Glossary and abbreviations

Environment Effects Statement

Glossary

Term	Definition
Aboriginal cultural heritage	Aboriginal places, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal ancestral remains, as defined under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic).
Access tracks	Tracks used to provide access to Project infrastructure for construction, operation and maintenance activities.
Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS)	Naturally occurring soils, sediments or organic substrates containing metal sulfide minerals or their oxidation products, typically formed under waterlogged conditions. When undisturbed, the sulfides generally remain unoxidised. If drained, excavated or otherwise exposed to air, including through lowering of the water table, the sulfides can react with oxygen to form sulfuric acid.
Acidic	Describes a substance or condition with a pH below 7.
Afflux	The predicted change in flood level between the pre-development (existing) and post-development (future) scenarios, as estimated by flood modelling.
Agricultural production	Any form of primary production of renewable commodities. It does not include extractive industry, mineral extraction, or timber production from native forest (Clause 73 of the Victorian Planning Provisions).
Amenity	The pleasantness and good functioning of an area, including qualities that influence people's enjoyment and use of a place, such as noise, visual character, air quality, traffic and access.
Archaeological artefact	An object (other than a shipwreck artefact) which provides information of past activity in the State and is associated with: • An archaeological site • A registered archaeological place • An approved site of archaeological value • A place that was an archaeological site, registered archaeological place or approved site of archaeological value.
Archaeological site	A place (other than a shipwreck) which: • Contains an artefact, deposit or feature which is 75 or more years old • Provides information of past activity in the State • Requires archaeological methods to reveal information about the settlement, development or use of the place • Is not associated only with Aboriginal occupation of the place.

Term	Definition
Area of Interest (AOI)	A broad area, approximately 5 km to 50 km wide, within which environmental and technical constraints were reviewed to identify a least-constrained corridor for the Project.
B-double	A type of articulated heavy vehicle commonly used in Australia for freight transport comprising a prime mover (front vehicle with the engine) and two trailers.
Biosecurity	The controls and measures to manage the risk of pests, weeds and diseases entering, emerging, establishing or spreading within Australia. (Adapted from the National Biosecurity Strategy, 2022. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra)
Bulgana Reactor Station	Two sets of shunt reactors proposed for development as part of the VNI West Project, within or adjacent to the proposed new Bulgana Terminal Station.
Bushfire Attack Level (BAL)	A measure of the severity of a building's potential exposure to ember attack, radiant heat and direct flame contact, used to determine appropriate construction requirements in accordance with AS 3959.
Bushfire hazard	The potential or expected behaviour of a bushfire burning under a particular set of conditions, i.e. the type, arrangement and quantity of fuel, the fuel moisture content, wind speed, topography, relative humidity, temperature, and atmospheric stability.
Bushfire-prone area (BPA)	An area designated as bushfire prone under section 192A of the *Building Act 1993* (Vic), where bushfire hazard has been identified and mapped.
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2-e)	Greenhouse gas is measured as tonnes (t), kilo tonnes (kt) or million tonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2-e). This represents the combined effect of different greenhouse gases, converted to an equivalent amount of CO_2 based on their global warming potential, where CO_2 has a global warming potential of one.
Catchment	An area of land where rainfall and runoff are collected by the landscape and drain to a common watercourse, water body or groundwater system.
Circuit	A set of conductors that operates as a single electrical circuit to transmit electricity along a transmission line. Double-circuit transmission towers support two independent electrical circuits, one on each side of the tower.
Conductor	A metal cable suspended from transmission towers that carries high-voltage electricity along a transmission line.

