Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

Term	Description
AA	Appropriate Assessment- an assessment of the potential adverse effects of a plan or project (in combination with other plans or projects) on Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). These sites are protected by National and European Law.
ALC	Active Leakage Control
ALL	Appropriate Leakage Level
Apparent Losses	Water that is used in properties (both domestic and non-domestic) through permanent and temporary connections that are currently unknown to Irish Water.
AWS	Alliance for Water Stewardship
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
Barrier	A 'Barrier' consists of any actions, processes, procedures, standards or assets (treatment plants, water mains, pumping stations etc.) put in place across the entire system from catchment to tap to achieve water of sufficient quality and quantity.
BIM	Bord Iascaigh Mhara
BWN	Boil Water Notice
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CDP	County/City Development Plan
CFC	Coagulation/Flocculation/Clarification
CRU	Commission for Regulation of Utilities
CSL	Customer Side Leakage
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CWS	Certified Water Steward
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
DAFM	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
Decommission	When we withdraw a water treatment and associated abstractions from service and provide supply to customers from a new source or by increasing abstraction from an existing alternative source. Decommissioning works will not be carried out until the new required infrastructure is commissioned and abstraction licenses have been obtained for either the new source, or to increase the abstraction from the existing alternative source.
Deficit	When the Water Available for Use is lower than the volume which is required (the demand).
Demand	The volume of treated water required covering the volume required by customers (both domestic and non-domestic demand), operational usage, apparent losses and loses through leakage.

Term	Description
Distribution Network Leakage	Water losses across the public distribution network (excluding Customer Side Leakage).
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
DHPLG	Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government
DMA	District Metered Area(s)
DWD	Drinking Water Directive
DWR	Drinking Water Regulations
DWSP	Drinking Water Safety Plan
DYAA	Dry Year Annual Average
DYCP	Dry Year Critical Period
EBSD	Economics of Balancing Supply and Demand
Ecological Status	Classification of surface water bodies which is assessed by the abundance of aquatic flora and fauna.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESB	Electricity Supply Board
EWS	European Water Stewardship
FDC	Flow Duration Curve
GDA	Greater Dublin Area
GSI	Geological Survey Ireland
GWB	Groundwater Bodies
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
Headroom	Headroom is the term given to a buffer in the SDB. It accounts for the uncertainty with data and the assumptions used in the supply and demand estimates and forecasts.
HSE	Health Services Executive
Hydrological Yield	The amount of water that is available from a source be it a river, lake or groundwater body. The hydrological yield is dependent on the size, location and hydrological properties of the catchment or groundwater body.
IBEC	Irish Business and Employers Confederation

Term	Description
ICARUS	Irish Climate Analysis and Research Unit
IDA	Industrial Development Authority Ireland
IFI	Inland Fisheries Ireland
INTERREG	Series of European Regional Co-Operation Programmes
LAP	Local Area Plan
LAWPRO	Local Authority Waters Programme
LMS	Leakage Management System
LoS	Level of Service- the frequency or return period of supply failure. For example, if the LoS is stated as 1 in 50, as a consumer, you would only ever expect to experience a supply failure due to water availability, on average, once every 50 years. That is, there would be a 2% chance of experiencing a supply failure in any given year.
Lose Less	Reducing water lost through leakage and improving the efficiency of our distribution networks.
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
MCA	Multi-Criteria Analysis
Ml/d	Mega litres per day
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NBS	Nature Based Solutions
NDP	National Development Plan
NIS	Natura Impact Statement
NFGWS	National Federation of Group Water Schemes
NHA	National Heritage Area
NOM	Natural Organic Matter
NPDWAG	National Pesticides and Drinking Water Action Group
NPF	National Planning Framework
NPO	National Policy Objective
NPV	Net Present Value
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NRR	Natural Rate of Rise of Leakage
NWRP	National Water Resources Plan
NYAA	Normal Year Annual Average

Term	Description
Oocyst	A thick-walled structure containing a zygote that serves to transfer parasites to a new host.
OPR	Office of the Planning Regulator
PA	Preferred Approach
PCC	Per Capita Consumption
Preferred Approach	The solution or combination of solutions that are assessed as the most effective in meeting the objectives of the National Water Resources Plan.
Progressibility	Criterion to assess relative difference between options, and how progressible different options may be.
RAL	Remedial Action List – a register of public water supplies that are in need of corrective action, usually at a water treatment plant. The EPA requires Irish Water to complete an action programme for each supply on the list.
Q95	The flow in a river equaled or exceeded 95% of the time.
Raw Water Quality	The chemical characteristics or quality of the water in the river/lake/groundwater source before it is treated.
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RPO	Regional Policy Objective
RSES	Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy
RWRP	Regional Water Resources Plan
SA	Study Area
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SDB	Supply Demand Balance
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
SELL	Sustainable Economic Level of Leakage
SME	Small and Medium Sized Enterprise
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPI	Standardised Precipitation Index
Supply Smarter	Improving the quality, resilience and security of our supply through infrastructure improvements, operational improvements and development of new sustainable sources of water.
Surplus	When the Water Available for Use is greater than the volume which is required (the demand).
SWB	Surface Water Bodies
Tankering	Delivery of water supplies by water tanker

Term	Description
THM	Trihalomethane
Total Leakage	The combined water losses across the public distribution network in addition to leaking in private customer supply pipes and private plumbing systems (based on estimated values for customer side leakage).
THM	Trihalomethane- a by-product which can be formed when water supplies which contain Natural Organic Matter are disinfected.
Typology	The method by which waters of a similar ecological sensitivity are grouped into types for the Water Framework Directive, is referred to as a typology. For example, a river may be assigned to types based on altitude and alkalinity.
UKTAG	United Kingdom Technical Advisory Group
UKWIR	UK Water Industry Research Ltd
Unconstrained Option	An option for water supply not limited by cost or feasibility.
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
Use Less	Reducing water use through efficiency measures
WAFU	Water Available For Use- the amount of water that can be supplied from a supply system taking into account infrastructure capacity constraints, treatment losses and planned and unplanned events which can reduce supplies.
WSP-EMR	Water Supply Project Eastern and Midlands Region
WCP	Winter Critical Period
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
WRc	Water Research Centre Ltd., UK
WRZ	Water Resources Zone
WSPS	Water Services Policy Statement
WSSP	Water Services Strategic Plan
WSZ	Water Supply Zone
WTP	Water Treatment Plant