ABBREVIATIONS

GROUP AND AGENCIES

1	AFY	Acre-Feet per Year
2	AWT	Advanced Water Treatment
3	B.C.A	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Contract Administration
4	B.O.E	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering
5	B.O.S	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation
6	B.S.S	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Street Services
7	BMPs	Best Management Practices
8	BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
9	Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
10	CASA	California Association of Sanitation Agencies
11	CDPH	California Department of Public Health
12	CECs	Constituents of Emerging Concern
13	CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
14	CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
15	CMP	Coordinated Monitoring Plan
16	CO	Carbon Monoxide
17	CREST	Cleaner Rivers through Effective Stakeholder led TMDLs

18	CWA	Clean Water Act
19	DBS	City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety
20	DCP	City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning
21	DCTWRP	Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant
22	DOT	City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation
23	DPW	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
24	DWP	City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
25	DWPSGS	Department of Water and Power Scattergood Generation Station
26	EIR	Environmental Impact Report
27	ELC	Environmental Learning Center
28	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
29	FOG	Fats, Oils, and Grease
30	GBIS	Glendale-Burbank Interceptor Sewer
31	GSC	Green Streets Committee
32	GSD	City of Los Angeles Department of General Services
33	GWI	Groundwater Infiltration
34	GWR	Groundwater Replenishment
35	HET	High Efficiency Toilets
36	HSA	Hyperion Service Area
37	HTP	Hyperion Treatment Plant
38	IPR	Indirect potable reuse

39	IRP	Integrated Resources Plan
40	LA RIO	Los Angeles River Improvement Overlay
41	LAGWRP	Los Angeles Glendale Water Reclamation Plant
42	LAMC	Los Angeles Municipal Code
43	LARRMP	Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan
44	LARWQCB	Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
45	LAUSD	Los Angeles Unified School District
46	LID	Low Impact Development
47	MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level as defined in the EPA Drinking Water Standards. The highest allowable amount of a constituent in water. Drinking water quality criteria are established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as regulatory standards.
48	MF	Microfiltration
49	MGD	Million Gallons per Day
50	MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
51	MTA	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority
52	MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
53	MWELO	State of California's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
54	NdN	Nitrification/Denitrification
55	NOx	Nitrous Oxide
56	NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

57	NPR	Non-Potable Reuse
58	NRDC	Natural Resources Defense Council
59	NWRI	National Water Research Institute.
60	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
61	OAL	Office of Administrative Law
62	POTWs	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
63	RAP	City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks
64	RWAG	Recycled Water Advisory Group
65	RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
66	SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
67	SCCWRP	Southern California Coastal Water Research Project
68	SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
69	TIWRP	Terminal Island Water Reclamation Plant
70	USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
71	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
72	WCED	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation,Wastewater Collection Engineering Division
73	WESD	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation,Wastewater Engineering Services Division
74	WPD	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation,Watershed Protection Division

Glossary & Abbreviations

1	**Acceptable Daily Intake**	Estimate of the largest amount of chemical to which a person can be exposed on a daily basis that is not anticipated to result in adverse effects (usually expressed in mg/kg./day).
2	**Activated sludge**	A secondary wastewater treatment process that removes organic matter by mixing air and recycled sludge bacteria with sewage to promote decomposition.
3	**Primary Treatment**	Waste treatment process that incorporates primary sedimentation of suspended solids with chemical addition and flocculation to increase the overall removal of organic solids. Advanced primary treatment typically achieves about 50% removal of suspended solids and BOD.
4	**Secondary Treatment**	Biological or chemical treatment processes added to a secondary treatment plant including a conventional activated sludge to increase the removal of solids and BOD. Typical removal rates for advanced secondary plants are on the order of 90% removal of solids and BOD.
5	**Wastewater Treatment**	Wastewater treatment process that includes combinations of physical and chemical operation units designed to remove nutrients, toxic substances, or other pollutants. Advanced, or tertiary, treatment processes treat effluent from secondary treatment facilities using processes such as nutrient removal (nitrification, denitrification), filtration, or carbon adsorption. Tertiary treatment plants typically achieve about 95% removal of solids and BOD in addition to removal of nutrients or other materials.
6	**Aerobic**	Environmental conditions characterized by the presence of dissolved oxygen; used to describe biological or chemical processes that occur in the presence of oxygen.

7	**Algae**	Any organisms of a group of chiefly aquatic microscopic nonvascular plants; most algae have chlorophyll as the primary pigment for carbon fixation. As primary producers, algae serve as the base of the aquatic food web, providing food for zooplankton and fish resources. An overabundance of algae in natural waters is known as eutrophication.
8	**Agriculture**	The science, art, and business of cultivating the soil, producing crops and raising livestock (farming).
9	**Alkaline**	Sometimes water or soils contain an amount of alkali (strongly basic) substances sufficient to raise the pH value above 7.0 and be harmful to the growth of crops.
10	**Alkalinity**	The capacity of water for neutralizing an acid solution.
11	**Alluvium**	Deposits of clay, silt, sand, gravel, or other particulate material that has been deposited by a stream or other body of running water in a streambed, on a flood plain, on a delta, or at the base of a mountain.
12	**Ambient water quality**	Natural concentration of water quality constituents prior to mixing of either point or nonpoint sources load of contaminants. Reference ambient concentration is used to indicate the concentration of chemicals that will not cause adverse impact to human health.
13	**Anadromous**	Characteristic of fish that live in the ocean but spawn in freshwater. Example: Salmon and steelhead.
14	**Anaerobic**	Environmental condition characterized by zero oxygen levels. Describes biological and chemical processes that occur in the absence of oxygen.
15	**Anoxic**	Aquatic environmental conditions containing zero or little dissolved oxygen. See also anaerobic.
16	**Anthropogenic**	Pertains to the [environmental] influence of human activities.

