

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Below is a glossary of terms used in this report. The definitions herein are not to be taken as comprehensive, but solely as an aid to the non-technical reader.

Actuator	A device used to open and close a valve automatically.
Agricultural Liaison Officer (ALO)	Agricultural Liaison Officer appointed by the Developer to liaise with landowners.
Alluvial/Alluvium	Loose, weathered and/or eroded rock material that has formed in particles. Commonly of sands and gravels, transported and deposited by a river.
Alluvial Floodplain	Area composed of detrital material, bordering a stream or river, over which water spreads in time of flood.
Ambient Noise	Totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time usually composed of a sound from many sources near and far.
Ameliorate	Take measures to reduce a negative impact/effect.
Ancillary Works	Works additional to, but associated with the main project, similar to accommodation works. For example, the contractor's compound and material storage area.
Anticline	A ridge or fold in rock, in which the strata (layers) slope downwards, from a peak.
Auger	A tool for boring holes.
Aquifer	A stratum (layer) of rock which, is permeable or has voids within it, that allows water to be stored or transmitted within it.
Anadromous	Fish that return from oceans to fresh water to spawn (eg salmon).
Anoxic	The absence of oxygen.
Bar / Barg	A unit of pressure. Bar (pressure). Barg (gauge pressure). 1 Barg = Pressure measured above atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric pressure varies but is approximately 1Bar.
Baseline Studies	Work done to collect and interpret information on the condition/trends of the existing environment.
Bathymetry	The measurement of the depth of the ocean floor from the water surface.
Bedrock	The solid rock lying beneath superficial material such as gravel, soil and vegetation.
Bedding	Layers within sedimentary rocks characterised by differences in composition, colour, texture or structure.
Benthic	Describes flora and fauna that live on or in the seabed or lake bottom. Benthic epifauna live upon the seafloor or upon bottom objects and benthic infauna live within the surface sediments.
Benthos	Organisms that live on or in the seabed.
Bentonite	Fine inert clay (natural product) widely used in an aqueous suspension in tunnelling construction projects.
Bioclastic	This is used as a term to describe a biochemical sedimentary rock made up of broken fragments of organic skeletal materials i.e. shells.
Biodiversity	The number, variety and variability of living organisms in a particular habitat.
Biotope	Combination of the physical habitat and its recurring community of animals and plants.
Biomass	Amount of living material, expressed herein as ash-free dry weight (after subtraction of inorganic remains after ashing).

Bioturbation	Disturbance of sediments by benthic organisms (e.g. burrowing, deposit feeding).
Blanket Bog	Peatland that formed between 10,000 and 4,000 years ago due to high levels of rainfall. Blanket bogs are distinct from raised bogs (which formed around topographical features such as former lakes / depressions where surface water collects). Blanket bogs cover areas of landscape like a blanket – hence their name.
Block Valve Stations	Valve installations spaced along a pipeline to allow isolation of sections when maintenance / operation dictates.
Bog Mats	Timber planking made into large and manageable flat sections (typically 5m long and 1m wide). Bog mats can be laid on top of the bog to form a temporary road way for construction vehicles.
Boulder Clay (Till)	Generally non-stratified material deposited directly by glacial ice. It is very poorly sorted with a wide range of grain sizes from clay to boulders.
Bronze Age	c. 2300 BC- 500BC.
Butt Weld	An end-to-end weld of two lengths of pipe.
Carboniferous	The geological period of the Palaeozoic Newer Era (345to 280 Ma).
Calcareous	Substance containing calcium carbonate.
Chart Datum (CD)	The water level used to record data on a chart.
Christmas Tree Assembly	The assembly of fittings or valves on the top of the gas well, which controls the production rate from the well.
Clarification	A process in which suspended material is removed from wastewater. This may be accomplished by sedimentation, with or without chemicals, or filtration.
Closed in tubing head pressure (CITHP)	Pressure in the gas well once all the 'Christmas Tree' assembly have been closed and no gas flows.
Cofferdam	A watertight enclosure pumped dry to permit work below the water level.
Commissioning	The rendering fully operational of a project or process.
Competent Authority	This is being taken to refer to any agency or body statutorily charged with making a decision or other determination in respect of an application for a proposed development.
Compulsory Acquisition Order (CAO)	A means whereby authorised bodies can acquire a parcel of land, subject to a public enquiry if objections are lodged. This legislative instrument is provided for under Gas Act. The powers to grant a Compulsory Acquisition Order have been transferred to An Bord Pleanála.
Condensate	Hydrocarbons which are in the gaseous state under reservoir conditions and which become liquid when the pressure and/or temperature is reduced.
Corine	This is a classification of land-use based on satellite imagery.
Cover (Construction)	The distance from the top (crown) of the 'as constructed' pipeline to the existing ground level.
Crustacea	Phylum of mostly aquatic arthropod invertebrates (e.g. crabs, lobsters, amphipods, shrimps, isopods).
Culvert	Structure or drain for the diversion of a stream or river.
Cuttings	Rock chippings cut out from the formation by the drill bit, and brought to the surface with the mud. Used by geologists, while drilling a well, to obtain formation data.
Decibel (dB)	The unit of sound pressure level, calculated as a logarithm of the intensity of sound, normally relative to an established reference level.
Decibel A (dB)A	Decibels measured on a sound level meter incorporating a frequency weighting (A weighting) which differentiates between sound of different frequency (pitch) in a similar way to the human ear.
Demersal	Found at or near the bottom of the sea or lake (typically of fish).

Development Plan	Development Plans are prepared by each Local Authority every 5 years and outline the Council's general policy for the development of the County.
Design Factor	Safety margin for design described in pipeline codes of practice.
Devonian	A time interval of the Palaeozoic Newer era during which rocks of the Devonian system were formed (395 to 345 Ma).
Digestion	The process of decomposing organic matter by bacteria or by chemical action or heat.
Dissolved Oxygen	A measure of the concentration of oxygen in a liquid, such as water or wastewater, usually expressed in mg/l or per cent saturation.
Diversity	Variety of taxa; represented herein by both species richness (simple count of number of species) and Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index (H') - a widely used measure of diversity, providing an integrated index incorporating abundance.
Drumlin	An elongated elliptical hill consisting of unconsolidated material, which is, formed under ice sheets or very broad valley glaciers.
Ecosystem	A community of living things and the environment in which they live.
Ecotoxicological Assessment Criteria (EAC)	Formulated by OSPAR. An EAC range is given for specific contaminants, above which harm to the marine environment is likely to occur.
Enclosure (Archaeology)	Any monument consisting of an enclosing feature such as a bank or a ditch, usually earthen, such as barrows or ringforts. In this report, enclosures are circular or oval unless otherwise stated.
End bevells	Preparation to pipe ends to facilitate pipe welding. The end bevelling of pipes allows the innermost part of the pipe wall to be reached by the welder thus enabling a perfect butt weld to be made.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process of examining the environmental effects of development - from consideration of environmental aspects at design stage, through to preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), evaluation of the EIS by a competent authority and the subsequent decision as to whether the development should be permitted to proceed, also encompassing public response to that decision.
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	A statement of the effects, if any, which the proposed development, if carried out, would have on the environment.
Epifauna	The animal life which lives on the bed of a body of water or other submerged surface etc., or attached to submerged objects or to aquatic animals or plants.
Epiphytic	A plant which naturally grows upon another plant but does not derive any nourishment from it.
Esker	A low winding ridge of pebbles and finer sediment on glaciated lowland. An esker marks the course of a sub-glacial stream flowing as melt water increases in volume towards the margin of a lowland ice body. As the stream flows it deposits sediment along its course, and this is left behind as a landscape feature after the end of the glacial period.
Estuarine	Of an area where a river empties into an ocean; of a bay, influenced by the ocean tides, which has resulted in a mixture of salt water and fresh water.
Evapotranspiration	Combined water loss through evaporation and transpiration by plants.
Excavatability	Related to the ease with which the trench can be dug.
Fauna	A collective term for the animals of a region.
Field System (Archaeology)	Pattern of fields, now no longer in use, usually visible as low earthworks, often associated with medieval or earlier settlements.
Fill	Material used for raising the level of the ground.
Fissure Flow	The movement of water by means of extensive clefts, cracks, breaks or fractures in a rock formation.
Fin Fish	A term used to separate true fish from shellfish, crayfish, jellyfish, etc.

