

Appendix A. Acronyms, Abbreviations and Glossary

This appendix contains two tables for permit writers to more easily navigate through the acronyms and the terms that are mentioned throughout this manual. The first table, *Acronyms and Abbreviations*, provides the full text of the acronyms and abbreviations used throughout and indicates whether they are defined in the *Glossary* (the second table), which provides definitions of terms used in the Clean Water Act and NPDES permit program. It provides a reference to the source of the definitions, where available.

A.1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Exhibit A-1 presents the abbreviations used in the *NPDES Permit Writers' Manual*.

Exhibit A-1 Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym or abbreviation	Full phrase	Glossary
1Q10	1-day, 10-year Low Flow	
7Q10	7-day, 10-year Low Flow	
4AAP	4-Aminoantipyrine (used for detecting phenolic compounds colorimetrically)	
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	
ACR	Acute-to-Chronic Ratio	
AFO	Animal Feeding Operation	x
AML	Average Monthly Limitation	x
ASR	Alternative State Requirement	
AWL	Average Weekly Limitation	x
BA	Biological Assessment	
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable	x
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology	x
BE	Biological Evaluation	
BMP	Best Management Practice	x
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	x
BOD ₅	5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment	x
BPT	Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available	x
CAAP	Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production	
CAFO	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation	x
CBOD	Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand	x
CBOD ₅	5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand	
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liabilities Act	
CFR	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>	x
cfs	Cubic Feet per Second	
CGP	Construction General Permit	
CMOM	Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance	
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand	x

Exhibit A-1 Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym or abbreviation	Full phrase	Glossary
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow	x
CSS	Combined Sewer System	x
CV	Coefficient of Variation	
CWA	Clean Water Act	x
CWIS	Cooling Water Intake Structure	
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act	
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report	x
DWO	Dry Weather Overflow	
EA	Environmental Assessment	
EAB	Environmental Appeals Board	
EC	Effect Concentration	
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat	
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	
ELG	Effluent Limitations Guidelines or Effluent Guidelines	x
EMS	Enforcement Management System	
eNOI	Electronic Notice of Intent	
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	
ESA	Endangered Species Act	
FDF	Fundamentally Different Factors	x
FR	<i>Federal Register</i>	
FWCA	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act	
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy	
gpd	Gallons per Day	
HEM	Hexane Extractable Material	
IC	Inhibition Concentration	
ICIS	Integrated Compliance Information System	
I/I	Infiltration/Inflow	
LA	Load Allocation	
lbs/day	Pounds per Day	
LC ₅₀	Lethal Concentration to 50% of test organisms	
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration	
LTA	Long-Term Average	
LTCP	Long-Term Control Plan	
MDL	Method Detection Limit	x
MDL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation	x
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable	
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter	
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter	
mgd	Million Gallons per Day	x
ML	Minimum Level	x
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement	

Exhibit A-1 Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym or abbreviation	Full phrase	Glossary
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System	x
MSA	Magnuson-Stevens Act	
MSGP	Multi-Sector General Permit	
N/A	Not Applicable	
NAICS	North American Industrial Classification System	x
NEMI	National Environmental Methods Index	
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act	
NMC	Nine Minimum CSO Controls	
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service	
NMP	Nutrient Management Plan	
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration	
NOI	Notice of Intent	
NOV	Notice of Violation	
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System	x
NRDC	Natural Resources Defense Council	
NSCEP	National Service Center for Environmental Publications	
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards	
NTIS	National Technical Information Service	
O&G	Oil and Grease	
OCPSF	Organic Chemicals, Plastics, and Synthetic Fibers Point Source Category	
OECA	EPA Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance	
ONRW	Outstanding National Resources Waters	
OTIS	Online Tracking Information System	
OW	Office of Water	
OWRC	Office of Water Resource Center	
PCS	Permit Compliance System	
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works	x
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration	
PSES	Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources	
PSNS	Pretreatment Standards for New Sources	
QNCR	Quarterly Noncompliance Report	
RAPP	Refuse Act Permit Program	
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	
RNC	Reportable Noncompliance	
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification	x
SIU	Significant Industrial User	x
SNC	Significant Noncompliance	
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure	
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure	x
SS	Suspended Solids	x
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow	x