17	**Aquifer (Confined)**	Soil or rock below the land surface that is saturated with water. There are layers of impermeable material both above and below it and it is under pressure so that when the aquifer is penetrated by a well, the water will rise above the top of the aquifer.
18	**Aquifer (Unconfined)**	An aquifer whose upper water surface (water table) is at atmospheric pressure, and thus is able to rise and fall.
19	**Aqueduct**	A pipe, conduit, or channel designed to transport water from a remote source, usually by gravity.
20	**Artesian water**	Ground water that is under pressure when tapped by a well and is able to rise above the level at which it is first encountered. It may or may not flow out at ground level. The pressure in such an aquifer commonly is called artesian pressure, and the formation containing artesian water is an artesian aquifer or confined aquifer.
21	**Artificial Recharge**	Any process where water is put back into ground-water storage from surface-water supplies such as irrigation, or induced infiltration from streams or wells.
22	**Assimilative capacity**	The amount of contaminant load (expressed as mass per unit time) that can be discharged to a specific stream or river without exceeding water quality standards or criteria. Assimilative capacity is used to define the ability of a water body to naturally absorb and use waste matter and organic materials without impairing water quality or harming aquatic life.
23	**Augmentation**	The process of adding recycled/reclaimed water that has received advanced treatment to an existing raw water supply (such as a reservoir, lake, river, wetland, and/or groundwater basin) that could eventually be used for drinking water after further treatment.

24	**Bacterial decomposition**	Breakdown by oxidation, or decay, of organic matter by heterotrophic bacteria. Bacteria use the organic carbon in organic matter as the energy source for cell synthesis.
25	**Base**	A substance that has a pH of more than 7, which is neutral. A base has less free hydrogen ions (H+) than hydroxyl ions (OH-).
26	**Base flow**	Sustained, low flow discharge rate in a stream derived from groundwater discharge into the stream channel. During extended periods of low precipitation, base flow may account for most, or all, of the stream flow.
27	**Bedrock**	The solid rock beneath the soil and superficial rock. A general term for solid rock that lies beneath soil, loose sediments, or other unconsolidated material.
28	**Beneficial uses**	Designations for water bodies that (in California) Regional Water Quality Control Boards establish so appropriate water quality objectives can be established for that water body. The designated beneficial uses, together with water quality objectives form water quality standards. Such standards are mandated for all water bodies within the state under the California Water Code. In addition, the federal Clean Water Act mandates standards for all surface waters, including wetlands. In the Los Angeles Region, there are 24 Beneficial Use designations. Example designations include Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), Water Contact Recreation (REC-1), Wetland Habitat (WET), and Marine Habitat (MAR).
29	**Best Management Practices (BMP)**	Any program, technology, process, siting criteria, operating method, measure or device that controls, prevents, removes, or reduces pollution.
30	**Benthic**	Refers to material, especially sediment, at the bottom of an aquatic ecosystem. It can be used to describe the organisms that live on, or in, the bottom of a water body. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD).

31	**Big Basin**	The first approach at stormwater management, still widely used in the U.S., which involved large retention or detention basins or ponds. The basins detain and slow stormwater, allowing sediment, chemicals, and trash to be filtered out before the water is released into receiving waters. By reducing the velocity of water and controlling discharge rates, ponds reduce the likelihood of flooding and help to reduce the impact that impervious surfaces and development can have on water quality and aquatic habitats. However, these systems are not ideal since they do not manage the stormwater where it falls, often preventing infiltration and groundwater recharge and taking away wildlife habitat and available space for recreation or other site design needs.
32	**Biosolids**	Solid materials resulting from wastewater treatment that meets government criteria for beneficial use, such as for fertilizer.
33	**Black water**	Liquid and solid human body waste and the carriage water generated through toilet usage.
34	**Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)**	The amount of oxygen per unit volume of water required to bacterially or chemically oxidize (stabilize) the oxidizeable matter in water. Biochemical oxygen demand measurements are usually conducted over specific time intervals (5, 10, 20, 30, days). The term BOD5 generally refers to standard 5 day BOD test.
35	**Boiler Feed Water**	Input water utilized by a boiler.
36	**Building Automation System (BAS)**	A system that optimizes the start-up and performance of HVAC equipment and alarm systems. A BAS greatly increases the interaction between the mechanical subsystems of a building, improves occupant comfort, lowers energy use, and allows off-site building control.

37	**Blending**	Mixing or combining one water source with another.
38	**Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)**	A family of inert, nontoxic, and easily liquefied chemicals used in refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or as solvents and aerosol propellants. Because CFCs are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere, they drift into the upper atmosphere, where their chlorine components destroy ozone.
39	**Clean Water Act (CWA)**	The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters.
40	**Capillary Action**	The means by which liquid moves through the porous spaces in a solid, such as soil, plant roots, and the capillary blood vessels in our bodies due to the forces of adhesion, cohesion, and surface tension.
41	**Carbonaceous BOD**	Biochemical oxygen demand accounted for by decomposition of organic carbon derived from plant and animal residues.
42	**Carbon Dioxide (CO2)**	A colorless, odorless, non-poisonous gas that exists in trace quantities (less than 400 parts per million) within ambient air. Carbon dioxide is a product of fossil fuel combustion. Although carbon dioxide does not directly impair human health, it is a greenhouse gas that traps terrestrial (i.e., infrared) radiation and contributes to the potential for global warming.
43	**Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)**	Emissions of greenhouse gases are typically expressed in a common metric so that their impacts can be directly compared, as some gases are more potent (i.e., have a higher global warming potential) than others. The international standard practice is to express greenhouse gases in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e).

44	**Catch Basin**	A collection structure below ground designed to collect and convey water into the storm drain system.
45	**Central Basin**	Is the underground water basin or reservoir underlying Central Basin Area, the exterior boundaries of which Central Basin are the same as the exterior boundaries of Central Basin Area.
46	**Channel**	A stream or river bed; generally refers to the physical form where water commonly flows.
47	**Class A Biosolids**	A designation established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sludge (40 CFR 503), in which disinfection processes reduce pathogen levels in biosolids to "below detectable levels."
48	**Cogeneration**	The generation of electricity and the capture and use of otherwise wasted heat energy byproducts. Cogeneration is also referred to as a combined heat and power (CHP) system.
49	**Collection system**	The network of piping and pumping stations that conveys raw wastewater (sewage) from homes, businesses, etc., to a facility for treatment.
50	**Colorado River Aqueduct**	A 242-mile structure that transports water from the Colorado River to Southern California.
51	**Combined sewer overflows (CSOs)**	A combined sewer carries both wastewater and stormwater runoff. CSOs discharged to receiving water can result in contamination problems that may prevent the attainment of water quality standards.
52	**Commercial Water Use**	Water used for motels, hotels, restaurants, office buildings, other commercial facilities, and institutions. Water for commercial uses comes both from public-supplied sources, such as a county water department, and self-supplied sources, such as local wells.
53	**Composting**	An enhanced process of rapidly oxidizing a solid material using atmospheric oxygen.
54	**Confluence**	The physical location where a lower order stream or river flows into a higher order stream or river as a tributary.

55	**Conservation**	Act of using the resources only when needed for the purpose of protecting from waste or loss of resources.
56	**Conserve**	To save a natural resource, such as water, through intelligent management and use.
57	**Constructed wetlands**	Wetlands that are designed and built similar to natural wetlands; some are used to treat wastewater. Constructed wetlands for wastewater treatment consist of one or more shallow depressions or cells built into the ground with level bottoms so that the flow of water can be controlled within the cells and from cell to cell. Roots and stems of the wetland plants form a dense mat where biological and physical processes occur to treat the wastewater. Constructed wetlands are being used to treat domestic, agricultural, industrial, and mining wastewaters.
58	**Consumptive use**	That part of water withdrawn that is evaporated, transpired, or incorporated into a manufactured product, or consumed by humans or animals, or otherwise removed from the immediate waterbody environment.
59	**Contamination**	The state of being contaminated or impure (not pure) by contact or mixture; the state of having a substance introduced into the air, water, or soil that reduces its usefulness to humans and other organisms in nature.
60	**Contracting cities/agencies**	Neighboring cities or agencies in the Los Angeles area that rely on the City of Los Angeles to provide wastewater treatment and disposal services, through a formal agreement.
61	**Cooling Tower Blowdown Water**	Water released from a cooling tower to maintain proper water mineral concentration.
62	**Cooling Tower Make-Up Water**	Water added to a cooling tower to replace water lost to evaporation or blowdown.

63	**Costs**	The capital and operating expenses of constructing and operating water reuse project. They usually consist of (1) Capital costs, the initial expenditures to design and construct project facilities; and (2) Operating costs, the ongoing annual expenses associated with operating the project, including labor, material, and energy costs.
64	**Costs of Inaction**	The costs of not implementing a proposed project. For reuse projects, these costs may include the cost of obtaining other water supplies to meet a community's needs.
65	**Council**	The City Council of Los Angeles
66	**Conventional pollutants**	As specified under the Clean Water Act, conventional contaminants include suspended solids, coliform bacteria, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, and oil and grease.
67	**Decomposition**	Metabolic breakdown of organic materials; the by-products formation releases energy and simple organic and inorganic compounds.
68	**Deionize (DI)**	To remove ions from a solution using an ion-exchange process.
69	**Demineralization**	A process that removes dissolved minerals from water. In some cases, a percentage of water is demineralized and blended back in with the original source water to dilute the level of dissolved solids in the source water.
70	**Denitrification**	Describes the decomposition of ammonia compounds, nitrites, and nitrates (by bacteria) that result in the eventual release of nitrogen gas into the atmosphere.
71	**Detention Basin**	Surface or underground basins that capture flow and store it for later release under controlled conditions or reuse thereof, and additionally as to the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, water brought into Central Basin area by that party by means of the Owens River Aqueduct.
72	**Detention time**	In storage reservoirs, the length of time water will be held before being used.

73	**Dilution**	Addition of a volume of less concentrated liquid (water) that results in a decrease in the original concentration.
74	**Direct runoff**	Water that flows over the ground surface or through the ground directly into streams, rivers, or lakes.
75	**Direct potable reuse**	The addition of advanced treated recycled water (purified water) directly to a potable water distribution system.
76	**Discharge**	The volume of water that passes a given point within a given period of time. It is an all-inclusive outflow term, describing a variety of flows such as from a pipe to a stream, or from a stream to a lake or ocean.
77	**Discharge of pollutants**	The rate of flow or volume of water passing a point in a given time. Expressed using a unit of volume over time, typically cubic feet per second. Any addition of any pollutant to navigable waters from any point source,
78	**Discharge permits-National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)**	A permit issued by the U.S. EPA or a state regulatory agency that sets specific limits on the type and amount of pollutants that a municipality or industry can discharge to a receiving water; it also includes a compliance schedule for achieving those limits It is called the NPDES because the permit process was established under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, under provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act.
79	**Disinfection**	Removal or inactivation.
80	**Dissolved oxygen (DO)**	The amount of oxygen gas that is dissolved in water. It also refers to a measure of the amount of oxygen available for biochemical activity in water body, and as indicator of the quality of that water.
81	**Diurnal**	Actions or processes having a period or a cycle of approximately one tidal-day or are completed within a 24-hour period and which recur every 24 hours.
82	**Domestic wastewater**	Also called sanitary wastewater, consists of wastewater discharged from residences and from commercial, institutional, and similar facilities.

83	**Domestic water use**	Water used for household purposes such as drinking, food preparation, bathing, washing clothes, and dishes, watering lawns and gardens, flushing toilets etc. Also called residential water use.
84	**Downstream**	In the direction of a stream's current. For example, in the City of Los Angeles Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant is downstream to Donald C. Tillman Plant and the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant; these plants are able to provide critical hydraulic relief to the City's major sewers downstream
85	**Drainage Basin**	Land area where precipitation runs off into streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. It is a land feature that can be identified by tracing a line along the highest elevations between two areas on a map, often a ridge. Large drainage basins, like the area that drains into the Mississippi River contain thousands of smaller drainage basins. Also called a "watershed."
86	**Drip Irrigation**	A common irrigation method where pipes or tubes filled with water slowly drip onto crops. Drip irrigation is a low-pressure method of irrigation and less water is lost to evaporation than high-pressure spray irrigation.
87	**Drawdown**	A lowering of the ground-water surface caused by pumping.
88	**Drought**	A long period of below-average precipitation.
89	**Dry Weather Urban Runoff**	Runoff to the storm drain system that occurs when there is no measurable precipitation. Typically includes flows from car washing, landscape irrigation, street washing, dewatering during construction activities, and illicit connections and dumping into the storm drains.
90	**Dry Well**	An excavated pit lined with gravel or other porous materials to infiltrate stormwater.
91	**Dynamic hydraulic model**	A computer program designed to simulate how a system performs over time, under varying flow conditions.
92	**Ecoregion**	An area with a relatively uniform pattern of terrestrial and aquatic ecological systems.
93	**Effluent**	Municipal sewage or industrial liquid waste (untreated, partially treated, or completely treated) that flows out of a treatment plant, septic system, pipe, etc.