Fines	Fine particle fractions i.e. grains of sand or silts.
Flora	A collective term for the plants of a region.
Flume Pipe	Pipe used temporarily during construction to maintain the flow of water in a drain or stream over an area that has been excavated. The flume pipe is removed during reinstatement.
Foreshore	Any land covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of the tide at mean spring tides. The area between mean low water and mean high water. Foreshore is defined under the Foreshore Act as meaning: “the bed and shore, below the line of high water of ordinary or medium tides, of the sea and of every tidal river and tidal estuary and of every channel, creek and bay of the sea or of any such river or estuary”.
Formation Water	Salt water underlying gas (and oil if any) in the formation.
Fossiliferous	This is used as a generic term to describe rocks or strata containing or bearing fossils.
Gabion	A wire mesh cage, usually rectangular, filled with rock and used to protect channel banks and other sloping areas from erosion.
Gas Field	A geographical area under which an oil or gas reservoir lies.
Gas Production Well	A borehole, lined with steel, that is drilled from the sea bed into the reservoir and through which gas is brought to the seabed surface.
Gas Venting	Release of high-pressure gas to atmosphere.
Gas Wellhead	This is where the gas well comes to the surface of the earth’s crust. This can be under water, when gas field is out at sea. The Christmas Tree Assembly is located on top of the wellhead.
Geomembrane	A product used in layers along with the geosynthetic clay liner as part of the disposal facility cover system.
Geomorphology	The scientific discipline concerned with surface features of the Earth, including landforms and forms under the ocean.
Geophysical	A section of earth science that employs the principles and methods of physics (e.g. seismic (sound), resistivity (electrical resistance) or other) to search for natural resources within the earth’s crust, or to obtain information about subsurface structure for various civil engineering works.
Geotechnical	A section of Earth Sciences that involves extracting samples of material from the ground and the examination and analysis of same with the objective of informing engineering design.
Geotextile	A product used as a soil reinforcement agent and as a filter medium. It is made of synthetic fibres manufactured in a woven or loose nonwoven manner to form a blanket-like product. Also known as Geogrid. Geo-Jute is similar to geotextile but is made from plant fibres.
Geogrid	Strong but flexible material formed into a lattice or matrix and used in construction to provide lateral strength to layers of other material. Geogrids may be used in layers and in conjunction with geotextiles to form stable surfaces upon soft ground.
Glaciation	A period of cold climate during which time ice sheets and glaciers are the dominant forces of denudation.
Glacier	A body of ice occupying a valley and originating in an icefield.
Glacial Till	A mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel and boulders ranging widely in size and shape deposited by a glacier.
Grilse	A two-year old adult salmon returning upstream. These fish are predominantly male; males are also referred to as “jacks”.
Groundwater	Water stored in the soil and rock both above and below the water table.
Habitat	The dwelling place of a species or community, providing a particular set of environmental conditions (e.g. forest floor).
HAZID	Hazard identification.
HAZOP	Hazard and operability study.

