PIPES, OTHER LIQUID CONTAINMENT STRUCTURES, DEWATERING ACTIVITIES, AND GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION

GENERAL DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. 25HT **NPDES PERMIT NO. MDG67**

Effective Date: **December 1, 2026** **Expiration Date:** **November 30, 2031**

PART I. PERMIT APPLICABILITY 3
A. Geographic Coverage 3
B. Eligible Discharges 3
C. Limitations on Coverage 4
D. No Permit Required 5
E. Alternative Permit Coverage 5
F. Continuation of an Expired General Permit 6
G. Related Permits 6
PART II. AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS PERMIT 7
A. How to Obtain Authorization 7
B. Deadlines for Coverage 9
C. Required Signatures 9
D. Failure to Notify 11
E. Changes in Permit Coverage 11
PART III. LIMITS AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS 13
A. Control Measures and Effluent Limits 13
B. Narrative Requirements Applicable to All Discharges 13
1. Erosion and Sediment Control 13
2. Pollution Prevention Plan 14
3. Training and/or Use of Contractors 14
4. Use of Chemical Additives for Sediment Control 15
C. Tier II Antidegradation Requirements for New or Increased Dischargers 16
PART IV. MONITORING and REPORTING 17
A. Representative Sampling 17
B. Sampling and Analytical Methods 17
C. Reporting Monitoring Results (DMRs) 18
D. Laboratory Identification 18
E. Notification Requirements 18
PART V. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS 18
A. Duty to Comply 18
B. Severability 20
C. Civil and Criminal Liability 20
D. Action on Violations 20
E. Duty to Reapply 21
F. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense. 21
G. Duty to Mitigate 21
H. Proper Operation and Maintenance 21
I. Permit Actions 21
J. Property Rights 21
K. Water Construction and Obstruction 21
L. Duty to Provide Information 21

M. Inspection and Entry....22
N. Monitoring and Records....22
O. Signatory Requirement....23
P. Reporting Requirements....23
Q. Notification of a pollutant Discharge Not Limited in This Permit....25
R. Availability of Reports....25
S. Retention of Records....26
T. Removed Substances....26
U. Oil and Hazardous Substances Prohibited....26
V. Bypass....26
W. Upset....27
X. Reopener Clause for Permits....28

Appendix A – Specific Requirements for Discharge Categories

Appendix B – Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms

PART I. PERMIT APPLICABILITY

By this permit and the appendixes herein incorporated, the Maryland Department of the Environment (the Department) authorizes the discharge of certain wastewater (Part I.B) to waters of this State. This authorization is only for the categories of discharges covered (Part I.B) located in the state of Maryland (Part I.A), who have submitted a notice of intent (NOI) and received written approval from the Department to discharge in accordance with the eligibility requirements and other conditions in this permit and consistent with your NOI, as on file with the Department. This authorization is pursuant to the provisions of Title 9 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.* and implementing regulations in COMAR 26.08.04.09 and 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, 124, and 125. "You" and "Your" are used in this permit to refer to the permittee or the permit applicant, as the context indicates, and that party's facility or responsibilities.

A. Geographic Coverage

This permit applies to facilities operating within the state of Maryland.

B. Eligible Discharges

This permit covers the following discharges:

1. ***Discharge Category A:*** Wastewater from the disinfection (only disinfection agents containing bromide or chlorine are authorized) or hydrostatic testing of pipes, pipelines or tanks, excluding sources from potable water systems;

2. ***Discharge Category B:*** Discharges from potable water systems resulting from the overflow, flushing, disinfection, hydrostatic testing, mechanical cleaning, draining, or dewatering of vessels or structures used to store or convey potable water, including fire hydrants, or from emergency discharges;

3. ***Discharge Category C:*** Dewatering from construction activities (that are not eligible for the General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity - the 20-CP or its successor);

4. ***Discharge Category D:*** Discharges of treated groundwater contaminated with volatile or semi-volatile organics or metals originating from foundation drainage or groundwater remediation sites, not eligible for the treated groundwater from oil-contaminated sources general permit[1];

5. ***Discharge Category E:*** Wastewater from routine testing, draining or flushing of fire control systems (not including fire hydrants);

6. ***Discharge Category F:*** Untreated "water" from water storage or distribution systems or other aquifer tests, including but not limited to hydrogeologic/aquifer/well head yield-testing; where the effluent flow is greater 10,000 gallons per day (as a monthly average)[2];

[1] Treatment methods include air stripping, air sparging, activated carbon absorption, or approved equivalent wastewater treatment processes. Authorization for the remediation of metals may be issued on a case-by-case basis under this category.

[2] Submission of a Notice of Intent is only required for discharges of untreated "water" where the effluent flow is greater than 100,000 gallons per day (as a monthly average). See the section for Discharge Category F in Appendix A for further details.

7. **Discharge Category G**: Treated Tank bottom wastewater from petroleum (i.e., gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, 'Number 6 oil' and aviation fuel only) storage tanks to surface waters; and

8. ***Discharge Category H:*** Stormwater discharges from storage tank containment structures[3].;

9. ***Other allowable discharges:*** These types of discharge may be covered under this permit as ancillary discharges. They are not subject to a category found in Appendix A, but should adhere to all other permit terms, particularly those in Part III.C:
    a. water used to fight active fires;
    b. pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
    c. landscape watering, only if all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
    d. routine external wash down of buildings or other structures in the absence of detergent use and where any dislodged paint chips are filtered (so long as the wash water discharges are not influenced by process activities);
    e. uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
    f. irrigation drainage;
    g. uncontaminated groundwater or spring water; and
    h. foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials.

10. ***Use of Chemical Additives:*** Use of any chemical additives (defined in Appendix B) requires prior notice, indicating your intent to use them on your NOI and listing the additives and any pertinent associated documentation in your Pollution Prevention Plan. In addition, the use of additives for sediment control is subject to the Department's approval policy as outlined in Part III.C.4 of this permit. Any substances not approved by the Department are prohibited.