Term	Definition
Conductor bundle (phase)	A group of two or more conductors that together form a single phase of a transmission circuit.
Conductor heights	The vertical distance between transmission line conductors and the ground. Minimum conductor ground clearances are prescribed by the Electricity Safety (General) Regulations 2019 (Vic).
Conductor stringing	The construction process of installing transmission line conductors between towers by pulling them through temporary pulleys and tensioning them into their final position.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan that describes how environmental risks and impacts associated with construction activities will be avoided, minimised and managed, and how environmental management requirements and mitigation measures will be implemented, monitored and assigned to responsible parties.
Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)	A written report prepared under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) that assesses the potential impact of a proposed activity on Aboriginal cultural heritage and outlines measures to manage and protect that heritage before, during and after the activity.
Culturally modified trees	A tree that has been deliberately altered by Aboriginal people for cultural purposes, including through bark removal, cutting of toe holds, resource extraction or other modifications.
Cumulative impact	The combined effect of the Project with one or more other approved or proposed projects, or known existing activities in an area, on the same environmental asset.
Declared road	Freeways, arterial roads and non-arterial state roads under the *Road Management Act 2004* (Vic).
Decommissioning	The process of permanently taking Project infrastructure out of operation, which may include de-energisation, removal or demolition of infrastructure, remediation of affected land and site rehabilitation.
Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP)	A plan that sets out the environmental management measures, procedures and requirements to manage and minimise environmental impacts associated with decommissioning of the Project.
Defendable space	The area between a habitable building or building area and bushfire-prone vegetation, which provides access to a fire front for firefighting, which is maintained in a minimal fuel condition and in which there are no other hazards present which will significantly contribute to the spread of a bushfire.
Depression	Low-lying areas or hollows in the land surface that are lower than the surrounding terrain and may collect water and sediment.

Term	Definition
Designated waterway	A waterway declared as a designated waterway under the *Water Act 1989* (Vic). Designated waterways may be named or unnamed, permanent or seasonal, and can range from rivers and creeks to natural depressions.
Directly affected landowner	The owner of land on which Project infrastructure is proposed to be located.
Discharge	The volume of water flowing through a defined cross-section of a waterway or channel per unit of time.
Double-circuit	A transmission line configuration where each steel lattice tower supports two independent electrical circuits, one on each side of the tower.
Draft Corridor	A corridor narrowed from the Area of Interest, averaging approximately 2 km wide, identified through consideration of feedback from Traditional Owners, landholders, community members and other stakeholders, together with environmental, technical and engineering assessments.
Dryland	Agricultural land that is not irrigated.
Earthwire/Groundwire	Earthwire/Groundwire is a safety wire in electrical systems. Its role is to safely carry extra electricity into the ground if there is an event such as a short circuit or lightning strike. This helps prevent electric shocks, bushfires, provide protection to electrical assets and minimise power outages.
Easement	A right held by a person or organisation to access, occupy and/or use part of land owned by another person for a particular purpose, such as the construction, operation and maintenance of a transmission line. The easement terms specify the rights and restrictions applying within the easement area and are generally registered on the affected land title.
Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC)	The standard unit for classifying native vegetation types in Victoria, based on floristics, lifeforms and ecological characteristics. Each EVC has a benchmark representing the characteristics of the vegetation type in its mature, natural (pre-1750) condition.
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
Enterprise	A category of primary production land use, such as cropping, grazing, horticulture or forestry. An agricultural business may comprise one or more enterprises and operate across one or multiple property titles.

Term	Definition
Environmental Effects Statement (EES)	An environmental impact assessment prepared under the *Environment Effects Act 1978* (Vic) to assess the potential environmental effects of a proposed project. An EES does not confer approval of a project; rather, it informs statutory decision-makers when considering project approvals and any conditions that may apply.
Environmental Management Framework (EMF)	A framework that outlines the accountabilities, systems and procedures for managing and monitoring environmental effects and risks associated with the Project throughout its design, construction, operation and decommissioning phases.
Environmental Performance Requirements (EPRs)	The Project proposes EPRs to address the potential impacts identified in the EES so that the risks to human health and the environment are avoided or minimised to the extent reasonably practicable. Together with statutory approval conditions, EPRs establish the mandatory environmental outcomes that must be achieved during detailed design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.
Erosion	The wearing away, detachment, and removal of soil, sediment, or rock by natural agents such as water, wind, or gravity.
Existing conditions	The current physical, biological and social environmental conditions and values present before Project implementation, which form the baseline against which potential Project effects are assessed.
Fauna	Animal life occurring in a particular area, including vertebrate and invertebrate species such as mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates.
Flood event	An occurrence of flooding in which water inundates land that is normally dry, typically resulting from high flows in a waterway, heavy rainfall or other sources of excess water.
Floodplain	Low-lying land adjacent to a river, stream or other waterway that is subject to inundation during flood events.
Flood prone area	An area of land that is subject to, or has a recognised risk of, inundation during flood events.
Floodway Overlay (FO) or Rural Floodway Overlay (RFO)	A Victorian Planning Provision overlay that identifies waterways, major flood paths, drainage depressions and high-hazard areas that convey or store floodwater and have a relatively high risk and frequency of flooding.
Flora	Plant life occurring in a particular area, including trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses and aquatic plants.

