

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Term	Definition
7Q10	Seven-day, consecutive low flow with a return frequency of 10 years; the lowest stream flow for seven consecutive days that would be expected to occur once in 10 years.
7Q20	Seven-day, consecutive low flow with a return period of 20 years; the lowest stream flow for seven consecutive days that would be expected to occur once in 20 years.
Abiotic	Describes non-living components of aquatic systems such as for example, sediments.
Aboriginal fishery	“fish is harvested by an Aboriginal organization or any of its members for the purpose of using the fish as food, for social or ceremonial purposes or for purposes set out in a land claims agreement entered into with the Aboriginal organization” [Fisheries Act, subsection 2(1)]
Acid neutralizing capacity	The difference between the sum of base cations and the sum of strong acidic anions.
Acid neutralizing capacity limit	The minimum amount of acid neutralizing capacity required to ensure the protection of aquatic biota.
Acidification (Section 5.5, 5.7)	The reduction of pH through various processes
Acidification (Section 5.9)	The process by which pH and buffering capacity of freshwater systems decreases.
Air contaminant or air pollutant	A gaseous, aerosol, or particulate substance that degrades the quality of air.
Air dispersion model	A mathematical/program simulation of how air contaminants disperse in the atmosphere and the rates of deposition in the terrestrial and aquatic environments.
Air pollution	The presence or introduction into the atmosphere of a substance or substances that potentially have harmful effects on ecosystems or human health.
Airborne sound	Sound that reaches the point of interest by propagation through air.
Airshed (Section 5.2)	An airshed is a geographical area where local topography and meteorology cause the atmosphere to behave in a coherent way with respect to the dispersion of pollutants. Frequently airsheds are defined in terms of management units, based on municipal or other political boundaries.
Airshed (Section 5.9)	Part of the atmosphere that behaves in a similar way respect to the dispersion of emissions
Alkalinity	Measurement of the capacity of aqueous solutions to neutralize acids.
Alpine	High elevation areas devoid of trees due to harsh conditions
Ambient	Surrounding; on all sides. Existing.
Ambient noise	All noises that exist in an area and are not related to a facility. Ambient noise includes sound from other unregulated (noise) industrial noise, transportation sources, animals, and nature. Ambient noise is the same as background sound level.
Ambient sound level (ASL)	The ASL consists of all noise in the area that is not related to regulated facilities. This noise includes sound from other non-regulated industrial facilities, transportation sources, animals, and nature. The ASL does not include any energy-related industrial component and must be measured without it. The ASL can be measured when the sound level in an area is not felt to be represented by the BSLs. The ASL must be measured under representative conditions. As with comprehensive sound levels, representative conditions do not constitute absolute worst-case conditions (i.e., the quietest day in this case) but conditions that portray typical conditions for the area.
Anadromous	Fish that migrate from saltwater to spawn in freshwater, as do salmon of the genera <i>Salmo</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus</i> .
Anion	Negatively charged particle.
Anthropogenic	Human induced

Term	Definition
Application case	Reference to the CALPUFF air quality modelling scenario, or case, that considers results of the base case plus the Project-alone case air emissions.
Aquatic species	"a wildlife species that is a fish, as defined in subsection 2(1) of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> , or a marine plant, as defined in section 47 of that Act" [<i>Species at Risk Act</i> , subsection 2(1)]
Artifact	Any material modified by a human.
Attenuation	The reduction of sound intensity by various means (e.g., air, barrier, porous materials, silencers, enclosures).
Average daily demand	Typical daily demand
Average LOS	The average level of service provided by the road or intersection throughout the day
Background air quality	Based on long-term continuous air quality measurements from representative stations, background air quality is the concentration attributable to emissions from both natural and human-caused sources. It is conservatively portrayed as a value representative of between the 98th and 100th percentile measured, or 100th percentile of that modelled.
Backshore	The area of a shore that lies between the average high tide mark and the vegetation. The backshore is affected by waves only during severe storms.
Ballast water	Any water and associated suspended matter used to maintain the trim and stability of a vessel.
Bands (octave, 1/3 octave)	A series of electronic filters separate sound into discrete frequency bands, making it possible to know how sound energy is distributed as a function of frequency. Each octave band has a centre frequency that is double the centre frequency of the octave band preceding it.
Bark strip	Tree exhibiting tapered or rectangular bark strips.
Base case	Models the regional sulphate and nitrogen emissions from present operators in the region (Kitimat LNG and Rio Tinto Alcan Modernization)
Baseline climate	Based on long-term (e.g. 20 to 30 years) continuous meteorological measurements from representative stations; baseline climate portrays the region's climate for purposes of placing an atmospheric assessment in perspective.
Baseline sound level	It includes noise from all sources other than the sound of interest (i.e., Project noise effects)
Basic sound level (BSL)	The A-weighted L_{eq} sound level commonly observed to occur in the designated land-use categories with industrial presence. The BSL is assumed to be 5 dBA above the ASL and is set out in Table 1 of OGC British Columbia Noise Control Best Practices Guideline.
Before present (BP)	Present is defined as AD 1950 per international radiocarbon standards.
Best achievable technology	Best Achievable Technology means the technology which can achieve the best waste discharge standards, and that has been shown to be economically feasible through commercial application (BC MOE 2012).
Bilge water	The mixture of water, oily fluids, lubricants, cleaning fluids, and other similar wastes that accumulate in the lowest part of a vessel from various mechanical and operational sources found throughout the machinery spaces of a vessel.
Biogenic	A product of a biological process, or organism, essential to maintaining life processes.
Biogeoclimatic subzone	A distinct climatic and geographic subset of a larger biogeoclimatic zone, characterized by distinct climax species assemblages
Biogeoclimatic variant	A subset of a larger biogeoclimatic subzone, generally recognized for areas that are slightly drier, wetter, snowier, warmer, or colder than that considered typical for the subzone.
Biogeoclimatic zone	A large geographic area with a broadly homogeneous macroclimate and characterized as having a distinct zonal plant order; that is, the vegetation classification groups zonal plant associations in the category of plant order.
Biophysical rating	A measure of the degree to which biophysical characteristics of a visually sensitive unit create visual interest and draw people's attention.

