

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

## 26. GLOSSARY

Term	Description
<b>A-Weighted decibels (dBA)</b>	Noise emissions and noise levels have an associated frequency. The human ear does not respond to all frequencies in the same way. Mid-range frequencies are most readily detected by the human ear, while low and high frequencies are harder to hear. Environmental noise levels used in this amended Environmental Assessment (EA) Report are presented as “A-weighted decibels” (or dBA), which incorporates the frequency response of the human ear.
<b>Abiotic</b>	Non-living factors that influence an ecosystem, such as climate, geology and soil characteristics.
<b>Aboriginal peoples</b>	The descendants of the original inhabitants of North America. The Canadian Constitution recognizes three groups of Aboriginal people — Indians, Métis and Inuit ( <i>Constitution Act 1982</i> ; Department of Justice Canada 2013).
<b>Absolute changes</b>	The portion of water from rain and snow that flows over land to streams, ponds or other surface water bodies. It is the portion of water from precipitation that does not infiltrate into the ground, or evaporate.
<b>Access</b>	Can be defined as the means or opportunity to enter a place or to approach or enter a place (Oxford University Press 2018).
<b>Acidification</b>	The decrease of acid neutralizing capacity in water, or base saturation in soil, caused by natural or anthropogenic processes. Acidification is exhibited as the lowering of pH.
<b>Active hibernaculum</b>	Habitat confirmed to support hibernating bats as identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, or during occupancy surveys completed for the Project.
<b>Acute</b>	A stimulus severe enough to rapidly induce an effect; in aquatic toxicity tests, an effect observed in 96 hours or less is typically considered acute. When referring to aquatic toxicology or human health, an acute effect is not always measured in terms of lethality.
<b>Agricultural lands</b>	Land that is cultivated for crops or used for pasture.
<b>Air quality</b>	The degree to which the ambient air is pollution-free, assessed by measuring a number of indicators of pollution.
<b>Alkalinity</b>	A measure of water’s capacity to neutralize an acid. It indicates the presence of carbonates, bicarbonates and hydroxides, and less significantly, borates, silicates, phosphates and organic substances. Alkalinity is expressed as an equivalent of calcium carbonate. Its composition is affected by pH, mineral composition, temperature and ionic strength. However, alkalinity is normally interpreted as a function of carbonates, bicarbonates and hydroxides. The sum of these three components is called total alkalinity.
<b>Alternatives</b>	Both alternative methods and alternatives to a proposed undertaking (MOECC 2014).
<b>Alternative methods</b>	Alternative methods of carrying out the proposed undertaking are different ways of doing the same activity. Alternative methods could include consideration of one or more of the following: alternative technologies; alternative methods of applying specific technologies; alternative sites for a proposed undertaking; alternative design methods; and, alternative methods of operating any facilities associated with a proposed undertaking (MOECC 2014).
<b>Alternative to</b>	Alternatives to the proposed undertaking are functionally different ways of approaching and dealing with a problem or opportunity (MOECC2014).
<b>Ambient</b>	The conditions surrounding an organism or area.
<b>Ambient air</b>	The air in the surrounding atmosphere.
<b>Ammonium nitrate</b>	A white crystalline solid used as a fertilizer and as a component of some explosives.
<b>Amphibians</b>	Any of the class of cold-blooded vertebrates such as frogs, toads, and salamanders; they have gilled aquatic larva and air-breathing adults.
<b>Anion</b>	A negatively charged ion.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

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<b>Anthropogenic</b>	Caused by human activity.
<b>Aquatic ecosystems</b>	An aquatic ecosystem is a group of organisms interacting and dependent upon one another and their aquatic environment. Aquatic ecosystems contain a diverse variety of aquatic organisms including, but not limited to, bacteria (i.e., microscopic single-celled organisms), fungi (i.e., eukaryotic organisms that are unicellular or multicellular), benthic invertebrates (i.e., organisms that live in or on the sediment in water bodies), phytoplankton (i.e., microscopic plants that live in the water column), zooplankton (i.e., tiny organisms that live in the water column), aquatic plants, and fish.
<b>Aquatic plants</b>	Plants that have adapted to living in aquatic environments (saltwater or freshwater). They are also referred to as hydrophytes or macrophytes. These plants require special adaptations for living submerged in water, or at the water's surface.
<b>Aquifers</b>	Underground layer(s) of water-bearing permeable rock, rock fractures or unconsolidated materials (e.g., gravel, sand, silt) that yield water and from which groundwater can be extracted using a water well.
<b>Aquitard</b>	A material of low permeability between aquifers. An aquitard allows some measure of leakage between the aquifers it separates.
<b>Archaeological resources</b>	Something made or left behind by humans in the past, primarily of value for its prehistoric, historic, cultural or scientific significance. Also referred to as archaeological site(s).
<b>Archaeology</b>	The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts and other physical remains.
<b>Area of natural and scientific interest</b>	Areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education.
<b>Areas of use</b>	Refers to direct disturbance of currently available harvesting or cultural use sites. Direct disturbance is quantified by the loss of available land in the study areas as a result of the Project development, and through comparison between identified site-specific locations of use as described in the Baseline Conditions section and the expected locations of Project disturbance.
<b>Back water</b>	Discrete, localized area of variable size, exhibiting reverse flow direction; generally produced by bank irregularities; velocities variable but generally lower than the main flow; substrate similar to adjacent channel, but with higher proportion of fines.
<b>Bank-full width</b>	Width of channel where the water level would be at the top of the channel banks.
<b>Baseline</b>	A surveyed or predicted condition that serves as a reference point to which later surveys are coordinated or correlated.
<b>Bat maternity roosting tree</b>	Tall snag or cavity tree that exhibits cavities or crevices at heights less than or equal to 10 metres and that have a diameter at breast height less than or equal to 25 centimetres. These trees may have large amounts of loose or peeling bark. Species generally include (but are not limited to) white pine, maple, aspen, ash, and oak.
<b>Bedrock</b>	The lithified rock that lies under a loose softer material called regolith at the surface of the Earth or other terrestrial planets.
<b>Benthic Invertebrates</b>	Invertebrate organisms living at, in or in association with the bottom (benthic) substrate of lakes, ponds and streams. Examples of benthic invertebrates include some aquatic insect species (such as caddisfly larvae) that spend at least part of their life stages dwelling on bottom sediments in the water body.
<b>Bifurcation</b>	The division of something into two branches or parts.
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	When an organism stores within its body a higher concentration of a substance than is found in the environment. This is not necessarily harmful. For example, freshwater fish must bioaccumulate salt to survive in intertidal waters. Many toxicants, such as arsenic, are not included among the dangerous bioaccumulative substances because they can be handled and excreted by aquatic organisms.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat (e.g., plant community or a country). It includes all levels of organization, from genes to landscapes, and the ecological processes through which these levels are connected.
<b>Biomass</b>	Biological material derived from living, or recently living organisms.
<b>Biota</b>	Living organisms and vegetation.
<b>Biotic</b>	The living organisms in an ecosystem.
<b>Blowout</b>	The magnitude of the horizontal displacement of a conductor, due to wind
<b>Boat cache</b>	A place to hide/store a boat.
<b>Boreal Forest</b>	The northern hemisphere, circumpolar, tundra forest type consisting primarily of black spruce and white spruce with balsam fir, birch and aspen.
<b>Borehole</b>	Any narrow diameter hole drilled or dug into the sub-surface for the purpose of extracting or investigating the material at that particular point, often used to locate water or oil (NGR, n.d).
<b>Boulder</b>	A large rock, typically one that has been worn smooth by erosion.
<b>Brunisols</b>	Any soil that has a developed B horizon (refer to "Illuvial"), but does not meet the requirements of any of the other soil orders.
<b>Bryophyte</b>	Non-vascular plants from the phylum Bryophyta. Species within this phylum include mosses, liverworts and hornworts.
<b>Buffering</b>	The capability of a system to accept acids without the pH changing appreciably. The greater amounts of the conjugate acid-base pair, the more resistant they are to a change in pH.
<b>Cache</b>	A stone or wood feature used to store meat, carcasses, or equipment.
<b>Cairn</b>	Stones intentionally piled by humans.
<b>Canadian Shield</b>	Also called the Laurentian Plateau, or Bouclier Canadian (French), is a large area of exposed Precambrian igneous rock and high-grade metamorphic rocks (geological shield) that forms the ancient geological core of the North American continent (the North American Craton or Laurentia).
<b>Candidate hibernaculum</b>	Habitat with potential to support a colony of hibernating bats, but occupancy has not been field verified during the swarming or hibernation period.
<b>Canoe spill</b>	Where cargo from a canoe was spilt and not recovered.
<b>Canid</b>	Any animal of the family Canidae, a family of mammals including dogs, jackals, wolves and foxes, typically having a bushy tail, erect ears and a long muzzle: order Carnivora (carnivores).
<b>Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	A colourless, odourless gas produced by burning carbon and organic compounds and by respiration. It is naturally present in air (about 0.03 percent) and is absorbed by plants in photosynthesis.
<b>Carbon monoxide (CO)</b>	A colourless, odourless, tasteless gas, and at high concentrations can cause adverse health effects. It is produced primarily from the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, as well as natural sources (MOECC 2015).
<b>Carbonates</b>	A salt of the anion CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , typically formed by reaction of carbon dioxide with bases.
<b>Carnivore</b>	Any of an order of mammals that feed primarily on flesh or other animal matter rather than plants.
<b>Cation</b>	A positively charged ion.
<b>Cavity tree</b>	Tree with a diameter at breast height greater than or equal to 25 centimetre that exhibits early stages of decay.
<b>Chemical Constituents (as it pertains to surface water quality)</b>	The various chemical elements (e.g., metals, nutrients) that represent the composition of water at a particular water body or feature.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

