

Environment
Effects Statement

Glossary and abbreviations



Abbreviations and glossary

EES abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Expanded form |
|-----------------|---|
| AAQMS | Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station |
| AASS | Actual Acid Sulfate Soils |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| AEP | Annual Exceedance Probability |
| ATAP | Australian Transport Assessment and Planning Guidelines |
| AS | Australian Standard |
| AS/NZS | Australian/New Zealand Standard |
| ASR | Acid Sulfate Rock |
| ASS | Acid Sulfate Soils |
| BoM | Bureau of Meteorology |
| BPEMG | Best Practice Environmental Management Guidelines |
| CBD | Central business district |
| CCEP | Communications and Community Engagement Plan |
| CCTV | Closed circuit television |
| CEMP | Construction Environmental Management Plan |
| CHMP | Cultural Heritage Management Plan |
| CHL | Commonwealth Heritage List |
| CLG | Community Liaison Groups |
| CNVG | Construction Noise and Vibration Guideline |
| CNVMP | Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan |
| CNS | Construction Noise Strategy |
| CO | Carbon monoxide |
| CO ₂ | Carbon dioxide |
| COHb | Carboxyhaemoglobin |
| COP | Conference of the Parties |

| Abbreviation | Expanded form |
|--------------|---|
| COPERT | Computer Programme to calculate Emissions from Road Transport |
| CoRTN | Calculation of Road Traffic Noise |
| CSEMP | Community and Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan |
| DAQMMP | Dust and Air Quality Management and Monitoring Plan |
| DART | Doncaster Area Rapid Transport |
| DBH | Diameter at breast height |
| DDA | Disability Discrimination Act 1992 |
| DDO | Design and Development Overlay |
| DHHS | Department of Health and Human Services |
| DELWP | Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning |
| DoEE | Department of Energy and Environment |
| DPM | Diesel Particulate Matter |
| EES | Environment Effects Statement |
| EMF | Environmental Management Framework |
| EPA Victoria | Environment Protection Authority Victoria |
| EPBC Act | Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 |
| EPR | Environmental Performance Requirement |
| ESO | Environmental Significance Overlay |
| EVC | Ecological Vegetation Class |
| FFG Act | Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 |
| GDE | Groundwater dependent ecosystem |
| GIS | Geographical Information Systems |
| GLCs | Ground Level Concentrations |
| HML | Higher Mass Limits |
| HNA | Highly Noise Affected |
| HPFV | High priority freight vehicle |
| HO | Heritage Overlay |
| IAIA | International Association for Impact Assessment |
| ICNG | Interim Construction Noise Guideline |
| IRC | Index of River Condition |
| IRSAD | Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage |
| ISC | Index of Stream Condition |

| Abbreviation | Expanded form |
|-----------------|--|
| ISCA | Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia |
| IWRG | EPA Victoria Industrial Waste Resource Guideline |
| LGAs | Local Government Areas |
| LPP | Local Planning Policies |
| LPPF | Local Planning Policy Framework |
| LUMS | Land use management signs |
| M80 Ring Road | Metropolitan Ring Road |
| MACs | Metropolitan Activity Centres |
| MLTV | Medium or Long Term Viable |
| MSS | Municipal Strategic Statement |
| MTIA | Major Transport Infrastructure Authority |
| MTPF Act | Major Transport Projects Facilitation Act 2009 |
| MVA | Mega Volt Amps |
| NEIC | National Employment and Innovation Cluster |
| NELA | North East Link Authority |
| NELP | North East Link Project |
| NEPC | National Environment Protection Council |
| NEPM | National Environment Protection Measure |
| Matters of NES | Matters of national environmental significance |
| NML | Noise Management Level |
| NO | Nitric Oxide |
| NO ₂ | Nitrogen dioxide |
| NO _x | Oxides of nitrogen |
| OD | Over Dimensional |
| OEMP | Operations Environmental Management Plan |
| OVGA | Office of the Victorian Government Architect |
| OSOM | Over-size and Overmass |
| PAHs | Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons |
| PAR | Photosynthetically active radiation |
| PASS | Potential Acid Sulfate Soil |
| PER | Public Environment Report |
| PFAS | Poly-fluoroalkyl substances |

