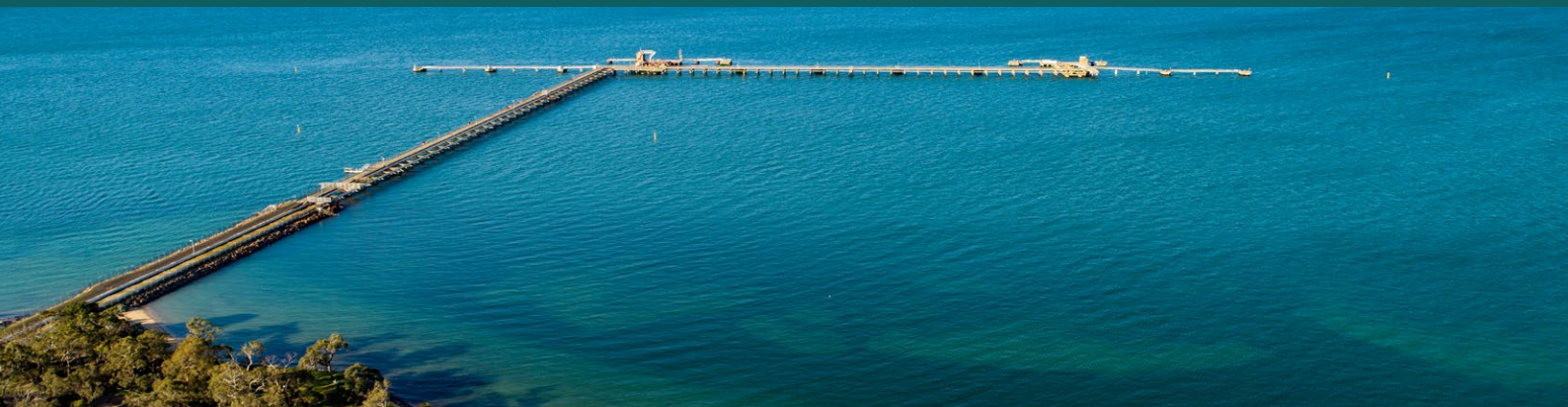


Glossary and Abbreviations



Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AAASS	Atlas of Australian Acid Sulfate Soils
AASS	Actual acid sulfate soils
AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
AAQ NEPM	National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
ACM	Asbestos containing material
ADCP	Acoustic Doppler Current Profilers
ADGSM	Australian Domestic Gas Security Mechanism
AECOM	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
AERMOD	American Meteorological Society/Environment Protection Agency Regulatory Model
AGL	AGL Wholesale Gas Limited
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AIE	Australian Industrial Energy
ALARP	As Low as Reasonably Practicable
ANZECC	Australia New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
APA	APA Transmission Pty Limited
API	American Petroleum Institute
APGA	Australian Pipelines and Gas Association
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service

Abbreviation	Definition
AQM	Air Quality Management
ARMCANZ	Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand
AS	Australian Standard
AS	Artefact Scatter
ASS	Acid sulfate soil
ASSMP	Acid Sulfate Soils Management Plan
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
BLCAC	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
BP	British Petroleum
BPMG	Best Practice Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils
Br-	Bromide
CaLP Act	Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994
CAMBA	China – Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
CASS	Coastal acid sulfate soils
CCTV	Closed-circuit Television
CEE	CEE Pty Ltd
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Cl ⁻	Chloride
Cl ₂	Chlorine gas
CO	Carbon monoxide
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPO	Chlorine-produced oxidants
CPS	Components, processes and services
CSG	Coal seam gas
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
Cth	Commonwealth
CUN	Clean up Notice
CWIS	Cooling water intake structures
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
Db(A)	Decibels
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
DES	Delivered Ex Ship
ECD	Site Ecological Character Description
EES	Environment Effects Statement
EGP	Eastern Gas Pipeline
EMF	Environmental Management Framework