C. Limitations on Coverage

The following discharges are not eligible for coverage under this general permit:

1. Discharges of any type from oil terminals;

2. Tank bottom wastewater;

3. Wastewater from the washing of the interior of chemical and/or petroleum storage tanks, pipes and pipelines; and

4. Wastewater discharges to groundwater that, before treatment, contain concentrations of benzene, lead, or other substances in excess of Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedures (TCLP) concentrations as defined in COMAR 26.13.02.14.

[3] 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. See the section for Discharge Category H in Appendix A for additional details.

5. Filter backwash from potable water systems. Filter backwash must be sent to the sanitary sewer, septic system, stored and hauled off-site to be processed at a treatment plant, recycled back into the system, discharged to groundwater or a settling basin where it can percolate into the ground or evaporate. Backwash sent to surface waters must be covered by an individual permit.

6. Discharges from fire control systems which contain firefighting foam (FFF, AFFF, AR-AFFF, FFFP, AR-FFFP, FP, FPAR, AR-P, AR-FFF).

7. Water contaminated by toxic or hazardous substances (e.g. from sites managed under Maryland's Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) or Land Restoration Program (LRP) or demolition debris contaminated by PCBs) not addressed by a pollution prevention plan (PPP) (See Part III.B.2) and consistent with requirements stipulated by the Department's LMA or WSA.

D. No Permit Required

No discharge permit is required for the discharge of water from impoundments formed by the damming of natural drainage paths, or for the discharge of any untreated "waters" (see Appendix B for definition) less than 10,000 gallons per day (unless specifically directed by the Department to obtain coverage). No discharge permit is required for discharge of stormwater or groundwater from collection devices such as vaults, manholes, and conduit so long as such discharges have not been impacted by other activities ongoing at the site.

E. Alternative Permit Coverage

The Department may require you to obtain, or you may also request, an individual permit or coverage under another general permit as described below and in Part I.G, even though you are eligible for coverage under this permit. If the Department requires you to apply for and obtain an alternative permit and you do not apply as required, the Department may terminate your coverage under this permit. The termination is effective at the end of the day that the Department specified for the application or Notice of Intent (NOI) to be submitted, after which you must cease discharges that were covered by this permit.

1. The Department may require you to apply for and/or obtain authorization to discharge under an individual NPDES permit in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3), 122.64, and 124.5 (also see Part V.X). If the Department requires you to apply for an individual permit, the Department will notify you in writing that a permit application is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an individual permit application form, deadlines for completing your application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual permit, coverage under this permit will automatically terminate. If you fail to submit an individual permit application as required by the Department, then your authorization to discharge under this permit is terminated at the end of the day the Department required you to submit your individual permit application.

2. You may request to be excluded from coverage under this permit by applying for an individual state NPDES discharge permit or submitting an NOI for coverage under another general permit to the Department. The Department may grant your request if the Department determines your reasons are adequate. If you are issued an individual NPDES permit or apply for coverage under an industry-specific general permit, the Department may terminate your coverage under this permit.

F. Continuation of an Expired General Permit

Note that if this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with section 558(c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (see 40 CFR 122.6) and remain in force and effect for operators that were covered prior to its expiration. All operators authorized to discharge prior to the expiration date of this permit will automatically remain covered under this permit until the earliest of:

1. The date the operator is authorized for coverage under a new version of the HT general permit following the timely submittal of a complete and accurate NOI. Note that if a timely NOI for coverage under the reissued or replacement permit is not submitted, coverage will terminate on the date that the NOI was due; or

2. The date of the submittal of a Notice of Termination; or

3. Issuance of an individual permit for the facility's discharge(s); or

4. A final permit decision by EPA not to reissue this permit, at which time the Department will identify a reasonable time period for covered operators to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will terminate at the end of this time period.

G. Related Permits

1. General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities (NPDES Permit Number MDRC, State Permit Number 20-CP-A or its successor), which includes authorization to discharge water from uncontaminated construction dewatering. Information regarding this permit can be found on the MDE website at https://mdewwp.page.link/CGP. If the proposed dewatering activities are not eligible for coverage under that permit, you may obtain coverage for those dewatering discharges under Discharge Category C/D (see eligibility in Part I.B.3 or Part I.B.4) of this permit, an alternative general or individual permit.

2. Oil Operations Permit, required for storage of 10,000 gallons or more of oil intended to be used as a motor fuel, lubricant, or fuel source in above ground tanks, or storage of 1,000 gallons or more of used oil, or which transports oil in or out of Maryland or which operates an oil transfer facility. Information regarding the Oil Control Program's permit can be found on the MDE website at https://mdewwp.page.link/OCPPermits.

3. General Permit for the Discharge of Treated Groundwater from Oil Contaminated Groundwater Sources to Surface or Groundwaters of this State, applicable to water impacted exclusively by oil sources (not other volatiles such as TCE, TCA, DCE, etc.) e, which is implemented by MDE's Oil Control Program. Information regarding this permit can be found on the MDE website at https://mdewwp.page.link/OCPPermits.

4. Water Appropriation or Use Permit, required for water users based on whether the amount of water requested is reasonable for the stated purpose, and to ensure that withdrawals do not have unreasonable impacts on the water resource or on neighboring users. For information regarding appropriations permits and/or to determine if you require one, consult the Department's Water Supply Program, found on the MDE website at https://mdewwp.page.link/Appropriations.

PART II. AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. How to Obtain Authorization

If you are eligible for coverage under this permit, per Part I, to obtain authorization you must

- Select, design, install, and implement control measures prior to discharge in accordance with Part III to meet numeric and non-numeric effluent limits;
- Submit a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) or Permit Transfer Request with Permit Fee as indicated below; and
- Develop a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) according to the requirements in Part III.C.2 of this permit and keep it readily available upon request from the Department.

Based on a review of your NOI or Transfer Request, the Department may delay your authorization for further review or deny coverage under this permit and require submission of an application for an individual NPDES permit. In these instances, the Department will notify you in writing of the delay, or of the request for submission of an individual NPDES permit application or alternative general permit NOI.

