

Glossary

Airshed - This refers to a part of the atmosphere that behaves in a coherent way with respect to the dispersion of emissions.

Bund - An earth, rock or concrete wall constructed to retain a reclaimed area, or to prevent the inflow or outflow of liquids.

Cavitation - when the negative component of a pressure wave exceeds the surrounding hydrostatic pressure and becomes sufficiently large to cause bubble formation in water.'

Geotextile - Permeable fabrics which, when used in association with soil, have the ability to separate, filter, reinforce, protect, or drain.

Holocene - Geological epoch which began 11,700 ybp and continues to the present.

Map Grid Australia (MGA) – A UTM projection based on the GDA. The continent is divided up into zones which have a width of six degrees of longitude.

Mud waving - Refers to the lateral squeezing of soft foundation soil that occurs due to the surcharging effect of dumped embankment fill.

Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) - Air emissions produced during the high temperature combustion of fossil fuels. Oxides of nitrogen are the sum of NO and NO₂; referred to generically as NO_x, and are reported in terms of NO₂.

Particulate matter (PM) - Small discrete masses of solid or liquid matter that remain individually dispersed in emissions to atmosphere.

Passing loop - Also called a **passing siding**, **crossing loop**, or **crossing place** – a place on a single-line railway where trains or trams in opposing directions can pass each other.

Piezo Cone Testing - a cone penetration test with additional measurement of the pore water pressure at one or more locations on the penetrometer surface.

Particulate Matter (PM) - A small discrete mass of solid or liquid matter that remains individually dispersed in gas or liquid emissions (usually considered to be an atmospheric pollutant).

PM₁₀ - Particulate matter with an average aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers [10µm] and less.

Portainer Crane - A ship-to-shore (quay) crane that loads and unloads cargo from container ships.

Rail crossing - Also called a **level crossing**, **train crossing** or **grade crossing** - is a crossing on one level (an 'at-grade intersection') of a railway line by a road or path.

Refusal – the depth past which a soil bore cannot extend (because of resistance from rock, for example)

Rip-rap - A layer of coarse rock used to line or protect earthen embankments from erosion.

Rock Armour – see Rip-rap

Storm surge - A raised mass of water, generally 2–5 m higher than normal tide levels, which results from strong onshore winds and reduced atmospheric pressure.

Surcharging – Placing fill additional to that required to fill a volume (e.g. a bunded lagoon), such that the mass of the additional fill acts to consolidate the fill beneath it. The surcharge fill may be removed once the required volume has been filled and the fill consolidated.

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Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) - A grid-based method of specifying locations on the surface of the Earth that is a practical application of a 2-dimensional Cartesian coordinate system. It is a horizontal position representation which employs a series of sixty zones.

Vane Shear Testing - In-situ method for calculating the undrained shear strength of a soil.

Vibrocore - Vibrocore surveys involve acquiring cores of seabed sediments using a vibrating steel tube which penetrates the seabed to a particular depth.

Victualling – Provision of food or other stores

Viewshed - an area of land, water, or other environmental element that is visible to the human eye from a fixed vantage point.