Exhibit A-1 Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym or abbreviation	Full phrase	Glossary
STORET	EPA Storage and Retrieval Database	x
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	
TBEL	Technology-Based Effluent Limit(s)	x
TCDF	Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	
TEC	Transportation Equipment Cleaning Point Source Category	
THC	Total Hydrocarbons	
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation	
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load	x
TOC	Total Organic Carbon	x
TRC	Technical Review Criteria	
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation	x
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory	
TSD	Technical Support Document [for Water Quality-based Toxics Control]	
TSS	Total Suspended Solids	x
TTO	Total Toxic Organics	
TU	Toxic Units	
TUa	Toxic Units – Acute	
TUc	Toxic Units – Chronic	
TWTDS	Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage	x
UAA	Use Attainability Analysis	
UIC	Underground Injection Control	
U.S.C.	<i>United States Code</i>	
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity	x
VGP	Vessel General Permit	
WLA	Waste Load Allocation	x
WPD	EPA Water Permits Division	
WQA	Water Quality Act of 1987	
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limit(s)	x
WQS	Water Quality Standard(s)	x
WSRA	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	

A.2 Glossary

Exhibit A-2 includes definitions of terms used in the *NPDES Permit Writers' Manual*. For terms that have a definition in the federal regulations, that definition is included with an appropriate citation. The citations also indicate where this guidance manual has paraphrased or modified the regulatory definitions for consistency with the format of the glossary. For terms that do not have a regulatory definition, but that are defined in another published EPA document, the citation to the relevant EPA document is provided.

Note that the definitions provided in the Glossary do not constitute EPA's official use of terms and phrases for regulatory purposes, and nothing in this document should be construed to alter or supplant any

other federal document. Official terminology is in the laws and related regulations as published in such sources as the Congressional Record, *Federal Register*, and elsewhere.

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
401(a) Certification	A requirement of CWA section 401(a) that all federally issued permits be certified by the state in which the discharge occurs. The state certifies that the proposed permit will comply with state water quality standards and other state requirements.	1996 U.S. EPA NPDES Permit Writers' Manual (1996 PWM) < www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/owm0243.pdf >
Acute Effect	The effect of a stimulus severe enough to rapidly induce an effect; in aquatic toxicity tests, an effect generally observed in 96 hours or less is typically considered acute. When referring to aquatic toxicology or human health, an acute effect is not always measured in terms of lethality.	1996 PWM
Animal Feeding Operation (AFO)	Lot or facility (other than an aquatic animal production facility) where the following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals (other than aquatic animals) have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period. Crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility. 	§ 122.23(b)(1)
Anti-backsliding	In general, a statutory provision that prohibits the renewal, reissuance, or modification of an existing NPDES permit that contains effluent limitations, permit conditions, or standards that are less stringent than those established in the previous permit. For more information on anti-backsliding, see Chapter 7 of this manual.	CWA section 402(o)
Antidegradation	A policy developed and adopted as part of a state's water quality standards that ensures protection of existing uses and maintains the existing level of water quality where that water quality exceeds levels necessary to protect fish and wildlife propagation and recreation on and in the water. This policy also includes special protection of water designated as Outstanding National Resource Waters.	Adapted from 1996 PWM
Authorized Program or Authorized State	A state, territorial, tribal, or interstate NPDES program that has been approved or authorized by EPA under Part 123.	1996 PWM
Average Monthly Discharge Limitation	The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during that month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.	§ 122.2
Average Weekly Discharge Limitation	The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.	§ 122.2
Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT)	Technology standard established by the CWA as the most appropriate means available on a national basis for controlling the direct discharge of toxic and nonconventional pollutants to navigable waters. BAT limitations in effluent guidelines, in general, represent the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category or subcategory.	Adapted from 1996 PWM

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT)	Technology-based standard for the discharge from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, oil and grease. The BCT is established in light of a two-part cost reasonableness test, which compares the cost for an industry to reduce its pollutant discharge with the cost to a POTW for similar levels of reduction of a pollutant loading. The second test examines the cost-effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPT. EPA must find limits which are reasonable under both tests before establishing them as BCT.	1996 PWM
Best Management Practice (BMP)	Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of <i>waters of the United States</i> . 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.	§ 122.2
Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT)	The first level of technology standards established by the CWA to control pollutants discharged to waters of the U.S. BPT limitations in effluent guidelines are generally based on the average of the best existing performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory.	Adapted from 1996 PWM
Best Professional Judgment (BPJ)	The method used by permit writers to develop technology-based NPDES permit conditions on a case-by-case basis using all reasonably available and relevant data.	1996 PWM
Bioassay	A test used to evaluate the relative potency of a chemical or a mixture of chemicals by comparing its effect on a living organism with the effect of a standard preparation on the same type of organism.	1996 PWM
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	A measurement of the amount of oxygen used by the decomposition of organic material, over a specified time (usually 5 days) in a wastewater sample; it is used as a measurement of the readily decomposable organic content of a wastewater.	1996 PWM
Biosolids	See <i>Sewage Sludge</i> .	--
Bypass	The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. This definition applies to both direct and indirect discharges.	§ 122.41(m)(1)(i) and § 403.17
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD)	The biochemical oxygen demand of carbonaceous sources. This differs from BOD in that BOD measures both nitrogenous and carbonaceous sources, whereas CBOD excludes nitrogenous sources (e.g., nitrifying bacteria) from determination through the addition of a nitrification inhibitor.	--
Categorical Industrial User (CIU)	An industrial user subject to national categorical pretreatment standards.	1996 PWM
Categorical Pretreatment Standards	National pretreatment standards, expressed as Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources (PSES) or Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS), specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties that may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories established as separate regulations under the appropriate subpart of 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N.	Adapted from § 403.6

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	A measure of the oxygen-consuming capacity of inorganic and organic matter present in wastewater. COD is expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed in mg/L. Results do not necessarily correlate to the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) because the chemical oxidant can react with substances that bacteria do not stabilize.	Adapted from 1996 PWM
Chronic Effect	The effect of a stimulus that lingers or continues for a relatively long period, often one-tenth of the life span or more. The measurement of a chronic effect can be reduced growth, reduced reproduction, and such, in addition to lethality.	1996 PWM
Clean Water Act (CWA)	The Clean Water Act is a statute passed by the U.S. Congress to control water pollution. It was formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500), 33 U.S.C. 1251 <i>et seq.</i> , as amended by: Public Law 96-483; Public Law 97-117; Public Laws 95-217, 97-117, 97-440, and 100-04.	1996 PWM
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)	A codification of the final rules published daily in the <i>Federal Register</i> . Title 40 of the CFR contains regulations for the protection of the environment.	1996 PWM
Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO)	A discharge of untreated wastewater from a combined sewer system at a point before the headworks of a publicly owned treatment works. CSOs generally occur during wet weather (rainfall or snowmelt). During periods of wet weather, these systems become overloaded, bypass treatment works, and discharge directly to receiving waters at designed overflow points.	1996 PWM
Combined Sewer System (CSS)	A wastewater collection system that conveys sanitary wastewaters (domestic, commercial and industrial wastewaters) and stormwater through a single pipe to a publicly owned treatment works for treatment before discharge to surface waters.	1996 PWM
Compliance Schedule (or Schedule of Compliance)	A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (for example, actions, operations, or milestone events) leading to compliance with the CWA and regulations.	§ 122.2
Composite Sample	Sample composed of two or more discrete aliquots (samples). The aggregate sample will reflect the average water quality of the compositing or sample period.	--
Conventional Pollutants	Pollutants typical of municipal sewage, and for which publicly owned treatment works typically are designed to remove; defined by Federal Regulation (§ 401.16) as BOD, TSS, fecal coliform bacteria, oil and grease, and pH.	1996 PWM
Daily Discharge	The <i>discharge of a pollutant</i> measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.	§ 122.2