1. Notice of Intent (NOI) and Transfer Requests

a. Notice of Intent (NOI)

You must complete all information required on this permit's corresponding NOI form (MDE-WMA-PER011), or an equivalent electronic form (eNOI) provided by the Department. Detailed instructions are included on the NOI form or eNOI form. If you operate multiple facilities, you must submit an NOI for each noncontiguous site or attach a list of sites which fit the same description as the facility on the original NOI (particularly for large distribution systems). Requiring multiple permits/NOIs for separate sites shall be at the Department's discretion on a case-by-case basis.

When submitting electronically, verification that you meet the signature requirements is required. However, until the eNOI is available the completed and signed copy of the NOI and payment should be sent to the following address:

Maryland Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 2057
Baltimore MD 21203-2057

You are required to provide the following information on the appropriate NOI form:

- *Owner or Operator Information* including company name, facility contact, telephone number, email address, mailing address, IRS Employer Identification Number (EIN) and Worker's Comp Insurance carrier and policy number.
- *Facility Information* including the name of facility, location, including physical address and coordinates in degrees decimal; selection of new or renewal permit and previous 17HT permit number (if applicable), identification of any other NPDES permits for the facility,
- *Discharge Information* including identification of:
  - *Water characteristics*: Discharge Category(ies) and any applicable associated information (e.g. cleaning methods, disinfection, etc.), estimated volume, frequency, and duration
  - *Receiving Waters*: groundwater or surface water; *if surface water*: name of receiving stream, identification of designated use class and whether they

qualify as Tier II waters, and coordinates in degrees decimal for each outfall.

- *Chemical Additives* including identification of any additives proposed for use, proposed dosing rates, and whether they are anionic or cationic (see Part III.C.4 for more information on the process for additive approval)
- *Permit Fee* selection of applicable permit fee or exemption.
- Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) and identify who has prepared the PPP, including email and phone number. See Part III.B.2 of this permit.
- Provide the Signatory name, title, contact information and their signature. Provide the NOI preparer information, including name, phone number, and email address.

You are required to include a site map along with the NOI. The map should identify the outfall(s) and/or facilities associated with discharges. The map should provide significant points of reference (i.e. roads, buildings, etc.) near each point of discharge and identify all surface waters within a quarter mile of the discharge location(s). For publicly owned potable water systems, you may provide a map of the entire system bounded by the community with identification of all major discharge points (e.g. storage tanks, wells, etc.). All outfall locations should correspond to those identified on the NOI. The Department may use discretion in determining specific map requirements as needed on a case-by-case basis.

b. Transfer of Authorization.

For transfer of permit coverage, you can complete the Permit Transfer Request Form for General NPDES Permits found on the Department's website at https://mdewwp.page.link/GPXferForm. Detailed instructions are included with the form. If you operate under multiple permits, you must submit a Transfer Request for each operation. The authorization under this permit is not transferable to any person except in accordance with this section. Authorization to discharge under this permit may be transferred to another person if:

- The current permittee notifies the Department in writing of the proposed transfer.
- A written agreement, indicating the specific date of the proposed transfer of permit coverage and acknowledging the responsibilities of the current and new permittee for compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, is submitted to the Department.
- The new permittee either confirms in writing that the type of discharge, number of outfalls, and other information given on the original NOI remain correct or updates this information.
- The new permittee confirms in writing that either they will follow the existing pollution prevention plan or that they have developed a new plan.
- Neither the current permittee nor the new permittee receives notification from the Department, within 30 days of receipt of items above, of intent to terminate coverage under this permit.

2. Permit Fee

a. You must submit the initial permit fee to the Department with the NOI form for the fee in effect at the time that the payment is due as specified in COMAR 26.08.04.09-1(G). Thereafter an annual fee each additional year the permit is held will be billed annually by the Department. Since permittees who are renewing their permit will already be subject to billing for the annual fee for the calendar year of permit issuance, the initial fee for renewals will be the difference between the "one year fee" and "fee each additional year" as defined in COMAR 26.08.04.09-1(G). Certain

exemptions from the fee do exist, including operators with only discharges from tanks, pipes, and other liquid containment structures associated with drinking water supplies.

b. If you pay the initial permit fee by check it must be made payable to the Maryland Department of the Environment and sent with the completed NOI as instructed in Part II.A.1.a of this permit.

c. If you pay the initial permit fee by a check that does not clear for any reason, you will have 30 calendar days to make proper payment, including any interest and other charges. If payment is not received by the 31st calendar day, your coverage under this permit must be considered void from the outset. You should save the cancelled check, a copy of the completed NOI, and the letter confirming your authorization from the Department. These documents must be provided to the Department upon request.

d. A new operator of a facility as a result of a transfer of authorization is responsible for any fees unpaid by the former operator.

3. Any changes in operations that may increase fees are required to give notice as described in Part II.E.1.

B. Deadlines for Coverage

If you have missed the deadline as provided in the following table to submit your i) an NOI, PPP and fee payment or ii) transfer request, or iii) modification request, any and all discharges from your activities will continue to be unauthorized under the CWA or state law until they are covered by this or a different NPDES permit. The Department may take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharges that occur between the commencement of discharging and discharge authorization. Late submittals will be accepted, but authorization to discharge will not be retroactive.

Category	***Coverage Submittal Deadline***
Existing operators – in operation as of the effective date of this permit and previously authorized for coverage under 17-HT.	Within 6 months after the effective date of this permit. Authorization to discharge under 17-HT continues in the interim.
New operators or new sources.	A minimum of 60 days prior to commencing discharge.
New operator of an existing operation - transfer of operation of a facility whose discharge is authorized under this permit.	A minimum of 30 days prior to date that the transfer will take place to the new owner/operator.
Other Eligible Dischargers – in operation prior to permit effective date, but not covered under the 17-HT or another NPDES permit.	Immediately, to minimize the time discharges from the facility will continue to be unauthorized.

