

GLOSSARY

ACCRETIVE means the addition of water to a watershed, generally through the imports of either fresh water or sewage or reclaimed wastewater.

ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED ABILITY is the amount of water a water supplier is approved to deliver under current regulatory permits.

AQUACULTURE specifically activities related to shellfish aquaculture, includes the propagation, rearing, and subsequent harvesting of shellfish in controlled or selected environments as well the processing, packaging, and marketing of the harvested shellfish.

AQUIFER means any water-saturated zone in sedimentary or rock stratum which is significantly permeable so that it may yield sufficient quantities of water from wells or spring in order to serve as a practical source of water supply.

AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY (ASR) is the injection of treated drinking water through wells into a suitable aquifer during periods of surplus water treatment plant capacity and recovery from the same wells during periods of peak demand for treated drinking water.

ALLOCATION PERMIT means the document issued by the NJDEP to a person, granting that person the privilege, so long as the person complies with the privilege, so long as the person complies with the conditions of the permit, to divert 100,000 or more gallons of water per day water for any purpose other than agricultural or horticultural use.

CONFINED AQUIFER is an aquifer which contains groundwater confined under pressure between relatively impermeable or significantly less permeable material so that its groundwater surface rises above the top of the aquifer.

CONSUMPTIVE WATER USE means the use of water in such a way that a portion of the water used is lost to evaporation, transpiration, incorporation in product, etc., and not discharged to any location.

CRITICAL WATER SUPPLY AREA or **CRITICAL AREA** means a water supply area of concern in which it is officially designated by the Commissioner of the DEP, after public notice and a public meeting, that adverse conditions exist, related to the ground or surface water, which require special measures in order to achieve the objectives of the Water Supply Management Act. The DEP will not issue new or increased diversions from affected aquifers within an area of critical water supply or from wells located outside, but that affect the area of critical water supply concern, concern except for certain cases as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:19-8.3(i) through (k).

DEPENDABLE YIELD means the yield of water by a water system which is available continuously throughout a repetition of the most severe drought of record, without causing undesirable effects.

DEPLETIVE WATER USE means the withdrawal of water from a water supply resource (ground or surface water) where the water, once used, is not discharged to the same water supply resource in such a manner as to be useable within the same watershed.

DROUGHT means a condition of dryness due to lower than normal precipitation, resulting in reduced stream flows, reduced soil moisture and / or lowering of the potentiometric surface in wells.

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION means the water lost to the atmosphere from the GROUND surface, EVAPORATION from the capillary fringe of the groundwater table, and the TRANSPIRATION of groundwater by plants whose roots tap the capillary fringe of the groundwater table.

FACILITY means a medium through which the base source is transmitted to the user. It is either manmade or manipulated in an attempt to maximize the water that may be derived from a base source. A facility for groundwater is a well or wellfield and for surface water a reservoir or intake facility.

FIRM CAPACITY means adequate pumping equipment and/or treatment capacity (excluding coagulation, flocculation, and sedimentation) to meet peak daily demand when the largest pumping station or treatment unit is out of service.

FRESH WATER means all non-tidal and tidal waters generally having a salinity due to natural sources of less than or equal to 3.5 parts per thousand at near high tide.

HYDROGEOLOGY means the area of geology that deals with the distribution of movement and groundwater in the soil and rocks of the Earth.

HUC11 refers to a 11-digit Hydrologic Unit Code drainage area. This is a multi-level, hierarchical drainage system defined by the U.S. Geological Survey. There are 150 HUC11s onshore in NJ with an average size of 51.9 square miles.

HUC14 refers to a 14-digit Hydrologic Unit Code drainage area. This is a multi-level, hierarchical drainage system defined by the U.S. Geological Survey. There are 921 HUC14s onshore in NJ with an average size of 8.5 square miles.

INTERBASIN TRANSFER means the movement of water (as raw, treated or used water) from one watershed to another.

INTERCONNECTION means a water supply connection with another water supply system or systems.

LOW FLOW MARGIN means the difference between normal dry-season flow (September Median Flow) and drought flow (7Q10).

MULTIPLE SOURCES means one or more production wells, surface water intakes, or interconnection or a combination of wells, surface water intakes or interconnection utilized to meet the demands of a public community water system.

NATURAL RESOURCE AVAILABILITY means the naturally occurring baseline ability of a resource to maintain itself through the allocation and use of itself.

NJWaTr refers to the New Jersey Water Transfers Database developed by the U.S. Geological Survey and maintained by the N.J. Department of Environmental Protection to track water withdrawals, use, treatment, and discharge in New Jersey.

NON-CONSUMPTIVE WATER USE means that portion of water use which is not evaporated. This volume is available for use by a downstream user.

NON-REVENUE WATER means the difference between the annual volume input into the water supply system and billed authorized consumption (includes billed metered and billed unmetered consumption).

POTABLE WATER means water that does not contain objectional pollution, contamination, minerals, or infective agents and is considered satisfactory for domestic consumption using conventional water treatment processes (e.g., chemical coagulation / flocculation, clarification, filtration, disinfection).

PURVEYOR means any company, authority, or person who owns or operates a public community water supply system.

PUBLIC COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM means a public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

RWBR (Reclaimed water for beneficial reuse) means water that meets restricted access or public access reuse requirements specified in a NJPDES permit that authorizes that water to be directly reused for non-potable applications in place of potable water, diverted surface water, or diverted groundwater.

RESERVOIR means a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.

SAFE YIELD means the yield maintainable by a water system continuously throughout a repetition of the most severe drought of record, after compliance with requirements of maintaining minimum passing flows, assuming no significant changes in upstream or up-basin depletive withdrawals.

SEPTEMBER MEDIAN FLOW means half of the September flows will be higher and half will be lower during a critical time when streamflow tends to be the lowest in New Jersey.

transpiration is the process by which moisture is carried through plants from roots to small pores on the underside of leaves, where it changes to vapor and is released to the atmosphere.

TREATED WASTEWATER means the treated spent water of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and storm water that may be present. In this study, treated wastewater and industrial treated wastewaters. Consistent with available information, municipal wastewaters will be categorized into less than secondary level treatment, secondary level treatment, and advanced treatment.

UNACCOUNTED-FOR-WATER means water withdrawn by a purveyor from a source and not accounted for as being delivered to customers in measured amounts.

UNCONFINED OR SEMI-CONFINED AQUIFER means an aquifer close to the land surface with continuous layers of material with permeability in the high to low range, extending from the land surface to the base of the aquifer.

USER means any person other entity which utilizes water.

WATER ALLOCATION or **CERTIFICATION** means the authority to withdraw surface or groundwater for use, pursuant to a permit issued under N.J.A.C. 7:19-1 et seq. or & N.J.A.C. 7:20A-1.1 et seq, respectively.

WATERSHED means a geographic area in which all water, sediments and dissolved material drain to a particular receiving body.

WATER SUPPLY DEFICIT means the amount or amounts by which the available resources fall short of a given demand.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM means a physical infrastructure operated and maintained to deliver water on either a retail or wholesale basis to customers.

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT means any action or actions which increases the capacity, capability, or efficiency of a water system.

WATER TABLE means the water surface in the upper most part of the water saturated zone which is at atmospheric pressure.

WATER TABLE AQUIFER means a geological formation which carries water at atmospheric pressure at the top of the saturated zone.

XERISCAPING means the practice of the landscaping design so that little or no irrigation is needed.

7Q10 FLOWS means the seven-day, consecutive low flow with a ten-year return frequency; the lowest stream flow for seven consecutive days that would be expected to occur once in ten years.