

Glossary and Abbreviations

1. Glossary	ii
2. Abbreviations	ix

1. GLOSSARY

Ablution blocks

A building (portable or permanent structure) containing toilets, showers, laundry facilities etc.

Aesthetic

Visually appealing

Annual Average Daily Traffic

The total volume of vehicle traffic of a highway or road for a year divided by 365 days, accounting for seasonal variation

Adaptation

Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic changes or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. This is the primary means for maximising the gains and minimising the losses associated with climate change. The adaptation actions that are the subject of this report are those that provide a net economic, social or environmental benefit no matter what level of climate change occurs.

Adaptive Capacity

Reflects the ability of a system to change in a way that makes it better equipped to cope with external influences.

Alluvial plain

A largely flat landform created by the deposition of sediment over a long period of time by one or more rivers coming from highland regions, from which alluvial soil forms.

Amenity

Useful feature or facility of a building or place.

Anthropogenic

Caused or influenced by humans. Anthropogenic carbon dioxide is that portion of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that is produced directly by human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels, rather than by such processes as respiration and decay.

Apron feeder

A large machine that carries materials through the parts of a manufacturing or industrial process. These machines resemble short conveyor belts, and may also be known as plate feeders or apron conveyors. Apron feeder machines allow engineers and process managers to automatically control the volume of materials that are added to a process, and regulate the rate at which these materials are added.

Assessment Background Level

The single figure background level representing each assessment period for each 24-hour period of the monitoring period. Determination of the assessment background level is by a tenth percentile method.

Audiogram

An audiogram is a graph that shows the audible threshold for standardized frequencies as measured by an audiometer. The Y axis represents intensity measured in decibels and the X axis represents frequency measured in Hertz.

Aquaculture

The cultivation of aquatic organisms for the purpose of human consumption or restocking native populations.

Aquifer

A body of permeable rock that can contain or transmit groundwater.

Arid

A region is arid when it is characterized by a severe lack of available water, to the extent of hindering or preventing the growth and development of plant and animal life.

Basic Right Turn

A simple right-turn layout at priority-controlled intersections that does not include a dedicated right turn lane. This layout is only appropriate for intersections with very low through and turning volumes.

Ballasting

Form (the bed of a railroad line or road) with gravel or coarse stone.

Bathymetry

The study of water depth, usually within oceans. A map of bathymetry usually shows contours lines against a standard datum (ie AHD; Australian Height Datum).

Benthic

Used when describing the ocean bottom and associated communities.

Berth

A berth is a designated location in a port or harbour used for mooring vessels when they are not at sea.

Berthing dolphin

Man-made marine structure that extends above the water level and is not connected to shore.

Bitumen chip seal

A pavement surface treatment that combines one or more layer(s) of asphalt with one or more layer(s) of fine aggregate.

Biofouling

Accumulation of marine biota on submerged infrastructure, including ships hulls.

Bioregion

An area of land or water that contains a geographically distinct grouping of natural communities.

Biota

The sum of all living organisms in an ecosystem, or a defined area or period.

Biotic

Relating to, produced or caused by living organisms.

Blasting mats

A heavy, flexible, tear-resistant covering that is spread over the surface during blasting to contain earth fragments.

Bottom dump

A rail car with a funnel-shaped floor for unloading through the bottom.

Bore

A borehole is the generalized term for any narrow shaft bored in the ground, either vertically or horizontally. A borehole may be constructed for many different purposes, including the extraction of water or other liquid (such as petroleum) or gases (such as natural gas), as part of a geotechnical investigation, environmental site assessment, mineral exploration, temperature measurement or as a pilot hole for installing piers or underground utilities.

Brackish

Water that has more salinity than fresh water but not as much as seawater.

Bubble curtains

A bubble curtain is a system that produces bubbles in a deliberate arrangement in water. The technique is based on bubbles of air (gas) being let out under the water surface, commonly on the bottom. When the bubbles rise they act as a barrier, a curtain, breaking the propagation of waves or the spreading of particles and other contaminants.

Bunded

Bunding, also called a bund wall, is a constructed retaining wall designed to prevent inundation or breaches from a known source. It is a secondary containment system commonly used to protect environments from spills where chemicals are stored.

