

## APPENDIX E

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

#### Pollution

Pollution is a situation where naturally occurring substances and/or contaminants in water (surface water and groundwater), soil or the air (odor and noise) exceed allowable levels and adversely affect their uses. The Provincial Environment Act (1995) defines pollution as including an alteration of the physical, chemical, biological or aesthetic properties of the air, soil or waters of the province, including a change of temperature, taste or odor, or the addition of a liquid, solid, radio-active, gaseous or other substance to the air, soil or waters, or the removal of those substances from the air, soil or waters which will render or is likely to render the air, soil or waters of the province harmful to public health, safety or welfare, or harmful or less useful for domestic, agricultural, industrial, power, municipal, navigational, recreational or other lawful uses, or for animals, birds, or aquatic life.

#### Aquifer

A layer of rock or soil able to hold or transmit much water.

#### Overburden

An area where rainwater and runoff seep into the soil to replenish the ground water.

#### Duff Layer

The layer of organic material (needles, leaves, peat, moss, etc.) found on the surface of the ground in forested areas.

#### Soil Clods

Larger clumps of soil held together by binding substances such as clay and decayed organic matter.

#### Cereal Crops

Cereal crops are grain crops used for food such as rye and wheat.