APPENDIX G

LIST OF ACRONYMS

List of Acronyms

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CGIA Center for Geographic Information and Analysis
CWA Clean Water Act
DENR Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DWSRF Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
EMC Environmental Management Commission
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
GPS Global Positioning System
GIS Geographic Information System
GWUDI Ground Water Under Direct Influence of Surface Water
IUP Intended Use Plan
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level
NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS Nonpoint Source
NTNC Non Transient Non Community Water System
PCS Potential Contaminant Source
PWS Public Water Supply
RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SDWA Safe Drinking Water Act
SIC Standard Industrial Classifications
SWAP Source Water Assessment Program
TAC Technical and Citizens Advisory Committee
TNC Transient Non Community Water System
TRI Toxic Release Inventory
TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act
URL Universal Resource Locator
WHP Wellhead Protection Program
WSWP Water Supply Watershed Protection

APPENDIX H

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Glossary of Terms

Community Water System
A public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents of the area served by the system or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

Contaminant Source Inventory
The process of identifying and inventorying contaminant sources within delineated source water assessment areas through existing data.

Contaminants of Concern
Contaminants of concern will include regulated contaminants for drinking water and some other contaminants that may present a threat to public health.

Critical Area
Critical Area means the area adjacent to a water supply intake or reservoir where risk associated with pollution is greater than from the remaining portions of the watershed. The critical area is defined as extending either 2 mile from the normal pool elevation of the reservoir in which the intake is located or to the ridge line of the watershed (whichever comes first); or 2 mile upstream from and draining to the to the intake (or other appropriate downstream location associated with the water supply) located directly in the stream or river (run-of-river), or to the ridge line of the watershed (whichever comes first). Since WS-I watersheds are essentially undeveloped, establishment of a critical area is not required. Local governments may extend the critical area as needed. Major landmarks such as highways or property lines may be used to delineate the outer boundary of the critical area if these landmarks are immediately adjacent to the appropriate outer boundary of 2 mile. The Commission may adopt a different critical area size during the reclassification process.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
Under section 1452 of the SDWA, EPA awards capitalization grants to states to develop drinking water revolving loan funds to help finance drinking water system infrastructure improvements, to enhance operations and management of

drinking water systems, and other activities to encourage PWS compliance and protection of public health.

Non-Community Water System

A public water system that is not a community water system. There are two types of Non-Community Water Systems: **transient** and **non-transient**.

Transient Non Community Water Systems

Transient Non Community Water Systems serve 25 non-resident persons per day for 6 months or less per year. These water systems typically serve restaurants, hotels, large stores, etc.

Non-Transient Non Community Water Systems

Non-transient non-community systems regularly serve at least 25 of the same non-resident persons per day for more than 6 months per year. These water systems typically serve schools, offices, churches, factories, etc.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

In the SDWA, an MCL is defined as Athe maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system.@

Protected Area

Protected area means the area adjoining and upstream of the critical area in a WS-IV water supply in which protection measures are required. The boundaries of the protected areas are defined as within five miles of the normal pool elevation of the reservoir and draining to water supply reservoirs (measured from the normal pool elevation) or to the ridge line of the watershed (whichever comes first); or 10 miles upstream and draining to the intake located directly in the stream or river (run-of-river), or to the ridge line of the watershed (whichever comes first). Local governments may extend the protected area. Major landmarks such as highways or property lines may be used to delineate the outer boundary of the protected area if these land marks are immediately adjacent to the appropriate outer boundary of five or 10 miles. In some cases the protected area shall encompass the entire watershed. The Commission may adopt a different protected area size during the reclassification process.

Significant Potential Contaminant Source

All identified potential contaminant sources within delineated areas will be considered significant.

Susceptibility Determination
The determination that some potential sources of contamination must be present and the geology/hydrogeology or natural conditions of the location of the intake is such that a water supply could become contaminated.

State Source Water Petition Program
A state program implemented in accordance with the statutory language at section 1454 of the SDWA to establish local voluntary incentive-based partnerships for source water protection and remediation.

Vulnerability
This refers only to the geologic/hydrogeologic characteristics of the location of the water supply intake.

Watershed
A topographic boundary area that is the perimeter of the catchment area of a stream.

Watershed Area
A topographic area that is within a line drawn connecting the highest points uphill of a drinking water intake, from which overland flow drains to the intake.