Abbreviation	Definition
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EOLSS	End of Line Scraper Station
EPA Victoria	Environment Protection Authority Victoria
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ERS	Environment reference standard
ESV	Energy Safe Victoria
EVC	Ecological vegetation class
FAFR	Flinders Aquatic Fisheries Reserve
FCV	Flow control valve
FFG Act	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1998</i>
FSRU	Floating storage and regasification unit
GDE	Groundwater dependent ecosystem
GDE Atlas	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Atlas
GGF	Growling Grass Frog
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic information systems
GJ	Gigajoule
GMU	Geomorphological unit
GPG	Gas Powered Generation
GQMP	Gas Quality Monitoring Plan
GQRUZ	Groundwater Quality Restricted Use Zones
g/s	Grams per second
GSOO	Gas statement of opportunities
Ha	Hectare
HAT	Highest astronomical tide
HAZID	Hazard Identification
HAZOP	Hazard and Operability
HDD	Horizontal directional drilling
HIPAP	Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper
HML	Higher Mass Limits
HOCl	Hypochlorous acid
HSE	Health safety and environment
HZ	Habitat zone
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) United Kingdom
ICCP	Impressed current cathodic protection
ICNG	Interim Construction Noise Guideline (NSW Government)
IECA	International Erosion Control Association
ILs	Investigation Levels

Abbreviation	Definition
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISQG	Interim sediment quality guideline
IWRG	Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines
JAMBA	Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
Kg	Kilogram
Kg/day	Kilogram per day
kL	Kilolitre
km	Kilometre
Km/hr	Kilometres per hour
KP	Kilometre point
kPag	Kilo Pascal gauge pressure
Kscm	Kilo standard cubic meters
KWR WSPA	Koo Wee Rup Water Supply Protection Area
kW/m ²	Kilowatt per square metre
L	Litre
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
LAT	Lowest astronomical tide
LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution
LGA	Local Government Area
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
LOS	Level of Service
LOR	Limit of reporting
LPG	Liquid petroleum gas
LPPF	Local Planning Policy Framework
LSIO	Land Subject to Inundation Overlay
LSIR	Location Specific Individual Risk
m	Metre
m/s	Metres per second
MAP	Moomba to Adelaide Pipeline
MAOP	Maximum allowable operating pressure
Mbgl	Metres below ground level
mbgs	Metres below ground surface
mbtoc	Metres below top of casing
MHF	Major hazard facility
m ³	Cubic metres
m ³ /d	Cubic metres per day
m ³ /hr	Cubic metres per hour
mg/L	Milligrams per litre

Abbreviation	Definition
ML/day	Megalitres per day
ML	Measurement Length
MLA	Marine loading arm
MLV	Mainline valve
mm	Millimetre
mmscf/day	Million standard cubic feet per day
MMscfd	Million standard cubic feet per day
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSO	Minimum send out compressor
MSP	Moomba to Sydney Pipeline
Mt CO ₂ -e	mega-tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
MW	Megawatt
MW	Monitoring well
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NEM	National Electricity Market
NGER	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting
NGP	Northern Gas Pipeline
NHVR	National Heavy Vehicle Regulator
NIMS	Non-indigenous marine species
NIRV	EPA Publication 1411: <i>Guidelines: Noise from Industry in Regional Victoria</i>
NVIM	Native Vegetation Information Management
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	Oxides of nitrogen
OCl ⁻	Hypochlorite
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Plan
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PAHs	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PAN	Pollution Abatement Notice
PASS	Potential Acid Sulfate Soils
PC	Principal Contractor
PEM	Protocol for Environmental Management
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate
PGC	Primary Grid Coordinate
pig	Inline pipeline inspection gauge
PIG	Pipeline Inspection Gauge
PIANC	World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure

Abbreviation	Definition
PJ	Petajoule
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter 10 micrometres or less in diameter
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter 2.5 micrometres or less in diameter
PMCL	Prevention and Management of Contaminated Land
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PoH	Port of Hastings
PoHDA	Port of Hastings Development Authority
PPF	Planning Policy Framework
ppm	Parts per million
PSA	Planning Scheme Amendment
PSP	Precinct Structure Plan
PUZ	Public Use Zone
PZ	Port Zone
QRA	Quantitative Risk Assessment
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
ROKAMBA	Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
ROW	Right of way
SA1	Statistical Area 1
SA2	Statistical Area 2
SBB	Southern Brown Bandicoot
SBO	Special Building Overlay
SCADA	Supervisory control and data acquisition
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SEMP	Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan
SEPP	State Environment Protection Policy
SEPP (AQM)	State Environment Protection Policy – Air Quality Management
SEPP N-1	EPA Publication S31: <i>State Environmental Protection Policy (Control of Noise from Industry, Commerce and Trade) No. N-1</i>
SEW	South East Water
SISD	Safe Intersection Sight Distances
SMPEI	Structural, mechanical, piping, electrical and instrumentation
SMS	Safety Management Study
SOP	Standard operating procedure
SQGVs	Sediment quality guidelines values
SWQP	Southwest Queensland Pipeline
T	Tonne
TAPM	The Air Pollution Model

Abbreviation	Definition
TBT	Tributyltin
TDS	Total dissolved solids
TJ	Terajoule
TJ/d	Terajoules per day
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TRG	Technical Reference Group
TSS	Total suspended solids
µg/L	Micrograms per litre
µm	Micrometre
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UGB	Urban growth boundary
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register
VCP	Victorian Climate Projections
VGPRU	Victorian Gas Planning Report Update
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory
VOC	Volatile organic compound
VQA	Vegetation Quality Assessment
VRCA	Victorian Regional Channels Authority
VRET	Victorian Renewable Energy Target
VTS	Victorian Transmission System
v/v	Volume per volume
WQI	Water quality index
WSUD	Water Sensitive Urban Design
WSV	WorkSafe Victoria

Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)	This measurement provides the total volume of vehicle traffic of a road for a year divided by 365 days.
Actual acid sulfate soils (AASS)	Soils containing highly acidic soil horizons resulting from the oxidation of soil materials are rich in reduced inorganic sulfur primarily pyrite. When this oxidation of reduced inorganic sulfur produces acidity in excess of the soil material's capacity to neutralise this acidity, the soil material will often acidify to a pH 4 or less, forming an Actual Acid Sulfate Soil (AASS). The recognition of AASS materials can be confirmed by the presence of jarosite in these materials, or the location of other AASS or Potential ASS (PASS) materials within or in the nearby vicinity to the sampling location.
Acid sulfate soil (ASS)	Acid sulfate soils are naturally occurring soils, sediments or organic substrates that are formed under waterlogged conditions. These soils contain iron sulphide minerals or their oxidation products. When exposed, these soils oxidise and they can generate acidic water (if in contact with rainfall or other water source).
Adaptation	Changes made in response to the likely threats and opportunities arising from climate variability and climate change. Note: Adaptation can be spontaneous or planned, and can be carried out in response to, or in anticipation of changes in climatic conditions.
Adaptation measures	Measures or actions taken to adjust to the actual or expected climate and its effects (this terminology is used only in the climate change study).
Alignment	The route of the pipeline selected for assessment in the EES.
Ambient noise	Ambient noise is the all-encompassing noise at a point comprising sound from all noise sources near and far. The equivalent continuous sound pressure level, L_{Aeq} , is typically the descriptor used to describe ambient noise.
Aquifers	Geological materials such as unconsolidated sediments (gravel or sand), permeable rock or fractured rock that act as reservoirs for groundwater. Wells drilled into aquifers extract groundwater for a variety of uses.
Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)	This measurement provides the total volume of vehicle traffic of a road for a year divided by 365 days.
Background levels	Levels of a chemical that are normally found in the environment
Background level (L_{90} or L_{A90})	<p>The underlying noise level present in the ambient noise when extraneous noise (such as a lawnmower and dogs barking) is removed.</p> <p>The L_{90} sound pressure level is used to quantify the background level.</p> <p>For a day, evening or night period means the arithmetic average of the L_{A90} levels for each hour of that period for which the commercial, industrial or trade premises under investigation normally operates.</p> <p>The background level shall include all noise sources except noise from commercial, industrial or trade premises which appears to be intrusive at the point where the background level is measured.</p>
Ballast water	Water carried within the ballast tanks of a ship to improve the stability and balance of the vessel. The water is taken up or discharged when cargo is unloaded or loaded, or when a ship needs extra stability in poor weather.
Bathymetry	Bathymetry is essentially the underwater equivalent to mapping topography on land. It is the study of the sea floor and underwater depth of oceans, seas or lakes. It involves the measuring of ocean or water depth.
Bell hole	A widened area of trench, which enables horizontal boring to be undertaken.
Beneficial use	A use of the environment or any element or segment of the environment which is conducive to public benefit, welfare, safety, health or aesthetic enjoyment and which requires protection from the effects of waste discharges, emissions or deposits, or of the emission of noise; or is declared in the State Environment Protection Policy to be a beneficial use.

