

Appendix 11 – Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Terms in this Table occur throughout the Assessment Report in *italicized font style*.

Term	Definition and Source
activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes a land use (Clean Water Act, 2006¹)
Aesthetic Objectives (AO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An objective established for parameters that may impair the taste, odour or color of water or which may interfere with good water quality control practices (MOE, 2006)² Examples are taste, color, turbidity, sodium, chloride and iron (see Section 5 of this Assessment Report for more details)
agricultural source material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the same meaning as in section 1 of O. Reg 276/03 (General) made under the Nutrient Management Act, 2002 (Technical Rules: Assessment Report³) Includes farm animal manure, farm yard and manure storage runoff, washwaters from agricultural operations not mixed with human body waste (see website http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/reg/english/elaws_regs_030267_e.htm#BK2)
anthropogenic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Man made; generally used to indicate whether a drinking water quality <i>issue</i> or <i>transport pathway</i> is due to human activities or due to natural occurrence (see Section 5 of this Assessment Report for more details)
AO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Aesthetic Objectives</i>
AOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of Concern Areas designated under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, because they contained contaminated sediment, inadequately treated wastewater, non-point source pollution, inland contaminated sites or degraded habitat to a greater degree than the rest of the Great Lakes (See website: http://www.ijc.org/php/publications/html/aoc_rep/english/report/cha-pter1/index.html)
aquifers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground water bearing material such as rocks or sand from which water can be pumped to the surface
ASM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Agricultural Source Material</i>
Assessment Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a science-based document that forms the basis of the Source Protection Plan, by identifying vulnerable areas, assessing vulnerability, identifying source water quality issues, identifying threats to the drinking water, and assessing the risk due to threats A requirement of the Clean Water Act, 2006¹ whose contents are set out in the Act, its regulations and <i>technical rules</i>.
AVI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquifer Vulnerability Index An index used to assess the vulnerability of groundwater (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)

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Term	Definition and Source
BTEX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene (Table of Drinking Water Threats Glossary⁴) volatile chemicals found in gasoline, industrial effluents and atmospheric pollution (See website http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/benzene/index-eng.php)
CIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Improvement Plans
circumstance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are the scenarios in the <i>tables of drinking water threats</i> that determine if an activity is a significant, moderate or low threat to drinking water (see Section 7 of this Assessment Report for more details)
condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking water threats resulting from past activities, and include situations where a certain amount of a contaminant is present in the water in an <i>IPZ</i> or <i>WHPA</i>, or in the sediment in an <i>IPZ</i> (see Section 6 of this Assessment Report for more details)
CWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Water Act (2006)
demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water used or committed in the water budget and not returned to the source that it was removed from. Often referred to in this Assessment Report as consumptive use or consumptive demand Groundwater Consumptive Use; Calculation: Groundwater consumptive use is calculated as the portion of estimated average annual and monthly rate of groundwater takings in a <i>subwatershed</i> that is not returned to the aquifer that is the source of the water taking (Technical Rules: Assessment Report³) Surface Water Consumptive Use; Calculation: Surface Water Consumptive Use is calculated as the portion of estimated monthly surface water takings in a <i>subwatershed</i> that is not returned to the surface water body that is the source of the water taking (Technical Rules: Assessment Report³)
dense non-aqueous phase liquids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemicals that are heavier than water, including petroleum products and chlorinated solvents (such as dichloromethane, trichloromethane), which when released into the ground, cause severe adverse effects in groundwater (see website http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/en/about/penalties/SpillPrevention.pdf)
DNAPL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>dense non-aqueous phase liquid</i> (Table of Drinking Water Threats Glossary⁴)
drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has the same meaning as in the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 (Table of Drinking Water Threats Glossary⁴) generally used to indicate water intended for the purposes of drinking
drinking water systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has the same meaning as in the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 (Clean Water Act, 2006¹) generally used to indicate a system that provides users with drinking water, excluding plumbing

