
GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations

| Acronym and abbreviation | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| \$ | Australian dollar (AUD) |
| % | Per cent |
| < | Less than |
| °C | Degrees Celsius |
| µg | Microgram |
| µg/L | Micrograms per litre |
| µPa | Micropascal |
| µPa _{rms} | Root mean square of a micropascal |
| µS | Microsiemens |
| µS/cm | Microsiemens per centimetre |
| µT | Microtesla |
| µV | Microvolt |
| µV/m | Microvolt per meter |
| 3D | Three-dimensional |
| 4WD | Four-wheel drive |
| AADT | Annual average daily traffic |
| AAP | Adaption action plan |
| ABFMR | Australian Biofouling Management Requirements |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| AC | Alternating current |
| ACHRIS | Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Research and Information System |
| AEMO | Australian Energy Market Operator |
| AEP | Annual exceedance probability |
| AFMA | Australian Fisheries Management Authority |
| AHA | <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic)</i> |
| AHD | Australian height datum |
| AHO | Australian Hydrographic Office |
| Air NEPM | National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure |

| Acronym and abbreviation | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| AIS | Automatic Identification System |
| AM | Ante meridiem |
| AMSA | Australian Maritime Safety Association |
| AoD | Area of disturbance |
| AR6 | Sixth IPCC Assessment Report |
| ARR | Australian Rainfall and Runoff |
| ARRB | Australian Road Research Board |
| AS/NZS | Australia Standards/New Zealand Standards |
| ASC | Assessment of site contamination |
| ASN | Alcatel Submarine Networks |
| ASRIS | Australian Soil Resource Information System |
| ASS | Acid sulfate soils |
| ATC | Automatic traffic count |
| ATSIHP | <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cwlth)</i> |
| ATSIHP Act | <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1987</i> |
| AUCHD | Australian Underwater Cultural Heritage Database |
| BEMP | Bushfire emergency management plan |
| BIA | Biologically important area |
| BLCAC | Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation |
| BLSC | Boonwurrung Land and Sea Council Aboriginal Corporation |
| BoM | Bureau of Meteorology |
| BOWE | Bass Offshore Wind Energy |
| BS1 | Bass Strait 1 |
| BSCZSF | Bass Strait central zone scallop fishery |
| Burra Charter | Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013 |
| BW | Ballast water |
| CAMBA | China-Australia Migratory Birds Agreement |
| CASS | Coastal acid sulfate soils |
| CBSS | Community benefits sharing scheme |
| CCTV | Closed circuit television |
| CD | Conservation dependent |

| Acronym and abbreviation | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| CDMP | Construction dust management plan |
| CEMP | Construction environmental management plan |
| CESP | Community and stakeholder engagement plan |
| CFA | Country Fire Authority |
| CHMP | Cultural Heritage Management Plan |
| CITIES | Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora |
| CLR Act | <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 (Vic)</i> |
| cm | Centimetres |
| CMA | Catchment Management Authority |
| CMIP5 | Coupled model intercomparison project phase 5 |
| CMIP6 | Coupled model intercomparison project phase 6 |
| CNVMP | Construction noise and vibration management plan |
| CO ² e | Carbon dioxide equivalent |
| COLREGs | Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 |
| CR | Critically endangered |
| CSIRO | Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation |
| CVA | cultural values assessment |
| Cwlth | Commonwealth |
| dB | Decibel |
| DC | Direct current |
| DCCEEW | Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (Cwlth) |
| DEDJTR | Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources (Vic) |
| DEECA | Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (Vic) |
| DELWP | Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (Vic) |
| DGPS | Differential global positioning system |
| DNVIA | Detailed noise and vibration impact assessments |
| DSE | Department of Sustainability and Environment (Vic) |
| DSG | Department of State Growth, (Tas) |
| DTP | Department of Transport and Planning (Vic) |
| EE Act | <i>Environment Effects Act 1978 (Vic)</i> |
| EES | Environment effects statement |

