Appendix E

GLOSSARY

Adverse Water Quality Impacts - Conditions which do not allow attainment of the designated use or uses of waters of the United States, and/or do not protect the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the waters of the United States.

Best Management Practice - An approach, which takes advantage of the best practical measures available to guard against, a negative impact on the environment.

Chronic Overflows –Overflows that occur on a system-wide basis in a manner that suggests poor operation and maintenance.

Discharge - Any wastewater flow, treated or untreated, which reaches waters of the United States.

Immediate Access - Where the general public has instantaneous access to an area impacted by a sewage overflow, such as in school yards and public parks, without impedance by man made or natural barriers such as fencing or thick vegetation.

Inflow - Water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system from sources such as, but not limited to, roof leaders and gutters, cellar drains, yard drains, area drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm sewers and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash water or drainage. Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.

Infiltration - Water other than wastewater that enters a sewer from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow.

Municipality - A city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of domestic wastewater, industrial waste or other wastes, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the federal Clean Water Act.

Notification - Process of informing system personnel, regulatory entities and the general public of a sewer overflow incident.

Posting of Signs - Process of advising the public of potential health risks associated with sewer overflow at a particular site by erecting signs.

Public Waters - Body of water (surface water) such as an ocean, bay, river, lake, stream or creek where there is the potential of contact by a member of the public.

Reporting - Formal process of informing regulatory entities of sewer overflows and response activities through written documentation.

Sanitary Sewer System - A wastewater collection system owned by a State, municipality or private owner which is designed to convey municipal and industrial wastewaters with allowances for groundwater infiltration and unavoidable stormwater that are not admitted intentionally.

Sanitary Sewage Overflow (SSO) - The intentional or unintentional diversion of flow from a sanitary sewer collection system which occurs before the headworks of a sewage treatment plant. Sanitary sewer overflows include discharges to waters of the United States as well as diversions to public or private property and the environment that do not reach waters of the United States.

Spill - An act or omission by which hazardous substances in harmful quantities are spilled, leaked, pumped, poured, emitted, entered or dumped onto or into the waters or land of the state; also substances that, without removal or control, may drain, seep, runoff, or in some way enter into or onto the waters or land of the state.

Storm Sewer - A pipeline designed to carry only stormwater, surface runoff, street wash waters and drainage.

Surface Waters - All "Waters of the United States" as defined in 40 CFR 122.2 such as navigable waters, rivers, streams (including ephemeral streams), lakes, playa lakes, natural ponds, bays, oceans, lagoons, estuaries, manmade canals, ditches, dry arroyos, mudflats, sandflats, wet meadows, wetlands, swamps, marshes, sloughs and water courses. [Note: SSOs to storm drains tributary to "Waters of the United States" (surface waters) shall be reported as discharges to surface waters.]

System Operator - The private sector or public sector (municipality) interest having the responsibility and public trust to properly operate and maintain a sanitary sewer system. The operator may not be the legal owner or named permittee of the system.

Unpermitted Discharge - The discharge of pollutants from a point source into waters of the United States or the State which is not authorized by an NPDES permit.

Watershed - A defined area where surface waters drain to a water body or a portion of a water body (e.g., a river segment). Watershed boundaries are based on hydrologic considerations.