94	**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**	The U.S. agency responsible for efforts to control air and water pollution, radiation and pesticide hazards, ecological research, and solid waste disposal.
95	**Estuary**	Brackish-water areas influenced by the ocean tides where the mouth of the river meets the sea.
96	**Erosion**	The removal of sediment or rock from a point in the landscape.
97	**Eutrophication**	Enrichment of an aquatic ecosystem with nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus nitrates, phosphates) that accelerate biological productivity (growth of algae, periphyton and macrophytes\weeds) and an undesirable accumulation of plant algal biomass.
98	**Factor of Safety**	Coefficient used to account for uncertainties in representing, simulation, or designing a system.
99	**Filtration**	A process that separates small particles from water by using a porous barrier to trap the particles and allowing the water through.
100	**Firm supply**	A water supply is considered firm if it is a reliable source for a community, either by legal rights or by natural availability. Recycled water is usually considered to be a firm supply as its source remains available even during dry years.
101	**First Flush**	The delivery of a highly concentrated pollutant loading during the early stages of a storm, due to the washing effect of runoff on pollutants that have accumulated on the land prior to the storm.
102	**Flood**	An overflow of water onto lands that are used or usable by man and not normally covered by water. Floods have two essential characteristics: The inundation of land is temporary; and the land is adjacent to and inundated by overflow from a river, stream, lake, or ocean.
103	**Flood Plain**	A strip of relatively flat and normally dry land alongside a stream, river, or lake that is covered by water during a flood.
104	**Flood Stage**	The elevation at which overflow of the natural banks of a stream or body of water begins in the reach or area in which the elevation is measured.

105	**Floodway**	The channel of a river or stream and the parts of the floodplain adjoining the channel that is reasonably required to efficiently carry and discharge the flood water or flood flow of a river or stream.
106	**Flood, 100-year**	A 100-year flood does not refer to a flood that occurs once every 100 years, but to a flood level with a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
107	**Flocculation**	The process by which suspended colloidal or very fine particles are assembled into larger masses or floccules that eventually settle out of suspension.
108	**Floodplain**	A nearly level alluvial plain that borders a channel and is occasionally inundated by floods (unless artificially protected). This is formed by sediment, transport, and deposition from flows over the stream bank and lateral movement of the stream.
109	**Flowing Well/Spring**	A well or spring that taps ground water under pressure so that water rises without pumping. If the water rises above the surface, it is known as a flowing well.
110	**Fluvial**	Of or pertaining to streams; produced by stream action.
111	**Freeboard**	The vertical difference in elevation between the water level and a referenced point. Examples are the difference between the maximum water surface level behind a dam and the top of a dam, or the difference in elevation between the water surface at a culvert beneath the roadway and the surface of the roadway.
112	**Freshwater**	Water that contains less than 1000 mg/L of dissolved solids. Water that contains more than 500 mg/L of dissolved solids is undesirable for drinking water and many industrial uses.
113	**Gaging station**	A specific location on a stream, river, canal, lake or reservoir where systematic measurements of hydrologic data such as stage height and streamflow are collected. The USGS maintains and operates a network of stream gaging stations to collect hydrologic data for many streams and rivers. Historical streamflow and stage height data is available from the USGS streamflow database (www.waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis-w).

114	**Green Waste**	A collective term for yard waste consisting of leaves, tree trimmings, weeds, grass and other organic materials.
115	**Green Roof**	Also known as rooftop gardens, green roofs are planted over existing roof structures, and consist of a waterproof, root-safe membrane that is covered by a drainage system, lightweight growing medium, and plants. Green roofs reduce rooftop and building temperatures, filter pollution, lessen pressure on sewer systems, and reduce the heat island effect.
116	**Green Infrastructure**	An adaptable term used to describe an array of products, technologies, and practices that use natural systems – or engineered systems that mimic natural processes – to enhance overall environmental quality and provide utility services. As a general principal, Green Infrastructure techniques use soils and vegetation to infiltrate, evapotranspirate, and/or recycle stormwater runoff.
117	**Green Tag**	See renewable energy certificates.
118	**Graywater**	Gray water includes wastewater from bathtubs, showers, bathroom washbasins, clothes washing machines, and laundry tubs, but does not include wastewater from kitchen sinks or dishwashers.
119	**Groundwater**	(1) Water that flows or seeps downward and saturates soil or rock, supplying springs and wells. The upper surface of the saturate zone is called the water table. (2) Water stored underground in rock crevices and in the pores of geologic materials that make up the Earth's crust.
120	**Groundwater, Confined**	Groundwater under pressure significantly greater than atmospheric, with its upper limit the bottom of a bed with hydraulic conductivity distinctly lower than that of the material in which the confined water occurs.
121	**Groundwater Recharge**	Inflow of water to a groundwater reservoir from the surface. Infiltration of precipitation and its movement to the water table is one form of natural recharge. Also, the volume of water added by this process.