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
Designated Uses	Those uses specified in water quality standards for each waterbody or segment whether they are being attained (§ 131.3). Examples of designated uses include cold and warm water fisheries, public water supply, and irrigation.	Adapted from EPA. Terms of Environment: Glossary, Abbreviations, Acronyms. < www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms/dterms.html >
Development Document	A report prepared during development of an effluent guideline by EPA that provides the data and methodology used to develop effluent guidelines and categorical pretreatment standards for an industrial category.	Adapted from 1996 PWM
Director	The Regional Administrator or the State Director, as the context requires, or an authorized representative. When there is no <i>approved state program</i> , and there is an EPA-administered program, <i>Director</i> means the Regional Administrator. When there is an approved state program, Director normally means the State Director. In some circumstances, however, EPA retains the authority to take certain actions even when there is an approved state program. (For example, when EPA has issued an NPDES permit before the approval of a state program, EPA may retain jurisdiction over that permit after program approval, see § 123.1.) In such cases, Director means the Regional Administrator and not the State Director.	§ 122.2
Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	The EPA uniform national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for the reporting of self-monitoring results by permittees. DMRs must be used by <i>approved states</i> as well as by EPA. EPA will supply DMRs to any approved state upon request. The EPA national forms may be modified to substitute the state agency name, address, logo, and other similar information, as appropriate, in place of EPA's.	§ 122.2
Draft Permit	A document prepared under § 124.6 indicating the Director's tentative decision to issue, deny, modify, revoke and reissue, terminate, or reissue a <i>permit</i> . A notice of intent to terminate a permit, and a notice of intent to deny a permit, as discussed in § 124.5, are types of <i>draft permits</i> . A denial of a request for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, as discussed in § 124.5, is not a draft permit. A <i>proposed permit</i> is not a draft permit.	§ 122.2
Effluent Limitation	Any restriction imposed by the Director on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of <i>pollutants</i> which are <i>discharged</i> from <i>point sources</i> into waters of the United States, the waters of the <i>contiguous zone</i> , or the ocean.	§ 122.2
Effluent Limitations Guidelines (Effluent Guidelines or ELG)	A regulation published by the Administrator under CWA section 304(b) to adopt or revise <i>effluent limitations</i> .	§ 122.2
Existing Uses	Those uses actually attained in the waterbody on or after November 28, 1975, whether they are included in the water quality standards.	§ 131.3

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
Fact Sheet	A document that must be prepared for all draft individual permits for NPDES major dischargers, NPDES general permits, NPDES permits that contain variances, NPDES permits that contain sewage sludge land application plans and several other classes of dischargers. The document summarizes the principal facts and the significant factual, legal, methodological and policy questions considered in preparing the draft permit and explains how the public may comment (§§ 124.8 and 124.56). Where a fact sheet is not required, a statement of basis must be prepared (§ 124.7).	1996 PWM
Fundamentally Different Factors (FDF)	Those components of a petitioner's facility that are determined to be so unlike those components considered by EPA during the effluent guidelines and pretreatment standards rulemaking that the facility is worthy of a variance from the effluent guidelines or categorical pretreatment standards that would otherwise apply.	Adapted from 1996 PWM
General Permit	An NPDES permit issued under § 122.28 that authorizes a category of discharges under the CWA within a geographical area. A general permit is not specifically tailored for an individual discharger.	1996 PWM
Grab Sample	A sample taken from a wastestream on a one-time basis without consideration of the flow rate of the wastestream and without consideration of time.	Adapted from 1996 PWM
Hazardous Substance	Any substance—as designated under Part 116 pursuant to CWA section 311—that presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, including fish, shellfish, wildlife, shorelines, and beaches, upon discharge to navigable waters of the United States.	Adapted from § 122.2 and CWA section 311(b)(2)(A)
Indirect Discharger	A nondomestic discharger introducing <i>pollutants</i> to a publicly owned treatment works.	40 CFR 122.2
Instantaneous Maximum Limit	The maximum allowable concentration or other measure of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any discrete or composite sample collected, independent of the flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.	1996 PWM
Instantaneous Minimum Limit	The minimum allowable concentration or other measure of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any discrete or composite sample collected, independent of the flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.	--
Load Allocation	The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is attributed either to one of its existing or future nonpoint sources of pollution or to natural background sources. Load allocations are best estimates of the loading, which may range from reasonably accurate estimates to gross allotments, depending on the availability of data and appropriate techniques for predicting the loading. Wherever possible, natural and nonpoint source loads should be distinguished.	§ 130.2
Local Limits	Where specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters are developed by a POTW in accordance with § 403.4(c), such limits must be deemed Pretreatment Standards for the purposes of CWA section 307(d).	Adapted from § 403.4(d)

