



GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS



Glossary

Defined Term	Definition
Access tracks	<p>Access tracks are required to facilitate the transportation of plant, machinery, equipment, and materials to the transmission towers, tower assembly areas, stringing pads and for stringing of the transmission line.</p> <p>Existing tracks previously used for farm vehicles and equipment for other projects will be utilised where practical and upgraded where required. The existing tracks will be upgraded by strengthening and widening of the existing tracks. Where there are no existing access tracks that can be utilised, a new 4 to 6m wide all-weather access tracks will be constructed, in bespoke locations the access track may be wider to account for terrain.</p>
Acid Sulfate Soil (ASS) and Acid Sulfate Rock (ASR)	<p>ASS and ASR are materials that have been exposed to oxygen, producing sulphuric acid. This soil can be disturbed by activities such as earthworks and drilling. If not managed properly, waste acid sulfate soil can impact human health, buildings and structures, and the environment. ASS or ASR contain higher concentrations of metal sulfides or the products of sulfide oxidation.</p> <p>Potential Acid Sulfate Soil (PASS) contains stable iron sulfides in a non-oxidised state. If left undisturbed, these soils pose very little threat of acidification.</p>
Aeolian noise	<p>Aeolian noise is associated with the operation of all high voltage transmission lines. Aeolian noise can be heard as a low humming, caused by transmission lines vibrating in the wind.</p>
Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP)	<p>A publication promulgated to provide operators with aeronautical information of a lasting character essential to air navigation.</p>
Aggravated noise	<p>'Aggravated noise' is a more severe form of unreasonable noise, often involving repeated or intentional breaches.</p>
Aircraft Landing Area (ALA)	<p>The 'Manual of Standards Part 139 — Aerodromes' defines an ALA as an "aircraft landing area, being an area for the landing, movement and take-off of aircraft that is not a certified or registered aerodrome". This includes airstrips on farms. In this definition, the term 'aircraft' is taken to include rotary wing aircraft (i.e., helicopters).</p>
Airservices Australia	<p>Airservices Australia is the national air navigation service provider, responsible for ensuring the safety and efficiency of air traffic control, aviation rescue, and aerial firefighting services across Australia.</p>
Alluvial deposits	<p>Alluvial deposits are sediments composed of gravel, sand, silt or clay deposited in river channels or on floodplains.</p>
Ambient sound environment	<p>The ambient sound environment refers to the overall sound levels present in each area, encompassing both natural and human-made sounds. Environmental values, indicators, and objectives are associated with each ambient sound environment.</p>
Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)	<p>AEP is the chance of a flood of a given size (or larger) occurring within a period of one year, expressed as a percentage. For example, a 1% AEP Flood means there is a 1-in-100 chance that a flood of that size (or larger) could occur in any one year. The 1% AEP flood event is the design flood event used for land use planning and building purposes in Victoria. It is defined as an event with a 1% probability of being equalled or exceeded in any given year.</p>
Approvals for heavy vehicle use	<p>The Department of Transport and Planning and National Heavy Vehicle Regulator are required to approve roads for the use of heavy vehicles, such as the B-double trucks required to transport cables, plant, equipment, and other materials for the Project.</p>
Aquifer	<p>An aquifer is an underground layer of water-bearing rock or sediment that can store and transmit groundwater. It is a natural reservoir that holds water, which can be accessed through wells or springs. Aquifers are crucial sources of fresh water for drinking, irrigation, and other uses.</p>

Defined Term	Definition
Aquifer types	<p>Aquifer types refer to the various kinds of underground layers that store and transmit groundwater.</p> <p>Different aquifer types have unique characteristics, such as depth to the watertable, availability of groundwater for extraction, and connection to surface water. For example, an alluvial aquifer is one that is formed from sediments deposited by rivers and streams. Alluvial aquifers are often found in river valleys and floodplains, where the deposited materials create a permeable layer that can store and transmit groundwater</p>
Area of Interest	The Area of Interest is the broad geographical area between Bulgana and Sydenham investigated to understand the constraints and opportunities to identify corridors for further investigation to inform the selection of the single corridor and Proposed Route.
A-weighted	A-weighted sound levels, which reflect the sensitivity of the human ear to different frequencies. The higher the sound level, the more discomfort to humans. Measured by L_{Aeq} and L_{A90} .
Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO)	AEMO is the organisation responsible for operating Australia's largest gas and electricity markets and power systems.
Australian Height Datum (AHD)	The datum to which all vertical control for mapping is to be referred. The datum surface is that which passes through mean sea level at the 30 tide gauges and through points at zero AHD height vertically below the other basic junction points.
Batter slopes	<p>Batter slopes are a control measure that help to maintain slope stability during excavation and earthworks. To batter an excavation means to angle the slope of the wall or excavation at an angle greater than 90 degrees, enhancing the stability of the unsupported slope.</p> <p>To be an effective control measure, the gradient of the batter slope needs to be designed in consideration of the geological conditions present.</p>
Beneficial uses	Beneficial uses are defined as 'environmental values' under the Environment Reference Standard.
Biodiversity values	Biodiversity is the variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat. Biodiversity values include native vegetation and associated habitats, threatened species, migratory species and threatened ecological communities (TECs) recognised under Commonwealth and/or state legislation. Investigations undertaken for the EES identified the type, distribution and condition of biodiversity values across the Project.
Bioregions	Bioregions are mapped areas with similar geology and climate. These provide a basis for understanding the distribution of vegetation, habitats, and specific flora and fauna species.
Bioregional Conservation Status (BCS)	BCS is a measure of the current extent and quality of each EVC, when compared to its original (pre-1750) area and condition, to reflect the 'threatened' conservation status of the EVC within the bioregion. An EVC's BCS may be stated as presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable, depleted, rare or least concern.
Biosecurity breach	A biosecurity breach in agriculture and forestry refers to the introduction or spread of harmful organisms such as pests, diseases, or invasive species, which can negatively impact plant and animal health, soil quality, and overall ecosystem stability.
Bushfire	The term 'bushfire' is generally used for any type of unplanned landscape fire (or wildfire). 'Forest fire' is used for fires in native forests and plantations, while 'grassfire' refers to fires in areas with grasses or crops, such as farms or rural residential land.
Carbon dioxide equivalent	CO ₂ e – or carbon dioxide equivalent – is a term for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO ₂ e signifies the amount of carbon dioxide that would have the equivalent global warming impact.