Term	Definition
Benthic	The benthic zone is the ecological region at the lowest level of a body of water such as an ocean, including the sediment surface and some sub-surface layers
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	A greenhouse gas
Carbon Dioxide equivalent (CO _{2-e})	Incorporates CO ₂ as well as other greenhouse gases, converted to CO ₂ equivalency using respective global warming potentials
Cathodic protection system	Application of an electrical current to the pipeline exterior to prevent electrochemical corrosion.
Climate	The average weather experienced at a site or region over a period of many years, ranging from months to many thousands of years. The relevant measured quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, rainfall and wind.
Climate change	A change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g. by statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period of time, typically decades or longer.
Climate projection	The simulated response of the climate system to a scenario of future emission or concentration of greenhouse gases and aerosols, generally derived using climate models. Climate projections are distinguished from climate predictions by their dependence on the emission / concentration / radiative forcing scenario used, which in turn is based on assumptions concerning, for example, future socioeconomic and technological developments that may or may not be realised.
Community	A group of people living in a specific geographical area or with mutual interests that could be affected by the Project.
Control	Measures that are modifying the risk level.
Construction	Includes all physical work required to construct the new structures of Project, for example, laying pipe.
Construction footprint	The area of land directly disturbed for construction of the Project consisting of the construction right of way, laydown areas, temporary access tracks and any other ancillary facilities required to construct the Project.
Contaminated soil	Soil is considered to be contaminated when concentrations of compounds can be detected above naturally occurring (where applicable) background concentrations.
Crown land	Land that is owned and managed by the State Government.
Cryogenic	Cryogenics is the production and behaviour of materials at very low temperatures. The cryogenic temperature range has been defined as from -150 °C to absolute zero (-273 °C)
Decibel [dB]	The measurement unit of sound.

Term	Definition
Decibel scale	<p>The decibel scale is logarithmic in order to produce a better representation of the response of the human ear.</p> <p>A three decibel increase in the sound pressure level corresponds to a doubling in sound energy. An increase or decrease of three decibels is typically considered to be the smallest change in sound level that a listener can detect. A change of five decibels, however, is clearly noticeable.</p> <p>A 10 dB increase in the sound pressure level corresponds to a perceived doubling in volume. This increase is typically perceived to sound twice as loud.</p> <p>The sound pressure level that would be typically experienced when exposed to different sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 dB(A) 30 dB(A) 40 dB(A) 50 dB(A) 70 dB(A) 80 dB(A) 90 dB(A) 100 dB(A) 110 dB(A) 115 dB(A) 120 dB(A)
Decommissioning	The process by which infrastructure is made inoperative at the end of its useful life.
Demolition	Any activity involved with the removal of an existing structure (or structures).
Dilution	Dilution is the process of decreasing the concentration of a solute in a solution,
Direct light spill	Lux measurements from the light source. Does not include reflected light or glow from illuminated surfaces or objects.
Downscaling	A method that derives local to regional-scale information from larger-scale models or data analyses. Different methods exist e.g. dynamical, statistical and empirical downscaling.
Dust	Solid particles that are suspended in air or have settled out onto a surface after having been suspended in air. The terms 'dust' and 'particulate matter' (PM) are often used interchangeably. In this report the term 'dust' has been used to include the particles that give rise to soiling, and to human health and ecological effects.
Earthworks	All operations involved in loosening, excavating, placing, shaping and compacting soil or rock.
Easement	<p>A right held by the proponent to make use of the land for a specific purpose (in this case, for the installation and operation of a pipeline).</p> <p>The easement for the Crib Point Pakenham pipeline will typically be 15 metres wide.</p>
Electrolysis	A process by which electric current is passed through a substance to effect a chemical change. In seawater, electrolysis breaks up the naturally occurring salt molecules (sodium chloride) and produces chlorine and hypochlorite.
End of Line Scraper Station	An underground delivery facility situated at the connection point to the Victorian Transmission System east of Pakenham and used to launch and receive pipeline inspection gauges (pigs) into and from the pipeline system.
Environment Effects Act	<i>Environment Effects Act 1978 (Vic)</i>
Environment Protection Act	<i>Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic)</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
Erosion	A natural process where wind or water detaches a soil particle and provides energy to move the particle.
Ephemeral waterway	A waterway which flows only after rain and has no baseflow component

