

SAULT COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS & TECHNOLOGY
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO

COURSE OUTLINE

COURSE TITLE: WATER POLLUTION

CODE NO.: BIO 129-4 SEMESTER: II, V

PROGRAM: WATER RESOURCES/ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING/
PULP & PAPER TECHNOLOGY

AUTHOR: H. ROBBINS

DATE: DECEMBER 1994 PREVIOUS OUTLINE DATED: DECEMBER 1993

APPROVED: *H. Robb* December 02/94
DEAN DATE



COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

PREREQUISITE: AQUATIC BIOLOGY 125-3

I. PHILOSOPHY/GOALS:

This is a course designed to provide an introduction to the biological effects of water pollution and to ways of detecting, describing and quantifying these effects in the field and the laboratory. Types and sources of pollution, sampling strategies and legislation governing water quality will be discussed.

II. STUDENT PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

Upon successful completion of this course the student will be able to:

1. Define pollution and discuss its complexity in aquatic ecosystems.
2. Describe and discuss the physical, biological and ecological relationships in lentic versus lotic environments.
3. List and discuss the water pollution categories and their impact on aquatic systems. Demonstrate and explain through a lab experiment, respiration rates, photosynthesis rate and net productivity in a closed vessel.
4. List and discuss the major sources of water pollution.
5. Outline the procedure for setting up a bioassay and discuss the determination of LC50's, ET50's and toxicity curves. Perform a demonstration bioassay in the lab and explain the significance of the results.
6. Discuss in a general way toxic substances and health effects in wildlife in the Great Lakes basin.
7. Describe the changes in macroinvertebrates, bacteria, algae and fish with increasing eutrophy.
8. Demonstrate the use of various biotic and diversity indices to assess water quality.
9. Discuss the objectives and testing procedure of the Public Health Lab in Sault Ste. Marie. Perform a standard bacterial plate count.
10. Discuss compliance monitoring and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations to protect water quality in Ontario.

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

II. STUDENT PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

11. Using appropriate sampling and testing equipment perform and report on a winter lake survey. Explain the significance and probable reasons for the conditions observed. Relate these to the quantity and quality of life present.
12. Research a topic and make an oral presentation on an environmental contaminant or introduced species.

III. TOPICS TO BE COVERED:

WEEK

1	UNIT 1	INTRODUCTION	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- scope and purpose of this course- definition of pollution- types of pollutants- the ecosystem concept<ul style="list-style-type: none">- energy sources and pyramid- food chain webs and pathways- nutrient sources and recycling	
		Reference: Andrews - Chapter 1	
2	LAB #1	RESPIRATION, PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND NET PRODUCTION IN A CLOSED SYSTEM	
2,3,4	UNIT 2	FRESHWATER SYSTEMS	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- physical/chemical characteristics of water- dissolved oxygen in water- limnology; the study of lakes, ponds, streams<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the lentic environment including physical/chemical/biological characteristics- types and aging of lakes- the lotic environment including physical/chemical/biological characteristics and comparison with lakes	
		Reference: Andrews - Chapter 2	
4	TERM TEST #1		
4	LAB #2	WINTER LAKE SURVEY	
		Reference: Introductory limnology books such as Ruttner	

Water Pollution

BIO 129-4

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

III. TOPICS TO BE COVERED:

WEEK

5,6 UNIT 3 TYPES AND SOURCES OF POLLUTANTS

- the complexity of pollution (video: Great Lakes Troubled Waters)
- biomagnification and biomonitoring
- plant/animal nutrients
 - eutrophication
 - nitrogen and phosphorous cycles
 - B.O.D. and C.O.D.
- acid deposition
 - CO₂ cycle in water
 - sources and impact of acid deposition
- other inorganic chemicals and minerals
- synthetic organic chemicals
- biological thermal pollution and sedimentation
- lotic habitat alteration

Reference: Andrews Chapter 2

7,8,9 UNIT 4 THE GREAT LAKES

- history and pattern of settlement
- areas of concern in the Great Lakes basin
- major sources of pollution
- history of pollution, trends and attempts at cleanup (Video: Early Warning)
- pollutant levels and animal and human health (Speaker: R.A.P. representative)

Reference: Toxic Chemicals in the Great Lakes and Associated Effects

9,10 UNIT 5 Toxicology

- nature of the effects of toxic pollutants
- influence of environmental factors in pollutant levels
- types (levels) of toxicity
- interaction between pollutants
- using bioassays to monitor the effect of toxic pollutants on living organisms

Reference: The A.B.C.'s of Pollutant Bioassay Using Fish

Water Pollution

BIO 129-4

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

III. TOPICS TO BE COVERED:

WEEK

- | | | |
|-------|--------------|--|
| 10 | TERM TEST #2 | |
| 10 | LAB #3 | BIOASSAY |
| 11-14 | UNIT 6 | BIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO WATER POLLUTION AND SAMPLING FOR WATER QUALITY |
| | | - macroinvertebrates and sampling for biotic diversity |
| | | - responses of fish populations to pollution |
| | | - indicator species amongst algae |
| | | - using the bacterial flora to reflect water quality |
| | | - sampling for fecal contamination |
| | | (Speaker: M.O.E. Sudbury) |
| | | Reference: Andrews - Chapter 3 |
| 12 | LAB #4 | STANDARD BACTERIAL PLATE COUNT |
| 13,14 | LABS 6-7 | STUDENT PRESENTATIONS |
| 15 | UNIT 8 | LEGAL ASPECTS OF WATER POLLUTION |
| | | - acts and legislation governing water quality (Speaker: M.O.E.) |
| | | - legal obligations of persons working in/around potential pollutants |
| 16 | TERM TEST #3 | |

NOTE: SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Water Pollution

BIO 129-4

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

IV. EVALUATION METHODS:

Oral Presentation:	10 marks	85% and over	- A+
Lab Reports and Participation:	40 marks,	76%	- A
Term Tests (3):	50 marks	68%	- B
	<u>100 marks</u>	60%	- C
		Under 60%	- R

Students with a final grade of less than 60% will receive an "R" grade. All labs must be submitted for a passing grade. Most reports will be due about 10 days after the lab. Late reports will receive a deduction of 10% per day late.

ATTENDANCE:

Lab attendance is **compulsory**. Students missing labs without documented reason run the risk of repeating the course.

V. REQUIRED STUDENT RESOURCES: (from Campus Bookstore)

BOOKS:

1. Water Pollution Outline and Lab Manual
2. Andrews, W.A. (ed.) 1972. A Guide to the Study of Environmental Pollution. Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs. 260 p.
3. Environment Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Health and Welfare Canada, 1991. Toxic Chemicals in the Great Lakes and Associated Effects - Synopsis. Government of Canada, Ottawa, 51 p.

