11.0 ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

11.1 ABBREVIATIONS

Information about the terms and abbreviations used in this document is provided below.

AEMR:	Annual Environmental Management Report
AGO:	Australian Greenhouse Office
AHIMS:	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
ANZECC:	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
ARI:	Average Recurrence Interval
AWS:	Automatic Weather Station
AWT:	Alternative Waste Technology
BNAC:	Buru Ngunawal Aboriginal Corporation
C0:	Carbon monoxide
$C0_2$:	Carbon dioxide
db:	decibels
DCP:	Development Control Plan
DEH:	Department of Environment and Heritage
DIPNR:	Department of Planning Infrastructure and Natural Resources
DNR:	Department of Natural Resources
DoP:	Department of Planning
DPI:	Department of Primary Industries
DTM:	digital terrain model
EA:	Environmental Assessment
ECRTN:	Environmental Criteria for Road Traffic Noise
ED1:	Evaporation Dam 1
ED2:	Evaporation Dam 2
ED3:	Evaporation Dam 3
EIS:	Environmental Impact Statement
ENCM:	Environmental Noise Control Manual

ENM:	Environmental Noise Model
EP&A Act:	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
EPBC Act:	Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
EPL:	Environmental Protection Licence
g/m^2/month:	grams per square metre per month
g/m^3:	micrograms per metre cubed
GJ:	Gigajoules
GMC:	Goulburn Mulwaree Council
GTCAC:	Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation
HRC:	NSW Healthy Rivers Commission
INP:	Industrial Noise Policy
LEMP:	Landfill Environmental Management Plan
LEP:	Local Environmental Plan
LGA:	Local Government Area
m/s:	metre per second
m:	metres
m^2:	square metre
m^3:	cubic metre
mAGL:	metres above ground level
MAHD:	Metres Australian Height Datum
MBT:	Mechanical Biological Treatment
mg/L:	milligrams per litre
mm:	millimetre
MOP:	Mining Operations Plan
MREMP:	Mining Rehabilitation Environmental Management Process
MSW:	Municipal Solid Waste
mW:	mega watt
mWh:	mega watt hour

N02:	Nitrogen dioxide
NHMRC:	National Health and Medical Research Council
NWQMS:	National Water Quality Management Strategy
OECD:	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
ou/m^3:	odour units per cubic metre
ou:	odour unit
PAD:	Potential Archaeological Deposits
PLALC:	Pejar Local Aboriginal Land Council
PM_{10}:	Particles of less than 10 micrometres diameters
POEO Act:	Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
REP:	Regional Environmental Plan
RTA:	Roads and Traffic Authority
s/cm:	micro siemens per centimetre
SCA:	Sydney Catchment Authority
SEPP:	State Environmental Planning Policy
SML 20:	Mining Lease Special (Crown and Private Lands) Lease 20
SOJI:	Statement of Joint Intent
SWMOP:	State Water Management Outcomes Plan
t $C0_2$-e:	tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
t:	tonne
TAPM:	The Air Pollution Model
tpa:	tonnes per annum
WARR Act:	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act
WARR Strategy:	Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy
WASP:	Woodlawn Alternative Sorting and Processing
WBCSD:	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WOCOG:	Woodlawn Composted Organics and Greenwaste
WRI/WBCSD	World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable

GHG Protocol: Development Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Protocol