Defined Term	Definition
Catchment Management Authorities	<p>Catchment Management Authorities (CMAs) are responsible for the sustainable management of land, water, and biodiversity resources within a specific catchment area.</p> <p>The catchment areas traversed by the Project are managed by the Wimmera CMA, North Central CMA, Corangamite CMA, and Melbourne Water (which now undertake the responsibilities of the former Port Phillip and Westernport CMA).</p>
Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA)	<p>CASA is the Australian government authority responsible under the <i>Civil Aviation Act 1988</i> for developing and promulgating appropriate, clear and concise aviation safety standards. As Australia is a signatory to the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Chicago Convention, CASA adopts the standards and recommended practices established by ICAO, except where a difference has been notified.</p>
Climate change	<p>The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change defines climate change as a change in the climate's state - detected by changes in the average and/or variability of its properties, often identified through statistical tests, which lasts for an extended period, usually spanning decades or more.</p> <p>This definition encompasses both natural and human-induced changes.</p>
Climate change scaling factors	<p>The factors used to adjust (or scale) baseline climate records to account for projected climate change. These may be absolute numbers (for temperature) or percentages (other climate variables). The scaling factors relate to a specific greenhouse gas emissions scenario and future time period. They represent change from baseline conditions.</p>
Colluvial deposits	<p>Loose, unconsolidated sediments that have been deposited at the base of hillslopes - transported by gravity (not by rivers or streams).</p>
Complete and partial vegetation removal	<p>Construction activities will often involve ground disturbance and the complete removal of vegetation within the Construction Footprint to enable the installation of infrastructure. Elsewhere in the easement, vegetation may require modification to provide fuel reduction to manage bushfire risk and maintain clearances from conductors and towers. Whilst complete loss is assumed in these areas for the purpose of the assessment, often much of the native vegetation will likely be retained in a fuel-modified state.</p> <p>Partial loss (50%) of vegetation has been assumed in specific areas where only vegetation above 3m requires removal and other understorey vegetation can be retained.</p>
Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) modelling	<p>GCE modelling is an economic analysis tool that is used to simulate the macroeconomic and distributional impacts of changes in one part of the economy, for example large projects such as the Western Renewables Link, on the overall economic system and welfare.</p> <p>It is the preferred framework for determining macroeconomic impacts (both positive and negative) of large, multi-year projects throughout the economy, and is widely recognised across all levels of government in Australia.</p>
Community Benefit Fund	<p>A financial resource established by AusNet to provide a positive contribution to local communities. The Community Benefit Fund established for the Project will be co-designed in partnership with the community and key stakeholders, who will decide how and when the available funds are administered.</p>
Community Consultation Group (CCG)	<p>The CCG is group formed to maximise community understanding of the Project and participation in the engagement process.</p>
Contaminant migration	<p>Contaminants can move or spread from one location to another through different contaminant migration pathways. These can be through soil, water, or air (for example, windblown dust).</p>
Council Advisory Group (CAG)	<p>The CAG is a group established to keep council representatives informed of Project updates and gather feedback.</p>
Conductors	<p>Commonly referred to as 'power lines' or 'transmission lines', conductors are the metal cables that carry high-voltage electricity from point A to point B. The Project's conductors will be made of aluminium alloy as it is lightweight, flexible and has a low electrical resistance.</p>

Defined Term	Definition
Construction Footprint	The Construction Footprint is indicative and contained within the Project Area and encompasses the land required to facilitate construction of the Project, including the vegetation removal required to achieve the operational safety clearance zone for the transmission line.
Contaminated land	Contaminated land is defined in the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i> (Vic) as land where waste, a chemical substance, or a prescribed substance is present in a concentration above the background level and creates a potential to harm human health or the environment. The term 'land' includes all subsurface soil and geological structures and groundwater.
Corona noise	Corona noise is a phenomenon that occurs when the electric field around a high-voltage conductor ionises the surrounding air creating a corona discharge. This discharge can be heard as a faint hissing or crackling sound, caused by the air surrounding the transmission line becoming energised.
Cropping	Enterprise type referring to agricultural enterprises that practice some dryland broadacre cropping. These properties usually include a mix of grazing and cropping. Dryland cropping does not involve irrigation. Crops may include legumes and cereals.
Crown land	Land held by the State of Victoria or Commonwealth Government. Crown land can be reserved for a particular public use, or unreserved (not set aside for a particular public use).
Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)	The Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 specifies that if an EES is required for an activity under the Environment Effects Act, a CHMP must be prepared. CHMPs outline the processes for identifying Aboriginal heritage management measures, with the primary objective of avoiding harm or minimising harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.
Cultural Values Assessment (CVA)	A CVA is an assessment completed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Party and Traditional Owner groups, largely targeting intangible heritage values. Its purpose is to identify and understand traditional and contemporary Aboriginal cultural heritage values and meanings held by the Indigenous communities associated with the Project Land, and the ways in which these values can be interpreted in a meaningful and practical way so that they can then be factored into the impact assessment.
Decarbonisation	Reduction or elimination of carbon dioxide emissions from a process such as manufacturing or the production of energy.
Declared Water Supply Catchments	Water Supply Catchments can be declared and protected under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (Vic). This highlights the importance of the catchment for domestic and irrigation water supply to land users, managers and planners.
DTP State Declared Roads	DTP State Declared Roads are key routes managed by the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP). Declared roads are classified under the Road Management Act 2004 as Freeways, Arterial Roads and Non-Arterial State Roads.
Easement	An easement is a legal right held by a person or party to access, occupy and use part of the land owned by another person for a particular purpose. For example, for the construction and operation of a transmission line. Easements are usually subject to conditions negotiated between the grantor and grantee of the easement and are registered on the title to the land affected, creating a public record of the existence of the interest in the land. Easements provide safe clearances from the transmission line to any object in any direction and a horizontal clearance from the centreline to allow for sway in the transmission line.
Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC)	EVC are a classification system for native vegetation communities used in Victoria, in which a native vegetation community is classified based on a combination of its floristics, lifeforms and their ecological characteristics. EVCs are used to manage and conserve biodiversity.