122	**Groundwater, Unconfined**	Water in an aquifer that has a water table that is exposed to the atmosphere.
123	**Hardness**	A water-quality indication of the concentration of alkaline salts in water, mainly calcium and magnesium. If the water you use is "hard" then more soap, detergent or shampoo is necessary to raise a lather.
124	**Headwaters**	A graph showing the variation in stage or discharge in a stream or channel, over time, at a specific point along a stream.
125	**Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)**	Man-made compounds containing hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon, many of which have been developed as alternatives to ozone-depleting substances for industrial, commercial, and consumer products, that have a range of global warming potentials. HFCs do not have the potential to destroy stratospheric ozone, but they are still powerful greenhouse gases.
126	**Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)**	Compounds containing carbon, hydrogen, chlorine, and fluorine. They were originally intended as replacements for CFCs, but are only a temporary solution because they still contain chlorine and have the potential to destroy stratospheric ozone.
127	**Hydrograph**	A graphical plot of stream flow data over time.
128	**Hydrologic cycle**	The representation of the cycle of water on earth based on all hydrologic processes and the interactions of water between the atmosphere, surface waters, polar ice, glaciers, and groundwater.
129	**Hyetograph**	A graphical plot of precipitation data over time.
130	**Impermeable Layer**	A layer of solid material, such as rock or clay, which does not allow water to pass through.
131	**Impervious Surface**	Description of a material that prevents passage of water into the underlying soils. Examples of impervious surfaces include asphalt, concrete, roof tops, clay, and compacted soils.
132	**Imported Water**	Water brought into Central Basin Area from a non-tributary source by a party and any predecessors in interest, either through purchase directly from The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California or by direct purchase from a member agency

133	**Indirect Potable Reuse (IPR)**	The blending of advanced treated recycled water into a natural water source (groundwater basin or reservoir) that could be used for drinking (potable) water after further treatment.
134	**Industrial Source Control Program**	An established pre-treatment program for industries, which requires removal of constituents from their wastewater before it enters the City's wastewater collection system, i.e., the pollutants are removed or controlled by the generator (or user) rather than by the City.
135	**Industrial Water Use**	Water used for industrial purposes in such industries as steel, chemical, paper, and petroleum refining. Nationally, water for industrial uses comes mainly (80%) from self-supplied sources, such as a local wells or withdrawal points in a river, but some water comes from public-supplied sources, such as the county/city water department.
136	**Infill**	Increase water reuse demand through connection of large users within 1,320 feet (quarter-mile) of the existing reclaimed water pipeline.
137	**Infiltration**	The absorption of water into the ground. The rate at which infiltration occurs is expressed in terms of depth per unit time, such as inches/hour.
138	**Influent**	Water volume flow rate or mass loading of a pollutant or other constituent into a water body or wastewater treatment plant.
139	**Injection well**	Refers to a well-constructed for the purpose of injecting treated wastewater directly into the ground. Wastewater is generally forced (pumped) into the well for dispersal or storage into a designated aquifer. Injection wells are generally drilled into aquifers that don't deliver drinking water, unused aquifers, or below freshwater levels.
140	**Inorganic**	Pertaining to matter that is neither living nor immediately derived from living matter.

141	**Intensive vs. Extensive Gardens**	Intensive gardens have thicker soil depths and generally require more management and artificial irrigation systems. The plants chosen for these gardens must thrive in the specific roof environment they inhabit. Intensive gardens are heavier than extensive gardens, requiring more structural support. Extensive gardens have thinner soil depths and require less management and structural support. They do not require artificial irrigation. Plants chosen for extensive gardens are low maintenance, hardy species and do not have demanding habitat requirements. The idea of an extensive planting design is to have a self-sustaining plant community.
142	**Interception**	In hydrology, the accumulation of precipitation on vegetation and other above-ground surfaces and its evaporation during and after a storm event.
143	**Irrigation**	The controlled application of water for agricultural purposes through manmade systems to supply water requirements not satisfied by rainfall.
144	**Irrigation Water Use**	Water application on lands to assist in the growing of crops and pastures or to maintain vegetative growth in recreational lands, such as parks and golf courses.
145	**Integrated Resource Planning (IRP)**	A method for looking ahead using environmental, engineering, social, financial and economic considerations; includes using the same criteria to evaluate both supply and demand options while involving customers and other stakeholders in the process.
146	**Isohyet**	A line on a map along which all points receive the same amount of precipitation.
147	**Lab Process Water**	Water used for laboratory experiments and procedures.
148	**Lotic Waters**	Flowing waters, as in streams and rivers.
149	**Low Impact Development (LID)**	A sustainable landscaping approach that can be used to replicate or restore natural watershed functions and/or address targeted watershed goals and objectives.
150	**Low Flow**	Minimum instantaneous stream flow during periods of low water runoff .
151	**Maintenance Hole**	An opening that allows a person to gain access to a structure.
152	**Membrane Bioreactor MBR**	A type of biological wastewater treatment process.

153	**Microfiltration (MF)**	The separation or removal from a liquid of particulates and microorganisms in the size range of 0.1 to 2 microns in diameter. (A micron is a millionth of a meter. A sheet of ordinary 20-weight copier paper is about 90 microns thick.)
154	**Mineralization**	The transformation of organic matter into a mineral or an inorganic compound.
155	**Multi-Barrier Approach**	Treatment barriers designed to remove various types of contaminants using independent processes, insuring that treatment will not be compromised if any process were to fail.
156	**Multiple Treatment Barriers**	Each barrier is designed to provide substantial protection with redundant barriers for each type of treatment. A requirement for multiple barriers assures the overall water treatment process will remain effective if one treatment barrier were to fail.
157	**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System(NPDES)**	A provision of the Clean Water Act that prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued by the EPA, a state, or a tribal government on the reservation.
158	**Natural Replenishment**	Means and includes all processes other than "Artificial Replenishment" by which water may become a part of the ground water supply of Central Basin. bottoms so that the flow of water can be controlled within the cells and from cell to cell. Roots and stems of the wetland plants form a dense mat where biological and physical processes occur to treat the wastewater. Constructed wetlands are being used to treat domestic, agricultural, industrial, and mining wastewaters.
159	**Natural waters**	Flowing waterbody within a physical system that has developed without human intervention, in which natural processes continue to take place; streams, rivers, lakes, bays, estuaries and coastal and open ocean are examples of natural waters.
160	**Nitrate (NO3)**	Oxidized nitrogen species. Nitrate is the form of nitrogen used by aquatic plants for photosynthesis.
161	**Nitrification**	Biologically mediated process of the oxidation of ammonium salts to nitrites (via Nitrosomonas bacteria) and the further oxidation of nitrite to nitrate via Nitrobacter bacteria.