Term	Definition
Fuel	Any material that can be ignited and sustain a fire, including grass, leaf litter, vegetation, timber and other combustible material.
Fuel break	A strip of land where vegetation or other fuel has been reduced or modified to help limit the spread and intensity of bushfire and assist with fire control.
Fuel reduction burning	A planned burning undertaken to reduce the amount of fuel available to a bushfire, thereby reducing potential fire intensity and rate of spread and improving opportunities for fire suppression.
General Environmental Duty (GED)	The duty under section 25 of the *Environment Protection Act 2017* (Vic) requiring a person engaging in an activity that may give rise to risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or waste to eliminate or otherwise reduce those risks so far as reasonably practicable.
Geology	The study of the Earth, including its rocks and other materials, structure, processes and geological history.
Groundwater-dependent ecosystems (GDEs)	Natural ecosystems that require access to groundwater to meet all or some of their water requirements, either permanently or intermittently, to maintain their plant and animal communities, ecosystem processes and ecosystem services.
Habitat	The natural environment in which an organism or group of organisms lives, including areas used for feeding, breeding, shelter and other life-cycle requirements.
Hazardous materials	Substances or materials that, because of their physical, chemical, biological, radiological or toxic properties, have the potential to cause harm to human health, safety, property or the environment.
Historic heritage	Places and objects of aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific or social significance associated with Victoria's post-contact history.
Incorporated Document	A document that is listed in clause 72.04 (Incorporated Documents) of the planning scheme. Once incorporated, it is read in conjunction with the planning scheme and carries the same weight as the other parts of the planning scheme. The Incorporated Document would allow for the use and development of the Project Land for the purposes of the Project, and the controls would prevail over any contrary or inconsistent provision in the planning scheme.

Term	Definition
Insulator	An insulator is a piece of material that stops electricity flow. Insulators on towers prevent electricity flowing outside the electrical wire and onto the tower structure.
Land Subject to Inundation Overlay (LSIO)	A Victorian Planning Provision overlay that identifies flood-prone land in riverine or coastal areas, generally including land affected by the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood, and ensures development appropriately responds to flood risk and floodplain conditions.
Landscape	An area whose character results from the interaction of natural and human factors and how those characteristics are perceived by people.
Landscape character area (LCA)	A distinct geographic area with relatively consistent landscape character, defined by a shared combination of features such as geology, topography, vegetation, water features, land use and built form.
Landscape value	The relative importance attached to a landscape by communities or stakeholders, informed by factors such as statutory and planning controls, recognised landscape significance, scenic quality, community preferences and other reliable evidence.
Landscape visual sensitivity	The degree to which a landscape is sensitive to visual change arising from a proposed development, determined by its landscape value or significance and its level of visual exposure to the development.
Laydown areas	A laydown area is a designated location associated with a construction project where materials, plant and equipment, tools, vehicles and the like are received, stored and dispatched to the construction site. In some instances, a laydown area may also be used for full or partial assembly of project infrastructure prior to relocation to the construction site.
Migratory species	Species listed as migratory under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth), including species that migrate to Australia or its external territories, or pass through or over Australian waters during their annual migrations, and are protected under relevant international agreements and conventions.
Native vegetation	Plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses.
Noise protocol	This refers to EPA Victoria Publication 1826, which provides assessment criteria, including noise limits, for operational noise.

Term	Definition
Normal working hours	In Victoria, Environmental Protection Authority guidance provides that normal working hours for construction noise are typically from 7am to 6pm on weekdays and 9am to 1pm on Saturdays.
Offset	A measure used to compensate for the loss in biodiversity value resulting from the permitted removal of native vegetation, after impacts have been avoided and minimised as far as practicable.
Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP)	A plan that describes how environmental risks and impacts associated with operational activities will be avoided, minimised and managed, and how environmental management requirements and mitigation measures will be implemented, monitored and assigned to responsible parties.
Overland flow	Runoff from rainfall that flows over the land surface, generally following the natural grade of the land, including where the capacity of drainage systems is exceeded.
Pathogen	A biological agent or organism capable of causing disease in a host organism.
Phoenix	Phoenix RapidFire, a bushfire simulation model used to predict the development, spread and potential impacts of bushfires across a landscape under different weather, fuel, topographic and fire suppression scenarios.
Planning scheme amendment (PSA)	An amendment to the planning scheme proposed as part of the Project.
the Project	Victoria to New South Wales Interconnector (VNI) West (Victorian component). The Project comprises the Victorian component of VNI West, including a new 500 kV double-circuit overhead transmission line and associated infrastructure between Bulgana in the south and the Murray River north of Kerang, where it would connect to the New South Wales component of VNI West.
Project Area	The Project Area includes the land required for the Project, reflecting the preferred location of Project infrastructure.
Project footprint	The area of land that may be directly occupied or disturbed by Project infrastructure and associated construction activities.
Project Land	The Project Land contains the Project Area and land adjacent to the Project Area that may be required for the Project as shown in *Attachment IV: Map book*. The Project Land corresponds with the initial extent of the Specific Controls Overlay proposed in the draft Planning Scheme Amendment for the Project.
Project proponent	VicGrid VNI West