Term	Definition
Biotic or biota	Describes living organisms such as for example fish, algae, invertebrates
Bloom (algal)	A proliferation of algae in water.
Bryophyte	A group of non-vascular plants; includes mosses and liverworts
Buffering capacity	The relative ability to resist pH changes upon addition of acidic compounds (e.g. nitrogen oxides and sulphate deposition).
Calculated critical load	A quantitative estimate of exposure to sulphate, acid, or nitrogen deposition below which harmful effects on vegetation do not occur; derived through field sampling, correlation with geographic units, and subsequent modelling calculations.
Calibration	The procedure used for the adjustment of a sound level meter using a reference source of a known sound pressure level and frequency. Calibration must take place before and after the sound level measurements.
Calibrator (acoustical)	A device that produces a known sound pressure on the microphone of a sound level measurement system and is used to adjust the system to standard specifications.
Candidate viewpoint	A viewpoint that is identified as important for Aboriginal Groups' use, community use, recreation use or tourism use.
Canoe blank	Log in the initial or intermediate stage of shaping into a canoe with a shaped bow and/or stem.
Canoe skid	Narrow swath of shoreline from which cobbles and boulders have been removed to accommodate canoes.
Carbon dioxide equivalent	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) is a measure used to compare and collate different greenhouse gases together with one metric based on the global warming potential of the individual greenhouse gases. Hence, CO ₂ e emissions describe the amount of CO ₂ emissions that would cause the same amount of radiative forcing as an emitted mixture of CO ₂ and other greenhouse gases. The carbon dioxide equivalent emissions are calculated by multiplying the emissions of greenhouse gases by their global warming potential (IPCC 2013).
Category	A classification of a dwelling unit in relation to transportation routes used to arrive at a BSL.
Cation	Positively charged particle.
Cetaceans	Marine mammals that are members of the scientific order Cetacea, which includes the whales, dolphins and porpoises.
Chance find protocol	A document distributed to Project personnel and contractors that details how to proceed if they encounter unanticipated archaeological or heritage materials or features when an archaeologist is not present to address the situation.
Chart datum	The lowest astronomical tide (LAT), exclusive of meteorological effects, from which charted depths on a nautical chart are measured.
Chlorophyll a	A green pigment found in algae and plants that absorbs light.
Clam garden	Clam-rich beach formed through the removal of rocks from the intertidal zone to create a sandy beach to increase clam productivity.
Class A adjustment	Consists of the sum of adjustments that account for the adjustment seasonal nature of the noise source, absence of both tonal and impulse/impact components, and the actual ASL in an area. It cannot exceed +10 dBA. The Class A adjustment is added to the BSL, the daytime adjustment, and the Class B adjustment to arrive at a permissible sound level.
Class B adjustment	An adjustment based on the duration of a noisy activity that recognizes that additional noise can be tolerated if it is known that the duration will be limited. An adjustment of B1, B2, B3, or B4 may be selected as applicable.
Climate	A description of the physical attributes of the atmosphere for a specific region based upon long-term records of temperature, precipitation, humidity, winds, pressure, and solar radiation.
Commercial fishery	"fish is harvested under the authority of a licence for the purpose of sale, trade or barter" [<i>Fisheries Act</i> , subsection 2(1)]

Term	Definition
Comprehensive sound level (CSL)	The sound level that is a composite of different airborne sounds from many sources far away from and near the point of measurement. The CSL does include industrial components and must be measured with them, but it should exclude abnormal noise events.
Concentration	A unit of measure depicting the mass of substance per unit volume of air (e.g., $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).
Concentration ratio (CR)	The ratio between the predicted Project-related concentration of a chemical in air or water and the concentration of the chemical considered to be protective of human health.
Continuous monitoring	Ambient air quality monitoring conducted by mechanically drawing a sample of air into an instrument to determine the concentration of a substance of interest. Measurements are produced continuously and integrated into predetermined time-averaged concentrations (e.g. 5-minutes, 1-hour, and longer).
Criteria air contaminant	Chemical contaminants that are identified by government agencies as being the primary contaminants of concern associated with combustion sources.
Critical fish habitat	Fish habitats considered to be rare, to have high productive capacity, and to support fish during sensitive life stages.
Critical habitat	"the habitat that is necessary for the survival or recovery of a listed wildlife species and that is identified as the species' critical habitat in the recovery strategy or in an action plan for the species" [<i>Species at Risk Act</i> , subsection 2(1)]
Critical load	The maximum acid input level to protect aquatic biota.
Culturally modified tree	A tree that has been altered by Aboriginal people as part of their traditional use of the forest.
Cumulative case	Models the regional, project, and future proposed sources of sulphate and nitrogen oxides emissions in the area (Rio Tinto Alcan Modernization, Kitimat LNG, LNG Canada, Kitimat Clean Ltd, Douglas Channel Terminal and Enbridge Northern Gateway.).
Cumulative SEL (SEL_{cum})	Cumulative sound energy exposure over multiple underwater noise pulses for a given period of time.
Cyanobacteria	Photosynthetic (synthesize foods using sunlight) bacteria.
Daytime	Defined as the hours from 07:00 to 22:00.
Daytime adjustment	An adjustment that allows a 10 dBA increase because daytime sound levels are generally about 10 dBA higher than nighttime values.
dB - decibel	The logarithmic units associated with sound pressure level, sound power level, or acceleration level. See sound pressure level, for example.
dBA - decibel, A-weighted	The logarithmic units associated with a sound pressure level, where the sound pressure signal has been filtered using a frequency weighting that mimics the response of the human ear to quiet sound levels. The resultant sound pressure level is therefore representative of the subjective response of the human ear. A-weighted sound pressure levels are denoted by the suffix 'A' (i.e., dBA), and the term pressure is normally omitted from the description (i.e., sound level or noise level). The following is an example of approximate sound pressure level for common events or places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire crackers 125 dBA • Rock concert 110 dBA • Jack hammer 100 dBA • Noisy workplace 98 dBA • Average street traffic 80 dBA • Business office 65 dBA • Conversation speech 60 dBA • Living room 40 dBA • Library 38 dBA
dBC - decibel, C-weighted	The logarithmic units associated with a sound pressure level, where the sound pressure signal has been filtered using a frequency weighting that mimics the response of the human ear to loud sound levels. C-weighted sound pressure levels are denoted by the suffix 'C' (i.e., dBC). C-weighted levels are often used in low-frequency noise analysis, as the filtering effect is nearly flat at lower frequencies.