162	**Nitrobacter**	Type of bacteria responsible for the conversion of nitrite to nitrate.
163	**Nitrogenous BOD (NBOD)**	Refers to the biochemical oxygen demand associated with the oxidation of ammonia to nitrite and nitrate.
164	**Non-Permeable Surfaces**	Surfaces that will not allow water to penetrate, such as sidewalks and parking lots.
165	**Nonpoint Source**	Pollution that is not released through pipes but rather originates from multiple sources over a relatively large drainage area. Non point sources can be divided into source activities related to either land or water use including failing septic tanks, improper animal-keeping practices, forest practices, and urban and rural runoff from a drainage basin.
166	**Non-Potable**	Water that may contain objectionable pollution, contamination, minerals, or infective agents and is considered unsafe and/or unpalatable for drinking.
167	**Nutrient**	A primary element necessary for the growth of living organisms. Carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and phosphorus, for example, are required nutrients for phytoplankton (algae) growth.
168	**Nutrient Pollution**	Contamination of water resources by excessive inputs of nutrients. In surface waters, excess algal production is a major concern.
169	**Ocean Outfall**	A large pipeline used to dispose of treated wastewater several miles offshore.
170	**Onsite retrofits**	Improvements or management practices that manage runoff before it reaches the storm drain system.
171	**Operational reliability**	The reliability of the City's water treatment and distribution systems to avoid upsets and to continue to serve customers even with individual system elements out of service for maintenance or repair.
172	**Organic Matter**	Plant and animal residues, or substances made by living organisms. All are based upon carbon compounds.
173	**Organic Nitrogen**	Organic form of nitrogen bound to organic matter.
174	**Osmosis**	The movement of water molecules through a thin membrane. The osmosis process occurs in our bodies and is also one method of desalinating saline water.

175	**Overdraft**	The condition of a ground water basin resulting from extractions in any given annual period or periods in excess of the long term average annual quantity of Natural Replenishment, or in excess of that quantity which may be extracted annually without otherwise causing eventual permanent damage to the basin.
176	**Outfall**	Location point where wastewater or stormwater flows from a conduit, stream, or drainage ditch into natural waters.
177	**Oxidation**	Oxidation is the addition of oxygen, removal of hydrogen, or removal of electrons from an element or compound.
178	**Oxygen Demand**	Measure of the dissolved oxygen used by a system (microorganisms) and or chemical compounds in the oxidation of organic matter. See also biochemical oxygen demand.
179	**Oxygen Sag**	Description of characteristics spatial trend of the concentration of dissolved oxygen in a stream or river downstream of high loading rate of oxygen – demanding materials from tributaries, municipal or industrial wastewater dischargers, or urban stormwater and combined sewer overflow systems.
180	**Parts per million (ppm)**	Measure of concentration of 1 part solute to 1 million parts water (by weight).
181	**Pathogens**	A microorganism capable of producing disease. Pathogens are of great concern to protect human health relative to drinking water, swimming beaches and shellfish beds.
182	**Peak Flow**	Maximum instantaneous streamflow during periods of high water runoff.
183	**Per-capita use**	The quantity of water used per person per day averaged over a time interval of 1 day; expressed as gallons per capita per day (gpcd).
184	**Percolation**	The gradual downward flow of water from the surface of the earth into the soil.
185	**Permeability**	The ability of a material to allow the passage of a liquid, such as water through rocks. Permeable materials, such as gravel and sand, allow water to move quickly through them, whereas unpermeable material, such as clay, don't allow water to flow freely.
186	**Pilot Tests**	Small-scale applications intended to demonstrate the applicability of a process if applied in a larger scale.

187	**pH**	A measure of acidity indicated by the logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration (activity) of a solution. pH values less than 7 are acidic; values greater than 7 are basic; pH of 7 is neutral. pH of natural waters typically ranges from ~6-8.
188	**PhACs:**	Pharmaceutically-active compounds.
189	**Phosphorus**	A nutrient essential for plant growth that can play a key role in stimulating the growth of aquatic plants in streams, rivers and lakes.
190	**Point source**	Pollutant loads discharged at a specific location from pipes, outfalls, and conveyance channels from either municipal wastewater treatment plants or industrial waste treatment facilities. Point sources also include pollutant loads contributed by urban stormwater systems or tributaries to the main receiving water stream or river.
191	**Pollutant**	A contaminant in a concentration or amount that adversely alters the physical, chemical, or biological properties of a natural environment. The term include pathogens, toxic metals, carcinogens, oxygen demanding substances, or other harmful substances.
192	**Polyelectrolyte**	A chemical formed by the union of many monomers (a molecule of low molecular weight). Polymers are used with other chemical coagulants to aid in the binding small suspended particles to larger chemical flocs for their removal from water. All the polyelectrolytes are polymers, but not all polymers are polyelectrolyte.
193	**Porosity**	A measure of the water-bearing capacity of subsurface rock.
194	**Porous Pavement**	A special type of pavement that allows rain to pass through it and infiltrate into the underlying soil, thereby reducing runoff from the site and surrounding areas.
195	**Potable Water**	Water that is satisfactory for drinking and cooking.
196	**Pretreatment**	The treatment of wastewater to remove or reduce contaminants prior to discharge into another municipal treatment system or a receiving water.
197	**Primary Treatment Plant**	Wastewater treatment process where solids are removed from raw sewage primarily by physical settling. The process typically removes about 25-35% of solids and related organic matter (BOD5).

198	**Public-Supply**	Municipal wastewater treatment plant owned and operated by a (POTW) public governmental entity such as a town or city.
199	**Public Water Reuse**	Water supplied from a public-water supply and used for such purposes as firefighting, street washing, and municipal parks and swimming pools.
200	**Pumping Station**	Mechanical devices installed in or water systems or other liquid carrying pipelines that move the liquids to a higher level.
201	**Soil-Aquifer Treatment**	The process of water being purified by percolating through soil and into an underground aquifer.
202	**Stakeholders**	Individuals and organizations that are involved in or may be affected by a proposed action, such as construction and operation of a water recycling project.
203	**Supply Reliability**	The reliability of the City's combined sources of supply of water under a variety of hydrologic and other conditions.
204	**Rain Chains**	A water feature that is used as an alternative to a downspout. Rain chains guide runoff from a roof to either the ground, a cistern, or rain barrel.
205	**Rain Garden**	A rain garden is a depressed area of the ground planted with vegetation, allowing runoff from impervious surfaces such as parking lots and roofs the opportunity to be collected and infiltrated into the groundwater supply or returned to the atmosphere through evaporation and evapotranspiration.
206	**Raw Sewage**	Untreated municipal sewage.
207	**Reach (of a river)**	A linear or longitudinal section of a stream or river defined by the upstream and downstream locations of lower stream order tributaries flowing into a higher stream.
208	**Re-aeration**	The net flux of oxygen transferred occurring from the atmosphere to a body of water with a free surface.
209	**Receiving Waters**	Creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, estuaries, groundwater formations, or other bodies of water into which surface water and/or treated or untreated wastewater are discharged, either naturally or in man-made.
300	**Recharge**	The process by which precipitation seeps into the groundwater.
301	**Reclaimed Wastewater**	Treated wastewater that can be used for beneficial purposes, such as irrigating certain plants.