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<b>Climate Change</b>	A change in regional climate patterns largely due to increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels.
<b>Cobble</b>	A clast of rock defined as having a particle size of 64 to 256 millimetres (2.5 to 10.1 inches), larger than a pebble and smaller than a boulder.
<b>Co-dominant</b>	Being one of two or more species that are equally dominant in a biotic community.
<b>Cofferdam</b>	A watertight enclosure pumped dry to permit construction work below the waterline, as when building bridges or repairing a ship.
<b>Cold Water</b>	Water bodies where water temperatures range from 7°C to 18°C from June 1 to August 31 (MNR 2013; MNR 2016d).
<b>Commitment</b>	Represents a guarantee from a proponent about a certain course of action. Proponents acknowledge these guarantees by documenting obligations and responsibilities, which they agree to follow, in the environmental assessment documentation (terms of reference or environmental assessment). Once the Minister and Cabinet approve an application, the commitments within the document are often made legally binding as a condition of approval (MOECC 2014).
<b>Community composition</b>	Applies to the aquatic ecosystems criterion. Community composition is the assemblage of aquatic organisms in the aquatic ecosystem, and takes into account species richness, species abundance, and species diversity.
<b>Condition</b>	Conditions of <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> approval are legally binding and may be used as a compliance tool. Conditions can determine the way in which detail design, implementation and operation or closure of an undertaking will proceed. Conditions of <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> approval will depend on the details of the undertaking and the environmental assessment and may be used to address Government Review Team and public and community concerns (MOECC 2014).
<b>Conductor</b>	A wire or combination of wires not insulated from one another, designed to carry electric current. The conductor may be bare or insulated.
<b>Coniferous</b>	Trees and shrubs belonging to the order Coniferales, usually evergreen with cones and needle-shaped leaves (MNR 2004).
<b>Conservation reserves</b>	Areas/landforms designated to protect representative ecosystems and provincially significant elements of Ontario's natural heritage, including distinctive natural habitats and landforms, for their intrinsic value, to support scientific research and to maintain biodiversity (Government of Ontario 2006).
<b>Constructability</b>	Determination of whether a project or component of a project can be constructed as planned based on technical, economically, social, environmental and other considerations.
<b>Construction phase</b>	The period from the start of construction to the start of operation (approximately two years).
<b>Consumptive</b>	An activity using common resources such as fish or harvested wildlife.
<b>Cool Water</b>	Water bodies where water temperatures range from 18°C to 25°C from June 1 to August 31 (MNR 2013; MNR 2016d).
<b>Criteria</b>	Components of the environment that are considered to have economic, social, biological, conservation, aesthetic or ethical value.
<b>Critical Landform/Vegetation Associations</b>	Areas identified as unique habitat because of the combination of unique landforms with unique vegetation communities, and have been identified in provincial parks and other conservation areas.
<b>Critical Landform/Vegetation Associations availability</b>	Measured quantitatively as the amount of area (i.e., hectares) of each critical landform/vegetation association type.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Critical Landform/Vegetation Associations distribution</b>	Measured qualitatively using mapping to visually analyze the spatial configuration (or arrangement) and connectivity of critical landform/vegetation association type.
<b>Cultural heritage</b>	Includes archaeological resources, built heritage resources, and cultural heritage landscapes.
<b>Cultural landscape</b>	Any geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people.
<b>Cultural resource</b>	Movable and immovable objects of artistic, architectural, historical, archaeological and ethnographic importance. This includes archaeological sites and deposits, landscapes and buildings.
<b>Cumulative effects assessment</b>	Measures and describes the cumulative effects of the incremental changes from the Project effect assessment and reasonably foreseeable developments on the baseline characterization.
<b>Cumulative environmental effects</b>	The total effect on the environment within the defined study area from two or more projects. Sometimes the effects of more than one project can accumulate so that they reach a critical threshold, or they can be compounded so that they create an effect that is greater than the sum of the individual effects. (MNR 2004).
<b>Cutblock</b>	Designated forested area planned for harvest or harvested and converted to non-forested land cover.
<b>Daytime Equivalent Noise Level (L<sub>eq</sub>, day)</b>	A logarithmic average (i.e., energy average) of the measured or predicted noise levels over any one hour (e.g., 07:00 to 08:00) during the daytime period. For the purposes of this assessment, the “daytime” noise levels occur for the period from 07:00 (7 am) to 19:00 (7 pm). It is expressed on an “A-weighted decibel” scale, which incorporates the response of the human ear.
<b>Decibels (dB)</b>	Degree of loudness, or a unit used to measure how powerful or loud a sound or signal is using a logarithmic formula.
<b>Deciduous</b>	Trees and shrubs that seasonally shed leaves, usually in autumn.
<b>Decommissioning</b>	The process of safely removing infrastructure from active use, whether it be temporary or permanent.
<b>Denning site</b>	Area that provides shelter for wildlife for a variety of purposes such as bearing and rearing young, hibernating or winter sleep, protection from inclement weather and predation.
<b>Designated transmitter</b>	The entity that will develop the Project.
<b>Dewatering</b>	Removal (taking) of water (groundwater or surface water) from an area.
<b>Direct</b>	Without intervening factors or intermediaries.
<b>Direction</b>	Relates to the “value” of the effect in relation to the environment. Positive direction is a net gain or benefit; effect is desirable. A neutral direction is no change compared with baseline conditions and trends. A negative direction is a net loss or adverse effect; effect is undesirable.
<b>Distribution</b>	The way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.
<b>Disturbance processes</b>	Phenomena that can damage a commodity or reduce the quality or quantity of a value.
<b>Disturbances</b>	Classified as either a linear feature (e.g., roads, transmission lines and rail lines), polygon (e.g., cutblocks, urban development), or point feature (e.g., mineral exploration).
<b>Double-Circuit transmission line</b>	A line arrangement where a total of six conductors are provided to make two different transmission circuits.
<b>Duration</b>	The period of time over which the environmental effect will be present. The amount of time between the start and end of an activity or stressor (which relates to Project development phases), plus the time required for the effect to be reversed. Duration and reversibility are functions of the length of time a criterion is exposed to activities.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Easement</b>	An agreement that provides a proponent with a limited right to use property owned by another party to construct, own and operate a Project within the agreed upon area. The agreement sets out the rights and obligations of both the proponent and the party in regard to the use of the lands and will often specify restrictions on the use of the land.
<b>Ecological context</b>	Refers to the availability, distribution, and composition of the criteria.
<b>Ecological land classification (ELC)</b>	A cartographical delineation or regionalization of distinct ecological areas, identified by their geology, topography, soils, vegetation, climate conditions, living species, habitats, water resources, and sometimes also anthropogenic factors.
<b>Ecologically effective</b>	Areas that can support the range of native species and ecological and evolutionary processes normally provided by the ecosystem.
<b>Economic growth</b>	The increase in the inflation-adjusted market value of the goods and services produced by an economy over time.
<b>Ecosite</b>	An ecological landscape unit (ranging in resolution from thousands to hundreds of hectares) comprised of relatively uniform geology, parent materials, soils, topography and hydrology, occupied by a consistent complex of successional-related vegetation conditions (MNR, 2004).
<b>Ecosystems</b>	Integrated and stable associations of living and non-living resources functioning within a defined physical location. A community of organisms and its environment functioning as an ecological unit.
<b>Ecosystem availability</b>	Primarily affected by physical changes (e.g., vegetation clearing). Ecosystem availability is quantitatively measured as the amount of area (i.e., hectares) of each ecosystem type.
<b>Ecosystem composition</b>	Refers to species richness (i.e., number of different species represented in an ecological community, landscape or region), species abundance (i.e., number of individuals of a particular species within a biological community), and species diversity (i.e., number of species and abundance of each species that live in a particular location).
<b>Ecosystem distribution</b>	Refers to the spatial configuration (or arrangement) and connectivity of ecosystems.
<b>Ecosystem services</b>	The benefits obtained from ecosystems. These include provisioning services, such as the production of food and water; regulating services, such as the control of climate and disease; supporting services, such as nutrient cycles and crop pollination; and cultural services, such as spiritual and recreational benefits
<b>Environment</b>	As defined in the <i>Ontario Environmental Assessment Act</i> (Government of Ontario 2003) as: a) air, land or water; b) plant and animal life, including human life; c) the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the life of humans or a community; d) any building, structure, machine or other device or thing made by humans; e) any solid, liquid, gas, odour, heat, sound, vibration or radiation resulting directly or indirectly from human activities; or f) any part or combination of the foregoing and the interrelationships between any two or more of them, in or of Ontario.
<b>Environmental Assessment (EA)</b>	Environmental assessment (EA) is a study, which assesses the potential environmental effects (positive or negative) of a proposal. Key components of an EA include consultation with government agencies and the public; consideration and evaluation of alternatives; and, the management of potential environmental effects. Conducting all the EA promotes good environmental planning before decisions are made about proceeding with a proposal. This is also referred to as an "individual" environmental assessment (MOECC 2014).
<b>Environmental concerns</b>	An issue or apprehension raised by the public or other project stakeholders about a perceived negative effect that a proposed undertaking or its alternative has or could potentially have on the environment
<b>Environmental effect</b>	The effect that a proposed undertaking or its alternatives has or could potentially have on the environment, either positive or negative, direct or indirect, short- or long-term (MOECC 2014).