Defined Term	Definition
Electric and magnetic fields (EMF)	EMF are invisible, physical fields that surround moving electric charge and exert forces on nearby objects. They are fields produced by electrically charged objects. Electric fields are quantified in terms of electric field strength, which is measured in units of volts per metre (V/m) and typically stated in units of kilovolts per metre (kV/m) for electrical power infrastructure. Magnetic fields are quantified in terms of the magnetic flux density, which is measured in tesla (T) and typically stated in microtesla (µT) for electrical power infrastructure, which is one millionth of a tesla.
Electromagnetic interference (EMI)	EMI is the interference of high frequency electromagnetic fields on the reception of radio, television and mobile communication signals.
Environment	It includes the physical, biological, heritage, cultural, social, health, safety and economic aspects of human surroundings, including the wider ecological and physical systems within which humans live.
Environmental values	The Environment Reference Standard identifies the environmental values of surface water that the Victorian community wants to achieve and maintain. These refer to the ecological, cultural, and recreational benefits of surface water, and are used to assess and protect the health of surface water environments.
Environment Effects Statement (EES)	<p>An EES assesses the potential environmental effects of a project and investigates feasible alternative project designs, alignments and other aspects within scope to avoid and minimise adverse environmental effects, as per the scoping requirements.</p> <p>The EES process is administered by the Department of Transport and Planning (DTP, on behalf of Victoria's Minister for Planning under the <i>Environment Effects Act 1978</i>. The Minister's assessment is the final step in the EES process and informs whether approvals should be granted by decision-makers (such as Ministers and statutory authorities) and what conditions should apply.</p>
Environment Reference Standard (ERS)	The ERS identifies the environmental values that the Victorian community aims to achieve and maintain for human health and the environment. It includes standards for ambient air, ambient noise, land and water to assess environmental quality. These standards help assess whether the environmental values are being met or threatened by measuring specific indicators and objectives. The ERS forms part of the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i> . The ERS provides an authoritative and transparent basis for monitoring environmental conditions to assess whether environmental values are being achieved or maintained in an area, assess changes over time, and identify and assess potential threats to the environmental values. The ERS also sets a benchmark for reporting on environmental conditions to the public and to government.
Environmental Management Framework	<p>The Project's Environmental Management Framework provides a transparent governance framework for the management of environmental effects of the Project during construction, operation and decommissioning.</p> <p>The Environmental Management Framework outlines the roles and responsibilities for environmental management and monitoring of the Project's environmental performance. It provides a framework for governance and implementation measures to manage environmental performance, including requirements for monitoring, reporting and auditing. It also includes accountabilities for the implementation of, and compliance with, the Environmental Management Framework and EPRs.</p>
Environmental Performance Requirements (EPRs)	<p>The Project's EPRs define the environmental outcomes that must be achieved during construction, operation and decommissioning. Where necessary, some EPRs include more specific measures that must be implemented.</p> <p>Mitigation measures will be developed to achieve the EPRs to avoid, minimise and mitigate identified impacts and the risk of harm to human health and the environment so far as reasonably practicable. Standard measures to reduce the potential impacts have been considered in the impact assessments to inform the development of the Project's EPRs. However, alternative measures could be implemented to comply with the EPRs based on the specific site conditions, available resources, innovations in industry, and the Principal Contractor's expertise.</p>

Defined Term	Definition
Environmental values	As defined in the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i> , environmental values are the uses, attributes and functions of the environment that Victorians value. For example, and environmental value is water that is safe to drink; air quality that sustains life, health and wellbeing; land that is suitable for production of food; and an ambient sound environment that supports sleep at night.
Evaluation objectives	Evaluations objectives are a set of goals that provide a framework for assessing the environmental effects of the Project. These were specified for the Project by the Minister for Planning through the scoping requirements.
Existing conditions	The existing conditions characterise the current condition and values of the physical, biological and social environment. The existing conditions form the baseline against which the impacts are measured.
Fire behaviour	Fire behaviour refers to the characteristics of how a fire burns for example, how quickly it spreads, how much heat it gives off and how much vegetation it consumes. Fire behaviours is greatly affected by the shape and features of the land.
Forestry	Enterprise type referring to enterprises that grow trees for timber production. Many forestry properties in the region also grow broadacre crops, graze livestock and may also be involved in irrigated horticulture production. These enterprises are differentiated from grazing, cropping and horticulture types by the presence of plantation forestry.
Freehold land	Land which has been granted by or alienated from the Crown and transferred to a person, persons or another legal entity. Freehold land is typically owned by a private individual/s or a company. Government departments and public authorities can own freehold land, including water corporations, and VicTrack (railway).
General Environmental Duty (GED)	The GED is an obligation under the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i> (Vic) that requires anyone engaging in activities that could result in a risk to human health and the environment to undertake actions to avoid or reduce the risk as far as reasonably practicable.
Government land	Land that has been set aside for public access now or in the future, which is maintained by the Victorian government or an institute of local government or another local authority.
Grazing	Enterprise type referring to agricultural enterprises that are solely based on grazing livestock, such as sheep, cattle, horses and goats. These properties are only used for grazing and do not use irrigation. Livestock are produced for meat or fibre (e.g., wool), breeding (e.g., stud stock) and racing or eventing (e.g., horses).
Gross Value of Agricultural Production (GVAP)	The GVAP is a measure used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to calculate the value of agricultural commodities produced within a year, measured at the point of sale.
Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) are natural ecosystems that require access to groundwater to meet all or some of their water requirements on a permanent or intermittent basis, to maintain their communities of plants and animals, ecosystem processes and ecosystem services.
Groundwater recharge	Groundwater recharge is the process of downward flow of water reaching the water table (i.e., from surface water to ground water). The recharge process for aquifers relevant to the Project (alluvial/colluvial aquifers and bedrock aquifer) is through direct rainfall infiltration.
Heritage Overlays	A Heritage Overlay is a planning scheme overlay contained in the Victorian Planning Provisions, that can be applied to land to protect places with heritage significance to a local area.
High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC)	HVDC is aa type of power transmission that uses direct current for the bulk transmission of electrical power, in contrast with the more common alternating current systems.