C. Required Signatures

1. Certification

Any person signing documents in accordance with Parts II.C.2 and II.C.3 of this permit must include the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

2. Signatories

All applications, including NOIs, and transfer requests must be signed by a Signatory as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 122.22, and as defined in COMAR 26.08.04.01-1(B)(5), as follows:

a. *For a corporation*: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

i.) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

ii.) the manager of one or more properties belonging to the owner, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

b. *For a Limited Liability Company (LLC): By a member of the LLC with authority under the LLC's Articles of Organization, or the functional equivalent of a responsible corporate officer as defined in paragraph (a) above;*

c. *For a partnership or sole proprietorship:* By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

d. *For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency:* By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes:

i.) the chief executive officer of the agency; or

ii.) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of the EPA).

3. Reports and Plans

a. All reports (Part V.P) required by permits, your PPP, and other information requested by the Department must be signed by a person described in Part II.C.2 above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

i.) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Part II.C.2;

ii.) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and

iii.) The signed and dated written authorization is included in your PPP and made available to the Department upon request.

4. Changes to Authorization

If an authorization under this permit is no longer accurate because the industrial facility has been purchased by a different entity, a transfer of authorization must be completed. However, if the only change that is occurring is a change in contact information or a change in the facility's address, the operator need only make a modification to the existing NOI submitted for authorization.

D. Failure to Notify

If you (1) engage in an activity covered under this permit, (2) fail to notify the Department of your intent (Part II.A) to be covered under this permit within the deadlines established in this permit (Part II.B), and (3) discharge to waters of this State without an appropriate NPDES discharge permit, then you are in violation of the Federal Clean Water Act and of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and may be subject to penalties.

E. Changes in Permit Coverage

Certain planned changes in eligible discharges or termination of permit coverage, both described below in this section, require notification to the Department's Wastewater Permits Program at this address:

Maryland Department of the Environment
Wastewater Permits Program
1800 Washington Blvd, Ste 455
Baltimore, MD 21230

1. Changes in Discharge

a. Certain planned changes resulting in new sources of pollutants require written notice (Standard Permit Condition Part V.P.1). Other alterations require filing a modification request, when:

i.) The alteration either adds or removes discharge points subject to this permit.

ii.) The alteration either adds or removes process water or chemical additives which require changes in monitoring, limits or reporting.

b. Facility changes which have not altered or will not alter the type or quality of the discharge, but alter the average daily discharge volume do not require submission of a revised NOI, unless specifically requested by the Department. You must provide written notice of any volume change which has occurred or will occur if it corresponds with an increase of the annual permit fee pursuant to COMAR 26.08.04.09-1(G). Facilities with a flow exceeding one million gallons per day must submit a written update any time their flow increases by 25% or greater.

2. Termination of Permit Coverage

a. Submitting a Notice of Termination

To terminate permit coverage, you must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT), found at https://mdewwp.page.link/GPNOT, to the Wastewater Permits Program. Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that a complete Notice of Termination is processed and acknowledged by the Department. If you submit a Notice of Termination without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part II.E.2.b of this permit, then your Notice of Termination is not valid. You are responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until your authorization is terminated.

b. When to Submit a Notice of Termination

You must submit a Notice of Termination within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

i.) All discharges at your facility that are covered by your registration under this permit have permanently ceased; or

ii.) For Discharge Category H, all product has been permanently removed from storage tanks and any residual contamination in the containment structure has been removed; or

iii.) You move your operation to a new location (after submitting an NOT you must then apply for coverage at the new location per Part II.A through II.C of this permit); or

iv.) A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the facility; or

v.) You have obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit, unless the Department has required that you obtain such coverage under Part I.E, in which case coverage under this permit will terminate automatically.

The Department may terminate your coverage under this general permit if the Department finds good cause to do so.

PART III. LIMITS AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Control Measures and Effluent Limits

1. Technology-Based Effluent Limits

Discharges which are permitted by this permit have been categorized by type, as specified in Part I.B. Numerical limits, monitoring requirements (See also Part IV), and narrative criteria which apply specifically to one category of discharge have been outlined in Appendix A. Once your registration is approved for discharges under a given Discharge Category, you must follow all terms of this permit, including those presented in each applicable section of Appendix A and the reporting requirements (See also V.P). Applicable technology-based limits for each discharge category must be met prior to dilution/commingling with a discharge from a different category.

2. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits

This Part includes water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) and other limitations applicable to the permittee for any discharges authorized under this permit. Your discharge must not contain:

- observable floating, settled, or suspended solids, scum, sheen or other substances or debris,
- an observable foam that does not dissipate within one half-hour;
- an observable film or sheen upon or discoloration from oil and grease; or
- substances that produce an observable change in color or odor in the discharge.

Additionally, if information in your NOI or required reports or if information from other sources indicates that your discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, the Department may impose additional water quality-based limitations on a site-specific basis or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit.

B. Narrative Requirements Applicable to All Discharges

1. Erosion and Sediment Control

You must minimize erosion a) consistent with the facility's approved erosion and sediment control (E&SC) plan or b) by stabilizing exposed soils at your facility in order to minimize pollutant discharges and placing flow velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points. Any gullying greater than six inches in depth should be considered excessive erosion. These requirements include timeframes for the temporary and permanent stabilization of all inactive, disturbed areas; which are either identified on your E&SC plan or if you don't have an approved E&SC plan, stabilization is to be completed within three (3) calendar days for perimeter sediment controls and slopes steeper than 3:1 and seven (7) calendar days for all other areas not under active grading. You must also use structural and non-structural control measures to minimize the discharge of sediment. In selecting, designing, installing, and implementing appropriate control measures, you are encouraged to consult with the

Department's Soil Erosion & Sediment Control resources (https://mdewwp.page.link/ESCRegs).

2. Pollution Prevention Plan

A Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) must be developed for all discharge categories included in this permit. While there is no standardized template for the PPP that must be used, the PPP must include a description of any means of wastewater treatment (including a list of any chemical additives and corresponding Safety Data Sheets, if applicable), instructions on operation of the treatment system, proof of concept that shows treatment is effective, a description of any erosion and sediment controls (if not already required by an E&SC plan), and any other information relative to pollution prevention specific to your site. While emergency discharges of potable water do not require coverage as a standalone discharge (See Part 1.B.9 of this permit), any permit holder covered under Category B must include a watermain break response as part of their PPP.