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Term	Definition and Source
drinking water threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> means an activity or condition that adversely affects or has the potential to adversely affect the quality or quantity of any water that is or may be used as a source of drinking water, and includes an activity or condition that is prescribed by the regulations as a drinking water threat (Clean Water Act, 2006¹)
DWIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking Water Information System Drinking water quality database maintained by MOE
DWSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking Water Surveillance Program Drinking water quality database maintained by MOE
<i>E. coli</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Escherichia coli</i>
Environmental Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public notices about environmental matters being proposed by all government ministries covered by the Environmental Bill of Rights; the notices may contain information about proposed new laws, regulations, policies and programs or about proposals to change or eliminate existing ones (See website: http://www.ebr.gov.on.ca/ERS-WEB-External/content/about.jsp?f0=aboutTheRegistry.info&menuIndex=0_1)
ERCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essex Region Conservation Authority
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fecal coliform present in fecal matter and prevalent in sewage, and a strong indicator of recent fecal pollution (MOE, 2006) An indicator microorganism and one of the two Schedule 1 parameters (see Section 5 of this Assessment Report for more details)
FOCALerie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federation of Conservation Authorities of Lake Erie
GIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic Information System; Computer based system that has the capability to input, store, retrieve, manipulate, analyze, and output geographically referenced data (Table of Drinking Water Threats Glossary⁴)
GLWQA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement an agreement signed in 1978 by the United States and Canada and amended in 1987. Its purpose is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem. (http://binational.net/erie/glossary-e.html)
Groundwater Under the Direct Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> means groundwater having incomplete/undependable subsurface filtration of surface water and infiltrating precipitation (See website: http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/techdocs/4167e.htm) generally used to refer to groundwater that shows physical evidence of surface water contamination or surface water organisms (See website: http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/techdocs/4167e.htm)
GUDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Groundwater Under the Direct Influence</i> of surface water
hazard score	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A score assigned to each combination of <i>circumstances</i> for an <i>activity</i>; the hazard score ranges between 4.1 to 10 for chemical <i>threats</i>, 5 to 10 for <i>pathogens</i>, and 8.3 to 10 for <i>DNAPLs</i> (see Section 7 of this Assessment Report for more details)

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Term	Definition and Source
HCCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hall Consultant Canada Limited
Highly Vulnerable Aquifer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> means an aquifer on which external sources have or are likely to have a significant adverse effect, and includes the land above the aquifer (General Regulation 287/07⁵)
HVA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Highly Vulnerable Aquifer</i>
Intake Protection Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to a surface water intake protection zone surface water intake protection zone means an area that is related to a surface water intake and within which it is desirable to regulate or monitor drinking water threats (General Regulation 287/07⁵)
Intake Protection Zone-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> immediate zone of 1 kilometer radius, for a Great Lakes intake, drawn around the intake, until it touches the shore where it extends a certain setback into the land (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
Intake Protection Zone-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> zone delineated based on a 2 hour travel time to the intake under moderate flow and wind conditions, and extended in-land and up tributaries and creeks that drain to the lake within a 2 hour time of travel to the intake (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
Intake Protection Zone-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Great Lakes intakes, this zone includes areas which can contribute contaminants under an extreme event at a concentration which would result in a deterioration of the source water for the purposes of human consumption (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
Intrinsic susceptibility index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An index used to assess the vulnerability of groundwater (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
IPZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Intake Protection Zone</i>
IPZ-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Intake Protection Zone-1</i>
IPZ-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Intake Protection Zone-2</i>
IPZ-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Intake Protection Zone-3</i>
ISI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Intrinsic susceptibility index</i>
Issue (or issues)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a <i>parameter</i> or <i>pathogen</i> shown to deteriorate, or trend towards a deterioration of water quality for use as a source of drinking water (reworded from the Clean Water Act, 2006)
LaMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lakewide Management Plans An ecosystem approach to protecting the Great Lakes. They consist of plan of actions to assess, restore, protect and monitor the ecosystem health of a Great Lake. (http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/greatlakes/default.asp?lang=Frg&n=324C092F-1)
LNAPLs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> light non-aqueous phase liquid
LSCCWCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake St. Clair Canadian Watershed Coordination Council
LTVSPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower Thames Valley Source Protection Area
MAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Maximum Acceptable Concentrations</i>