Defined Term	Definition
Horticulture	Enterprise type referring to an enterprise that grows high-value horticultural crops, such as potatoes or other vegetables. Horticulture crops are generally grown using irrigation. Most properties growing horticultural crops also grow broadacre crops and graze livestock. They are differentiated from grazing and cropping enterprises by the presence of horticultural crops and irrigation.
Human comfort criteria	As there are no Victorian-specific standards or guidelines for the control of vibration, the British Standard BS 6472-1:2008 Guide to evaluation of human exposure to vibration in buildings is used as a reference for the Project. This standard sets forth criteria for the assessment of potential impacts on human comfort from vibration.
Impact	'Impact' relates to the outcome of an event in relation to sensitive values and uses.
Independent Environmental Auditor (IEA)	Compliance with the Environmental Management Framework and EPRs will be monitored by an IEA and enforced through the contractual requirements for delivery of the Project. It will also be mandated by the terms of the Incorporated Document requiring the Project to be developed in accordance with the Environmental Management Framework and EPRs approved by the Minister for Planning.
Incorporated Document	<p>The <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i> (Vic) allows certain documents to be incorporated in a planning scheme by reference, rather than by physically including them in the scheme. A document is only an incorporated document if it is included at Clause 72.04 or the schedule to Clause 72.04 of the planning scheme by way of a planning scheme amendment. Incorporated documents are read in conjunction with the planning scheme and carry the same weight as the other parts of the planning scheme.</p> <p>The use and development of land for the purposes of the Project is proposed to be facilitated by the 'Western Renewables Link – Incorporated Document' introduced into the Northern Grampians, Pyrenees, Ballarat, Hepburn, Moorabool and Melfton Planning Schemes.</p>
Integrated System Plan (ISP)	The ISP is a plan published by AEMO that provides an integrated roadmap for the development of the NEM over the next 20 years and beyond.
LA₉₀	LA ₉₀ indicates the volume exceeded for 90% of the measurement period. As such, it represents quieter background noise levels, excluding short-term or temporary loud noises
LA_{eq}	The Equivalent Continuous A-weighted Sound Pressure Level (LA _{eq}) is the value of the A-weighted sound pressure level of a continuous steady sound that has the same acoustic energy as a given time-varying A-weighted sound pressure level when determined over the same measurement time interval. The LA _{eq} metric is used to quantify the Effective Noise Level from a premises.
Landholder compensation	<p>Landholders who have a transmission line easement acquired on their property for the Project will receive compensation, which is calculated by a qualified valuer in accordance with valuation principles set out in the <i>Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986</i> (Vic) and the <i>Valuation of Land Act 1960</i> (Vic).</p> <p>Comprehensive information on the process for easement acquisition through a voluntary Option for Easement proposal, the payments landholders will be entitled to, and how compensation is assessed is provided in The Landholder Guide: Option for Easement process and compensation. This Guide is available on the AusNet website.</p>
Landscape character units	Landscape Character Units are defined by physical and natural attributes such as geology, topography, vegetation, drainage patterns, and land use.
Landscape impacts	Landscape impacts relate to changes to features such as topography, vegetation and land use that may be brought about by a project which alter the character of an area.
Laydown areas	Laydown areas are sites at which equipment, material and supplies can be stored prior to delivery to the construction sites

Defined Term	Definition
Level of Service (LOS)	<p>LOS is a qualitative measure used to evaluate the quality of traffic flow on roadways and intersections. It ranges from LOS A (the best) to LOS F (the worst) based on factors including speed and congestion.</p> <p>At LOS E, roads are approaching capacity and traffic is significantly slowed. At LOS F, there is a total breakdown in traffic flow."</p>
'Listed' flora, fauna and TECs	Certain floral species, faunal species, and TECs are 'listed' in the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic) and / or the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth). These species are officially recognised for their conservation significance and are awarded legal protection.
Mitigation Hierarchy	<p>The mitigation hierarchy of avoid, minimise, manage, rehabilitate and offset is paramount to the impact assessment process, where the preference is to avoid impacts wherever possible through Project refinement, thereby making and implementing minimisation, management (including rehabilitation) or offset measures where avoidance is not possible. These terms are defined as follows:</p> <p>Avoid – means undertaking measures to avoid creating adverse environmental impacts from the outset, such as careful planning in the placement of infrastructure to avoid disturbance of environmentally sensitive areas or a change in the construction approach.</p> <p>Minimise – means undertaking mitigation measures for those impacts that cannot be avoided in order to minimise the magnitude, extent and duration of impact. Examples include sedimentation controls, or establishment of no go zones to protect native vegetation during construction.</p> <p>Manage – means implementing management controls where impacts cannot be avoided or minimised. Examples include implementation of environmental management plans and training of staff.</p> <p>Rehabilitate or restoration – means providing measures to improve a degraded environment following exposure to impacts that cannot be completely avoided or minimised. Opportunities may also be taken to restore and enhance natural and built environments.</p> <p>Offset – means implementing measures to compensate for residual, adverse impacts after full implementation of the three previous steps.</p>
Migratory species	Migratory species move from one habitat to another during different times of the year, as they cannot live in the same environment all year round due to seasonal limitations such as food, sunlight, and temperature.
National Electricity Market (NEM)	NEM is the wholesale electricity market and transmission network that services the east coast of Australia.
National Electricity Rules	The National Electricity Rules are made under the National Electricity Law and govern the operation of the national electricity market (NEM).
NEVA Order	A Victorian Government Order issued under the <i>National Electricity (Victoria) Act 2005</i> (Vic), referred to as the May 2023 NEVA Order, which relates to the neighbouring VNI West project.
Noise Catchment Areas	Noise Catchment Areas are defined as areas within the overall study area for noise and vibration that are considered to have similar existing ambient sound environments based on existing conditions and noise monitoring results.
Noise Protocol	The 'Noise Protocol' refers to EPA Victoria Publication 1826.4, which sets out the standards for acceptable noise levels in various environments in conjunction with the Environment Protection Regulations 2021.
Normal working hours	In Victoria, Environmental Protection Authority guidance provides that normal working hours for construction noise are typically from 7am to 6pm on weekdays and 9am to 1pm on Saturdays.
Obstacle Limitation Surface (OLS)	A series of planes associated with each runway at a Certified Aerodrome that defines the desirable limits to which objects may project into the airspace around the aerodrome so that aircraft operations may be conducted safely.
Operational Footprint	The Operational Footprint is indicative of the land proposed to be used for operational and maintenance purposes for the Project and is contained within the Project Area.

