

**Industrial Stormwater Advisory Committee
Glossary of Common Terms
Meeting 3-September 15, 2009**

The terms listed below are commonly used and defined in DEQ and EPA's water quality rules and regulations.

Action Plan means an addendum to the stormwater plan developed in response to modification to the plan or in response to a benchmark exceedance. See definitions in Schedule D of the 1200-Z and 1200-COLS permits.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – schedules of activities, practices (and prohibitions of practices), structures, vegetation, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. See 40 CFR 122.2.

Discharge – when used without qualification, means the "discharge of a pollutant." See 40 CFR 122.2.

Discharge of a pollutant – any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the United States" 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 the United States 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. See definitions in Appendix A of the 2008 MSGP.

Existing Discharger – an operator applying for coverage under this permit for discharges authorized previously under an NPDES general or individual permit. See definitions in Appendix A of the 2008 MSGP.

Flow-Weighted Composite Sample – means a sample formed by collection and mixing discrete samples taken periodically and based on flow. See definitions in Schedule F of Oregon's MS4 Phase I permits.

General Permit – means a permit issued to a category of qualifying sources pursuant to OAR 340-045-0033 in lieu of individual permits for every source. See OAR 340-045-0041(8).

Impaired Water (or "Water Quality Impaired Water" or "Water Quality Limited Segment") – A water is impaired for purposes of this permit if it has been identified by a State 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. See definitions in Appendix A of the 2008 MSGP.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer – means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

- a. Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State Law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water or other wastes, including special districts under State Law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian Tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under §208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
- b. Designed or used for collection or conveying storm water;
- c. Which is not a combined sewer; and
- d. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined by 40 CFR 122.2.

See definitions in Schedule F of Oregon's MS4 Phase I permits.

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). Also see Schedule A, condition 4 of the 1200-Z and 1200-COLS permit for Oregon's requirements.

Point Source Discharge – means a discharge from any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, or conduit. See definitions in Schedule D of the 1200-Z and 1200-COLS permits and OAR 340-045-005(16).

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 water. See 40 CFR 122.2.

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. See definitions in Appendix A of the 2008 MSGP.

Primary industrial activity – includes any activities performed on-site which are (1) identified by the facility's primary SIC code; or (2) included in the narrative descriptions of 122.26(b)(14)(i), (iv), (v), or (vii), and (ix). [For co-located activities covered by multiple SIC

codes, it is recommended that the primary industrial determination be based on the value of receipts or revenues or, if such information is not available for a particular facility, the number of employees or production rate for each process may be compared. The operation that generates the most revenue or employs the most personnel is the operation in which the facility is primarily engaged. In situations where the vast majority of on-site activity falls within one SIC code, that activity may be the primary industrial activity.] Narrative descriptions in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) identified above include: (i) activities subject to stormwater effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; (iv) hazardous waste treatment storage, or disposal facilities including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); (v) landfills, land application sites and open dumps that receive or have received industrial wastes; (vii) steam electric power generating facilities; and (ix) sewage treatment works with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more. See definitions in Appendix A of the 2008 MSGP.

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

Reserve Capacity – means that portion of a receiving stream's loading capacity that has not been allocated to point sources or to nonpoint sources and natural background as waste load allocations or load allocations, respectively. The reserve capacity includes that loading capacity that has been set aside for a safety margin and is otherwise unallocated. See OAR 340-041-0002(49).

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; any chemical that a facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ash, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges. See definitions in Schedule D of the 1200-Z and 1200-COLS permits.

Stormwater – means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See OAR 340-045-0045(10)(27).

Stormwater Associated With Industrial Activity – includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from the following:

- 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 (Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation or conveyance of raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product.)
- Refuse sites
- Sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined in 40 CFR § 401)
- Sites used for storage or 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 finished products
- Areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. 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; any chemical that a facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ash, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

Stormwater Conveyance – means a sewer, ditch, or swale that is designed to carry stormwater; a stormwater conveyance may also be referred to as a storm drain or storm sewer. See definitions in Schedule D of the 1200-Z and 1200-COLS permits.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – means a written quantitative plan and analysis for attaining and maintaining water quality standards and includes the elements described in OAR 340-042-0040. These elements include a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards, allocations of portions of that amount to the pollutant sources or sectors, and a Water Quality Management Plan to achieve water quality standards. TMDL is the sum of the individual Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for point sources and Load Allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and background. If a receiving water body has only one point source discharger, the TMDL is the sum of that point source WLA plus the LAs for any nonpoint sources of pollution and natural background sources, tributaries, or adjacent segments. TMDLs can be expressed in terms of either mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure. See OAR 340-042-0030(15) and definitions in Schedule D of the 1200-Z and 1200-COLS permits.

Wasteload Allocation (WLA) – means the portion of receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. WLAs constitute a type of water quality-based effluent limitation. See OAR 340-041-0002(67).

Waters of the State – means lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, canals, the Pacific Ocean within the territorial limits of the State of Oregon, and all other bodies of surface or underground waters, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, public or private (except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters) that are wholly or partially within or bordering the state or within its jurisdiction. See OAR 340-045-0010(20).

Water Quality Standards – A water quality standard defines the water quality goals of 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. States and EPA adopt water quality standards to protect public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act (See CWA sections 101(a)2 and 303(c)). Water quality standards also include an antidegradation policy. See P.U.D. o. 1 of Jefferson County et al v. Wash Dept of Ecology et al, 511 US 701, 705 (1994). See definitions in Appendix A of the 2008.