

DEFINITIONS

2, 5, 10, 25, 50 & 100 Year 24 Hour Storms provides estimated frequency and peak flow information for stormwater considerations in project design. This information can be used to insure appropriate sizing of piping and collection infrastructure as well as viability determination for various Best Management Practices and Erosion and Sediment Control Measures.

Accessory Impervious Surfaces means those additional impervious surfaces that are created to service new development; including roads, shopping centers, office parks and parking lots.

Best Management Practices (BMP's) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, policies, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State of West Virginia. BMP's also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, waste disposal or drainage from material storage. BMP's can include structural as well as non-structural practices.

Bioretention is the water quality and water quantity stormwater management practice using the chemical, biological and physical properties of plants, microbes and soils for the removal of pollution from stormwater runoff.

Canopy Interception is the interception of precipitation, by leaves and branches of trees and vegetation that does not reach the soil.

Clean Water Act (CWA) means Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 95-217, Public Law 97-117 and Public Law 95-576; U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

Common Plan of Development is a contiguous construction project where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules but under one plan. The "plan" is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation or physical demarcation indicating construction activities may occur on a specific plot; included in this definition are most subdivisions and industrial parks.

Cut off Concentration is a concentration at which stormwater could potentially impair, or contribute to impairing water quality.

Detention in relation to stormwater it is typically a holding pond or basin intended to slow the flow of water during a 24 to 48 hour period after the storm has started. The basin or pond should not hold water during dry periods. Regular maintenance is required to insure the structure functions as designed.

Engineered Infiltration is an underground device or system designed to accept stormwater and slowly exfiltrates it into the underlying soil. This device or system is designed based on soil tests that define the infiltration rate.

Erosion & Sediment Control is the planning and practice of reducing and/or eliminating soil erosion and sediment migration from land development projects, construction sites and other active land uses. It is also part of stream protection and rehabilitation project management.

Evaporation means rainfall that is changed or converted into a vapor.

Evapotranspiration means the sum of evaporation and transpiration of water from the earth's surface to the atmosphere. It includes evaporation of liquid or solid water plus the transpiration from plants.

Extended Filtration is a structural stormwater practice which filters stormwater runoff through vegetation and engineered soil media. A portion of the stormwater runoff drains into an underdrain system which slowly releases it after the storm is over.

First Flush is the the initial surface runoff of a rainstorm. During the first flush period, water pollution is more concentrated when entering storm drains in places with high proportions of impervious surfaces. Surface water pollution levels peak during this initial phase of a storm event. Monitoring of these concentrated levels during the first flush cycle are often required by the MS4 permit.

Hydromodification means the alteration of the natural flow of water through a landscape, and often takes the form of channel straightening, widening, deepening, or relocating existing, natural stream channels. It can also involve excavation of borrow pits or canals, building of levees, stream bank erosion, or other conditions or practices that change the depth, width or location of waterways. Hydromodification usually results in water quality and habitat impacts.

Illicit Discharge means any non-permitted discharge to a regulated small MS4 or to waters of the State of West Virginia that does not consist entirely of stormwater or authorized non-stormwater discharges covered under a NPDES permit.

Impervious not allowing fluid to pass through. Concrete sidewalks, asphalt areas and rooftops would be examples of impervious surfaces.

Infiltration is the process by which stormwater penetrates into soil.

Inlet is the point at which stormwater enters the stormwater sewer system. This can be through a road grate, pipe or in a ditch line. On a grated basin the surface area around the inlet is called the collector. The collector should facilitate the gathering of runoff for entry into the inlet.

Land Use means the way in which land is used, especially in farming and municipal planning.

Maintenance Agreement means a formal agreement or contract between a local government and a property owner designed to guarantee that specific maintenance functions are performed.

Millions Gallons per Day (MGD) is a measurement of water flow frequently used in measurement of water consumption or large volume sources it is equal to 133,680.56 cubic feet per day or 1.5472 cubic feet per second.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) means conveyances for stormwater, including, but not limited to, roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, human made channels or storm drains owned or operated by any municipality, sewer or sewage board, State agency or Federal agency or other public entity that discharges directly to surface waters of the State of West Virginia.