Defined Term	Definition
Oversize and over mass (OSOM)	OSOM vehicles are heavy vehicles that exceed general access mass or dimension limits.
Particulate Matter (PM_x)	PM ₁₀ is particulate matter with equivalent aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less. PM _{2.5} is finer particulate matter with equivalent aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less.
Permitted activities within the easement	<p>Within the proposed easement (up to 50m either side of the transmission line) permitted activities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropping • Grazing • Market gardens • Orchard and horticultures nurseries (excluding buildings) • Water storage dams (subject to sufficient clearances) • Operation of irrigation equipment (rain guns not permitted). <p>More information on activities permitted and not permitted within the proposed easement is available in AusNet's <i>Landholder Guide: Easement safety and permitted activities</i>. This Guide is available AusNet website.</p>
Photomontages	Photomontages are composite images that depict the Project's infrastructure within selected views. These images have been included in this chapter to facilitate the discussion of visual impacts and provide a visual representation of how the Project will affect selected viewpoints.
Planning Scheme Amendment (PSA)	A PSA is an amendment to the planning scheme proposed as part of the Project.
Procedures for Air Navigation Services – Aircraft Operations (PANS-OPS)	Air Traffic Control term denominating rules for designing instrument approach and departure procedures. Such procedures are used to allow aircraft to land and take off under Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) or Instrument Flight Rules (IFR). ICAO document 8168-OPS/611 (volumes 1 and 2) outlines the principles for airspace protection and procedure design which all ICAO signatory states must adhere to. The regulatory material surrounding PANS-OPS may vary from country to country.
the Project	The Project is the Western Renewables Link Project (formerly the Western Victoria Transmission Network Project)
Project Area	The Project Area encompasses all areas that would be used to support the construction and operational components of the Project. The Project Area is contained within the Project Land.
Project Land	The Project Land encompasses all land parcels that could be used for the purpose of temporary Project construction and permanent operational components. The Project Land corresponds with the extent of the Specific Controls Overlay proposed in the draft Planning Scheme Amendment for the Project. This generally includes the entire land parcel intersected by a Project component.
Proposed construction transport route	The proposed construction transport route includes all the roads that are proposed to be used to deliver materials, equipment, and the workforce personnel needed to construct the Project.
Proposed Route	The Proposed Route is approximately 100 to 170m wide and encompasses the nominal future easement (including a buffer either side), and the terminal station areas. The Proposed Route is located within the Project Area.
Pyro-convection	Pyro-convection refers to convection that is caused or is intensified by a fire. This phenomenon occurs when the intense heat from a fire generates strong upward air currents, leading to the formation of clouds. These clouds can further influence fire behaviour, sometimes making fires more intense and unpredictable. This also includes the possible generation and influence of extreme winds on fire behaviour.
Ramsar Convention	The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty established in 1971 to conserve and wisely use wetlands. In Australia, Ramsar wetlands are protected under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Defined Term	Definition
Receiving environment sensitivity ratings	Receiving environment sensitivity ratings are a key component of the EPA's nuisance dust assessment framework which considers the context (historical and land use) within which an activity or project is to be completed.
Renewable energy	Renewable energy is produced using natural resources that are constantly replaced and never run out. Just as there are many natural sources of energy, there are many renewable energy technologies. Common technologies include solar, wind power and hydropower.
Renewable Energy Zone(s) (REZs)	REZs are geographic areas where the government has targeted investment to efficiently and effectively consolidate and coordinate renewable energy generation. The REZs discussed in this EES are those identified by AEMO as part of its nationwide planning. These are different to the REZs that will be identified by VicGrid and ultimately declared in Victoria by the Victorian Minister for Energy following the final 2025 Victorian Transmission Plan.
Renewable Energy Target (RET)	The RET is policy to encourage investment in renewable energy power projects, including hydro power stations, wind farms, and large-scale solar.
Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission (RIT-T)	The RIT-T test assesses the technical and economic viability of addressing current limitations in the transmission network, in accordance with the National Electricity Rules.
Risk	<p>Preparation of the EES and the necessary investigation of effects should be proportional to the environmental risk, as outlined in the Ministerial Guidelines (p. 9): "A risk-based approach should be adopted in the assessment of environmental effects. Suitably intensive methods should be applied to accurately assess matters that pose relatively high risk of significant adverse effects and to guide the design of strategies to manage those risks."</p> <p>'Risk' is a function of the likelihood of an adverse 'event' occurring, and the consequence of the event.</p>
Salinity provinces	Salinity provinces are specific geographic areas where the landscape and physical process contributing to salinity are similar. Each province contains areas where salinity has been identified in the soil, groundwater, or surface water.
Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions	<p>Scope 1 (direct emissions): Emissions from sources owned or operated by the organisation reporting the emissions (for example, combustion of fuel used in on-site vehicles or in power generation).</p> <p>Scope 2 (indirect emissions): Emissions associated with the import of energy from another source (for example, the purchase of electricity).</p> <p>Scope 3 (other indirect emissions): Emissions that are a direct result of the operations of the organisation but from sources not owned or operated by it (examples include embedded emissions in raw materials such as bricks and concrete, business travel by air or rail, and haulage and disposal of materials and waste).</p>
Sensitive receivers	Land uses that may be sensitive to noise or vibration from a construction or operational source have been identified in accordance with the <i>Environment Protection Regulations 2021</i> as sensitive receivers. These include residential land uses (including aged care), and educational land uses.
Sensitive receptors	Land uses that may be sensitive to air quality impacts from a construction or operational source were identified as sensitive receptors. These include educational, health, community, and residential land uses.
Significance rankings (in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage)	<p>The criteria used to determine the significance ranking (i.e., low, moderate, high, or very high) of an Aboriginal cultural heritage value consists of assessing its historic, scientific, social and spiritual importance. These four criteria are individually assessed and rated as being either low, moderate, or high. The overall significance ranking determined for each value is derived as an overall score across the four criteria. These rankings are used in the assessment of impacts for the study area.</p> <p>These rankings were based on professional archaeological experience and do not necessarily reflect the views of IO groups unless such information was obtained during consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders through the CVA and other consultation.</p>

