

Abbreviations and Glossary

Prefixes

G	Giga	1,000,000,000
M	mega	1,000,000
k	kilo	1,000
m	milli	0.001

Units of Measurement

°	degrees Celsius/degree angle	oz	ounces
d	day	pH	degree of alkalinity/acidity
g	gram	ppm	parts per million
ha	hectare	s	second
GWh	gigawatt-hours	t	tonne
K	permeability (m/d)	kVA	kilovolt-amps
L	litre	kWh	kilowatt-hours
m	metre	yr	year
m ²	square metres	BCM	bank cubic metres
m ³	cubic metres		

Chemical Symbols and Formula

As	Arsenic	Mn	Manganese
Bi	Bismuth	Ni	Nickel.
CH ₄	Methane	N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide	Sb	Antimony
CO ₂ ^e	Carbon dioxide equivalent	Zn	Zinc
Cu	Copper	PFC	Perfluorocarbons

Abbreviations and Glossary

Acronyms / Abbreviations

AAPA	Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AGO	Australian Greenhouse Office
AMD	Acid Mine Drainage
ANC	Acid Neutralising Capacity
ANFO	Ammonium Nitrate and Fuel Oil
ANZECC	Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
ANZMEC	Australian and New Zealand Minerals and Energy Council
APSIM	Agricultural Production systems SIMulation model
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage
AS/NZS	Australian Standard / New Zealand Standard
AUSRIVAS	Australian River Assessment Systems
Begnaze	Begnaze Pty Ltd
BFV	Barmah Forest virus
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
B.t.i	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>israelensis</i>
CDEP	Community Development Employment Program
CIL	Carbon-in leach
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
Cth	Commonwealth of Australia
DBERD	Department of Business, Economic and Resource Development
DEET	Department of Employment, Education and Training (Cth)
DEH	Department of the Environment and Heritage
DEW	Department of Environment and Water Resources
DEWR	Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (Cth)

Abbreviations and Glossary

DHCS	Department of Health and Community Services
DITR	Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources (Cth)
DPI	Department of Planning and Infrastructure
DPIFM	Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines
EC	Electrical conductivity
EFA	Ecosystem Function Analysis
EIS	Environmental Impact statement
EL	Exploration Licence
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPA	Environment Protection Agency Program (NT)
EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation
ESA	Equivalent Single Axle
FEL	Front End Loader
GBS	GBS Gold Australia Pty Ltd
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GVM	Gross Vehicle Mass
HCS	Heritage Conservation Services
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
Kilkenny	Kilkenny Gold NL
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
KUNV	Kunjin Virus
LGA	Local Government Association
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCN	Mineral Claim Number
MEB	Medical Entomology Branch

Abbreviations and Glossary

MLN	Mineral Lease Number
MMP	Mining Management Plan
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
MVEV	Murray Valley Encephalitis Virus
NAF	Non Acid Forming
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
NEPM	National Environmental Protection Measures
NOI	Notice of Intent
NRETA	Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts
NT	Northern Territory
NTACC	Northern Territory Area Consultative Committee
NPI	National Pollutant Inventory
NTISO	Northern Territory Industry Search and Opportunities
NTU	Northern Territory University
PAF	Potentially Acid Forming
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PER	Public Environmental Report
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
RMCP	Rehabilitation and Mine Closure Plan
ROM	Run-of-Mine
RRV	Ross River Virus
SMP	Safety Management Plan
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
Terra Gold	Terra Gold Mining Pty Ltd
TPWC	Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation

Abbreviations and Glossary

URGM

Union Reefs Gold Mine

URS

URS Australia Pty Ltd



URS



Abbreviations and Glossary

Glossary

Alluvial	Descriptive of soil deposited by river or flood water.
Aquifer	A permeable rock formation that stores and transmits sufficient groundwater to yield economically significant quantities of water to wells, bores or springs.
Backfill	The process of refilling a mine opening, or the waste material (sand, rock, dirt, etc.) used for that purpose.
Ball mill	A mill in which a given material is ground with steel or ceramic balls in a rotating horizontal cylinder.
Barren rock	In geology, a succession of rocks within a mineralised zone that do not contain recoverable or valuable minerals.
Batter	The slope from bottom to top of the face of a retaining wall or pier.
Borrow pits	Excavations that provide extra soil, rock, gravel, clay or sand for construction activity.
Bund	An earth, rock or concrete wall constructed to prevent the inflow or outflow of liquids.
Cable bolt	A type of rockbolt installation in which steel cable is used instead of steel rod. Cable bolts are usually longer than rockbolts (q.v.)—commonly up to 50 m—and can be tensioned (with a hydraulic jack) or untensioned. Cable bolt holes are commonly filled with cement grout after installation.
Cambrian	The earliest period of the Palaeozoic Era. It spanned the geological time between 500 million and 570 million years ago.
Chalcopyrite	The mineral also known as copper pyrites (CuFeS_2).
Chenopod	A member of a family of mostly herbaceous plants and shrubs, mainly of saline and semi-arid regions. Includes bluebushes, saltbushes and samphires.
Class A pan	A standard pan used for measuring rates of evaporation.
Competent rock	Rock which is capable of sustaining relatively large underground openings with minimal support apart from pillars and walls left during mining.
Cone of depression	A cone-shaped depression in a water table caused by pumping.
Cretaceous	The final, third period of the Mesozoic Era. It spanned the geological time between 65 million and 135 million years ago.
Crown pillar	That block of rock (commonly ore) at the top of a stoping region, usually left intact to eliminate surface damage through subsidence, or because ore at the top of the orebody is frequently oxidised and difficult to process.

Abbreviations and Glossary

Cyanidation	The process of extracting gold and silver from ore by treatment with dilute solutions of sodium or potassium cyanide.
Decline	An underground opening usually inclined at about 1 in 10 driven from the top down, and commonly used for access to underground workings from the surface.
Drawdown	The fall of water-level in a natural reservoir such as an aquifer due to pumping or artesian flow.
Drill drive	An underground opening, usually horizontal, from which blastholes are drilled.
Drive (or drift)	A horizontal underground opening, usually running above the strike of the orebody.
Ecotype	A recognisable local form of a plant species which has become genetically adapted to certain environmental conditions.
Electrorefining	The process of dissolving a metal from an impure anode and depositing it in a more pure state at the cathode.
Evapotranspiration	The total water loss by evaporation from a particular area, being the sum of evaporation from the soil and transpiration from vegetation.
Flotation	The process of mineral separation by addition of reagents (collectors) in an aerated agitated slurry. The collectors attach to sulphide minerals and render the surfaces hydrophobic. Sulphide particles therefore 'attach' to air bubbles which float to the top of the flotation tank, thus effecting a separation between the non-valuable and valuable minerals.
Forb	Any herb other than a grass.
Freeboard	In mining, the vertical distance between the design water-level and the top of the containing structure.
Groundwater	Underground water contained within a saturated zone or rock (aquifer (q.v.)).
Hydraulic gradient	The change in static head or hydraulic potential per unit of distance in a given direction.
Hydrogeology	The science dealing with groundwater and with related geological aspects of surface water.
Hydrostatic head	The water pressure at the bottom of a vertical column of water of a specified height above an assumed surface used as a reference surface for the measurement of reduced levels.
Jurassic	The second period of the Mesozoic Era. It spanned the geological time between 135 million and 190 million years ago.
Karstic	Descriptive of uneven limestone topography, characterised by depressions, fissures, etc., created by percolating waters.

Abbreviations and Glossary

Knapping floors	Dense concentrations of flaked material associated with stone artefact manufacture.
Mafic	Descriptive of an igneous rock composed mainly of one or more dark-coloured, chiefly ferromagnesium, minerals.
Mineral resource	An identified <i>in situ</i> mineral occurrence from which valuable or useful minerals may be recovered.
Ore reserve	That part of a mineral resource which could be mined, inclusive of dilution, and from which valuable or useful minerals could be recovered economically under conditions realistically assumed at the time of reporting.
Pan factor	A conversion factor applied to the evaporation rate measured in a Class A pan (q.v.) to account for the reduced evaporation rate from larger bodies of water.
Permeability	The capacity of a porous rock for transmitting a fluid.
Photopoint	A designated point on the ground from which photographic records of progress of vegetation changes are made, usually on a six-monthly or yearly basis.
Pillar	A block of ore between two stopes (q.v.), usually left for purposes of stability. Pillars are commonly removed after the adjacent stopes have been backfilled.
Potentiometric surface	A hypothetical water surface representing the total head of groundwater for a particular locality, and defined by the level to which water will rise in a well.
Precambrian	The geological period of time encompassing the Proterozoic and Archaean eras between 570 million and 4,600 million years ago, equivalent to some 90% of the Earth's geological history.
Proterozoic	The geological period of time between 570 million and 2,500 million years ago. It is the more recent of the two great divisions of the Precambrian.
Province	In geology, part of a region that is isolated and defined by its geological history and development, and where the source, age and distribution of its minerals are unified.
Quadrat	In botany, a designated measured area, usually rectangular, in which individual plants are counted and measured, usually on a six-monthly or yearly basis.
Ripping	Breaking, with a tractor-drawn ripper or a long-angled steel tooth, compacted soils or rock into pieces small enough to be economically excavated or moved by other equipment.

Abbreviations and Glossary

Rockbolt	A steel rod, usually about 2 m long, inserted into a drill hole, anchored at the bottom, and tensioned by tightening a nut at the collar. It is used to improve the stability of underground openings.
Run-of-mine (ROM)	The raw ore as it is delivered by conveyors or skips, before treatment of any sort.
Sedimentary	Descriptive of rocks formed by deposition by wind, water or ice, by chemical precipitation, or by secretion by organisms.
Shotcrete	Fine concrete applied with a pressure gun.
Siliceous	Descriptive of a rock or other substance containing abundant silica, especially as free silica rather than silicates.
SILLO	Australia's Bureau of Meteorology and Queensland's Department of Natural Resources climatic variability data delivery site
Stope	An underground opening from which ore is extracted.
Stoping	The excavation of ore from a reef, vein or lode.
Tailings	The waste material remaining after the processing of finely ground ore.
Tailings dam	A dam, usually made from earth, and possibly with clay or other liners, used to retain tailings.
Tramming drive	A drive (q.v.) along which ore or waste is transported underground.
Transmissivity	The rate at which groundwater is transmitted through rock of a specific dimension and at a specified hydraulic gradient (q.v.).
Triassic	The first period of the Mesozoic Era. It spanned the geological time between 190 million and 225 million years ago.
Understorey	The vegetative cover beneath taller trees and shrubs.