302	**Reclaimed Water**	The end product of wastewater reclamation that meets water quality requirements for biodegradable materials, suspended matter, toxicants, and pathogens. Reclaimed water is sometimes another name for recycled water.
303	**Recycled Water**	Reclaimed water that meets appropriate water quality requirements and is reused for a specific purpose.
304	**Repurified Water**	Recycled water treated to an advanced level suitable for augmentation to a drinking water source.
305	**Residence Time**	See Detention Time.
306	**Residential Water Use**	See domestic water use.
307	**Respiration**	Biochemical process by means of which cellular fuels are with the aid of oxygen to permit the release of the energy required to sustain life; during respiration oxygen is consumed and carbon dioxide is released.
308	**Retaining Wall**	A wall built to hold back or confine a mass of earth or body of water.
309	**Retention Basin**	Surface or underground basin that captures flow and retain it until water infiltrates into the soil.
310	**Reverse Osmosis (RO)**	A method of removing salts or other impurities from water by forcing water through a semi-permeable membrane.
311	**Reverse Osmosis Reject Water**	Waste water released from the reverse osmosis process.
312	**Riparian Area**	Land that borders a stream or river.
313	**River Basin**	See watershed.
314	**RO**	Reverse osmosis.
315	**Rotating Biological Contactors (RBCs)**	A wastewater treatment process consisting of a series of closely spaced rotating circular disks of polystyrene or polyvinyl chloride. Attached biological growth is promoted on the surface of the disks. The rotation of the disks allows contact with the wastewater and the atmosphere to enhance oxygenation.
316	**Runoff**	The excess portion of precipitation that does not infiltrate into the ground, but "runs off" and reaches a stream, water body or storm drain.
317	**Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)**	Federal legislation passed in 1974 that regulates the treatment of water for human consumption and requires testing for and elimination of contaminants that might be present in the water.

318	**Saline Water**	Here are our parameters for saline water: Fresh water - Less than 1,000 parts per million (ppm) Slightly saline water - From 1,000 ppm to 3,000 ppm Moderately saline water - From 3,000 ppm to 10,000 ppm Highly saline water - From 10,000 ppm to 35,000 ppm
319	**Salinity**	The total amount of dissolved salts, measured by weight as parts per thousand (ppt). Salinity concentrations range from ~0.5-1 ppt for tidal fresh waters; ~20-25 ppt for estuarine waters; ~ 30 ppt for coastal waters to ~35 ppt for the open ocean.
320	**Secondary Drinking Water Standards**	Non-enforceable federal guidelines regarding cosmetic effects (such as tooth or skin discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) of drinking water.
321	**Sediment**	Particulate organic and inorganic matter that accumulates in a loose, unconsolidated form on the bottom of natural waters.
322	**Sediment Oxygen Demand (SOD)**	The solids discharged to a receiving water partly organics, and upon settling to the bottom, they decompose anaerobically as well as aerobically, depending on the conditions. The amount of oxygen consumed in the sediment bed during aerobic decomposition of detrital organic carbon deposited at the bottom of a waterbody; represents another dissolved oxygen loss\sink for the waterbody.
323	**Seepage**	The slow movement of water through small cracks, pores, Interstices, etc., of a material into or out of a body of surface or subsurface water. (2) The loss of water by infiltration into the soil from a canal, ditches, laterals, watercourse, reservoir, storage facilities, or other body of water, or from a field.

324	**Sewage Treatment Plant**	A facility designed to receive the wastewater from domestic sources and to remove materials that damage water quality and threaten public health and safety when discharged into receiving streams or bodies of water. The substances removed are classified into four basic areas [1] greases and fats; [2] solids from human waste and other sources; [3] dissolved pollutants from human waste and decomposition products; and [4] dangerous microorganisms. Most facilities employ a combination of mechanical removal steps and bacterial decomposition to achieve the desired results. Chlorine is often added to discharges from the plants to reduce the danger of spreading disease by the release of pathogenic bacteria
325	**Sewer**	A system of underground pipes that collect and deliver wastewater to treatment facilities or streams.
326	**Source Water**	Water in its natural state, prior to any treatment for drinking.
327	**Station (monitoring)**	Specific location in a waterbody chosen to collect water samples for the measurement of water quality constituents. Stations are identified by an alphanumeric code identifying the agency source responsible for the collection of the data and a unique identifier code designating the location. Station measurements can be recorded from either discrete grab samples or continuous automated data acquisition systems. Station locations are typically sampled by state, federal or local agencies at periodic intervals (e.g., weekly, monthly, annual etc.) as part of a routine water quality monitoring program to track trends. Station locations can also be sampled only for a period of time needed to collect data for an intensive survey or a special monitoring program.
328	**Storm runoff**	Rainfall that does not evaporate or infiltrate into the ground because of impervious land surfaces or a soil infiltration rate lower than rainfall intensity, but instead flows onto adjacent land or waterbodies or is routed into a drain or sewer system.

