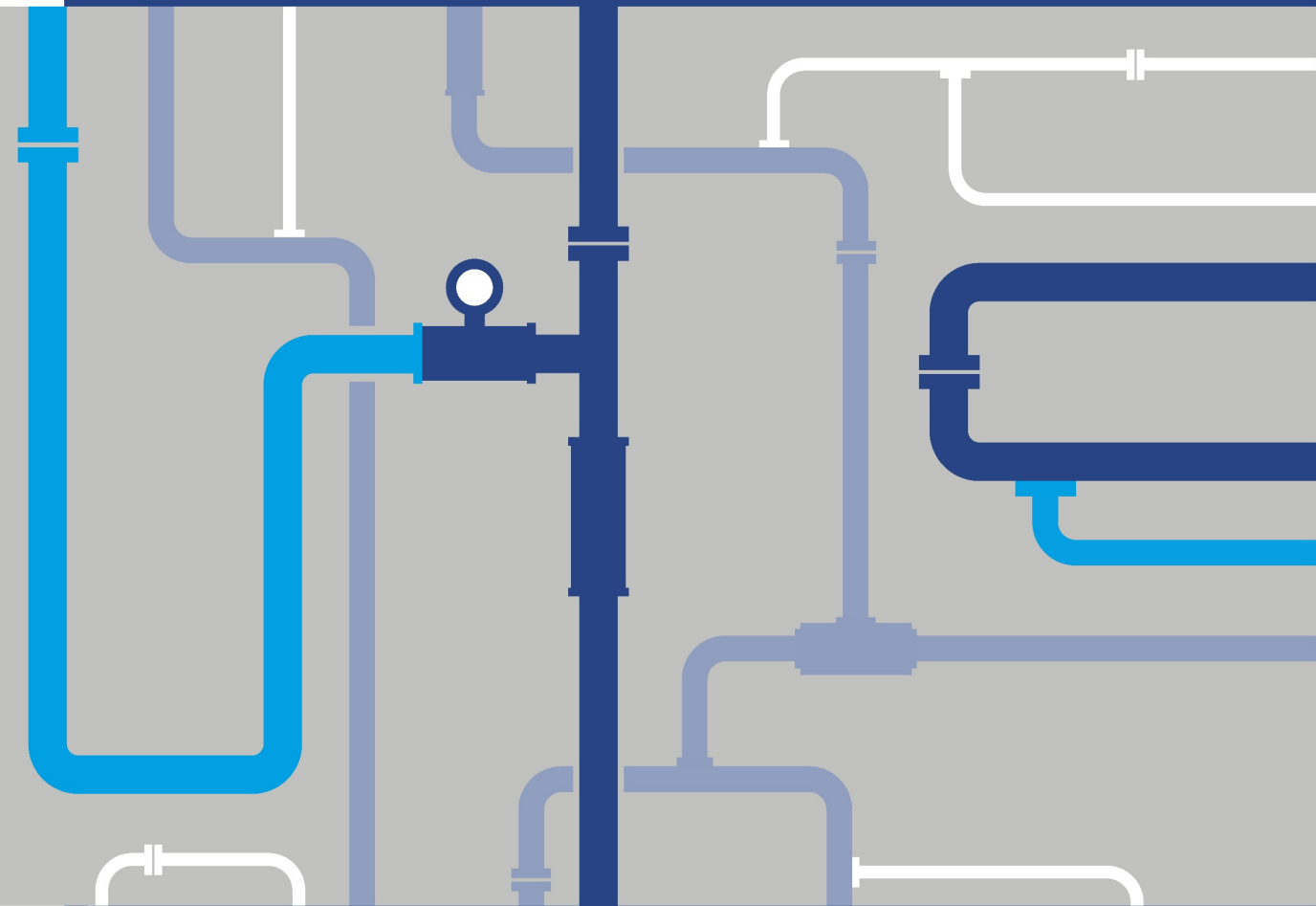


abbreviations and glossary.



