Environmental risk management standard

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Version	Date	Document Approver	Changes
V 1.0	1/07/2025	Executive People and Stakeholder	First approved version

TasNetworks acknowledges the palawa (Tasmanian Aboriginal community) as the original owners and custodians of lutruwita (Tasmania). TasNetworks, acknowledges the palawa have maintained their spiritual and cultural connection to the land and water. We pay respect to Elders past and present and all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Contents

About this standard

This Standard describes TasNetworks requirements for managing risks to the environmental during the design, planning and execution of all work in accordance with TasNetworks Environment and Sustainability Policy and TasNetworks Risk Appetite Statement.

Work that deviates from the requirements of this Standard, must be risk assessed, documented, and authorised by the applicable TasNetworks Executive.

Scope

The Standard applies to everyone working for on behalf of TasNetworks where that work has the potential to impact the environment or cultural heritage.

It includes all:

- Stages and aspects of TasNetworks asset management life cycle, including planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.
- Work, projects and jobs completed as part of TasNetworks program of work including transmission, distribution, telecommunications and facilities.

For major transmission projects, the Major Transmission Projects team will manage all environmental assessments and approvals but, will as far as reasonably practicable, comply with the requirements of this standard.

Exclusions

The Standard does not apply to:

- Routine garden maintenance work undertaken within the fenced area of any TasNetworks owned, or managed, facilities.
- Minor repairs or maintenance works to existing buildings owned, or managed by TasNetworks

Fault work or *emergency work* does not require a documented environmental assessment prior to work commencing. However, reasonable endeavours must still be made to identify and minimise environmental impact where it is practicable.

Common terms and definitions

Term or Acronym	Definition
AHT	Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
Clearing	Clearing means impact, or removal of vegetation, usually involving the use of heavy machinery or mobile plant. Includes broadacre herbicide spraying.
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan

Term or Acronym	Definition
Construction work	Any work that involves the development, installation, replacement, refurbishment or upgrade of electricity infrastructure, telecommunication infrastructure or facilities including access tracks, and any other works needed to complete the job or project.
Cultural heritage	Includes all historic and Aboriginal Heritage sites, properties, artefacts, relics and remains protected under law.
'Emergency work' or 'fault work'	Work to restore electricity supply or rectify defects that pose a threat to the safety of the community, members of the public, or the environment. Fault jobs (asset defects) required to be completed within 7 days or as otherwise defined under *section 55 of the Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995.*
ERAPT	Environmental Risk Assessment and Planning Tool
E&S team	TasNetworks Environment and Sustainability Team
Environmental specialist	Individual with qualifications in environmental management, environmental science, ecology or similar. This includes members of TasNetworks E&S team.
EPA	Environment Protection Authority Tasmania
Find and fix work	Any work involving the replacement, repair or upgrade of electricity infrastructure which does not require a design drawing completed by the Design team.
Ground disturbing work	Any work that: • disturbs the ground greater than 200mm in depth; or • disturbs an area of ground greater than $1m^2$; or • includes the use of tracked machinery; or • involves mechanical clearing of vegetation. Excludes pole testing and driving off road in non-tracked vehicles.
Heavy machinery	Heavy machinery includes any equipment, or mobile plant, used to: • Perform excavation (including non-destructive digging) • Perform the mechanical clearing of vegetation • Undertake access track construction or maintenance work. Excludes the use of hand-held equipment (e.g. whipper snippers, chainsaws, pole saws).
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
Important vegetation	As defined in Chapter 8A of the Tasmanian Electricity Code
Major transmission project	The development of a new transmission line or, the significant augmentation/renewal of an existing transmission line
Mechanical clearing	Any broad scale removal, or impact on vegetation, usually involving the use of mobile plant (e.g. excavator, skid-steer, tractor or similar fitted with a mechanical clearing head). Includes broadacre herbicide spraying. Excludes work that

Term or Acronym	Definition
	involves the use of hand-held equipment (e.g. whipper snippers, chainsaws, pole saws).
NVA	Natural Values Atlas
NVS	Natural Values Survey
NRE Tas.	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania
Permit to take	Where work involves an impact on a species listed as threatened under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* a permit to 'take' is required. 'Take' includes kill, injure, catch, damage, destroy and collect.
Permit to interfere	A permit under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* is required to interfere with any type of protected wildlife defined under the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021*
PWS	Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service
Related environmental impacts	'Related environmental impacts' are impacts associated with a job or project that are not directly caused by the construction or modification of the primary asset but, are reasonably foreseeable based on the scope works to be completed. Related impacts include, but are not limited to, disposal of wastewater or soil, construction of temporary lay-down areas, permanent or temporary access tracks, mobilisation of plant or equipment to site, increased vehicle traffic, changes to hydrology or waterflow
Work site (includes work area or job site)	The area in which work is to be undertaken including all related environmental impacts that affect the site or its surrounds

1. Environmental risk management

TasNetworks has adopted a risk-based approach to managing environmental and cultural heritage values that may be impacted by on-ground works.

A risk-based approach means that consideration must be given to:

- the scale and type of work to be undertaken; and
- the significance of the environmental or cultural heritage values which may be impacted, when determining the processes and controls needed to manage the risk posed by the work.

To adequately manage environmental risks, further assessment by environmental specialists and/or regulatory approvals may be required.

A valid environmental risk assessment must be completed and documented for all planned work, delivered both internally and externally.

1.1 Environmental and cultural heritage values

Environmental and cultural heritage values which must be considered prior to the delivery of any work includes, but is not limited to:

• Fauna interactions	• Presence of threatened fauna and their habitat
• Vegetation • (threatened vegetation communities and listed threatened species)	• Public and private reserves
• Soil stability/erosivity	• Legacy soil and sediment contamination
• Waterways and water bodies • (e.g. estuaries, dams, lakes)	• Coastal inundation
• Aboriginal Heritage sites and artefacts • (known or potential)	• Historic sites and artefacts • (known or potential)
• Weeds, pests, and diseases	• Acid sulphate soils
• Visual impacts	• Noise impacts
• Uncontrolled dust	• Hazardous and/or controlled waste
• Waste management	• Resource efficiency

1.2 TasNetworks environmental risk management process

To effectively manage environmental and cultural heritage risks associated with a job, project or program of work, the following six steps must be addressed:

Figure 1 : TasNetworks environmental risk management process

Depending on the type of work, and the related works delivery process, ultimate responsibility for managing each step in the environmental risk assessment process may vary. Therefore, robust systems and processes, with clear hand-off points, must be included in TasNetworks works delivery and project management processes. This will ensure environmental and cultural heritage risks are managed effectively and efficiently across TasNetworks entire program of work.

2. Environmental risk assessments

2.1 Requirements for all environmental risk assessments

All environmental risk assessments completed by, or on behalf of, TasNetworks must consider the following:

- What legal requirements and regulatory approvals may apply to the work.
- The environmental and cultural heritage values (or considerations) likely to occur within, and in immediate proximity to the work site.
- Whether the work involves maintenance of existing assets, or the construction of new assets.
- Whether the work is within, or outside of an existing power line easement.
- The type of work to be undertaken (e.g. vegetation clearing, access track construction, trenching work).
- The total area of impact including any related environmental impacts associated with the job or project (e.g. use or construction of lay-down areas, access tracks, disposal of soil or wastewater).
- Environmental impacts which may occur after the works are completed (e.g. oil spills, erosion and sedimentation).

All environmental risk assessments must be completed as early as practicable during the works planning process. Assessing environmental risks during the planning phase, will ensure that any significant risks to environmental or cultural heritage (e.g., listed threatened species) can be managed appropriately. It will also minimise additional costs or delays associated with Natural Values Surveys and/or regulatory approvals which may be required prior to work commencing.

2.2 Requirements for contractor delivered work

All contractor work, with the potential to impact the environment, must not commence until a valid environmental risk assessment(s), which meets the requirement of this standard, has been completed. This includes valid approvals from Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) for any ground disturbing work.

Where an environmental risk assessment report, or EMP, is provided to the contractor, the contractor must effectively implement all the specified control measures unless otherwise agreed.

Where the contractor is required to complete the environmental risk assessment on TasNetworks behalf, the contractor must meet all applicable requirements of this document.

Where on-ground works are to be performed by an approved subcontractor, the primary contractor is either:

1. Responsible for completing an environmental risk assessment for the subcontractor or
2. Responsible for ensuring that all specified environmental controls measures are complied with

All contractors performing field-based work on TasNetworks behalf, must complete an on-site environmental risk assessment which meets the requirements of section 4.

2.3 Environmental Risk Assessment and Planning Tool (ERAPT)

TasNetworks automated, self-service Environmental Risk Assessment and Planning Tool (ERAPT) is a centralised, cloud-based portal which is the cornerstone of TasNetworks risk-based approach to environmental risk management. ERAPTs smart logic, automated workflows, pre-defined timeframes and standardised environmental advice, supports TasNetworks streamlined approach to works and project

delivery. This includes an automatic escalation feature where further environmental assessment or advice is required – see section 3.3.

Most importantly, the cloud-based tool is available to all TasNetworks team members and contractors to help them meet their environmental responsibilities and compliance obligations.

Unless an alternative environmental risk assessment process has been agreed on, an environmental risk assessment must be completed using ERAPT prior to work commencing (see Table 1). All documentation generated by ERAPT, must be attached to the work or job pack prior to scoping. This includes contractor delivered work. All finalised Environmental Risk Assessments must be downloaded and filed on SharePoint once the work has been issued for completion. Refer to section 7.