Hertz (Hz)	Unit of frequency (pitch) of a sound.
HIPPS	High integrity pressure protection system
HGV / HCV	Heavy Goods Vehicle / Heavy Commercial Vehicle.
Holiday Test	Inspection of external pipe coating during the installation procedure for defects to pipeline coating.
Hydrate	A solid ice-like material formed from gas and water at specific temperatures and pressures.
Hydrocarbon	A compound containing only the elements hydrogen and carbon. May exist as a solid, a liquid or a gas.
Hydrography	The representation of the location and characteristics of water bodies.
Hydromorphology	The physical characteristics of the shape, the boundaries and the content of a water body.
Hydrostatically	Relating to the study of the mechanical properties and behaviour of fluids not in motion.
Hydrotest (Hydrostatic test)	Non-destructive test used to prove the integrity of a pipeline. The hydrostatic test involves filling the pipeline with water and compressing this to a specified test pressure for a specified duration.
Hydraulic head	The height above a datum plane (such as sea level) of the column of water that can be supported by the hydraulic pressure at a given point in a ground water system. Fluids flow down a hydraulic gradient, from points of higher to lower hydraulic head.
Infauna	Fauna that lives within sediment.
Integrated Pollution Control	A system of licensing which covers all emissions to air, water and land, including noise and is intended to minimise the impact on the environment by taking account of pollution that may be transferred from one environmental medium to another.
Interbedded	A term used to describe strata being positioned between or alternated with other layers of dissimilar character.
Intervention Pit	A pit that would be constructed in the very unlikely event that surface works are required to deal with a problem that cannot be dealt with from within the tunnel.
Interstitial	Relating to being between things, especially between things that are normally closely spaced.
Invertebrates	An animal, such as an insect or a mollusc, that lacks a backbone or spinal column.
L(A) ₁₀	The noise level that is equaled or exceeded for 10% of the measurement period.
L(A) ₉₀	The noise level that is equaled or exceeded for 90% of the measurement period.
L _{eq}	The equivalent continuous sound level (Leq) that is the notional steady noise level which, over a given period, would deliver the same amount of sound energy as the actual fluctuating level
L _{Aeq}	The A-weighted equivalent continuous steady sound pressure level and effectively represents an average value.
Landfall	The point on the coastline where an offshore pipeline comes ashore.
Littoral	The zone of the seashore between the high and low tide mark.
LWM	Low water mark.
Machair	The Scottish Gaelic word 'Machair' or 'machar' refers to a fertile low-lying coastal plain.
Macroinvertebrate	An animal without a backbone large enough to be seen without a microscope
Macrofauna	Animals large enough to be seen with the naked eye; animals larger than 500 µm (0.5mm).

Mammal	A warm-blooded animal with hair that breathes air, has internal fertilization and nurses its live-borne young.
Master valve (wellhead)	One of the valves of the Christmas Tree Assembly which is located at the wellhead.
Maximum Allowable Operation Pressure (MAOP)	The maximum pressure at which a pipeline is allowed to operate.
Megafauna	The largest size category of animals in a community, of 44 kg (100 lbs.) mature body weight or more.
Microfauna	The smallest animals in a community, invisible to the naked eye.
Micro-tunnelling	See Trenchless Construction.
Migratory	Used of animals that move seasonally: migratory birds and fish.
Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures are ways to avoid or lessen the negative impact/effects of a project on the environment.
Molluscs	Large group (phylum) of mostly aquatic invertebrates including mussels, snails, octopuses, etc.; soft bodied, often with a hard shell.
Mud Flat	A muddy, low-lying strip of ground usually submerged, more or less completely, by the rise of the tide.
Natura 2000	Identified as sites of Community importance under the Habitats Directive (candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) or classified as proposed Special Protection Areas (pSPAs) under the Birds Directive 79/409/EEC.
Natural Gas	Gas, occurring naturally, sometimes occurring in association with crude oil.
Natural Heritage Areas	Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) are protected under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act of 2000. Some sites have been fully designated while others are still awaiting designation and are referred to as proposed NHAs (pNHAs).
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	Nitrogen oxides usually include the two pollutants nitrogen monoxide and nitrogen dioxide produced by high temperature combustion and some natural processes. Nitrogen dioxide is the most important form which can contribute to adverse health effects, ozone formation and acid deposition.
Non-technical summary	This document provides an overview of the project for the planning authorities, statutory authorities and members of the public. It should cover all relevant impacts and emphasise the most important issues.
Open Cut Crossing	A method of pipeline crossing whereby an open trench is excavated.
OSPAR	OSPAR Commission/Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic.
Outcrop	An area where rock is exposed at the surface.
Overburden	Material that exists above the rock/soil interface.
Pelagic	Refers to fish and animals that live in the open sea, away from the sea bottom.
Phreatic	The zone beneath the water-table, where the pores are full of groundwater.
Physiographic	Referring to the character and distribution of landforms.
Piezometer	An instrument used to measure the level of the water table.
Pile	Length of metal, concrete or timber driven into the ground as a support for a structure or to keep an excavation open. Steel sheet-piles are made from formed lengths of steel that can interlock and be used to construct extensive lengths of support, or to enclose an area for excavation. Concrete piles are typically driven vertically to firm ground to provide a stable support for a new structure.
Plankton	A diverse group of minute animals (zooplankton) and plants (phytoplankton) that freely drift in the water.
Pipeline Spread	The working width required to lay the pipeline within a defined temporary working area. Also referred to as Working Width/Strip.