Calcareous earths

Composed of, containing, or characteristic of calcium carbonate, calcium, or limestone; chalky.

Cantilever traveller rig

A cantilevered travelling crane that enables the jetty to be constructed progressively from the shore travelling over the previously installed jetty supports.

Carcinogenicity

A carcinogen is any substance, radionuclide, or radiation that is an agent directly involved in causing cancer. Common examples of non-radioactive carcinogens are inhaled asbestos, certain dioxins, and tobacco smoke. Although the public generally associates carcinogenicity with synthetic chemicals, it is equally likely to arise in both natural and synthetic substances.

Catchment

The entire area from which water drains to a specific water course or water body (usually from rainfall)

Cavitation

Cavitation is the formation of vapour cavities in a liquid that are the consequence of forces acting upon the liquid.

Cephalopods

A Class of molluscs that includes octopus, squid and cuttlefish

Cetaceans

An order of aquatic mammals that includes whales and dolphins

Chenopod

A member of a family of plants, mainly shrubs of saline and semi-arid regions including saltbushes, bluebushes and samphires

CHR(S)

A shortened Channelised Right turn, a right-turn layout at priority-controlled intersections that provides a short right-turn lane. This layout is appropriate for intersections with low to medium through and turning volumes.

Climate Change

Any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.

Climate Prediction

An attempt to produce the most likely description or estimate of the actual evolution of climate into the future.

Climate Projection

Projection of the response of the climate system typically based upon climate model simulations. These differ from climate predictions in that projections are based on assumptions that may or may not occur (e.g. technological and socio-economic developments) and are therefore subject to substantial uncertainty.

Climate Scenarios

Simplified representations of the future climate, based on a set of assumptions. These can be derived from projections, but are usually based on additional information sources. A 'climate change scenario' is the difference between a climate scenario and the current climate.

Community

All the creatures living in a specific locality

Cryptogamic crust

A hard soil crust dominated by a plant community of algae, lichens, or mosses.

Crystalline metamorphic rocks

Rock composed entirely of crystallized minerals without glassy matter

Crystalline silica

Crystalline silica is a basic component of soil, sand, granite, and many other minerals.

Cumulative effects

The combined effect of a number of actions or impacts

Decibel (dB)

The ratio of sound pressures which we can hear is a ratio of 10⁶:1 (one million:one). For convenience, therefore, a logarithmic measurement scale is used. The resulting parameter is called the 'sound pressure level' (L_p) and the associated measurement unit is the decibel (dB). As the decibel is a logarithmic ratio, the laws of logarithmic addition and subtraction apply.

dB(A)

The unit used to define a weighted sound pressure level, which correlates well with the subjective response to sound. The 'A' weighting follows the frequency response of the human ear, which is less sensitive to low and very high frequencies than it is to those in the range 500Hz to 4kHz.

In some statistical descriptors the 'A' weighting forms part of a subscript, such as L_{A10} , L_{A90} , and L_{Aeq} for the 'A' weighted equivalent continuous noise level.

Demographic

Demographics are the quantifiable statistics of a given population.

Demonstrated Economic Resources

This term implies that, at the time of determination, profitable extraction or production under defined investment assumptions has been established, analytically demonstrated, or assumed with reasonable certainty.

Denitrification

A microbially facilitated process of nitrate reduction that may ultimately produce molecular nitrogen (N₂) through a series of intermediate gaseous nitrogen oxide products.

Discontinuities

A plane or surface marking a change in physical or chemical properties in a soil or rock mass

Distill

Purify (a liquid) by vaporizing it, then condensing it by cooling the vapor, and collecting the resulting liquid.

Diurnal

In the context of tidal situations is where one high tide and one low tide occur daily

Dredging

An excavation activity or operation usually carried out at least partly underwater, in shallow seas or fresh water areas with the purpose of gathering up bottom sediments and disposing of them at a different location.

Ebb

The movement of a tide back toward the sea.

Ecosystem

The biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) environment within a specified location in space and time

Embayment

An indentation of a shoreline larger than a cove but smaller than a gulf

Endemic

Naturally occur in a specified area

Environmental weeds

Plant species that have established self-propagating populations in native vegetation, terrestrial or aquatic, outside their natural range

Ephemeral

An ephemeral waterbody is a wetland, spring, stream, river, pond or lake that only exists for a short period following rainfall or snowmelt.

Epibenthic

Organisms associated with the ocean bottom (attached or freely moving)

Epiphyte

A plant growing on, but not parasitic to, another

Escarments

The margin between two landforms, most commonly, an escarpment is a transition from one series of sedimentary rocks to another series of a different age and composition.

Estuarine

Estuarine's occur where fresh water from rivers and streams mixes with the salty ocean water.

Equivalent continuous sound level

An index for assessment for overall noise exposure is the equivalent continuous sound level, Leq. This is a notional steady level which would, over a given period of time, deliver the same sound energy as the actual time-varying sound over the same period. Hence fluctuating levels can be described in terms of a single figure level.

Exacerbate

The act of making something that is already a problem worse.

Exposure

Relates to the influences or stimuli that impact on a system. Broadly it is the changes to the climate conditions to which a system would be exposed.

Fissures

A long, narrow opening or line of breakage made by cracking or splitting, esp. in rock or earth.

Fractured rock aquifers

Develop when groundwater travels along joints and fractures within hard rock. These aquifers are commonly found in uplands regions. The permeability of the aquifer is dependant upon the extent of fracture systems and degree of weathering in the rock.

Frequency

Frequency is the rate of repetition of a sound wave. The subjective equivalent in music is pitch. The unit of frequency is the hertz (Hz), which is identical to cycles per second. A 1000Hz is often denoted as 1kHz, e.g. 2kHz = 2000Hz. Human hearing ranges approximately from 20Hz to 20kHz. For design purposes the octave bands between 63Hz to 8kHz are generally used. The most commonly used frequency bands are octave bands, in which the mid frequency of each band is twice that of the band below it. For more detailed analysis, each octave band may be split into three one-third octave bands or in some cases, narrow frequency bands.

Fugitive Particulate

Fugitive particulates are solid airborne particulate matter emissions, which cannot be reasonably collected and are passed through a stack, chimney, vent or equivalent opening.

Hsig

H(height) sig (significant)

Hopper

A storage container used to dispense granular materials through the use of a chute to restrict flow, sometimes assisted by mechanical agitation.

Inferred Resources

Resources for which quantitative estimates are based largely on broad knowledge of the geological character of the deposit and for which there are few, if any, samples or measurements. The estimates are based on an assumed continuity or repetition for which there is geological evidence. This evidence may include comparison with deposits of similar type. Bodies that are completely concealed may be included if there is specific geological evidence of their presence. Estimates of inferred resources should be stated separately and not combined in a single total with measured or indicated resources.

Infauna

The animal life which lives within the sediments of the ocean floor, riverbed, etc

Insectivorous

A type of carnivore that feeds predominantly on insects

Invertebrate

General term for an animal without a backbone

Irrevocably Larvae

Newly hatched marine organisms

Level of Service

A measure of how well an intersection or road link is operating. LOS A corresponds to free flow conditions, while LOS F corresponds to severely interrupted flow

Littoral

Pertaining to the shores of a lake, sea or ocean

Macroalgae

Seaweeds, including the larger plants of the sea that grow attached to the bottom, from high tide level on the shore down as deep as sufficient sunlight for photosynthesis penetrates.

Macroinvertebrate

Animals without backbone big enough to be seen with the naked eye

Maximum Noise Level

The maximum noise level identified during a measurement period. Experimental data has shown that the human ear does not generally register the full loudness of transient sound events of less than 125ms duration and fast time weighting (F) has an exponential time constant of 125ms which reflects the ear's response. Slow time weighting (S) has an exponential time constant of 1s and is used to allow more accurate estimation of the average sound level on a visual display.

The maximum level measured with fast time weighting is denoted as LA_{max}^F . The maximum level measured with slow time weighting is denoted LA_{max}^S .

Mitigation

Response strategies that reduce the sources of greenhouse gases or enhance their sinks, to reduce the probability of reaching a given level of climate change. Mitigation reduces the likelihood of exceeding the adaptive capacity of natural systems and human societies.

Mega tonnes per annum (MTPA)

A measure of the capacity of the Bulk Commodities Export Facility (BCEF)

Monitoring wells

Generally, monitoring wells and borings are constructed to observe conditions at defined or required locations. Monitoring well locations are usually selected on the basis of known or expected hydrologic, geologic, and water quality conditions and the location of pollutant or contaminant sources.

Nekton

Animals that swim actively in the water, including fishes and whales

Nitification Nocturnal

Active at night and resting during the day

Omnivorous

Eating both plant and animal food

Paramarginal Resources

That part of sub-economic resources which, at the time of determination, almost satisfies the criteria for economic. The main characteristics of this category are economic uncertainty and/or failure (albeit just) to meet the criteria which define economic. Included are resources which could be produced given postulated changes in economic or technological factors.

Pelagic

Living in the open sea, and not normally associated with the bottom

Perennial

A perennial plant or simply perennial is a plant that lives for more than two years. The term is also widely used to distinguish plants with little or no woody growth from trees and shrubs, which are also technically perennials.

Phytoplankton

Suspended microscopic plant organisms, usually drifting in the sunlit surface waters

Piles

Long, slender columns that may be made of wood, steel or other material that are driven into the ground or seabed to carry a vertical load

Plankton

A collective term for the small plants and animals which float and drift in surface waters

Population

A geographically or socially distinct group of interaction organisms of the same species that inhabit a definable area

Potable water

Water safe enough to be consumed by humans or used with low risk of immediate or long term harm.

Propagation

Wave propagation is any of the ways in which waves travel.

Qualitative

Relating to, measuring, or measured by the quality of something rather than its quantity

Ramsar Convention

An international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands

Rating Background Level

The overall single-figure background level representing each assessment period over the whole monitoring period. The rating background level is the median value of the day/night assessment background levels over the monitoring period for the day/night

Recruitment

Appearance of new organisms in a population

Refugia

A shelter from pursuit, danger or trouble

Reverberation

The persistence of sound in a particular space after the original sound is produced.

Salinity data

Salinity is the presence of salt in water.

Saltpan

A flat expanse of ground covered with salt and other minerals, usually found in deserts

Sedentary

Those animals that live attached to the substratum but may have limited movement

Semelparity

The occurrence of a single act of reproduction during an organisms life

Sensitivity

Reflects the responsiveness of a system to climate and the degree to which changes in climate might affect a system in its current form (meaning without adaptation). Sensitive systems are highly responsive to climate and can be significantly affected by climate change.

Sessile

Fixed, not mobile (eg barnacles and corals)

SIDRA Intersection

A software package used to assess the performance of traffic at intersections

Sound Power Level

The sound power level (L_{W}) of a source is a measure of the total acoustic power radiated by a source. The sound power level is an intrinsic characteristic of a source (analogous to its volume or mass), which is not affected by the environment within which the source is located.

Sound Pressure Level

The sound power emitted by a source results in pressure fluctuations in the air, which are heard as sound.

The sound pressure level (L_p) is ten times the logarithm of the ratio of the measured sound pressure (detected by a microphone) to the reference level of 2×10^{-5} Pa (the threshold of hearing).

Thus L_p (dB) = $10 \log (P_1/P_{ref})^2$ where P_{ref} , the lowest pressure detectable by the ear, is 0.00002 pascals (i.e. 2×10^{-5} Pa).

The threshold of hearing is 0dB, while the threshold of pain is approximately 120dB. Normal speech is approximately 60dB_A and a change of 3dB is only just detectable. A change of 10dB is subjectively twice, or half, as loud.

Spatial

Spatial refers to distance or interval of space without specifying units of measurement.

Statistical Noise Levels

For levels of noise that vary widely with time, for example road traffic noise, it is necessary to employ an index which allows for this variation. The L_{10} , the level exceeded for 10percent of the time period under consideration, and can be used for the assessment of road traffic. The L_{90} , the level exceeded for 90percent of the time, has been adopted to represent the background noise level. The L_1 , the level exceeded for 1percent of the time, is representative of the maximum levels recorded during the sample period. A weighted statistical noise levels are denoted L_{A10} , dBL_{A90} etc.. The reference time period (T) is normally included, e.g. $dBL_{A10, 5min}$ or $dBL_{A90, 8hr}$

Swale drains

Drainage swales are shallow-sided, sloped channels intended for the conveyance of surface runoff towards the nearest street, lane, dry pond or stormwater management lake.

Syngnathid

A family of fish that include the seahorse, pipefish and seadragons

Temporal context

The age/date of an object and its temporal relation to other items in the archaeological record.

Tidal streams

Refers to the currents associated with the tides, generally near a coastline or harbor.

Topography

The study of surface shape and features of the earth. Topography specifically involves the recording of relief or terrain, the three-dimensional quality of the surface, and the identification of specific landforms.

Transient

Lasting only for a short time; impermanent.

Trophic

An organisms position in the food chain

Turbidity

Turbidity is the cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by individual particles (suspended solids) that are generally invisible to the naked eye, similar to smoke in air. The measurement of turbidity is a key test of water quality.

Typical levels

Some typical dB(A) noise levels are given below:

Noise Level, dB(A)	Example
130	Threshold of pain
120	Jet aircraft take-off at 100m
110	Chain saw at 1m
100	Inside disco
90	Heavy lorries at 5m
80	Kerbside of busy street
70	Loud radio (in typical domestic room)
60	Office or restaurant
50	Domestic fan heater at 1m
40	Living room
30	Theatre
20	Remote countryside on still night
10	Sound insulated test chamber

Underkeel clearance

The distance between the deepest point of a vessel's hull and the sea bed

Understorey

The species and assemblages found beneath the forest canopy

Undulates

Rises and falls

Untenable

Unsustainable

Vibration

Vibration may be expressed in terms of displacement, velocity and acceleration. Velocity and acceleration are most commonly used when assessing human comfort or structure borne noise issues.

Vibration amplitude may be quantified as a peak value, or as a root mean squared (rms) value. The rms value is of benefit because it takes into account both time history variation and energy content. The rms value is equal to 0.707 times the peak value and experience has shown that the overall rms value of vibration velocity, over the range of 10Hz to 1kHz, gives the best indication of vibration severity.

Vibration amplitude can be expressed as an absolute value e.g. $1\text{mm}\text{s}^{-1}$ or as a ratio on a logarithmic scale in decibels, i.e.

$$\text{vibration velocity level, dB} = 20 \log (V/V_{\text{ref}}),$$

where the preferred reference level, V_{ref} for vibration velocity = $1 \times 10^{-9} \text{ms}^{-1}$.

For example; $1\text{mm}\text{s}^{-1} = 120\text{dB}$

Note that the reference level for acceleration, a_{ref} , is $1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ms}^{-2}$.

The decibel approach has advantages for manipulation and comparison of data and the definition of descriptors such as L_{eq} and L_{max} given above will also be applicable.

Generally humans are more sensitive to changes in vibration amplitude than they are to changes in the duration of the exposure to vibration.

Vibration Dose Value (VDV)

This is a complex metric that has been identified as being the best objective measure of human disturbance from intermittent/transient vibration. The VDV is the fourth root of the time integral of the fourth power of the weighted acceleration. VDV are measured in units of $\text{m/s}^{1.75}$. The frequency weightings are defined in BS 6472-1: 2008 and in BS 6841: 1987.

The VDV doubles in magnitude with a doubling of vibration amplitude. However, a 16-fold increase in the duration of exposure to the vibration is required to double the VDV (without any change in amplitude).

Vulnerability

The degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude and rate of climatic variation to which a system is exposed (exposure), its sensitivity to those changes and its adaptive capacity.

Waste

Environmentally efficient waste management and recycling facility is included as part of the master plan (e.g. located to minimise transport needs (<20km), deriving energy from solid waste).

Water Quality

Design is compatible with Regional Stormwater Harvesting Strategy

Yield data

No volume of water is recorded.

Zooplankton

Small, sometimes microscopic animals that drift in the ocean

2. ABBREVIATIONS

AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic	DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
ABS	Australia Bureau of Statistics'	DEWNR	Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
AC	Asbestos Cement	DoD	Department of Defence
AGC	Australian Greenhouse Calculator	DPC AARD	SA Department of Premier and Cabinet-Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division
AGEIS	Australian Greenhouse Emissions Information System	DPTI	South Australian Department of Planning and Transport and Infrastructure
AGO	Australian Greenhouse Office	DR	Development Report
AHD	Australian Height Datum	DUXOP	Defence Unexploded Ordnance Panel
AMOS	Australian Maritime Oil Spill Centre	DWT	Dead Weight Tonnage
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority	EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council	EMC	Emergency Management Committee
ARMCANZ	Agriculture and Resources Management Council of Australia and New Zealand	EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ARTC	Australian Rail Track Corporation	EOI	Expression Of Interest
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard	EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials	EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act
B	Full Time Equivelant	EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
BAR	Basic Right Turn	ERP	Emergency Response Plan
BCEF	Bulk Commodities Export Facility	ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
BFV	Barmah Forest Virus	EPNRM B	Eyre Peninsula Natural Resource Management Board
BHPB	BHP Billiton	EPLGA	Eyre Peninsula Local Government Association
BNL	Basic Noise Level	EP NRM	Eyre Peninsula Natural Resources Management Board
BOM	Bureau Of Meteorology	EPNRM B	Eyre Peninsula Natural Resource Management Board
CAMBA	China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement	FVS	Field Validation Survey
CBD	Central Business District	GAC	Giant Australian Cuttlefish
CEA	Cultana Army Training Expansion Area	GBCA	Green Building Council of Australia
CHR(S)	A shortened channelised right turn	GCM	Global Climatic Models
CEMMP	Construction Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan	GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
CP Act	Coastal Protection Act	GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise	GMUZ	General Managed Use Zones
CSIRO	The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is Australia's national science agency	GSP	South Australian Gross State Product
CSO	Crown Solicitor's Office	HCM2010	The Highway Capacity Manual (2010 edition), published by the Transportation Research Board (US)
CTP	Cape Transhipment Point	HIPAP	Hazardous Industry Planning Papers
DAC	Development Assessment Commission	HPZ	Habitat Protection Zones
DAG	Development Assessment Guidelines		
DCCEE	Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency		

HV	Heavy Vehicles
HV	High Voltage
IAP2	International Association for Public Participation
IBRA	Interim Bio-Regionalisation of Australia
ICN	Industry Capability Network
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
IPP	Industry Participation Policy
IS	Infrastructure Sustainability
ISC	Impact Significance Criteria
ISCA	Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia
JAMBA	Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
kV	kilovolts
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
LCPL	Leighton Contractors Pty Limited
LGA	Local Government Association
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LOS	Level Of Service
MHHW	Mean Higher High Water
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MMPZ	Marine Mammal Protection Zone
MOF	Material Offloading Facility
MSDS	Material Data Safety Sheet
MT	Mega Tonnes
MTPA	Mega Tonnes Per Annum
MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
MVEV	Murray Valley Encephalitis Virus
NEPM	National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure
NERAG	National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines
NES	National Environmental Significance
NGER	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting
NPI	National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) data
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act
NRM	National Resource Management
NRM Act	Natural Resource Management Act
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
NWQMS	National Water Quality Management Strategy
NV Act	Native Vegetation Act
NVC	Native Vegetation Council

NVIS	National Vegetation Information System
OEMMP	Operational Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
OEMP	Operation Environmental Management Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ROKAMBA	Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
PBDFSF	Port Bonython Diesel Fuels Storage Facility
PER	Public Environmental Report
PSD	Particle Size Distribution
PV	Present Value
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia
RAZ	Restricted Access Zones
RRV	Ross River Virus
SAA	Small Arms Ammunition
SA IPP	South Australian Industry Participation Policy
SAMSCAP	South Australian Marine Spill Contingency Action Plan
SARDI	South Australian Research and Development Institute
SEB	Significant Environmental Benefit
SEP	Self Elevating Platforms
SEWPac	Department of Sustainability, Water, Population and Communities
SGPL	Spencer Gulf Port Link
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMS	Scenic Management System
SPA	Special Purpose Areas
SZ	Sanctuary Zones
TDS	Total Dissolved Salts
TL	Transmission Loss
TPH	Tonnes Per Hour
TSP	Total Suspended Particulate
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UEPBMC	Upper Eyre Peninsula Interim Bushfire Management Area Plan
USG	Upper Spencer Gulf
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VDV	Vibration Dose Value
WPF	Whyalla Port Facility
ZEMP	Zone Emergency Management Plan