Environmental Standard for Vegetation Management and Clearing

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[V 3.0]	1/07/2025	Executive People and Stakeholder	Template update

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

1. Purpose

This standard specifies TasNetworks minimum requirements for managing environmental and cultural heritage risks associated with the management or clearing of vegetation as part of TasNetworks program of work. It aims to meet the requirements and intent of the TasNetworks Environment and Sustainability Policy, TasNetworks Risk Appetite Statement and any applicable environmental law, regulations, guidelines and industry codes of practice.

2. Background

TasNetworks is required to manage and maintain vegetation clearances around electricity and telecommunication infrastructure. Maintaining vegetation clearances around overhead power lines to the required standard, is critical for managing network reliability, and bushfire and public safety risk.

The clearing or removal of vegetation may also be necessary to repair, replace or upgrade existing assets (e.g. poles, transformers, underground cables), restore power supply or protect electricity infrastructure in emergency situations.

In delivering its program of work, TasNetworks must balance the management of its' business risks whilst minimising impacts on environmental and cultural heritage values near network and non-network assets.

Where TasNetworks is constructing new power lines to support the connection of new customers or generation (including any ancillary infrastructure), TasNetworks seeks to ensure that any potential impacts on threatened species values are minimised over the entire life of the asset. This includes retaining areas of remnant native vegetation, streamside reserves and areas identified as having significant value for threatened species where reasonably practicable.

3. Scope

This Standard applies to anyone working for, or on behalf of TasNetworks, while planning or undertaking any work that will directly impact vegetation. This includes all contractors and approved subcontractors.

Work that directly impacts vegetation includes, but is not limited to:

- Trimming or pruning of vegetation near existing assets
- The mechanical clearing of vegetation near existing assets
- The clearing or removal of vegetation during the installation of new assets, or upgrade of existing assets
- Excavation work which involves the removal or impact of vegetation (e.g. trenching work, transformer earth installation, pole and back stay installation)
- Access track maintenance, upgrades and construction work
- The use of herbicides

- Any other method used to manage, clear or remove vegetation not otherwise mentioned above.

3.1. Exclusions

This Standard does not apply to:

- inadvertent impact to vegetation by vehicles or personnel while travelling to a site without formed roads or access tracks, excluding the mobilisation of *heavy machinery*.
- gardening or other maintenance work undertaken within the fenced area of any TasNetworks owned or managed facilities or substations.
- the removal of fallen vegetation for the purposes of easement access or outage restoration due to storm, flood or bushfire damage.

Any work that is likely to or will directly impact vegetation during a *fault* or *emergency,* does not require a documented environmental risk assessment prior to work commencing. However, best endeavours must be made to identify and minimise environmental impacts as far as reasonably practicable during any fault or emergency work.

4. Responsibilities

Anyone working for, or on TasNetworks behalf, whose activities have the potential to affect the environment, **must meet the aims and objectives of TasNetworks Environment and Sustainability Policy**. This includes **all legislative and statutory obligations, guidelines, codes of practice and agreed charters.**

Work that will deviate from the requirements in this Standard or the Environment and Sustainability Policy, must be risk assessed, documented, and authorised by the Executive of People and Transformation.

5. 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
Core range	The area, within the **known range**, known to support the highest densities of the species and/or thought to be of highest importance for the maintenance of breeding populations of the species
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

Term or Acronym	Definition
Cultural heritage	Includes all historic and Aboriginal Heritage sites, properties, artefacts, relics and remains protected under law.
Designated waterway crossing	A location where a road, track, pipeline, or other infrastructure has been formally planned or authorised to intersect a waterway, and where specific design, construction, and environmental protection measures have been applied to minimise ecological impact.
'Emergency work' or 'fault work'	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 (Tas)*
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ERAPT	Environmental Risk Assessment and Planning Tool
Environmental specialist	Individual with qualifications in environmental management, environmental science, ecology or similar. This includes members of TasNetworks E&S team
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPBC	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act
Fault work	Work to restore electricity supply or rectify defects that pose an immediate threat to the community, safety or the environment
General Biosecurity Duty (GBD)	As defined under the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019*
Ground disturbing work	Is any work that involves: • work that disturbs the ground greater than 200mm in depth; or • work that disturbs an area of ground greater than $1m^2$; or • includes the use of tracked machinery; or • mechanical clearing of vegetation Excludes pole testing and driving off road in non-tracked vehicles.
Hazard Tree	Dead or dying trees, and trees with obvious externally visible defects that indicate poor structural integrity, which based on the inspector's experience are at high risk of failure in foreseeable weather conditions, and upon failure would be likely to come into contact with overhead power lines
HT	Heritage Tasmania
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

Term or Acronym	Definition
Important vegetation	As defined in Chapter 8A of the Tasmanian Electricity Code
Important locations	As defined in Chapter 8A of the Tasmanian Electricity Code
Known range (or actual range)	Is the area within which the species is most likely to occur, being the area of land within a minimum convex polygon of all known localities of the species. This term is synonymous with 'extent of occurrence' as referred to in the Guidelines for Eligibility for Listing under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*
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 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
Potential range	Includes the known range, but also includes the area within which the species has not been found but may occur based on environmental conditions
PWS	Parks and Wildlife Service Tasmania
RAA	Reserve Activity Assessment
Related environmental impacts	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 environmental 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 a site, increased vehicle traffic, and changes to hydrology or waterflow
Remnant vegetation or bushland	Patches of native trees, shrubs and grasses still left. Remnant vegetation can be any shape or size and can include all types of native vegetation communities, including forests, woodlands, native grasslands, coastal heathlands, or rainforests.
Threatened flora (threatened plant)	Any plant species listed as threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*
Sensitive receptor	Sensitive receptors are people, places or organisms that may have a significantly increased sensitivity or exposure to contaminants

Term or Acronym	Definition
Special species timber	As defined in the Tasmanian Special Species Management Plan (October 2017)
Significant habitat	Habitat within the known range of a species that (1) is known to be of high priority for the maintenance of breeding populations throughout the species range and/or (2) conversion, of which, to non-native vegetation is considered to result in a long-term negative impact on breeding populations of the species. It may include areas that do not currently support breeding populations of the species but that need to be maintained to ensure the long-term future of the species. Significant habitat is determined from published and unpublished scientific literature and/or via expert opinion, agreed by the Threatened Species Section (NRE Tas.) in consultation with species specialists.

6. Requirements for all work

An environmental risk assessment must be completed for all work that will directly impact vegetation. The environmental risk assessment must meet all requirements specified in TasNetworks Environmental Risk Management Standard.

All work that directly impacts vegetation, must comply with all applicable environmental and heritage law. This includes, but is not limited to, state and federal legislation, regulations and agreements made between a regulatory authority (e.g. the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, Parks and Wildlife Service and the Forest Practices Authority) and TasNetworks.

Other requirements that must be complied with during any planned works includes:

- Commitments and conditions granted as part of any regulatory approvals, development application, or *permit to take.*
- All applicable policies and standards which form part of TasNetworks Integrated (Environmental) Management System (IMS/EMS).
- Any formal environmental advice received from the Environment and Sustainability Team (E&S team), qualified environmental consultant or regulatory authority.
- All applicable requirements described in the Forest Practices Code (e.g. maintenance of streamside reserves).

Vegetation management and clearing work must be undertaken in a manner which minimises impact on environmental and cultural heritage values as far as reasonably practicable. This includes the identification of any detrimental impact to *important vegetation* and *important locations* as per Chapter 8A of the Tasmanian Electricity Code (TEC). Where detrimental impact is identified, advice should be sought from the relevant land manager, landowner or regulatory authority prior to undertaking work.

TasNetworks team members and contractors must comply with any applicable council by-laws and/or any land manager or landowner requirements where practicable.

6.1. Customer initiated works

Unless otherwise approved by the Leader of Environment and Sustainability, TasNetworks will manage the clearing or removal of any vegetation associated with the construction, or upgrade, of any electricity infrastructure requested by a customer. This includes all associated environmental and cultural heritage assessments and approvals.

For all other impacts and works associated with a development beyond the point of connection, the customer is responsible for obtaining all necessary environmental and cultural heritage approvals required to undertake that work.

If a development includes the construction, or upgrade of electricity infrastructure, the customer must provide copies of all the required environmental and cultural heritage approvals to TasNetworks, prior to works commencing[1].

7. Environmental risk assessments

Environmental risk assessments must be completed in accordance with TasNetworks Environmental Risk Management Standard for all work performed by, or on behalf of TasNetworks.

The assessment must check all applicable environmental and heritage values using NetMaps, the Natural Values Atlas or LISTmap, to determine the level of risk posed. The desktop environmental risk assessment must record the source used (e.g. NetMaps) to determine which values are known, or not known, to occur near the worksite[2]. The desktop environmental risk assessment must record the date the assessment was completed.

7.1. Natural values surveys (NVS)

NVS's involve an on-ground assessment, or survey, of a proposed worksite for the presence, or absence, of threatened species values, usually completed by an environmental consultant. Unless there is alternative process or agreement in place, the need for an NVS (or not), will be made by the E&S team in consultation with the works manager or project manager.

For work within existing power line easements, the need for an NVS will depend on:

- The proximity of threatened species values to the worksite,
- The species type (e.g. tree or ground cover) and its habitat,
- The type of work to be undertaken (use of heavy machinery vs. hand clearing).