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Term	Definition and Source
mapping symbology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping products guidance in a document produced by the Water Resources Information Program (WRIP) of Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) to provide guidance and ensure consistency in source protection planning mapping products Available at website: http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/en/water/cleanwater/cwa-technical-rules.php
Maximum Acceptable Concentrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human health based standards established for parameters which when present above a certain concentration, have known or suspected adverse health effects (MOE, 2006)
moderate and low drinking water threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally refer to prescribed activities deemed moderate or low drinking water threats, based on the risk score (see Section 7 of this Assessment Report for more details)
moderate and low threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> moderate and low drinking water threats
MODFLOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USGS computer model used to simulate groundwater flow through aquifers (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
MODPATH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USGS computer model used to simulate particle movement in groundwater to determine the extent of the time of travel (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
MOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment
NASM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> non-agricultural source material
non-agricultural source material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has the same meaning as in section 1 of O. Reg 276/03 (General) made under the Nutrient Management Act, 2002 (Table of Drinking Water Threats Glossary⁴) includes yard waste, fruit and vegetable peels, food processing waste, pulp and paper biosolids and sewage biosolids (See website http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/nm/nasm.html)
non-permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> referring to water use (or taking) which does not require a Permit to Take Water. Domestic use or livestock watering does not require a permit. Similarly use which involves the taking less than 50,000 litres of water in a day does not require a permit (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
OCWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario Clean Water Agency
OG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Guidelines
OGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario Geologic Survey
Operational Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives established for parameters that, if not controlled, may negatively effect the efficient and effective treatment, disinfection and distribution of the water Examples are alkalinity and hardness (see Section 5 of this Assessment Report for more details)
other activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities that are not one of the 21 prescribed activities, but which may be considered drinking water threats if they meet certain criteria (see Section 7 of this Assessment Report for more details)
OWRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario Water Resources Act

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Term	Definition and Source
parameter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A physical, chemical or radioactive substance that may be considered as an issue if listed in <i>Schedule 1, 2, 3</i> or <i>Table 4</i> (see Section 5 of this Assessment Report for more details)
pathogen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> means a microscopic organism capable of producing infection or infectious disease in humans (Table of Drinking Water Threats Glossary⁴) pathogens may be considered as <i>issues</i> (see Section 5 of this Assessment Report for more details)
PCBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polychlorinated biphenyls. A group of toxic, persistent chemicals used in transformers and capacitors. They often accumulate in sediments, fish, and wildlife and have been associated with health problems (http://binational.net/erie/glossary-e.html)
percent water demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a calculation made to determine the potential (significant, moderate or low) of water quantity stress of a subwatershed (see Section 3 of this Assessment Report for more details)
PGMN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Groundwater Monitoring Network An MOE ambient groundwater quality monitoring program with participation from conservation authorities
potential for stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determined through the percent water demand, this is an indication of the possible water quantity stress of a subwatershed (see Section 3 of this Assessment Report for more details)
prescribed activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 activities prescribed as drinking water threats for the purpose of the definition of “drinking water threat” in subsection 2 (1) of the Clean Water Act (General Regulation 287/07⁵)
PTTW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permit To Take Water A permit required under the Ontario Water Resources Act if the water taking is more than 50,000 liters per day (Ontario Water Resources Act, website: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_90o40_e.htm#BK51)
PUC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Utilities Commission A Municipality of Chatham Kent commission that is responsible for water and wastewater services
PWQMN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Network An MOE in-land surface water quality monitoring program with participation from conservation authorities
RAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remedial Action Plan Established under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement to focus on <i>Areas of Concern (AOC)</i>
reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has the same meaning as in the <i>Indian Act</i> (Canada) (General Regulation 287/07⁵)

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Term	Definition and Source
reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An amount of water considered with the supply to allow for, among other things, natural stream functions. • Groundwater Reserve; Calculation: Groundwater reserve is calculated as 10% of the estimated average annual groundwater discharge rate, if available, or if such information is not available to make such a calculation, 10% of the estimated annual groundwater supply (Q SUPPLY) (Technical Rules: Assessment Report³) • Surface Water Reserve; Calculation: Surface water reserve is calculated by determining the lower decile stream flow (Qp90) on a monthly basis. The lower decile stream flow is the stream flow value that is exceeded 90% of the time. Where measured or modeled stream flow data is not available, the Tessmann method or equivalent may be used. (Technical Rules: Assessment Report³)
Risk or risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally an indication of the likelihood and consequences of an occurrence. In the case of drinking water quality, it refers to the likelihood and severity of human health related concerns resulting from <i>drinking water threats</i> • <i>Risk score</i> provides a relative indication of risk
risk score	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained by multiplying vulnerability score by hazard score for most types of threats; helps determine if a threat is significant, moderate or low (see Section 7 of this Assessment Report for more details)
RSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of Site Condition • Document that must be filed in the Environmental Site Registry to protect property owners from environmental cleanup orders (See website: http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/land/decomm/condition.htm)
rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is used throughout the document as an informal reference to the rules contained in the Ministry of the Environment document titled "<i>Technical Rules: Assessment Report</i>" as amended from time to time, and made under section 107 of the Clean Water Act, 2006 (Table of Drinking Water Threats Glossary⁴)
SAAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface to aquifer advection time • An index used to assess the vulnerability of groundwater (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
SAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species at Risk • As per the Species at Risk Act (See website: http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca/default_e.cfm), assigned a status such as extinct or endangered
Schedule 1 parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microbiological drinking water quality standards listed in Regulation 169/03⁶ of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 • Indicator microorganisms tested in raw (untreated) source water, treated water and in distribution systems to indicate bacterial contamination (see Section 5 of this Assessment Report for more details)

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Term	Definition and Source
Schedule 2 parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical drinking water quality standards listed in Regulation 169/03⁶ of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 Chemical substances such as lead, nitrate and atrazine tested in treated drinking water (see Section 5 of this Assessment Report for more details)
Schedule 3 parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radiological drinking water quality standards listed in Regulation 169/03⁶ of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 Radio-active material such as uranium-235 tested in treated drinking water (see Section 5 of this Assessment Report for more details)
SDWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 An Act that, among other things, governs the treatment and distribution of drinking water
SGRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas</i>
Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> means an area within which it is desirable to regulate or monitor drinking water threats that may affect the recharge of an aquifer (General Regulation 287/07⁵)
significant risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the <i>risk score</i> which corresponds to a threat being significant (greater than 80)
significant threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant drinking water threat means a drinking water threat that, according to a risk assessment, poses or has the potential to pose a significant risk (Clean Water Act, 2006¹)
Source Protection Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> means a drinking water source protection committee established under section 7 (Clean Water Act, 2006¹)
Source Protection Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> means a drinking water source protection plan prepared under the Clean Water Act (Clean Water Act, 2006¹) contains policies to reduce the threats (identified in the <i>Assessment Report</i>) to drinking water sources
SPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Protection Area Means a drinking water source protection area established by subsection 4 (1) or by the regulations (Clean Water Act, 2006¹) See Section 1 of this Assessment Report for the SPAs within the Thames-Sydenham and Region.
SPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Source Protection Committee</i>
SPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Protection Region; means a drinking water source protection region established by the regulations (Clean Water Act, 2006¹)
SRGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Significant Groundwater Recharge Area</i>
stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculated using the percent water demand as required by the Technical Rules: Assessment Reports³ Discussed in Section 4 of this Assessment Report
stress assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process for determining the potential for stress in a subwatershed or local area. Uses <i>percent water demand</i> Discussed in Section 4 of this Assessment Report

