

This glossary has been provided to clarify the terminology used in this report and does not fully reflect the complexity of some of the terms. Therefore, the definitions are a contextual guide to the report, and should not be viewed as precise scientific terms.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Alluvial aquifer	A deposit of detrital material – mostly sediment – formed by river, stream and floodplain processes that store and transmit water in the spaces between sediment grains. Stored water can be extracted and used.
Aquatic	Habitats and organisms that are growing, living or found in, or associated with, water.
Dispersion zone	In terms of seawater intrusion, the dispersion zone occurs where seawater and freshwater interact. Within the zone, the salt content of groundwater is the product of the salt contained in both types of water.
Ecology	The study of organisms and how they interact with each other and their physical surroundings.
Ecosystem	The sum of everything pertaining to ecology at a location. This includes physical habitats and organisms. Groundwater dependent ecosystems are ecosystems that derive some or all of their water requirements from groundwater.
Electrical Conductivity	Electrical conductivity is a measurement of the ability of a medium such as water to conduct electricity. It is used as an indicator for salt content.
Environmental flow objective	For a water resource plan, means a flow objective for the protection of the health of natural ecosystems for the achievement ecological outcomes.
Extrusive Rock	Refers to rocks associated with volcanoes that have formed by cooling and solidification of magma on the Earth's surface.

Faecal indicator bacteria	Specific bacteria that, when present in a water sample, indicate that faecal contamination has occurred.
Fault	A fracture in earth materials, along which the opposite sides of the fracture have moved parallel to each other.
Fluviatile sediment	Sediment relating to rivers — in particular sediment transported and deposited by river processes.
Fractured rock aquifer	A body of rock that stores and transmits water in extractable quantities within a network of cracks and joints formed by movements or stresses in the Earth's crust.
Hydraulic conductivity	A measurement that describes how easily water moves through an aquifer — usually measured in units of metres per day.
Hyporheic zone	The zone in which exchanges between surface water and groundwater occur.
Joint	A rock fracture that does not result in movement of the rock on either side of the break.
Metamorphosed sediments	A deposit of sediments that has been altered (recrystallised) partially or completely under changes in temperature and pressure that differ from conditions at the Earth's surface.
Nitrate	A compound formed from the natural oxidation of nitrogen. Nitrates are a product of oxidation of organic wastes such as manure, but are also common in inorganic fertilisers.
Organisms	Living things such as plants, animals and bacteria.
Resource Operations Plan	Means a statutory plan under the Water Act 2000 that details how the objectives identified in a water resource plan are to be achieved. Where necessary a Resource Operations Plan will establish the rules for trading. A Resource Operations Plan will address how water use will be managed, how additional water can be

	allocated and how water infrastructure is to be managed. A Resource Operations Plan will also specify practices and responsibilities for monitoring water and aquatic ecosystems.
Production bore	Any bore drilled to extract groundwater for consumptive uses.
Recharge	The water contributions to an aquifer from various processes.
Riparian zone	This term relates to riverbanks and some adjacent areas (usually more broadly defined as the strip of land tens of metres wide along the banks of the stream).
Riverine processes	The processes within a river that relate to its geomorphology or ecology.
Seawater intrusion	The underground movement of seawater into an aquifer that was originally occupied by fresh water, usually caused by human activities such as pumping.
Water allocation security objective	An objective that may be expressed as a performance indicator in a water resource plan. It gives an indication of the probable access expectations of a water allocation.
Water entitlement	A water allocation, interim water allocation or water licence.
Weathering zone	A zone where rocks are eroded or their minerals altered under natural processes without necessarily resulting in any movement of the rock.
Well	An excavation made to withdraw groundwater, or to directly recharge an aquifer. Wells are generally wider than bores and are built differently.

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