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

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<b>Environmental noise levels</b>	Refers to the levels that can be heard or measured at a Point of Reception. It is expressed on an “A-weighted decibel” scale, which incorporates the response of the human ear.
<b>Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA)</b>	Include water bodies, wetlands, rare vegetation communities, and significant wildlife habitats and are shown on the Environmental Alignment Sheets (Appendix 5-I) and Access and Construction Environmental Maps (Appendix 5-II).
<b>Ephemeral</b>	A phenomenon or feature that lasts only a short time (e.g., an ephemeral stream is only present for short periods during the year).
<b>Equivalent noise level</b>	Outdoor noise is usually expressed as an “equivalent noise level” ( $L_{eq, Time (T)}$ ), which is a logarithmic average (i.e., energy average) of the measured or predicted noise levels over a given period of time (T). An equivalent noise level measured or predicted over the nighttime period would be referred to as $L_{eq, night}$ .
<b>Erosion</b>	The process by which material, such as rock or soil, is worn away or removed by wind or water.
<b>Erosion control blanket</b>	A thick, biodegradable woven fibre blanket that is placed on top of soil surfaces to prevent erosion and promote seed growth.
<b>Ethnographic</b>	Referring to the branch of anthropology that deals with qualitative research of cultural phenomena, that is, the scientific description of individual human societies using methods such as close observation and interviews.
<b>Extirpated</b>	A species no longer existing in the wild in Canada, but exists elsewhere in the world.
<b>Façade</b>	The front of a building or any of its sides facing a public way or space, especially distinguished by its architectural treatment.
<b>Fauna</b>	The animals of a particular region, habitat or geological period.
<b>Fecundity</b>	The most common measure of reproductive potential in species. It is the number of eggs in the ovary of a female fish. It is most commonly measured in gravid (pregnant) fish. Fecundity increases with the size of the female.
<b>Fen</b>	Minerotropic peat-forming wetlands that receive surface moisture from precipitation and groundwater. Fens are less acidic than bogs, deriving most of their water from groundwater rich in calcium and magnesium.
<b>First Nation</b>	A term that came into common usage in the 1970s to replace the word Indian, which some people found offensive. Although the term First Nation is widely used, no legal definition exists. Among its uses, the term ‘First Nations peoples’ refers to the Indian peoples in Canada, both Status and non-Status. Some Indian peoples have also adopted the term to replace the word ‘band’ in the name of their community (AANDC 2011).
<b>Fish</b>	Fish as defined in the <i>Fisheries Act</i> (Government of Canada 1985), includes parts of fish, shellfish, crustaceans, marine animals and any parts of shellfish, crustaceans or marine animals and the eggs, sperm, spawn, larvae, spat and juvenile stages of fish, shellfish, crustaceans and marine animals.
<b>Fish habitat</b>	As defined in the <i>Fisheries Act</i> (Government of Canada 1985), “spawning grounds and any other areas, including nursery, rearing, food supply and migration areas, on which fish depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes.
<b>Flat</b>	Area of channel characterized by low current velocities (relative to riffle and run cover types); near-laminar (i.e., non-turbulent) flow character. Depositional area featuring predominantly sand/silt substrate. Differentiated from pool habitat type on basis of high channel uniformity and lack of direct riffle/run association. More depositional in nature than run habitat (e.g., sand/silt substrate, lower food production, low cover).
<b>Flora</b>	The plants of a particular region, habitat or geological period.
<b>Fluvial</b>	Relating to a stream or river.
<b>Forage fish</b>	Generally small fish (total lengths generally less than 200 millimetres) that may serve as food for larger predators.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