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
Major Facility	Any NPDES facility or activity classified as such by the Regional Administrator, or in the case of approved state programs, the Regional Administrator in conjunction with the State Director (§ 122.2). Major municipal dischargers include all facilities with design flows of greater than one million gallons per day and facilities with EPA/state approved industrial pretreatment programs. Major industrial facilities are determined based on specific ratings criteria developed by EPA or are classified as such by EPA in conjunction with the state.	1996 PWM
Method Detection Limit (MDL)	The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.	§ 136 - Appendix B
Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDL)	The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant. (Chapter 6)	--
Million Gallons per Day (or mgd)	A unit of flow commonly used for wastewater discharges. One million gallon per day is equivalent to 1.547 cubic feet per second.	1996 PWM
Minimum Level (ML)	The level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures have been employed.	§ 136 - Appendix A
Mixing Zone	An area where an effluent discharge undergoes initial dilution and is extended to cover the secondary mixing in the ambient waterbody. A mixing zone is an allocated impact zone where water quality criteria can be exceeded as long as acutely toxic conditions are prevented.	Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control < www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/wm0264.pdf >
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)	A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, stormwater, 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 CWA section 208 that discharges to waters of the United States. b. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater. c. [That] is not a combined sewer. d. [That] is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at § 122.2. 	§ 122.26(b)(8)
Municipal Sludge	See <i>Sewage Sludge</i> .	--

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under CWA sections 307, 318, 402, and 405. The term includes <i>approved program</i> . NPDES permits regulate discharges of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States. Such discharges are illegal unless authorized by an NPDES permit.	Adapted from § 122.2
National Pretreatment Standard or Pretreatment Standard	Any regulation promulgated by EPA in accordance with CWA sections 307(b) and 307(c) that applies to a specific category of industrial users and provides limitations on the introduction of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works. The term includes the prohibited discharge standards under § 403.5.	Adapted from § 403.3(l)
New Discharger	<p>Any building, structure, facility, or installation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> From which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants. That did not begin the discharge of pollutants at that site before August 13, 1979. That is not a new source. That has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. <p>This definition includes an <i>indirect discharger</i> that begins discharging into waters of the United States after August 13, 1979. It also includes any existing mobile point source (other than an offshore or coastal oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or a coastal oil and gas developmental drilling rig) such as a seafood processing rig, seafood processing vessel, or aggregate plant, that begins discharging at a <i>site</i> for which it does not have a permit; and any offshore or coastal mobile oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or coastal mobile oil and gas developmental drilling rig that commences the discharge of pollutants after August 13, 1979, at a site under EPA's permitting jurisdiction for which it is not covered by an individual or general permit and which is in an area determined by the Regional Administrator in the issuance of a final permit to be an area of biological concern. In determining whether an area is an area of biological concern, the Regional Administrator must consider the factors specified in §§ 125.122(a)(1) - 125.122(a)(10).</p> <p>An offshore or coastal mobile exploratory drilling rig or coastal mobile developmental drilling rig will be considered a <i>new discharger</i> only for the duration of its discharge in an area of biological concern.</p>	Adapted from § 122.2

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
New Source	<p>Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or could be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. After promulgation of standards of performance under CWA section 306, which are applicable to such source; or b. After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with CWA section 306, which are applicable to such source but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with CWA section 306 within 120 days of their proposal. <p>Additional Criteria: Except as otherwise provided in an applicable new source performance standard, a source is a <i>new source</i> if it meets the definition in § 122.2; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or ii. It totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or iii. Its processes are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these processes are substantially independent, the Director shall consider such factors as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant; and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source. 	Adapted from § 122.2 and § 122.29(b)(1)
New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)	Technology standards for facilities that qualify as new sources under § 122.2 and § 122.29. Standards consider that the new source facility has an opportunity to design operations to more effectively control pollutant discharges.	1996 PWM
Nonconventional Pollutants	All pollutants that are not included in the list of conventional or toxic pollutants in Part 401. Includes pollutants such as chemical oxygen demand (COD), total organic carbon (TOC), nitrogen, and phosphorus.	1996 PWM
Nonpoint Source	Diffuse pollution sources (i.e., without a single point of origin or not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet). The pollutants are generally carried off the land by stormwater. Atmospheric deposition and hydromodification are also sources of nonpoint source pollution.	--
North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)	The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy.	Retrieved from www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html
Nutrients	Chemical elements and compounds found in the environment that plants and animals need to grow and survive. Nutrients include compounds of nitrogen (nitrate, nitrite, ammonia, organic nitrogen) and phosphorus (orthophosphate and others), both natural and man-made.	--

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
Permitting Authority	The agency authorized to issue and enforce specific requirements of the NPDES permit program. The permitting authority may be EPA, or a state, territorial, or tribal agency that has been authorized under CWA section 402(b) to administer the NPDES program within its jurisdiction.	--
pH	A measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of water or wastewater; expressed as the negative log of the hydrogen ion concentration in mg/L. A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic, and a pH greater than 7 is basic.	1996 PWM
Point Source	Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fixture, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. The term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.	Adapted from § 122.2
Pollutant	Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended [42 U.S.C. 2011 <i>et seq.</i>]), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sewage from vessels. b. Water, gas, or other material that is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the state in which the well is located, and if the state determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources. 	§ 122.2
Pollutant, Conservative	Pollutants that do not readily degrade in the environment and that are mitigated primarily by dilution after entering receiving waters (e.g., metals, total suspended solids).	Adapted from 1996 PWM
Pollutant, Non-Conservative	Pollutants that are mitigated by natural biodegradation or other environmental decay or removal processes in the receiving water after mixing and dilution have occurred (e.g., biochemical oxygen demand, pH, volatile organic compounds).	Adapted from 1996 PWM
Pretreatment	The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW.	§ 403.3(s)
Primary Industry Category	Any industry category listed in the NRDC settlement agreement (<i>Natural Resources Defense Council et al. v. Train</i> , 8 E.R.C. 2120 [D.D.C. 1976], modified 12 E.R.C. 1833 [D.D.C. 1979]); also listed in Appendix A of Part 122.	§ 122.2
Primary Treatment	The practice of removing some portion of the suspended solids and organic matter in wastewater through sedimentation. Common usage of this term also includes preliminary treatment to remove wastewater constituents that may cause maintenance or operational problems in the system (i.e., grit removal, screening for rags and debris, oil and grease removal, etc.).	1996 PWM