Environment Effects Statement | May 2021

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Abbreviations

Table 1 *Abbreviations*

Abbreviation	Expanded form
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
AFAP	As Far As Practicable
AH Act	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i>
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AIE	Australian Industrial Energy
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
ANFO	Ammonium/Nitrate Fuel Oil
ANZG	Australian New Zealand Guidelines
AoC	Area of Consequence
APGA	Australian Pipelines and Gas Association
APZ	Asset Protection Zone
ARI	Average recurrence interval
ASI	Areas of Strategic Importance
ASS	Acid Sulfate Soil
AV	Aboriginal Victoria
AWS	Automatic Weather Station
BCS	Biodiversity Conservation Strategy
BLaSC	Boon Wurrung Land and Sea Aboriginal Corporation
BLCAC	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CaLP Act	<i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i>
CC Act	<i>Climate Change Act 2017</i>
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CFA	Country Fire Authority
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CIC	Common Infrastructure Corridor
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CR	Critically endangered

Abbreviation	Expanded form
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSMP	Construction Safety Management Plan
CVU	Central Victorian Uplands
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
dB	Decibel
dBA	Decibel with weighted average
DEA	Diesel Engine Alternator
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
DoT	Department of Transport
DSS	Drainage Services Schemes
DTS	Declared Transmission System
EE Act	<i>Environment Effects Act 1978</i>
EES	Environment Effects Statement
EN	Endangered
ENHV	Epizootic Haematopoietic Necrosis Virus
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMM	Environmental Management Measure
EMP	Environment Management Plan
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ESV	Energy Safe Victoria
EVC	Ecological Vegetation Class
FFG Act	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>
FMRP	Flood Management and Response Plan
GDE	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems
GEWVVP	Grassy Eucalypt of the Victorian Volcanic Plain
GGF	Growling Grass Frog
GMU	Geomorphology units
GRC	Solar Centaur 50 Gas Turbine
GPGs	Gas-powered energy generators
GQRUZ	Groundwater Quality Restricted Use Zones
GRP	Glass Reinforced Plastic Drainage Pipe
GSM	Golden Sun Moth
GSOO	Gas Statement of Opportunity
GWZ	Green Wedge Zone
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene Water Pipe

Abbreviation	Expanded form
HEC-RAS	Hydraulic Engineering Centre – River Analysis System
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSEMS	Health, Safety and Environment Management System
HV	Heritage Victoria
IAP2	International Association of Public Participation
ICCP	Impressed Current Cathodic Protection System
IECA	International Erosion Control Association
IRSD	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage
IS	Infrastructure Sustainability
IWRG	Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines
KM	Kilometre
KP	Kilometre Point
L	Listed as threatened
LCA	Landscape character area
LDP	Longford Dandenong Pipeline
LEU	Large Energy Users
LGA	Local Government Area
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LTIFR	Loss Time Injury Frequency Rate
LVIA	Landscape and visual impact assessment
MAHs	Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
MAOP	Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure
MBAS	Methylene Blue Active Substances
mBGL	Metres below ground level
MCA	Multi-Criteria Analysis
MFB	Melbourne Metropolitan Fire Brigade
ML	Measurement length
MLV	Mainline valves
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MOP	Maximum Operating Pressure
MSA	Melbourne Strategic Assessment
MSS	Municipal Strategic Statement
MWC	Melbourne Water Corporation
NDT	Non-destructive testing
NGER	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NTGVVP	Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain

Abbreviation	Expanded form
OCPs	Organochlorine Pesticides
OEMP	Operational Environment Management Plan
OMR	Outer Metropolitan Ring
OMR/E6	Outer Metropolitan Ring/E6 Transport Corridor
OMR PAO	Outer Metropolitan Ring Public Acquisition Overlay
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PAO	Public Acquisition Overlay
PC	Physical and Chemical Stressors
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PEM	Protocol for Environmental Management
PFAS	Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate
PIG	Pipeline Inspection Gauge
PIW	Prescribed Industrial Waste
PJ	Petajoules
PM	Particle Matter
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PPA	Preliminary pipeline alignment
PPF	Planning Policy Framework
PS	Planning Scheme Amendment
PSP	Precinct Structure Plan
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
RFFE	Regional Flood Frequency Estimation
ROR	Runoff Routing
SEPP	State Environment Protection Policy
SEPP AAQ	The State Environment Protection Policy (Ambient Air Quality) 2006
SEPP AQM	The State Environment Protection Policy (SEPP) Air Quality Management (AQM) 2001
SES	State Emergency Services
SFAIRP	So Far As Is Reasonably Practicable
SGGS	Sites Of Geomorphological Significance
SHWTLP	Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SLL	Striped Legless Lizard
SMP	Safety Management Plan
SMS	Safety Management Study
SON	State Groundwater Observation Network

Abbreviation	Expanded form
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
SWP	South West Pipeline
TDS	Total dissolved solids
TEC	Threatened Ecological Communities
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TRG	Technical Reference Group
TRH	Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons
TRIFR	Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UGB	Urban growth boundary
UGS	Underground Storage Facility
VAGO	Victorian Auditor General's Office
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register
VBA	Victorian Biodiversity Areas
VEU	Victorian Energy Upgrades
VGf	Victorian Geomorphological Framework
VGPR	Victorian Gas Planning Report
V:H	Vertical Horizontal
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory
VNI	Victorian Northern Interconnect
VNIE	Victorian Northern Interconnect Expansion
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
VPA	Victorian Planning Authority
VQA	Vegetation Quality Assessment
VRET	Victorian Renewable Energy Target
VRO	Victorian Resources Online
VTS	Victorian Transmission System
VTS OEMP	Victorian Transmission System Operational Environment Management Plan
VUN	Vulnerable
VVP	Victorian Volcanic Plains
WACAG	Web Content Accessibility Guidelines
WiCA	Works in Conservation Areas application
WMOI	Water Measurement Information System (DELWP)
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance
WORM	Western Outer Ring Main
WSUD	Water Sensitive Urban Design
WVTN	Western Victorian Transmission Network

Abbreviation	Expanded form
WWCHAC	Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

Glossary of key terms

Term	Description
Acid Sulfate Soil (ASS)	ASS is the common name given to soils affected by iron sulphide minerals, which can occur naturally in coastal environments such as estuarine systems, mangrove swamps and back-swamps and in inland environments such as river and stream channels, lakes, wetlands, billabongs, floodplains and marshes.
Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)	AEP defines the likelihood of a flood being equalled or exceeded in any given year. The most common definition is the 1% AEP or 1 in 100 Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) flood event. This is a flood event that has a one in a hundred, or 1%, chance of being equalled or exceeded in any year.
Air quality	The concentration of substances such as gases and particles in the ambient air. The level of substances in air quality affects the health and amenity of human and environmental sensitive receptors.
APA	APA VTS (Operations) Pty Ltd, trading as APA Group, the proponent for the Project
Aquifers	Geological materials such as unconsolidated sediments (gravel, sand or silt), permeable rock or fractured rock that act as reservoirs for groundwater. The upper surface of the zone of saturation within an aquifer is known as the water table.
Aquitards	Soil or rock layers that could store water but are relatively impermeable, which limits the amount of groundwater flow through these layers.
Areas of Strategic Importance	Areas of Strategic Importance (ASI) have been identified to protect existing and potential breeding habitat within Growling Grass Frog Conservation Areas from incompatible uses. The Areas of Strategic Importance mapping aims to help partners and those developing land to avoid and minimise impacts on the most critical parts of Growling Grass Frog Conservation Areas.
Aquatic fauna	Animals that live in water for most or all of their lifetime. For example, Australian Grayling.
Biodiversity	The variety of all life forms. It includes different plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part.
Biodiversity Conservation Strategy	The BCS is the overarching strategy for the protection of biodiversity in the Melbourne urban growth corridors. It sets out all the conservation measures required for matters of national environmental and state significance to satisfy the commitments to the Commonwealth Government and to meet state requirements, including Victoria's Native Vegetation Management: A Framework for Action.
Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan that sets out detailed processes and actions to manage the project's environmental impacts during the construction period including to meet the environmental management measures. CEMPs are generally finalised once a contractor is confirmed and made specific for the construction methodology.