You are responsible for keeping the plan current, including identifying any lapses in pollution controls, responses to any exceedances, and changes to the overall process, if applicable. An updated copy of the PPP must be kept on site and made available upon request of any Department personnel. Per Part V.P and V.Q of the permit, the Department must be notified of any exceedances of aquatic life water quality standards pursuant to COMAR 26.08.02.03-02 during your routine sampling.

For hydrostatic testing and potable water system discharges, you must include an approximate schedule of discharges (if available) and contact information for a responsible party who can provide updated scheduling information upon request. Your PPP should include all monitoring and test result documentation. Additionally, it is recommended to include field photos taken during your processes and documentation demonstrating the effectiveness of your dechlorination plan. Your PPP should include proof of concept to show evidence that your dechlorination treatment system has been tested and is effective.

For discharges of non-contaminated construction dewatering, you may be asked to submit groundwater testing data which exhibits no contamination or an environmental assessment which indicates there is no reasonable expectation for contamination.

For groundwater remediation, you will be required to either indicate the source of the contamination and/or submit testing results of the untreated groundwater so the Department can identify appropriate limitations for your registration.

3. Training and/or Use of Contractors

It is the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that the personnel who is working on the site where discharges are occurring are trained properly in implementation of the PPP. Training records should be maintained by the permittee to document as such.

Should the permittee desire to hire a contractor to perform any such work, it is at the discretion of the permittee as to whether to allow said contractor to operate under the terms of the permittee's registration under this permit or to require said contractor to obtain a separate registration. Should the permittee allow a contractor to operate under the permittee's registration, it is the permittee's responsibility to train said contractor on proper implementation of the PPP and make said contractor aware of all

permit requirements. Terms of which registration a contractor is operating under should be clear in any agreement between parties.

4. Use of Chemical Additives for Sediment Control

Use of Chemical Additives. Chemical additives for sediment control may only be used if your approved erosion and sediment controls alone cannot meet the water quality-based effluent limitations according to Part III.A.2 . If you use chemical additives (defined in Appendix B) for control of sediment (such as polymers or flocculants) at your site, you must comply with the following requirements:

Chemical Additive Selection

- You must select chemical additives from the Department's pre-approved list. The Department's current list of pre-approved polymers/flocculants including approved application method and maximum allowable dosage, concentration, or application rate are listed on its website: https://mdewwp.page.link/MDFlocs.
- You may request that the Department evaluate a chemical additive not on the pre-approved list by following the Department's Procedures for Review of Chemical Additives for Sediment Control at: https://mdewwp.page.link/ChemAddReview. If, after review, the Department approves the product it will be added to the Department's pre-approved list. You may not use additives before they are reviewed and approved by the Department.
- You must select additives and determine dosing rates based on site-specific test results. Discharge concentrations cannot exceed those maximum concentrations found in the Department's list of pre-approved additives.

Chemical Additive Planning

- You must identify any polymers and/or chemicals used as a sediment control and include the reasoning for such use in your PPP. Documentation of the chemical selection process and dosing rate determination must be included in your PPP. You must also incorporate into your PPP the required elements indicated in the most current version of Standards for Use of Chemical Additives for Sediment Control document available on the Department's website at: https://mdewwp.page.link/ChemAddStandards.
- Chemical additives may only be applied where water is directed to a sediment control (e.g., sediment basin, perimeter control) prior to discharge. The additives authorized are primarily used to create flocculation of suspended materials in stormwater.
- When used for flocculation, if your dosing rate is less than the maximum discharge concentration allowed, this ensures you will meet the limits of the permit. If dosing rates exceed those concentrations, you must provide justification and an explanation of the best management practices you will use to ensure that the discharge will meet the water quality-based effluent limitations and document this in your PPP.
- When used for bank or soil stabilization you must provide justification and an explanation of the best management practices you will use to ensure that the discharge will meet the water quality-based effluent limitations and document this in your PPP.
- For cationic chemical additive (as defined in Appendix B) use, you must identify in your PPP appropriate controls and implementation procedures (including where the chemical is applied, description of active treatment systems required, dosing, filtering, pH monitoring, etc.) designed to ensure that your use of cationic chemical

additives will not violate water quality-based effluent limitations. See the Standards for Use of Chemical Additives for Sediment Control document for additional instructions for completing your PPP.

Approval for Use

- Approval for use will be based on information in your NOI and PPP. You must identify all additives you will be using in your PPP, and any cationic chemical additives in your Notice of Intent (pursuant to Part II.A.1 of this permit).
- Additionally for cationic chemical additive use, you must submit a "Request for Use of Cationic Chemical Additives" form.
- Once you are approved to use a chemical additive, if you need to change to or add another preapproved chemical, you must provide an NOI and PPP for modification according to the deadlines in Part II.B.
- You must comply with relevant local requirements affecting the use of chemical additives. If requested by the E&SC plan approval authority, you must provide a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) with your E&SC plan.

Implementation

- You must use chemical additives and chemical treatment systems in accordance with good engineering practices, and with dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications provided by the provider/supplier of the applicable chemicals and documented in your PPP.
- Any non-compliance with the requirements for Use of Chemical Additives must be documented in your PPP. This includes any departure from good engineering practices or dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications provided by the provider/supplier of the applicable chemicals.
- Depending on the additive selected for use, you may be required to sample discharges and test for residuals or other components. Any such monitoring requirement will be explained in your authorization letter. Results of required monitoring must be maintained with the PPP and made available if requested by Department personnel.
- You must comply with all requirements outlined in the Standards for Use of Chemical Additives for Sediment Control plus any additional requirements that are determined by the Department as being necessary to ensure that the use of such chemicals will not violate limitations based on their toxicity.
- You must eliminate or minimize to the extent achievable the exposure of stored chemicals to stormwater. At minimum, you must store all treatment chemicals in leakproof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets), or provide equivalent measures (e.g., storing chemicals in a covered area, having a spill kit available on site and ensuring personnel are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill).
- You must ensure that all persons who handle and use chemical additives at the site are provided with appropriate, product-specific training. At a minimum, this training must cover proper dosing requirements and safe handling practices.