| Acronym and abbreviation | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| EIA | Economic impact assessment |
| EIS | Environmental impact statement |
| EMF | Electromagnetic fields |
| EMI | Electromagnetic interference |
| EMP | Environmental management plan |
| EMPCA | <i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 (Tas)</i> |
| EMS | Environmental management system |
| EN | Endangered |
| EP Act | <i>Environment Protection Act 2017 (Vic)</i> |
| EPA Tasmania | Tasmanian Environment Protection Authority |
| EPA Victoria | Victorian Environment Protection Authority |
| EPBC Act | <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i> |
| EPRs | Environmental performance requirements |
| ERS | Environment Reference Standard |
| ESC | Essential Services Commission |
| ESCI | Electricity Sector Climate Information |
| ESD | Ecological Sustainable Development |
| ESG | Environmental, social and governance |
| EVC | Ecological vegetation class |
| FBI | Fire behaviour index |
| FDR | Fire danger rating |
| FFG Act | <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</i> |
| FPA | Forest Practices Authority |
| FPAG | First Peoples Advisory Group |
| FPSR | First Peoples State Relations |
| FTE | Full-time equivalent |
| GDE | Groundwater dependent ecosystem |
| GED | General environmental duty |
| GHAT | Shark gillnet and shark hook and trap sectors |
| GHG | Greenhouse gas |
| GIS | Gas insulated switchgear |

| Acronym and abbreviation | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| GLaWAC | Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation |
| GMA | Groundwater management area |
| GMP | Groundwater management plan |
| GP | General practitioner |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| GRZ | General residential zone |
| G-REZ | Gippsland Renewable Energy Zone |
| GROW | Growing Regional Opportunities for Work |
| GSLG | Gippsland Stakeholder Liaison Group |
| GW | Gigawatt |
| ha | Hectare |
| HDD | Horizontal directional drilling |
| HDPE | High density polyethylene |
| HF | High-frequency hearing |
| HHMP | Historical heritage management plan |
| HV | Heritage Victoria |
| HVAC | High voltage alternating current |
| HVDC | High voltage direct current |
| HVNL | Heavy Vehicle National Law 2004 |
| HVP | Hancock Victorian Plantations Holdings Pty Ltd |
| IA | Investigation area |
| IAC | Inquiry and Advisory Committee |
| IAIA | International Association for Impact Assessment |
| IAP2 | International Association for Public Participation |
| IAQM | Institute of Air Quality Management |
| IBA | Important bird area |
| ICNIRP | International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection |
| ICPC | International Cable Protection Committee |
| ID | Identification |
| IEA | Independent environmental auditor |
| IEC | International Electrotechnical Commission |

| Acronym and abbreviation | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| IECA | International Erosion Control Association |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| ILUA | Indigenous Land Use Agreement |
| IMS | Invasive marine species |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| ISC | Index of Stream Condition |
| ISO | International Organisation for Standardisation |
| ISP | Integrated System Plan |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| JAMBA | Japan-Australia Migratory Birds Agreement |
| JP | Joint pit |
| K | Hydraulic conductivity |
| km | Kilometre |
| km/h | Kilometres per hour |
| km ² | Square kilometres |
| KPI | Key performance indicator |
| kV | Kilovolt |
| kV/cm | Kilovolt per centimetre |
| kV/m | Kilovolts per metre |
| kVa | Kilovolt-amperes |
| kW | Kilowatt |
| L | Litre |
| LC | Least concern |
| LDAD | Low density artefact distribution |
| LF | Low-frequency hearing |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| LiDAR | Light detection and ranging |
| LLUA | Land use activity agreements |
| LRIT | Long-range Identification and Tracking |
| LULUCF | Land use, land use change and forestry |
| LUPA | <i>Land Use and Planning Approvals Act 1993 (Tas)</i> |

| Acronym and abbreviation | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| LVIA | Landscape and visual impact assessment |
| m | Metre |
| m/h | Metres per hour |
| m/s | Metres per second |
| m ² | Square metres |
| m ³ | Cubic metre |
| MACA | <i>Marine and Coastal Act 2018 Act (Vic)</i> |
| mAHD | Metres above Australian Height Datum |
| MARS | Maritime and Aircraft Reporting System |
| MAST | Marine and Safety Tasmania |
| MBES | Multibeam echo sounder |
| MERU | Marine ecology and resource use |
| MF | Mid-frequency hearing |
| mg/L | Milligrams per litre |
| mg/m ³ | Milligrams per cubic metre |
| MHMP | Maritime heritage management plan |
| Mi | Migratory |
| MLPL | Marinus Link Pty Ltd |
| mm | Millimetre |
| MNES | Matters of National Environmental Significance |
| MPS | Municipal Planning Strategy |
| MoU | Memorandum of understanding |
| Mt CO ₂ -e | Megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent |
| MW | Megawatt |
| MWh | Megawatts per hour |
| N | Newton |
| N/m ² | Newtons per square metre |
| NATPLAN | National Plan for Maritime Emergencies |
| NEM | National Electricity Market |
| NEPM | National Environment Protection Measure |
| NFP | Non-first point of entry |

| Acronym and abbreviation | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| NGER | National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting |
| NM | Nautical miles |
| NOA | Naturally occurring material |
| NSW | New South Wales |
| NSW CNVG | Construction Noise and Vibration Guideline published August 2016 |
| nT | Nanotesla |
| nT/year | Nanotesla per year |
| NT | Near threatened |
| NTU | Nephelometric turbidity units |
| nV/cm | Nanovolt per centimetre |
| NVA | Natural Values Atlas |
| NWTD | North West Transmission Developments |
| NZILA | New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects |
| OD | Outside diameter |
| OEI Act | <i>Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Act 2021 (Cwlth)</i> |
| OEMP | Operations environmental management plan |
| OHTL | Overhead transmission lines |
| OSOM | Oversize and over mass |
| OSV | Offshore support vehicle |
| Pa | Pascal |
| P&E Act | <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)</i> |
| PACR | Project assessment conclusions report |
| PAH | Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons |
| PAR | Pre-arrival report |
| PFAS | Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances |
| PHN | Primary Health Network |
| PM | Post meridiem: after noon |
| PM2.5 | Particulate matter 2.5 micrometres or less in diameter |
| PM10 | Particulate matter 10 micrometres or less in diameter |
| PMST | Protected Matters Search Tool |
| PPF | Planning Policy Framework |

| Acronym and abbreviation | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| PSA | Planning Scheme Amendment |
| PSU | Practical salinity unit |
| PTS | Permanent threshold shift |
| RAP | Registered Aboriginal Party |
| RECFIT | Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania |
| REZ | Renewable Energy Zones |
| RFID | Radio-frequency identification |
| RIT-T | Regulatory investment test for transmission |
| RL | Reduced level |
| RLZ | Rural living zones |
| RMS | Root mean square |
| ROKAMBA | Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement |
| ROV | Remotely operated vehicle |
| SAST | Southern Australian sea turtles |
| SCO | Specific Controls Overlay |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SEL | Sound exposure levels |
| SEIO | South Eastern Indian Ocean |
| SESSF | Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery |
| SETFIA | South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association |
| SF ⁶ | Sulfur hexafluoride |
| SGW | South Gippsland Water |
| SIA | Social impact assessment |
| SIDRA | Signalised and Unsignalised Intersection Design and Research Aid |
| SIMP | Social impact management plan |
| SIV | Seafood Industry Victoria |
| SME | Subject matter experts |
| SOBN | State Observation Bore Network |
| SOTS | Star of the South Offshore Wind Farm |
| Ss | Specific storage |
| SSS | Side scan sonar |

| Acronym and abbreviation | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| SWPO | South West Pacific Ocean |
| Sy | Specific yield |
| T | Tesla |
| t | Ton |
| TasNetworks | Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd |
| TCFD | Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures |
| TCM | Trenchless construction method |
| tCO ₂ -e | Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent |
| TDS | Total dissolved solids |
| TEC | Threatened ecological communities |
| TMP | Traffic management plan |
| TPZ | Tree protection zone |
| TRG | Technical reference group |
| TRH | Total recoverable hydrocarbons |
| TRLFA | Tasmanian Rock Lobster Fishermen's Association |
| TSIC | Tasmanian Seafood Industry Council |
| TSS | Total suspended solids |
| TSSC | Threatened Seafood Industry Council |
| TSV | Transport Safety Victoria (formerly Maritime Safety Victoria) |
| TTS | Temporary threshold shift |
| TZ | Township zone |
| UCH Act | <i>Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2019 (Cwlth)</i> |
| UCHMP | Underwater cultural heritage management plan |
| UPS | Uninterruptible power supply |
| UV | Ultraviolet |
| UXO | Unexploded ordinance |
| VAHR | Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register |
| VCS | Vessel Compliance Scheme |
| VFA | Victorian Fishing Authority |
| VHD | Victorian Heritage Database |
| VHI | Victorian Heritage inventory |

| Acronym and abbreviation | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| VHR | Victorian Heritage Register |
| VPD | Vehicles per day |
| VPP | Victoria Planning Provisions |
| VSC | Voltage source converter |
| VU | Vulnerable |
| VWMS | Victorian Waterway Management Strategy |
| W | Watts |
| WBCSD | World Business Council for Sustainable Development |
| WESS | Wooreen Energy Storage System |
| WGCA | West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority |
| WMIS | Water Measurement Information System |
| WMP | Waste management plan |
| WRI | World Resources Institute |
| XLPE | Cross linked polyethylene |
| ZVI | Zone of visual impact |

Glossary

| Term | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| acid sulfate soils | Naturally occurring soils, sediments or organic substrates formed under waterlogged conditions. These soils contain iron sulphide minerals or their oxidation products. In an undisturbed state below the water table, acid sulphate soils are benign. However, if the soils are drained, excavated or exposed to air by a lowering of the water table, the sulphides react with oxygen to form sulphuric acid. |
| acidic | Conditions or properties with a pH less than 7. |
| active transport | Transport involving activities such as walking or cycling. |
| additional land | An additional area outside the survey area but within part of each landholding affected by Project Land and may be required to accommodate alignment changes. |
| alkaline | Conditions or properties with a pH greater than 7. |
| alluvial | Material, such as sand or silt, deposited by running water (e.g., a creek or river). |
| alluvium | Unconsolidated deposits such as sands, gravels and clays deposited by flowing water such as rivers and streams. |
| anthropogenic | Effects, processes or materials originating from human activities. |
| aquifer | A formation of rock or sediment that is saturated with water and sufficiently permeable to transit quantities of water to wells and springs. |
| arboreal | Living in or among trees. |
| artefact | An object thought to be produced by a human being that is culturally or historically significant. |
| arterial | Arterial roads provide a major thorough fair and carry a large volume of traffic though a region. They are declared under the Road Management Act and managed by VicRoads. |
| avifauna | The birds in a particular region or environment. |
| ballast water | Water held by vessels used to provide stability and manoeuvrability. |
| basalt | A type of volcanic rock that is rich in iron and magnesium minerals. |
| basin | An area of land drained by a river, creek and its tributaries. |
| bathymetry | The measurement of depth of water in oceans, seas, or lakes. |
| bed | Unconsolidated material, or sediment mixture, of which the bottom of a stream or sea is composed. |
| benthic | Related to flora and fauna at the bottom or in the sediment of a body of water. |
| B-double | A truck or prime mover towing two semitrailers, with the first semitrailer attached directly to the prime mover by a fifth wheel coupling, and the second semitrailer mounted on the rear of the first semitrailer by a fifth wheel coupling on the first semitrailer. A B-double must comply with prescribed mass and dimension requirements. |
| bioregion | A natural ecological community or region in which the biodiversity and ecosystem are distinct due to topographic and biological features such as mountain ranges. |

| Term | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>brachiopods</i> | A marine invertebrate of the phylum <i>brachiopoda</i> , which comprises of hard bivalve shells. |
| <i>bryozoans</i> | Microscopic aquatic invertebrates that live in colonies. |
| catchment | The collection of rainfall over a natural drainage area. |
| <i>cephalopods</i> | An active predatory mollusc of the large class <i>cephalopoda</i> , such as an octopus or squid. |
| <i>cetaceans</i> | A marine mammal classified into the order <i>cetacea</i> . Examples of <i>cetaceans</i> include whales, dolphins and porpoises. |
| circumneutral | pH between 6.5 to 7.5. |
| <i>clupeid</i> | Any species of fish from the family <i>clupeidae</i> , which includes commonly known species like herrings, shads, sardines and menhadens. |
| colluvium | Loose, unconsolidated sediments that have been deposited at the base of hillslopes. |
| conduit | A natural or artificial channel through which something (such as a cable) is conveyed. |
| confined aquifer | An aquifer in which groundwater is confined under pressure. |
| confined watercourse | Occurs in areas where outcropping bedrock slows the flow of water, and produced a waterway bank resilient to erosion |
| conglomerate | A coarse-grained sedimentary rock composed of rounded fragments embedded in a matrix of cementing materials such as silica. |
| construction | The project stage of construction includes design, any pre-construction activities that inform construction or to establish baseline conditions, temporary works, work site establishment, reinstatement, rehabilitation of construction areas, and any commissioning activities. |
| copepods | A small or microscopic aquatic crustacean of the large class Copepoda. |
| core | A lump of stone that has been struck by another lump of stone, producing smaller stone pieces or 'flakes'. |
| culverts | A drain or channel crossing under a road, etc.; a sewer; a conduit. |
| cumulative impacts | Changes that are caused by a combined impact of other projects that occur at the same time and within the vicinity of the Marinus Link project. |
| customer | Any end use consumer of energy that receives energy via retailers |
| decommissioning | The act of permanently removing infrastructure from operation; involving such activities as assessment of alternatives uses (including continued use for the same purpose, conversion to another use or retention in-situ for possible future use), safe isolation (and purging) of hazardous infrastructure for removal or in-situ retention (underground infrastructure)' remediation of contaminated land, demolition and disposal of above ground infrastructure, and rehabilitation of site in accordance with standards and guidelines applicable at the time. |
| demersal | Term used to associate an animal that lives close to the bottom of a body of water. |
| dewatering | The process of pumping or draining water from an excavation. |
| discharge | Removal of water from or flow out of an aquifer, including flow to surface water, another aquifer, or artificial means such as pumping. |

| Term | Description |
|------------------------------|---|
| dispatchable energy | Electricity supply that can easily be turned on and off in response to demand and at short notice |
| dissolved oxygen | Concentration of oxygen gas incorporated in water. |
| disturbance | The physical displacement of existing features that may lead to impacts. |
| drainage | A hydrologic process where surface or sub-surface water flows within an area or a catchment. |
| drilling fluid | Any of a number of liquid and gaseous fluids and mixtures of fluids and solids used in operations to drill boreholes into the earth. |
| earth feature | A hearth or a raised mound resulting from generations of occupation at a single location. |
| earthworks | Activity to excavate and haul earth. |
| ecosystem | An interacting system of animals, plants, other organisms and non-living parts of the environment. |
| El Nino | Climate pattern that describes the unusual warming of surface waters in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. In Australia, El Nino is associated with sustained above average temperatures and reduced rainfall. |
| elasmobranchs | A cartilaginous fish of a group that comprises the sharks, rays, and skates. |
| electrical conductivity | Capacity of water to pass electrical flow, which is directly dependent on the concentration of conductive ions present in the water. |
| electrical conductivity | Capacity of water to pass electrical flow, which is directly dependent on the concentration of conductive ions present in the water. |
| electromagnetic field | A field of force containing electrical and magnetic. |
| electromagnetic interference | Unwanted noise or interference in an electrical path or circuit caused by an outside source. |
| electromagnetic spectrum | The range of wavelengths or frequencies over which electromagnetic radiation extends. |
| embayment | Part of a coastline forming a bay. |
| emerge | Rising from a liquid or other surrounding medium. |
| endemic | Native to a country or a locality, though possibly also found elsewhere, having been moved beyond its natural habitat. |
| ephemeral | Short-lived or transitory, pertaining to a waterway, channel or stream that flows only briefly during, and following a period of significant rainfall within the immediate local area. |
| epibiota | Organisms that live on the surface of other living organisms. |
| erosion | The process of gradually wearing away exposed soil, earth, or rock surfaces by an abrasive action such as wind and water or other natural agents. |
| erosivity | How resistant a rock or a landform is to erosion. |
| estuarine channel | The tidal mouth of a river or creek, where the tide meets the stream. |

| Term | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| ethnographical | Relating to the scientific description and classification of the various cultural and historical groups of humankind. |
| euphausiids | A shrimplike planktonic marine crustacean of an order which includes krill. |
| fire ignition | Refers to the beginning of a fire when an ignition source (i.e., material or equipment) such as a spark, flame, or heat, comes into contact with fuel and begins the combustion process. |
| First Peoples | Culturally distinct ethnic groups who are native to a place which has been colonised and settled by another ethnic group. |
| flakes | Flakes of stone that have been hammered off a stone core to then be further modified into tools. |
| flotsam | Such part of the wreckage of a ship and its cargo as is found floating on the water. |
| fluvial geomorphology | The study that describes the size, shape and stability of the river channel and the processes by which these elements form and change through time. |
| frac out | The process of release of drilling fluids to the ground surface. |
| fragmentation (ecology) | A decrease in some or all types of natural habitats in a landscape, and the dividing of the landscape into smaller and more isolated pieces |
| fuel hazard | Refers to the type of potentially combustible vegetation or materials that could contribute to the spread and intensity of a bushfire, influencing the fire's behaviour and impact. |
| genset | Portable generator set or equipment that provides energy from an engine and an alternator. |
| genus | The usual major subdivision of a family or subfamily, usually consisting of more than one species, essentially very similar to one another and regarded as phylogenetically very closely related. |
| geoheritage | Natural geoscience features which are worth preserving. An example might be a particular cave system. |
| geology | Geology is the study of the rocks of which the Earth is composed. |
| geomorphology | Geomorphology is the study of the Earth's physical features, the processes that shape them and their change over time. |
| grapnel | A device consisting essentially of one or more hooks or clamps, for grasping or holding something; a grapple; grappling hook. |
| greenhouse gas | A gas that contributes to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation and redirecting it back onto the earth's surface. |
| groundwater | Water stored in geological formations below the land surface. |
| groundwater dependent ecosystems | Natural terrestrial and aquatic (both saline and fresh) ecosystems that require access to groundwater to meet all or some of their water requirements to maintain their ecological communities, processes and services. |
| haul road | An internal road used to transport overburden, ore or tailings to sites within the project area including the overburden stockpiles and tailing storage facilities. |
| horizontal direct drilling | Digging technique used to install underground pipes, cables or conduits without disturbing the ground surface. |

| Term | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| horticulture | The cultivation of plants in gardens or greenhouses, as opposed to large scale crop fields. |
| hydrodynamic | The branch of science concerned with forces acting on or exerted by fluids (especially liquids). |
| hydrogeology | The study of water occurring underground (groundwater). |
| hydrology | The study of surface water, particularly its movement in streams, rivers, and/or underground. |
| hydrostatic | Relating to or denoting the equilibrium of liquids and the pressure exerted by liquid at rest. |
| hydrothermal | The process or instance of heated water in the earth's crust. |
| igneous | (Of rock) having solidified from lava or magma. |
| impact assessment | Formal process of identifying and evaluating the actions and changes of a process. |
| incised channel | A stream and/or river channel in which the bed has dropped and as a result, the stream/river is disconnected from its floodplain |
| infauna | Animals living in the sediments of oceans, rivers or lakes. |
| infrastructure | The supporting installations and services that supply the needs of a project. |
| ingress | Unwanted introduction of foreign objects. |
| in-situ | In the original location or place. |
| intertidal zone | Areas of land exposed during low tide and are submerged during high tide. |
| karst | The characteristic landform of limestone regions, typically including underground streams, sinkholes, and steep-sided gorges. |
| key secondary consents | Includes Alignment Plans and Development Plans required under the Incorporate Document, Environmental Management Framework with EPRs, and the Transmission and Infrastructure Licence. |
| La Niña | A climate pattern that describes the cooling of surface water in the Pacific Ocean. In Australia, La Nina is associated with cooler average temperatures and increased rainfall. |
| landform | A feature of the earth's surface. |
| landform stability | Landform stability refers to how resistant a landform is to change. In this context, the stability of slopes (e.g., whether they will be subject to a landslide) is particularly relevant. |
| landholder | Registered proprietors, land managers and land tenants. |
| laydown area | Sites at which pipe and other equipment and supplies may be stored prior to delivery to a right of way or other construction site. |
| levee bank | A continuous ridge built or naturally occurring along the banks of a waterway to contain the water during times of high flow. |
| LiDAR | A detection system that works on the principle of a radar but uses light from a laser. |
| lithics | Artefacts made of stone. |

| Term | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| littoral | Located on the shore of a body of water. |
| macroalgae | Aquatic plants that form underwater that are visible with the naked eye. Commonly referred to as 'seaweed'. |
| macroinvertebrates | Animals that do not contain a backbone and are large enough to be visible to the naked eye. |
| magnetometer | An instrument used for measuring magnetic forces. |
| MARPOL | International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships |
| meandering | A sinuous waterway. |
| <i>mesophotic</i> sponge coral | Originating from the Latin words meso (middle) and photic (light). A light dependant coral reef system that is found in depths between 30 m to 150 m. |
| midden | A mound or deposit containing material that indicates past human presence. |
| octocoral | Type of coral classified within the phylum cnidaria and class Anthozoa. They are distinct by their soft body and eight tentacles and septa. |
| outcrop | A rock formation that is visible on the surface |
| paleochannel | Remnant of an inactive river or stream that has been covered with younger sediment. |
| particulate | Of, relating to, or in the form of a minute separate particles. |
| pasture | A plot of land dedicated to feeding grazing animals (e.g., Cattle). |
| pathogens | An organism that causes disease |
| peak event traffic | Assumes that all deliveries to a given site would happen on one day (i.e., the maximum feasible amount of traffic project construction could generate, as a worst-case scenario). |
| pelagic | Term referring to the open ocean away from the shoreline. |
| perched aquifers | Groundwater that forms above a layer of lower permeability material within an unsaturated zone where the migration of percolating recharge is slowed to the extent that it saturates the porous material above an aquitard/aquifer. |
| permeability | A material's capacity to transmit fluids. |
| pH | A parameter used to indicate acidity or alkalinity in soils and is measured in pH units. |
| phragmites | Any of a genus (phragmites) of widely distributed reeds with tall stems and large showy panicles resembling plumes. |
| pinnipeds | A carnivorous aquatic fin-footed mammal of the order Pinnipedia, comprising of seals, sea lions and the walrus. |
| primary approvals | Includes the PSA with Incorporated Document, CHMP, MACA consent and EPBC Act Approval. |
| principal contractor | Contractors directly engaged by MLPL for works packages. Principal contractors may engage sub-contractors to perform project works. |

| Term | Description |
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| priority habitat | High-quality habitats containing features and resources which are consistent with threatened species preferred habitat requirements and also support a wide range of flora and fauna species. |
| private object collection | Privately owned collections of aboriginal cultural heritage objects. |
| project alignment | The cable route and survey area that has been assessed in the EIS/EES. |
| project approvals | Includes all primary approvals and key secondary consents. |
| project area | The area within which all project components will be located (also see "survey area"). |
| project delivery | Includes construction, operation and decommissioning |
| project land | The area defined in the project's SCO where the project alignment and infrastructure has been assessed for this EIS/EES. It includes the 220 m wide survey area, laydown areas, access tracks, converter station and transition station. |
| project works | Any physical activities undertaken for site establishment, construction, operation or decommissioning of the project. |
| property assets | Refers to human settlement, infrastructure, pine plantations, and agricultural lands in proximity to the study areas. |
| public transport | Transport that uses the public transport network (e.g., train, bus, tram). |
| <i>pycnogonids</i> | A spider-like marine arachnid that has a narrow-segmented body with a small abdomen and long legs. |
| quaternary | Relating to or denoting the most recent period in the Cenozoic era, following the tertiary period and comprising of the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs. |
| radiocarbon dating | Scientific method for dating organic material by measuring the ratio of the radioactive carbon isotope. |
| recharge | Addition of water to, or flow into, an aquifer. |
| regolith | The loose material which overlies solid bedrock. It technically includes surface soils, but more usually refers to the deepest layer of material, where the bedrock is actively being broken down. |
| relief | The difference in elevation between two points and is a measure of how high a given piece of land is. |
| Renewable Energy Zone | Area identified by the Australian Energy Market Operator in its Integrated System Plan, as having high potential for renewable generation development. |
| riparian | Of or related to riverbanks. |
| runoff | Portion of water that flows from a specific land area, surface or facility; water shedding from the land or a facility. |
| salinity | The dissolved salt content of a body of water. |
| scar tree | A tree that has had its bark removed by aboriginal people to produce bark canoes, shelters, weapons and other tools. |
| scour | Refers to the erosion of base layer sediment caused by water. |
| sedimentary | Type of rocks formed from the consolidation of deposits by water and air. |

| Term | Description |
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| sedimentation | Particulate matter that is carried by water or wind and deposited on the surface of the land or the bed of waterbody. |
| sediments | The solid material that can be transported through a channel by stream flow. |
| shoal | A sandbank or sandbar that causes shallow water. |
| sinuosity | Having bends or curves, as in; a bend or curve in a stream or road. |
| soil | The upper layer of material covering the Earth's surface. It comprises inorganic and organic particles, air, water and living organisms. |
| soil horizon | Soil layer that is parallel to the soil surface that has different physical, chemical and biological characteristics from layers above and beneath. |
| sonar | Technique using sound waves to navigate and measure distances and direction of underwater objects. |
| soniferous | Producing or conducting sound. |
| species | The basic category of biological classification, intended to designate a single kind of animal or plant, any variations existing among the individuals being regarded as not affecting the essential sameness which distinguishes them from all other organisms within the category. |
| strandplain | A prograded shore built seaward by waves and currents, and continuous for some distance along the coast. It is characterized by subparallel beach ridges and swales, in places with associated dunes. |
| stratigraphic | The branch of geology concerned with the order and relative position of strata and their relationship to the geological timescale. |
| study area | The area required to characterise baseline conditions and to enable assessment of impacts for each technical study. The study area will vary for each technical study and may be larger or smaller than the survey area. |
| sub-contractor | Contractors engaged by primary contractors. |
| subject land | The land that the SCO applies to in the Latrobe Planning Scheme and South Gippsland Planning Scheme, and is made up of the Project Land and Additional Land. |
| subsistence strategy | Strategy employed to provide sustenance or support livelihood. |
| subsoil | The soil layers below topsoil, often denoted as the b horizon within the soil profile that lies immediately below the topsoil, or a horizon. The subsoil is not as enriched with organic material as the topsoil and may be subject to clay or salt accumulation. |
| substrate | An underlying layer. The surface or material on or from which an organism lives, grows or feeds. |
| survey area | The area within which all project components will be located and is the basis for defining study areas for each technical study. |
| swept path | A bird's eye assessment of a vehicle's path of travel to ensure that adequate space is available for a vehicle to complete a movement. |
| <i>syngnathidae</i> | A family of fishes (order <i>solenichthyes</i>) having an elongated tubular snout and lacking the pelvic and first dorsal fins. Comprises of sea horses and pipefish. |
| taxonomic group | Biological classification groups that categorise organisms based on shared characteristics. |

| Term | Description |
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| threatened species | Species of flora or fauna that are at risk of extinction. The term “threatened” is applied to species and ecological communities that are considered “critically endangered”, “endangered” or “vulnerable” under state or Commonwealth legislation. |
| thyristor | A four-layered semiconductor rectifier in which the flow of current between two electrodes is triggered by a signal at a third electrode. |
| topography | The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area. |
| topsoil | The uppermost soil horizon containing organic matter and seeds (a horizon). |
| total dissolved solids | A parameter used to measure the concentration of all combined dissolved particles in water. |
| traffic infrastructure | The basic physical facilities needed for the operation of the transport network. |
| transistor | A semiconductor device with three connections, capable of amplification in addition to rectification. |
| turbidity | The quality of being cloudy, opaque, or thick with suspended material. |
| turning treatment | The road network treatments provided to facilitate the turning movements of vehicles. |
| tussock | A tuft or clump of growing grass or the like. |
| unconfined aquifer | An aquifer where the water table is free to rise and fall due to changes in groundwater storage. |
| unconfined meandering flows | Characterised by a continuous unconfined channel that can alter its shape of form or a channel cross section by migrating across the floodplain. This type of waterway is susceptible to erosion and movement of meandering reaches due to alluvial material along the banks (as opposed to bedrock). Sediment can accumulate in the bed of the watercourse in response to disturbance. |
| undulating | A continuous up and down wavelike shape or movement. |
| unsealed road | A road not covered with bitumen or any smooth, weather-resistant surface. |
| waterbody | Static body of water including lake, dam, impoundment, etc. |
| watercourse | Ephemeral or permanent flow of water in a natural drainage line including river, creek and stream. |
| water table | The upper limit of ground saturated with water. |
| wetland | Area in which the soil is frequently or permanently with or under water. |