Definitions

Best Management Practice (BMP) - Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plan site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Construction Activity - Any construction or demolition activity, clearing, grading, grubbing, or excavation or any other activity that results in a land disturbance. Construction does not include emergnecy construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety or routine maintenance to maintaine original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.

Critical Deficiencies - Those deficiencies that pose an immediate threat for the discharge of pollutants to the stotm drain system, surface water, or state waters. Critical deficiencies include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

1. Any observed discharge, or evidence of discharge, of untreated storm water or non-storm water from the drainage area(s).
2. Absence of linear barriers and/or perimeter controls required by the BMP Plan.
3. There are identified storm drain inlets, surface waters, or state waters within or adjacent to the project site in close proximity to disturbed soil areas without control measures in place pose an immediate threat of untreated storm water discharges.
4. Work in an active stream channel or other surface water body without proper implementation of required BMPs.
5. Presence of any spilled oil or hazardous materials near to unprotected storm drain inlet, surface waters, or state waters.

Discharge of a Pollutant - Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to state waters from any point source.

Disturbance of Land - The penetration, turning, or moving of soil or resurfacing of pavement with exposure of the base course or the exposure of bare soil or ground surface; including the land surface exposed by construction roads, baseyards, staging areas, demolition, headquarters, and parking areas.

Definitions

Erosion Control - Stabilizing a disturbed or exposed surface area to prevent soil particles from being detached and causing sediment accumulation in nearby surface waters.

Major Deficiencies - Those deficiencies that are significant problems which could result in the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system, surface waters, or state waters. Major deficiencies include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

1. No BMP Plan or NPDES permit (if required).
2. Linear barriers and/or perimeter controls in areas tributary to a water body or drain inlet are installed as required by the BMP Plan, but are not functional.
3. Hazardous materials or waste is stored within the project without containment or implementation of BMPs.
4. Oil, fuel, or brake or transmission fluid spills covering more than one square yard and/or adjacent to protected storm drain inlets, surface waters, or state waters.
5. Any discharge of sediment or other deleterious material resulting from dewatering operations conducted without implementation of requried BMPs for dewatering.
6. Sediment tracking more than 50 feet from project ingress/ egress location(s).
7. Expansion of the active distrubed soil area limit without approval.
8. Soil stabilization and sediment controls are not installed in accordance with applicable construction site BMP Plans.
9. Sediment controls are installed in accordance with the BMP Plan, but there is a large unstabilized distrubed soil area with insufficient controls down gradient to prevent the discharge of untreated storm water to the storm drain system, surface waters, or state waters if a rain event generates runoff.
10. Dust from project site visibly blowing off the site and into strom drain conveyances or adjacent surface water bodies.

Definitions

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) - The minimum required performance standard for implementation of minicipal storm water management programs to reduce pollutants in storm water. Maximum Extent Practicable is the cumulative effect of implementing, evaluating, and making corresponding changes to a variety of technically appropriate and economically feasible best management practices, ensuring that the most appropriate controls are implemented in the most effective manner.

Minor Deficiencies - Those deficiencies that do not pose a threat for discharge of untreated storm water or pollutants to the storm drain system, surface waters, or state waters, but are not in strict conformance with the SWPPP or BMP Plan. Minor deficiencies include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

1. BMP Plan does not reflect current operations and an amendment is recommended.
2. BMPs are not deficient, but are not consistent with the BMP Plan.
3. Linear barriers and/or perimeter controls are installed as required by the BMP Plan but require minor maintenance.
4. Soil stabilization or sediment controls are installed as required by the BMP Plan, but not properly maintained.
5. Site inspections by project staff are not being conducted at the required frequency.
6. Non-storm water or waste management BMPs improperly maintained.
7. Oil, fuel, or brake or transmission fluid spills covering less than one square yard and not adjacent to storm drain inlets, surface waters, or state waters.
8. Evidence of active winderosion on unstabilized slopes/stock piles.
9. Minor tracking less than 50 feet from project ingress/egress locations.
10. Major deficiencies which are corrected prior to the inspector leaving the site.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) - A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) owned by a state, city, town, or other public body, that is designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water, this is not a combined sewer, and that is not part of a publicly owned treatment works.

Notice of Intent (NOI) - Form completed and signed by a construction site operator or an industrial facility operator notifying the DOH that the operator intends to be authorized to discharge pollutants to state waters under an applicable NPDES general permit.

Definitions

Erosion Control - Stabilizing a disturbed or exposed surface area to prevent soil particles from being detached and causing sediment accumulation in nearby surface waters.

Pollutants - Refer to the waste material that contaminates air, soil, or water. In the context of storm water quality, pollutants often refer to the followg:

- Nutrients - phosphorous and nitrogen;
- Suspended solids - sediment suspended in the water;
- Organic carbon and hydrocarbons;
- Bacteria;
- Trace metals;
- Pesticides; and
- Trash and debris.

Post-Construction BMP - A specific practice indtended to reduce storm water volume and/or the pollutino typically associated with storm water runoff. Sush practices may include LID design features, source control methods, or manufactured devices designed to capture pollutants and is synonymous with the terms Permanent BMP and Permanent Post-construction BMP.

Private Construction Projects - Construction activity not under the authority (funding) of or administered by DOT-HWYS that is located within or adjacent to DOT-HWYS ROW and drains to the DOT-HWYS MS4. Private construction projects are required to obtain a Permit to Perform Work Upon State Highways prior to commencing construction activities.

Public Construction Projects - A construction activity, which is funded by DOT-HWYS, designed either by personnel of DOT-HWYS or engineering consultant firms, and constructed by DOT-HWYS or a private contractor. Includes contract construction projects and maintenance construction projects.

Sediment - Organic or inorganic material that is carried by or is suspended in water and that settles out to form deposits in the storm drain system or receiving waters.

Storm Water Runoff - The portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, channels, or pipes.