

## **Glossary**

### **Active Areas of Construction**

All areas subject to land surface disturbance activities related to the project including, but not limited to, project staging areas, immediate access areas and storage areas. All previously active areas are still considered active areas until final stabilization is complete. [The construction activity Phases used in this General Permit are the Preliminary Phase, Grading and Land Development Phase, Streets and Utilities Phase, and the Vertical Construction Phase.]

### **Active Treatment System (ATS)**

A treatment system that employs chemical coagulation, chemical flocculation, or electrocoagulation to aid in the reduction of turbidity caused by fine suspended sediment.

### **Acute Toxicity Test**

A chemical stimulus severe enough to rapidly induce a negative effect; in aquatic toxicity tests, an effect observed within 96 hours or less is considered acute.

### **Air Deposition**

Airborne particulates from construction activities. .

### **Approved Signatory**

A person who has legal authority to sign, certify, and electronically submit Permit Registration Documents and Notices of Termination on behalf of the Legally Responsible Person.

### **Beneficial Uses**

As defined in the California Water Code, beneficial uses of the waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation include, but are not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves.

### **Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT)**

As defined by USEPA, BAT is a technology-based standard established by the Clean Water Act (CWA) as the most appropriate means available on a national basis for controlling the direct discharge of toxic and nonconventional pollutants to navigable waters. The BAT effluent limitations guidelines, in general, represent the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category or subcategory.

### **Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT)**

As defined by USEPA, BCT is a technology-based standard for the discharge from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended sediment (TSS), fecal coliform, pH, oil and grease.

#### **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.

#### **Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

BMPs are scheduling of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

#### **Chain of Custody (COC)**

Form used to track sample handling as samples progress from sample collection to the analytical laboratory. The COC is then used to track the resulting analytical data from the laboratory to the client. COC forms can be obtained from an analytical laboratory upon request.

#### **Coagulation**

The clumping of particles in a discharge to settle out impurities, often induced by chemicals such as lime, alum, and iron salts.

#### **Common Plan of Development**

Generally a contiguous area where multiple, distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times under one plan. A plan is generally defined as any piece of documentation or physical demarcation that indicates that construction activities may occur on a common plot. Such documentation could consist of a tract map, parcel map, demolition plans, grading plans or contract documents. Any of these documents could delineate the boundaries of a common plan area. However, broad planning documents, such as land use master plans, conceptual master plans, or broad-based CEQA or NEPA documents that identify potential projects for an agency or facility are not considered common plans of development.

#### **Daily Average Discharge**

The discharge of a pollutant measured during any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a 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 during the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration) the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant

throughout the day (40 CFR 122.2). In the case of pH, the pH must first be converted from a log scale.

**Debris**

Litter, rubble, discarded refuse, and remains of destroyed inorganic anthropogenic waste.

**Direct Discharge**

A discharge that is routed directly to waters of the United States by means of a pipe, channel, or ditch (including a municipal storm sewer system), or through surface runoff.

**Discharger**

The Legally Responsible Person (see definition) or entity subject to this General Permit.

**Dose Rate (for ATS)**

In exposure assessment, dose (e.g. of a chemical) per time unit (e.g. mg/day), sometimes also called dosage.

**Drainage Area**

The area of land that drains water, sediment, pollutants, and dissolved materials to a common outlet.

**Effluent**

Any discharge of water by a discharger either to the receiving water or beyond the property boundary controlled by the discharger.

**Effluent Limitation**

Any numeric or narrative restriction imposed on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants which are discharged from point sources into waters of the United States, the waters of the contiguous zone, or the ocean.

**Erosion**

The process, by which soil particles are detached and transported by the actions of wind, water, or gravity.

**Erosion Control BMPs**

Vegetation, such as grasses and wildflowers, and other materials, such as straw, fiber, stabilizing emulsion, protective blankets, etc., placed to stabilize areas of disturbed soils, reduce loss of soil due to the action of water or wind, and prevent water pollution.

**Field Measurements**

Testing procedures performed in the field with portable field-testing kits or meters.

**Final Stabilization**

All soil disturbing activities at each individual parcel within the site have been completed in a manner consistent with the requirements in this General Permit.

**First Order Stream**

Stream with no tributaries.

**Flocculants**

Substances that interact with suspended particles and bind them together to form flocs.

**Good Housekeeping BMPs**

BMPs designed to reduce or eliminate the addition of pollutants to construction site runoff through analysis of pollutant sources, implementation of proper handling/disposal practices, employee education, and other actions.

