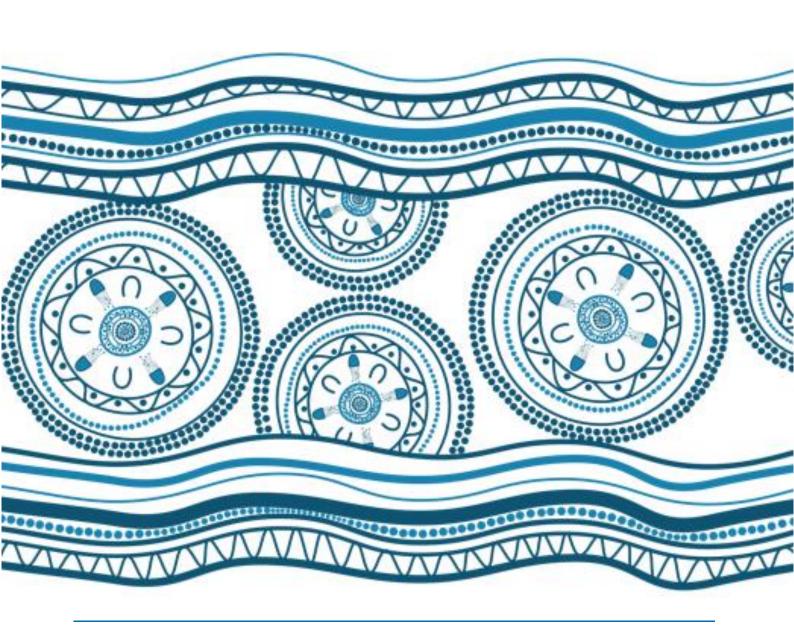
Glossary of terms and abbreviations



BLANK PAGE

Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Term	Meaning
μg/m ³	Micrograms per cubic metre
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
ACM	Asbestos containing material
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AEP	The probability of a rainfall or flood event exceeding a nominated level in a year. A
	1% AEP is the probability of an event exceeding a nominated level in 100 years.
AFG	Aboriginal Focus Group
AHD	Australian Height Datum
АПИ	The standard reference level used to express the relative height of various features.
	A height given in metres AHD is essentially the height above sea level. Mean sea
	level is set as zero elevation.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems
AHIIVIS	A register of NSW Aboriginal heritage information.
AIMA	A register of NSW Abonginal heritage information. Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology
AMP	Asbestos Management Plan
AMSA	
	Australia Maritime Safety Authority
Anemometer	Device used for measuring wind speed and direction.
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
APIC	Aboriginal Participation in Construction
AR5	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report
ARMCANZ	Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand
ARR	Australian rainfall and runoff
ASC NEMP	National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999
AS/NZS	Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard
ASS	Acid sulfate soils
	Naturally acid clays, mud and other sediments usually found in swamps and estuaries. They may become extremely acidic when drained and exposed to oxygen
	and may produce acidic leachate run-off that can pollute waters and liberate toxins.
BAM	Biodiversity Assessment Method
BC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
BC Regulation	Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017
BDAR	Biodiversity Development Assessment Report
Benthic infauna	Animals living within marine sediments.
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
BTEX	Ethylbenzene and xylenes
CBA	Cost-benefit analysis
CBD	Central Business District
CCTV	Closed-circuit television
CD	Chart datum
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
	A site specific plan developed for the construction phase of a project to ensure that
	all contractors and sub-contractors comply with the environmental conditions of
	approval for the project and that environmental risks are properly managed.
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CH ₄	Methane (a greenhouse gas)
CLM Act	Contaminated Land Management Act 1997
CM Act	
	Coastal Management Act 2016
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
CMP CNVMP	Conservation Management Plan Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan
CMP	Conservation Management Plan

Term	Meaning
Term	A metric measurement used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse
	gases based upon their global warming potential.
Concept design	The design stage which is assessed in this EIS.
Covid-19	Coronavirus-19
CRA	Climate Risk Assessment
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Resource Organisation
CSM	Conceptual site model
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
dBA	Decibels using the A-weighted scale measured according to the frequency of the
	human ear.
dB L _{Aeq} ,15min	The equivalent continuous sound level. This is the energy average of the varying noise over the sample period and is equivalent to the level of constant noise which contains the same energy as the varying noise environment. This measure is a common measure of environmental noise and road traffic noise.
dB L _{A90} , 15min	The noise level which is exceeded for 90% of the sample period. During the sample
GD LA90, TOTTIIT	period, the noise level is below LA90 level for 10% of the time.
DDA	This is the measurement used to determine the rating background noise level.
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act 1992
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment)
DoS	Degree of Saturation A term to provide the overall measure of capability of the intersection to
	accommodate additional traffic.