OPTIONAL PURCHASES:

Colborn, Theodora E. et al 1990. Great Lakes, Great Legacy? The Conservation Foundation and the Institute for Research on Public Policy, Washington and Ottawa, 301 p.

Laws, E.A. 1993. Aquatic Pollution: An Introductory Text. 2nd Edition. John Wiley & Sons Inc., Toronto. 611 pages.

Mason, C.F., 1981. Biology of Freshwater Pollution. Longman Group Ltd., New York.

Water Pollution

BIO 129-4

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

VI. ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MATERIAL AVAILABLE IN THE COLLEGE LIBRARY:

Adams, S. Marshall (ed.) 1990. Biological Indicators of Stress in Fish. American Fisheries Society Symposium 8. AFS. Bethesda, Maryland QL 639.1B55 1990

Alabaster, J.S. and R. Lloyd. 1982 Water Criteria for Freshwater Fish (2nd Edition). Butterworth's Inc., Yarmouth MA.

*American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation, 1975, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. 14th ed. Am. Publ. Health Assoc., Washington, D.C.

*American Society for Testing and Materials. 1977. Bacterial Indicators - Health Hazards Associated with Water. ASTM, Phil.

*American Society for Testing and Material. 1977. Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Evaluation. ASTM, Philadelphia.

Ashworth, W. 1989. The Late, Great Lakes: An Environmental History. Collins Publ., Stockton, California. QH 545.A1 A57 1989

Black, John A. 1977. Water Pollution Technology. Reston Publishing Company, Inc. Virginia.

Brewer, Richard. 1979. Principles of Ecology. Saunders, Philadelphia

Brown, Lester Russell. 1988. State of the World: A Worldwatch Institution Report on Progress Toward a Sustainable Society. W. W. Norton, New York

Burns, Noel M. 1985. Erie: The Lake that Survived. Rowman & Allanheld Pub., Totowa, N.J.

*Cairns, John Jr. 1982. Biological Monitoring in Water Pollution. Pergamon.

Cairns, V.W., Hodson, Peter V. and Nriagu, J.O. 1984. Contaminant Effects on Fisheries. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Chant, D. A. 1970. Pollution Probe. New Press, Toronto.

Colborn, Theodora E. 1990. Great Lakes, Great Legacy? Conservation Foundation and Institute for Research on Public Policy in Canada. Halifax, N.S. TD 181.G73 G73 1990

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

VI. ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MATERIAL - 2

Delwiche, C.C. 1981. Denitrification, Nitrification and Atmospheric Nitrous Oxide. Wiley, New York

Edmondson, W. T. (1969). Eutrophication in North America. In - Eutrophication - Causes, Consequences, Correctives. pp. 124-49. National Academy of Sciences, Washington.

Environment Canada 1986. From Cradle to Grave. A Management Approach to Chemicals. Ministry of Supply & Services Ottawa. TD 196.C45T38 1986

Environmental Protection Agency. 198_. Water Quality Criteria. E.P.A. R3-73-033. Washington, D.C.

*Environmental Studies Board. 1983. Committee on Atmospheric Transport and Chemical Transformation in Acid Precipitation. Acid Deposition: Atmospheric Processes in Eastern North America. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.

Evans, M. S. (ed). 1988. Toxic Contaminants and Ecosystem Health: A Great Lakes Focus. John Wiley and Sons, N.Y. TD180.A38V.21

Freeman, A.M., Robert Haveman and Allen Kneese. 1984. The Economics of Environmental Policy. R.E. Krieger Publishing Co., Inc., Florida

*Goldman, Charles R. and A. J. Horne. 1983. Limnology. McGraw-Hill, Toronto.

*Gordon, Malcolm S. 1982. Animal Physiology: Principles and Adaptations (4th edition). MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc. New York.

Gore, James A. 1985. The Restoration of Rivers and Streams: Theories and Experience. Butterworth Publishing Co., Boston

Hammer, Mark J., 1986. Water and Wastewater Technology. John Wiley and Son Inc., New York.

Heath, Alan G. 1987. Water Pollution and Fish Physiology. CRC Press Inc., Boca Raton, Florida. SH174.H43 1987

*Hoar, W. S. 1983. General and Comparative Physiology (3rd Edition). Prentice-Hall, Inc., New Jersey.

Hoar, W. S., and D.J. Randall, (eds.). 1979. Fish Physiology. Vol.7: Locomotion Academic Press, Inc., London.

Water Pollution

BIO 129-4

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MATERIAL - 3

*Hoar, W.S., D.J. Randall and J.R. Brett (eds). 1979. Fish Physiology. Vol.8: Bioenergetics and Growth. Academic Press, Inc., London.

Hocutt, Charles H. and Jay R. Stauffer Jr. (eds). 1980. Biological Monitoring of Fish. Lexington Books, Lexington, Mass.

Huntley, R.V. and R.Z. Rivers (eds). 1986. Proceedings of the Acid Rain Evaluation Seminar. Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa.

*Hynes, H. B. N. 1970. The Ecology of Running Waters. University Toronto Press, Toronto.

_____. 1974. The Biology of Polluted Waters. University Toronto Press, Toronto.

Isom, Billy G., S.D. Dennis, J.M. Bates. 1986. Impact of Acid Rain and Deposition on Aquatic Biological System. ASTM, Philadelphia.

Johnson, Raymond E. 1982. Acid Rain/Fisheries: Proceedings of an International Symposium on Acidic Precipitation and Fishery Impacts in Northeastern North America, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, August 2-5, 1981. American Fisheries Assoc., Bethesda, Md.

Kimball, John W. 1978. Biology. 4th Ed. Addison-Wesley, Don Mills, Toronto.

*Krenkel, P.A. and Parker, F.L. 1973. Nation Symposium on Thermal Pollution Proceedings: Biological Aspects of Thermal Pollution.

*Larkin, P.A. 1974. Freshwater Pollution Canadian Style. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal.

*Laws, Edward A. 1993. Aquatic Pollution - An Introductory Text. 2nd Ed. John Wiley and Sons, Toronto.

Mason, C. F. 1981. Biology of Freshwater Pollution. Longman.

McKane, L. and Kandel J., 1985. Micro-Biology Essentials and Applications. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Toronto.

*McNeely, R. N., V. P. Neimanis and L. Dwyer. 1979. Water Quality Sourcebook Guide to Water Quality Parameters. Environment Canada, Inland Waters Directorate, Water Quality Branch, Ottawa.

McPhee, John 1989. The Control of Nature. Strauss, Farrar and Giroux, N.Y.

Water Pollution

BIO 129-4

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MATERIAL - 4

Minns, Charles Kenneth 1986. Project Quinte: point-source phosphorus control and ecosystem response in the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario. Cdn. Special Publicaiton of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences. Dept. of Fisheries & Oceans, Ottawa TD227.06 P73

Misener, A. D. and G. Daniel (eds.) 1982. Decisions for the Great Lakes. Great Lakes Tomorrow, Hiram, Ohio.

