



**DWR – NPDES-SOP – G – 16 – Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Handbook – 01092026**  
**Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Handbook**

***Appendix E - Definitions***

Bank	<b>Bank</b> (e.g., stream bank or river bank) is the rising ground bordering the channel of a jurisdictional water (adapted from EPA CGP)
Biodegradable	<b>Biodegradable</b> means an item is capable of decomposing under ambient soil conditions into naturally occurring materials over a period of time (e.g., one year). (EPA CGP)
Construction Waste	<b>Construction Waste</b> is discarded material (such as packaging materials; scrap construction materials; masonry products; timber, steel, pipe, and electrical cuttings; plastics; and styrofoam). (EPA CGP)
Conveyance Channel	<b>Conveyance Channel</b> is a temporary or permanent waterway designed and installed to safely convey stormwater flow within and out of a construction site. (EPA CGP)
Dewatering	<b>Dewatering</b> is the act of draining accumulated stormwater and/or ground water from building foundations, vaults, and trenches, or other similar points of accumulation. (EPA CGP)
Discharge Point	<b>Discharge Point</b> is the location where collected and concentrated stormwater flows or dewatering water are discharged from the construction site. (EPA CGP)
Drainageway	<b>Drainageway</b> is an open linear depression, whether constructed or natural, that functions for the collection and drainage of surface water. (EPA CGP)
Installation	<b>Install or Installation</b> , when used in connection with stormwater controls, is to connect or set in position stormwater controls to make them operational. (EPA CGP)
Native Topsoil	<b>Native Topsoil</b> is the uppermost layer of naturally occurring soil for a particular area, and is often rich in organic matter, biological activity, and nutrients. (EPA CGP)



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Water of the United States	<b>Receiving Water</b> is the jurisdictional water into which the regulated stormwater discharges. (adapted from EPA CGP)
Run-On	<b>Run-On</b> is a source of stormwater that drains from land located upslope or upstream from the regulated site in question. (adapted from EPA CGP)
Snowmelt	<b>Snowmelt</b> is the conversion of snow into overland stormwater and ground water flow as a result of warmer temperatures. (EPA CGP)
Spill	<b>Spill</b> is the release of a hazardous or toxic substance from its container or containment. (EPA CGP)
Stormwater Control	<b>Stormwater Control</b> refers to any best management practice or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. (EPA CGP)
Stormwater Inlet	<b>Stormwater Inlet</b> is a structure placed below grade to conduct water used to collect stormwater runoff for conveyance purposes. (EPA CGP)
Storm Event	<b>Storm Event</b> is a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation. (EPA CGP)
Storm Sewer	<b>Storm Sewer</b> is a system of pipes (separate from sanitary sewers) that carries stormwater runoff from buildings and land surfaces. (EPA CGP)
Upland	<b>Upland</b> is the dry land area above and 'landward' of the ordinary high water mark. (EPA CGP)
Visual Turbidity	<b>Visual Turbidity</b> is present when there is a sediment plume in the discharge or the discharge appears cloudy, opaque, or has a visible contrast that can be visually identified by an observer. (EPA CGP)