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Term	Definition and Source
subwatershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An area that is drained by a tributary or some defined portion of a stream (Technical Rules: Assessment Report³) Part of a watershed
supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of water available for use in the water budget. If however all of the supply is consumed the watershed would be under considerable stress. Groundwater Supply; Calculation: Groundwater supply is calculated as the estimated annual groundwater recharge rate plus the annual estimated groundwater inflow into a subwatershed. To establish monthly amounts the annual amount shall be divided by 12 (Technical Rules: Assessment Report³). Surface Water Supply; Calculation: Monthly surface water supply is calculated by determining the monthly median flow of a surface water body. Where median flow conditions cannot be determined, best available monthly baseflow measurements or estimates should be used (Technical Rules: Assessment Report³).
Surface to well advection time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An index used to assess the vulnerability of groundwater (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
SWAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Surface to well advection time</i>
Table 4 parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of Aesthetic Objectives (AO) established for parameters that may impair the taste, odour or color of water or which may interfere with good water quality control practices (MOE, 2006)
tables of drinking water threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> means the Ministry of the Environment publication "Table of Drinking Water Threats: Clean Water Act, 2006" dated December 12, 2008, as amended from time to time (Technical Rules: Assessment Report³) contain list of prescribed activities that may pose a threat to drinking water quality and the circumstances under which the threat might be a significant, moderate or low
technical rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is used throughout the document as an informal reference to the rules contained in the Ministry of the Environment document titled "<i>Technical Rules: Assessment Report</i>" as amended from time to time, and made under section 107 of the Clean Water Act, 2006 (Table of Drinking Water Threats Glossary⁴)
Technical Rules: Assessment Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of the Environment document titled "Technical Rules: Assessment Report" as amended from time to time, and made under section 107 of the Clean Water Act, 2006 (Table of Drinking Water Threats Glossary⁴) Set of rules that provide technical guidance for the preparation of the assessment report
threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to a drinking water threat An activity (land use) that poses a threat to drinking water quality or quantity
transport pathway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> natural or anthropogenic features such as drains, creeks, water and oil wells, which may increase <i>vulnerability</i> by forming a shorter or direct path for contaminants to the source water

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Term	Definition and Source
uncertainty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> refers to the uncertainty level of vulnerability assessment, determined according to the Technical Rules (Technical Rules: Assessment Report³)
USGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United States Geological Survey
UT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper Thames
vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A measure of how easily contaminants may reach a surface water intake, or penetrate the ground to reach the aquifer supplying a well
vulnerability score	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A score assigned to a vulnerable area, with a higher score indicating a higher vulnerability (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
vulnerable area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intake Protection Zone, Wellhead Protection Area, Highly Vulnerable Aquifer and Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas (Clean Water Act, 2006¹)
watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of land that drains into a water body or watercourse.
Wellhead Protection Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> means an area that is related to a wellhead and within which it is desirable to regulate or monitor drinking water threats (General Regulation 287/07⁵) One of the four vulnerable areas to be delineated under the Clean Water Act, comprised of WHPA-A, WHPA-B, WHPA-C, WHPA-D, and in certain cases, may also be comprised of WHPA-E and WHPA-F
WHPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wellhead Protection Area
WHPA-A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wellhead Protection Area-A 100 m fixed radius around each well (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
WHPA-B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wellhead Protection Area-B 2 year time of travel to the well, excluding the area of WHPA-A (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
WHPA-C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wellhead Protection Area-C 2 to 5 year time of travel to the well (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
WHPA-D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wellhead Protection Area-D 5 to 25 year time of travel to the well (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
WHPA-E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wellhead Protection Area-E delineated if it shown that a surface water system influence effectively bypass the aquifer's protection (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
WHPA-F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wellhead Protection Area-F be delineated if the well is subject to issues, which originate from outside the other parts of the Well Head Protection Area (see Section 4 of this Assessment Report for more details)
WWIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Well Information System

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Term	Definition and Source
Notes:	
1.	Clean Water Act (2006): http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/statutes/english/elaws_statutes_06c22_e.htm
2.	MOE. Technical Support Document for the Ontario Drinking Water Standards, Objectives and Guidelines. 2006
3.	Technical Rules: Assessment Report: http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/en/water/cleanwater/cwadocs/Tech_Rules_For_Assessment_Report_16Nov09.pdf
4.	Table of Drinking Water Threats Glossary: http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/env_reg/er/documents/2009/010-7573%202.pdf
5.	General Regulation 287/07 (Clean Water Act, 2006): http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070287_e.htm
6.	Regulation 169/03 (Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002): http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_030169_e.htm