Notice of Intent (NOI) means a notification of intent to seek coverage under this general permit, to discharge stormwater into waters of the State of West Virginia.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) a provision of the Clean Water Act which prohibits the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States. This federally mandated permit program is used for regulating point source discharges.

Outfall means the point source where the MS4 discharges from a pipe, ditch or other discreet conveyance directly or indirectly to water of the State of West Virginia, or to another MS4.

Pet Waste is urinary and fecal waste produced by animals. It is a significant contributor to water quality issues and municipal stormwater management. A single dog produces 250 to 300 pounds of solid waste per year. It can take up to a year for a single stool to completely breakdown. This waste significantly contributes to fecal coliform impacts in local streams and surface water. Fecal coliform can cause diseases such as gastroenteritis, ear infections, typhoid, dysentery, hepatitis A, and cholera.

pH is a measure of the acidity or basicity of an aqueous solution. Changes of the pH levels in surface waters can greatly affect the health and quality of the stream and its inhabitants.

Planning Documents are documents a municipality or jurisdiction uses for planning. They include, but are not limited to; comprehensive or master plans, subdivision ordinances, general land use plan, zoning code, transportation master plan, specific area plans, such as sector plan, site area plans, corridor plans, or unified development ordinances.

Pollutants of Concern are those pollutants which cause a water body to be placed on the Section 303(d) list of impaired waters.

Qualifying Local Program means a WV DEP formally recognized state, municipal or county program that meets or exceeds the provisions of WV DEP stormwater construction program in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(s).

Rainfall and Rainwater Harvesting is the collection, conveyance, and storage of rainwater. The scope, method, technologies, system complexity, purpose, and end uses vary from rain barrels for garden irrigation in urban areas, to large-scale collection of rainwater for all domestic uses.

Receiving Waters or Receiving Water means the 'water resources' that receive the discharge from the permittee.

Retention as it relates to stormwater is a storage structure (pond or basin) designed to hold and maintain a specific volume of water permanently. An example of a retention design would be something like a water systems reservoir or a parks pond.

Runoff Reduction practices and/or techniques are the collective assortment of stormwater practices that reduce the volume of stormwater from discharging off site. These include stormwater practices that infiltrate, evapotranspire and reuse stormwater on site.

Soil Amendments are components added to in situ or native soils to increase the spacing between soil particles so that the soil can absorb and hold more moisture. The amendment of soils changes various other physical, chemical and biological characteristics so that the soils become more effective in maintaining water quality.

Source Control Stormwater Management means practices that control stormwater before pollutants have been introduced into stormwater.

Stormwater Hotspots are commercial, industrial, institutional, municipal, or transportation related operations that may produce higher levels of stormwater pollutants, and/or present a higher potential risk for spills, leaks, or illicit discharges. Hotspots may include: gas stations, petroleum wholesalers, vehicle maintenance and repair, auto recyclers, recycling centers and scrap yards, landfills, solid waste facilities, wastewater treatment plants, airports, railroad stations and associated maintenance facilities, and highway maintenance facilities.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) means the erosion and sediment control plan for a construction site.

Stormwater Management Practice means practices that manage stormwater, including structural and vegetative components of a stormwater system.

Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) is a locally developed site specific plan developed to outline and insure compliance with regulatory requirements.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) A calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards. A TMDL is the sum of individual wasteload allocations for point sources (WLA), load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background (LA), and must consider seasonal variation and include a margin of safety. The TMDL comes in the form of a technical document or plan. (40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7)

Treatment Control Stormwater Management means practices that ‘treat’ stormwater after pollutants have been incorporated into the stormwater.

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. WLAs constitute a type of water quality-based effluent limitation (40 CFR 130.2(h)).

Water Quality Treatment means any passive or active process that removes pollutants from stormwater, and/or prevents pollutants from encountering stormwater.

Water Resources ‘Water’ or ‘Waters’ means any and all water on or beneath the surface of the ground, whether percolating, standing, diffused or flowing, wholly or partially within this state, or bordering this state and within its jurisdiction, and includes, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, natural or artificial lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, branches, brooks, ponds (except farm ponds, industrial settling basins and ponds and water treatment facilities), impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, watercourses and wetlands.