Term	Definition
Proposed Easement	The portion of land over which an easement is proposed to be established to enable the construction, operation and maintenance of Project transmission infrastructure.
Receptor	A person, place, environmental value or component of the natural or built environment that may be affected by Project construction or operation.
Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP)	A Traditional Owner organisation registered under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) with statutory responsibilities for managing and protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage within its registered area.
Rehabilitation	The process of restoring land disturbed by Project activities to a stable and functional condition, which may include removal of temporary infrastructure, reinstatement of soil and drainage, revegetation and re-establishment of previous land uses where practicable.
Remnant vegetation	An area of native vegetation that meets the criteria for a remnant patch under Victoria's native vegetation removal guidelines.
Renewable energy	Energy produced from natural resources that are replenished or continually renewed, such as solar, wind and hydropower.
Renewable Energy Zone (REZ)	A geographic area identified as suitable for the coordinated development of renewable energy generation and storage, supported by the transmission infrastructure required to connect these projects to the electricity grid.
Residual impact	The impact remaining after the implementation of mitigation measures, taking into account their expected effectiveness.
Residual risk	The level of risk remaining after the implementation of mitigation measures or controls.
Riparian vegetation	Vegetation adjoining rivers, creeks, estuaries, wetlands, lakes or other waterways that can provide habitat, shade, bank stability and ecological connectivity.
Riparian zone	The transitional area of land adjoining a river, creek, estuary, lake, wetland or other waterway, between the aquatic environment and the surrounding terrestrial landscape. Riparian zones can support habitat and ecological connectivity, improve water quality and contribute to bank stability.
River basin	The area of land into which a river and its tributaries drain.
Runoff	Water from rainfall that flows over the land surface or through the surface drainage network towards waterways, water bodies or other receiving areas.

Term	Definition
Safe Intersection Sight Distance (SISD)	The minimum sight distance that should be available on a major road so that a driver can see a vehicle approaching from a minor road, intersection or access point and stop safely if required. As vehicle speeds increase, the required sight distance also increases.
Sag	Sag is when the electrical wire droops in the middle due to its weight, external heat, and/or internal heat from the flow of electricity. The electrical wire stretches with the weight and heat, hanging lower. This is known as sagging and is taken into account during the design of the transmission line infrastructure to ensure safe clearances are maintained.
Scarred tree	A tree that has been culturally modified by Aboriginal people through the removal of bark or other deliberate alteration, leaving a scar on the trunk or branch. Bark may have been removed for purposes such as making canoes, containers, shields or shelters.
Sediment	Soil, sand, silt, clay, gravel, organic matter or other particulate material that may be transported and deposited by water, wind or gravity.
Sensitive receptor	A person, property, place, feature or environmental value that may be particularly susceptible to, or sensitive to, potential impacts from the Project. Sensitive receptors may include but are not limited to residences and other occupied buildings, community facilities, recreational areas, waterways, ecological values and areas of cultural heritage significance, depending on the potential impact being assessed.
Shunt reactor	An electrical device used in high-voltage transmission systems to absorb reactive power and help control and stabilise system voltage.
Single-circuit	A transmission line configuration where each transmission tower supports one electrical circuit.
Social baseline	A description of the existing social environment within the local and regional study areas, including relevant demographic, social and economic characteristics and living conditions, used as the basis for assessing potential social impacts and benefits of the Project.
Social impacts	The positive or negative consequences experienced by individuals, households, groups, communities or organisations as a result of the Project.