Term	Definition
Ecological Vegetation Class (EVCs)	The standard unit for classifying vegetation types in Victoria. EVCs are described through a combination of floristics, lifeforms and ecological characteristics, and through an inferred fidelity to environmental attributes
Extreme weather	An event that is rare at a particular place and time of year. Definitions of rare vary, but an extreme weather event would normally be as rare as or rarer than the 10th or 90th percentile of a probability density function estimated from observations
FGG Act	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</i>
Fire weather	Weather conditions conducive to triggering and sustaining wildfires, usually based on a set of indicators and combinations of indicators including temperature, soil moisture, humidity, and wind. Fire weather does not include the presence or absence of fuel load.
Foraging	Foraging is the act of searching for and gathering food, either for immediate consumption or for future storage
Frequency [f]	Frequency is measured in Hertz (Hz). The frequency corresponds to the pitch of the sound: a high frequency to a high-pitched sound and a low frequency to a low-pitched sound.
FSRU	An FSRU is a vessel that stores and regasifies liquified natural gas (LNG) for distribution
Gaining stream	A stream that receives groundwater, which adds to its overall flow.
Greenhouse gas	Any of the atmospheric gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation produced by solar warming of the Earth's surface
Ground-truthing	Gathering information by direct field observation.
Groundwater dependent ecosystem	A terrestrial or aquatic ecosystem that requires access to groundwater to meet all or some of their requirements.
Groundwater users	Groundwater dependent ecosystems and users of existing registered bores.
Guideline Value	A guideline value as a measurable quantity (threshold) or condition of an indicator for a specific community value below or, for some stressors, above which we consider to be a low risk of unacceptable effects occurring
Hazard	A source of potential harm that can cause injury/loss of human life and/or damage to the environment or property.
Horizontal directional drilling	A 'trenchless technology' by which a pipeline tunnel is drilled at a shallow angle under a crossing (e.g. a waterway, wetland, road or railway) through which the pipe is then threaded.
Hot tapping	Hot tapping is a tie-in methodology for new connections to existing pipelines without taking them offline and is performed by specialist crews with specialised equipment.
Hydrodynamic modelling	Hydrodynamic modelling is the study of fluids in motion. Hydrodynamic movement generates forces that act on solid bodies immersed in fluid (e.g. an FSRU), which in turn affects the behaviour of the fluid.
Hydrostatic pressure testing	A pipeline testing process used to test welds and pipeline integrity in high pressure hydrocarbon pipelines. The process involves filling the newly constructed pipeline with pressurised water or other medium, enabling the detection of leaks.
Hydraulic conductivity	The ease with which a fluid (usually water) can move through pore spaces or fractures.
Impact	Influence or effect exerted by a project or other activity on the natural, built and community environment.
Impact	A threat that may arise as a result of either the weather or climate change both in the short- and long-term and represents the fact that the issue is one that is constantly evolving.
Infauna	Infauna are animals that live within seabed sediments, including burrowing worms and clams.