**Grading Phase (part of the Grading and Land Development Phase)**

Includes reconfiguring the topography and slope including; alluvium removals; canyon cleanouts; rock undercuts; keyway excavations; land form grading; and stockpiling of select material for capping operations.

**Hydromodification**

Hydromodification is the alteration of the hydrologic characteristics of coastal and non-coastal waters, which in turn could cause degradation of water resources. Hydromodification can cause excessive erosion and/or sedimentation rates, causing excessive turbidity, channel aggradation and/or degradation.

**Identified Organisms**

Organisms within a sub-sample that is specifically identified and counted.

**Inactive Areas of Construction**

Areas of construction activity that are not active and those that have been active and are not scheduled to be re-disturbed for at least 14 days.

**Index Period**

The period of time during which bioassessment samples must be collected to produce results suitable for assessing the biological integrity of streams and rivers. Instream communities naturally vary over the course of a year, and sampling during the index period ensures that samples are collected during a time frame when communities are stable so that year-to-year consistency is obtained. The index period approach provides a cost-effective alternative to year-round sampling. Furthermore, sampling within the appropriate index period will yield results that are comparable to the assessment thresholds or criteria for a given region, which are established for the same index period. Because index

periods differ for different parts of the state, it is essential to know the index period for your area.

### **K Factor**

The soil erodibility factor used in the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE). It represents the combination of detachability of the soil, runoff potential of the soil, and the transportability of the sediment eroded from the soil.

### **Legally Responsible Person**

The person who possesses the title of the land or the leasehold interest of a mineral estate upon which the construction activities will occur for the regulated site. For linear underground/overhead projects, it is in the person in charge of the utility company, municipality, or other public or private company or agency that owns or operates the LUP.

### **Likely Precipitation Event**

Any weather pattern that is forecasted to have a 50% or greater chance of producing precipitation in the project area. The discharger shall obtain likely precipitation forecast information from the National Weather Service Forecast Office (e.g., by entering the zip code of the project's location at <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/forecast>).

### **Maximum Allowable Threshold Concentration (MATC)**

The allowable concentration of residual, or dissolved, coagulant/flocculant in effluent. The MATC shall be coagulant/flocculant-specific, and based on toxicity testing conducted by an independent, third-party laboratory. A typical MATC would be:

The MATC is equal to the geometric mean of the NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) and LOEC (Lowest Observed Effect Concentration) Acute and Chronic toxicity results for most sensitive species determined for the specific coagulant. The most sensitive species test shall be used to determine the MATC.

### **Natural Channel Evolution**

The physical trend in channel adjustments following a disturbance that causes the river to have more energy and degrade or aggrade more sediment. Channels have been observed to pass through 5 to 9 evolution types. Once they pass through the suite of evolution stages, they will rest in a new state of equilibrium.

### **Non-Storm Water Discharges**

Discharges are discharges that do not originate from precipitation events. They can include, but are not limited to, discharges of process water, air conditioner condensate, non-contact cooling water, vehicle wash water, sanitary wastes, concrete washout water, paint wash water, irrigation water, or pipe testing water.

### **Non-Visible Pollutants**

Pollutants associated with a specific site or activity that can have a negative impact on water quality, but cannot be seen through observation (ex: chlorine). Such pollutants being discharged are not authorized.

**Numeric Action Level (NAL)**

Level is used as a warning to evaluate if best management practices are effective and take necessary corrective actions. Not an effluent limit.

**Original Sample Material**

The material (i.e., macroinvertebrates, organic material, gravel, etc.) remaining after the subsample has been removed for identification.

**pH**

Unit universally used to express the intensity of the acid or alkaline condition of a water sample. The pH of natural waters tends to range between 6 and 9, with neutral being 7. Extremes of pH can have deleterious effects on aquatic systems.

**Post-Construction BMPs**

Structural and non-structural controls which detain, retain, or filter the release of pollutants to receiving waters after final stabilization is attained.

**Preliminary Phase (Pre-Construction Phase - Part of the Grading and Land Development Phase)**

Construction stage including rough grading and/or disking, clearing and grubbing operations, or any soil disturbance prior to mass grading.

**Project**

**Qualified SWPPP Developer**

Individual who is authorized to develop and revise SWPPPs.

**Qualified SWPPP Practitioner**

Individual assigned responsibility for non-storm water and storm water visual observations, sampling and analysis, and responsibility to ensure full compliance with the permit and implementation of all elements of the SWPPP, including the preparation of the annual compliance evaluation and the elimination of all unauthorized discharges.