Term	Definition
Social infrastructure	Facilities, services and networks that support communities in meeting their social, health, education, cultural and community needs and contribute to community wellbeing. Facilities and services that are used by the community to enable their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing.
Social localities	The geographic areas in which people and communities may experience social impacts or changes as a result of the Project.
Species	The basic unit of biological classification, comprising organisms grouped together based on shared biological characteristics.
Specific Controls Overlay (SCO)	A Victorian Planning Provision overlay that applies specific controls designed to achieve a particular land use and development outcome in extraordinary circumstances.
Stakeholder	An individual, group or organisation that has an interest in, may be affected by, or may influence the Project or a decision associated with it.
Stakeholder engagement	A planned process of communicating and engaging with stakeholders to understand their interests, concerns, knowledge and feedback, strengthen relationships and inform Project planning and decision-making.
Stormwater runoff	Rainfall that flows over the land surface, including roads, roofs and other surfaces, and may enter drains, waterways or other receiving environments.
Study area	The geographic area within which existing conditions and potential Project effects are assessed for a particular discipline. The study area is specific to each discipline, includes the Project Area at a minimum, and is defined in the methodology for the relevant chapter or technical report.
Surface water	Water that occurs or flows on land, including water in waterways, lakes, reservoirs, dams, wetlands and other water bodies.
Swept path analysis	A method used in transport planning to simulate and assess the movement of vehicles, especially large or articulated vehicles, through intersections or confined access points. It is used to design intersections and car-park entrances/exits or to determine if upgrades are required to existing infrastructure.
Technical Reference Group (TRG)	A group established by the department for an EES to provide technical and statutory advice during preparation of the EES. Membership is typically drawn from government agencies, regional authorities, municipal councils and Registered Aboriginal Parties with a statutory, policy or technical interest in the Project.

Term	Definition
Terminal station	A facility within the transmission network where high-voltage transmission lines or cables are connected, switched and controlled, and where transformers may be used to increase or decrease voltage to transfer electricity between different parts of the network.
Threatened species	A species at risk of extinction and formally listed as threatened under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic) and/or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth).
Topography	The physical form and configuration of the land surface, including its elevation, slope, relief and landforms.
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	A measure of the inorganic salts and organic compounds dissolved in water, typically expressed in milligrams per litre (mg/L).
Tower assembly	The construction stage in which prefabricated transmission tower components are delivered, assembled and erected at the tower location.
Tower erection	The construction process of lifting and installing assembled transmission tower sections or components onto their foundations to form the completed tower structure.
Tower footings	Below-ground foundations that support and anchor the legs of a transmission tower, typically comprising reinforced concrete and designed according to site-specific ground and geotechnical conditions.
Traditional Owners (TO)	Aboriginal people who have traditional connections and cultural responsibilities to a particular area of Country, including responsibility for caring for its Aboriginal cultural heritage, knowledge, places and objects.
Transmission line	Infrastructure comprising conductors and supporting structures used to transmit high-voltage electricity over long distances between parts of the electricity network.
Transmission tower	A tall steel structure that supports high-voltage power lines.
Transposition	The changing of the relative positions of the conductors of a transmission line at specified locations to balance electrical characteristics and improve the electrical performance of the transmission system. Two transposition locations are proposed near Glenloth and Swanwater.
Turbidity	A measure of water clarity that reflects the amount of suspended material in the water.

Term	Definition
Unexpected finds protocol	A procedure that sets out the actions to be taken if previously unidentified historical archaeological features, deposits, artefacts or other heritage material are discovered during works.
Unreasonable noise	Noise that is unreasonable having regard to the factors (e.g. volume, intensity, duration and character), any prescribed factor, or is prescribed in regulation to be unreasonable, such as noise exceeding the noise limits.
VHF/UHF	Radio and land mobile radio systems
Viewshed	The theoretical area from which a proposed development may be visible, based on the topography of the intervening terrain. Viewshed modelling is typically undertaken using computer software and may not account for screening by vegetation, buildings or other structures.
Visual amenity	The qualities and visual characteristics of a landscape or view that are appreciated and valued by people.
Water quality	The physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water that determine its condition and suitability for environmental and human uses. Water quality may be assessed using parameters such as turbidity, salinity, pH, dissolved oxygen, nutrients and suspended solids.
Waterbody	A natural or artificial body of surface water, such as a lake, reservoir, dam, wetland or other impoundment.
Waterway	A river, creek, stream, watercourse or natural channel in which water regularly flows, whether or not the flow is continuous, as defined under the *Water Act 1989* (Vic).
Wetland	An area of land that is permanently or periodically inundated or saturated with water, supporting vegetation, soils and ecological processes characteristic of wet environments.
Workforce accommodation areas	Temporary accommodation and associated infrastructure provided to house Project employees and contractors during construction, particularly where daily commuting to the Project area is impractical.