Term	Definition
Decibel addition	$SPL1 + SPL2 + \dots + SPLn = 10 \log (10 (SPL1/10) + 10(SPL2/10) + \dots + 10(SPLn/10))$ As examples: 0 dB + 0 dB = 3 dB 50 dB + 50 dB = 53 dB 50 dB + 47 dB = 52 dB 50 dB + 40 dB = 50 dB
Deleterious substance	“(a) any substance that, if added to any water, would degrade or alter or form part of a process of degradation or alteration of the quality of that water so that it is rendered or is likely to be rendered deleterious to fish or fish habitat or to the use by man of fish that frequent that water, or (b) any water that contains a substance in such quantity or concentration, or that has been so treated, processed or changed, by heat or other means, from a natural state that it would, if added to any other water, degrade or alter or form part of a process of degradation or alteration of the quality of that water so that it is rendered or is likely to be rendered deleterious to fish or fish habitat or to the use by man of fish that frequent that water, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing includes (c) any substance or class of substances prescribed pursuant to paragraph (2)(a), (d) any water that contains any substance or class of substances in a quantity or concentration that is equal to or in excess of a quantity or concentration prescribed in respect of that substance or class of substances pursuant to paragraph (2)(b), and (e) any water that has been subjected to a treatment, process or change prescribed pursuant to paragraph (2)(c)” [Fisheries Act, subsection 34(1)]
De-minimus	A Latin term meaning of no significance.
Density surface modelling	A method used to predict the spatial distribution of a population of animals
Deposition	A process through which nitrogen, sulphate or acid are deposited through the air onto soils
Direct impact	Measures the initial requirements for an extra dollar's worth of output of a given industry. The direct impact on the output of an industry is a one dollar change in output to meet the change of one dollar in final demand. Associated with this change, there will also be direct impacts on GDP, jobs, and imports.
Direct/indirect emissions	According to the GHG Protocol, direct emissions (i.e., combustion and flaring sources) are emissions that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity. Indirect emissions (i.e., imported electricity) are emissions that result as a consequence of the activities of the reporting entity. These emissions relate to sources that are owned or controlled by an entity other than the reporting entity (WRI 2004).
Directivity factor (Q) (also, directional or directionality factor)	A factor mathematically related to directivity index, used in calculating propagated sound levels to account for the effect of reflecting surfaces near to the source. For example, for a source in free space where the sound is radiating spherically, $Q = 1$. For a source located on or very near to a surface (such as the ground, a wall, rooftop), where the sound is radiating hemispherically, $Q = 2$. This accounts for the additional sound energy reflecting off the surface and translates into a +3 dB addition.
Discharge	The volume rate of water flow, including suspended solids, dissolved chemicals, and/or biologic material transported through a given cross-sectional area, such as a stream channel.
Dispersion model	A mathematical formulation of the physics of the ambient atmosphere incorporating the transport, dispersion, and deposition of air pollutants caused by meteorological properties such as wind, turbulence, precipitation, chemical reactions, and air-surface interactions.
Distance sampling methods	A commonly used method of data collection and analysis used to estimate the number of animals in an area
Duration	The total length of time in a given period that a large vessel would be visible from a viewpoint.
Dwelling unit	Any permanently or seasonally occupied residence with the exception of an employee or worker residence, dormitory, or workforce accommodation centre located in an industrial facility boundary. Trailer parks and campgrounds may qualify as a dwelling unit if it can be demonstrated that they are in regular and consistent use during the applicable season.

Term	Definition
Dwelling unit (most impacted)	The nearest dwelling unit may not necessarily be the one most adversely affected because of factors such as topography or artificial features. For example, the nearest dwelling unit to a facility might be located behind an intervening ridge, while a more distant dwelling unit might be in direct line of sight with the facility. Care must be taken in determining the most impacted dwelling unit.
Ecosystem (Section 5.5)	An ecosystem is an ecological community of plants and animals, and the abiotic environment in which they exist. Ecosystem components interact through the exchange of energy and materials.
Ecosystem (Section 5.6)	The totality of biological processes and interactions within a specified physical environment.
Ecotype	A genetically distinct geographic variety, population or race within a species, which is adapted to specific environmental conditions.
Eelgrass	An underwater marine flowering plant of the genus <i>Zostera</i> , which grows in the intertidal zone on soft substrates.
Emergency	An unplanned event requiring immediate action to prevent loss of life or property. Events occurring more than four times a year are not considered unplanned.
Empirical critical level	Concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere above which direct adverse effects on ecosystems may occur according to existing scientific literature.
Empirical critical load	A quantitative estimate of exposure to sulphate, acid or nitrogen deposition below which harmful effects on vegetation do not occur, based on existing studies in the scientific literature. Can be used for screening potential effects on vegetation.
Energy equivalent sound level (L_{eq})	An energy-average sound level taken over a specified period of time. It represents the average sound pressure encountered for the period. The time period is often added as a suffix to the label (e.g., $L_{eq}(24)$ for the 24-hour equivalent sound level). L_{eq} is usually A-weighted. An L_{eq} value expressed in dBA is a good, single value descriptor of the annoyance of noise.
Entrainment	The unintentional loss of fish drawn into an intake during water extraction.
Ephemeral	Not permanent (e.g., a wetland that periodically or seasonally dries out).
Escapement	The portion of an anadromous fish population that escapes the commercial and recreational fisheries to reach freshwater spawning grounds.
Estuarine	Formed or deposited in an estuary and/or growing in, inhabiting, or found in an estuary.
Estuary	A coastal area where freshwater from rivers meets saltwater and mixing occurs, creating brackish water.
Ethnography	The study and/or writings associated with past and present human culture.
Ethnology	The study of past and present human culture.
Eustatic lowering	Reduced sea levels attributable to glacial increases.
Eutrophic	A condition generally associated with high algal growth.
Eutrophication	A process that describes excess algal growth often associated with anthropogenic inputs of nutrients, particularly nitrogen and phosphorus, that can lead to low oxygen levels and increased cyanobacteria growth.
Exceedance	The amount by which something, such as a pollutant, exceeds a standard or permissible measurement.
Existing visual condition	A component of the visual landscape inventory that presents the level of human-made landscape alterations caused by resource development activities in a visually sensitive unit and is expressed in terms of the visual quality classes.

Term	Definition
Far field	Describes a region in free space where the sound pressure level from a source obeys the inverse-square law (the sound pressure level decreases 6 dB and 3 dB with each doubling of distance from a point source and linear source, respectively). The far field is that area far enough away from the noise source that the noise emissions can be treated as if they come from a single point or line source and the individual components of the noise source are not apparent as separate sources. This is typically at a distance of at least three to five times the major dimensions of the noise sources.
Fauna	A general term for animals (e.g., birds, reptiles, mammals, fish)
Feature	Evidence of non-portable human activity.
Filter	A device separating the components of an incoming signal by its frequencies.
Fire-modified rock	Rock heated in a fire and subsequently used to boil water or cook food.
Fish	"includes (a) parts of fish, (b) shellfish, crustaceans, marine animals and any parts of shellfish, crustaceans or marine animals, and (c) the eggs, spawn, larvae, spat and juvenile stages of fish, shellfish, crustaceans and marine animals" [<i>Fisheries Act</i> , subsection 2(1)]
Fish habitat	"spawning grounds, and nursery, rearing, food supply and migration areas on which fish depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes" [<i>Fisheries Act</i> , subsection 2(1)]
Fish trap	Stone alignment, sometimes augmented with wooden elements, that acts to capture stranded and/or spawning fish.
Fishery	"includes the area, locality, place or station in or on which a pound, seine, net, weir or other fishing appliance is used, set, placed or located, and the area, tract or stretch of water in or from which fish may be taken by the said pound, seine, net, weir or other fishing appliance, and also the pound, seine, net, weir, or other fishing appliance used in connection therewith" [<i>Fisheries Act</i> , subsection 2(1)]
Floodplain (Section 5.5)	Floodplains include ecosystems adjacent to rivers that are periodically inundated with water. They are defined by MacKenzie and Moran (2004) as "non-wetland ecosystems that occurs on regularly flooded riparian sites with well-drained soils."
Floodplain (Section 5.7)	Ecosystems adjacent to rivers that are periodically inundated with water and tend to have well-drained soils.
Flora	A general term for plants (e.g., trees, moss, flowers).
Flush	To startle a bird or group of birds that subsequently takes flight.
Fork length	The length of a fish along the midline from cranial (head) to caudal (tail) at the notch between the dorsal and ventral caudal fins.
Forms (of nitrogen oxides)	Compounds with the same constituent elements but in different ratios e.g., nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂).
Free sound field (free field)	A sound field in which the effects of obstacles or boundaries on sound propagated in that field are negligible.
Frequency (Section 5.4)	The number of times per second that the sine wave of sound or of a vibrating object repeats itself. Now expressed in Hertz (Hz), formerly in cycles per second (cps).
Frequency (Section 7.3)	The number of times, in a given period, that a large vessel would be visible from a given viewpoint.
Freshwater ecosystem	An aquatic community of plants and animals, and the abiotic environment in which they exist, that has a natural pH in the range of 6 to 8.
Full time equivalent (FTE)	Each FTE is equivalent to one person-year (P/Y) of employment, but not necessarily by the same worker. Statistics Canada defines an FTE as equivalent to 1993 hours per year of employment.
Fumigation	Increased atmospheric concentrations of pollutants from an anthropogenic source; process through which sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide directly come into contact with vegetation.
Functional hearing group	Separate groups of marine mammals, defined by Southall et al. (2007), that hear similar frequency ranges.

Term	Definition
Glare	Intense, harsh or contrasting lighting conditions that reduce the ability of humans and wildlife to see. An example of glare is high-beam headlights that provide plenty of light for night vision, however, also lead to visibility difficulties for opposing traffic.
Global warming potential	An index, based on radiative characteristics of greenhouse gases, that represents the combined effect (radiative forcing) of the differing times these gases remain in the atmosphere and their relative effectiveness in absorbing outgoing infrared radiation. The global warming potential approximates the time-integrated warming effect of a unit mass of a given greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, relative to that of carbon dioxide (IPCC 2014). The Kyoto Protocol is based on global warming potentials over a 100-year time frame (IPCC 2013). This is also applied in this assessment.
Gravitational settling	The downward motion of particles that results from the gravitational force on the particles.
Greenhouse gas	Greenhouse gases are gases in the atmosphere, both of natural and anthropogenic origin, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds. This property causes the greenhouse effect. Water vapour (H ₂ O), carbon dioxide (CO ₂), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), methane (CH ₄) and ozone (O ₃) are the primary greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Besides CO ₂ , N ₂ O and CH ₄ , the Kyoto Protocol deals with the greenhouse gases sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) (IPCC 2013).
Gross domestic product	The value added in the economy as a result of the Project ("the total unduplicated value of goods and services produced")
Gross output	The total value of the goods and services produced within the economy to meet the demands of the Project.
Groundwater	The water located beneath the earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations.
Habitat	Land and water used by wildlife. This may include biotic and abiotic aspects such as vegetation, exposed bedrock, water, and topography.
Habitat suitability	The ability of the habitat to provide the life requisites of a species.
halocline	A strong vertical salinity gradient that plays a role in ocean stratification.
Harm	Physical injury or mortality.
Hazard quotient	The ratio between the predicted Project-related concentration of a chemical in food and the toxicity reference value for the chemical, established by regulatory agencies.
Headwaters	The source of a creek, river or stream.
Heavily travelled road	Generally includes highways and any other road where the average traffic count is at least 10 vehicles per hour over the nighttime period. It is acknowledged that highways are sometimes lightly travelled during the nighttime period, which is usually the period of greatest concern.
Heavy truck	Any truck having a gross vehicle weight of 12,000 kg or more and having three or more axles.
Heritage resource	All evidence that demonstrates the long-term use of First Nations traditional territories.
Heritage site	Any site designated as having heritage value for BC, a community, or First Nations.
Hertz (Hz)	Unit of measurement of frequency, numerically equal to cycles per second.
Historical site	Any site associated with the post-contact era that can vary widely in type and is usually marked by standing or partly collapsed structures.
Holocene	Geologic epoch dating from approximately 11,700 years ago to present date.
Human Health Risk Assessment	A process that evaluates the potential human health risks associated with predicted exposures to chemicals in the environment.
Human health-based ambient air quality criteria	The concentration of a chemical in air considered to be protective of human health

