

<b>The Water Cycle</b>	<b>Groundwater Pollution</b>	<b>Layer of Earth</b>	<b>Layers of Water</b>	<b>Mining Groundwater</b>	<b>Groundwater Phenomena</b>
The process of water in the gas state changing to the liquid state and falling to the earth's surface.	Water that is considered pure and safe for drinking. It contains very few dissolved substances.	The most permeable top layer of organic materials that all groundwater enters the earth through.	The boundary between the saturated and unsaturated zones.	The two parameters determining the amount and accessibility of groundwater.	Water dissolves limestone or other soluble rocks to form these large open spaces underground.
The name given to all water in the form of rainfall as it flows above ground before it infiltrates the surface.	This type of water is difficult to make suds with because it has an overabundance of calcium carbonate from traveling through limestone.	An underground rock formation composed of permeable materials that can store groundwater and supply it to wells and springs	The zone where all pores in the soil and rock are filled with water.	The type of well that produces its own flow as a result of drilling into a confined aquifer below the water table.	Groundwater erosion causes these to form. Some occur fast enough to "swallow" a moving car.
The process by which water enters the small pore spaces between particles of soil and rock.	This toxic metal is routinely eliminated from water by chemical treatment but can still contaminate water from old water mains.	The layer that retards, but does not prevent, the flow of water to or from an adjacent aquifer; a 'leaky' confining layer.	The zone where there are still porous spaces of air as water flows downward through the soil.	This is produced when discharge is greater than recharge from over pumping. As a result, the water table of an aquifer around the well lowers and goes dry.	This water table in the shallow aquifer is located on top of the aquiclude; usually a small lens but sometimes many square miles in size.
The combined term describing the change of water from the liquid to gas state by both plants and normal surface evaporation.	This type of water is considered the purest form reachable, containing less than 1 ppm dissolved substances.	Lower-most layer composed of shale, mudstone, and other low permeability rocks. Only permeable through fractures.	The elevation of a water table above a reference horizon.	This type of rock has very low weathering properties and therefore produces a relatively low dissolved mineral content in groundwater.	The source of most hydrothermal water on the earth, derived from snow and rain thousands of years old.
The proper name of the continuous loop that water travels through on our planet.	When water passes through this type of soil it may acquire a disagreeable smell or taste and is possibly toxic.	Type of aquifer where water sits on an impermeable layer and escapes out the sides (horizontally).	The slope of a water table underground that determines the direction of flow underground.	The percentage of fresh water stored in the ground as compared to lakes, glaciers, rivers, polar ice, and the atmosphere.	Very rare topographic region occurring normally in Yugoslavia where sink holes define the topography of the land, and streams are mostly underground.

**FINAL CREEK GEEK KNOWLEDGY QUESTION:** Numerous agencies including: U.S Natural Resource Conservation Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, PA Department of Environmental Protection all have regulatory authority over wetlands in PA. Whose regulations take priority when wetlands are being impacted?