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<b>Forb</b>	A broad-leaved herb that is not a grass.
<b>Fragmentation</b>	The process of breaking into pieces or sections. For example, dividing contiguous tracts of land into smaller and less connected sections through site clearing (e.g., for roads).
<b>Freeze-thaw cycles</b>	Annual changes effecting snow deposition and rate of melt.
<b>Frequency</b>	Refers to the occurrence of the environmental effect over the duration of the assessment. Seasonal considerations are discussed when they are important in the evaluation of the effect.
<b>Geographic extent</b>	The spatial area over which an effect will occur / can be detected (distance covered or range).
<b>Geographic Information System (GIS)</b>	Computer software designed to develop, manage, analyze and display spatially referenced data.
<b>Geology</b>	The science that deals with the earth's physical structure and substance, its history, and the processes that act on it.
<b>Geomorphology</b>	The science of surface landforms and their interpretation on the basis of geology and climate. That branch of science that deals with the form of the earth, the general configurations of its surface and the changes that take place in the evolution of landforms.
<b>Geotextile</b>	An earthworks related construction textile used to separate construction fill from deep organic soil, or reclamation material stockpiles from deep organic soils.
<b>Glaciofluvial</b>	Sediments or landforms produced by melt waters originating from glaciers or ice sheets. Glaciofluvial deposits commonly contain rounded cobbles arranged in bedded layers.
<b>Glaciolacustrine (or glacio-lacustrine)</b>	Sediments that were deposited in lakes that formed at the edge of glaciers when the glaciers receded. Glaciolacustrine sediments are commonly laminar deposits of fine sand, silt and clay.
<b>Gleysolic soil</b>	An order of soils that have properties indicating prolonged, intermittent or continuous saturation with water during soil development. Diagnostic horizon is either Bg or Cg.
<b>Global Positioning System (GPS)</b>	A system of satellites, computers and receivers that is able to determine the latitude and longitude of a receiver on Earth by calculating the time difference for signals from different satellites to reach the receiver.
<b>Gravel</b>	A loose aggregation of small water-worn or pounded stones.
<b>Greenfield</b>	An area that has not been previously developed. Also refers to sections of the proposed transmission line that are not adjacent to an existing disturbance.
<b>Greenhouse gases</b>	A gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation (e.g., carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons).
<b>Grey water</b>	The relatively clean waste water from baths, sinks, washing machines, and other kitchen appliances.
<b>Ground heave</b>	The deformation of the ground surface, in this case referring to increased elevation, resulting from a subsurface upward force. The forces involved may include hydrostatic pressure including freezing of the ground, injection of high pressure steam, or by thermal expansion of the subsurface due to the heating of the oil sands ore body during operation of steam injection production wells.
<b>Groundwater</b>	That part of the subsurface water that occurs beneath the water table, in soils and geologic formations that are fully saturated.
<b>Groundwater discharge</b>	The volumetric flow of groundwater from an aquifer to ground surface (springs or seeps) or a surface water body.
<b>Groundwater flow</b>	The movement of water through openings in sediment and rock in the saturated zone.
<b>Groundwater protection zone</b>	The aquifer source area of a municipal water supply that is sensitive to potential contamination.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Groundwater quality</b>	The physical, chemical and biological properties of groundwater.
<b>Groundwater quantity</b>	The amount of water stored in aquifers and available for extraction.
<b>Groundwater recharge</b>	Water that enters the saturated zone by a downward movement through soil and contributes to the overall volume of groundwater.
<b>Guy or guyed wire</b>	A tensioned cable designed to add stability to a free-standing structure. One end of the cable is attached to the structure and the other is anchored to the ground at a distance from the structure's base. The tension in the diagonal guyed-wire combined with the compressional strength of the structure allows the structure to withstand lateral loads such as wind or the weight of the conductors.
<b>Habitat</b>	The place or environment where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives or occurs. Habitat provides the physical and biological elements of an ecosystem, including food, cover, and space, that create a suitable environment for plant and animal livelihood.
<b>Harvesting</b>	Activities related to the harvesting of plants and other materials, fish, and wildlife for heating, food, medicinal, social, or ceremonial purposes by Indigenous persons.
<b>Hazardous substances</b>	Chemicals or physical agents regulated under the provisions of the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System and the Transportation of Dangerous Goods and Regulations legislation.
<b>Herbicide</b>	A substance that is toxic to plants and is used to destroy unwanted vegetation.
<b>Heritage conservation</b>	All actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character-defining elements (or heritage attributes) of a cultural resource so as to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life.
<b>Heritage resources</b>	Works of nature or of humans, valued for their paleontological, archaeological, prehistoric, historic, cultural, natural, scientific, or aesthetic interest.
<b>Heritage value</b>	The aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance for past, present, or future generations.
<b>Hibernaculum</b>	A protective cave, covering, or structure, such as a plant bed, in which an organism remains dormant for the winter.
<b>Historic</b>	Refers to a significant event or cultural heritage feature.
<b>Historical</b>	Refers to the period of time for which there are written records; also referred to as post-contact (i.e., the period after European contact).
<b>Hydrocarbons</b>	An organic compound (such as acetylene or butane) containing only carbon and hydrogen and often occurring in petroleum, natural gas, coal, and bitumen.
<b>Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)</b>	A human-made group of chemicals composed of fluorine, carbon and hydrogen only and are used in the manufacturing of semiconductors, used in fire-extinguishing and foam blowing, and as refrigerants. They are powerful greenhouse gases.
<b>Hydrogeology</b>	The study of the factors that deal with subsurface water (groundwater) and the related geologic aspects of surface water. Groundwater, as used here, includes all water in the zone of saturation beneath the earth's surface, except water chemically combined in minerals.
<b>Hydrology</b>	The science of waters of the earth, their occurrence, distribution, and circulation; their physical and chemical properties; and their reaction with the environment, including living beings.
<b>Hydrophytic</b>	Having the ability to mix with, dissolve in, or be wetted by water.
<b>Illuvial</b>	A soil layer or horizon in which material carried from an overlying layer has been precipitated from solution or deposited from suspension. This layer of accumulation contains illuvial deposits of clays, oxides, and organics accumulated in a soil horizon classified as "B horizons".
<b>Impoundment</b>	Pools formed behind dams; tend to accumulate sediment/organic debris more than scour pools; may have cover associated with damming structure.
<b>Inconspicuous</b>	Not clearly visible or attracting attention.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