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and the Environment
DSAPT	Disabled Standard for Accessible Public Transport
ECL	East coast low
EES Group	Environment, Energy and Science Group (under NSW DPIE)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement An environmental impact assessment document prepared in accordance with the requirements of Division 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000.
ENM	Excavated Natural Material
EPA	Former NSW Environment Protection Authority. Now part of the Department of
	Environment, Climate Change and Water.
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
EPL	Environment Protection Licence
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
ESD	Ecologically sustainable development
ESMP	Emergency Spill Management Plan
Fenders	A bumper used between vessels and the wharf.
FFDI	Forest Fire Danger Index
FM Act	Fisheries Management Act 1994
FRP	Fibre reinforced polymer
GDE	Groundwater dependent ecosystem
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic information system
GREP	NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy (OEH, 2019)
GWP	Global warming potential
H ₂ O	Water
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
HP	Horizontal plane
IBA	Indigenous Business Australia
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia

Interim Construction Noise Guideline ICOMOS International Council on Monuments and Sites IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change KTP Key threatening process KV Kilovolt LALC Local Aboriginal Land Council The aggregate of built, natural and cultural aspects that make up an area and character provide a sense of place, includes all aspects of a tract of land; built, planted and natural topographical and ecological features. Landscape Sensitivity The sensitivity of a landscape character zone or view and its capacity to absorb change of the nature of the project and also relates to the type of viewer and number of viewers. Sensitivity is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape Refers to the nature, scale and duration of the change that is expected to occur. Magnitude of change is described as negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape character area LCVIA Landscape character area LCVIA Local government area LoS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement mAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres above Australian Height Datum MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MLWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MEAN low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water	Term	Meaning
International Council on Monuments and Sites IPCC		
PCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change KTP Key threatening process kV Kilovolt LALC Local Aboriginal Land Council Landscape The aggregate of built, natural and cultural aspects that make up an area and provide a sense of place. Includes all aspects of a tract of land; built, planted and natural topographical and ecological features. Landscape The sensitivity of a landscape character zone or view and its capacity to absorb change of the nature of the project and also relates to the type of viewer and number of viewers. Sensitivity is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape magnitude of change is described as leither negligible, low, moderate, or high. CAA Landscape character side as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. CAA Landscape character area LoVIA Landscape character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutytiin Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MLWS Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods		
KTP Key threatening process KV Kilovolt LaLCC Local Aboriginal Land Council The aggregate of built, natural and cultural aspects that make up an area and provide a sense of place. Includes all aspects of a tract of land; built, planted and natural topographical and ecological features. Landscape sensitivity of a landscape character zone or view and its capacity to absorb of viewers. Sensitivity of a landscape character zone or view and its capacity to absorb of viewers. Sensitivity is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape magnitude of change is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. Magnitude of change is described as negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape character area LCVIA Landscape character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area LOS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mobgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MEAN Indicate the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water reaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MEAN Matters of national environmental significance N ₂ O Nitrous oxide NARCIM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NAICASS National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
KVI LALC LOCAI Aboriginal Land Council Landscape character The aggregate of built, natural and cultural aspects that make up an area and provide a sense of place. Includes all aspects of a tract of land; built, planted and natural topographical and ecological features. Landscape sensitivity The sensitivity of a landscape character zone or view and its capacity to absorb change of the nature of the project and also relates to the type of viewer and number of viewers. Sensitivity is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape magnitude of character area characte		
Landscape character The aggregate of built, natural and cultural aspects that make up an area and character provide a sense of place. Includes all aspects of a tract of land; built, planted and natural topographical and ecological features. Landscape The sensitivity of a landscape character zone or view and its capacity to absorb change of the nature of the project and also relates to the type of viewer and number of viewers. Sensitivity is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape magnitude of change is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. LCA Landscape character area LCVIA Landscape Character area LCVIA Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area Los Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT MONOBUNITION MBT MONOBUNITION MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MLWS Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MES Matters of national environmental significance N≥O Nitrous oxide NARCIM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NARCIM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NARCIM NSW and AGT Regional Climate Modelling Project NARCIM NSW and AGT Regional Climate Modelling Project NARCIM NSW and AGT		
Landscape character provide a sense of place. Includes all aspects that make up an area and provide a sense of place. Includes all aspects of a tract of land; built, planted and natural topographical and ecological features. Landscape Sensitivity of a landscape character zone or view and its capacity to absorb change of the nature of the project and also relates to the type of viewer and number of viewers. Sensitivity is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape Refers to the nature, scale and duration of the change that is expected to occur. Magnitude of change is described as negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape Character area LCVIA Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area LoS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement mAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. Mean low water reaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MES Maters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide Nacons Maters of national environmental signific		
character provide a sense of place. Includes all aspects of a tract of land; built, planted and natural topographical and ecological features. The sensitivity of a landscape character zone or view and its capacity to absorb change of the nature of the project and also relates to the type of viewer and number of viewers. Sensitivity is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape Refers to the nature, scale and duration of the change that is expected to occur. Magnitude of change is described as negligible, low, moderate, or high. LCA Landscape character area LCVIA Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area LOS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water seps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water neaps is th		J
natural topographical and ecological features. Landscape The sensitivity of a landscape character zone or view and its capacity to absorb change of the nature of the project and also relates to the type of viewer and number of viewers. Sensitivity is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape Refers to the nature, scale and duration of the change that is expected to occur. Magnitude of change is described as negligible, low, moderate, or high. LCA Landscape character area LCVIA Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area LoS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWN Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NACCIM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal range Neap tidal range are smalle	•	
Landscape sensitivity of a landscape character zone or view and its capacity to absorb change of the nature of the project and also relates to the type of viewer and number of viewers. Sensitivity is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape Refers to the nature, scale and duration of the change that is expected to occur. Magnitude of change is described as negligible, low, moderate, or high. LCA Landscape Character area LCVIA Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area LoS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutythin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MEUN Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MILWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MILWN Mean low aver neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MILWN Mean low aver neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MILWN Mean low av	character	
change of the nature of the project and also relates to the type of viewer and number of viewers. Sensitivity is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. Landscape Magnitude of Change is described as negligible, low, moderate, or high. LCA Landscape character area LCVIA Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area LoS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum MbgI Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyttin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. Mean low water reaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MAET Shall		
d viewers. Sensitivity is described as either negligible, low, moderate, or high. Refers to the nature, scale and duration of the change that is expected to occur. Magnitude of change is described as negligible, low, moderate, or high. LCA Landscape Character area LCVIA Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area Los Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low wat		
Landscape magnitude of change Refers to the nature, scale and duration of the change that is expected to occur. Magnitude of change is described as negligible, low, moderate, or high. LCA Landscape character area LCVIA Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area LoS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN <td>sensitivity</td> <td></td>	sensitivity	
magnitude of change is described as negligible, low, moderate, or high. LCA Landscape character area LCVIA Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area LoS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement mAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-oriteria analysis Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N2O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal range resmaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level	1 1	
LCA Landscape character area LCVIA Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area LoS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement mAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT MonobutyItin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCIIM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
LCA Landscape character area LCVIA Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment LGA Local government area LoS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N ₂ O Nitrous oxide NACIIM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal range sare smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		Magnitude of change is described as negligible, low, moderate, or nigh.
LCVIA LGA Local government area LoS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement mAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N ₂ O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Heritage List NML Noise management level		I and a series about the series
LoS Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement mAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MEAN IOW water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MEAN MEAN Water of national environmental significance N2O Nitrous oxide NARCIIM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal range are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
Level of service. A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum MbgI Mess Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N2O Nitrous oxide NARCIIM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N ₂ O Nitrous oxide NARCIM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
their perception by motorists and/or passengers. LPLALC La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyttin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N ₂ O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal range are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Heritage List NML Noise management level	L05	
LPLALC LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement mAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES MAUS MAUS MAUS MAUS MAUS MAUS MAUS MAU		
LSPS Local Strategic Planning Statement MAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum Mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N ₂ O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal range Neap tidal range are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Heritage List NML Noise management level	I DI AI O	
mAHD Metres above Australian Height Datum mbgl Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N ₂ O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Heritage List NML National Heritage List		
mbgI Metres below ground level MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT MonobutyItin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Feritage List NML		
MBOS Marine Biodiversity Offset Strategy MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
MBT Monobutyltin MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Vational Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Reporting The first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
MCA Multi-criteria analysis MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
MHWS Mean high water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		•
range of tide is greatest, during full and new moon. MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level	MHWS	
MHWN Mean high water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive high waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
waters when the range of tide is the least at the time of first and last quarter of the moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
moon. MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal range are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level	MHWN	
MLWS Mean low water springs is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal range Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		·
waters over the same periods as defined for MHWS. MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal range Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level	NAL VACO	
MLWN Mean low water neaps is the long-term mean of the heights of two successive low waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal range sare smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level	MLVVS	
waters over the same periods as defined for MHWN. MNES Matters of national environmental significance N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level	NAL VA/NI	
MNESMatters of national environmental significanceN₂ONitrous oxideNARCliMNSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling ProjectNatCASSNational Committee for Acid Sulfate SoilsNeap tidal rangeNeap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides.NGERNational Greenhouse and Energy ReportingNHLNational Heritage ListNMLNoise management level	MLVVN	
N₂O Nitrous oxide NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level	MANIFO	·
NARCliM NSW and ACT Regional Climate Modelling Project NatCASS National Committee for Acid Sulfate Soils Neap tidal range Neap tidal range Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
NatCASS Neap tidal range Neap tidal range Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
Neap tidal range Neap tides occur during the first and three quarter moons, when it is half full. Neap tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
tidal ranges are smaller than spring tides. NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level		
NGER National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level	Neap tidal range	
NHL National Heritage List NML Noise management level	NOED	· -
NML Noise management level		
<u> </u>		
100		
NO ₂ Nitrogen dioxide		
NO _x Oxides of nitrogen		
NPI National Pollution Inventory		
NPW Act National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974		
NPWS NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service		
NSW New South Wales		
O ₃ /Ozone A gas made of three oxygen atoms; occurs naturally in the stratosphere where it	O ₃ /Ozone	
provides protection for the earth from solar ultraviolet radiation; ozone in the		
troposphere is due to anthropogenic emissions and is a major component of		
photochemical smog.	00115-	
OCHRE Opportunity, Choice, Healing, Responsibility, Employment		
OCP Organochlorine pesticides	OCP	Urganochlorine pesticides

Term	Meaning
OEH	Former Office of Environment and Heritage (now the Department of Planning,
02	Industry and Environment)
OLS	Obstacle Limitation Surface
OLSH	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart
OOHW	Out of hours work
OPP	Organophosphorus pesticides
OSL	Obstacle Limitation Surface
PACHCI	Transport for NSW's Procedure for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation and
FACITO	Investigation
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
PAHs	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PAN-OPS	Procedures for Air Navigation Services Aircraft Operations
PAPI	Precision Approach Path Indicator
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
PCB	A general term used to describe a family of chlorinated aromatic compounds
PCT	Plant community types
	The maximum change in water pressure associated with underwater noise. This is
Peak pressure (PL, L _{pk})	also referred to a peak impulsive noise and is typically used to assess sudden shock
(1 L, Lpk)	and startle response health and welfare impacts.
PFAS	Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PM	Particulate Matter
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5µm
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than 10µm
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
POEO Act	Protection of the Environmental Operations Act 1997
POMS	
PSI	Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome
PWG	Preliminary Site Investigation
	Project Working Group
QX	Stands for Queensland Unknown, and is a parasite that affects Sydney rock oysters
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
RBL	Rating Background Level. The median value of the assessment background level values for the period over all
	of the days measured. There is therefore an RBL value for each period — daytime,
	evening and night time.
RCC	Randwick City Council
RCP 8.5	Representative Concentration Pathway (from IPCC Assessment Report 5)
RMS	Former NSW Roads and Maritime Services
RNE	
RNP	Register of National Estate
RTA	Road Noise Policy Former Boads and Treffic Authority
SA2	Former Roads and Traffic Authority Statistical Area Level 2
Sea allowance	The minimum distance required to raise an asset to maintain current frequency of breaches under projected sea level rise.
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SEIA	
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Socio-Economic Index for Areas
SEPP	
	State Environment Planning Policy
Sessile species SEQ	Immobile species South East Queensland
SF ₆	Sulphur diavida
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact The cumulative level of energy contained within underwater poise and is typically
Sound exposure	The cumulative level of energy contained within underwater noise and is typically used to assess health and welfare impacts. This is also referred to as the "poise."
levels (SEL, L _{E,24h})	used to assess health and welfare impacts. This is also referred to as the "noise dose".
Sound proceure	
Sound pressure level (SPL. L _p).	The average change in water pressure associated with underwater noise and is typically used to assess behavioural response.
TOVOI (OI L. LP).	typically about to abbobb boliavioulal lesponse.

Term	Meaning
Spring tidal range	Spring tides occur with a full or new moon. Average tidal ranges are larger during
	this time and occur twice a month.
SSC	Sutherland Shire Council
SSI	State Significant Infrastructure
SVOCs	Semi-volatile organic compounds
SWMP	Soil and Water Management Plan
TBT	Tributyltin
TEC	Threatened ecological communities
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
Transport for NSW	Transport for New South Wales
TRH	Total recoverable hydrocarbons
TSI	Targeted Site Investigation
TSP	Total suspended particles
UN SDGs	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VEM	Visual envelope map
VENM	Virgin Excavated Natural Material
VOCs	Volatile organic compounds
VTS	Vessel traffic service
VZ	Vegetation zone
WEMP	Waste and Energy Management Plan
WSP	Water Sharing Plan