Term	Definition
Human perception of sound	The human perception of noise impact is an important consideration in qualifying the noise effects caused by projects. The table presents a general guideline based on the research of subjective response of a group of humans to variation in sound pressure (Bies and Hansen 2003): Increase in noise level (db) - Perception 3 - just perceptible 5 - clearly noticeable 10 - twice as loud 20 - much louder
Hydraulics	Relating to the mechanical properties of the flow of water (as a liquid), particularly in stream channels.
Hydric soil	A soil formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic (without oxygen) conditions in the upper part.
Hydrograph	The rate of surface flow versus time, usually over the course of a year, past a specific point in a river, typically expressed in cubic meters per second.
Hydrostatic testing	A means of testing for strength and leaks in a pipe system or pressure vessel which involves filling the pipe system or vessel with a liquid, usually water, and pressurization of the vessel.
Hypoxic	Low oxygen conditions. In the marine environment, generally refers to water with dissolved oxygen levels of less than 30% saturation (i.e., 2 mg/L).
Impingement	The unintentional injury or loss of fish drawn onto and forced against an intake screen during water extraction.
Important fish habitat	Fish habitats used by fish for feeding, growth, and migration which, while important to the fish stock, are not considered critical because there is a relatively large amount of similar habitat that is readily available to the stock or because the habitat has been disrupted by past human activity.
Impulsive sound	Impulsive sound can be classified into one of the three categories as follows: High energy impulsive: This refers to sound from one of the following enumerated categories of sound sources: quarry and mining explosives, sonic booms, demolition and industrial processes that use high explosives, military ordnance, explosive ignition of rockets and missiles, explosive industrial circuit breakers, and any other explosive source where the equivalent mass of dynamite exceeds 25 g. Highly impulsive – This refers to sound from one of the following enumerated categories of sound sources: small-arms gunfire, metal hammering, wood hammering, drop hammering, pile driving, drop forging, pneumatic hammering, pavement breaking, metal impacts during rail-yard shunting operation, and riveting. Regular impulsive – This refers to impulsive sound that is not highly impulsive sound or high-energy impulsive sound.
Incremental lifetime cancer risk	The increase in lifetime cancer risk associated with lifetime exposure to a carcinogenic chemical.
Indirect impact	Measures the changes due to inter-industry purchases as they respond to the new demands of the directly affected industries. This includes all the chain reaction of output up the supply chain since each of the products purchased will require, in turn, the production of various inputs.
Induced impact	Measures the changes in the production of goods and services in response to consumer expenditures induced by households' incomes (i.e., wages) generated by the production of the direct and indirect requirements."
Insertion loss	The arithmetic difference between the sound level from a source before and after the installation of a noise mitigation measure, at the same location. Insertion loss is typically presented as a positive number, i.e., the post-mitigation sound level is lower than the pre-mitigation level. Insertion loss is expressed in dB and is usually specified per 1/1 octave band, per 1/3 octave band, or overall.
Intensity	The sound energy flow through a unit area in a unit time.
Intertidal	Of or pertaining to the littoral region, above the low-water mark and below the high water mark.
Invasive species	A non-native species, whose introduction to an ecosystem outside of its historically known natural range has adverse effects to the host ecosystem, to other native species, or to the economy.

Term	Definition
Isopleth	Line on a map connecting points at which a given variable has a specified constant value (e.g., ground-level concentration).
Isostatic loading	Immense weight of glacial ice causing the crust of the earth to depress.
Key species	Species used to provide a measurable sign or symptom of change for the general biota (i.e., representative of a broad range of species).
Keystone species	A species which has an impact on the structure and functioning of the ecosystem within which it resides that is disproportionate to its biomass or abundance in that ecosystem.
Kindling removal tree	Tree from which a piece of wood or bark is removed for use as kindling or fuel.
Landscape unit	An area of land within a forest district established for the purposes of land and resource management planning under the <i>Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act</i> .
Lichen	An organism consisting of a symbiotic relationship between a fungus and an algae or bacteria.
Life history traits	A set of characteristics that define how organisms allocate energy and time between reproduction, growth, and survivorship (competing life functions).
Light trespass	Refers to the illumination of a receptor point from environment lighting within a facility. Extensive facility lighting design has the potential to increase nighttime illumination levels at nearby receptors. An example of this is when light from an industrial facility shines in through the windows of nearby residential homes. Light trespass can disrupt functions such as vision, sleep and privacy. Also known as light spill.
Listed species and communities	Species or communities considered at risk according to the British Columbia Conservation Data Centre (CDC) as indicated by listing on the CDC's red list (endangered or threatened) or blue list (special concern), or, species or communities assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) or listed on Schedule 1 of the federal Species at Risk Act (SARA).
Lithic debitage	Flakes and cores that are by-products of stone tool manufacture.
Lithic scatter	Scatter of stone tools and/or manufacturing waste resulting from lithic raw material acquisition and tool production and/or tool maintenance. Isolated lithic artifact finds are included in this category.
Littoral	A region of the shore of a lake, sea or ocean.
Local study area	All lands with a potential view of the Project that are visible in the foreground (0 to 1 km) and mid-ground (1 to 8 km) as alterations will be most apparent at these distances. The shipping LSA includes viewpoints that have been identified through consultation with Aboriginal Groups. The local study area considers direct visual effects of the Project.
LOS	LOS ratings describe how well a road segment or intersection is operating under the current volumes. The ratings are from A to F, with A being the best and F the worst. LOS E describes conditions when demand equals capacity.
Low-frequency noise	Noise in the low frequency range, from infrasonic sounds (less than 20 Hz) up to 100 Hz. Where a clear tone is present below and including 250 HZ and the difference between the overall C-weighted sound level and the overall A-weighted sound level exceeds 20 dB.
Marginal fish habitat	Fish habitats considered to have low productive capacity and to contribute only marginally to fish production.
Marine	Of or pertaining to the sea; existing in or produced by the sea. Specifically, the Pacific Ocean.
Marine plant	"all benthic and detached algae, marine flowering plants, brown algae, red algae, green algae and phytoplankton" [<i>Fisheries Act</i> , section 47]
Marine riparian	The area: a. seaward of the higher high water large tide to the limit of salt marsh or brackish marsh vegetation b. landward of the higher high water large tide to 30 m linear distance or the limit of vegetation (i.e., impervious surfaces) , whichever is greater

Term	Definition
Masking	a) The process by which the threshold of audibility for a sound is raised by the presence of another (masking) sound, or b) The amount by which the threshold of audibility of a sound is raised by the presence of another (masking) sound.
Mesohabitat	A discrete area of stream exhibiting relatively similar characteristics of depth, velocity, slope, substrate, cover, and variances thereof.
Mesotrophic	A condition generally associated with moderate algal growth.
Migratory	Passing, usually predictably, from one region or climate to another, for purposes of feeding, breeding, or other biological purposes.
Model	A simplified representation of a relationship or a system of relationships. Modelling involves calculation techniques used to make quantitative estimates of an output parameter based on its relationship to input parameters.
Movement corridor	Travelway used by wildlife for daily, seasonal, annual or dispersal movements from one area or habitat to another.
Native	An organism that has grown in the region since the last glaciation and occurred here before European settlement.
N _{dep}	The atmospheric deposition of nitrogen oxides into targeted watersheds on a charge basis.
Near field	The region or sound field very near to a source, where sound pressure does not obey the inverse-square law (i.e., 3 dBA and 6 dBA loss per doubling of distance for a point and line source does not apply). Usually this region is located within a few wavelengths of the source and is also influenced by the dimension of the source.
Neritic	Of, relating to, or inhabiting the ocean waters between the low tide mark and a depth of about a hundred fathoms (200 metres)
Nighttime	Defined as the hours from 22:00 to 07:00.
Noise	Unwanted sound.
Noise impact assessment	A noise impact assessment identifies the expected sound level emanating from a facility as measured 15 m from the nearest or most impacted permanently or seasonally occupied dwelling. It also identifies what the permissible sound level is and how it was calculated.
Noise level	Same as sound level, except applied to unwanted sounds.
Non-native species	Species that have established populations outside of their native range.
Offsetting measures	A measure that counterbalances unavoidable serious harm to fish resulting from a project, with the goal of maintaining or improving productivity of the commercial, recreational, or Aboriginal fishery; should support available fisheries management objectives and local restoration priorities.
Old forest	A structural stage of forest characterized by old age, complex structure, and regeneration of shade-tolerant species. Time since stand-replacing disturbance is typically greater than 250 years in the coastal western hemlock (CWH) biogeoclimatic zone.
Oligotrophic	A condition generally associated with low algal growth.
Ongoing productivity	The sustained yield of one or all commercial, recreational, or Aboriginal fish species that comprise a fishery in a specified fishing area.
Organic acids	Any of various acids containing one or more carbon-containing radicals.
Orthophoto	A georeferenced (i.e., spatially referenced to a known coordinate system) two-dimensional (2D) aerial photograph used for interpretation of disturbances and ecosystems.
Palaeoenvironments	Past environments that differ from the environment as it is observed today.
Palaeographic study	The study of the past environment.
Palaeoshorelines	Past shorelines that differ from the shoreline as it is observed today.
Particulate	A term describing solid matter suspended in air with no reference to its composition.

Term	Definition
Particulate matter	A small discrete mass of solid or liquid matter that remains individually dispersed in gas or liquid emissions.
Passive monitoring	Ambient air quality monitoring conducted by exposing sample media directly to the air to absorb the substance of interest over a predetermined interval (usually weeks to months). Sampling rate is controlled by imposing a diffusion barrier between the substrate absorbing the target compound and the atmosphere.
Peak demand	High demand point
Peak LOS	The level of service provided by the road or intersection during the peak hour of the day
Peak SPL (SPL _{peak})	The maximum underwater sound pressure at any given moment produced by a particular activity, capturing the maximum mechanical force that will be experienced by sound receivers.
Percent highly annoyed (%HA)	As per definition in ISO 1996-1:2003(E), the percentage of a population that is highly annoyed to road traffic noise as a function of the day/night sound level. The relationship is as follows: $\% HA = 100 / [1 + e^{(10.4 - 0.132 * L_{dn})}]$
Permanent alteration of fish habitat	An alteration of a spatial scale, duration, or intensity that fish can no longer rely upon habitats for use as spawning grounds, or as nursery, rearing, or food supply areas, or as a migration corridor, or any other area in order to carry out one or more of their life processes.
Permanent facility	Any existing or proposed facility that will be at a location longer than two months.
Permanently occupied dwelling	A fixed residence occupied on a full-time basis.
Permissible sound level (PSL)	The maximum sound level that a facility should not exceed at a point 15 m from the nearest or most impacted dwelling unit. The PSL is the sum of the BSL, daytime adjustment, Class A adjustment, and Class B adjustment.
Petroform	Culturally produced rock or stone alignment, marker, or structure.
Petroglyphs	Pecked and/or ground images in rock.
Photochemistry	Chemical processes in the atmosphere driven by the energy provided by solar radiation, particularly in the ultraviolet part of the spectrum.
Phytotoxic	Substances that are toxic to plants, causing leaf injury or leaf death.
Pictographs	Painted images on rock.
Pilotage station	An onshore headquarters for maritime pilots or a location to hire a maritime pilot. The pilotage is a service rendered to captains at the entrance to ports, harbours and shipping channels by personnel commissioned by the Pacific Pilotage Authority.
Pinnipeds	Marine mammals that are members of the scientific clade Pinnipedia, which includes the walrus, seals, fur seals, and sea lions.
Planked tree	Standing, wind-fallen, or intentionally felled tree that exhibits plank scars—flat, rectangular surfaces.
Planktonic	An aggregate of passively floating, drifting, or somewhat motile organisms occurring in a body of water.
Pleistocene	Geological epoch dating from 2.6 million years ago to approximately 11,700 years ago.
Predictive ecosystem mapping (PEM)	A system of classifying and delineating ecosystems using primarily existing data and computer modelling.
Prehistory	Pre-contact era: typically used to distinguish the time before First Nations had direct contact with Europeans, or indirect contact through trade.
Priority viewpoint	A candidate viewpoint that is located in the project viewshed, is within 8 km of the Project, and its view is not represented by other identified viewpoints.

Term	Definition
Pristine area	A pure, natural area that might have a residence but no industrial presence, including energy, agricultural, forestry, manufacturing, recreational, or other industries that could make noise generation a consideration.
Productive capacity	The maximum natural capability of habitats to produce healthy fish, which are safe for human consumption, or to support or produce aquatic organisms upon which fish depend.
Productivity	The rate of generation of biomass in an ecosystem.
Project footprint	The physical area cleared for the Project.
Prominence	The degree to which an object occupies a person's central field of vision.
Propagules	Seeds or parts of plants capable of vegetative reproduction.
Rated capacity	Intended technical capacity of facility
Reach	Segments of surface water in a stream with similar hydrologic characteristics, commonly defined by the length of stream between two confluences, obstructions, or a lake or pond.
Recreational fishery	"fish is harvested under the authority of a licence for personal use of the fish or for sport" [<i>Fisheries Act</i> , subsection 2(1)]
Regional study area	The area of the LSA plus the land and marine areas beyond where the Project is visible in the background (greater than 8 km, to a maximum extent of 20 km). The regional study area considers cumulative effects of the Project and other major projects nearby.
Regulated facilities	Operations, production facilities, and gas processing facilities are under the jurisdiction of the Oil and Gas Commission.
Representative conditions	Those conditions typical for an area and/or the nature of a complaint. For ASLs, these are conditions that portray the typical activities for the area. For CSLs, these do not constitute absolute worst-case conditions or the exact conditions the complainant has highlighted if those conditions are not easily duplicated. Sound levels must be taken only when representative conditions exist; this may necessitate a survey of extensive duration (two or more consecutive nights).
Riparian	Of, on, or relating to the banks of a natural course of water or waterbody.
Riprap	Material, often rock, placed along shoreline structures to protect against the effects of erosion by ice or water, and scour.
Root mean square SPL (SPL _{rms})	Average root mean square pressure level from underwater noise over a given amount of time.
Runoff	Surface water runoff, the flow of water, from rain, snow melt, or other sources over land.
Salmonid	Fish species, including trout, char and salmon, which are members of the salmon family (Family Salmonidae).
Salt marsh	Low coastal grassland frequently affected by ebb and flow of ocean tides
Scenic area	Any visually sensitive area or scenic landscape identified through a visual landscape inventory or planning process.
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions	According to the GHG Protocol, scope 1 emissions include all direct emissions (WRI 2004).
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions	According to the GHG Protocol, scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam (WRI 2004).
S _{dep}	The atmospheric deposition of sulphate into the targeted watershed on a charge basis.
Seasonally occupied dwelling	A fixed residence that, while not being occupied on a full-time basis, is occupied on a regular basis. A regular basis does not imply a scheduled occupancy but implies use of six weeks per year or more. The residence must not be mobile and should have some sort of foundation or features of permanence (e.g., electrical power, domestic water supply, septic system) associated with it. Summer cottages or mobile homes are examples of seasonally occupied dwellings, whereas a holiday trailer simply pulled onto a site is not.

Term	Definition
Sensitive life stage	An important period of an organism's lifetime during which essential life processes such as spawning, rearing, or migration occur.
Serious harm to fish	"the death of fish or any permanent alteration to, or destruction of, fish habitat" [<i>Fisheries Act</i> , subsection 2(1)]
Shell midden	Typified by the presence of shell remains from invertebrates such as clams discarded after processing or consumption that neutralize soil acidity to preserve archaeological materials that would otherwise degrade quickly.
Sill	A bedrock shoal at the mouth of a fjord near the outlet to the ocean caused by the reduced erosion rate and terminal moraine of a glacier.
Sky glow	The illumination of clouds and the night sky by anthropogenic sources such as street and industrial facility lighting. Light scattering occurs due to particles and gases in the atmosphere that cause the night sky to appear washed out or brownish-purple and reduces the visibility and contrast of the stars. Sky glow is the cumulative effect of all of the lights at the earth's surface either emitting upward or being reflected upward by the surface.
Sound	A dynamic (fluctuating) pressure.
Sound level (SL)	The A-weighted sound pressure level expressed in dBA.
Sound level meter	An instrument comprised of a microphone, amplifier, output meter, and frequency-weighting networks, which is used for the measurement of noise and sound levels.
Sound power level (PWL)	The logarithmic ratio of the instantaneous sound power (energy) of a noise source to that of an international standard reference power. The sound power level is defined by equation (2) where W is the sound power of the source in watts, and W0 is the reference power of 10-12 watts. $PWL (dB) = 10 \log(W/W_0)$ (2) Inter-relationships between SPL and PWL depend on the location and type of source.
Sound pressure level (SPL)	The logarithmic ratio of the root mean square sound pressure to the sound pressure at the threshold of hearing. The sound pressure level is defined by equation (1) where P is the RMS pressure due to a sound and P0 is the reference pressure. P0 is usually taken as 2.0×10^{-5} Pascals. $SPL (dB) = 20 \log(P_{RMS}/P_0)$ (1)
Special receptor	A specific location where a receptor (e.g., human being, wildlife, vegetation, waterbody, or soil) could be exposed to one or more air contaminants.
Species at risk	Species designated as <i>extirpated</i> , <i>endangered</i> , <i>threatened</i> , or <i>special concern</i> under the <i>Species at Risk Act</i> or by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.
Species diversity	A measure of the number of different species in a given area.
Spectrum	The description of a sound wave's resolution into its components of frequency and amplitude.
Steady State Water Chemistry model	A comparison between modelled atmospheric deposition of sulphate and nitrogen oxides and the critical load of acidity calculated for the targeted receptor.
Stem round	Sample disc removed from a culturally modified tree for dating purposes.
Still-stand	A time of stable relative sea levels; may occur in time more broadly characterized by fluctuating relative sea levels.
STIR	Average shelter-cost-to-income ratio (STIR) is the proportion of total before-tax household income spent on shelter. The shelter-cost-to-income ratio is calculated for each household individually by dividing its total annual shelter cost by its total annual income. The average STIR is then computed by taking the average of the individual households' STIRs
Stomata	Pores in plants used for gas exchange.
Stratosphere	The part of the earth's atmosphere extending from the top of the troposphere to about 50 kilometres above the surface of the earth.
Substance of interest	An air contaminant that is of interest in an environmental assessment owing to potential effects on ecosystems or human health given the quantity emitted by a project.