329	**Storm Sewer**	A sewer that carries only surface runoff, street wash, and snow from the land. In a separate sewer system, storm sewers are completely separate from those that carry domestic and commercial wastewater (sanitary sewers).
330	**Streamflow**	Discharge that occurs in a natural channel. Although the term "discharge" can be applied to the flow of a canal, the word "streamflow" uniquely describes the discharge in a surface stream course. The term streamflow is more general than "runoff" as streamflow may be applied to discharge whether or not it is affected by diversion or regulation. Surface waters Water that is present above.
331	**Stream order**	A ranking, developed by Straher, of the relative size of streams and rivers within a watershed based on the network of tributaries. The smallest, headwater stream is classified as an Order 1 stream. The stream formed by the confluence of two or more Order 1 streams is classified as an Order 2 stream. In the United States, the Mississippi River is an Order 10 river.
332	**Surface waters**	Water that is present above the substrate or soil surface. Usually refers to natural waterbodies such as streams, rivers, lakes and impoundments, and estuaries and coastal ocean.
333	**Total Dissolved Solids**	A quantitative measure of the residual minerals dissolved in water that remain after evaporation of a solution. Usually expressed in milligrams per liter.
334	**Tertiary Wastewater Treatment**	Selected biological, physical, and chemical separation processes to remove organic and inorganic substances that resist conventional treatment practices; the additional treatment of effluent beyond that of primary and secondary treatment methods to obtain a very high quality of effluent. The complete wastewater treatment process typically involves a three-phase process: (1) First, in the primary wastewater treatment process, which incorporates physical aspects, untreated water is passed through a series of screens to remove solid wastes; (2) Second, in the secondary wastewater treatment process, typically involving biological and chemical processes, screened wastewater is then passed a series of holding and aeration tanks and ponds; and (3) Third, the tertiary wastewater treatment process consists of flocculation basins, clarifiers, filters, and chlorine basins or ozone or ultraviolet radiation processes.

335	**Title 22 Treatment (Title 22)**	A method of tertiary wastewater treatment approved by DHS for many water reuse applications. Title 22, Chapter 4 of the California Code of Regulations, outlines the level of treatment required for allowable uses for recycled water, including irrigation, firefighting, residential landscape watering, industrial uses, food crop production, construction activities, commercial laundries, road cleaning, recreational purposes, decorative fountains, and ponds.
336	**Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)**	The sum of the individual waste load allocations and load allocations. A margin of safety is included with the two types of allocations so that any additional loading, regardless of source, would not produce a violation of water quality standards.
337	**Total Coliform Bacteria**	A particular group of bacteria that are used as indicators of possible sewage pollution.
338	**Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)**	A measure of the amount of material dissolved in water (mostly inorganic salts). An important use of the measure involves the examination of the quality of drinking water. Usually expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l).
339	**Transport of pollutants (in water)**	Transport of pollutants in water involves two main process: (1) advection, resulting from the flow of water, and (2) diffusion, or transport due to turbulence mixing in the water.
340	**Tributary**	A lower order stream compared to a receiving waterbody. "Tributary to" indicates the largest stream into which the reported stream or tributary flows.
341	**Trickling filter**	A wastewater treatment process consisting of a bed of highly permeable medium (e.g., gravel or stones) to which microorganisms are attached and through which wastewater is percolated or trickled over the biofilm that forms on the media.
342	**Turbidity**	Measure of the amount of suspended material in water.
343	**Ultimate Biochemical Oxygen Demand (UBOD or BODU)**	Long term oxygen demand required to completely stabilize organic)carbon and ammonia in wastewater or natural waters; defined as the sum of ultimate carbonaceous BOD and nitrogenous BOD.

344	**Ultrafiltration (UF)**	A membrane filtration process that falls between reverse osmosis (RO) and microfiltration (MF) in terms of the size of particles removed. UF removes particles in the 0.002 to 0.1 micron range, and typically removes large organic molecules, while allowing smaller molecules to pass.
345	**Ultraviolet Treatment (UV)**	The use of ultraviolet light for disinfection.
346	**Urban Drainage**	Water derived from surface runoff or shallow groundwater discharge from urban land use areas.
347	**Vadose Zone**	A layer of unsaturated soil above the groundwater table.
348	**Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)**	Emitted as gases from certain solids or liquids, VOCs include substances—some of which may have short- and long-term adverse health effects—such as benzene, toluene, methylene chloride, and methyl chloroform.
349	**Waste load allocation (WLA)**	The portion of a receiving water's total maximum daily load that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution.
350	**Wastewater**	Usually refers to effluent from an industrial or municipal sewage treatment plant. See also domestic wastewater.
351	**Watershed**	The area or region of land draining into a common outlet such as a river or body of water. Synonymous with river basin or drainage basin.
352	**Water pollution**	Any condition of a waterbody that reflects unacceptable water quality or ecological conditions. Water pollution is usually the result of discharges of waste material from human activities into a waterbody.
353	**Water quality**	A term used to describe the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water, usually in respect to its suitability for a particular purpose.
354	**Wastewater Treatment Return Flow**	Water returned to environment by wastewater treatment facilities.
355	**Water Cycle**	The circuit of water movement from the oceans to the atmosphere and to the Earth and return to the atmosphere through various stages or processes such as precipitation, interception, runoff, infiltration, percolation, storage, evaporation, and transportation.

356	**Water Reclamation**	(1) The treatment of water of impaired quality, including brackish water and seawater, to produce a water of suitable quality for the intended use. (2) A term synonymous with water recycling.
357	**Water Recycling**	The process of treating wastewater for beneficial use, storing and distributing recycled water, and the actual use of recycled water. Water Reuse: Synonymous with water recycling.
358	**Water Table**	The top of the water surface in the saturated part of an aquifer.
359	**Well**	An artificial excavation put down by any method for the purposes of withdrawing water from the underground aquifers. A bored, drilled, or driven shaft, or a dug hole whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension and whose purpose is to reach underground water supplies or oil, or to store or bury fluids below ground.
360	**Wetland**	An area periodically inundated by surface water or groundwater. Wetlands support plant and animal life, filter pollutants in stream courses, provide flood control and erosion prevention, and may provide recreational opportunities.
361	**Wet Weather Green Infrastructure**	Infrastructure associated with stormwater management and low impact development that encompasses approaches and technologies to infiltrate, evapotranspire, capture, and reuse stormwater to maintain or restore natural hydrologies.
362	**Withdrawals**	Water withdrawn from surface water or groundwater by public or private water suppliers for use within a community. Water is used for domestic, commercial, industrial and public water uses such as firefighting.

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