Morgan, James and Werner Stum. 1981. Aquatic Chemistry: An Introduction Emphasizing Chemical Equilibrium in Natural Waters. Wiley, New York

Murty, A.S. 1986. Toxicity of Pesticides to Fish. CRC Press. BocaRatoni, FLA.

*National Research Council of Canada. 1985. TFM and Bayer 73: Lampricides in the Equatic Environment. Pub. No. NRCC 22488, Ottawa.

Owen, O.S. 1985. Natural Resources Conservation - An Ecological Approach. MacMillan, New York

Palmer, C. Mervin. 1980. Algae and Water Pollution. Castle House Publications, Ltd., England.

Pavoni, J.L., 1977. Handbook of Water Quality Management Planning. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., Litton Educaitional Publishing Inc., New York.

Pickering, A.D. 1981. Stress and Fish. Academic Press, San Diego, California. QL639.1 S74 1981

Rand, Gary M and Sam, R. 1985. Fundaments of Aquatic Toxicology; Methods and Applications. Hemisphere Publications, Washington.

*Reid, George K. 1961. Ecology of Inland Waters and Estuaries. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., Toronto.

*Ruttner, F. 1963. Fundamentals of Limnology. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Salle, A.J., 1967, Fundamental Principles of Bacteriology. 6th edition, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Toronto.

Schmidtke, N. W. 1986. Toxic Contamination in Large Lakes. World Conference on Large Lakes. Lewis Publishers QH545.W3 W67 1986

Water Pollution

BIO 129-4

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MATERIAL - 5

Shubert, Elliot L. 1984. Algae as Ecological Indicators. Academic Press, San Diego, California. QK 565.A46 1984

*Smith, R. L. 1974. Ecology and Field Biology. Harper and Row Publishers, New York.

*Sprague, J. B. 1973. The ABC's of pollution bioassay using fish. Biological Methods for the Assessment of Water Quality, ASTM STP 528, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1973, pp. 6-30. (Reprint available)

Suffet, Irwin H. 1977. Fate of Pollutants in the Air and Water Environments. Wiley, New York.

Tinsley, Ian J. 1979. Chemical Concepts in Pollution Behaviour. Wiley Interscience, New York.

Tourbier, J. and R. W. Pierson, Jr. (eds.). 1976. Biological Control of Water Pollution. University of Pennsylvania Press, Inc., PA.

Tu, Anthony T. (ed). 1982. Survey of Contemporary Toxicology, Vol. 2. Wiley, New York.

Vallentyne, J. R. 1974. The Algae Bowl. Lakes and Man. Canada Department of the Environment, Fish and Marine Service, Misc. Spec. Pub. No. 22: 186 pp.

Viessman, W.Jr. and M.J. Hammer. 1985 Water Supply and Pollution Control. Harper and Row, Publishers, New York.

Wagner R. H., 1971. Environment and Man. Norton, New York.

Warren, C. E. 1971. Biology and Water Pollution Control. Saunders, Philadelphia.

Wetzel, Robert G. 1983. Limnology (2nd Edition). Saunders. College Publishing, Toronto.

Wetzel, R. G., and G. E. Likens, 1979. Limnological Analyses. Saunders, Philadelphia.

*Wilber, Charles G. 1969. The Biological Aspects of Water Pollution. Charles C. Thomas. Illinois.

*Worf, D. L. 1980. Biological Monitoring for Environmental Effects. Lexington Books, San Diego, CA

Water Pollution

BIO 129-4

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS

1. Lab 1. Respiration, Photosynthesis and Net Productivity
 in Aquatic Organisms
2. Lab 2. Winter Lake Study
3. Lab 3. Bioassays
4. Lab 4. Standard Bacterial Plate Count

PRESENTATION TOPICS

Students are required to deliver an oral presentation of approximately 10 minutes on a scheduled date. Presentations will include visual aids as well as oral material delivered by each student. Term Test #3 will include information from students' presentations. The following topics are available for presentation:

NOTE: Relate your topic to water pollution and select a topic that is not too general. For example "2,4D" would be a suitable topic but "herbicides" would not because it is too general.

1. Mercury
2. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's)
3. Oil
4. Insecticides (DDT, Dieldrin, Toxaphene, Lindane)
5. Absorbable Organic Halogen (AOX)
6. Waste heat, (thermal pollution)
7. Nuclear pollution (radioactive waste)
8. Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD), Furan (2, 3, 7, 8 - TCDF)
9. Herbicides (2,4D; Glyphosphate; Hexazinone)
10. Detergents
11. Acid rain

Water Pollution

BIO 129-4

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

12. Mirex
13. Water-borne pathogens
14. Food Processing Wastes
15. Alkylated lead
16. Acid mine drainage
17. Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)
18. Zebra mussels
19. Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
20. Sea lamprey
21. Purple loosestrife

NOTE: INCLUDE IN EACH PRESENTATION:

1. Description of the pollutant.
2. Sources of the pollutant (natural, man-caused).
3. The effect of the pollutant on the aquatic environment (both biotic and abiotic).
4. The water quality guidelines (standards) for the pollutant.
5. Any pertinent incidents* involving the pollutant.
6. Clean up/Controls (if applicable).

*Canadian incidents if possible

Each student is responsible for producing a typed abstract (summary) of information presented as well as a list of references used. This is to be submitted at least one day in advance of presentation.

Copies of each presentation summary will be produced (by instructor) for all students, prior to each presentation.

REPORT WRITING

All lab reports should include the following components:

1. Title Page with appropriate information.
2. Introduction/Purpose - a brief statement outlining the background and intent of the exercise. Objectives may be itemized, e.g.
 - a) to determine LC₅₀ for zinc using rainbow trout
 - b) to investigate the relationship between water temperature, pH, alkalinity and the toxicity of zinc to rainbow trout
3. Method/Procedure - a brief outline of how the exercise was conducted. In some instances "Refer to manual" with a few extra notes and comments will suffice. Be sure to include a description of any changes in procedure from that outlined in this manual.
4. Results - a presentation of results, and only results, in an organized format, i.e., TABLE FORMAT. There should be no sentences, no paragraphs--table and figures (graphs) only. Be sure all tables and figures are entitled and numbered and include proper units.

Table 1 - Physical Characteristics of the Great Lakes

Lake	Area (km ²)	Area of Drainage Basin (km ²)	Average Depth (m)	Volume (ckm)	Retention time (yr)
Superior	82,100	127,700	147	12,100	191
Michigan	57,800	118,000	85	4,920	99
Huron	59,600	134,000	59	3,540	22
Erie	25,700	78,000	19	484	2.6
Ontario	18,960	64,030	86	1,640	6

5. Calculations - one example of each different calculation used in presenting the results should appear in this section. Subsequent work using the same calculations should appear in the Appendix. Hence, with the exception of one example calculation, all calculations used to generate data in tables must be shown in the Appendix.

6. Discussion of Results and Conclusions - results are interpreted and discussed. Carefully observe data to determine trends and relationships among all parameters measured.

Are apparent relationships consistent with established relationships present in literature? In this section, you are responsible for conducting a literature search to compare your findings with that of established authors.

Be sure to refer to your data using table and figure numbers - e.g., a direct linear relationship between white sucker weight and fork length is apparent in Figure 2. This relationship agrees well with that established for white sucker by J. A. Smith (1982), W. T. Jones (1974) and B. R. Brown (1971).

If your findings are not consistent with other studies or theories, offer some explanation for the deviation.

e.g., According to Saunders (1972), the principle component of lake trout stomach samples (n=785) in Round Lake prior to 1965 was lake herring (Coregonus artedii) at 72% by volume. Data from this study, however, indicates rainbow smelt (Osmerus mordax) as the dominant food item in 525 lake trout sampled, averaging 97% of stomach contents by volume (Figures 1 and 2). This change in forage species preference is attributed to the introduction of rainbow smelt in 1969 (Wilson, 1971).

All questions posed at the end of a lab exercise should be answered in this section.

N.B. There are several acceptable methods of citing references and referring to your data within the text of your report. Footnotes are not acceptable. Quotes are not acceptable.

N.B. Scientific names of species should appear in brackets only once after the first time the common name appears in the text.

7. In addition to interpreting and discussing, conclusions should be clearly stated, often itemized.
8. Sources of Error - itemize all conceivable sources of error.

9. Appendix

- present calculations for all values appearing in tables.

10. References Cited

- presented on a separate page at end of report,
- all citations in text of report must be listed alphabetically in this section and conversely all references listed in this section must be cited in the text of the report.

e.g.

1) For paper presented in a journal:

Mason, C. F. and R. J. Bryant. 1974. The structure and diversity of the animal communities in a broad land reed-swamp, J. Zool., 172, 289-309.

issue no. page reference

2) For book references:

Hynes, H. B. N., 1970. The Ecology of Running Waters, Liverpool University Press, Liverpool.

3) For paper/chapter presented in publication:

Chapman, D.W. 1978. Production fish populations. In Ecology of Freshwater Fish Production (S. D. Gerking, ed.). Blackwell. Oxford.

See previous list of references for other examples.

MAJOR DO'S AND DON'TS

1. Don't use first person in report text, i.e., I, we, our.
2. Do refer to tables and figures by number. Be sure all tables and figures in Results are numbered and entitled.
3. Use correct citation of references.
4. Do not use quotes.
5. Scientific names of species need only appear once in text of report. They are placed in brackets and underlined after the common name of the species appears for the first time.

REPORT MARKING - ONE REPORT SUBMITTED PER STUDENT

SECTION	MARK	MARKING BASED ON
1. Introduction/ Purpose	10	Conciseness; completeness
2. Method	5-10	Conciseness; completeness
3. Results	20	Organization; labels, numbers on tables, figures; neatness; correctness
4. Calculations and Appendices	10	Correctness, completeness
5. Discussion and Conclusions	40 (or 45 if method not significant)	Conciseness; organization; reference material used and cited; completeness
6. Sources of Error and References cited	10	Completeness and accuracy
	<hr/> TOTAL	100

N.B. Ten percent (10%) deducted per day for late reports.

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

ACRONYMS

<u>ADI</u>	Acceptable Daily Intake: The dose that is anticipated to be without risk to humans when taken daily. It is not assumed that this dose guarantees absolute safety. The determination of the ADI is often based on the application of laboratory animal toxicity data concerning chronic (long-term) doses to the environmental doses to which humans are exposed.
<u>AOC(s)</u>	Areas of Concern: Geographic locations recognized by the International Joint Commission where water, sediment or fish quality are degraded, and the objectives of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of local environmental standards are not being achieved.
<u>BaP</u>	Benzo-a-pyrene
<u>BAT</u>	Best Available Technology/Treatment
<u>BATEA</u>	Best Available Technology/Treatment Economically Achievable
<u>BCF</u>	Bioconcentration Factor; the ratio of the concentration of a particular substance in an organism to concentration in water.
<u>BCT</u>	Best Conventional Technology/Treatment
<u>BEJ</u>	Best Engineering Judgement
<u>BHC</u>	Benzene Hexachloride or Hexachlorocyclohexane. There are three isomers; alpha, beta, and gamma. Gamma-BHC is the insecticide lindane.
<u>BOD</u>	Biochemical Oxygen Demand: The amount of dissolved oxygen consumed during the decomposition of organic nutrients in water during a controlled period and temperature.
<u>BMP</u>	Best Management Practices
<u>BPAC</u>	Binational Public Advisory Committee
<u>BPJ</u>	Best Professional Judgement
<u>BPT</u>	Best Practical Treatment

<u>COURSE NAME</u>	<u>COURSE NUMBER</u>
<u>CANUSLAK</u>	(related to joint spill agreement)
<u>CERCLA</u>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
<u>CFR</u>	Code of Federal Regulations
<u>COA</u>	Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting Water Quality in the Great Lakes
<u>COD</u>	Chemical Oxygen Demand: The amount of oxygen required to oxidize completely by chemical reagents the oxidizable compounds in an environmental sample.
<u>CofA</u>	Certificate of Approval
<u>CMR</u>	Critical Materials Register
<u>CSO</u>	Combined Sewer Overflow; combined storm and sanitary sewer systems.
<u>CWA</u>	Clean Water Act
<u>DCB</u>	Dichlorobenzene
<u>DDD</u>	A natural breakdown product of DDT.
<u>DDE</u>	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene. A natural breakdown product DDT.
<u>DDT</u>	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane: A widely used, very persistent chlorinated pesticide (now banned from production and use in many countries).
<u>DFO</u>	Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Canada)
<u>DMR</u>	Discharge Monitoring Report
<u>DOA</u>	Department of Agriculture (Canada)
<u>DOE/EC</u>	Department of Environment/Environment Canada

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

<u>EC-50</u>	Effective concentration of a substance producing a defined response in 50% of a test population. The higher the EC-50, the less effective the substance is because it requires more material to elicit the desired response.
<u>EMS</u>	Enforcement Management System
<u>EP</u>	Extraction Procedure
<u>EP/OR</u>	Environmental Protection, Ontario Region, Environment Canada
<u>EPA</u>	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<u>FDA</u>	Food and Drug Administration
<u>GLISP</u>	Great Lakes International Surveillance Plan. It provides monitoring and surveillance guidance to U.S. and Canadian agencies responsible for implementing the provisions of the GLWQA that include general surveillance and research needs as well as monitoring for results of remedial actions.
<u>GLWQA</u>	Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
<u>HCB</u>	Hexachlorobenzene
<u>HCBD</u>	Hexachlorobutadiene
<u>HCE</u>	Hexachloroethane
<u>HWC</u>	Health and Welfare Canada
<u>IJC</u>	International Joint Commission: A binational organization established in 1909 by the Boundary Waters Treaty. Through the IJC, Canada and the United States cooperatively resolve problems along their common border, including water and air pollution, lake levels, power generation and other issues of mutual concern.
<u>IPP</u>	Industrial Pretreatment Program

<u>COURSE NAME</u>	<u>COURSE NUMBER</u>
<u>LAMP</u>	Lakewide Management Plan
<u>LC</u> ₅₀	Lethal concentration (by volume) of a toxicant or effluent which is lethal to 50% of the test organism over a specified time period. The higher the LC ₅₀ , the less toxic it is because it takes more toxicant to elicit the same response.
<u>LD</u> ₅₀	Lethal dose which is lethal to 50% of the test organism over a specified time period. The higher the LD ₅₀ , the less toxic it is because it takes more toxicant to elicit the same response.
<u>MCL</u>	Maximum Contaminant Level
<u>MCLG</u>	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
<u>MDNR</u>	Michigan Department of Natural Resources
<u>MDPH</u>	Michigan Department of Public Health
<u>MERA</u>	Michigan Environmental Response Act
<u>MISA</u>	Municipal-Industrial Strategy for Abatement: The principal goal of this program is the virtual elimination of toxics discharged from point sources to surface waters in Ontario.
<u>MGD</u>	Million Gallons Per Day
<u>MSP</u>	Michigan State Police
<u>NCP</u>	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
<u>NOAA</u>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<u>NPDES</u>	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; a permit system limiting municipal and industrial discharges, administered by U.S.EPA and the states.
<u>NPDWR</u>	National Primary Drinking Water Regulation
<u>NPS</u>	Nonpoint Source
<u>NSPS</u>	New Source Performance Standards
<u>NTU</u>	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

<u>COURSE NAME</u>	<u>COURSE NUMBER</u>
<u>OCS</u>	Octachlorostyrene
<u>OMNR</u>	Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
<u>OMOE</u>	Ontario Ministry of the Environment/Environment Ontario
<u>PAH</u>	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, also known as Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons or Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons. Aromatic Hydrocarbons composed of at least 2 fused benzene rings, many of which are potential or suspected carcinogens.
<u>PBB</u>	Polybromated biphenyl; used primarily as a fire retardant.
<u>PCB</u>	Polychlorinated biphenyls; a class of persistent organic chemicals with a potential to bioaccumulate and suspected carcinogens; a family of chemically inert compounds, having the properties of low flammability and volatility and high electric insulation quality. Past applications include use as hydraulic fluids, heat exchange and dielectric fluids; plasticizers for plastics.
<u>PEAS</u>	Pollution Emergency Alert System
<u>pH</u>	The negative power to the base 10 of the hydrogen ion concentration. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of water on a scale from 0 to 14; 7 is neutral; low numbers indicate acidic conditions, high numbers, alkaline.
<u>PL</u>	Public Law
<u>POTW</u>	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
<u>PTS</u>	Persistent Toxic Substance: Any toxic substance with a half-life in water of greater than eight weeks.
<u>PWQO</u>	Provincial Water Quality Objectives
<u>QCB</u>	Pentachlorobenzene
<u>RAP</u>	Remedial Action Plan
<u>RCRA</u>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

<u>COURSE NAME</u>	<u>COURSE NUMBER</u>
<u>SDWA</u>	Safe Drinking Water Act
<u>SPCC</u>	Spill Prevention and Control Countermeasure
<u>SPDES</u>	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; a state administered permit limiting municipal and industrial dischargers.
<u>STP</u>	Sewage Treatment Plant
<u>TCB</u>	Trichlorobenzene
<u>TCDD</u>	Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins
<u>TCDF</u>	Tetrachlorodibenzofurans
<u>TDS</u>	Total Dissolved Solids
<u>TKN</u>	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
<u>TOC</u>	Total Organic Carbon
<u>TOTAL DDT</u>	Sum of DDT isomers and metabolites
<u>TTBEL</u>	Treatment Technology-Based Effluent Limitation
<u>UGLCCS</u>	Upper Great Lakes Connecting Channels Study
<u>U.S.EPA</u>	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<u>WHO</u>	World Health Organization
<u>WPCP</u>	Water Pollution Control Plant
<u>WQBEL</u>	Water Quality Based Effluent limits
<u>WQS</u>	Water Quality Standards
<u>WRC</u>	Water Resources Commission
<u>WTP</u>	Water Treatment Plant (for drinking water)
<u>WWTP</u>	Waste Water Treatment Plan

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

TERMINOLOGY

<u>ABSORPTION</u>	Penetration of one substance into the body of another.
<u>ACCLIMATION</u>	Physiological and behavioural adjustments of an organism in response to a change in environment. See also Adaptation.
<u>ACCIMATIZATION</u>	Acclimation of a particular species over several generation in response to marked environmental changes.
<u>ACCUMULATION</u>	Storage and concentration of a chemical in tissue to an amount higher than intake of the chemical. May also apply to the storage and concentration of a chemical in aquatic sediments to levels above those that are present in the water column.
<u>ACUTE</u>	Involving a stimulus severe enough to rapidly induce a response; in bioassay tests, a response observed within 96 hours is typically considered an acute one.
<u>ACUTE TOXICITY</u>	Mortality that is produced within a short period of time, usually 24 to 96 hours.
<u>ADAPTATION</u>	Change in the structure forms or habits of an organism to better fit changed or existing environmental conditions. See also Acclimation.
<u>ADSORPTION</u>	The taking up of one substance at the surface of another.
<u>AEROBIC</u>	The condition associated with the presence of free oxygen in the environment.
<u>ALGA(E)</u>	Simple one celled or many celled micro-organisms, usually free floating, capable of carrying on photosynthesis in aquatic ecosystems.
<u>ALGICIDE</u>	A specific chemical highly toxic to algae. Algicides are often applied to water to control nuisance algal blooms.
<u>ALKALINITY</u>	A measurement of acid neutralization or buffering capability of a solution (See pH).
<u>AMBIENT</u>	Pertaining to the existing/surrounding environment and its components.

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

<u>AMBIENT WATER</u>	The water column or surface water as opposed to groundwater or sediments.
<u>AMPULES</u>	A sealed glass container of known concentration of a substance.
<u>ANADROMOUS</u>	Species which migrate from salt water to fresh water to breed.
<u>ANAEROBE</u>	An organism for whose life processes a complete or nearly complete absence of oxygen is essential.
<u>ANOXIA</u>	The absence of oxygen necessary for sustaining most life. In aquatic ecosystems this refers to the absence of dissolved oxygen in water.
<u>ANTAGONISM</u>	Reduction of the effect of one substance because of the introduction or presence of another substance; e.g. one substance may hinder, or counteract, the toxic influence of another. See also Synergism.
<u>APPLICATION FACTOR</u>	A factor applied to a short-term or acute toxicity test to estimate a concentration of waste that would be safe in a receiving water.
<u>AQUATIC</u>	Living in water.
<u>ASSIMILATION</u>	The absorption, transfer and incorporation of substances (e.g. nutrients by and organism or ecosystem)
<u>ASSIMILATIVE CAPACITY</u>	The ability of a waterbody to transform and/or incorporate substance (e.g. nutrients) by the ecosystem, such that the water quality does not degrade below a predetermined level.
<u>BENTHIC</u>	Of or living on or in the bottom of a water body; benthic region, benthos.
<u>BENTHOS</u>	Bottom dwelling organisms, the benthos comprise: 1) sessile animals such as sponges, some the of the worms and many attached algae; 2) creeping forms such as snails and flatworms, and 3) burrowing forms which include most clams and worms, mayflies and midges.
<u>BIOACCUMULATION</u>	Uptake and retention of environmental substances by an organism from both its environment (i.e. directly from the water) and its food.

<u>COURSE NAME</u>	<u>COURSE NUMBER</u>
<u>BIOASSAY</u>	A determination of the concentration or dose of a given material necessary to affect a test organism under stated conditions.
<u>BIOCONCENTRATION</u>	The ability of an organism to concentrate substances within its body at concentrations greater than in its surrounding environment or food.
<u>BIOCONCENTRATION FACTOR</u>	The <u>ratio</u> of the measured residue within an organism compared to the residue of the substance in the ambient air, water or soil environment of the organism.
<u>BIOLOGICAL MAGNIFICATION</u>	The concentration of a chemical up the food chain.
<u>BIOMASS</u>	Total dry weight of all organisms in a given area or volume.
<u>BIOMONITORING</u>	The use of organisms to test the toxic effects of substances in effluent discharges as well as the chronic toxicity of low level pollutants in the ambient aquatic environment.
<u>BIOTA</u>	Species of all the plants and animals occurring within a certain area or region.
<u>CARCINOGEN</u>	Cancer causing chemicals or substances.
<u>CHIRONOMID</u>	Any of a family of midges that lack piercing mouth parts.
<u>CHRONIC</u>	Involving a stimulus that lingers or continues for a long period of time, often one/tenth of the life span or more.
<u>CHRONIC TOXICITY</u>	Toxicity marked by a long duration, that produces an adverse effect on organisms. The end result of chronic toxicity can be death although the usual effects are sublethal; e.g. inhibits reproduction or growth. These effects are reflected by changes in the productivity and population structure of the community. See also Acute Toxicity.
<u>COMMUNITY</u>	Group of populations of plants and animals in a given place; ecological unit used in a broad sense to include groups of various sizes and degrees of integration.

<u>COURSE NAME</u>	<u>COURSE NUMBER</u>
<u>CONGENER</u>	A member of the same taxonomic genus as another plant or animal: Also a different configuration or mixture of a specific chemical usually having radical groups attached in numerous potential locations.
<u>CONTAMINANT</u>	A substance foreign to a natural system or present at unnatural concentrations.
<u>CONTAMINATION</u>	The introduction of pathogenic or undesirable micro-organisms, toxic and other deleterious substances which renders potable water, air, soils, or biota unfit for use.
<u>CONTROL ORDER/ REQUIREMENT AND DIRECTION ORDER</u>	Enforceable orders in Ontario.
<u>CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT</u>	A term which includes nutrients, substances which pollutant consume oxygen upon decomposition, materials which produce an oily sludge deposit, and bacteria. Conventional pollutants include phosphorous, nitrogen, chemical oxygen demand, biochemical oxygen demand, oil and grease, volatile solids, and total and fecal coliform, chlorides, etc.
<u>CRITERIA</u>	Numerical limits of pollutants established to protect specific water uses.
<u>CRITERION, WATER QUALITY</u>	A designated concentration of a constituent based on scientific judgments, that, when not exceeded will protect an organism, a community or organisms, or a prescribed water use with an adequate degree of safety.
<u>CRITICAL LEVEL</u>	See Threshold.
<u>CRITICAL RANGE</u>	In <u>bioassays</u> the range of magnitude of any factor between the maximum level of concentration at which no organisms responds (frequently mortality) to the minimum level or concentration at which all organisms respond under a given set of conditions.
<u>CUMULATIVE</u>	Brought about or increased in strength by successive additions.
<u>CUMULATIVE ACTION</u>	Increasingly severe effects due to either storage or concentration of a substance within the organism.

<u>COURSE NAME</u>	<u>COURSE NUMBER</u>
<u>DENSITY</u>	Number of individuals in relation to the space.
<u>DETRITUS</u>	A product of disintegration, defecation, destruction, or wearing away.
<u>DIATOM</u>	Any of a class of minute planktonic unicellular or colonial algae with silicified skeletons.
<u>DIOXIN</u>	A group of approximately 75 chemicals of the chlorinated dibenzodioxin family, including 2, 3, 7, 8 - tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (2, 3, 7, 8 - TCDD) which is generally considered the most toxic form.
<u>DISSOLVED OXYGEN</u>	The amount of oxygen dissolved in water.
<u>DRAINAGE BASIN</u>	A waterway and the land area drained by it.
<u>DREDGE SPOILS</u>	The material removed from the river, lake, or harbor bottom during dredging operations.
<u>DREDGING GUIDELINES</u>	Procedural directions designed to minimize the adverse effects of shoreline and underwater excavation with primary emphasis on the concentrations of toxic materials within the dredge spoils.
<u>ECOSYSTEM</u>	The interacting complex of living organisms and their non-living environment; the biotic community and its abiotic environment.
<u>EFFLUENT</u>	Contaminated waters discharged from facilities to either wastewater sewers or to surface waters.
<u>ENVIRONMENT</u>	All the biotic and abiotic factors that actually affect an individual organism at any point in its life cycle.
<u>EPHEMERAL</u>	A plant that grows, flowers, and dies in a few days.
<u>EPHEMERA</u>	Invertebrates (mayflies) that live as adults only a very short time.
<u>EPILIMNION</u>	The warm, upper layer of water in a lake that occurs during summer stratification.

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

EROSION

The wearing away and transportation of soils, rocks and dissolved minerals from the land surface, shorelines, or river bottom by rainfall, running water, wave and current action.

EUTROPHICATION

The process of nutrient enrichment that causes high productivity and biomass in an aquatic ecosystem. Eutrophication can be a natural process so it can be a cultural process accelerated by an increase of nutrient loading to a waterbody by human activity.

EXOTIC SPECIES

Species that are not native to the Great Lakes and have been intentionally or inadvertently introduced into the system.

FACULTATIVE

Exhibiting a broad life-style which allows it to survive under a broad range of environmental conditions.

FOODCHAIN

The process by which organisms in higher trophic levels gain energy by consuming organisms at lower trophic levels; the dependence for food of organisms upon others in a series, beginning with plants and ending with the largest carnivores.

GOAL

An aim or objective towards which to strive; it may represent an ideal condition that is difficult, if not impossible to attain economically.

GREAT LAKES
BASIN ECOSYSTEM

The interacting components of air, land, water and living organisms, including man, within the drainage basin of the St. Lawrence River at or upstream from the point at which this river becomes the international boundary between Canada and the United States (from article 1 of the 1978 GLWQ Agreement).

GREAT LAKES
WATER QUALITY
AGREEMENT (GLWQA)

A joint agreement between Canada and the United States which commits the two countries to develop and implement a plan to restore and maintain the many desirable uses of the waters in the Great Lakes Basin. Originally signed in 1978, the Agreement was amended in 1987.

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

<u>GROUNDWATER</u>	Water entrained and flowing below the surface which may supply water to wells and springs.
<u>GUIDELINES</u>	Any suggestion or rule that guides or directs; i.e. suggested criteria for programs or effluent limitations.
<u>HALF-LIFE</u>	The period of time in which a substance loses half of its active characteristics (used specifically in radiological work); the amount of time required for the concentration of a pollutant to decrease to half of the original value through natural decay or decomposition.
<u>HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES</u>	Chemicals considered to be a threat to man in the environment, including substances which (individually) or in combination with other substances) can cause death, disease (including cancer), behavioural abnormalities, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions or physical deformities.
<u>HYDROLOGIC CYCLE</u>	The natural cycle of water on earth, including precipitation as rain and snow, runoff form land, storage in groundwaters, lakes, streams, and oceans, and evaporation and transpiration (from plants) into the atmosphere to complete the cycle.
<u>HYPOLIMNION</u>	The cold, dense, lower layer of water in a lake that occurs during summer stratification.
<u>ICHTHYOLOGY</u>	A branch of zoology that deals with fishes.
<u>INCIPIENT LC₅₀</u>	The level of the toxicant which is lethal for 50% of individuals exposed for periods sufficiently long that acute lethal action has ceased. Synonymous with lethal threshold concentration.
<u>INCIPIENT LETHAL LEVEL</u>	That concentration of a contaminant beyond which an organism could no longer survive for an indefinite period of time.
<u>INSECTICIDE</u>	Substances or a mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy or repel insects.
<u>LACUSTRINE</u>	Formed in, or growing in lakes.

<u>COURSE NAME</u>	<u>COURSE NUMBER</u>
<u>LEACHATE</u>	Materials dissolved or suspended in water that percolate through solids such as soils, solid wastes and rock layers.
<u>LETHAL</u>	Involving a stimulus or effect directly causing death.
<u>LIPOPHILIC</u>	Having an affinity for fats or other lipids.
<u>LITTORAL</u>	Productive shallow water zone of lakes, rivers or the seas, with light penetration to the bottom; often occupied by rooted aquatic plants.
<u>LOADINGS</u>	Total mass of pollutant to a water body over a specified time; e.g. tones per year of phosphorus.
<u>MACROPHYTE</u>	A member of the macroscopic plant life (i.e. larger than algae) especially of a body of water.
<u>MACROZOOBENTHOS</u>	The distribution of macrozoobenthos in an aquatic ecosystem is often used as an index of the impacts of contamination on the system.
<u>MALIGNANT</u>	Resistent to treatment, occurring in severe form and frequently fatal.
<u>MASS BALANCE</u>	An approach to evaluating the sources, transport and fate of contaminants entering a water system, as well as their effects on water quality. In a mass balance budget, the amounts of a contaminant entering the system less the amount leaving the system. If inputs exceed outputs, pollutants are accumulating and contaminant levels are rising. Once a mass balance budget has been established for a pollutant of concern, the long-term effects on water quality can be simulated by mathematical modelling and priorities can be set for research and remedial action.
<u>MUTAGEN</u>	Any substance or effect which alters genetic characteristics or produces an inheritable change in the genetic material.
<u>MUTAGENICITY</u>	The ability of a substance to induce a detectable change in genetic material which can be transmitted to progeny, or from one cell generation to another within an individual.

<u>COURSE NAME</u>	<u>COURSE NUMBER</u>
<u>NONPOINT SOURCE</u>	Source of pollution in which pollutants are discharged over a widespread area or from a number of small inputs rather than from distinct, identifiable sources.
<u>NUTRIENT</u>	A chemical that is an essential raw material for the growth and development of organisms.
<u>ORGANOCHLORINE</u>	Chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides.
<u>PATHOGEN</u>	A disease causing agent such as bacteria, viruses, and parasites.
<u>PERIPHYTON</u>	Organisms that live attached to underwater surfaces.
<u>PERSISTENT TOXIC SUBSTANCES</u>	Any toxic substance with a half-life in water and greater than eight weeks.
<u>PESTICIDE</u>	Any substance used to kill plants, insects, algae, fungi or other organisms; includes herbicides, insecticides, algicides, fungicides.
<u>PHENOLICS</u>	Any of a number of compounds with the basic structure of phenol but with substitutions made onto this structure. Phenolics are produced during the coking of coal, the distillation of wood, the operation of gas works and oil refineries, from human and animal wastes, and the microbiological decomposition of organic matter.
<u>PHOTOSYNTHESIS</u>	A process occurring in the cells of green plants and some micro-organisms in which solar energy is transformed into stored chemical energy.
<u>PHYTOPHAGOUS</u>	Feeding on plants.
<u>PHYTOPLANKTON</u>	Minute, microscopic aquatic vegetative life; plant portion of the plankton; the plant community in marine and freshwater situations which floats free in the water and contains many species of algae and diatoms.
<u>POINT SOURCE</u>	A source of pollution that is distinct and identifiable, such as an outfall pipe from an industrial plant.

<u>COURSE NAME</u>	<u>COURSE NUMBER</u>
<u>POLLUTION (WATER)</u>	Anything causing or inducing objectional conditions in any watercourse and affecting adversely the environment and use or uses to which the water thereof may be put.
<u>POTABLE WATER</u>	Water suitable, on the basis of both health and aesthetic considerations, for drinking or cooking purposes.
<u>PRECAMBRIAN</u>	The earliest era of geological history.
<u>PRIMARY TREATMENT</u>	Mechanical removal of floating or settleable solids from wastewater.
<u>PUBLIC</u>	Any person, group, or organization.
<u>RADIONUCLIDE</u>	A radioactive material.
<u>RAPTORS</u>	Birds of prey.
<u>RAW WATER</u>	Surface or groundwater that is available as a source of drinking water, but has not received any treatment.
<u>RESUSPENSION</u>	(of sediment) The remixing of sediment particles and pollutants back into the water by storms, currents, organisms and human activities such as dredging.
<u>RIPARIAN</u>	Living or located on the bank of a natural watercourse.
<u>SCAUP</u>	A diving duck.
<u>SECONDARY TREATMENT</u>	Primary treatment plus bacterial action to remove organic parts of the waste.
<u>SEDIMENT</u>	The fines or soils on the bottom of the river or lake.
<u>SEICHE</u>	An oscillation in water level from one end of a lake to another due to wind or atmospheric pressure. Most dramatic after an intense but local weather disturbance passes over one end of a large lake.

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

SELENIUM

A nonmetallic element that chemically resembles sulfur and is obtained chiefly as a by-product in copper refining, and occurs in allotropic forms of which a gray stable form varies in electrical conductivity with the intensity of its illumination and is used in electronic devices.

SESSILE

An animal that is attached to an object or is fixed in place (e.g. barnacles).

SIGMOID CURVE

S-shaped curve (e.g. the logistic curve)

SLUDGE

The solids removed from waste treatment facilities.

SOLUBILITY

Capability of being dissolved.

STABILITY

Absence of fluctuations in population; ability to withstand perturbations without large changes in composition.

STRATIFICATION

(or layering) The tendency in deep lakes for distinct layers of water to form as a result of vertical change in temperature and therefore, in the density of water.

SUBACUTE

Involving a stimulus below the level that causes death.

SUBCHRONIC

Effects from short-term multiple dosage or exposure; usually means exposure for less than three months.

SUB-LETHAL

Involving a stimulus below the level that causes death.

SUSPENDED
SEDIMENTS

Particulate matter suspended in water.

SYNERGISM

The joint action of two or more substances is greater than the sum of the action of each of the individual substances. The improvement in performance is achieved because two agents are working together. See also Antagonism.

<u>COURSE NAME</u>	<u>COURSE NUMBER</u>
<u>SYNERGISTIC</u>	Interactions of two or more substances or organisms producing a result such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the individual effects.
<u>SYNTHESIS</u>	The production of a substance by the union of elements or simpler compounds.
<u>TAXA</u>	A group of similar organisms.
<u>TAXONOMICALLY</u>	To identify an organism by its structure.
<u>TERATOGEN</u>	A substance that increases the incidence of birth defects.
<u>TERATOGENICITY</u>	The ability of a substance to produce irreversible birth defects, or anatomical or functional disorders as a result of an effect on the developing embryo.
<u>THERMOCLINE</u>	A layer of water in lakes separating cool hypolimnion (lower layer) from the warm epilimnion (surface layer).
<u>THRESHHOLD</u>	The chemical concentration or dose that must be reached before a given reaction occurs.
<u>TOXIC SUBSTANCE</u>	As defined in the Great Lakes Agreement, any substance that adversely affects the health or well being of any living organism.
<u>TOXICITY</u>	Quality, state or degree of the harmful effect resulting from alteration of an environmental factor.
<u>TRANSLOCATION</u>	Movement of chemicals within a plant or animal; usually refers to systemic herbicides and insecticides that are moved from the point of contact on the plant to other regions of the plant.
<u>TROPHIC ACCUMULATION</u>	Passing of a substance through a food chain such that each organism retains all or a portion of the amount in its food and eventually acquires a higher concentration in its flesh than in its food. See also Biological Magnification.
<u>TROPHIC LEVEL</u>	Functional classification of organisms in a community according to feeding relationships; the first trophic level includes green plants, the second level includes herbivores; etc.

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

TROPHIC STATUS

A measure of the biological productivity in a body of water. Aquatic ecosystems are characterized as oligotrophic (low productivity), mesotrophic (medium productivity) or eutrophic (high productivity).

TUBIFICID

Of aquatic oligochaete or sludge worms which is tolerant to organically enriched waters.

TURBIDITY

Deficient in clarity of water.

WATER QUALITY
OBJECTIVES

Under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, goals set by the Governments of the United States Agreement, goals set by the Governments of the United States and Canada for protection of the uses of the Great Lakes.

WATER QUALITY
STANDARD

A criterion or objective for a specific water use standard that is incorporated into enforceable regulations.

WIND SET-UP

A local rise in water levels caused by winds pushing water to one side of a lake. (See Seiche)

ZOOPLANKTON

Microscopic and near microscopic aquatic animals including protozoans, rotifers and crustaceans.

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

ppm? ppb? ppt?

"Parts per million", "parts per billion", and even "parts per trillion" have gradually worked their way into commonly accepted usage as expressions of air and water pollutant measurements. But who, other than the experts, really knows what these terms mean? What are the terms of reference? How small is small?

Research chemists recently undertook the challenge of delineating some readily understandable terms of reference. The assignment clearly sparked the group's collective imagination, as the list of comparisons they produced shows.

One part per million:

- = one inch in 16 miles;
- = one minute in two years;
- = one ounce in 31 tons of potato chips;
- = one bad apple in 2,000 barrels.

One part per billion:

- = one inch in 16,000 miles;
- = one second in 32 years;
- = a pinch of salt in 10 tons of potato chips;
- = one bad apple in 2 million barrels.

One part per trillion:

- = one hairsbreadth (blond specified) in a trip around the world;
- = one second in 320 centuries;
- = one pinch of salt in 10,000 tons of potato chips;
- = a drop of vermouth in 250,000 hogsheads of gin; or, getting even more specific;
- = one flea in 360 million elephants.

At what point are chemicals perceived? Table salt in water becomes somewhat unpalatable at one part per thousand; swimmers can detect chlorine in a pool at one part per million; and sensitive noses can detect the odour of fuel oil at one part per billion. One part per trillion of anything is not detectable without the use of advanced and costly analytical equipment.

COURSE NAME

COURSE NUMBER

COMMONLY USED TERMINOLOGY

Measurements & Units

mg/l	= milligram per litre	= part per million (ppm)
ug/l	= microgram per litre	= part per billion (ppb)
ng/l	= nanogram per litre	= part per trillion (ppt)
pg/l	= picograms per litre	= part per quadrillion (ppq)
mg/kg	= milligram per kilogram	= part per million (ppm)
ug/kg	= microgram per kilogram	= part per billion (ppb)
ng/kg	= nanogram per kilogram	= part per trillion (ppt)
L/d	= litre per day	
m ³ /d	= cubic metres per day	
kg/ann (kg/yr)	= kilograms per year	
t/ann (kg/yr)	= tonnes per year	
uS/cm	= microsiemens per centimetre (conductivity)	
mgd	= millions of gallons per day	
cfs	= cubic feet per second	