**Qualifying Rain Event**

Any event that produces 0.5 inches or more precipitation with a 48 hour or greater period between rain events.

**R Factor**

Erosivity factor used in the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE). The R factor represents the erosivity of the climate at a particular location. An

average annual value of R is determined from historical weather records using erosivity values determined for individual storms. The erosivity of an individual storm is computed as the product of the storm's total energy, which is closely related to storm amount, and the storm's maximum 30-minute intensity.

### **Rain Event Action Plan (REAP)**

Written document, specific for each rain event, that when implemented is designed to protect all exposed portions of the site within 48 hours of any likely precipitation event.

### **Remaining Sub sampled Material**

The material (e.g., organic material, gravel, etc.) that remains after the organisms to be identified have been removed from the subsample for identification. (Generally, no macroinvertebrates are present in the remaining subsampled material, but the sample needs to be checked and verified using a complete Quality Assurance (QA) plan)

### **Routine Maintenance**

Activities intended to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

### **Runoff Control BMPs**

Measures used to divert runoff from offsite and runoff within the site.

### **Run-on**

Discharges that originate offsite and flow onto the property of a separate project site.

### **Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)**

Empirical model that calculates average annual soil loss as a function of rainfall and runoff erosivity, soil erodibility, topography, erosion controls, and sediment controls.

### **Sampling and Analysis Plan**

Document that describes how the samples will be collected, under what conditions, where and when the samples will be collected, what the sample will be tested for, what test methods and detection limits will be used, and what methods/procedures will be maintained to ensure the integrity of the sample during collection, storage, shipping and testing (i.e., quality assurance/quality control protocols).

### **Sediment**

Solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has come to rest on the earth's surface either above or below sea level.

**Sedimentation**

Process of deposition of suspended matter carried by water, wastewater, or other liquids, by gravity. It is usually accomplished by reducing the velocity of the liquid below the point at which it can transport the suspended material.

**Sediment Control BMPs**

Practices that trap soil particles after they have been eroded by rain, flowing water, or wind. They include those practices that intercept and slow or detain the flow of storm water to allow sediment to settle and be trapped (e.g., silt fence, sediment basin, fiber rolls, etc.).

**Settleable Solids (SS)**

Solid material that can be settled within a water column during a specified time frame. It is typically tested by placing a water sample into an Imhoff settling cone and then allowing the solids to settle by gravity for a given length of time.

Results are reported either as a volume (mL/L) or a mass (mg/L) concentration.

**Sheet Flow**

Flow of water that occurs overland in areas where there are no defined channels where the water spreads out over a large area at a uniform depth.

**Site****Soil Amendment**

Any material that is added to the soil to change its chemical properties, engineering properties, or erosion resistance that could become mobilized by storm water.

**Streets and Utilities Phase**

Construction stage including excavation and street paving, lot grading, curbs, gutters and sidewalks, public utilities, public water facilities including fire hydrants, public sanitary sewer systems, storm sewer system and/or other drainage improvements.

**Structural Controls**

Any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm water and urban runoff pollution

**Suspended Sediment Concentration (SSC)**

The measure of the concentration of suspended solid material in a water sample by measuring the dry weight of all of the solid material from a known volume of a collected water sample. Results are reported in mg/L.

**Total Suspended Solids (TSS)**

The measure of the suspended solids in a water sample includes inorganic substances, such as soil particles and organic substances, such as algae,



aquatic plant/animal waste, particles related to industrial/sewage waste, etc. The TSS test measures the concentration of suspended solids in water by measuring the dry weight of a solid material contained in a known volume of a sub-sample of a collected water sample. Results are reported in mg/L.

### **Toxicity**

The adverse response(s) of organisms to chemicals or physical agents ranging from mortality to physiological responses such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies.

### **Turbidity**

The cloudiness of water quantified by the degree to which light traveling through a water column is scattered by the suspended organic and inorganic particles it contains. The turbidity test is reported in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) or Jackson Turbidity Units (JTU).

### **Vertical Construction Phase**

The Build out of structures from foundations to roofing, including rough landscaping.

### **Waters of the United States**

Generally refers to surface waters, as defined by the federal Environmental Protection Agency in 40 C.F.R. § 122.2.<sup>1</sup>

### **Water Quality Objectives (WQO)**

Water quality objectives are defined in the California Water Code as limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics, which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area.

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<sup>1</sup> The application of the definition of “waters of the United States” may be difficult to determine; there are currently several judicial decisions that create some confusion. If a landowner is unsure whether the discharge must be covered by this General Permit, the landowner may wish to seek legal advice.