WRI: World Resources Institute

WWEJV: Woodlawn Wind Energy Joint Venture

11.2 GLOSSARY

Acoustic	Sound and its characteristics
Aerobic	In the presence of oxygen
Alluvial	Processes associated with sediment (such as gravel, sand and clay) erosion, transport and deposition by a flowing stream
Alternative Daily Cover	A cover other than soil placed over waste at the end of each day's operations in a landfill to control odour, vectors, risk of fire, blowing litter and so on
Alternative Fuel	Fuel from non-traditional sources
Alternative Waste Technology	Methods of waste processing that recover resources from the waste stream and divert waste away from landfill
Amenities	Lunch room, showers, toilets
Amenity	An agreeable feature, facility or service which makes for a comfortable and pleasant life
Anaerobic	In the absence of oxygen
Aqueous	Pertaining to, related to, similar to, or dissolved in water
Aquifer	A water-bearing rock formation
Arboreal	Adapted for living and moving around in trees
Archaeological	Pertaining to the study of human cultures through the recovery, documentation and analysis of material remains and environmental data, including architectures, artefacts, biological remains, human remains, and landscapes
Average Recurrence Interval (ARI)	The statistically calculated interval likely to be exceeded once in a given period of time. A term used in hydrology, also known as return period
Biogas	Gas produced by bacteria consisting of approximately 60% methane
Bioreactor	Vessel or container in which biological reactions occur
Catchment	The area of land from which a water body (such as rivers, lakes and ground water) receives water
Colluvial	Processes that cause sediment movement and accumulation on slopes due to the action of gravity

Commercial and Industrial Waste	Waste generated by businesses, industries and institutions excluding construction and demolition waste, municipal waste, clinical and related waste and hazardous waste
Compost	Decayed organic matter which can be used as a soil amendment or fertiliser
Crown Land	Land that is owned and managed by the State government
Dangerous Goods Act 1975	Legislation which places controls on the handling of certain goods including explosives, gases, flammable liquids and radioactive substances
Decibel (dB)	A unit for expressing the relative intensity of sounds on a logarithmic scale from zero (for average least perceptible sound) to about 130 (for the average pain level)
Decibel dB(A)	A modified decibel scale which is weighted to take account of the frequency response of the normal human ear
Ecology	The science dealing with the relationships between organisms and their environment
Effluent	The liquid waste of sewage and industrial processes
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	NSW Government Act to provide for the orderly development of land in NSW
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) protects the environment, particularly matters of National Environmental Significance. It streamlines national environmental assessment and approvals process, protects Australian biodiversity and integrates management of important natural and cultural places
Daily cover	A soil cover placed over waste at the end of each day's operations in a landfill to control odour, vectors, risk of fire, blowing litter and so on
Devonian	A period of geological time from 405 to 345 million years ago
Fauna	All animal life (vertebrate and invertebrate) of a given time and place
Flora	All plant life of a given time and place
Fossil Fuels	Hydrocarbon containing natural resources such coal, oil and natural gas, formed I ancient sedimentary environments. They are used as fuel (e.g. coal, petrol and diesel) for industry and transport
Geomorphology	The study of landforms, including their shape, origin, evolution and the processes that form them

Greenhouse Effect	The process by which the earth's atmosphere warms the planet. About 70% of incoming solar radiation is absorbed by the planet and heats the oceans, atmosphere and land. The earth also radiates heat energy, at longer wavelengths than the incoming solar radiation. The atmosphere is relatively transparent to short wave (e.g. solar) radiation, but absorbs and then re radiates part of the longer wave radiation emitted by the earth. This efficient absorption of long wave (thermal) radiation means that the atmosphere acts like a one way blanket. The earth's surface is therefore warmer than it would be if heated only by solar radiation. The degree of greenhouse warming depends on the concentration of *greenhouse gases* in the earth's atmosphere
Greenhouse Gas	Gases such as water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Water vapour is the single most important greenhouse absorber. Each gas is most effective for absorption of slightly different energy wave lengths
Green waste	Garden organics including grass clippings, woody and non-woody garden organics, trees and limbs, stumps and rootballs. Green waste may be derived from domestic, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition sources
Groundwater	Sub-surface water which is within the saturated zone and can supply wells and springs. The upper surface of this saturated zone is called the water table
Hydrology	Science that relates to the properties, distribution and circulation of the earth's water
Inert	Having little or no ability to react
Laeq	The average noise energy, measured in dB(A), during a measurement period
Landform	Sections of the earth's surface which have a definable appearance (e.g. cliff, valley, mountain range, plain, etc)
Leachate	Water which has percolated through waste and reacted with the products of decomposition, chemicals and other materials in the waste
Long-cycle Carbon	Carbon which moves through the carbon cycle over a relatively long period of time (e.g. carbon trapped in minerals, hydrocarbon deposits and methane in the upper atmosphere)
Megalitre (ML)	One million litres
Metamorphosed	Changed from one form to another
Mixed waste	Combined municipal solid waste and commercial putrescible waste