Term	Description
<b>Indicators</b>	Represent properties of the physical, biological, and socio-economic environments that can be used to characterize changes to criteria in a meaningful way. This concept is defined in a similar way in the <i>Code of Practice for Preparing and Review Environmental Assessments in Ontario</i> as “indicators that will identify how the potential environment effects will be measured for each criterion.” (MOECC 2014). An indicator can be described as an aspect or characteristic of a criterion that, if changed as a result of the Project, may demonstrate a physical, biological or socio-economic effect.
<b>Indigenous peoples</b>	A collective name for the original peoples of North America and their descendants. In Canada, Indigenous peoples includes First Nations, Métis and Inuit peoples. These are three distinct peoples with unique histories, languages, cultural practices and spiritual beliefs.
<b>Indirect</b>	A change to one criterion and/or indicator as a result of direct effect to another criterion, such as a direct effect to water quality affecting fish habitat
<b>Intermittent</b>	Flows during wet seasons and in the summer after a major rain event, a non-permanent flowing drainage feature with a defined channel and evidence of annual scour or deposition.
<b>Invasive species</b>	Non-native to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.
<b>Invertebrates</b>	Any animal lacking a backbone, including all species not classified as vertebrates.
<b>Irreversibility</b>	Reversibility is an indicator of the potential for recovery of the criterion from an effect. Reversible implies that the effect will not influence the criterion at a future predicted period in time. For effects that are permanent, the effect is determined to be irreversible.
<b>Keystone species</b>	A species that is of particular importance to community integrity and function, without which significant changes to the community would occur.
<b>Lacustrine</b>	Sediment that have been transported or deposited by water or wave action. Generally consisting of stratified sand, silt or clay deposited on a lake bed or moderately well sorted and stratified sand and coarser material.
<b>Lake/pond</b>	Water body that is surrounded by land and has no discernible flow.
<b>Land use</b>	Use of the land for a specific type of activities. Land use assessments typically include considerations of land tenures and other registered interests, as well as consumptive and non-consumptive resource uses. Examples are recreational and tourism activities, forestry, agriculture, oil and gas, activity and mining.
<b>Large-bodied fish</b>	Including sport fish species, generally have fork lengths (length of a fish measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the middle caudal fin rays) greater than 200 millimetres when they are adults.
<b>Late-successional Old Growth</b>	Also termed primary forest, virgin forest, primeval forest, late seral forest, or (in Great Britain) ancient woodland — is a forest that has attained great age without significant disturbance and thereby exhibits unique ecological features and might be classified as a climax community (Hemstrom et al., 1998).
<b>Laydown yards</b>	Established sites along the preferred route right-of-way used to receive and temporarily store materials and equipment during construction.
<b>Sound Pressure Level</b>	The physical quantity that is measured in the environment that describes sound waves quantitatively. It is a ratio of the absolute pressure relative to a reference (i.e., 20 micropascals). This ratio of pressures is converted to a decibel scale.
<b>Likelihood of Occurrence</b>	A measure of the likelihood that an activity will result in an environmental effect.
<b>Linear disturbance</b>	Pipelines, rights-of-ways, rail lines, roads, and transmission lines.
<b>Linear Feature Density</b>	The total density of linear features in a defined area. Expressed in kilometres dividing by square kilometres (km/km <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>Lithology</b>	The study of the general physical characteristics of rocks.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Litter, Fibric and Humic (LFH)</b>	Organic layers developed primarily from leaves, twigs and wood materials with minor components of mosses. The forest floor that accumulates on the mineral soil surface under forest vegetation, and which includes dead vegetation and organic matter, including litter and unincorporated humus.
<b>Local Study Area (LSA)</b>	Defines the spatial extent directly or indirectly affected by the project.
<b>Luvisol</b>	An order of soils that have eluvial (Ae) horizons and illuvial (Bt) horizons in which silicate clay is the main accumulation product. The soils developed under forest or forest-grassland transition in a moderate to cool climate.
<b>Magnitude</b>	The intensity of the effect or a measure of the degree of change from existing (baseline) conditions expected to occur to the criterion and/or indicator.
<b>Mean bank-full width</b>	The point at which the channel is completely full just prior to flows overtopping the banks and occupying the floodplain; the flows at bank-full stage are typically considered the channel forming flows. (Stanfield 2010)
<b>Merchantable timber</b>	Timber that has marketable value in the forestry industry. Merchantability is usually based on the species of tree, its diameter and height. Merchantability of a species varies from one area to another.
<b>Methane (CH<sup>4</sup>)</b>	A colorless, odorless flammable gas that is the main constituent of natural gas. It is the simplest member of the alkane series of hydrocarbons.
<b>Métis</b>	Distinctive peoples who, in addition to their mixed First Nation, Inuit and European ancestry, developed their own customs, and recognizable group identity separate from their First Nation or Inuit and European forebears. A Métis community is a group of Métis with a distinctive collective identity, living together in the same geographical area and sharing a common way of life (AANDC 2011).
<b>Mitigation measures</b>	An action taken to lessen or reduce the severity of potential adverse environmental effects or enhance positive environmental effects. These measures could include construction techniques, compensation or community enhancement.
<b>Mulching</b>	To spread around a material (e.g., decaying leaves or bark) over an area.
<b>Native material / vegetation</b>	Material or vegetation (e.g., species, seed) that would historically and naturally occur in an area, rather than introduced.
<b>Natural Flows</b>	Periods of relatively higher flows and lake levels in the spring and fall, compared to periods of relatively lower flows and lake levels in the winter and summer.
<b>Natural historical conditions</b>	Range of historical variation; range of the spatial, structural, compositional and temporal characteristics of ecosystem elements during a period specified to represent natural conditions.
<b>Negligible</b>	With regard to the magnitude or intensity of a change, it is a small change that is expected to be within the range of baseline or guideline values.
<b>Nest parasitism</b>	Brood parasite manipulates a host, either of the same or of another species, to raise its young as if it were its own, using brood mimicry, for example by having eggs that resemble the host's (egg mimicry).
<b>Net effect</b>	An environmental or socio-economic effect of a project and related activities that is predicted to remain after the application of mitigation measures (MNR 2005).
<b>Nil</b>	Nonexistent.
<b>Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</b>	Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) are emitted in two primary forms: nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ). Nitric oxide reacts with ozone in the atmosphere to create nitrogen dioxide. The primary source of nitrogen oxides in the region is the combustion of fossil fuels. Emissions of nitrogen oxides result from the operation of stationary equipment such as incinerators, boilers, and generators, as well as the operation of mobile sources such as vehicles, haul trucks, and other equipment.
<b>Noise</b>	A sound, especially one that is loud or unpleasant or that causes disturbance.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

Term	Description
<b>Noise receptor</b>	Also referred to as a Point of Reception (POR), it refers to a location where an assessment, measurements, or predictions of noise levels are made. For the purposes of this assessment, PORs were considered sensitive land uses with human activity, including dwellings, campsites or campgrounds, sensitive institutional uses (e.g., educational, nursery, hospital, healthcare, community centre, place of worship or detention centre), or sensitive commercial uses (e.g., hotel or motel).
<b>Non-commercial</b>	An activity undertaken without the purchase of the activity from a business operator.
<b>Non-consumptive</b>	An activity using a public good such as a trail or lake
<b>Noxious weed</b>	Any plant designated by federal, provincial or local government officials as injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife or property
<b>Nuisance</b>	A person, thing, or circumstance causing inconvenience or annoyance.
<b>Nursery area (caribou)</b>	Generalized features that an individual or a group of adult female caribou select during late parturition, to give birth and raise their calves during spring, summer, and early fall. Nursery areas are associated with female caribou use between May 1 and September 15.
<b>One-hour Equivalent Noise Level (Leq, 1-hour [day, night])</b>	A logarithmic average (i.e., energy average) of the measured or predicted noise levels over any one-hour period (e.g., 00:00 to 01:00). It is expressed on an "A-weighted decibel" scale, which incorporates the response of the human ear, in dBA.
<b>Operation phase</b>	Encompasses operation and maintenance activities throughout the life of the Project, which is anticipated to be indefinite.
<b>Organic soil</b>	A soil order that has developed primarily on organic deposits. Soils containing high percentages of organic matter (fibric and humic inclusions).
<b>Orthophotographs</b>	An aerial photograph or image geometrically corrected ("orthorectified") such that the scale is uniform: the photo has the same lack of distortion as a map.
<b>Outdoor recreation</b>	A leisure activity undertaken outside or engaging in leisure outside
<b>Overburden</b>	Unconsolidated material including sand, silt or clay that overlies consolidated bedrock.
<b>Overwintering</b>	Habitat used during the winter as a refuge and for feeding.
<b>Pedology</b>	The branch of science concerned with the formation, nature, ecology, and classification of soils.
<b>Percentile noise level</b>	The "percentile noise level", designated $L_n$ , is the noise level exceeded "n" percent of a specified time period and is measured in "A-weighted decibels". The $L_{90}$ , for instance, is the noise level exceeded 90% of the time. It is a noise level index that commonly refers to the baseline noise level and is most often referenced in a rural setting.
<b>Perfluorocarbons (PFC)</b>	A human-made group of chemicals composed of carbon and fluorine only and are used in the manufacturing of semiconductors, used as solvents in the electronic industry and as refrigerants. They are powerful greenhouse gases.
<b>Permanent water body</b>	Flows for most of the year but can run dry during drought conditions.
<b>Petroglyphs</b>	A prehistoric rock carving.
<b>Petroleum products</b>	Materials derived from crude oil (petroleum) as it is processed in oil refineries.
<b>pH</b>	The degree of acidity (or alkalinity) of soil or solution. The pH scale is generally presented from one (most acidic) to 14 (most alkaline). A difference of one pH unit represents a ten-fold change in hydrogen ion concentration.
<b>Phytoplankton</b>	Plankton consisting of microscopic plants.
<b>PM (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>)</b>	PM <sub>10</sub> is airborne particles nominally smaller than 10 micrometres in diameter and PM <sub>2.5</sub> is airborne particles nominally smaller than 2.5 micrometres in diameter. Emissions of PM <sub>10</sub> can result in local nuisance effects. Emissions of PM <sub>2.5</sub> can penetrate deep into the respiratory system and cause health effects (MOECC 2015).