Abbreviations

Term	Definition
AAAA	Aerial Application Association of Australia
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AASS	Actual acid sulfate soils
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AC	Alternating Current
ACCUs	Australian Carbon Credit Units
ACHIA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment
ACHRIS	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AEO	Airport Environs Overlay
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AG	Agriculture
AH Act	*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*
AH Regulations	Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018
AIMD	Active Implantable Medical Devices
ALA	Aircraft landing area
AS	Australian Standard
ASS	Acid Sulfate Soils
ASSMP	Acid Sulfate Soils Management Plan
AWRC	Australian Water Resources Council
BAL	Bushfire Attack Level
BCAC	Barapa Country Aboriginal Corporation
BEIA	Business and economics impact assessment
BGLC	Barengi Gadjin Land Council
BGLCAC	Barengi Gadjin Land Council Aboriginal Corporation

Term	Definition
BMO	Bushfire Management Overlay
BMP	Biosecurity Management Plan
BPA	Bushfire Prone Area
CAMBA	China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CASR	Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998
CASS BPMG	Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils Best Practice Management Guidelines
Caw	Warrak Formation
CB	Citizens band
CBFMP	Construction Bushfire Management Plan
CBMMP	Construction Bushfire Mitigation and Management Plan
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CERP	Construction Emergency Response Plan
CERs	Certified Emissions Reductions
CFA	Country Fire Authority
CFEMP	Construction Fire Emergency Management Plan
CH_4	Methane
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CHS	Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
CISPR	International Special Committee on Radio Interference Standard
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
CNVMP	Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2-e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CRMP	Collision Risk Management Plan
CSEP	Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Term	Definition
CSSMSP	Culturally Significant Species and Materials Salvage Plan
CVA	Cultural Values Assessment
CVHMP	Construction Vegetation and Habitat Management Plan
CYG	Check Your Groundwater areas
dB	Decibel
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Commonwealth)
DDWCAC (DJAARA)	Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation
DEECA	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (Vic)
DEMP	Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan
DFEMP	Decommissioning Fire Emergency Management Plan
DTP	Department of Transport and Planning (Vic)
EC	Electrical conductivity
ECM	Electromagnetic compatibility
EE Act	*Environment Effects Act 1978* (Vic)
EES	Environment Effects Statement
EI Act	*Electricity Industry Act 2000* (Vic)
ELL	Environmental Line List
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMI	Electromagnetic interference
EMO	Erosion Management Overlay
EMS	Environmental Management System
EOI	Expression of Interest
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EP Act	*Environment Protection Act 2017*
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
EPRs	Environmental Performance Requirements

Term	Definition
ERIN	Environmental Resources Information Network
ERS	Environment Reference Standard
ESMS	Electricity Safety Management Scheme
ESO	Environmental Significance Overlay
ESV	Energy Safe Victoria
EVAO	Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
EVCs	Ecological Vegetation Classes
FBAN	Fire Behaviour Analyst
FFG Act	*Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic)
FFMVic	Forest Fire Management Victoria
FMP	Fauna Management Plan
FO	Floodway Overlay
FPSR	First Peoples – State Relations
FTE	Full-time equivalents
GDE	Groundwater-dependent ecosystem
GED	General Environmental Duty
GFDI	Grass Fire Danger Index
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GHGMP	Greenhouse Gas Management Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMID	Goulburn Murray Irrigation District
GMP	Groundwater Management Plan
GMW	Goulburn Murray Water
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global positioning system
GQRUZ	Groundwater Quality Restricted Use Zones
GRZ	General Residential Zone

Term	Definition
GSP	Gross State Product
GW	Gigawatt
ha	Hectares
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HMMP	Hazardous Materials Management Plan
HO	Heritage Overlay
HV	Heritage Victoria
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
IAC	Inquiry and Advisory Committee
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICDs	Implantable cardioverter defibrillators
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
IDM	Infrastructure Design Manual
IEA	Independent Environmental Auditor
IFR	Instrument flight rules
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISCC	International Sustainability and Carbon Certification
ISP	Integrated System Plan
JAMBA	Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
km	Kilometres
km^2	Square kilometre
kt CO_2-e	Kilo tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
kV	Kilovolt
KXTS	Tragowel Terminal Station
L	Litre
LA90	Background noise level