If you require, or would like access to ERAPT, contact TasNetworks E&S team.

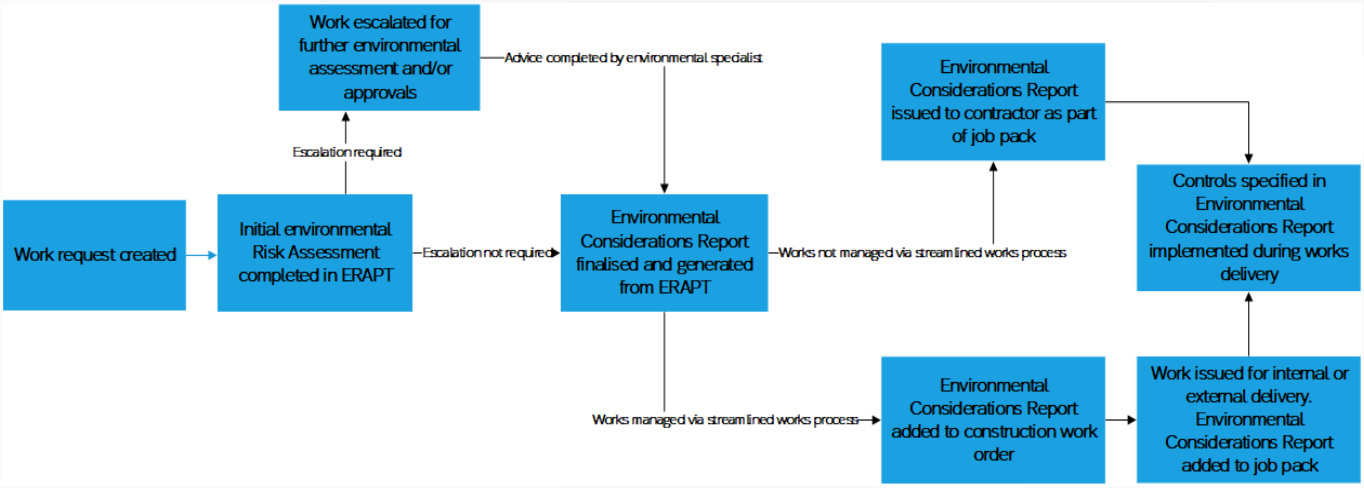

Figure 2: The environmental risk management process using ERAPT

2.4 Environmental management via streamlined works[1]

To ensure environmental risk is being managed in line with all external and internal compliance obligations, TasNetworks has designed its streamlined works process to integrate the following environmental requirements:

- Clearly defined hand-off points requiring confirmation that all applicable environmental documentation for the job, or project, has been finalised (e.g. Environmental Considerations Report generated via ERAPT, checks for Aboriginal Heritage) prior to work being issued for completion
- A desktop environmental risk assessment process for find and fix work (work not otherwise assessed using ERAPT) using a tailored, work specific environmental GIS layer
- A defined escalation process for find and fix (non-design) work requiring further environmental assessment or approvals prior to work commencing
- The provision of a valid environmental risk assessment for all contractor delivered work where an alternative environmental risk assessment process is not otherwise in place,

[1] Refer to appendix C to see which work types are managed via the streamlines works process.

- Validation that all the required environmental controls have been effectively implemented during the delivery of any on-ground works.

TasNetworks will build and maintain a system which meets these requirements unless otherwise agreed by the Leader of the Environment and Sustainability (E&S) team. Refer to the Environmental Process for Streamlined Works.

3. Desktop environmental risk assessments

Desktop environmental risks assessments are the cornerstone of TasNetworks risk-based approach to environmental management. Desktop environmental risk assessments utilise GIS applications, regulator enquiries and publicly available datasets to determine:

- The environmental and cultural heritage values known to occur in proximity to a proposed worksite.
- The level of environmental risk posed by a job or project.
- Whether an on-site natural values survey is needed.
- Whether further assessment by an environmental specialist is required, or
- Whether regulatory approvals are needed prior to works commencing.

Unless otherwise agreed, a desktop environmental risk assessment[2] must be completed using at least one of the following for all planned work:

1. TasNetworks Environmental Risk Assessment and Planning Tool (ERAPT) – see section 2.3.
2. TasNetworks streamlined works process – see section 2.4.
3. An alternative environmental risk assessment process as specified by, or agreed on, by TasNetworks E&S team (e.g. major transmission project/development, distribution vegetation management) – see Table 1 below.

Environmental risk assessment tool/process by works area[3]

Table 1: Environmental risk assessment process by works area

Works area	Environmental risk assessment tool and process	Responsible
Telecommunications (maintenance, upgrades, new developments)	ERAPT	TasNetworks

[2] All publicly available environmental values recorded in Tasmania (available via the NVA or LISTmap), are deemed to be present until proven otherwise. Only a qualified environmental specialist can determine the presence of previously unrecorded, or suspected, threatened species values (e.g. threatened plant species), or the absence of previously recorded values.