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Podzols</b>	Soils with an ash-grey subsurface horizon, bleached by organic acids, on top of a dark accumulation horizon with brown or black illuviated humus and/or reddish iron compounds.
<b>Pool</b>	Discrete portion of channel featuring increased depth and reduced velocity (downstream oriented) relative to riffle and run habitat types; formed by channel scour (i.e., removal of bed or bank material by flowing water).
<b>Population</b>	A collection of individuals of the same species that potentially interbreed.
<b>Portage</b>	Portage or portaging is the practice of carrying water craft or cargo over land, either around an obstacle in a river, or between two water bodies. A place where this carrying occurs is also called a portage.
<b>Potential effects</b>	A possible impact (effect) that a proposed undertaking or its alternatives has or could potentially have on the environment, either positive or negative, direct or indirect, short- or long-term
<b>Predators</b>	An animal that naturally preys on others.
<b>Prediction confidence</b>	The level of confidence in assessment results.
<b>Project footprint</b>	The preferred route right-of-way, laydown yards, storage yards, construction camps, temporary construction easements and new access roads.
<b>Provincial parks</b>	Protect significant natural and cultural features in the province while supporting Ontario's economy. Regulated under the Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, they are important for outdoor recreation, scientific research and environmental monitoring, and education. (Government of Ontario 2018)
<b>Provincially Significant Wetlands (PSW)</b>	Wetlands that have been evaluated using the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System by a certified wetland evaluator and that have satisfied the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System criteria for significance (i.e., the wetland evaluation has resulted in a score of 600 or more points or the wetland evaluation has resulted in a score of 200 or more points in either the Biological component or Special Features component).
<b>Qualitative assessment</b>	A type of assessment that does not use direct measurements of change. Instead, qualitative assessment is based on a professional or researcher collecting data and performing an assessment through interviews, observations, review of literature, and/or using experience on other similar projects.
<b>Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC)</b>	The combination of quality assurance, (the systematic monitoring and evaluation of the various aspects of a project, service, or facility to ensure that standards of quality are being met) and quality control, (an aggregate and systematic review of activities) that is designed to ensure adequate quality.
<b>Quantitative assessment</b>	Relating to, measuring, or measured by the quantity of something to determine an effect to a criterion and/or indicator. It is often contrasted with qualitative assessment.
<b>Rapids</b>	Portion of channel with highest velocity relative to other habitat types. Deeper than riffle (ranging from approximately 0.25 to 0.5 metres); often formed by channel constriction. Substrate extremely coarse; dominated by large cobble and boulder material. Instream cover provided in pocket eddies and associated with cobble/boulder substrate.
<b>Rare plant</b>	A native plant species found in restricted areas, at the edge of its range, or in low numbers within a province, state, territory, or country.
<b>Rare vegetation community</b>	An association of plants of various species found growing together that is described as unusual, uncommon, of limited extent or encountered infrequently.
<b>Reclamation</b>	The process of returning land to its former use or other productive uses.
<b>Refuge habitat (caribou)</b>	Areas that possess biophysical attributes that can provide caribou with security from predators (i.e., refuge). Refuge habitat includes coniferous forest stands, or conifer dominated mixed wood stands. Some stand types always provide refuge habitat, regardless of age, while others require a minimum of 41 to 71 years before the appropriate features have developed.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

Term	Description
<b>Regional Study Area (RSA)</b>	A Regional Study Area (RSA) is established to assess the potential, largely indirect and cumulative effects of a project in a broader, regional context. The RSA provides a large enough area to assess the cumulative effects on criteria that are likely to be distributed inside the RSA. An RSA can contain a Local Study Area to assess the spatial extent directly or indirectly affected by the project.
<b>Research Plot</b>	A designated area where biological research activities are undertaken.
<b>Resource Availability</b>	Refers to changes in the abundance or distribution of the underlying resources used in traditional harvesting (i.e., wildlife and wildlife habitat, fish and fish habitat and vegetation and wetlands).
<b>Restoration</b>	The practice of renewing and restoring degraded, damaged, or destroyed systems and habitats in the environment by active human intervention and action
<b>Riffle</b>	Portion of channel with increased velocity relative to run and pool habitat types; broken water surface due to effects of submerged or exposed bed materials; relatively shallow (less than 0.25 metres) during moderate to low flow periods.
<b>Rig mat</b>	A portable platform used to support equipment used in construction and other resource-based activities, including drilling rigs, camps, tanks, and helipad. It may also be used as a structural roadway to provide passage over unstable ground, pipelines and more (i.e., as a temporary bridge).
<b>Right-of-way</b>	A type of easement granted or reserved over the land for the purposes of construction, operation, maintenance, inspection, alteration, removal, replacement, reconstruction, repair and/or expansion of existing services.
<b>Riparian</b>	Describes terrain, vegetation, or a position next to or associated with a stream, floodplain, or standing water body.
<b>Riparian area</b>	A geographic area containing interdependent aquatic, terrestrial, and wetlands ecosystems. Riparian area is defined as approximately 15 metres from the high-water mark of water bodies. Riparian areas support important biodiversity functions by providing unique habitat for vegetation and wildlife. Riparian areas also provide a buffer for water bodies by absorbing excess water runoff, breaking down pollutants and holding sediments.
<b>Riparian ecosystem</b>	Consist of the vegetative assemblage within 60 metres of the stream edge (for stream orders five and above) and the vegetative assemblage within 30 metres of stream edge for stream orders less than five.
<b>Run</b>	A portion of a channel characterized by moderate to high current velocity relative to pool and flat habitat; water surface largely unbroken. Deeper than riffle habitat type.
<b>Runoff</b>	The draining away or flow of water (or substances carried in it) from the surface of an area of land, building or structure.
<b>Sand</b>	Substrate particles between 0.06 millimetres and 2.00 millimetres in diameter.
<b>Scavengers</b>	An animal that feeds on carrion, dead plant material, or refuse.
<b>Scenic quality</b>	A measure of the overall scenic value of a view. The classification of scenic quality is based on the premise that natural landscapes with greater diversity or containing distinct features are considered as having higher scenic value than landscapes that are more homogeneous or have more common features. The scenic quality of an area is classified as high, medium, or low based on several key factors, including landform, vegetation, water, colour, influence of adjacent scenery, scarcity and cultural modifications (i.e., manmade additions to the landscape) (USDI BLM 1986a).