Term	Definition
LAeq	Ambient noise level
LCAs	Landscape character areas
LDRZ	Low Density Residential Zone
LFI	Low frequency induction
LGAs	Local Government Areas
LiDAR	Light detection and ranging
LPP	Local Planning Policy
LSALT	Lowest safe altitude
LSIO	Land Subject to Inundation Overlay
LUAA	Land Use Activity Agreement
LVIA	Landscape and visual impact assessment
m AHD	metres Australian Height Datum
MDA	Minimum Descent Altitude
MDB	Murray Darling Basin
mg	Milligrams
MHz	Megahertz
mm	Millimetres
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
mya	Million years ago
NCCMA	North Central Catchment Management Authority
NCR	Nature Conservation Reserve
NEM	National Electricity Market
NGER	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting
NHVR	National Heavy Vehicle Regulator
NOTAMs	Notices to Airmen
NRZ	Neighbourhood Residential Zone
NSW	New South Wales

Term	Definition
NWL	Loxton Sands
NWS	Shepparton Formation
OBMMP	Operations Bushfire Mitigation and Management Plan
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Plan
OFEMP	Operational Fire Emergency Management Plan
OHS Act	*Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004* (Vic)
OHS Regulations	Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017 (Vic)
OLS	Obstacle Limitation Surface
ONMP	Operational Noise Management Plan
OSOM	Oversize overmass
OVHMP	Operational Vegetation and Habitat Management Plan
PACR	Project Assessment Conclusions Report
PADR	Project Assessment Draft Report
PAHs	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PANS-OPS	Procedures for Air Navigation Services Aircraft Operations
PCRZ	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
P&E Act	*Planning and Environment Act 1987*
PiLOR	Payment in Lieu of Rates
PMP	Property Management Plan
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PPF	Planning Policy Framework
PPRZ	Public Park and Recreation Zones
PSA	Planning Scheme Amendment
PUZ	Public Use Zones
Pxh	White Hills Gravel
QA	Quaternary Aquifer
Qa1	Alluvium

Term	Definition
Qc1	Colluvial deposits
RAMSAR	Ramsar Convention 1971
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
RCM	Regulatory Compliance Mark
RCPs	Representative Concentration Pathways
REZ	Renewable Energy Zone
RFO	Rural Floodway Overlay
RGZ	Residential Growth Zone
RIT-T	Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission
RLZ	Rural Living Zone
RM Act	*Road Management Act 2004* (Vic)
RoKAMBA	Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
RSA	Recognition and Settlement Agreement
RTK	Real-Time Kinematic
SCO	Specific Controls Overlay
SDSMP	Saline and Dispersive Soils Management Plan
SDSs	Safety Data Sheets
SF_6	Sulphur hexafluoride
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SISDs	Safe intersection sight distances
SLO	Significant Landscape Overlay
SPRAT	Species Profile and Threats
SUZ	Special Use Zone
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan
TARP	Trigger Action Response Plan
TDS	Total dissolved solids
TECs	Threatened ecological communities

Term	Definition
TLVE	Theoretical Limit of Viewshed Extent
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TNSP	Transmission Network Service Provider
TO	Traditional Owners
TRG	Technical Reference Group
TSMP	Threatened Species Management Plan
TZ	Township Zone
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
URPCP	Understorey Retention and Partial Clearance Plan
UTAF	Upper Tertiary Aquifer (fluvial)
UTAM	Upper Tertiary Aquifer (marine)
UTQA	Upper Tertiary/Quaternary Aquifer
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register
VBA	Victorian Biodiversity Atlas
VCUs	Verified Carbon Units
VERs	Verified Emissions Reductions
VFR	Visual flight rules
VFRR	Victorian Fire Risk Register
VHF	Very High Frequency
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register
VNI West	Victoria to New South Wales Interconnector West
VOCs	Volatile organic compounds
VPO	Vegetation Protection Overlay
VQAs	Vegetation quality assessments
VSIS	Victorian Soil Information Service
VTP	Victorian Transmission Plan

Term	Definition
VVG	Visualising Victoria's Groundwater
WCSMP	Waste and Contaminated Soil Management Plan
WRL	Western Renewables Link
WWAC	Wamba-Wemba Aboriginal Corporation
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Find out more

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