[3] An on-site assessment is still required for all work as per section 6

Customer connections	ERAPT	TasNetworks
Network augmentation and replacement (design required)	ERAPT	TasNetworks or external design contractor
Distribution maintenance, replacement and upgrades (design not required)	Streamlined works	TasNetworks
Transmission replacement and repair	ERAPT	TasNetworks
Facilities (upgrades and new developments)	ERAPT	TasNetworks/Contractor
Access track maintenance, upgrades and construction	ERAPT	TasNetworks
Vegetation management – mechanical clearing works	ERAPT	Contractor
Vegetation management - pruning or hand clearing work	NetMaps layers	Contractor
Major transmission projects	Project specific assessment process and requirements	TasNetworks with support from environmental services provider(s) where applicable

Environmental risk assessment validity

All desktop environmental risk assessments are valid for a period of 12 months once completed[4]. If the scope of work changes, or the environmental risk assessment expires, a new environmental risk assessment must be completed or the existing environmental risk assessment must be updated.

Environmental risk assessments for customer driven works

Where the environmental risk assessment relates to any customer-initiated works, the environmental risk assessment must include all impacts associated with the construction of any electricity infrastructure, where the electricity infrastructure will subsequently be owned and operated by TasNetworks. Any environmental assessments and approvals for works beyond the footprint of any TasNetworks owned and operated electricity infrastructure, is the responsibility of the developer or customer.

3.1 Identify

[4] Excludes major transmission projects.

Prior to undertaking any planned work, all applicable environmental and cultural heritage values that occur in proximity to a work site must be identified. For an environmental risk assessment to be valid, you must use NetMaps (including the GIS works management environmental layer) and Before You Dig Australia (Aboriginal Heritage) to determine which values are present, or absent, from the works area.

The Natural Values Atlas (NVA) and LISTmap, and any other available environmental or cultural heritage reports which include the proposed works footprint (e.g. where a customer has completed a development application or undertaken environmental assessments as part of a broader development) can be used to support the completion of the desktop environmental risk assessment. However, they must not be relied upon solely to complete an environmental risk assessment.

3.2 Assess

Once the environmental and cultural heritage values that occur within and near the worksite have been identified, the risk posed by to those values must be assessed. This is done by considering:

- The likelihood of the impact occurring and
- The impact consequence to any environmental and cultural heritage values that are present.

As well as assessing the direct impact of the works, any residual risks posed by the assets once they are in place must also be considered (e.g. erosion, oil spills, animal interactions). Related environmental impacts which are reasonably foreseeable (e.g. pollution to a waterway which impacts threatened animal species) must also be evaluated and managed.

3.3 Environmental escalation and advice

Where required, the job or project must be escalated for further assessment and advice by an environmental specialist (e.g. the E&S team). Escalating work for further environmental advice as early as possible during project scoping or works planning will minimise any potential project delays and/or additional costs.

All jobs or projects requiring, or potentially requiring, approvals by a government agency prior to work commencing (e.g. EPA, Parks and Wildlife Service, NRE Tas.) must be escalated to the TasNetworks E&S team for further assessment prior to works proceeding.

All environmental advice provided by TasNetworks E&S team must be provided in accordance with TasNetworks Environmental Escalation Guideline **unless endorsed by the Leader of Environment and Sustainability.**

Timeframes for environmental escalations

Requests for environmental advice will be provided within the timeframes specified in Table 2, unless otherwise agreed with the requestor. Where applicable, allowances (time and cost) must be made for any specialist environmental advice from environmental consultants, on ground surveys or regulatory approvals.

Table 2 : Timeframes for environmental advice

Further Assessment	Timeframes	Notes and conditions
Initial response to request	24 hours (within business hours)	Response must be provided to requestor acknowledging receipt of escalation
Specialist Environmental Advice	5 working days	All advice must be provided to the requestor within 5 working days unless otherwise agreed or regulatory approvals or further surveys/assessments are required
Regulatory approvals	Depends on approval pathway	Likely timeframes for approval to be provided to works owner or project manager
Natural Values Surveys, Aboriginal Heritage Surveys or Contaminated Sites Assessment	1 month or as otherwise agreed	Timeframes may depend on species specific constraints, landowner access and approvals and the availability of specialist support services

3.4 Engaging environmental consultants

Engaging environmental and cultural heritage consultants may be required where:

- An on-ground survey, or investigation, is required for a job or project (e.g. a Natural Values Survey; Aboriginal Heritage survey; contaminated soil sampling; tree risk assessment).
- Specialist expertise or advice is required (e.g. specialist in a particular species; type of contamination etc.).
- The project is complex and requires a detailed environmental assessment and/or environmental management plan.
- Regulatory assessments and approvals are required
- The E&S team otherwise determines that an environmental consultant is needed for the job or project.