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

Term	Description
<b>Sediment</b>	Solid material that is transported by, suspended in, or deposited from water. It originates mostly from disintegrated rocks; it also includes chemical and biochemical precipitates and decomposed organic material, such as humus. The quantity, characteristics and cause of the occurrence of sediment in streams are influenced by environmental factors. Some major factors are degree of slope, length of slope soil characteristics, land usage and quantity and intensity of precipitation.
<b>Sediment filtering</b>	A sediment and erosion control method whereby moving water runs through a filter to prevent eroding soil from sedimentation and accumulation in water bodies.
<b>Seep</b>	Slow water movement in the subsurface of natural areas or from a constructed retaining structure.
<b>Self-supporting structures</b>	Structures that stay upright without being supported by Guyed wires.
<b>Sensitive species</b>	Those species which rely on specific habitat conditions that are limited in abundance, restricted in distribution, or are particularly sensitive to development.
<b>Seral stages</b>	In an ecological succession, the series of biotic communities that follow one another on the way to the stable stage or climax community.
<b>Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH)</b>	Ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system.
<b>Silt</b>	Soil particles less than 0.06 millimetres in diameter.
<b>Silt fence</b>	A temporary device to protect water quality in water bodies from sediment in construction site runoff.
<b>Slash</b>	Debris left as a result of forest or other vegetation being altered by forestry practices or other land use activities (e.g., timber harvesting, road construction, right-of-way clearing). Includes material such as logs, splinters or chips, tree branches and tops, uprooted stumps, and broken or uprooted trees and shrubs.
<b>Socio-economic</b>	Relating to or concerned with the interaction of social and economic factors.
<b>Soil genesis</b>	The process of soil formation as regulated by the effects of place, environment and time.
<b>Soil quality</b>	Refers to the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of soil. This is measured qualitatively in terms of changes to soil quality. Soil quality is defined qualitatively by determining its potential for compaction, rutting, admixing as well as chemical influences from Project activities such as hazardous material spills and deposition of blasting residues.
<b>Soil type</b>	Subdivision of soil based on texture.
<b>Soil compaction</b>	The process by which the porosity of a given form of sediment is decreased as a result of its mineral grains being squeezed together by the weight of overlying sediment or by mechanical means.
<b>Sound pressure level</b>	The physical quantity that is measured in the environment that describes sound waves quantitatively. It is a ratio of the absolute pressure relative to a reference (i.e., 20 micropascals). This ratio of pressures is converted to a decibel scale.
<b>Spatial configuration</b>	The spatial pattern of landscape areas which include aspects such as size, shape, density, and connectivity.
<b>Species abundance</b>	The number of individuals of a particular species within a biological community (e.g., habitat).
<b>Species at risk</b>	Plant or animal species identified as being extirpated, endangered, threatened or of special concern as defined by Ontario's <i>Endangered Species Act</i> or the federal <i>Species at Risk Act</i> .
<b>Species of conservation concern</b>	Plants and animals the Natural Heritage Information Centre actively collects information about. This is done to track their statuses in Ontario. They include species at risk as well as rare and rapidly declining species.
<b>Species diversity</b>	The number of species and abundance of each species that live in a particular location.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Species richness</b>	The number of different species represented in an ecological community, landscape or region. Species richness is simply a count of species, and it does not take into account the abundances of the species or their relative abundance distributions.
<b>Sport fish</b>	Large fish caught for food or sport (e.g., northern pike, brook trout).
<b>Static groundwater level</b>	The “resting” level of the groundwater under normal, undisturbed, non-pumping conditions.
<b>Stockpile</b>	Storage yard for salvaged materials (e.g., mineral topsoil, subsoil, organic material).
<b>Structure (Transmission line)</b>	A tower used to support the conductors (wires) that are used to transport electric power. They are characterized by suspension (vertical) insulators, which support and insulate the conductors and transfer wind and weight loads to the structure. Structures can be referred to as “Guyed” (supported by Guyed wires) or “self-supporting” (not supported by Guyed wires and held in place by an anchor and foundation at the base of the tower). Structures are also classified as either “Tangent” (used on straight sections of the line where no turn or a slight turn up to 2° in the conductors is required), “Angle” (used where there is turn in the conductors is between 2° and 10°), “or “Dead end” (used where there is a turn in the conductors greater than 10°) or where the transmission line starts and ends.
<b>Study areas</b>	Define the geographic extent within which the potential environmental effects of a project are considered and define the study areas for an effects assessment.
<b>Subordinate</b>	Placed in or belonging to a lower order or rank.
<b>Subsoil</b>	A stratum that includes one or more of the following: (i) that portion of the B horizon left after salvage of upland surface soil; (ii) the C horizon of an upland soil; (iii) underlying parent material at an upland location that is rated good, fair or poor as described in Table 9, Page 28 of the Soil Quality Criteria Relative to Disturbance and Reclamation, 1987, as amended; and (iv) mineral material below an organic layer at a location other than upland, that is rated good, fair or poor as described in Table 9, Page 28 of the Soil Quality Criteria Relative to Disturbance and Reclamation, 1987, as amended.
<b>Substrate</b>	A substance or layer that underlies something, or on which some process occurs, in particular. The surface or material on or from which an organism lives, grows, or obtains its nourishment. The substance on which an enzyme acts. A material that provides the surface on which something is deposited or inscribed, for example the silicon wafer used to manufacture integrated circuits.
<b>Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	Sulphur dioxide is a colourless gas with a pungent odour, usually formed by burning sulfur. It is used in making sulfuric acid, in bleaching, as a preservative, and as a refrigerant. The presence of SO <sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere has known health (e.g., lung irritation) and environmental (e.g., acid precipitation) effects (MOECC 2015).
<b>Surface water</b>	Water that collects on the surface of the ground, including storm water and water bodies such as watercourses and lakes.
<b>Surface water quantity</b>	An indicator that includes consideration of streamflows, water levels, and erosion-sedimentation processes within water bodies. For the purposes of this assessment, the streamflows component of the surface water quantity indicator accounts for several considerations including runoff rates, runoff volumes, and cross-section hydraulics.
<b>Surface water quality</b>	An indicator that includes the consideration of the physical and chemical properties of surface water. For the purposes of this assessment, the physical properties component of the surface water quality indicator includes land surface erosion-sedimentation processes, including opportunities for soil erosion and for sediment mobilization, transport, and deposition.
<b>Surficial geology</b>	Refers to the study of landforms and the unconsolidated sediments that lie beneath them.
<b>Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)</b>	Collectively describes airborne particles or aerosols less than 44 micrometres in size. Suspended particulate matter is commonly known as dust and results in reduced visibility.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Sustainable</b>	Able to be maintained at a certain rate or level.
<b>Temporal boundaries</b>	Temporal boundaries are generally based on planned phases of a project (e.g., construction and operation). Temporal boundaries include the duration of net effects from previous and existing developments that overlap with net effects of the Project, and the period during which the net effects from reasonably foreseeable developments will overlap with net effects from the Project.
<b>Terms of Reference (ToR)</b>	A document prepared by the proponent and submitted to the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change for approval. The terms of reference sets out the framework for the planning and decision-making process to be followed by the proponent during the preparation of an environmental assessment. In other words, it is the proponent's work plan for what is going to be studied. If approved, the environmental assessment must be prepared according to the terms of reference (MOECC 2017).
<b>The Project</b>	The East-West Tie Transmission Project.
<b>Thermal regime</b>	The range and distribution of water temperature typically observed in a given water body.
<b>Till</b>	Sediments laid down by glacial ice.
<b>Topography</b>	The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
<b>Topsoil</b>	The uppermost layer of soil, usually the top 5 to 20 centimetres. Topsoil includes the organic layer, litter, fibric and, humic (LFH) horizon, and mineral A horizon. Topsoil has the highest concentration of organic matter and microorganisms and is where most of the biological activity occurs. Plants generally concentrate their roots in and obtain most of their nutrients from this layer.
<b>Total suspended solids (TSS)</b>	The amount of suspended substances in a water sample. Solids, found in wastewater or in a stream, which can be removed by filtration. The origin of suspended matter may be artificial or anthropogenic wastes or natural sources such as silt.
<b>Traditional fish harvesting</b>	Activities related to fishing for traditionally important fish species by Indigenous peoples.
<b>Traditional knowledge (TK)</b>	A body of knowledge, which is cumulative and dynamic, built up by a group of people through generations of living in close contact with nature. It builds upon the historic experiences of a people and adapts to social, economic, environmental, spiritual and political change (CEAA 2015a).
<b>Traditional land and resource use (TLU)</b>	The current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes, as well as the exercise of treaty rights, is associated with an Indigenous group's practices, traditions or customs, which are part of an Indigenous group's distinctive culture and fundamental to their social organization and the sustenance of present and future generations (CEAA 2015b).
<b>Traditional plant and material harvesting</b>	Activities related to the gathering of traditionally important plant species or other materials (e.g., earth, copper) by Indigenous peoples for sustenance, medicinal, spiritual or utility (e.g., construction) purposes.
<b>Traditional use plants</b>	Plants collected and used by Indigenous peoples of a region as part of their traditional lifestyle for food, ceremonial, medicinal and other purposes.
<b>Traditional wildlife harvesting</b>	Activities related to the hunting and trapping of traditionally important wildlife species by Indigenous peoples.
<b>Travel corridors (caribou)</b>	Generalized habitat features that caribou may use to move between nursery areas and winter use areas. Spring travel corridors are associated with caribou movement in April while fall travel corridors are associated with caribou movement in November.
<b>Trophic level</b>	Each of several hierarchical levels in an ecosystem, comprising organisms that share the same function in the food chain and the same nutritional relationship to the primary sources of energy.
<b>Turning structure</b>	Similar to tangent structures, but used where transmission line conductors change direction and require a stronger support structure or greater clearance.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

Term	Description
<b>Upland ecosystems</b>	Open, shrub, and treed communities containing mainly facultative upland (i.e., species that can grow in either upland ecosystems or other habitats) and obligate upland plant species (i.e., species that grow in upland ecosystems only). The water table is rarely above the substrate surface and vernal pooling minimal. Substrates consist of parent mineral material, mineral soil, rock, bedrock, and organic material less than 40 centimetre in depth. Moisture regime refers to the available moisture supply for plant growth estimated in relative or absolute terms. The moisture regime of uplands is typically less than or equal to five (i.e., moist) on a scale of zero to nine increasing from dry to very wet (MNR 2001; Johnson et al. 2010).
<b>Vegetation</b>	A term to describe all plants or plant life in an area.
<b>Viewer sensitivity</b>	Sensitivity is an evaluation of typical viewers and a ranking of potential public concern for visual quality at selected viewpoints. Sensitivity levels are categorized as high, medium, or low considering factors that include the type of users, amount of use, level of public interest, adjacent land uses, the presence of special areas and professional judgment (USDI BLM 1986a).
<b>Warm water</b>	Water bodies where water temperatures can be greater than 25°C from June 1 to August 31 (MNR 2013; MNR 2016d)
<b>Water body</b>	Areas with defined bed and/or banks, whether or not water is continuously present. A water body may be permanent, intermittent, or ephemeral. Types of water bodies include watercourses (e.g., streams, rivers), lakes, and ponds (MNR 2015a). A water body may be natural or artificial.
<b>Water body buffer</b>	A 30 metre area extending from the ordinary high water mark of a water body that is to be protected for many functions (hydrologic, biological, ecological, aesthetic, recreational, and educational).
<b>Water body crossings</b>	An access over or through a water body involving the use of structures such as culverts or bridges.
<b>Water quality</b>	Refers to the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological characteristics of water. It is a measure of the condition of water relative to the requirements of one or more biotic species and or to any human need or purpose.
<b>Water table</b>	The level at which ground water pressure equals atmospheric pressure; the upper surface of groundwater, above which the soil can be aerated and below which the soil is saturated.
<b>Watercourse</b>	A defined channel with perennial or intermittent flow in a definite direction. Watercourses include rivers, creeks, streams, brooks, and springs.
<b>Watershed</b>	The area of land bounded by topographic features that drains water to a larger water bodies such as a river, wetlands or lake. A watershed can range in size from a few hectares to thousands of kilometres.
<b>Way of life</b>	Refers to mobility, teaching and transmission, and sense of place or attachment related to the region.
<b>Weed</b>	A plant that causes economic losses or ecological damage, creates health problems for humans or animals, or is undesirable where it is growing.
<b>Wet areas</b>	Areas that consistently exhibit a high water table year-round, with possible surface ponding in the wettest months of the year. These areas are generally prone to rutting and operational limitations in non-frozen conditions.
<b>Wet conditions</b>	When soil is saturated to a point where rutting, compaction, and erosion are at an increased risk. These conditions result from prolonged or severe precipitation events, spring melting, and nearby to, or within, wet areas.
<b>Wetland</b>	Land with the water table at, near or above the ground surface and/or saturated long enough to promote wetland or aquatic processes as indicated by hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation and other biological activity adapted to wet environments.

**EAST-WEST TIE TRANSMISSION PROJECT  
 AMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 SECTION 26: GLOSSARY**

Term	Description
<b>Wetland ecosystems</b>	Open, shrub, and treed communities consisting of mainly facultative wetland plant species. The water table is seasonally or permanently at, near or above the substrate surface. The substrate consists of flooded bedrock, hydric mineral soil, or organic materials greater than 40 centimetres in depth for peatlands or less than 40 centimetres for mineral wetland ecosystems.
<b>Wildlife</b>	A species, subspecies, variety, or geographically or genetically distinct population of plant or animal that is wild by nature.
<b>Wildlife guilds</b>	Any group of species that exploit the same resources, or who exploit different resources in related ways. It is not necessary that the species within a guild occupy the same, or even similar, ecological niches.
<b>Wildlife tree</b>	A standing dead or dying tree or a live veteran tree that is important for wildlife because it provides areas for nests, nurseries, storage, foraging, roosting, and perching.
<b>Winter habitat (caribou)</b>	Areas that possess biophysical attributes that could support caribou use during the winter period. Winter habitat includes coniferous forest stands, or conifer dominated mixed wood stands. Depending on the stand type, winter habitat features may be present in stands that are a minimum of 41 to 61 years of age.
<b>Winter use areas (caribou)</b>	Generalized features associated with soil and forest cover conditions that provide abundant ground lichen for winter forage, and tend to have lower average snow depths that may facilitate easier movement. Winter use areas are associated with caribou use between December 1 and March 31.
<b>Worst-Case</b>	A semi-quantitative term referring to the maximum possible exposure, dose or risk that can conceivably occur, whether or not this exposure, dose, or risk actually occurs or is observed in a specific population. It should refer to a hypothetical situation in which everything that can plausibly happen to maximize exposure, dose, or risk does happen. The worst-case may occur in a given population, but since it is usually a very unlikely set of circumstances in most cases, a worst-case estimate will be somewhat higher than what occurs in a specific population.
<b>Zooplankton</b>	Plankton consisting of small animals and the immature stages of larger animals.