

Definitions:

Bioretention System: A bioretention system is a stormwater management practice that uses vegetation, soil, and engineered components to capture and treat stormwater runoff. It helps reduce pollutants and control the quantity and quality of runoff.

Bioswale: A bioswale is a vegetated channel or shallow depression designed to capture, slow down, and filter stormwater runoff. It helps reduce pollutants, control erosion, and promote groundwater recharge.

Catch Basin: A catch basin is a surface inlet or drainage structure designed to capture and direct stormwater runoff into an underground pipe system.

Detention Pond: A detention pond is a man-made structure designed to temporarily hold and slow down stormwater runoff, allowing sediment and pollutants to settle before the water is released into a downstream water body.

Erosion: Erosion is the process of wearing away or displacement of soil, rock, or sediment by natural forces such as water, wind, or ice.

Forebay: A forebay is a small, shallow pond or pool located at the inlet of a stormwater management system designed to capture sediment and debris before it enters the main treatment area.

Grass Swales: Grass swales are vegetated channels or ditches designed to slow down, filter, and infiltrate stormwater runoff, reducing erosion and pollutants.

Hydraulic Performance: Hydraulic performance refers to the ability of a stormwater management system to effectively convey, treat, and store stormwater runoff while minimizing erosion, flooding, and pollution.

Isolator Row: An isolator row is a barrier or filter strip made of vegetation or other materials that helps prevent sediment and pollutants from entering underground detention by trapping contaminants before runoff reaches the underground detention facility.

Manholes: Manholes are access points to underground utilities and stormwater infrastructure, allowing for maintenance and inspection activities.

NPDES Tracking Number: The NPDES Tracking Number is a unique identifier assigned to facilities regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. It helps track compliance with permit requirements related to discharges of pollutants into water bodies.

Observation Port: An observation port is a monitoring point or access point in a stormwater management system that allows for visual inspection, sampling, and maintenance activities.

Outlet Control Structure: An outlet control structure is a component of a stormwater management system that regulates the flow of water leaving a detention or retention structure.

Post Construction BMP: Post Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) refer to techniques and strategies used to manage stormwater runoff and prevent pollution after construction activities have been completed.

Primary Spillway Pipe: A primary spillway pipe is a conduit or pipe designed to safely convey excess water from a detention or retention structure during heavy rainfall events.

Rip Rap: Rip rap is a layer of large, durable rocks or concrete blocks placed along shorelines or slopes to prevent erosion and stabilize the soil.

Scour: Scour is the erosion or removal of sediment from the bed or banks of a water body, often caused by fast-flowing water.

Seepage: Seepage refers to the slow movement of water through soil or rock, often leading to groundwater recharge or potential erosion issues.

Stabilization Measures: Stabilization measures refer to techniques and practices used to prevent erosion, sedimentation, and runoff by promoting vegetation growth, using erosion control blankets, or installing structural controls.

Undercutting: Undercutting is the erosion or removal of material from the base or foundation of a structure, typically caused by flowing water.

Underground Detention: Underground detention refers to stormwater management structures located below the ground surface, such as vaults or chambers, designed to temporarily store and release stormwater runoff at a controlled rate.