

14. Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Term	Definition
AADT	Average annual daily traffic, the total volume of traffic passing a roadside observation point over a period of a year, divided by the number of days per year.
Aboriginal scarred tree	Aboriginal scarred trees show evidence of bark or timber removal by Aboriginal people for traditional purposes. Scarred trees provide significant evidence of Aboriginal occupation in what is now a highly modified landscape. There are few developed agricultural areas remaining in the world with preserved signs of pre-modern Indigenous activity. This makes scarred trees in south-east Australia records of human activity of potential world importance (DEC 2005).
Acute noise levels	Road traffic noise levels received at private dwellings that are predicted to be greater than 65dB(A) _{Leq(15hr)} (day) and 60 dB(A) _{Leq(9hr)} (night), as presented in Practice Note IV, Step 3, part (2) of the RTA's (2001) <i>Environmental Noise Management Manual</i> .
Afflux	An increase in water level resulting from additional obstacles in the flow path.
AHD	Australian height datum is the datum (adopted by the National Mapping Council of Australia) to which all vertical control mapping is to be referred.
Alluvium	Relatively recent deposits of sedimentary material laid down in river/creek beds, floodplains, lakes, or at the base of mountain slopes.
Annual recurrence interval (ARI)	Long-term average number of years between the occurrence of a flood as big as or larger than the selected event.
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council.
CEMP	Construction environmental management plan: a site-specific plan developed for the construction phase of a project to ensure that all contractors and subcontractors comply with the environmental conditions of approval for the project and that environmental risks are properly managed.
Chainage	Chainages referred to in this report are the distance south of Goulburn. Chainages on the southbound (eastern) side of the project are referred to throughout this environmental assessment.
CO _{2-e}	Carbon dioxide equivalent. Enables emissions of different gases to be added together and compared with carbon dioxide. Calculated by multiplying the actual mass of emissions by the appropriate Global Warming Potential factor.
Community severance	If a large or busy road cuts through an area, it can have the effect of separating parts of a community by limiting people's ability or desire to move through that area, which in turn can reduce accessibility to key services and damage local social networks and community 'cohesion'. The cumulative impact of psychological and physical barriers to movement and social participation created by transport infrastructure is what constitutes 'community severance' (UK Department of Transport 2006).
Critical habitat	The habitat that is necessary for the survival or recovery of a listed wildlife species and that is identified as the species' critical habitat in the recovery strategy or in an action plan for the species.

Term	Definition
Critical infrastructure project	A project (as subject to Part 3A of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>) that is considered to be essential to delivering an important government commitment or meeting an immediate community need.
dB(A)	A-weighted decibels.
Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC)	Former name for part of the current NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.
Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC)	Former name for part of the current NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (formerly DEC, EPA and NPWS).
Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW)	NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
DUAP	Former NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (now Department of Planning).
Department of Water and Energy (DWE)	Former name for part of the current NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.
ECRTN	The former Environment Protection Authority's (EPA 1999) <i>Environmental Criteria for Road Traffic Noise</i> .
Edge effects	A change in species composition, physical conditions or other ecological factors at the boundary between two ecosystems OR the ecological changes that occur at the boundaries of ecosystems (including changes in species composition, gradients of moisture, sunlight, soil and air temperature, wind speed and other factors).
EMS	Environmental management system: a management approach that enables an organisation to identify, monitor and control its environmental aspects. An EMS is part of the overall management system, which includes organisational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the environmental policy.
Endangered ecological community	As defined under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> , an ecological community that is likely to become extinct or is in immediate danger of extinction.
ENCM	The former EPA's (1994) <i>Environmental Noise Control Manual</i> .
ENMM	The RTA's (2001) <i>Environmental Noise Management Manual</i> .
Environmental assessment (process)	A specialised part of the decision-making process, where the environmental impact of a development or proposal or activity is considered in detail, together with other aspects of the development.
Environmental assessment (report)	The documentation of the outcomes of the environmental assessment process required under Part 3A of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> . A formal evaluation of the effect or likely effect of a development or other activity on the environment.
EPA	Part of the current NSW DECCW.
EP&A Act	NSW <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> .

Term	Definition
EPBC Act	Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> .
ESD	Ecologically sustainable development.
Habitat	An area or areas occupied, or periodically or occasionally occupied, by a species, population or ecological community, including any biotic or abiotic components.
Heavy vehicle	A heavy vehicle is classified as a Class 3 vehicle (a two axle truck) or larger, in accordance with the Austroads Vehicle Classification System.
L_{A1}	The L_{A1} level is the noise level which is exceeded for one per cent of the sample period. During the sample period, the noise level is below the L_{A1} level for 99 per cent of the time.
L_{A10}	The L_{A10} level is the noise level that is exceeded for 10 per cent of the sample period. During the sample period, the noise level is below the L_{A10} level for 90 per cent of the time. The L_{A10} is a common noise descriptor for environmental noise and road traffic noise.
L_{A90}	The L_{A90} level is the noise level which is exceeded for 90 per cent of the sample period. During the sample period, the noise level is below the L_{A90} level for 10 per cent of the time. This measure is commonly referred to as the background noise level.
L_{Aeq}	The equivalent continuous sound level (L_{Aeq}) is the energy average of the varying noise over the sample period and is equivalent to the level of a constant noise which contains the same energy as the varying noise environment. This measure is also a common measure of environmental noise and road traffic noise.
L_{Amax}	The maximum noise level over a sample period is the maximum level, measured on fast response, during the sample period.
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council.
LGA	Local government area.
LoS	Level of service, a fundamental performance measure used in the planning, design and operation of roads. It provides the basis for determining the number of lanes to be provided in the road network.
mBGL	Metres below ground level.
MVKT	Million vehicle kilometres travelled.
NSW	New South Wales.
PAD	Potential archaeological deposit: any location considered to have moderate to high potential for subsurface archaeological material.
PCP	Plain concrete pavement.
PM_{10}	Particulate matter (such as airborne dust or silt) less than or equal to 10 micrometres in aerodynamic diameter.
Probable maximum flood (PMF)	Largest flood that could conceivably occur at a particular location, which defines the extent of flood prone land (the floodplain).
RBL	The rating background level for each period is the median value of the ABL values for the period over all of the days measured. There is therefore an RBL value for each period — daytime, evening and night-time.
RTA	NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (the proponent).

Term	Definition
SEPP	State environmental planning policy.
Threatened	As defined under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> , a species, population or ecological community that is likely to become extinct or is immediate danger of extinction.
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbon.
TSC Act	NSW <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> , an Act to conserve threatened species, populations and ecological communities of plants and animals.
tCO _{2-e}	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. See 'CO _{2-e} ' for explanation.
µg/m ³	Micrograms per cubic metre.
µS/cm	microSiemens per centimetre (a measure of electrical conductivity).
VKT	Vehicle kilometres travelled.
VOC	Volatile organic compounds.
Vulnerable	As defined under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> , a species that is likely to become endangered unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate.