

DEFINITIONS

acid rock drainage	Acid rock drainage occurs when minerals containing sulphide and elemental sulphur are exposed to oxygen and water, and the acidity resulting from the oxidation of sulphur is entrained by water
alluvium	Soil deposited by a river
clearing	The removal of trees and other woody vegetation
cofferdam	Cofferdams are temporary structures used to isolate areas that are ordinarily exposed to water, and enable construction works to be carried out in the dry behind the protection of the cofferdams
colluvium	Rock and soil debris that falls from a slope and accumulates at the base of the slope
draft tube	The bend in the water passage downstream of the turbine runner that provides a gradual expansion to reduce the flow velocity and recover energy by converting kinetic energy into potential energy
energy	The amount of electricity required over a period of time, measured in gigawatt hours per year.
freeboard	The vertical distance between the still water level and the crest of the dam
local assessment area	Area within which the potential adverse effects of the Project will be assessed
moment magnitude (Mw)	Moment magnitude scale used by seismologists to measure the size of earthquakes in terms of the energy released. This magnitude scale was developed in the 1970s to succeed the 1930s-era Richter magnitude scale, where Richter magnitudes are denoted as M _L .
orographic effect	An air mass approaching a mountain range is rapidly forced upward, causing any moisture to cool and create precipitation in the form of rain or snow
overburden	Soils that overlay bedrock
Project activity zone	Area within which the Project components will be found or will occur, but not including existing transportation infrastructure that will be used without modification to transport materials or personnel required for the Project.
radiosonde	A unit used in things such as weather balloons to measure various atmospheric parameters and transmit them to a fixed receiver
regional assessment area	Area within which projects and activities, the residual effects of which may combine with residual effects of the Project, will be identified and taken into account in the cumulative effects assessment

riprap	Large rocks used to armour shorelines, streambeds, bridge abutments, pilings, and other shoreline structures against scour, water, or ice erosion. Rock for riprap must be hard, dense, angular, durable, and able to resist long exposure to weathering. Rocks used for riprap must be large enough to resist displacement by waves or currents, and the riprap layer must be thick enough to accommodate the largest rock required. Riprap is placed on a bedding layer of finer rock to prevent the large riprap settling into the foundation. Riprap is typically classified by weight, average diameter, and the amount of amount of finer and coarser material permitted. For example, rocks acceptable for class 100 riprap have an average weight of 100 kg; also, 85% of the rocks must be 10 kg or heavier, and rocks larger than 300 kg cannot exceed 15% of the total. The average diameter of class 100 riprap is about 450 mm.
roller compacted concrete (RCC)	A mix of cement, fly ash, water, sand, and aggregate that contains much less water and cementitious material than conventional concrete. RCC is placed in a manner similar to paving; the material is delivered by dump trucks or conveyors, spread by small bulldozers or specially modified asphalt pavers, and then compacted by vibratory rollers.
set-up	The tendency for water levels to increase at the downwind shore, and which is sometimes called storm surge
stoplogs	Horizontal steel beams that are stacked on top of each other to close a water passage. Stoplogs are installed in guides provided on each side of the water passage. Stoplogs have seals on all four sides.
substation	An electrical switching station to terminate transmission lines and/or a station at which a substation transforms voltage from high to low, or the reverse, to a level suitable for sub-transmission or distribution systems.
tailrace	That part of a hydroelectric facility that carries water away from the turbines at the downstream end
temporal boundaries	Specific temporal boundaries have been set for the assessment of potential effects on each VC. The temporal boundaries span the following phases of the project: construction, operation, maintenance, and foreseeable modifications where appropriate
transmission system	Electrical facilities used to transmit electricity over long distances, usually at voltages greater than 69 kV.
valued component (VC)	aspects of the Project's biophysical and human setting that are considered important by BC Hydro, Aboriginal groups, the public, the scientific community, and government agencies