Term	Definition
Kilometre point	Kilometric reference points along the pipeline route, starting at KP0 at Crib Point and increasing along the length of the pipeline to the tie-in point at Pakenham East.
L_{eq}	Equivalent (energy averaged) noise level measured over a time period. This noise descriptor is commonly used in environmental noise policies and assessments. The time period the measurement is averaged over may be included in the subscript, i.e. $L_{Aeq, 30min}$.
L_{90}	The noise level exceeded 90% of the measurement period. This descriptor is used to represent the background noise level.
Land Subject to Inundation Overlay (LSIO)	Identification under state planning schemes of land in a flood storage or flood fringe area affected by the 1 in 100-year flood.
Landholder	A general term used to refer to the legal owner or manager of a parcel of land. It may be a private landholder, Government or private utility, or a Government Agency responsible for management of a particular parcel of Crown land (e.g. National Parks or Forestry areas).
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people. The character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.
Landscape character areas	These are distinct geographical units of the landscape that are relatively homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.
Level of Service (LOS)	This is an alpha-numeric rating of the overall performance of an intersection, ranging from LOS A (very good) to LOS F (very poor).
Local Government Areas	A spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council.
Lux	Unit of illuminance and luminous emittance, measuring luminous flux per unit area, e.g. for measuring brightness of a beam of light (see Appendix E – LSC for more).
Mainline valve	MLVs are in-line block valves to allow for isolation and depressurisation. The valves can be closed to isolate sections of the pipeline for maintenance or during emergency conditions.
Megalitre	A unit of capacity equal to a million litres.
Megawatt	A unit of power equal to one million watts.
Million standard cubic feet per day	A unit of measurement for gas.
Mt CO ₂ -e	Unit of measurement for greenhouse gas emissions.
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act (NGER Act)	National framework for reporting and dissemination of information related to greenhouse gas emissions, greenhouse gas projects, energy production and energy consumption.
Protocol for Environmental Management (PEM): Greenhouses Gas Emissions and Energy Efficiency in Industry (PEM)	This PEM aims to ensure that entities subject to an EPA Victoria works approval or licence manage greenhouse gas emissions and energy associated with their activities.
Petajoule	A unit of energy used for expressing the energy contents of fuels, equal to a quadrillion joules.
pig	Pipeline inspection gauge
Pigging	Process of cleaning and/or inspecting the pipeline with inline pipeline inspection tools (pigs) travelling with the flow in the pipeline.
Pipelines Act	Pipelines Act 2005 (Vic)
PM _{2.5}	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 µm.

Term	Definition
PM ₁₀	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 µm.
Potential acid sulfate soils (PASS)	Soils that contain appreciable amounts of reduced inorganic sulfur that have not oxidised but will acidify to a pH of less than 4.0 after oxidation. The soils are also known as hypersulfidic soil materials. The field pH of these soils in their undisturbed state is pH 4 or more, and may be neutral or slightly alkaline. Potential ASS pose an environmental hazard if disturbed, as they can generate considerable acidity if mismanaged.
Preferential flowpath	The uneven and often rapid movement of water and solutes through porous media.
Priority Site	Sites for which EPA Victoria has issued a clean-up notice, or a pollution abatement notice (relevant to land and/or groundwater).
Project Life Cycle	Time interval that commences with the identification of the need for an asset and terminates with the decommissioning of the asset or any associated liabilities.
Ramsar Convention	An intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.
Regasification	Regasification is the physical process by which liquefied natural gas (LNG) at a temperature of -163 °C, is heated to be returned into its gaseous state.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation is the process of restoring a site or area's environmental attributes by returning an area to its pre-disturbance state. The process may include initial stabilisation, followed by regeneration, revegetation or restoration, depending upon the defined scope of works. Commonly the main objective of rehabilitation is either reinstatement of, or improvement on, the pre-existing condition.
Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)	Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) follow a set of greenhouse gas, air pollution (e.g. aerosols) and land-use scenarios that are consistent with certain socio-economic assumptions of how the future may evolve over time. The well mixed concentrations of greenhouse gases and aerosols in the atmosphere are affected by emissions as well as absorption through land and ocean sinks. There are four RCPs that represent the range of plausible futures from the published literature.
Right of way (ROW)	A specific section of the Project Area for carrying out pipeline construction activities such as trenching and excavation. The pipeline construction ROW is a corridor generally 30 metres in width.
Roosting	Roosting sites are places where birds or fowls can settle or rest safely, particularly at night
Saline intrusion	The movement of saline water into a freshwater aquifer, which can lead to contamination of drinking water sources and other consequences.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value attached to that receptor.
Sensitive receptor	Areas where the occupants, buildings or land use are potentially susceptible to the adverse effects of exposure to noise and vibration.
Sensitive receiver/receptor	Includes residences, educational institutions (including preschools, schools, universities, TAFE colleges), health care facilities (including nursing homes, hospitals), religious facilities (including churches), child care centres, passive recreation areas (including outdoor grounds used for teaching), active recreation areas (including parks and sports grounds), commercial premises (including film and television studios, research facilities, entertainment spaces, temporary accommodation such as caravan parks and camping grounds, restaurants, office premises, retail spaces and industrial premises).
Sky glow	Lighting installed for a functional purpose increases night sky brightness and is the human-made source of sky glow. Light that is either emitted directly upward by luminaires or reflected from the ground is scattered by dust and gas molecules in the atmosphere, producing a luminous background (see Appendix E – LSC for more).
Sound pressure level	The amount of sound at a specified receiving point.