Any environmental consultants used during the delivery of any TasNetworks initiated works, must be endorsed by the leader of the TasNetworks E&S team. For support with engaging an endorsed environmental consultant for the job or project, contact the E&S team (environment@tasnetworks.com.au).

3.5 Regulatory approvals and permits

Where TasNetworks is managing the design and construction of a job or project, TasNetworks will arrange any required environmental or cultural heritage approvals associated with the work to be performed. The approvals include any aspects of the work to be performed by a contractor.

Where a contractor has operational control of the work to be performed, the contractor is responsible for applying for any environmental or cultural heritage approvals, unless otherwise stated in their contract.

Once approvals have been received from a regulator, all personnel on site are responsible for ensuring that all the specified approvals conditions and controls remain in place, and effective, for the duration of on-site operations. **You (including all authorised contractors) must notify the TasNetworks E&S team, or works manager, immediately if an environmental approval condition cannot be, or is not being met.**

4. On-site environmental risk assessments (e.g. JRAs)

In addition to a desktop environmental risk assessment, an on-site environmental risk assessment must be completed for all work prior to commencing any on ground work. This is because certain environmental risks and values may only be identifiable while on site or, were not present when the job was planned (e.g. the presence of weeds, impact of noise and air pollution (environmental nuisance)). Some environmental values may only be identified once work commences (e.g. heritage artefacts or sites).

An on-site environmental risk assessment must consider, but is not limited to:

- Weeds, pests and disease (including potential carriers of disease e.g. livestock, mobile plant)
- Important vegetation (e.g. significant trees, animal habitat, wind breaks, remembrance trees)
- Oil or hydrocarbon spills
- Other hazardous substances
- Noise and air pollution (including dust generation)
- Erosion and sedimentation
- Wildlife interactions
- Waste and waste disposal

For all planned work, an on-site environmental risk assessment must be completed during:

- The scoping, planning or assessment of work (where specified)
- A pre-start job risk assessment (JRA)

Where practicable, an on-site environmental risk assessment must be completed for all fault and emergency work.

If a risk is identified during an on-site environmental risk assessment, adequate control measures (measures that reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable) must be specified and documented prior to work commencing (refer to section 6). Seek advice from the E&S team if the available control measures are inadequate to manage the risk posed (refer to section 3.3).

5. Controlling environmental risk

If the environmental risk assessment identifies a risk(s) to environmental or cultural heritage values, controls must be specified to minimise the risk posed by the job or project to as low as reasonably practicable. The controls specified must also be proportionate to the level of risk.

The number and type of controls to be specified will depend on:

- The number of environmental and cultural heritage values present
- The level of risk posed to the values known to occur at the work site
- The practicality of the controls which can be implemented
- Whether regulatory approvals are required

When determining which type of controls to specify, the hierarchy of controls (Figure 3**) must be considered and applied as far as reasonably practicable.** Eliminating (or avoiding) the risk to environmental, and cultural heritage values is preferred in all instances but, must be weighed up against the cost and practicality of doing so. Controlling the risk during design, or the pre-construction stage is preferred to managing the risk on-the-day (see table 3).