Defined Term	Definition
Significant impact (in relation to Matters of National Environmental Significance)	<p>The Matters of National Environmental Significance – Significant impact guidelines 1.1 (DoE, 2013) define a 'significant impact' as an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity. Whether or not an action is likely to have a significant impact depends upon the sensitivity, value, and quality of the environment, which is impacted, and upon the intensity, duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the impacts.</p> <p>The <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) lists significant impact criteria for listed species and communities related to their conservation status.</p>
Soil permeability	<p>Soil permeability refers to the ability of soil to allow water to pass through it and is dependent on the size of the soil particles and the spaces between them.</p> <p>Highly permeable soils let water flow through easily, while less permeable soils restrict water movement.</p>
Soil types	Soil types are defined based on their physical and chemical properties, which influence their suitability for different uses and their behaviour under various conditions.
Species of interest	'Species of interest' are specific bird and bat species identified due to their conservation and ecological traits, which make them particularly vulnerable to collisions with wind turbines. These species often have flight patterns and habitats that may also increase the risk of collision with transmission lines and towers.
Stakeholders	A 'stakeholder' refers to an individual, group or organisation with a stake or interest in the outcome of a decision. Stakeholders may also have the ability to influence the decision given their role or position.
Statistical Areas	The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collates economic, social and other demographic data at various levels of granularity called Statistical Areas.
Study area	The study area is specific to each discipline and is described in the Method section for each chapter and technical report. The study area for each discipline includes the Project Area at a minimum.
Technical Reference Group (TRG)	The TRG is a group comprising representatives of government agencies, regional authorities, RAPs, and municipal councils with a statutory or policy interest in the Project.
Terminal Stations	<p>Terminal stations contain electrical plant equipment used to transfer power between different voltage levels, stabilise voltage levels along the transmission line, move electrical energy from one point to another, and monitor and protect the transmission network.</p> <p>Terminal stations step down (transform) power voltage and local distribution companies supply it to homes and businesses.</p>
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)	<p>An ecological community is a naturally occurring group of native plants, animals, and other organisms that interact in a unique habitat.</p> <p>TECs are ecological communities that have experienced significant reductions in their pre-colonisation extent and are therefore subject to conservation listing and protection under Commonwealth and/or State legislation. For this assessment, the term TEC has been used to refer to 'threatened ecological communities' listed under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth); or 'Listed Threatened Community' under the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic), including both listed threatened flora communities and listed threatened fauna communities.</p>
Transmission line	A transmission line is a conductor, or conductors designed to carry electricity or an electrical signal over large distances with minimum losses and distortion.
Transmission towers	Transmission towers are steel lattice structures that support the overhead transmission line (conductors) at the required height above the ground to meet regulations and safety requirements. There are two main structure types used for transmission lines, suspension towers which are used when the line is straight and strain towers which are used when the line is turning. Referred to as towers throughout.
Unreasonable noise	'Unreasonable noise' refers to noise that is disruptive or harmful to individuals or the environment, exceeding acceptable levels.

Defined Term	Definition
VicGrid	VicGrid is a division of the Victorian Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action.
Victorian Annual Planning Report (VAPR)	The VAPR is a report published yearly by AEMO in its Victorian planning role, reviewing the ability of the Victorian transmission network to meet its reliability and security requirements.
Victorian Renewable Energy Target (VRET)	The VRET is Victoria's target to source a specific percentage of its electricity generation from renewable energy sources by a certain year.
Visual impacts	Visual impacts refer to changes to views of the landscape, that may impact people's visual experience and enjoyment of an area.
Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI)	The VHI is an inventory established under the <i>Heritage Act 2017</i> and records non-Indigenous archaeological sites in Victoria, which meet the requirements of the HA to be recorded on the VHI.
Victorian heritage Register (VHR)	The VHR is a register established under the HA and records places and objects of heritage significance, which meet the requirements under the HA for registration.
Workforce accommodation facilities	Workforce accommodation facilities described as "Temporary facility to accommodate construction workforce personnel. Two facilities are proposed; one in each of the western and eastern portions of the Project – co-located with each of the intermediate laydown areas. Each facility will have capacity for approximately up to 350 personnel and will provide individual accommodation units, a communal kitchen and meals area, laundry, gym facilities, Wi-Fi, serviced cleaning and kitchen facilities.
Zones of Visual Influence	The Project will occupy more or less of a person's vertical field of view based on the distance between the viewer and the Project. Zones of Visual Influences are calculated ranges of distance at which the Project infrastructure is likely to have similar visual prominence. For example, within the 1km Zone of Visual Influence the Project will be visually dominant in the landscape from most locations.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
°C	Degrees Celsius
µg/m³	Micrograms per cubic meter
µT	Microtesla
4WD	4 Wheel Drive
Aboriginal Heritage Act	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i>
Aboriginal Heritage Regulations	Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AC/DC	Alternating Current/Direct Current Electricity
ACHRIS	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System
ACMA	Australian Communications and Media Authority
ACMA	Australian Communications and Media Authority
ADS-B	Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Broadcast
AEMC	Australian Energy Market Commission
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AEO	Australian Energy Operators Pty Ltd
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
AFL	Australian Football League
AGEIS	Australian Greenhouse Emissions Information System
AGS	Australian Geomechanics Society
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AIC	Aeronautical Information Circular
AIP	Aeronautical Information Publication
AIP SUP	AIP Supplementary Notice
Airports Act	<i>Airports Act 1996</i>
ALA	Aircraft Landing Areas
AM	Amplitude Modulation
ANZSIC	Australia and New Zealand Industrial Classification
AOI	Area of Interest
APLIC	Avian Power Line Interaction Committee
ARP	Aerodrome Reference Point

Abbreviation	Definition
ARPANSA	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
AS/NZS	Australian/New Zealand Standards <u>as</u> published by Standards Australia and amended from time to time
ASR	Acid Sulfate Rock
ASS	Acid Sulfate Soil
ASX	Australian Stock Exchange
AusNet	AusNet Transmission Group Pty Ltd
BAL	Bushfire Attack Level
BCS	Bioregional Conservation Status
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BGLCAC	Barengi Gadjin Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
BLA	Birdlife Australia
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
BSI Group	British Standards Institution
CAG	Council Advisory Group
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
CalP Act	<i>Catchment And Land Protection Act 1994</i>
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CBD	Central Business District
CCG	Community Consultative Group
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CFA	Country Fire Authority
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CHMP(s)	Cultural Heritage Management Plan(s)
CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
CIGRE	International Council on Large Electric Systems
Civil Aviation Act	<i>Civil Aviation Act 1988</i>
Climate Change Act	<i>Climate Change Act 2017</i>
CLRA	<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
CMT	Culturally Modified Trees
CNVMP	Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan

Abbreviation	Definition
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
Consultation Plan	Western Renewables Link EES Consultation Plan
COP	Conference of the Parties
CR	Critically Endangered
CSEMP	Community And Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan
Cth	Commonwealth
CVA	Cultural Values Assessments
CVU	Central Victorian Uplands bioregion
Data.Vic	GIS datasets sourced from the Victorian Government
dB	Decibel
DBµA/m	Microampere per meter
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DC	Direct Current
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, The Environment and Water
DEECA	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
DELWP	former Department of Energy, Land, Water and Planning
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
DISER	Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources
DIWA	Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia
DJAARA	Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Council
DJPR	Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment
DSP	Demand Side Participation
DTP	Department of Transport and Planning
EC	Ecological Class
EE Act	<i>Environment Effects Act 1978</i>
EES	Environment Effects Statement
EIIAs	Extractive Industry Interest Areas
Electricity Industry Act	<i>Electricity Industry Act 2000</i>

Abbreviation	Definition
Electricity Safety Act	<i>Electricity Safety Act 1998 (Vic)</i>
ELC	Electric Line Clearance
ELF	Extremely Low Frequency
EMAC	Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMF	Electric and Magnetic Fields
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
EMO	Erosion Management Overlay
EMS	Environmental Management System
EMV	Emergency Management Victoria
EN	Endangered
Energy Safe	Energy Safe Victoria
EP Act	<i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i>
EPA	Environment Protection Authority Victoria
EPA Publication 1943	EPA Publication 1943: Guidance for assessing nuisance dust
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EPR	Environmental Performance Requirements
ERAP	Energy Regional Advisory Panel
ERS	Environment Reference Standard
ESC	Essential Services Commission
ESMS	Electricity Safety Management Scheme
ESV	Energy Safe Victoria
EVC	Ecological Vegetation Class
FFG Act	<i>Flora And Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>
FFMVic	Forest Fire Management Victoria
FM	Frequency Modulation
Forests Act	<i>Forests Act 1958</i>
FP-SR	First Peoples - State Relations
FRV	Fire Rescue Victoria
FY	Financial Year
GBAS	Ground Based Augmentation Systems
GC	Group of Councils
GC PSA	Group of Councils Planning Scheme Amendment

Abbreviation	Definition
GDE	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GED	General Environmental Duty
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
Goldfields	Goldfields bioregion
GPS	Global Positioning System
GQRUZ	Groundwater Quality Restricted Use Zones
GRP	Gross Regional Product
GSA	Geological Society of Australia
GVAP	Gross Value of Agricultural Production
GW	Gigawatt
GWh	Gigawatt-Hour
ha	Hectares
HDM	Habitat Distribution Models
HEMS	Helicopter Emergency Medical Service
Heritage Act	<i>Heritage Act 2017</i>
HIM	Habitat Importance Models
HO	Heritage Overlay
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
HSEQ	Health and Safety, Environment and Quality
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
HVNL	Heavy Vehicle National Law
HVNL Act	<i>Heavy Vehicle National Law Application Act 2013</i>
HVR	Heavy Vehicle Regulator
IAC	Inquiry and Advisory Committee
IAP2	International Association for Public Participation
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IBA	Important Bird Area
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
IEA	Independent Environmental Auditor

Abbreviation	Definition
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILS	Instrument Landing Systems
ISP	Integrated System Plans
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
kV/m	Kilovolt Per Meter
LACA	<i>Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986</i>
Land Act	<i>Land Act 1958</i>
LBRA	Low Bushfire Rating Areas
LDAD	Low-Density Artefact Distribution
LDAR	Leak Detection and Repair
LGA	Local Government Area
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LLOs	Land Liaison Officers
LOS	Level of Service
LUAA	Land Use Activity Agreement
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
m	Metre
m ³	Cubic Metres
MABP	Melbourne Airport Business Park
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MREH	Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub
MRPA	Metropolitan Road Program Alliance
MVA	Mega Volt-Amp
MVAr	Mega Volt-Amp Reactive
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt-hour
Native Title Act	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i>
NavAids	Navigation Equipment
NCCMA	North Central Catchment Management Authority
NEM	National Electricity Market
NEVA	<i>National Electricity (Victoria) Act 2005</i>
NGER Act	<i>National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007</i>

Abbreviation	Definition
NHL	National Heritage List
NHVR	National Heavy Vehicle Regulator
nm	Nautical Miles
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOTAM	Notice to Airmen
NPI	National Pollutant Inventory
NSP-BPLR	Neighbourhood Safer Places - Bushfire Places of Last Resort
NSW	New South Wales
NT	National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register
NTGVVP	Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain
NTNDP	National Transmission Network Development Plan
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
OLS	Obstacle Limitation Surfaces
OMP	Operational Management Plan
OMR	Outer Metropolitan Ring Road
OMR/E6	Outer Metropolitan Ring/E6 Transport Corridor
OPGW	Optical Ground Wires
OSOM	Oversize and Overmass
PACR	Project Assessment Conclusions Report
PADR	Project Assessment Draft Report
PAMP	Property Access Management Plan
PANS-OPS	Procedures For Aircraft Navigation Services - Aircraft Operations
PASS	Potential Acid Sulphate Soils
PBFD	Psittacine Beak and Feather Disease
PCRZ	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
PFAS	Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
Planning and Environment Act	<i>Planning And Environment Act 1987(Vic)</i>
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter with a diameter of 10 micrometres or less
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter with a diameter of 2.5 micrometres or less
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PPF	Planning Policy Framework
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity

Abbreviation	Definition
PPWPCMA	Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Management Authority
Priority List	Commonwealth National Renewable Energy Priority List
PSA	Planning Scheme Amendment
PSCR	Project Specification Consultation Report
PSP	Precinct Structure Plan
PTV	Public Transport Victoria
PU	Peri-Urban
PVC	Plains And Volcanic Cones
Q&A	Questions and Answers
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
Rail Management Act	<i>Rail Management Act 1996</i>
Ramsar	Wetlands Of International Importance
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Parties
RCM	Regulatory Compliance Mark
RET	Renewable Energy Target
REZ(s)	Renewable Energy Zone(s)
RFCS	Rural Financial Counselling Service
RFW	Rolling Farmland and Waterbodies
RIT-T	Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission
RLZ	Rural Living Zone
RNE	Register of the National Estate
Road Management Act	<i>Road Management Act 2004 (Vic)</i>
ROKAMBA	Republic of Korea Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
RWP	Recycled Water Plant
SA	Statistical Area (e.g., SA3)
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCO	Specific Controls Overlay
SES	State Emergency Service
SF ₆	Sulfuric Hexafluoride Gas
SHU	Species Habitat Unit
SLH	Surrounding Landholders
SLO	Significant Landscape Overlay
SMP	Spoil Management Plan

Abbreviation	Definition
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SOBN	State Observation Bore Network
SOE	Statement of Expectations
SPAR	Specific Property Access Requirements
SPI	Standard Parcel Identifier
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TEC	Threatened Ecological Communities
The Project	Western Renewables Link
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TO	Traditional Owner
TOSA	<i>Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010</i>
TRG	Technical Reference Group
TSP	Total Suspended Particles
TWh	Terawatt Hours
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USE	Unserved Energy
UV	Ultraviolet
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register
VAPR	Victorian Annual Planning Report
VBA	Victorian Biodiversity Atlas
VCAT	Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
VCCF	Vegetation Clearance Construction Footprint
VCRF	Vegetation Risk Clearance Footprint
VDV	Vibration Dose Values
VHF	Vegetated Hills and Farming
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register
Vic	Victoria(n)
VicTrack	Victorian Rail Track
VNI West	Victoria To New South Wales Interconnector West
VOR	Vhf Omni Range

Abbreviation	Definition
VPA	Victorian Planning Authority
VQA	Vegetation Quality Assessment
VRCF	Vegetation Risk Clearance Footprint
VRET	Victorian Renewable Energy Target
VTP	Victorian Transmission Plan
VU	Vulnerable
VVP	Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion
Water Act	<i>Water Act 1989 (Vic)</i>
WCMA	Wimmera Catchment Management Authority
WHL	World Heritage List
Wildlife Act	<i>Wildlife Act 1975 (Vic)</i>
Wim	Wimmera bioregion
WIN	Western Irrigation Network
WRL	Western Renewables Link
WTOAC	Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
WWCHAC	Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
YARA	Ararat Aerodrome (Regulated)
YBFT	Beaufort Aerodrome (Unregulated)
YBLT	Ballarat Aerodrome (Regulated)
YBSL	Rowsley/Brooks Landing Aerodrome (Unregulated)
YBSS	Bacchus Marsh Aerodrome (Unregulated)
YMEL	Melton Uncertified Aerodrome
YMEL	Melton Uncertified Aerodrome
YMML	Melbourne Airport (Certified)
YRWS	Privately-Owned Helipad at Rowsley
YSWL	Stawell Aerodrome (Regulated)
YXBT	Ballarat Hospital Aerodrome



ISBN 978-1-7641235-5-6

Disclaimer: © AusNet Transmission Group Pty Ltd, 2025 .
The contents of this document are protected by copyright.
Copyright in this material is owned by AusNet Transmission Group Pty Ltd or various other rights holders. You may not copy or exercise any other rights in the material except for the purpose of viewing or printing for your non-commercial use. Unauthorised use of this document in any form is prohibited. This document has been prepared by or on behalf of AusNet Transmission Group Pty Ltd for the purposes of preparing the Environment Effects Statement for the Western Renewables Link project in accordance with the *Environment Effects Act 1978* (Vic). It is not intended to be used for, and should not be relied on, for any other purpose. AusNet Transmission Group Pty Ltd (including its directors, officers, employees, agents and advisers) accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for, or in respect of, any use of, or reliance upon, this document by any third party. Any third party using and/or relying upon this document accepts sole responsibility and all risk for using and/or relying on this document for any purpose.

This document is based on the information available, and the assumptions made, as at the date of the document or as otherwise stated in the document. This document is to be read in full. No excerpts are to be taken as representative of the findings without appropriate context.



Find out more
westernrenewableslink.com.au/ees



Delivered by

AusNet