Term	Definition
Special Building Overlay (SBO)	Identification under state planning schemes of land in urban areas liable to inundation by overland flows from the urban drainage system.
Statistical Area 1	Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1) are geographical areas built from whole Mesh Blocks. Whole SA1s aggregate to form Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2) in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Main Structure. The SA1s have generally been designed as the smallest unit for the release of census data. SA1s have a population of between 200 and 800 people with an average population size of approximately 400 people.
Statistical Area 2	Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2) are medium-sized general purpose areas built up from whole Statistical Areas Level 1. Their purpose is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. SA2s generally have a population range of 3,000 to 25,000 persons.
Swale	A linear, depressed channel that collects and carries stormwater. They can be lined with grass or more densely vegetated and landscaped.
Tonality	Noise is subjectively more annoying when it has a tonal component (a perceptible hum or whine). Tonality can be determined by subjective assessment or from one-third octave band analysis of the noise. Where a noise is tonal, an adjustment is made to allow for the additional annoyance caused by the tone.
Terajoule	A measure of energy equal to one trillion joules.
Trackout	The transport of soil and sediment from the construction/demolition site onto the public road network, where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the network.
Trenching	Excavation of a trench for burial of a pipeline.
Trench water	Water (usually shallow groundwater, rainwater or runoff) in the pipeline trench.
Tributyltin (TBT)	An organotin compound used as a biocide in anti-fouling paint applied to ship hulls to prevent hull fouling and thereby decrease drag and fuel consumption. TBT appears to be highly toxic to non-target aquatic organisms and can be persistent in the environment.
UNESCO biosphere reserve	Areas comprising terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems. Each reserve promotes solutions reconciling the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use.
Urban Growth Boundary	An urban growth boundary (UGB) is a regional boundary set with the aim of controlling urban sprawl. The UGB directs urban growth to areas best able to be supplied with appropriate infrastructure and services and protect other valuable peri-urban land (and environmental features) from urban development pressures. The UGB applies around the urban areas of metropolitan Melbourne.
Vibration Dose Value (VDV)	The VDV is a parameter that combines the magnitude of vibration and the duration for which it occurs to cumulatively quantify the level over an 8-hour or 16-hour period.
View	A sight or prospect of some landscape, scene, etc.
Visualisation	A representation of the proposed development which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or a series of photographs.
Visual receptor	Individual and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Victorian Transmission System (VTS)	The VTS comprises approximately 1,992 kilometres of pipelines which transport gas from various inlet points to load centres through Victoria. Almost all the natural gas consumed in Victoria is transported through the VTS.
Western Port Ramsar site	The Western Port Ramsar site occupies 59,297 hectares and consists of large shallow intertidal areas dissected by deeper channels, and a narrow strip of adjacent coastal land in some areas. The site was designated as a wetland of international importance under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) in 1982.