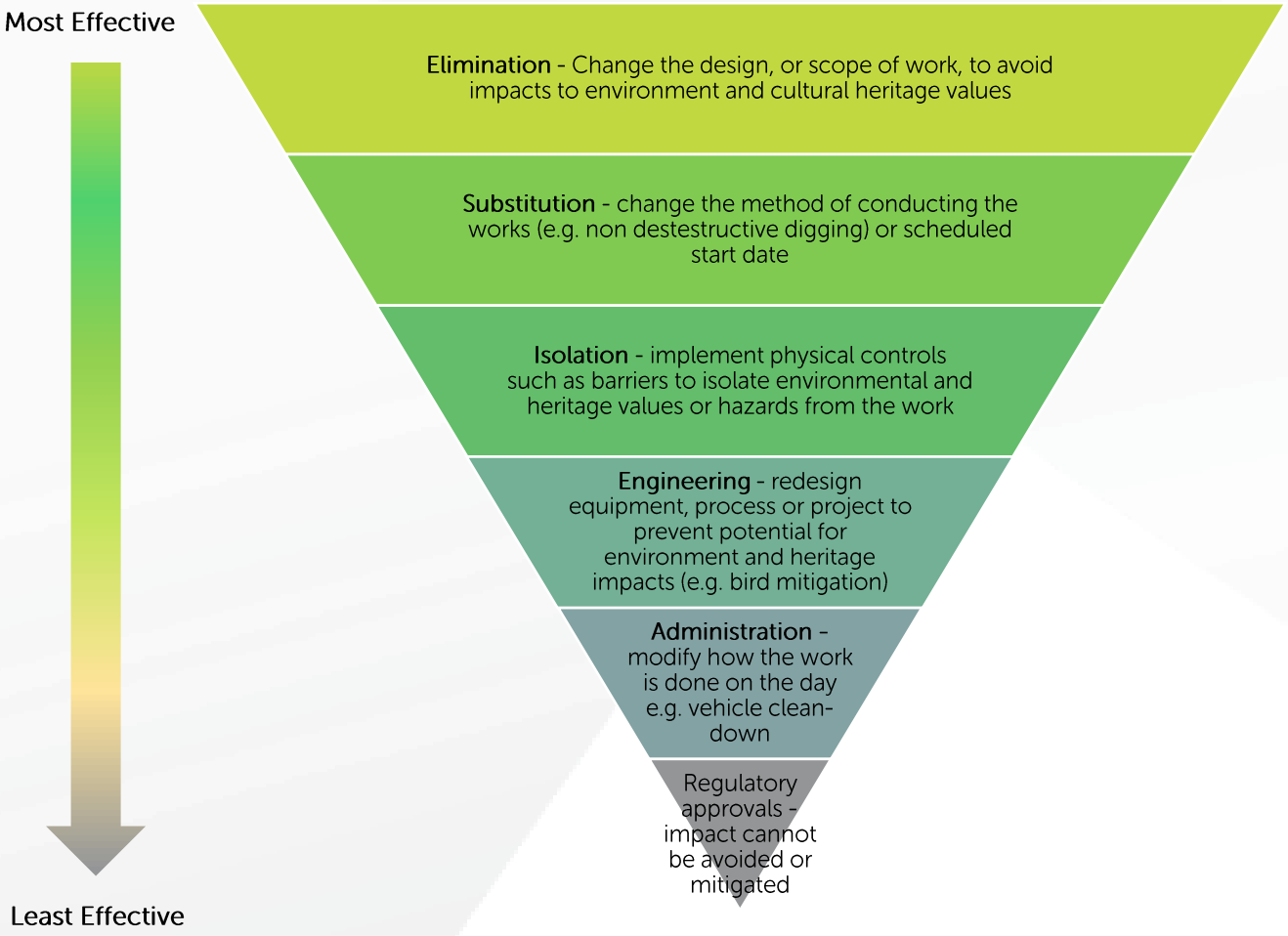

Figure 3: The hierarchy of controls

5.1 Control stages

To support the effective specification and implementation of controls, TasNetworks has defined the various control stages as follows:

Control stage	Explanation
Design (most preferable)	Design controls aim to remove, eliminate or manage the risk posed prior to the work being issued for construction. Examples of design controls include: • The inclusion of animal interaction mitigation measures • Re-locating proposed or existing assets, • Changing the type of assets used, • Changing the design of asset e.g. additional bunding.
Pre-construction	Pre-construction controls are controls which are implemented prior to on-ground works commencing. Examples of pre-construction controls include: • Scheduling work to avoid impacts on threatened animal or plant breeding • Changing the works methodology (e.g. hand-clearing or pruning rather than mechanical clearing, using non-destructive drilling techniques.) • Arranging soil testing near potentially contaminated land • Setting up exclusion, or 'no-go' zones near the worksite
Construction	Construction controls need to be implemented by construction crews or contractors on the day. Examples of construction controls include: • Undertaking biosecurity hygiene (arriving clean, leaving clean) • Implementing erosion or sediment control measures
Post-construction (least preferable)	Post-construction controls may need to be implemented to manage environmental risks following the completion of work. Residual environmental risk emerges because of on-site disturbance, or to protect and restore the environmental values in the immediate area that might have been impacted. This includes the emergence of weeds or erosion or sedimentation due to ground disturbance, seed migration or poor biosecurity hygiene.

Table 3: Environmental control stages

5.2 Control types

There are three levels of controls that may be specified during a desktop risk assessment, depending on the level of risk identified:

1. Environmental non-negotiables (apply to all work on-the-day)
2. Standard controls (generally apply to low and moderate risk work)
3. Specialist controls (generally required for high-risk work)

These are set out in more detail in the following sections.

On-the-day environmental non-negotiables

The TasNetworks environmental non-negotiables apply to all work, regardless of the level of risk posed. It should be noted that even if no environmental and cultural heritage values are known to occur near the worksite, the work may pose a risk to environmental or cultural heritage values which have not been previously recorded.

TasNetworks environmental non-negotiables include, but are not limited to:

1. Communicating environmental and cultural heritage risks, and any applicable control measures, with all relevant team members and contractors prior to starting work.
2. Arriving clean, leaving clean (biosecurity hygiene).
3. Using existing roadways and access tracks where practicable.
4. Avoiding impacts to native vegetation and waterways.
5. No waste or litter to be left on-site.
6. Sorting waste and recoverables correctly.
7. Reporting all environment or heritage incidents to the TasNetworks E&S team within One Hour.

5.3 Standard environmental controls

Where a risk to environmental and cultural heritage is identified, standard controls are to be specified and implemented unless otherwise agreed by the E&S team. Standard controls apply to specific work types (e.g. excavation, mechanical clearing of vegetation) where an environmental risk is identified.

TasNetworks preference is to implement standard design controls wherever practicable, rather than specifying pre-construction or construction controls to manage any identified environmental and cultural heritage risks.

Pre-construction controls are preferred to on-the day construction controls. However, the specification and implantation of on-the-day construction controls will still need to be specified for some jobs or projects. These controls are defined in the relevant procedure or work practice e.g. biosecurity hygiene, transporting transformers.

5.4 Specialist controls

Job and project specific controls may also be specified by:

- Environmental consultants
- The E&S team
- The land manager (e.g. Parks and Wildlife Service)
- Regulatory authorities (EPA, NRE Tas.)

All specialist controls must be documented and implemented as per sections 6 and 7.

Where applicable, any controls specified by the E&S team are to be specified in accordance with the Environment and Sustainability Escalation Guideline unless approved by the leader of Environment and Sustainability.

6. Documenting environmental risk assessments

All environmental risk assessments (desktop and on-site) must be documented and communicated to all relevant personnel involved with the delivery of the works, prior to the works commencing. The environmental risk assessment must include the source used to determine the presence or absence of any environmental or cultural heritage values and evidence of checks being completed.

Where applicable, the environmental risk assessment must include a copy of all the required regulatory approvals.

All records of environmental assessments must be retained for a period of not less than seven years and in accordance with TasNetworks Information Management Policy. This includes environmental reports from ERAPT, CEMPs, JRAs and any other output from a defined environmental risk assessment process.

7. Implementing & evaluating environmental management controls

All controls specified as part of an environmental risk assessment must be implemented and remain effective for the duration of work.

This includes any formal environmental advice/controls specified by the E&S team, environmental consultant or regulatory authority.

If at any point during work the specified controls no longer remain effective, work must cease until all the specified controls can be re-instated or, until authorised by the E&S team[5]. For major projects, advice must be sought from the E&S team prior to work recommencing.

The effectiveness of any controls specified and implemented should be reviewed upon the completion of work. Feedback on the effectiveness and suitability of any controls specified, must be provided to the works owner, contract manager or the E&S team.

8. Other requirements

8.1 Systems and processes

At a minimum, TasNetworks environmental management system (EMS) must:

- Be able to demonstrate compliance with all applicable environmental and heritage law.
- Meet the expectations and requirements of TasNetworks Environment and Sustainability Policy.
- Apply a risk-based approach to environmental management.
- Seek to continuously improve environmental performance.
- Effectively document environmental risk assessments which meets the requirements of this standard.
- Enable all work to be inspected and audited by TasNetworks in a timely manner.

8.2 Training, awareness and competency

[5] In consultation with the applicable contractor, project manager or works delivery manager.

All people who have responsibilities under this Standard should be made aware of their environmental responsibilities. Relevant TasNetworks team members may be provided with training and awareness to implement their responsibilities as per this Standard. **It is the responsibility of Team Leaders and contractors to ensure their team members participate in any required TasNetworks training and awareness**[6].

Contractors, and any approved subcontractors, are expected to have personnel who are competent and able to effectively implement the requirements in this Standard. Where applicable, they must complete the required TasNetworks training as per TasNetworks Learning Management System (LMS).

Additionally, contractors, and any approved subcontractors, should consider arranging and providing their team members with training on how to manage environmental and cultural heritage risk based on their own level of compliance exposure and their EMS.

Please contact the E&S team (environment@tasnetworks.com.au) for any enquiries relating to environmental training and awareness.

[6] Refer to the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI) Competency Matrix and the E&S Training and Awareness Framework to review the current training requirements.

Appendix A – External compliance obligations

Type	Title
Legislation	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1995 (Tas))
Legislation	Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975
Legislation	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984
Legislation	Animal Welfare Act 1993
Legislation	Biosecurity Act 2019
Legislation	Crown Lands Act 1976
Legislation	Electricity Wayleaves and Easements Act 2000
Legislation	Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995
Legislation	Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994
Legislation	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
Legislation	Forest Practices Act 1985
Legislation	Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995
Legislation	Litter Act 2007
Legislation	Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993
Legislation	Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999
Legislation	Mineral Resources Development Act 1995.
Legislation	National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002
Legislation	National Environment Protection Council Act 1995
Legislation	Nature Conservation Act 2002
Legislation	Threatened Species Protection Act 1995

Type	Title
Legislation	State Policies and Projects Act 1993
Legislation	Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022
Legislation	Wellington Park Act 1993
Legislation	Water Management Act 1999
Regulation	Biosecurity Regulations 2022
Regulation	Forest Practices Regulations 2017
Regulation	Electricity Supply Industry Regulations 2018
Regulation	Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Noise) Regulations
Regulation	Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Underground Petroleum Storage Systems) Regulations 2020
Regulation	Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020
Regulation	Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021
Policy	Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality) 2004
Policy	Environment Protection Policy (Noise) 2009
Policy	State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997
Code of Practice	Code of Practice for Ground Spraying
Code of Practice	Forest Practices Code 2020
Code of Practice	Tasmanian Electricity Code – Chapter 8A
TasNetworks agreement	Forest Practices Act Exemption - Distribution
TasNetworks agreement	Forest Practices Act Exemption - Transmission
TasNetworks agreement	Parks and Wildlife Service Memorandum of Understanding - Distribution

Type	Title
TasNetworks agreement	Parks and Wildlife Service Memorandum of Understanding - Transmission
TasNetworks agreement	Public Authority Management Agreement for Threatened Species
Guidelines	EPA (2012) Information Bulletin 101 Notification of Contaminated Sites
Guidelines	EPA (2018) Information Bulletin 105 Classification and management of Contaminated Soil for Disposal
Guidelines	EPA (2022) Approved Management Method for the disposal of Clean Fill Type 1 and Type 2
Guidelines	EPA (2015) Bunding and Spill Management Guidelines
Guidelines	EPA (2022) Controlled Waste Transport Spill Management Plan Guide
Guidelines	EPA (2021) Environmental Guidelines for Stockpiling Waste
Guidelines	FPA Fauna Technical Notes
Guidelines	Guidelines for terrestrial Natural Values Surveys related to Development Proposals
Guidelines	Matters of National Environmental Significance - Significant Impact Guidelines
Guidelines	NRE's guidelines for the safe and effective use of herbicide near waterways
Guidelines	NRE (2015) Weed and Disease Planning & Hygiene Guidelines
Guidelines	NRE (2010) Keeping It Clean - A Tasmanian field hygiene manual to prevent the spread of freshwater pests and pathogens
Guidelines	Tasmanian Wash-down Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control
External Standard	Standard: AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites

Appendix B – Internal compliance obligations

Document type	Document Number	Document title with rec link
Statement		TasNetworks Risk Appetite Statement
Framework		TasNetworks Risk Management Framework
Policy	R0001905184	TasNetworks Environment and Sustainability Policy
Register	R0001599490	Environment and Sustainability Risk Register
Standard	R0002091338	Biosecurity Standard
Standard	R0002403289	Contaminated Land Standard
Procedure	R0002126923	Contractor HSE management procedure
Standard	R0001984493	Environmental Standard for Vegetation Management and Clearing
Standard	R0002438322	Spill Response Standard
Standard	R0002883762	Waste Management Standard
Standard	R0002849257	Wildlife Interactions Standard
Procedure	R0000793081	Excavation Procedure
Procedure	R0002824987	Environment and Sustainability Escalation Guideline
Procedure	R0000502077	Hazardous Substances Management Procedure
Procedure	R0001596106	HSE audit procedure
Procedure	R0001626148	HSE Documents & Records Management Procedure
Procedure	R0001660044	HSE Accountabilities and Responsibilities Procedure
Procedure	R0002334735	HSE Consultation and Communications Procedure
Procedure	R0001724259	HSE Inspections Procedure
Procedure	R0000094015	Incident Management Procedure

Document type	Document Number	Document title with rec link
Procedure	R0002403267	Unanticipated Contaminations Finds Procedure
Work practice	R0002340400	Aboriginal Heritage Risk Assessment Work Practice
Work practice	R0002143258	Biosecurity hygiene work practice
Work practice	R0002276096	Controlled Waste Transport
Work practice	R0000112530	Environmental Handbook
Work practice	R0002383718	Environmental risk assessment for access track construction and maintenance
Work practice	R0002383730	Environmental risk assessment for vegetation management and clearing
Work practice	R0002276176	Spill Response - Asbestos, CCA ash, Lead, Mercury
Work practice	R0002276199	Spill response - Oil and Fuel
Work practice	R0002436806	Soil management near ground mount oil filled assets
Work practice	R0001975509	Threatened bird incident response
Work practice	R0002278799	Threatened bird mitigation scoping
Work practice	R0001975433	Threatened bird nest management
Work practice	R0001993657	Transportation of transformers
Work practice	R0002067861	Weed ID guide
Rule	R0001753472	One Hour Rule
Rule	R0002820515	Environmental Risk Assessment and Planning Tool Logic

Appendix C – Biodiversity Site of Significance Management Plans

Site
Site 1: Vale of Belvoir

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