

APPENDIX D: Definitions & Acronyms

A. Definitions

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

Compost Toilet System - The management of three possible waste streams from a facility which includes a composting toilet for human waste management. These three waste streams are the 1) 'compost toilet liquids', 2) 'compost toilet solids', and 3) graywater.

1. 'Compost toilet wastewater' means the urine mixed with wastewater generated in the composting process.
2. 'Compost toilet solids' means human fecal material and carbon material added in the process of composting. These solids do not meet Maryland Department of Agriculture regulations for 'General Use Compost.'
3. 'Graywater' means wastewater drained from sinks, tubs, showers, dishwashers, clothes washers (excluding laundry water from soiled diapers), and other non-toilet sources.

Consumable - Encompasses anything that is used up or consumed

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 concentration determination.

Department - The Maryland Department of the Environment or MDE.

Designated Operator - A person approved by the Department's Wastewater Permits Program to maintain a composting toilet and properly and safely manage the composting toilet liquids and composting toilet solids. The permittee or their designee may become a "Designated Operator" by submitting documentation of training in the operation and maintenance of the type of composting toilet installed.

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.

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

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

Estimated flow - A calculated volume or discharge rate which 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.

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.

Fecal Coliform - The analytical method for testing water for fecal coliform bacteria, as described in Title 40 CFR § 141.74(a), by the procedure defined in Title 40 CFR § 141.21(f).

Federal Clean Water Act - The federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, its amendments and all rules and regulations adopted thereunder.

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

Grab Sample - An individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

Groundwater - Underground water in a zone of saturation.

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

High winds - Refers to conditions where sustained winds range 25 miles per hour (mph) and above. High wind conditions are also met if wind conditions interfere with the proper distribution of spray irrigation.

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

Local Approving Authority - MDE, or the delegated county official authorized to administer and enforce environmental laws as authorized under Environment Article 1-301.

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

NPDES permit - A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued under the federal Clean Water Act.

Operator - An entity with a groundwater discharge associated with activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

1. The entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to make modifications to those activities; or
2. The entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

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

Person - An individual, receiver, trustee, guardian, personal representative, fiduciary, or representative of any kind, and any partnership, firm, association, corporation or other entity. Person includes the federal government, this State, any county, municipal corporation, or other political subdivision of this State or any of their units. See COMAR 26.08.01.01.

Ponding - Surface runoff or persistent ponding resulting from excessive irrigation. Persistent ponding is irrigation water accumulated on the ground surface for more than 24 hours.

Pollutant - 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).

Pollution - 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).

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

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

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

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

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

Upset - The exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

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

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

Water - The liquid substance which is derived from a groundwater source, a surface source, a piped supply, or any combination of these sources, and which will be discharged, without change in quality, into the waters of this State, except for stormwater 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)

B. Acronyms

BAT - Best Available Technology Economically Achievable

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

COMAR - Code of Maryland Regulations

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

DMR - Discharge Monitoring Report

EPA - U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

mpn - The most probable number of bacteria in a bacteriological analysis

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

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System