| Abbreviation | Expanded form |
|-------------------|--|
| PIARC | Permanent International Association of Road Congresses, also known as World Road Association |
| PM ₁₀ | Particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than 10 micrometres (0.01 mm). |
| PM _{2.5} | Particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micrometres (0.0025 mm). |
| PPF | Planning Policy Framework |
| PPV | Peak Particle Velocity |
| PSA | Planning scheme amendment |
| PTV | Public Transport Victoria |
| PUZ | Public Use Zone |
| RAP | Registered Aboriginal Party |
| SEPPs | State Environment Protection Policies |
| SLO | Significant Landscape Overlay |
| SMP | Spoil Management Plan |
| SO ₂ | Sulphur dioxide |
| SVOCs | Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds |
| SUP | Shared use path |
| TBM | Tunnel boring machine |
| TfV | Transport for Victoria |
| TDS | Total dissolved solids |
| TIA Act | Transport Integration Act 2010 |
| TMP | Transport Management Plan |
| TPZ | Tree Protection Zone |
| TRG | Technical Reference Group |
| TSP | Total suspended particulate matter |
| UDAP | Urban Design Advisory Panel |
| UDLPs | Urban Design and Landscape Plans |
| UDS | Urban Design Strategy |
| UFP | Ultrafine particles |
| ULE | Useful Life Expectancy |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| VAHR | Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register |
| VDV | Vibration Dose Value |

| Abbreviation | Expanded form |
|--------------|--|
| VISTA | Victorian Integrated Survey of Travel and Activity |
| VHI | Victorian Heritage Inventory |
| VHR | Victorian Heritage Register |
| VPA | Victorian Planning Authority |
| VPO | Victorian Protection Overlay |
| VOCs | Volatile Organic Compounds |
| WSUD | Water Sensitive Urban Design |

EES glossary of key terms

| Term | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Acid sulfate soil and rock | Natural soils or rocks that contain iron sulphides which when exposed to oxygen can release acid that may damage or otherwise adversely impact built structures and ecosystems. |
| Activity Centre | Areas that provide a focus for services, employment, housing, transport, and social interaction. They range in size and intensity of use from smaller neighbourhood centres to major suburban centres and larger metropolitan centres. |
| Acute or short-term exposure | Contact with a substance that occurs only once or for a short period of time, typically an hour or less, but may be up to 14 days. |
| A-Double | A heavy vehicle consisting of a prime mover towing two semi-trailers linked by a converted dolly between two trailers. |
| Adverse health effect | A change in body function or cell structure that might lead to disease or health problems. |
| Afflux | Referring to the change in typically flood level resulting from the flow of floodwater over proposed relative to existing conditions. |
| Alluvial | Pertaining to, or composed of, alluvium or other deposits from streams and rivers. |
| Alluvium | A general term for unconsolidated material deposited during recent geological time by a stream or other body of running water. Typically forms a sorted or semi-sorted sediment in stream beds, floodplains, deltas or as fan at the base of a mountain slope. |
| Annual Exceedance Probability | Defines the likelihood of a flood occurring in any given year. The most commonly used definition in planning is the '1 in 100 year flood'. This refers to a flood level that has a one in a hundred, or 1%, chance of being equalled or exceeded in any year (1% AEP = 100 year average recurrence interval). |
| Asbestos-containing material | A group of manufactured material that contains asbestos minerals. They can be friable (loose and easily crumbled) or non-friable (bonded) asbestos. |
| Aquaplaning | A situation in which a vehicle slides out of control on a wet road. |
| Aquifer | A geological formation, group of formations or part of a formation, which contains sufficient saturated permeable material to transmit and yield significant quantities of water. |
| Aquitard | A confined aquifer where the head level is above the surface of the ground. |
| B-Double | A heavy vehicle consisting of a prime mover towing two semi-trailers. The first trailer is attached to the prime mover and the second is mounted on the rear of the first semi-trailer by a fifth wheel coupling. |

| Term | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| B-Triple | A heavy vehicle consisting of a prime mover towing three semi-trailers. The first trailer is attached to the prime mover and the second and third are mounted on the rear of the trailers in front of them. |
| Basalt | A dark coloured, fine grained, mafic volcanic rock. |
| Bedrock | A general term used for rock, usually solid that underlies soil or other unconsolidated material. |
| Biodiversity | The variety of all life forms, the different plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part. |
| Bioregion | A landscape based approach to classifying the land surface using a range of environmental attributes such as climate, geomorphology, lithology and vegetation. |
| Business | Commercial activity in which the aim is to make a profit. |
| Business cluster | A business cluster is a geographic concentration of interconnected businesses, suppliers, and associated institutions in a particular field. Clusters are considered to increase the productivity with which companies can compete, nationally and globally. |
| Canopy tree | A mature tree (that is, it is able to flower) that is greater than three metres in height and is normally found in the upper layer of the relevant vegetation type. |
| Carcinogen | A substance that causes cancer. |
| Chronic or long-term exposure | Contact with a substance that occurs repeatedly over a long time, with the USEPA indicating defining this as exposures that occur for more than approximately 10% of a lifetime, Exposures that occur for less than 10% of a lifespan are considered sub-chronic. |
| Collector-distributor | A collector-distributor is a component of a freeway, usually an outer carriageway, which facilitates entry and exit movements for on and off-ramps. |
| Community facilities | Refers to recreational, social or educational spaces (for example schools, sports ovals or local halls) available for use by the local community. |
| Community severance | Community severance refers to reduced access to local amenities and disruption of local social networks caused by a physical barrier running through a community (eg road, rail line or other transport route). |
| Community values | Community values, or a sense of community, are generally accepted to be the social ties established within a community, in part based around the features and qualities of the built environment that encourage these social ties and contribute to quality of life and wellbeing (Maller & Nicholls, 2014; Paranagamage, Austin, Price, & Khandokar, 2010). |
| Contaminant | A substance, element, or compound that has an adverse effect on the quality of soil and water. |

| Term | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Continuous vibration | A vibration source that is continuous in nature during an assessment period (may be constant or variable). ISO10137 defines continuous vibration as having a duration of more than 30 minutes per 24-hour period. |
| Counter-peak | Describes travel that occurs in the opposite direction to peak flow, ie outbound in the AM peak or inbound in the PM peak. |
| Culturally significant landscapes | For the purpose of this report, culturally significant landscapes are those that have cultural or historical characteristics such as Bolin Bolin Billabong, Yarra Flats and Heide Museum of Modern Art. |
| Cut and cover tunnels | Cut and cover construction involves using excavation equipment to dig a large trench or rectangular hole in the ground which is then covered by a concrete deck. Cut and cover construction can be conducted through a top-down or bottom-up configuration. |
| Decibel (dB) | A logarithmic scale is used to describe the level of sound, referenced to a standard level. It is widely accepted that a 3dB change in traffic noise levels (of the same character) is barely, if at all detectable; whereas a change of 5 dB is clearly noticeable. A 10 dB increase is typically considered to sound twice as loud (noting a change of -10 dB would typically sound half as loud). |
| Dewatering | The lowering of static groundwater levels through extraction, usually by means of pumping from one or several groundwater bores. |
| Discharge | Any process by which water is removed from an aquifer. Includes water that flows to a surface feature, such as a spring, river or wetland, as well as water which flows to an adjacent aquifer. |
| Dissolved oxygen | The amount of oxygen dissolved in water, such as groundwater or surface water. Usually measured in parts per million. |
| Dive structure | Section of roadway where the tunnel portal gradually rises in elevation to meet the existing road network. |
| Drawdown | The change in groundwater head level that can be attributed to the operation of a pumping bore. |
| Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) | A type of indigenous vegetation classification 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 operating. |
| Ecosystem | A system that is made up of a community of animals, plants, and bacteria and its interrelated physical and chemical environment. |
| Electrical conductivity | The ability of a material to conduct electricity under an applied voltage. This is used to estimate the Total Dissolved Solids in a water sample. |
| Environment Effects Statement | 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. |

| Term | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Erosion | The process or group of processes whereby solids in the natural environment are relocated by moving water, glacial ice or wind. |
| Ex situ | In the case of soil it refers to soil that has been removed from its original place of deposition or formation (that is, excavated or drilled). |
| Exotic vegetation | Any vegetation that is not native to Australia or its states and territories. |
| Exposure | Contact with a substance by swallowing, breathing, or touching the skin or eyes. Exposure may be short-term (acute exposure), of intermediate duration, or long-term (chronic exposure). |
| Fill material | A designation of waste material defined by EPA Victoria. Often referred to as 'clean fill'. |
| Flow breakdown | A condition that can occur on freeways and motorways when demand exceeds capacity (at a bottleneck or due to an incident) and free flowing conditions cannot be maintained. A flow breakdown results in significant decreases in speed and capacity decreases to below the geometric capacity of the facility. |
| Frequency | The rate per second of a vibration constituting a wave, either in the rock mass material (as in vibration) or in the air (as in sound waves), The number of cycles per unit of time, commonly per second, is called the frequency. The measurement is reported in Hertz (Hz). |
| Full-time equivalent | A ratio of the total number of paid hours during a fixed time period by the number of hours worked in that period. |
| Graminoid | A herbaceous plant with a grass-like morphology |
| Greater Melbourne | The Greater Melbourne area is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Greater Capital City Statistical Area for Greater Melbourne. |
| Ground improvement | Ground improvement is a construction process that is used to improve the strength, stiffness and permeability characteristics of the ground. Ground improvement is undertaken to improve the stability and safety of an excavation. |
| Ground-borne vibration | Vibration transmitted from a source to a receptor via the ground. |
| Groundwater | Water occurring naturally below ground level or water pumped, diverted and released into a bore for storage underground. |
| Groundwater Dependant Ecosystem | An ecosystem that is partially or wholly reliant on groundwater for its survival. This can include terrestrial, subsurface and marine ecosystems. |
| Groundwater drawdown | Groundwater drawdown is the lowering of the water table from the existing groundwater level. |
| Groundwater monitoring bore | A bore installed with the purpose to; determine the nature and properties of subsurface ground conditions; provide access to groundwater for measuring level, physical and chemical properties; and permit the collection of groundwater samples and conduct of aquifer testing. |

| Term | Description |
|--|---|
| Hardness | A measure of the mineral content of water, primarily calcium and magnesium ions. 'Hard' water causes an insoluble residue to form when water is used with soap. |
| Heritage place | In an historical heritage context, the term 'place' is wide ranging. An industry standard which is most frequently referenced as a guide to best practice management of cultural heritage places in Australia is the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013 (Burra Charter). Consistent with the Burra Charter, a 'place' is a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Places may have tangible and intangible dimensions (Australia ICOMOS: 2013, refer Article 1). Heritage places can encompass a range of place types, including buildings, gardens, trees, shipwrecks, archaeological sites, precincts, sites and associated land. Monuments and memorials can also be considered, whether as heritage places (or as part of a heritage place) or as objects. |
| Higher Mass Limits (HML) network | VicRoads gazetted network for Class 2 and 3 heavy vehicles operating above their prescribed general maximum weights. Some vehicles are permitted to operate above these limits along roads gazetted for Higher Mass Limits. |
| Historical archaeology | As defined in the Heritage Act 2017, historical archaeological sites are those heritage places that contain archaeological artefacts, deposits or features which are more than 75 years old, and that provide information of past activity in the State and require archaeological methods to reveal information about the settlement, development or use of the place, and are not associated only with Aboriginal occupation of the place. Sites which contain artefacts, deposits or features less than 75 years in age can be approved by the Heritage Council as approved sites of archaeological value. |
| Historical heritage | The term 'historical cultural heritage' or 'historical heritage' (the two are used interchangeably) is understood in this report to mean places and objects that are of aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, scientific or social significance. It does not include places or objects that are of significance only on the grounds of their association with Aboriginal tradition. Accepting this, it is noted that the term 'historical heritage' should not be interpreted as excluding Aboriginal cultural heritage values and there are many historical heritage places which have Aboriginal cultural heritage values in addition to non-Aboriginal cultural values (shared values). This is consistent with the definitions and exclusions in the Heritage Act 2017. |
| High Productivity Freight Vehicle (HPFV) | These are truck and trailer combinations that exceed nominal mass and dimension limits and require permits from the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator. |
| Hydraulic hammer | A rock breaker/hydraulic hammer is a percussion hammer fitted to an excavator for excavating rock material. It is powered by an auxiliary hydraulic system from the excavator. |

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Impact assessments | <p>An impact is the effect of an action on a resource or system. An impact assessment evaluates the severity and significance of the change through consideration of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value or sensitivity of a resource or system that is affected by an action Consequence or magnitude of the effect on that resource or system The ability of the system to recover or for mitigation measures to be applied. |
| Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage | <p>Socio-economic advantage and disadvantage are defined broadly by the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) in terms of people's access to material and social resources and their ability to participate in society (ABS, 2018c). In order to capture this broad definition, the IRSAD includes a range of data points, including income, education, employment, occupation, and housing. The IRSAD divides a population into ten equal groups. The lowest scoring 10 per cent of these groups are given a decile number of 1, which indicates the highest level of disadvantage, and the highest scoring 10 per cent of areas are given a decile of 10, which indicates the highest level of advantage.</p> |
| Indigenous vegetation | <p>Indigenous vegetation includes vegetation that is native to Australia as well as being native to a specific geographic region. In the case of North East Link, this includes vegetation that is native to the Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Region.</p> |
| Inert waste | <p>Waste which is neither chemically nor biologically reactive and will not decompose, such as concrete, building rubble.</p> |
| In situ | <p>In the case of soil it refers to soil that has not been removed from its original place of deposition or formation.</p> |
| Landscape character area | <p>The characteristics that assist in defining the landscape character areas include geology, vegetation, topography and drainage patterns, as well as the extent of modifications and urban development.</p> |
| Landscape feature | <p>A component, part or feature of the landscape that is prominent or eye-catching, eg hills, buildings, vegetation.</p> |
| Landscape sensitivity | <p>The extent to which landscape can accept a change of a particular type and scale without unacceptable adverse impacts on its character.</p> |
| Landscape value | <p>The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. Landscape characteristics the community considers are significant for reasons such as their aesthetic (predominantly visual), social, environmental and heritage values. (LI & IEMA 2013. WAPC 2007)</p> |
| Level of Service (LoS) | <p>A qualitative measure (from A to F) for ranking operating conditions, based on factors such as traffic density and delays. A Level of Service A represents free-flowing conditions where individual users are virtually unaffected by the presence of others. A Level of Service F represents flow breakdown with demand exceeding capacity and low comfort and convenience. A road in constant traffic jam is considered Level of Service F.</p> |

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Local catchment | Users are located within a short and safe walking distance, generally in the range of 150 m to 300 m, depending on the presence of barriers (Parks and Leisure Australia, 2013) |
| Mainline | A mainline is a component of a freeway, usually the central carriageway, which facilitates the primary traffic demand along the freeway corridor. It is distinct from a collector-distributor which facilitates entry and exit movements. |
| Major Activity Centre | Suburban centres that provide access to a wide range of goods and services. They have different attributes and provide different functions, with some serving larger subregional catchments. Plan Melbourne identifies 121 major activity centres. |
| Major Transport Infrastructure Authority (MTIA) | The Major Transport Infrastructure Authority (MTIA) is the proponent for the North East Link project. The MTIA is an administrative office within the Victorian Department of Transport with responsibility for overseeing major transport projects. |
| Medium and long term viable trees | Semi-mature, mature and over-mature trees which are considered to be viable from 2018 to beyond the approximate timeframe of delivery of the project (10 years or more). |
| Metropolitan Activity Centre (MAC) | Identified as part of Plan Melbourne, MACs are designated hubs which often comprise of a concentration of employment, services, education and transport links. |
| Morbidity | A diseased condition or state or the incidence or prevalence of disease in a population. |
| Mortality | Death, which may occur as a result of a range of reasons or diseases. |
| National Employment and Innovation Cluster (NEIC) | Another key concept of Plan Melbourne, NEICs are a series of knowledge-intensive employment hubs of national significance and scale. |
| Native trees | Native trees include all trees that are native to Australia, and its states and territories. |
| Noise Management Level | A noise level (from the construction works) which triggers a particular action which is intended to manage the construction noise impacts. |
| North East Link Project (NELP) | North East Link Project (NELP) is an organisation within MTIA that is responsible for developing and delivering North East Link. NELP was formerly known as the North East Link Authority prior to 1 January 2019. NELP is responsible for developing the reference project and coordinating development of the technical reports, engaging and informing stakeholders and the wider community, obtaining key planning and environmental approvals and coordinating procurement for construction and operation. |
| Open Space | Land that provides outdoor recreation, leisure and/or environmental benefits and/or visual amenity. |
| Over-dimensional (OD) vehicles | Vehicle combinations that exceed five metres high or wide, 30 metres long or 100 tonnes gross mass. |

| Term | Description |
|--|---|
| Oversize/overmass (OSOM) vehicles | Vehicle combinations that operate up to five metres high or wide, 30 metres long or 100 tonnes gross mass. |
| Patch | A patch of native vegetation is either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a an area of vegetation where at least 25% of the total perennial understorey plant cover is native, or b any 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, or c any mapped wetland included in the Current wetlands map, available in DELWP systems and tools (DELWP, 2017a). |
| Peak Particle Velocity (Resultant PPV) | The maximum instantaneous velocity of a particle at a point during a given time interval. The Resultant PPV is the vector sum of the three orthogonal component particle velocities (component PV). |
| Permeability | The property or capacity of a porous rock, soil or sediment for transmitting a fluid; it is a measurement of the relative ease of fluid flow within a material. |
| Placarded load | A placarded load is a quantity of dangerous goods being transported that requires placards to be displayed on the vehicle or unit carrying the load. |
| Pollution | The introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change. |
| pH | A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution. Neutral solutions have a value of 7, this value increases for alkaline solutions and decreases for acidic solutions. |
| Prescribed industrial waste | Any industrial waste or mixture containing industrial waste as defined by EPA Victoria's Industrial Waste Resource Guideline. |
| Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) | The largest flood that could conceivable occur at a particular location, usually estimated from Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) and, where applicable, snow melt, coupled with the worst flood-producing catchment conditions. |
| Project boundary | The project boundary encompasses all areas that would be used for permanent structures, temporary construction areas and areas for potential minor road and rail works. It defines the area within which the project would be developed, and is the area that has been used as the basis for the specialist assessments. It is different to the study area adopted in the specialist assessments which is typically a much broader area allowing for a more comprehensive assessment of the impacts of the project. |
| Pumping test | A test that is conducted to determine aquifer or well characteristics. |
| Qualitative | Relating to or concerned with quality or qualities, rather than quantity or measured value. |
| Quantitative | An assessment based on quantifiable, measured data. |
| Ramp metering | A traffic control system that regulates the flow of vehicles onto a freeway or motorway system from its entry ramps. |

| Term | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| Receptor | A place, location or point at which exposure to particular effects (such as noise, vibration, visual or airborne pollutants) is measured. 'Sensitive receptors' are those that are identified as likely to be more susceptible to adverse effects, such as schools, hospitals, day care facilities and residences. |
| Recharge | The process of adding water, or the amount of water added, to the volume of water stored in an aquifer. |
| Reserve | Land reserved for community or public purposes. |
| Reticulation | Refers to the network of piped-water, as opposed to water within a groundwater bore. |
| Road header | A road header, also called a boom-type road header, road header machine, road header or just header machine, is a piece of excavating equipment consisting of a boom-mounted cutting head, a loading device usually involving a conveyor, and a crawler travelling track to move the entire machine forward into the rock face. |
| Road Zone | Land Zoned for Category 1 (RDZ1) or Category 2 (RDZ2) roads, managed by VicRoads. |
| Risk | Risk is measured as a combination of the magnitude of potential consequences of an event happening, and the likelihood of the event and associated impact occurring. |
| Salinity | A measure of the dissolved salt content of water or soil. |
| Scattered tree | A scattered tree is a native canopy tree that does not form part of a patch. |
| Sedimentary rock | Rocks resulting from the consolidation of loose sediments that has accumulated in layers. |
| Shared use path | A shared use path (SUP) is a path that may be used by walkers and cyclists. For North East Link shared use paths have been designed to be not less than three metres wide. |
| Shockwave | The transition zone between free flowing and breakdown conditions that can propagate backwards from an area of flow breakdown. |
| Siltstone | Indurated sedimentary rock composed predominantly of silt sized material. |
| Significant landscape | For the purposes of this assessment a significant landscape is defined as an area considered to be significant for a combination of historic, aesthetic, scientific, social and cultural reasons. |
| Spoil | Waste material brought up during the course of an excavation, tunnelling or a dredging or mining operation. |
| Spoil Management Plan | A plan that provide details on the spoil management measures to be implemented to comply with the Spoil Management Strategy. |
| Spoil Management Strategy | An overarching strategy that provides guidance for spoil management and disposal during the construction to mitigate potential human health and environmental risks. |

| Term | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Stakeholder | Person or group affected by or concerned with an issue. |
| Surface water | Any water that collects as a surface features, including rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and the ocean. |
| Shared use path (SUP) | A Shared Use Path is a pathway that may be used by both walking and cycling. |
| Threatened species | For the purposes of this report, threatened species refers to species considered threatened in Victoria or Australia. This includes species that are rare, vulnerable or endangered in Victoria as defined by DEPI (2014) listed under the Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee (FFG) Act 1988 or listed as vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. VROT near-threatened, poorly known or data deficient species are not considered threatened. |
| Through traffic | Traffic with an origin and destination outside a given local area. |
| Total dissolved solids | The total mass of all solids dissolved in a water sample, measured in mg/L. |
| Toxicity | The degree of danger posed by a substance to human, animal or plant life. |
| Treed character | The attributes of a group of trees within the landscape |
| Tree Protection Plan | A plan prepared in accordance with AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites for the management of trees to be retained within land adjacent to construction and other works. |
| Truck | Light and heavy commercial vehicles are referred to as 'trucks'. This is based on the Austroads vehicle classification system, where a truck is Austroads classification 3 to 12. |
| T2 lanes | T2 lanes are priority freeway lanes which operate along certain designated sections during peak hours. Only vehicles with two or more occupants are permitted to use these lanes. |
| Vibration | Vibration of the ground or structures and buildings, that is, the oscillatory displacement of the ground or structures or buildings. |
| Victorian Department of Transport | The Victorian Department of Transport is responsible for delivering the government's transport infrastructure agenda. It was formed on 1 January 2019 when the former Victorian Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources transitioned into the Department of Transport and the Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions. |
| Visual amenity | The value of a particular area or view in terms of what is seen. |
| Visual impact | Changes in the appearance of the landscape or in the composition of available views as a result of development, to people's responses to these changes, and to the overall impacts in regard to visual amenity. This can be positive (ie beneficial or an improvement) or negative (ie adverse or a detraction). |

| Term | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Vulnerable group | The inability of people to withstand or adapt to change due to characteristics of the group they are a part of. This report considers the following groups: socio-economically disadvantaged persons as identified by the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (ISRAD), the elderly and very young, culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) people, people who need assistance with core activities such as self-care, movement and communication due to a severe or profound disability. |
| Waste hierarchy | A hierarchical system of preferred waste handling approaches defined by EPA Victoria in the Environment Protection Act 1970 (Vic). The approaches from most preferred to least preferred include avoidance, re-use, recycling and energy recovery, treatment, containment and disposal. |
| Water table | The surface between the vadose zone and the saturated zone of unconfined groundwater. This can also be defined as the surface at which groundwater pressure is equal to atmospheric pressure. |
| Water quality | The physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water, frequently used by reference to a set of standards against which compliance can be assessed. |
| Wetland | An area of land whose soil is saturated with moisture either permanently or seasonally. Such areas may also be covered partially or completely by shallow pools of water. Wetlands include swamps, marshes, and bogs, among others. |
| Yield | The rate at which water can be extracted from a pumping well, typically measured in L/sec or ML/day. |
| Zone of visual influence (ZVI) | The ZVI defines the differing zones of visual impact based upon the distance of the viewer to the largest visual component of the project within the study area. |
| Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) | A ZTV is the area around a designated point in the landscape from which that point is theoretically visible. It is calculated using elevation data within a Digital Terrain Model. |