## Abbreviations List

ASBS		Areas of Special Biological Significance
ASTM		American Society of Testing and Materials; Standard Test Method for Particle-Size Analysis of Soils
ATS		Active Treatment System
BASMAA		Bay Area Storm water Management Agencies Association
BAT		Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
BCT	Best	Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP		Best Management Practices
BOD	Biochem	ical Oxygen Demand
BPJ		Best Professional Judgment
CAFO		Confined Animal Feeding Operation
CCR		California Code of Regulations
CEQA		California Environmental Quality Act
CFR		Code of Federal Regulations
CGP		NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities
CIWQS		California Integrated Water Quality System
CKD		Cement Kiln Dust
COC	Chain	of Custody
CPESC		Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control
CPSWQ		Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality
CSMP		Construction Site Monitoring Program
CTB		Cement Treated Base
CTR		California Toxics Rule
CWA		Clean Water Act
CWC	California	Water Code
CWP		Center for Watershed Protection
DADMAC		Diallyldimethyl-ammonium chloride
DDNR		Delaware Department of Natural Resources
DFG		Department of Fish and Game
DHS		Department of Health Services
DWQ		Division of Water Quality
EC	Electrical	Conductivity
ELAP	Environmental	Laboratory Accreditation Program
EPA	Environmental	Protection Agency
ESA	Environmentally	Sensitive Area
ESC		Erosion and Sediment Control
HSPF		Hydrologic Simulation Program Fortran
JTU	Jackson	Turbidity Units
LID		Low Impact Development
LOEC		Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LRP	Legally	Responsible Person
LUP		Linear Underground/Overhead Projects

MATC	Maximum	Allowable Threshold Concentration
MDL	Method	Detection Limits
MRR		Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
MS4		Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MUSLE		Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation
NAL		Numeric Action Level
NEL		Numeric Effluent Limitation
NICET		National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies
NOAA		National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOEC		No Observed Effect Concentration
NOI		Notice of Intent
NOT		Notice of Termination
NPDES		National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS		Natural Resources Conservation Service
NTR		National Toxics Rule
NTU		Nephelometric Turbidity Units
O&M	Operation	and Maintenance
PAC	Polya	luminum chloride
PAM	Polyacryla	mide
PASS	Polya	luminum chloride Silica/sulfate
POC	Pollutants	of Concern
PoP	Probability	of Precipitation
POTW		Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PRDs		Permit Registration Documents
PWS	Planning	Watershed
QAMP		Quality Assurance Management Plan
QA/QC		Quality Assurance/Quality Control
REAP		Rain Event Action Plan
Regional Board		Regional Water Quality Control Board
ROWD		Report of Waste Discharge
RUSLE		Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation
RW	Receiv	ing Water
SMARTS		Storm water Multi Application Reporting and Tracking
System		
SS	Settleable	Solids
SSC		Suspended Sediment Concentration
SUSMP		Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan
SW	Storm	Water
SWARM		Storm Water Annual Report Module
SWAMP		Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program
SWMM		Storm Water Management Model
SWMP		Storm Water Management Program
SWPPP		Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TC	Treatment	Control
TDS	Total	Dissolved Solids

TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
USACOE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WDID	Waste Discharge Identification Number
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WLA	Waste Load Allocation
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WRCC	Western Regional Climate Center
WQBEL	Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation
WQO	Water Quality Objective
WQS	Water Quality Standard

# State and Regional Water Resources Control Board Contacts

## NORTH COAST REGION (1)

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 Santa Rose, CA 95403  
 (707) 576-2220 FAX: (707)523-0135

## SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION (2)

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 Oakland, CA 94612  
 (510) 622-2300 FAX: (510) 622-2640

## CENTRAL COAST REGION (3)

895 Aerovista Place, Ste 101  
 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401  
 (805) 549-3147 FAX: (805) 543-0397

## LOS ANGELES REGION (4)

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 Los Angeles, CA 90013  
 (213) 576-6600 FAX: (213) 576-6640

## LAHONTAN REGION (6 SLT)

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 South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
 (530) 542-5400 FAX: (530) 544-2271

## VICTORVILLE OFFICE (6V)

14440 Civic Drive, Ste. 200  
 Victorville, CA 92392-2383  
 (760) 241-6583 FAX: (760) 241-7308

## CENTRAL VALLEY REGION (5S)

11020 Sun Center Dr., #200  
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## FRESNO BRANCH OFFICE (5F)

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## REDDING BRANCH OFFICE (5R)

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## COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION (7)

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