Term	Description
Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)	A three-tiered framework for the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage. A CHMP describes the existing environment and identifies existing or potential Aboriginal places. Once the identification process has occurred, the nature and significance of the identified Aboriginal places and how proposed works may avoid or minimise impacts can be determined. Management conditions and contingency measures are established to guide the proposed works and must be followed. Under the EE Act, the Project CHMP cannot be approved until after the completion of the EES process.
Construction corridor	The construction corridor includes the full extent of the construction. Any tracks and turn-around bays required during construction are included as part of the construction corridor. The construction corridor is shown in the Map book (Attachment IV).
Controlled action	If the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment decides that significant impacts are likely on MNES from an activity, then the activity (described as an action) requires approval under the EPBC Act. The action is known as a 'controlled action'.
Decibel (dB)	Unit of measurement for Sound Pressure Level known as a decibel, which is 10 times the logarithm (base 10) of the ratio of a given sound pressure to a reference pressure; used as a unit of sound.
Design flow	The peak flow of the creeks or waterways for a specific event (i.e. 1 in 100 ARI flood event).
Dewatering	The process of removing groundwater from the construction works site to facilitate construction, usually by diverting or pumping the water away from the work site.
Drawdown	Drawdown refers to the lowering of the groundwater level caused by water extraction such as pumping from a bore or trench during dewatering works.
Easement	The WORM pipeline easement is a 15 m right-of-way allowing access for necessary inspections or maintenance. Once the easement for the Project has been registered, there would be restrictions on the use and development of land within the easement (as outlined in the <i>Pipelines Act 2005</i>).
Environment Effects Statement (EES)	Provides a comprehensive framework for assessing the effects of major projects in Victoria. The guidelines state the objective of the assessment process is to provide for the transparent, integrated and timely assessment of projects capable of having a significant effect on the environment.
Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC)	EVC is a type of native vegetation classification specific to Victoria that is described through a combination of floristics, lifeforms and ecological characteristics and through an inferred fidelity to particular environmental attributes. Each EVC includes a collection of floristic communities that occurs across a biogeographic range, and although differing in species, have similar habitat and ecological processes.
Ephemeral waterway	A waterway where flow is present only for part of the year.
Fragmented habitat	Habitat fragmentation is when large expanses of habitat are disrupted by clearing, land development and infrastructure and the remaining habitat is smaller and isolated from each other.
Fugitive emissions	The emissions of gases from pressurised equipment due to leaks or other unintended or irregular releases.
General offsets	General offsets required when the removal of native vegetation does not have significant impact on habitat for rare or threatened species.

Term	Description
Geomorphological units	The classification of landforms and the environmental processes that have shaped landscapes. Environmental processes may include climate changes, tectonic shifts, volcanic eruptions, erosion, geology and soil profiles. In Victoria, geomorphological units are classified under the three-tiered Victorian Geomorphological Framework (VGF) system.
Geomorphology	The study of landforms, their origin and evolution. For the Project, the geomorphology relates to the landforms associated with the bed and banks of Jacksons Creek, Deep Creek and Merri Creek, that affect the condition and stability of waterways.
Green Wedge	A non-urban area of metropolitan Melbourne that is outside of the urban growth boundary, and is protected by zoning that restricts uses to agriculture and lower-density uses such as infrastructure, quarries, and environmental conservation areas. Areas within a designated green wedge are also provided with protections in the planning framework to prevent them from urban encroachment.
Ground movement	Smaller-scale soil or rock deformations induced by pipeline construction or operation activities. These deformations may subject nearby assets or features to unacceptable strains, as well as compromising local land stability.
Groundwater	Water beneath the earth's surface. A finite resource, groundwater is sourced from rainfall or surface water from rivers, streams and other waterways, that seeps into the subsurface. Groundwater flows primarily laterally within soil and rock layers. There are two main types of layers, aquifers and aquitards.
Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs)	GDEs are complex, dynamic ecosystems that rely on groundwater contribution on a permanent or intermittent basis to sustain their ecological functions, provide ecosystem services and maintain flora and fauna communities with requirements for specific watering regimes. GDEs include ecosystems that depend on the surface expression of groundwater, the subsurface presence of groundwater, or reside within a groundwater resource.
Hydrostatic testing	A process where sections of the pipeline are filled with water and pressurised. Water is proposed to be collected from nearby farm dams or from water mains where suitable supply exists close to the construction corridor. The used water would be discharged to land adjacent to the construction corridor. As chemicals may need to be added to the water, it could potentially be impacted by contaminants and disposal of the water needs to be managed.
Impact	An impact relates to the outcome of an event in relation to an asset, value or use.
Impressed Current Cathodic Protection System (ICCP)	The ICCP system uses an external source (anode) to apply an electrical current through the environment and on to the pipe.
Kilometre Point	Kilometre Points refer to chainage intervals along the pipeline alignment.
Land stability	Larger scale movements due to the formation of unstable soil or rock masses. Effects on land stability may result in mass movement of soil bodies and disturbance to the natural landscape.
Landscape character area (LCA)	A LCA is based on landscape character types identified during the assessment that share the same homogenous environmental or cultural qualities or pattern such as topography, vegetation, hydrology, land use and settlement, built form scale and character, cultural and recreational characteristics.
Large tree	A native tree with a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than or equal to the large tree benchmark for the relevant bioregional EVC. A large tree can either be a large scattered tree (a tree that does not form part of a patch) or a large canopy tree within a patch of native vegetation.
Map Book	An attachment to the EES that provides detailed mapping including the pipeline alignment, compressor station layout and construction footprint.

Term	Description
Measurement Length (ML)	<p>Pipelines are designed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2885 Pipelines – Gas and liquid petroleum. AS 2885 requires APA to take account of the current and reasonably foreseeable land uses along the proposed pipeline corridor, for the design life of the pipeline, as a central input to pipeline design. The area of land around the pipeline where APA must consider the existing and reasonably foreseeable land uses for the purpose of pipeline design considerations is referred to as the Measurement Length (ML).</p> <p>The ML is determined primarily by the Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure and the pipeline diameter. The ML is the area of consequence in the extremely unlikely event of a full loss of containment of the gas (full-bore rupture of the pipeline) plus the gas being ignited. The ML defines the area where land use classifications as defined in AS 2885 must be identified and is the geographical extent of the Safety Management Study considerations. The ML can be defined as the area where risks associated with the pipeline are assessed and consequently designed out or mitigated to as low as reasonably practical to minimise any such event from occurring. The ML is not a buffer or separation distance from the pipeline, but the area of study and assessment.</p>
Melbourne Strategic Assessment (MSA)	<p>The Melbourne Strategic Assessment program (MSA) applies to urban development that occurs within Melbourne’s urban growth areas. The program enables the Minister for the Environment to ‘globally’ approve developments under an endorsed policy, plan or program. The practical effect of this is that project-by-project approvals are not required for actions taken in accordance with that endorsed policy, plan or program. This streamlines the assessment and approval processes required under the EPBC Act, while managing the impact of development in Melbourne’s growth areas on significant ecological communities.</p>
Metropolitan Activity Centre	<p>An employment, housing and service centre for regional catchments.</p>
Migratory fauna	<p>The migratory listing of some Australian fauna under the Commonwealth EPBC Act is intended to protect and conserve habitat within Australia for species that depend on habitats within and outside Australia.</p>
Native Vegetation	<p>Native vegetation is defined in Victoria Planning Provision Clause 72 as “plants that are indigenous to Victoria, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses”. In the case of the Project, this includes vegetation that is native to the Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Region.</p>
Offsets	<p>For this Project, offsets are required under both Commonwealth legislation (EPBC Act) administered by DAWE, and State legislation administered by DELWP. Offset sites are required under the EPBC Act and General Offsets under the State legislation. Offsets compensate for biodiversity losses as a result of impacts on native vegetation or habitat for threatened species or communities. A native vegetation offset consists of a site that protects existing patches of native vegetation and large trees, and could involve planting new native vegetation. Offset owners secure and manage offset sites to improve native vegetation condition. The gains that offsets deliver are measured in habitat units (State) and hectares (Commonwealth).</p>
OMR/E6 Transport corridor	<p>The OMR/E6 Transport corridor is a 100 kilometre long high-speed transport link for people and freight in Melbourne’s north and west. The area required for the future development and use of the transport link is identified in the planning scheme in a public acquisition overlay.</p>
Operational Easement	<p>The pipeline will occupy an operational easement of generally 15 metres wide, as outlined under Division 3 of the Pipelines Act. The operational easement is shown in the Map book (Attachment IV).</p>
Particulate matter (PM)	<p>The many types and sizes of particles suspended in the air we breathe. Particulate matter can be specific as particles of a particular size for example PM₁₀ is where particles have a diameter less than 10 micrometres and is the typical measure for dust.</p>

Term	Description
Patch	A patch of native vegetation in Victoria is defined by DELWP as: “An area of vegetation where at least 25 per cent of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native”, or “an area with three or more native canopy trees where the drip line of each tree touches the drip line of at least one other tree, forming a continuous canopy” (Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation, DELWP, 2017 pp. 6).
Perennial and ephemeral flows	Some waterbodies are perennial which means flow is present throughout the year, while others are ephemeral where flow is present only for part of the year. Perennial and ephemeral waterways are either naturally formed or they are constructed by humans such as lakes, dams and other water storage bodies.
Pipeline Licence	A licence granted under the <i>Pipelines Act 2005</i> , granting the right to construct and operate a pipeline to transport petroleum on land subject to the licence. The Pipelines Act regulates the construction, operation and maintenance of pipelines. It outlines the requirements for obtaining a pipeline licence and the conditions of the licence. The Minister of Energy, Environment and Climate Change, and Energy Safe Victoria (ESV) are co-regulators for the Pipelines Act.
Pipeline measurement length	Refer to Measurement Length
Precinct Structure Plan (PSP)	A PSP is a master plan that provides guidance for integrated planning of a local area, typically located within a growth area. PSPs provide strategic context for new urban development and generally include plans for projected land use, employment, community facilities, transport, native vegetation, heritage, open space, and utilities.
Project	The Western Outer Ring Main (WORM) Project
Riparian zone	The riparian zone is the area of land bordering rivers and other waterbodies that directly influences ecosystem health. Riparian zones provide critical habitat for flora and fauna and provide connectivity between remnant vegetation in the landscape. Vegetation in the riparian zone supplies organic matter to waterways that provides food and habitat for fish and other fauna, while shading can regulate water temperature and reduce the occurrence of algal blooms. This vegetation can also filter sediment and nutrients from runoff and aid to stabilise banks and reduce erosion.
Risk	A risk is the function of the likelihood of an adverse event occurring and the potential consequences of the event.
Safety Case	To obtain a licence to operate a gas facility, operators are required to submit a Safety Case which demonstrates how the facility will be operated safely. The safety case identifies the hazards and risk, describes how the risks are controlled and describes the safety management system in place to ensure the controls are effective and reliable. A Safety Case is submitted to Energy Safe Victoria under the <i>Gas Safety Act 1997</i> .
Safety Management Study (SMS)	The SMS assessment is the primary risk study completed for the pipeline, where threats and control strategies to mitigate those threats to the pipeline were identified, and the consequence and likelihood associated with the identified threats were assessed.
Salvage	A management measure to recover the physical remains of an Aboriginal place and to record Aboriginal cultural heritage material before it is destroyed. Following salvage, the significance of the place is not reduced and the place and buffer zone is still included within the Victoria Aboriginal Heritage Register. The salvage implementation and methodology are part of the CHMP and must be undertaken according to the conditions agreed upon with the RAP or AV.
Scattered tree	A scattered tree is a native canopy tree that does not form part of a patch (Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation, DELWP, 2017 pp. 6).

Term	Description
Sensitive receptor	Individual residents and/or defined community facilities or users who have the potential to be affected by change as a result of a project. A sensitive receptor is usually subject to air quality, noise or visual change.
Significant impact	Under the EPBC Act, a significant impact is an impact which is “important, notable or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity”. There are different significant impact criteria depending on the MNES and EPBC status. The Project is then assessed against each criterion considering whether there is a real or possible chance of impact. If the answer is “yes”, the Project is considered to have a significant impact on that MNES.
Slope failure	Excavation of a trench near a slope may act as a destabilising notch near the base of a slope, reducing the natural resistance of the slope to sliding failures. Further minor destabilizing effects induced by the construction works may also contribute to the overall stability of the slope, including surface erosion. Slope failure would result in significant and potentially widespread impact to sensitive receptors such as natural landforms, farmland and flora and fauna.
Social impacts	Social impacts are the experience (positive or negative) of a change from the Project to the social profile of individuals or groups. Potential social changes brought about by the Project can include social changes to visual amenity and character of an area, and access and connectivity to an area.
Sodic soils	When there is saline water in soils, there is potential for dispersive behaviour or 'sodicity' in fine grained residual soils. This means that the exchangeable sodium amounts are higher, and thus the risk of dispersivity of the soil when exposed to fresh water may be greater, leading to ground movement and land stability impacts.
Species offsets	Species offsets are required when the removal of native vegetation has a significant impact on habitat for a rare or threatened species. This offset must compensate for the removal of that species' habitat.
Study area	The Study Area refers to a broader region surrounding the construction corridor and includes areas that are outside the proposed impact areas. It covers a much broader area than the expected zone of impact and the additional information captured in the Study Area is used to provide context to determine the significance of existing features or values identified within the construction corridor and the nature of impacts.
Technical Reference Group (TRG)	Agency-based advisory group convened by DELWP to advise it and APA on the EES.
Terrestrial flora and fauna	Terrestrial flora and fauna are plants and animals that inhabit dry land. For example, Spiny Rice-flower and Striped Legless Lizard. For this Project, amphibians are considered as terrestrial fauna, while platypus and turtles are considered as aquatic fauna.
Threatened Ecological Community (TEC)	An ecological community becomes threatened when it is at risk of extinction. That is, the natural composition and function of the ecological community have been significantly depleted across its full range. Because of threats like land clearing, many ecological communities in Australia have undergone, and continue to be affected by, a rapid and significant reduction in geographic distribution and/or ecological function.
Urban growth boundary (UGB)	The urban growth boundary is a legislated boundary which acts as the interface between growth areas and metropolitan Melbourne, and a green wedge or rural area.
Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI)	The VHI is a list of all known historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological or potential archaeological sites in Victoria as well as archaeological sites over 75 years old. The places on this list and those which have yet to be confirmed as protected under the Victorian Heritage Act 2017. If protected, places are on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR).

Term	Description
Victorian Transmission System (VTS)	The VTS is an existing gas pipeline network of approximately 2,267 km of pipelines transporting gas from various inlet points to load centres throughout Victoria. Almost all of Victoria's natural gas is transported through the VTS.
Volume loss	The process of boring causes ground movements ahead of the bore face. This means that a volume of ground slightly greater than that of the theoretical volume of the tunnel will be excavated. This is called volume loss and usually occurs around bores excavated in soft ground such as firm to stiff cohesive soils or within granular soils. The volume loss translates into surface settlement, with the maximum settlement occurring directly above the bore centreline.
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Carbon-based chemicals that easily evaporate at room temperature and are hazardous to human health.
Waste	The EES scoping requirements for the Project identify issues relating to waste management as Greenhouse gases emitted during construction and operation, spills and leakages, Contaminated, sodic and acid sulfate soils and other solid and liquid wastes generated by the Project.
Woodland habitat for fauna	Native and non-native trees, some of which are hollow-bearing provide foraging, nesting and roosting habitat for fauna. Remaining woodland also provides a network of connectivity for fauna that disperse widely across the landscape.