C. Tier II Antidegradation Requirements for New or Increased Dischargers

If you are a new discharger, have increased your discharge volumes from previous permit registration(s), or are required to notify the Department of a modified discharge (Part II.E.1), and you discharge directly to waters designated by the State as Tier II for antidegradation purposes under 40 CFR 131.12(a), the Department may notify you that additional analyses,

control measures, or other permit conditions are necessary to comply with the applicable antidegradation requirements, or notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part I.E of this permit.

PART IV. MONITORING and REPORTING

You must conduct the following sampling for numeric limits (Part IV.A), and use the specified monitoring procedures below (see also Part V.C), at your facility. Reporting requirements are found in Part V.P.

A. Representative Sampling

1. Sample Collection

You must take all required samples and measurements (Part IV) at times to be representative (Part IV.A) of the quantity and quality of the discharges during the specified monitoring periods. Where effluent authorized by this general permit mingles with other permitted discharges of wastewaters or waters, the time and place of sampling must be chosen to uniquely represent the effluent authorized by this permit.

2. Flow Estimation

If flow measurement equipment is not present at a given outfall, you may estimate flows and submit the following information with the corresponding discharge monitoring report:

a. a description of the methodology used to estimate flow (for each applicable outfall);

b. documentation appropriate to the methodology utilized which provides information necessary to support the validity of the reported flow estimate (i.e. based on pump flow rates or batch discharges). If actual measurements or observations are made, a description of typical sampling times, locations, and persons performing the measurements/observations should be provided; and

c. a description of the factors (e.g. batch discharges, watermain breaks, intermittent operation, etc.) which cause flow at the outfall to fluctuate significantly from the estimate provided.

3. Visual Inspection of Discharges

You must also visually inspect discharges as frequently as possible, but a minimum of once daily when discharges are occurring. You must log results of visual inspections events in the PPP. Discharges that exceed the narrative water quality-based limits (Part IV.A.3) of oil sheen, floating solids, visible plumes of sediment or color, and/or persistent foam are prohibited and must be reported to the Water and Science Administration Compliance Program, pursuant to Part V.P.6 of this permit.

B. Sampling and Analytical Methods

The sampling and analytical methods used (Part V.N.3) must conform to procedures for the analysis of pollutants as identified in 40 CFR 136 - "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants" unless otherwise specified.

C. Reporting Monitoring Results (DMRs)

This section is only applicable if you are subject to numerical limits or monitoring (including "REPORT" parameters) or submission of reports/documents which the Department specifies are to be submitted as attachments to DMRs (See Part V.P).

At a minimum, each category of discharge must be assigned its own "Outfall Number" for simple tracking. If one category of discharge is planned to occur across several locations, monitoring must occur at each discharge (as specified in the appropriate category in Appendix A), with the absolute maximums, minimums, and averages reported as a single Outfall Number. Individual monitoring results must be included as an attachment to each submission in NetDMR and must also document the time, date, and location of each discharge.

For example, if you are performing hydrostatic testing of new piping at five different locations in the course of a quarter, you must complete the required monitoring for Discharge Category A in Appendix A at each event (flow, TSS, pH). On your quarterly DMR, you will report the maximum and average flows in gallons per day, the maximum TSS concentration in mg/L, and the minimum and maximum pH as measured across all five events for that quarter. Then, you must include an attachment to the quarterly DMR which includes monitoring results for flow, TSS, and pH for each of the five individual events – and this attachment must also specify date, time, and location of each individual event.

D. Laboratory Identification

You must submit the name and address of any laboratory which you use to perform analyses (including your own laboratory, if applicable) as an attachment to your first DMR submission. If you change or add laboratories during the permit term, the Department must be notified by attaching a letter identifying the change with the ensuing DMR submission. Laboratory information should be kept as part of your Pollution Prevention Plan.

E. Notification Requirements

Notification for Large Discharges - If the total wastewater discharge to waters of the State from any single discharge event will exceed 100,000 gallons within a 24-hour period, you must notify the Water and Science Administration's Compliance Program by phone at 410-537-3510 no later than 48 hours prior to the first discharge. For unanticipated discharges (e.g. water main breaks) which exceed or are expected to exceed 100,000 gallons, notification must be provided as soon as possible.

PART V. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. Duty to Comply

You must comply at all times with the terms and conditions of this permit, the provisions of the Environment Article, Title 7, Subtitle 2 and Title 9, Subtitles 2 and 3 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, and the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq. Any noncompliance with any of the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of the CWA and the Environment Article, and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

1. You must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA or under Section 9-314 and Sections 9-322 to 9-328 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

2. *Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions*: The maximum and minimum statutory civil penalty amounts are adjusted through rulemaking by January 15 each year to account for inflation. Annual rulemaking adjustments, codified in 40 C.F.R. § 19.4, are mandated by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended through the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note). As such, the civil penalty amounts below may change in the future due to inflation. See 40 C.F.R. § 19.4 for the most up-to-date civil penalty amounts.

a. *Criminal Penalties*. In addition to the criminal penalties for violations of State water pollution control laws set forth in Section 9-343 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, the CWA provides that:

i.) *Negligent Violations*. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to criminal penalties of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

ii.) *Knowing Violations*. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.

iii.) *Knowing Endangerment*. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act and who knows at that time that he or she is placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury shall upon conviction be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

iv.) *False Statement*. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation,

or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

b. *Civil Penalties*. In addition to civil penalties for violations of State water pollution control laws set forth in Section 9-342 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, the CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note), and codified at 40 CFR § 19.4.

c. *Administrative Penalties*. In addition to administrative penalties for violations of State water pollution control laws set forth in Section 9-342 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, the CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to an administrative penalty, as follows

i.) *Class I Penalty*. Not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 as amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note), and codified at 40 CFR § 19.4.

ii.) *Class II Penalty*. Not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note), and codified at 40 CFR § 19.4.

B. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provisions of this permit must be held invalid for any reason, the remaining provisions must remain in full force and effect. If the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances is held invalid, its application to other circumstances must not be affected.

C. Civil and Criminal Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under section 309 of the CWA, with Title 9 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, any applicable State or Federal law, or regulation under authority preserved by section 510 of the CWA.

D. Action on Violations

The issuance or reissuance of this permit and/or authorizations under this permit, does not constitute a decision by the State not to proceed in an administrative, civil, or criminal action for any violations of State law or regulations occurring before the issuance or re-issuance of this permit, nor a waiver of the State's right to do so.

E. Duty to Reapply

If you wish to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, you must apply for and obtain authorization as required by the new permit once the Department issues it.

F. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.

It shall not be a defense for you in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this general permit.

G. Duty to Mitigate

You must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

H. Proper Operation and Maintenance

You must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup, auxiliary facilities, or similar systems which are installed by a permittee when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

I. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Your filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

J. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

K. Water Construction and Obstruction

This permit does not authorize you to construct or place physical structures, facilities, or debris or undertake related activities in any waters of this State. Operations within the floodplain may require additional permit coverage and may justify flood insurance in those flood prone areas, especially due to climate change effects on increased frequency of flooding.

L. Duty to Provide Information

You must provide within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit to the Department. You

must also provide copies of records required to be kept by this permit to the Department, upon request.

M. Inspection and Entry

You must allow the Department, or the EPA, or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Department), upon the presentation of credentials, to:

1. enter upon your premises where a discharges' source is located or where any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;

2. have access and copy, at reasonable times, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;

3. inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit;

4. sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any substances or parameters at any location;

5. take photographs (which may require discretion for reasons of national security); and

N. Monitoring and Records

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.

2. You must retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date the permit expires or the date the permittee's authorization is terminated. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.

3. Records of monitoring information must include:

a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

f. The results of such analyses.

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants" unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O. You must use only test procedures with quantitation limits at or below concentrations specified for all monitored parameters for which you are required to sample.

4. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

O. Signatory Requirement

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department must be signed and certified. (Refer to Part II "Required Signatures").

2. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

P. Reporting Requirements

1. *Planned changes.* You must give notice to the Department as soon as possible, but no fewer than 30 days, of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b);or

b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1).

2. *Anticipated noncompliance.* You must give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. *Transfers.* This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Department. Where a facility wants to change the name of the permittee, the original permittee (the first operator) must submit a Notice of Transfer pursuant to Part II.

4. *Monitoring reports.* Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

a. You must summarize and submit monitoring information electronically using NetDMR once you are granted access to this tool, unless you demonstrate a reasonable basis that precludes the use of NetDMR. Specific requirements regarding submittal of data and reports in hard copy form and for submittal using NetDMR are described below:

i.) NetDMR is a U.S. EPA tool allowing regulated Clean Water Act permittees to submit monitoring reports electronically via a secure Internet application. You must apply for access to NetDMR at https://usepa.servicenowservices.com/oeca_icis?id=netdmr_homepage and register for a NetDMR Webinar. Before you can submit official DMRs using

NetDMR you must attend a training Webinar and successfully set-up and submit test monitoring results electronically. You must complete all requirements to gain access to NetDMR within one (1) month of authorization under this permit.

ii.) Opt-out requests must be submitted in writing to the Department's WSA Compliance Program for written approval at least sixty (60) days prior to the date you would be required under this permit to begin using NetDMR. This demonstration shall be valid for twelve (12) months from the date of the Department approval and shall thereupon expire. At such time, DMRs and reports must be submitted electronically to the Department unless the permittee submits a renewed opt-out request and such request is approved by the Department.

b. If you are required to perform benchmark or other numeric discharge monitoring for specific pollutants you must report the data at least quarterly, no later than 28 days following the Monitoring Period (Part V.C.7), and according to the other Monitoring Procedures (Part IV.C). Failure to sample and report is considered a permit violation.

c. If you monitor any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

d. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements must use an arithmetic mean. For averaging purposes, use a value of zero for any individual sample parameter which is determined to be less than the method detection limit. For sample values that fall between the method detection level and the quantitation limit (i.e., a confirmed detection but below the level that can be reliably quantified), use a value halfway between zero and the quantitation limit.

5. *Compliance schedules.* Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

6. Twenty-four hour reporting.

a. You must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally by calling 410-537-3510 within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances. A written submission via email to mde.wsacompliance@maryland.gov must also be provided within five days of the time you become aware of the circumstances. The written submission must contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

b. The following must be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.

i.) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(ii))

ii.) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit

iii.) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limit for any numeric effluent limitation. (See 40 CFR 122.44(g).)

c. The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under the twenty-four hour reporting requirements in these Reporting Requirements if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

7. Other noncompliance. You must report all instances of noncompliance not reported under the monitoring reports, compliance schedules and twenty-four hour reporting requirements of these Reporting Requirements, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in the twenty-four hour reporting requirements in these Reporting Requirements.

8. Other information. Where you become aware that you failed to submit any relevant facts in your NOI, or submitted incorrect information in your NOI or in any report to the Permitting Authority, you must promptly submit such facts or information.

Q. Notification of a pollutant Discharge Not Limited in This Permit

You must notify the Department as soon as it is known or suspected:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant (any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(1)) which is not specifically limited by this permit if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:

a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);

b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with § 122.21(g)(7); or

d. The level established in accordance with § 122.44(f).

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels”:

a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);

b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with § 122.21(g)(7).

d. The level established in accordance with § 122.44(f).

R. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under the Maryland Public Information Act and/or Section 308 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1318, all submitted data, plans or reports prepared pursuant to this permit, including self-inspection information, must be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department and the Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

S. Retention of Records

Copies of the PPP and all documentation required by this permit, including records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, must be retained for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. This period may be extended by request by the Department at any time.

T. Removed Substances

Wastes such as solids, sludges, or other pollutants removed from or resulting from treatment or control of wastewaters or facility operations, must be disposed of in a manner to prevent any wastes or runoff from wastes from contacting waters of this State. You must comply with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal.

U. Oil and Hazardous Substances Prohibited

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve you from any responsibility, liability, or penalties to which the permittee may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA (33. U.S.C. § 1321), or under the Annotated Code of Maryland. Permittees may be subject to additional requirements and regulations dictated by the Department's Oil Control Program and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (40 CFR 116). Any requirements listed in this permit which control grease, oil or fuel are to address potential pollutants not governed directly by Oil Pollution Prevention (40 CFR 112), as the handling and storage of fuel and other petroleum products has a potential to cause negative impacts to waters of this State. In addition, to 24 hour reporting in Part V.P.6, any prohibited oil or hazardous substance discharge must be followed up with a written description sent to the Department within 10 working days of knowledge of the incident including: the type and estimate of the amount of material released, the date it occurred, the circumstances leading to it, and any other information as required by COMAR 26.10.01.05.

V. Bypass

1. Definitions.

a. Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i).

b. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. See 40 CFR122.41(m)(1)(ii).

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. You may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance

to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the notice and prohibition of bypass provisions below in subpart 3 and 4. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(2).

3. Notice.

a. Anticipated bypass. If you know in advance of the need for a bypass, you must submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(i).

b. Unanticipated bypass. You must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Reporting Requirements for twenty-four hour reporting. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(ii).

4. Prohibition of bypass. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4).

a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against you for bypass, unless:

i.) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

ii.) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

iii.) You submitted notices as required above for anticipated bypass.

b. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in subpart a.

W. Upset

1. *Definition*. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond your reasonable control. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(1).

2. *Effect of an upset*. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance is final, an administrative action is subject to judicial review. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(2).

3. *Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset*. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(3). A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

a. An upset occurred and that you can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

c. You submitted notice of the upset as required in Reporting Requirements above for twenty-four hour reporting of upsets.

d. You complied with any remedial measures required under Duty to Mitigate requirements above.

4. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, you, as the one seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset, have the burden of proof. See 40 CFR122.41(n)(4).

X. Reopener Clause for Permits

1. *Procedures for modification or revocation.* Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to COMAR 26.08.04.10 and 40 CFR §122.62, §122.63, §122.64 and §124.5. This includes reasons such as new information which was not available at the time of permit issuance and would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance, including but not limited to any Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives or Reasonable and Prudent Measures developed in Endangered Species Act consultation, and/or future monitoring results or any applicable TMDL.

2. *Water quality protection*. If there is evidence indicating that the stormwater discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard, you may be required to obtain an individual permit, or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

3. *Timing of permit modification*. The Department may elect to modify the permit prior to its expiration (rather than waiting for the new permit cycle) to comply with any new statutory or regulatory requirements, such as for effluent limitation guidelines that may be promulgated in the course of the current permit cycle.

Part VI. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE GENERAL NPDES PERMITS

On September 5, 1974, the Administrator of the EPA approved the proposal submitted by the State of Maryland for the operation of a permit program for discharges into navigable waters under Section §402 of the federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §Section 1342.

On September 30, 1990, the Administrator of the EPA approved the proposal submitted by the State of Maryland for the operation of a general permit program.

Under the approvals described above, this general discharge permit is both a State of Maryland general discharge permit and an NPDES general discharge permit.

Nony Howell Approved: 9/25/2026

Naomi Howell, Program Manager
Wastewater Pollution Prevention and Reclamation Program
Water and Science Administration

Appendix A: Specific Requirements for Discharge Categories

Table of Contents

Discharge Category A: Disinfection or Hydrostatic Testing of Tanks, Pipes or Pipelines A-2

Discharge Category B: Discharges from Potable Water Systems including Fire Hydrants..... A-5

Discharge Category C: Dewatering from Construction Activities A-8

Discharge Category D: Groundwater Remediation A-11

Discharge Category E: Draining or Flushing of Fire Control Systems..... A-20

Discharge Category F: Untreated "Water" Discharges..... A-23

Discharge Category G: Tank Bottom Wastewater..... A-25

Discharge Category H: Stormwater Discharges from Aboveground Tank Containment A-27

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.

Appendix B: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms

Additive - refer to Chemical Additive.

Cationic Chemical Additives - Additives 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 of cationic treatment chemicals are chitosan and cationic PAM.

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

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

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

COMAR - Code of Maryland Regulations

Construction Activities – earth-disturbing activities, such as the clearing, grading, and excavation of land, and other construction related activities (e.g. stockpiling of fill material, placement of raw materials at the site) that could lead to the generation of pollutants. Note: Construction activity does not include earth disturbance for agricultural and silvicultural production activities such as for orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, range lands, and forest lands, unless those activities involve construction of structures, roads or other appurtenances.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dewatering – the act of draining accumulated stormwater and/or groundwater from building foundations, vaults, well point system, and trenches.

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.

DMR – Discharge Monitoring Report

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

Effluent limit or limitation - any restriction or prohibition that:

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

EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

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

Existing 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.

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

Flushing - the rinsing of pipes, tanks, or reservoirs with untreated "water" or with potable water to remove solids that have accumulated during construction or from settling. Flushing does not include any introduction of cleaners or chemicals into the pipes or tanks.

GPD or gpd - an abbreviation for gallons per day, and is used as unit of measurement for flow.

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

Groundwater - underground water in a zone of saturation.

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

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

Monthly average – The arithmetic average of all sample results collected in a given month.

NOI – Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit (see Part II.A.1.a of this permit).

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

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

Outfall – 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.

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

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

Person – an individual, 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.

PFAS - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. For this permit, PFAS means the sum of the 40 congeners of PFAS which are included in EPA Test Method 1633A for testing (PFAS).

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)

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

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

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

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

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 the propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water. Maryland Tier II waters are identified at COMAR 26.08.02.04-10.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) – A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges; load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. (See section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7).

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

Wastewater - pursuant to COMAR 26.08.01.01B(99), any:

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

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

Water quality standards – 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)