

JOHN DAY RIVER BASIN TMDL

APPENDIX G: DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED TERMS

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State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

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Highlighted terms are defined in rule and the reader should refer to the text of the rule.

303(d) Listing	Listing of a water body in accordance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.
7DADM	The seven day rolling average of the daily maximum temperature
Anthropogenic	Generated or caused by humans or activities related to humans.
Criteria, Biologically Based Criteria	Typically used herein in the context of water quality standards. The 'criteria' is the numeric or narrative target of the standard, designed to protect beneficial uses. Biologically based criteria are derived from studies of the requirements of aquatic organisms, often fish. Other criteria, such as the <i>protecting cold water criteria</i> , may target other provisions of water quality standards such as the anti-degradation policy.
Designated Management Agency	Organization responsible for Implementation Planning designed to attain TMDL load allocations and surrogates. OAR 340-042-0025: Federal, state or local government agency that has legal authority over a sector or source contributing pollutants, and is identified as such by the DEQ in a TMDL.
Diel	The 24-hour cycle of temperature change associated with day and night.
gcal	One gigacalorie = 1,000,000,000 calories
Human Use Allowance	Potentially allowable temperature difference in excess of applicable water quality criteria (OAR 340-041-0028 (12)(b))
Hydrologic Unit Code	A nesting classification of watersheds.
Load Allocation	Loading capacity for nonpoint sources (Refer to OAR 340-041-0002(30) for definition)
Loading Capacity	Maximum amount of pollutant present in a water body while meeting standards (Refer to OAR 340-041-0002(31) for definition)
Log mean	The nth root of the product of n samples. The log mean of a data set can be calculated by taking the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of each value. Also called geometric mean.
MOS	Margin of Safety
Nonpoint Source	Diffuse landscapes source of pollution
Natural Thermal Potential	Natural Condition Criteria, OAR 340-041-0028(8). The determination of the thermal profile of a water body using best available methods of analysis and the best available information on the site-potential riparian vegetation, stream geomorphology, stream flows, and other measures to reflect natural conditions. This is the natural thermal potential (OAR 340-041-0002(41)).
Near Stream Disturbance Zone	The corridor between shade-producing near-stream vegetation or other features related to channel morphology and vegetation.
Point of Maximum Impact	Refer to (OAR 340-041-0028 (12)(b))
Point Source	Localized human-made source of pollution, conveyed to water body via human made conveyance.
Reserve Capacity	Loading capacity set aside for new or expanded sources of pollution (Refer to OAR 340-041-0002(49) for definition)
Sinuosity	The curving path of a stream, measured as valley length divided by stream length.
Subbasin	4 th field of the Hydrologic Unit Code classification of watersheds.
Surrogate	An alternative target to a load allocation, a measure to achieve a load allocation, expressed typically in units or measures other than mass per time.
Total Maximum Daily Load	Described in page 1 of the John Day TMDL master document or refer to OAR 340-041-0002(65)

Thermistor	A small electronic device used to record stream temperature at its location of deployment at specified intervals, typically hourly.
Wasteload Allocation	Loading capacity for point sources (OAR 340-041-0002(67))