Term	Definition
Subtidal	Of, relating to, or being the part of the neritic zone lying below the low-tide mark but still shallow and close to shore.
Surface hydrology	Considers the quantification of surface water flow in stream channels, measured in terms of the rate of movement of a unit volume of flowing water, conventionally denoted in cubic metres per second.
Sustainability	The balancing of opportunities for growth with the need to protect the environment. For renewable resources, sustainability involves managing natural resources and the environment (e.g., water, water quality, forests, fish, and wildlife) so that their status, condition or use is maintained over time in accordance with management objectives or outcomes. In this context, the use of a renewable resource, or effects on it from other human activities, should not exceed its capacity to maintain itself through regrowth, reproduction, and management practices. For biological resources, there is a maximum use that can be sustained within target limits for quantity, quality, or other parameters.
Systematic data recovery	The controlled recovery of data from a site in the form of systematic surface collection of artifacts, complete or sample excavation, or both.
Terrestrial ecosystem mapping (Section 5.6)	The stratification of a landscape into map units, according to a combination of ecological features, primarily climate, physiography, surficial material, bedrock geology, soil, and vegetation.
Terrestrial ecosystem mapping (TEM) (Section 5.5)	A system of classifying and delineating ecosystems using a combination of imagery, field data, and digital mapping software.
Tested tree	Standing tree with one or more rectangular holes chopped into the trunk in order to assess the quality of the heartwood.
Tidal channels	A portion of a stream affected by ebb and flow of ocean tides, when the stream discharges to an ocean, sea or strait; regularly flooded by tides and usually dominated by dense stands of salt-tolerant plants such as herbs, grasses, or low shrubs.
Tonal components	Most energy industrial facilities typically exhibit a tonal component. Examples of tonal components are transformer hum, sirens, and piping noise. The test for the presence of tonal components consists of two parts. The first part must demonstrate that the sound pressure level of any one of the slow-response, A-weighted, 1/3-octave bands between 20 and 16 kHz is 10 dBA or more than the sound pressure level of at least one of the adjacent bands within two 1/3-octave bandwidths. In addition, there must be a minimum of a 5 dBA drop from the band containing the tone within two bandwidths on the opposite side. The second part is that the tonal component must be a pronounced peak clearly obvious within the spectrum. $TL = 10 \log (1 / t)$
Topographic	Surface features of a place or region.
Total dissolved solids	Inorganic salts and small amounts of organic matter that are dissolved in water.
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	A measure of ammonia and organic forms of nitrogen.
Total metals	An analysis of both dissolved and total metals present in collected water samples.
Total nitrogen	A measure of the total concentration of all forms of nitrogen (e.g., nitrate, nitrite) in a sample.
Total phosphorous	A measure of the total concentration of all forms of phosphorous in a sample.
Total suspended solids	The amount of filterable solids in a water sample; a measure of undissolved solids in water.
Toxic equivalencies	A means of relating the toxicities to a group of chemicals that cause the same biological effect to toxicity of a chemical from within that group whose toxic equivalency is set at a value of 1.0. Chemicals within the groups whose toxicities are greater than that of the chosen chemical will have toxic equivalencies that are higher than 1.0. Likewise, chemicals within the group whose toxicities are lower than the chosen chemical will have toxic equivalencies that are lower than 1.0
Toxicity	The ability of a chemical to cause biological harm.
Toxicity reference value	The daily-averaged exposure limit for a chemical below which there will be no concern for adverse human health effects. This is sometimes referred to as the "allowable daily intake".

Term	Definition
Transmission loss (TL)	A measure of the reduction in sound energy resulting from incident sound waves striking a wall, partition, or enclosure, and radiating through to the other side. Mathematically, the transmission coefficient t is the ratio of transmitted acoustic power to the incident acoustic power, and in decibels, the TL of the wall is: $TL = 10 \log (1 / t)$ The TL of a wall varies by frequency. The associated noise reduction attributable to the TL of the wall is a function of the TL and the acoustical parameters of the receiving space.
Trophic state	The current expected or measured amount of algal biomass within the targeted aquatic system.
Troposphere	The lowest part of the earth's atmosphere extending from the surface to a height of 6 km to 10 km.
Upland forest	A treed area that is not permanently or seasonally inundated with water.
vessel wake	Waves that are created by the displacement of water by a moving boat.
Viewer rating	A measure of the number of people likely to view the visually sensitive unit and the preferences, expectations, or concerns they have about how they would like the visually sensitive unit to look.
Viewing condition	A measure of the condition under which the visually sensitive unit is most commonly viewed.
Viewpoint	An on-the-ground or water-based location from which the surrounding landscape can be viewed or observed.
Viewshed	A viewshed includes the area that can potentially be seen from single or multiple viewpoints of the Project. A direct sight line potentially exists between the viewpoint and the area being viewed.
Visual absorption capability	A component of the visual landscape inventory that rates the relative capacity of a landscape to absorb visual alterations and still maintain its visual integrity.
Visual alteration	Human-made landscape alterations caused by activities such as forestry, industrial development, mining, road construction, utility corridors, and agriculture.
Visual landscape inventory	The identification, classification, and recording of the location, quality, and sensitivity of visual resources. Concern may arise if their visual appearance is altered in a manner at odds with the concepts, principles, and practices set out in the Province's visual landscape management program.
Visual quality	The potential for a landscape to produce varying degrees of satisfaction among viewers. It is a human response to a landscape, which arises from the relationship between the landscape character and its effects on viewers.
Visual quality class	A component of the Visual Landscape Inventory that rates the sensitivity of the landscape to alteration based on biophysical characteristics and viewing and viewer-related factors.
Visual quality objective	A resource management objective established by the district manager or contained in a higher-level plan that reflects the desired level of visual quality based on the physical characteristics and social concern for the area. Visual quality objectives are the means by which society identifies the level of disturbance that would be acceptable on a viewscape.
Visually effective green-up	The stage at which regeneration is perceived by the public as being newly established forest.
Visually sensitive area	Lands and waters that fall within the viewshed and therefore have a potential view of the Project.
Visually sensitive unit	A distinct topographical unit as viewed from one or more viewpoints, delineated based on the homogeneity of the landform and of biophysical elements comprising a scene.
Volatile organic compounds (Section 5.9)	Organic compounds with a high vapour pressure at standard temperature conditions.
Volatile organic compounds (Section 9)	A group of organic chemicals that are characterized as having a high volatility meaning that these compounds preferentially partition into the air when they are released to the environment.
Watercourse	A channel through which water flows.
Watershed	An area drained by a river system or other body of water.

Term	Definition
Wetland (Section 5.5)	Wetlands include ecosystems that are saturated with water long enough to develop hydric soils and to support hydrophytic vegetation.
Wetland (Section 5.6)	Areas such as lakes, marshes, ponds, swamps, fens, or streams that are inundated by surface or groundwater long enough to support plants and animals that require saturated or seasonally saturated soils.
Wind speed expression	<p>Wind speed generally increases with height, A power law profile describing the variation of wind speed in the atmospheric surface boundary layer is frequently used in air pollution work and was used to convert the wind speed data collected at 10 m to wind speed values representative of those expected at 2 m. The expression:</p> $u(z) = u(z_a) (z/z_a)^p$ <p>where: $u(z)$ is the wind speed at height z; $u(z_a)$ is the wind speed at the anemometer measurement height z_a; p is an exponent varying from about 0.1 to 0.4, 0.2 is the representative exponent used in this assessment. Therefore: $u(z) = 0.7 u(z_a)$ used in this assessment.</p>
Windscreen	<p>A specialized piece of porous sponge that fits over the microphone to reduce the noise generated by wind blowing around the microphone. Useful in moderately low wind speeds. Generally, outdoor measurements are not recommended when wind speeds exceed 15 km/h because the wind-induced noise on the microphone becomes of the same magnitude as the levels being measured.</p> $u(z) = u(z_a) (z/z_a)^p$
Zone of influence	A geographic area, extending from an action, in which an effect is non-trivial. This term is often used in describing hydrogeology impacts.