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
Priority Pollutants	Those pollutants considered to be of principal importance for control under the CWA based on the NRDC Consent Decree (<i>NRDC et al. v. Train</i> , 8 E.R.C. 2120 [D.D.C. 1976], modified 12 E.R.C. 1833 [D.D.C. 1979]); a list of the pollutants is provided as Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 423.	1996 PWM
Process Wastewater	Any water [that], during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with, or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product.	§ 122.2
Production-Based Standard	A discharge standard expressed in terms of pollutant mass allowed per unit of product manufactured or some other measure of production.	1996 PWM
Proposed Permit	A state NPDES <i>permit</i> prepared after the close of the public comment period (and when applicable, any public hearing and administrative appeals) [that] is sent to EPA for review before final issuance by the state. A <i>proposed permit</i> is not a <i>draft permit</i> .	§ 122.2
Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)	A treatment works as defined by CWA section 212, which is owned by a state or municipality [as defined by CWA section 502(4)]. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW. The term also means the municipality as defined in CWA section 502(4), which has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.	§ 403.3(q)
Sanitary Sewer	A pipe or conduit (sewer) intended to carry wastewater or water-borne wastes from homes, businesses, and industries to the POTW.	1996 PWM
Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO)	Untreated or partially treated sewage overflows from a sanitary sewer collection system.	1996 PWM
Secondary Industry Category	Any industry category, which is not a <i>primary industry category</i> .	§ 122.2
Secondary Treatment	Technology-based requirements for direct discharging POTWs. Standard is based on the expected performance of a combination of physical and biological processes typical for the treatment of pollutants in municipal sewage. Standards are expressed as a minimum level of effluent quality in terms of: BOD ₅ , total suspended solids (TSS), and pH (except as provided by treatment equivalent to secondary treatment and other special considerations).	Adapted from 1996 PWM
Section 304(a) Criteria	Developed by EPA under authority of CWA section 304(a) based on the latest scientific information on the relationship that the effect of a constituent concentration has on particular aquatic species and/or human health. This information is issued periodically to the states as guidance for use in developing criteria.	§ 131.3(c)
Self-Monitoring	Sampling and analyses performed by a facility to determine compliance with effluent limitations or other regulatory requirements.	1996 PWM

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
Sewage Sludge	Any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal waste water or domestic sewage. Sewage sludge includes solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, septage, portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works.	Adapted from § 122.2 and Part 503
Significant Industrial User (SIU)	An indirect discharger that is the focus of control efforts under the National Pretreatment Program. SIUs include [with exceptions provided under § 403.3(v)]: i. All Industrial Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under § 403.6 and Chapter 1, Subchapter N. ii. Any other Industrial User that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW; or is designated as such by the Control Authority on the basis that the Industrial User has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or requirement [in accordance with § 403.8(f)(6)].	Adapted from § 403.3(v)
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC)	A plan prepared by a facility to minimize the likelihood of a spill and to expedite control and cleanup activities if a spill occurs. Such plans are required for certain facilities under the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations at 40 CFR Part 112.	Adapted from 1996 PWM
Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code	A code number system used to identify various types of industries. A particular industry may have more than one SIC code if it conducts several types of commercial or manufacturing activities onsite. An online version of the 1987 SIC Manual < www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html > is available courtesy of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA).	Adapted from 1996 PWM
Statement of Basis	A document prepared for every draft NPDES permit for which a fact sheet is not required. A statement of basis briefly describes how permit conditions were derived and the reasons the conditions are necessary for the permit.	1996 PWM
STORET	EPA's computerized STOrage and RETrieval water quality data base that includes physical, chemical, and biological data measured in waterbodies throughout the United States.	1996 PWM
Storm Water (or Stormwater)	Stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.	§ 122.26(b)(13)

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
Technology-Based Effluent Limitation (TBEL)	An effluent limit for a pollutant that is based on the capability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant to a certain concentration or mass loading level. TBELs for POTWs are derived from the secondary treatment regulations in Part 133 or state treatment standards. TBELs for non-POTWs are derived from effluent guidelines, state treatment standards, or by the permit writer on a case-by-case basis using best professional judgment.	Adapted from 1996 PWM
Tiered Permit Limits	Permit limits that apply to the discharge only when a certain threshold (e.g., production level), specific circumstance (e.g., batch discharge), or time frame (e.g., after 6 months, during the months of May through October) triggers their use.	Adapted from 1996 PWM
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	The sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background. If a receiving water 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. If best management practices (BMPs) or other nonpoint source pollution controls make more stringent load allocations practicable, then wasteload allocations can be made less stringent. Thus, the TMDL process provides for nonpoint source control tradeoffs.	40 CFR § 130.2(i)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	A measure of the filterable solids present in a sample, as determined by the method specified in Part 136.	1996 PWM
Toxic Pollutant	Any pollutant listed as toxic under CWA section 307(a)(1) or, in the case of <i>sludge use or disposal practices</i> , any pollutant identified in regulations implementing CWA section 405(d).	§ 122.2
Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)	A site-specific study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agent(s) of effluent toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity.	1996 PWM
Toxicity Test	A procedure to determine the toxicity of a chemical or an effluent using living organisms. A toxicity test measures the degree of effect on exposed test organisms of a specific chemical or effluent.	1996 PWM
Trading (or Water Quality Trading)	An innovative approach to achieve water quality goals more efficiently. Trading is based on the fact that sources in a watershed can face very different costs to control the same pollutant. Trading programs allow facilities facing higher pollution control costs to meet their regulatory obligations by purchasing environmentally equivalent (or superior) pollution reductions from another source at lower cost, thus achieving the same water quality improvement at lower overall cost.	Water Quality Trading Fact Sheet: < www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/trading/handbook/factsheet.html >
Treatability Manual	Five-set library of EPA guidance manuals that contain information related to the treatability of many pollutants. The manual may be used in developing effluent limitations for facilities and pollutants, which, at the time of permit issuance, are not subject to industry-specific effluent guidelines. The five volumes that comprise this series consist of Vol. I – Treatability Data (EPA-600/8-80-042a); Vol. II – Industrial Descriptions (EPA-600/8-80-042b); Vol. III – Technologies (EPA-600/8-80-042c); Vol. IV – Cost Estimating (EPA-600/8-80-042d); and Vol. V – Summary (EPA-600/8-80-042e).	1996 PWM

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage (TWTDS)	A POTW or any other sewage sludge or waste water treatment devices or systems, regardless of ownership (including federal facilities), used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated for the disposal of sewage sludge. This definition does not include septic tanks or similar devices. For purposes of this definition, <i>domestic sewage</i> includes waste and waste water from humans or household operations that are discharged to or otherwise enter a treatment works.	Adapted from § 122.2
Upset	An 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.	§ 122.41(n)
Use Attainability Analysis	A structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the use that [can] include physical, chemical, biological, and economic factors as described in § 131.10(g).	§ 131.3
Variance	Any mechanism or provision under CWA sections 301 or 316 or under 40 CFR Part 125, or in the applicable <i>effluent limitations guidelines</i> , which allows modification to or waiver of the generally applicable effluent limitation requirements or time deadlines of the CWA. This includes provisions, [that] allow the establishment of alternative limitations based on fundamentally different factors or on CWA sections 301(c), 301(g), 301(h), 301(i), or 316(a).	§ 122.2
Wasteload Allocation (WLA)	The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution.	Adapted from § 130.2(h)
Water Quality Criteria	Elements of state water quality standards, expressed as constituent concentrations, levels, or narrative statements, representing a quality of water that supports a particular use. When criteria are met, water quality will generally protect the designated use.	§ 131.3(b)
Water Quality Limited Segment	Any segment where it is known that water quality does not meet applicable water quality standards, and/or is not expected to meet applicable water quality standards, even after the application of the technology-based effluent limitations required by CWA sections 301(b) and 306.	§ 131.3
Water Quality Standards (WQS)	Provisions of state or federal law that consist of a designated use or uses for the waters of the United States and water quality criteria for such waters based on such uses. Water quality standards are to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water, and serve the purposes of the CWA.	Adapted from §131.3
Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation (WQBEL)	An effluent limitation determined by selecting the most stringent of the effluent limits calculated using all applicable water quality criteria (e.g., aquatic life, human health, wildlife, translation of narrative criteria) for a specific point source to a specific receiving water.	Adapted from 1996 PWM

Exhibit A-2 Glossary

Term	Definition	Citation
Waters of the United States	<p>Means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All waters [that] are currently used, were used in the past, or [could] be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters [that] are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. b. All interstate waters, including interstate <i>wetlands</i>. c. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, <i>wetlands</i>, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. [That] are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes. 2. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce or 3. [That] are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce. d. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition. e. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition. f. The territorial sea and g. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. <p>[see additional notes in § 122.2]</p>	§ 122.2
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)	The aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity test.	§ 122.2