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	Solid waste arising from household kerbside waste collected by Councils, and waste collected by Council from municipal parks and gardens, street sweepings and public bins. Excludes hazardous, clinical and related wastes
Native Title Act 1993	Commonwealth legislation introduced as part of the Government's response to the Mabo case in the High Court. It recognises the rights and interests over land and water possessed by Indigenous people in Australia under their traditional laws and customs – 'native title'
Open windrow	A long narrow row of uncovered organic material
Ordovician	The period of geological time from 500 million to 425 million years ago
Organic	Chemical substances of animal or vegetable origin, consisting of hydrocarbons and their derivatives
Pleistocene	The period from 1.8 million to 12,000 years before the present
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	NSW legislation administered by DEC that regulates discharges to land, air and water
Putrescible waste	Waste that usually breaks down in a landfill to create landfill gases and leachate. Usually applies to food and animal products however paper, cardboard and greenwaste will also break down to create landfill gas and leachate
Quaternary	The geologic period beginning two to three million years ago and extending to the present
Raw materials	The physical inputs to a process
Recycle	Part of the waste minimisation process. Waste streams can be reduced by finding new ways to reuse waste produces; for instance, effluent can be recycled as process water
Rehabilitation	To restore to former health or good condition
Riparian	The habitats at the interface between the land and water body. For instance, used to refer to habitats along stream banks and lake shores
Secondary resources	Materials of value which have already been used once
Sedimentary rock	Any rock formed by the laying down of sediments (includes sandstone, mudstone, siltstone, limestone, claystone and conglomerates)
Short-cycle carbon	Carbon which moves through the carbon cycle in a relatively short timeframe (e.g. carbon trapped in plants and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere)

Silurian	The period of geological time between 440 and 410 million years ago
Socio-economic	Pertaining to the social and economic characteristics of a community, or the study/assessment of social and economic issues and aspects of a development
Source separation	Physical sorting of a waste stream into its components (e.g. recyclables, organic material and residual waste) at the place where the waste is generated
Subtropical	Subtropics refer to the land and sea north of the Tropic of Cancer and south of the Tropic of Capricorn. These areas have mild to warm climates where the temperature does not usually fall below 0 degrees C
Sustainability	Refers to development and conservation management where the needs of current generations are met, without compromising the ability of future generations to also meet those needs. It incorporates long term achievement of environmental, social, cultural and economic goals
Swale	A long, narrow, shallow depression in the landscape. Swales are usually dry but often carry water during rain events
Tailings	The remaining portion of a metal-bearing ore consisting of finely ground rock and process liquid after some or all of the metal has been extracted
Temperate	Generally refers to places between the tropics and the polar circles that have mild, but often highly variable climates
Tertiary	The period of geological time between 65 and 1.6 million years ago
Topography	Description of all the physical features of an area of land and their relative positions, either in words or by way of a map
Volcanic rock	Rocks that are formed by extrusive igneous processes, and are crystallized from molten materials e.g. associated with volcanic activity
Waste	According to the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act* 1997 waste includes: (a) any substance (whether solid, liquid or gaseous) that is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency or manner as to cause an alteration in the environment, or (b) any discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned substance, or (c) any otherwise discarded, rejected, unwanted, surplus or abandoned substance intended for sale or for recycling, processing, recovery or purification by a separate operation from that which produced the substance, or (d) any processed, recycled, re-used or recovered substance produced wholly or partly from waste that is applied to

	land, or used as fuel, but only in the circumstances prescribed by the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005*, or (e) any substance prescribed by the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005* to be waste.
Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001	NSW Government Act to promote waste avoidance and resource recovery
Zero Discharge Site	Water in contact with the disturbed areas of the site will be captured and contained on site