Pollution	The direct or indirect alteration of the physical, chemical, thermal, biological or radioactive properties of any part of the environment in such a way as to create a hazard or potential hazard to the health, safety or welfare of living species.
Prescribed Bodies	Bodies that have been prescribed by regulations made by a Minister or other Statutory legislation. In this instance, certain prescribed bodies have been identified under the various governing legislation which must be consulted on the application and EIS, and given the opportunity to make comment thereon.
Prescribed Period	The specified period in which any person, prescribed body, or other party, can make a submission in relation to the application and EIS.
Protected Views	The protected views are identified as “Highly Scenic or Scenic Views” in the County Development Plan.
Q Rating	A quality rating for watercourses ranging from Q1 to Q5, the higher the rating the better the quality of the water.
Ramsar Site	An area designated under the internationally agreed Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as waterfowl sites.
Rating level L_{ArTr}	The specific noise level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the noise.
Reception Pit	Pit / shaft excavated on land to receive the TBM as a tunnel is completed. The reception pit will form a second access to the tunnel which may be used during the installation of services.
Receptor	Any element in the environment which is subject to impacts.
Residual Noise	The ambient noise remaining at a given position in a given situation when the specific noise source is suppressed to a degree such that it does not contribute to the ambient noise.
Ring fort	Early Christian defended secular settlement consisting of a bank and external ditch defining a circular area that contained the dwelling structures of the occupants; also fairy fort, rath lios, or cashel (the latter constructed of stone as opposed to earth).
Ribbon-Like Development	Generally unplanned and non-systematic housing development.
Risk Assessment	An analytical study of the probabilities and magnitude of harm to human health or the environment associated with a physical or chemical agent, activity or occurrence.
Ripability	A measure of the ease of removing/excavating rock using a ripping tool mounted on construction plant.
Riparian	Of, on, or relating to the banks of a natural course of water.
ROW	Right of way (in the context of a temporary and/or permanent wayleave).
Run-off	Surface water flowing under the force of gravity.
Salmonids	Members of the fish family ‘Salmonidae’, including salmon, trout and chars.
Salt marsh	Strands of vegetation that occur in marine and brackish water conditions on a range of substrata that are wet, waterlogged or periodically submerged by the sea.
Sausage machine	A type of equipment used to harvest peat.
Scenic Route	Scenic routes indicate public roads from which views and prospects of areas of natural beauty and interest can be enjoyed. Sightseeing visitors are more likely to be concentrated along these routes.
Screening	The process of assessing the requirement of a project to be subject to Environmental Impact Assessment based on project type and scale and on the significance or environmental sensitivity of the receiving environment.
Scoping	The process of identifying the significant issues, which should be addressed by a particular Environmental Impact Statement.
Seashore	The area of the beach between the high and low water marks (see also Foreshore).

Segment Lined Tunnel	A tunnelling technique using concrete segments to support the tunnel that has been excavated. These segments are assembled to form complete rings and when connected, act as the tunnel lining.
Sewage	Liquid wastes from communities conveyed in a sewerage system. Sewage may be a mixture of domestic sewage effluents from residential areas and industrial liquid waste.
Side-scan sonar	Tool used for mapping the seabed for a wide variety of purposes to create efficiently an image of large areas of the sea floor.
Slurry	Water or a liquid containing a high concentration of suspended solids.
Smolt	Smolts are juvenile salmon or seatrout, usually around two years old, which have altered physiologically while still in freshwater to allow them to migrate into saline waters.
Sonar	A system for navigation and detection of objects underwater using sound through echo location.
Special Areas of Conservation	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are protected under the European Union (EU) Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), as implemented in Ireland by the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1997. Where an area is proposed for this status it is described as being a candidate SAC (cSAC).
Special Protection Area	Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are protected under the EU Habitats Directive, which complements EU Directive 79/409/EEC, The Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds ('The Birds Directive'), under which the SPAs were initially established.
Stakeholder	Refers to any individual or organisation who has an interest in a project. Examples of stakeholders include: landowners, members of the public, statutory bodies and non-government organisations.
Starting Pit	Pit / shaft excavated on land into which the TBM will be placed to begin the tunnelling process. The starting pit will form the access to the tunnel (tunnel portal) during the tunnelling process.
Statutory Body	Government department or public / state company. For example An Bord Pleanála and the National Parks and Wildlife Service are statutory bodies.
Stratigraphy	The branch of geology concerned with all characteristics and attributes of rocks as they are in strata, and the interpretation of strata in terms of derivation and geological background.
Sub-littoral	The marine zone extending from low tide to a depth of about 200m.
Subsoil	Soil lying immediately under the topsoil.
Supernatant	Liquid removed from a tank once the solids have settled.
Suspended Solids	Any particulate matter, which is suspended in water.
Sustainable Development	Defined by the Bruntland Commission (1987) as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs."
Temporary Working Area	The area along the pipeline which is temporarily used by the developer to facilitate construction. The temporary working area is larger than the permanent wayleave. Also referred to as (working/pipeline) spread.
Terminal	The plant where the produced gas will be separated from any associated liquids to meet the transmission specifications of the national gas grid.
Threshold	The magnitude of a project which, if exceeded, will trigger the requirement for an Environmental Impact Assessment to be carried out.
Topsoil	The uppermost layer of unconsolidated material on the earth's surface.
Topography	The physical features or configuration of a land surface.
Topographical Surveys	Mapping of land surface shape.

Total Final Consumption (TFC)	The Total Primary Energy Requirement less the energy consumed during the generation of power i.e. power stations. TFC includes energy consumed in the transport, tertiary, residential, agricultural and industrial sectors.
Tone	A noise with a narrow frequency composition.
Trenchless Construction	A method of pipeline construction that avoids surface excavation (open cut approach). Trenchless construction or tunnelling involves progressive sub-surface excavation within rock or soil layers and is typically used to install linear services beneath features such as rivers. Examples of trenchless construction methods include segment lined tunnelling and micro-tunnelling.
Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM)	Machine designed to excavate / bore a tunnel. A TBM comprises a rotary cutting head fitted with excavated and / or rock breaking tools. Material is excavated as the TBM pushes itself (or is pushed) forward hydraulically. TBMs can be designed for a wide range of ground conditions including rock.
Turves	Sections of vegetated surface layer of peat that are removed intact and placed to one side during construction
Umbilical	A 'bundle' of electrical and hydraulic control lines and chemical transportation lines used to control and monitor the subsea facilities from the Gas Terminal and supply methanol and other chemicals to the manifold and wellheads. The bundle is encased in a protective sheath.
Upstream Pipeline	Gas infrastructure from well head to (and including) as processing terminal. Processed gas will be admitted into the downstream gas network.
Vertebrates	Animals with backbones.
Wing Valve (wellhead)	One of the valves of the Christmas Tree Assembly which is located at the wellhead.
Wayleave	<i>Permanent Wayleave</i> The defined strip of land along the pipeline to which the developer needs access during the entire life of a pipeline for safe operation and maintenance purposes. Excavation or building within the permanent wayleave is not permitted. Deeds of Easement are agreed with relevant landowners to record this permanent wayleave.

ABBREVIATIONS

µg/l	Micro-grams per litre
µg/m ³	Micro-grams per metre cubed
µm	Micrometres
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AGI	Above Ground Installation
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
ASL	Above Sea Level
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BGE	Bord Gáis Éireann
BH	Borehole
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (a measure of the pollution level in water)
BP	Before Present
BPEO	Best Practicable Environmental Option
BWI	BirdWatch Ireland
bgl	Below Ground Level
Cd	Cadmium
CH ₄	Methane
CFB	Central Fisheries Board
CITHP	Closed in Tubing Head Pressure
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide.
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DED	District Electoral Divisions
dB	Decibels (units for the measurement of a parameter (frequently sound pressure level) relative to a defined reference level for that parameter). The established reference levels for sound are 20micropascals (in air) and 1micropascal (in water).
DO	Dissolved oxygen
DEHLG	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
EAC	Ecotoxicological Assessment Criteria
EH-LC	Mayo County Development Plan 2003-2009: Environment and Heritage – Landscape Character
EH-VP	Mayo County Development Plan 2003-2009: Environment and Heritage – Views and Prospects
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESB	Electricity Supply Board
ESRI	Economic and Social Research Institute
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard

FPO	Floral Protection Order
GIS	Geographical Information System
GSI	Geological Survey of Ireland
GWP	Global Warming Potential
ha	Hectare = 10,000 square metres or 2.47 acres
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
Hg	Mercury
HP	High Pressure
HWM	High water mark
Hz	Hertz
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
IS 328	Irish Standard for Gas Transmission Pipelines and Pipeline Installations.
kV	Kilovolts
kt	Kilotonne
LVI	Landfall Valve Installation.
LWL	Low Water Level
m	Metres
mbgl	Metres Below Ground Level
MDPE	Medium Density Poly Ethylene
Mg/l	Milligrams per litre
mg/m ²	Milligrams per metre square
mg/m ³	Milligrams per metre cubed
MHWSL	Mean High Water Spring Level
mm	Millimetres
mmscfd	Million standard* cubic feet per day. (*measured at standard temperature and pressure)
MSv/y	Millisievert per year
NaOH	Sodium Hydroxide
NAQS	National Air Quality Standards
NDP	National Development Plan
NGR	National Grid Reference
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHA	Natural Heritage Area
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
NMVOC	Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compound
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide
NO	Nitrogen Monoxide, also known as Nitric Oxide
NSS	National Spatial Strategy
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service (of the Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government)
NWRFB	North Western Regional Fisheries Board
OD	Ordnance Datum
OPW	Office of Public Works
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSI	Ordnance Survey Ireland

pH	A Measure of the Strength of an Acid or a Base
PIC	Perimeter Interceptor Channel
PIG	Pipeline Integrity Gauge
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter (fine airborne particles) less than 10 micrometers in diameter
ppm	Parts per million
PSCS	Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage
PSDP	Project Supervisor for the Design Process
PSV	Pressure Safety Valve (relief valve)
PWT	Pond Water Tank
QRA	Quantified or Quantitative Risk Assessment
RMPs	(Archaeological) Record of Monuments and Places
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEPIL	Shell Ireland Limited
SIA	Strategic Infrastructure Act
SMRs	(Archaeological) Sites, Monuments and Records
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
SO _x	Oxides of Sulphur.
SPA	Special Protection Area
SLM	Specific Landscape Mitigation
SWP	Storm Water Pond
TBM	Tunnel Boring Machine
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence