

Appendix A: Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

a. Definitions

Acid or ferruginous mine drainage - is mine drainage which, prior to treatment, either has a pH of less than 6.0 or a total iron concentration equal to or greater than 10.0 mg/l.

Action Area – all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and stormwater discharge-related activities, and not merely the immediate area involved in these discharges and activities.

Active coal mining facility - A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal, or recovery of coal is being conducted. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of “active mining area” found at 40 CFR 434.11(b).

Active mining activities – Activities related to the extraction, removal or recovery, and preparation of coal; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable minerals; and site reclamation and closure activities. All such activities occur within the “active mining area.” Reclamation involves activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, to return the land to an appropriate post-mining contour and land use in order to meet applicable federal and state reclamation requirements. In addition, once earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have ceased and all related requirements applicable to earth disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities have been met, and a well-delineated “active mining area” has been established, all activities (including any clearing, grading, and excavation) that occur within the active mining area are “active mining activities.”

Active mining area – A place where work or other activity related to the extraction, removal or recovery of coal is being conducted, except, with respect to surface mines, any area of land on or in which grading has been completed to return the earth to desired contour and reclamation work has begun.

Active phase - Activities including the extraction, removal or recovery of coal. For surface mines, this definition does not include any land where grading has returned the earth to a desired contour and reclamation has begun. This definition is derived from the definition of “active mining area” found at 40 CFR 434.11(b). The active phase is considered part of “mining operations.”

Note: Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities that occur on areas outside the active mining area (e.g., for expansion of the mine into undeveloped territory) are considered “earth-disturbing conducted prior to active mining activities”, and must comply with the requirements applicable to earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities.

Additive - waste water treatment chemicals or products added to water prior to discharge, such as polymers or flocculants at a sand and gravel facility. Additives are added to the water so that the discharge water is in compliance with the permit limits.

Additional Implementation Measures (AIM) - are requirements for operators for responding to toxic benchmark exceedances.

Appropriate Demonstration – for purposes of this permit, this means the submission of information sufficient to demonstrate a clear and immovable impediment to completing a required action.

Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) – defined in CWA section 304(b)(2).

Best Conventional Pollution Control Technology (BCT) – defined in CWA section 304(b)(4).

Best Management Practices (BMPs) –activities, practices, prohibited practices, structures, vegetation, maintenance procedures, and other management practices that prevent or reduce the Discharge of Pollutants to Waters of the State. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and other practices that control runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

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

Cationic Chemical Additive – 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.

Cationic Chemical Additive – Chemical 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.

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.

Coal Preparation Plant - means a facility where coal is subject to cleaning, concentrating or other processing or preparation in order to separate coal from its impurities and then is loaded for transit to a consuming facility.

Coal Preparation Plant Associated Areas - means the coal preparation plant yards, immediate access roads, coal refuse piles and coal storage piles and facilities.

Coal remining - means a coal mining operation which begins after January 2, 1995 at a site on which coal mining was conducted before August 3, 1977, the effective date of the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

Construction phase - Includes the building of site access roads and removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable coal. The construction phase is not considered part of “mining operations.”

Control Measure – refers to any BMP or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

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.

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.

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

Detergent - a cleaner including surfactants, dispersants, or emulsifiers, designed to act as a wetting agent and made from chemical compounds rather than from fats and lye.

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

Discharge – means the (a) addition, introduction, leaking, spilling, or emitting of a Pollutant into the Waters of the State; or (b) placing of a Pollutant in a location where the Pollutant is likely to pollute.

Discharge of a pollutant – any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of this State” from any “point source,” or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of this State from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Discharge-related activities – activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater and allowable non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction and operation of BMPs to control, reduce, or prevent pollution in the discharges.

Dry weather – Discharges occurring between periods of wet weather, usually associated with ground water or process generated water.

Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities – Consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities:

- a. activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants); and
- b. construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining are considered to be “construction” and have additional technology-based effluent limits applicable only to the construction of staging areas for structures and access roads.

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

EPA Approved or Established TMDLs – “EPA Approved TMDLs” are those that are developed by a State and approved by EPA. “EPA Established TMDLs” are those that are developed by EPA.

Earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities – consist of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e. clearing, grading and excavating) activities:

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- b. construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads. Earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining area considered to be “construction” and have additional effluent limits in Part III.

EPA Approved or Established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) – “EPA Approved TMDLs” are those that are developed by a State and approved by EPA. “EPA Established TMDLs” are those that are developed by EPA.

Existing Discharger – an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges authorized previously under an NPDES general or individual permit.

Exploration Phase - Entails exploration and land disturbance activities to determine the financial viability of a site. The exploration phase is not considered part of “mining operations”.

Feasible – for the purposes of this permit, feasible means technologically possible and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

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 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.

Final Stabilization - A site or portion of a site is “finally stabilized” when it has implemented all applicable Federal and State reclamation requirements.

Freeboard - the height above the water level and below the overflow level of a pond or other structure.

General permit - means 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.

Hardness Dependent - refers to benchmark values for some metals that are determined as a function of hardness (in units of mg/L) in water. For these parameters, permittees whose discharges exceed the lowest benchmark level of the metal must determine the hardness of the receiving water, to identify the benchmark value applicable to their facility.

Hazardous Waste – for the purposes of this permit, any liquid, solid, or contained gas that contain properties that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. See also 40 CFR §261.2.

Hazardous Substance – any substance, liquid, solid, or contained gas that

- a. is defined as a hazardous substance under § 101(14) of CERCLA,
- b. is identified as a controlled hazardous substance by the Department in COMAR, or
- c. has properties that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment.

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

Impaired Water (or “**Water Quality Impaired Water**”) – a body of water identified by the Department or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting applicable State water quality standards (these waters are called “water quality limited segments” under 40 CFR 30.2(j)). Impaired waters include both waters with approved or established TMDLs, and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved or established. Impaired waters compilations are included in Maryland’s most current List of Impaired Surface Waters as Category 4a, 4b, 4c or 5 waterbodies.

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

Industrial Activity – the 10 categories of industrial activities included in the definition of “stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity” as defined below and in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

Inactive coal mining facility – a site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but there are no active mining operations occurring as defined above, and where the inactive portion is not covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency. An inactive coal mining facility has an identifiable owner / operator. Sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials and sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim are not considered either active mining facilities and do not require and NPDES industrial stormwater permit.

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

Industrial Stormwater – stormwater runoff from industrial activity.

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

Measured flow - any method of liquid volume measurement; the accuracy of which has been previously demonstrated in engineering practice, or for which a relationship to absolute volume has been obtained.

Measurable Storm Event – any storm event that result in an actual discharge that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3-days).

Mine Drainage/Seepage - refers to any surface water or groundwater that drains from an active or abandoned mining operation. Mine drainage can be high-quality similar to natural waters or contaminated by leftover materials. Polluted mine drainage can be extremely acidic and is often laden with high concentrations of toxic, heavy metals.

Minimize – to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

Mining operations - For this permit, mining operations are grouped into two distinct categories, with distinct effluent limits and requirements applicable to each: a) earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities); and b) active mining activities, which includes reclamation. “Mining operations” can occur at both inactive mining facilities and temporarily inactive mining facilities.

NetDMR – a national tool for regulated Clean Water Act permittees to submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) electronically via a secure Internet application to U.S. EPA through the Environmental Information Exchange Network. NetDMR allows participants to discontinue mailing in hard copy forms under 40 CFR 122.41 and 403.12.

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

New Source – any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a “discharge of pollutants,” the construction of which commenced:

- after promulgation of standards of performance under section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, or
- after proposal of standards of performance in accordance with section 306 of the CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. See 40 CFR 122.2.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) – technology-based standards for facilities that qualify as new sources under 40 CFR 122.2 and 40 CFR 122.29.

No Exposure – all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm-resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(g).

Non-Stormwater Discharges – discharges that do not originate from storm events. They can include, but are not limited to, discharges of process water, air conditioner condensate, noncontact cooling water, pavement wash water, external building washdown, irrigation water, or uncontaminated ground water or spring water.

Notice of Intent (NOI) – the form (electronic or paper) required for authorization of coverage under the 19-CM General Permit.

Notice of Termination (NOT) – the form (electronic or paper) required for terminating coverage under the 19-CM General Permit.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) - the EPA permit program that addresses water Pollution by regulating Point Sources that Discharge Pollutants to Waters of the United States.

NPDES Permit - means a discharge permit that authorizes a facility to Discharge a specified amount of a Pollutant into a receiving water.

Oil - oil of any kind and in any liquid form including: petroleum; petroleum by-products; fuel oil; sludge containing oil or oil residue; oil refuse; oil mixed with or added to or otherwise contaminating soil, waste, or any other liquid or solid media; crude oils; aviation fuel; gasoline; kerosene; light and heavy fuel oils; diesel motor fuel, including biodiesel fuel, regardless of whether the fuel is petroleum based; asphalt; ethanol; and regardless of specific gravity, every other nonedible, non-substituted liquid petroleum fraction unless that fraction is specifically identified as a Hazardous Substance.

Operator – any entity with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

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

Outfall – locations where collected and concentrated stormwater flows are discharged from the facility, including pipes, ditches, swales, and other structures that transport stormwater.

Owner - a person who has a legal interest in the facility or in the property on which the facility is located, or the owner's agent.

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

Person – an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. See 40 CFR 122.2.

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. See 40 CFR Part 122.2

Pollutant – dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into Waters of the State.

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.

Polymers – for the purposes of this permit, coagulants and flocculants used to control erosion on soil or to enhance the sediment removal capabilities of sediment traps or basins. Common construction site polymers include polyacrylamide (PAM), chitosan, alum, polyaluminum chloride, and gypsum.

Post-mining area - means reclamation area and underground workings of an underground mine after extraction, removal, or recovery from natural deposit has ceased and prior to bond release.

Process generated wastewater - any wastewater used in the slurry transport of mined material, dust control, or processing, including product preparation and washing, exclusive of mining. The term shall also include any other water which becomes commingled with such wastewater in a pit, pond, lagoon, mine, or other facility used for treatment of such wastewater.

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

Reclamation area - means the surface area of a coal mine which has been returned to required contour and on which vegetation, specifically seeding or planting work, has commenced.

Reclamation phase - Activities undertaken, in compliance with applicable mined land reclamation requirements, following the cessation of the “active phase”, intended to return the land to an appropriate post-mining land use. The reclamation phase is considered part of "mining operations."

Remining - means abandoned mines and bond forfeiture sites where remining is occurring or other abandoned mines and bond forfeiture sites.

Reportable Quantity Release – a release of a hazardous substance at or above the established legal threshold that requires emergency notification. Refer to 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, and 302 for complete definitions and reportable quantities for which notification is required.

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

Runoff coefficient – the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(11).

Run-on - water from outside the industrial stormwater area that flows into the area. Run-on includes stormwater from rainfall or the melting of snow or ice that falls directly on the unit, as well as the water that drains from adjoining areas.

Section 313 water priority chemical - a chemical or chemical categories that: 1) are listed at 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986; 2) are present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 reporting requirements; and 3) that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) are listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR 122 on either Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table V (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances); (ii) are listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act at 40 CFR 116.4; or (iii) are pollutants for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

Separate storm systems – are systems that do not include combined sewer systems or sanitary sewer systems. Separate storm systems include both municipal storm sewer systems (MS4s) and non-municipal separate storm sewers.

Significant materials – includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12).

Significant spills - includes, but is not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 110.10 and 40 CFR 117.21) or

Section 102 of CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

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

Stormwater – stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13).

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity – a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavating) occur, or construction materials, or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process are located. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15).

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity – the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under Part 122. For the categories of industries identified in 40 CFR 122.26, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above-described areas. Industrial facilities include those that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term also includes those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). See 40 CFR 122.26.

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

Stormwater Management – is, as described in the Design Manual, any

1. quantitative control, a system of vegetative and structural measures that control the increased volume and rate of surface runoff caused by man-made changes to the land; and
2. qualitative control, a system of vegetative, structural, and other measures that reduce or eliminate pollutants that might otherwise be carried by runoff.

Stormwater Team – the group of individuals responsible for oversight of the development and modifications of the SWPPP, and oversight of compliance with the permit requirements. The individuals on the “Stormwater Team” must be identified in the SWPPP.

Surface Mining - means all of the following:

- a. The breaking of the surface soil in order to facilitate or accomplish the extraction or removal of coal and minerals;
- b. Any activity or process constituting all or part of a process for the extraction or removal of coal and minerals from their original location; or
- c. The extraction of coal, sand, gravel, rock, stone, earth, or fill from borrow pits for highway construction purposes or other public facilities.

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

Temporarily inactive coal mining facility – A site or portion of a site where coal mining and/or milling occurred in the past but currently are not being actively undertaken, and the facility is covered by an active mining permit issued by the applicable state or federal agency.

Ten-year frequency 24-hour storm – For purposes of this permit, the 10-year, 24-hour storm, is defined as a storm resulting in cumulative rain over a 24-hour period, that is equal to the following values based on the location of the facility (please refer to the current Maryland Stormwater Design Manual for further details).

Ten-Year, 24-Hour Storm by County

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

Thermal mixing zone - for streams wider than 50 feet, an area extending 50 feet radially from the point of discharge. The mixing zone may not form a thermal barrier to aquatic life.

Tier 2 Waters – For antidegradation purposes, pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12(a)(2), Tier 2 waters are characterized as having water quality that exceeds the levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water.

Tipple - means the area where coal is unloaded, loaded, and stored.

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).

Treatment of Impervious Surfaces - Implementing the requirements for stormwater management as prescribed in the Department's "2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual, Volumes I & II" or the Design Manual for impervious area. The manual spells out both design and implementation requirements using appropriately sized Best Management Practices or Environmental Site Design, based upon designs that manage on-site the water quality volume resulting from the first one inch of rainfall from a 24-hour storm preceded by 48 hours of no measurable precipitation.

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 to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

Vehicle Wash Water - The routine washing of vehicle exteriors to remove sediment and to make them presentable in the public.

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 the State.

Wastewater - 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 the State.

Water Quality Impaired – See ‘Impaired Water’.

Water Quality Benchmarks for Toxic Substances – the benchmarks are based on the tiered approach for controlling toxics in mine wastewaters. They limit toxic pollutant parameters at a level that will cause, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of the State water quality standards. If monitoring results exceed the applicable water quality benchmarks the facility may be subject to additional implementation measures (AIM) and compliance requirements.

Water Quality Standards – The water quality goals promulgated by the Department at COMAR 26.08.02 for a water body, or portion thereof, by designating the use or uses to be made of the water and by setting criteria necessary to protect the uses.

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.

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

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

b. Acronyms

BAT – Best Available Technology Economically Achievable

BFE – Base Flood Elevation

BOD5 – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day test)

BPJ – Best Professional Judgment

BPT – Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

COD – Chemical Oxygen Demand

COMAR - Code of Maryland Regulations

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

DMR – Discharge Monitoring Report

ELG – Effluent Limitation Guidelines
EPA – U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESD – Environmental Site Design
MGD – Million Gallons per Day
MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheet
MSGP – EPA’s Multi-Sector General Permit
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC – National Response Center
NSPS – New Source Performance Standard
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RQ – Reportable Quantity
SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SIC – Standard Industrial Classification
SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL - Total Maximum Daily Loads
TSDf – Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility
TSS – Total Suspended Solids
USGS – United States Geological Survey
WLA – Waste Load Allocation