For any vegetation clearing work outside of an existing powerline easement (e.g. new capital works or new developments), an NVS must be completed where:

- There are known threatened species values in proximity to the worksite (threatened species records) or,
- The area is mapped as a threatened vegetation community or,
- There is potential clearing of *significant* threatened species habitat (refer to section 10.1) or,
- The job or project requires the clearing or removal of more than 0.5ha of priority vegetation (or Biodiversity Protection Area) as per the Tasmanian Planning Scheme Overlays.

[1] Copies of any applicable environmental and cultural heritage assessments and approvals must be requested when the customer lodges their connection application with TasNetworks.
[2] For the purposes of a desktop environmental risk assessment, The NVA and LISTmap are considered sufficiently authoritative sources of where environmental values are known to occur, as they are recorded by, or validated by, qualified environmental specialists. However, not all areas within Tasmania have been surveyed for threatened species values.

The scope of the NVS should be determined by the E&S team, in consultation with the project manager/works owner and the environmental services provider. Where practical, the NVS should assess any environmental values which may occur within, and in proximity to, the worksite.

The scope of work must consider the needs of the works owner and project manager, in conjunction with the risk to be managed. The cost of an NVS is to be costed to the applicable program or project, unless otherwise agreed.

All NVSs must comply with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania's (NRE Tas.) Guidelines for Terrestrial Natural Values Surveys related to Development Proposals.

NVS results are valid for a period of two years from when the in-field survey was completed. All NVS results obtained on behalf of TasNetworks, must be uploaded to the NVA within 3 months.

NVS's determine the presence, or absence, of listed threatened species values prior to commencing work. A NVS can only be completed by a qualified consultant or environmental specialist (e.g. botanist or ecologist). There may also be seasonal considerations around when the survey can be completed (e.g. can only be identified while in flower).

8. Contractor specific requirements

In addition to the requirements specified in this document, all contractor delivered work must comply with the requirements specified in TasNetworks Contractor HSE Performance Standard as well as any **contract specific environmental requirements.**

Any contracts, or scopes of work, that involve the management or clearing of vegetation, are to be treated as, or classified as, Class 1 or Class 2 contracts as defined in the Contractor HSE Management Procedure.

All contractors performing work that directly impacts vegetation, must maintain an environmental management system that is appropriate to manage the risks associated with the work to be undertaken.

9. Training, awareness and competency

All people who have responsibilities under this Standard, must 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. Refer to the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI) Competency Matrix and the E&S Training and Awareness Framework to review the current training requirements. It is the responsibility of Team Leaders and contractors to ensure their team members, and any personnel (incl. subcontractors) participate in any required TasNetworks training.

Contractors, and any approved subcontractors, must ensure that all applicable personnel are competent and able to implement the requirements in this Standard. Where applicable, they must complete the required TasNetworks training as per TasNetworks Learning Management System.

Additionally, contractors, and any approved subcontractors, should consider arranging and providing their team members with training on how to manage impacts on vegetation depending on their level of risk exposure and their own EMS requirements.

10. Other requirements

10.1 Threatened species habitat management requirements

As well as complying with all requirements under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995, and Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021, TasNetworks also aims to protect and conserve the habitat of Tasmania's listed threatened species, particularly those covered by the Forest Practices Authorities Significant Habitat Planning Guideline.

Retaining significant habitat (high value breeding and foraging habitat) is critical for ongoing species maintenance and survival. TasNetworks priority is to prevent the conversion of significant habitat outside of existing power line easements during new developments.

10.1.1 Work within existing power line easements.

Any work within TasNetworks existing power line easements will as far as reasonably practicable:

- Seek to minimise the impact on significant breeding and foraging habitat of listed threatened species.
- Aim to comply with all nest management requirements for listed threatened bird species.
- Only impact or manage vegetation to the extent required to maintain fuel loads, power line clearances and access, in areas of significant habitat.
- Retain potential denning sites for quolls and Tasmanian devils.
- Retain shrubs and ground covers in areas of 'significant' habitat.
- Retain hollow bearing trees.
- Maintain streamside reserves (riparian vegetation) as per the Forest Practices Code 2020 section D2.1.
- Comply with the Forest Practices Code 2020 sections C7 and D2 (the exclusion of heavy machinery from streamside reserves with the exception of designated waterway crossings).

Natural Values Surveys for significant habitat are only required for work in existing power line easements where:

- Heavy machinery is to be used to undertake the mechanical clearing of vegetation or
- Heavy machinery will cause ground disturbance in areas with susceptible threatened species and,

- There is clearing of vegetation within the 'known' range of a listed threatened species which is likely contain significant habitat (particularly those covered by the Forest Practices Authorities Significant Habitat Planning Guideline) and,
- The impact cannot be otherwise avoided.

Routine vegetation management work that only requires the trimming or pruning of vegetation regrowth, or removal or hazard trees within existing easements, will not trigger a requirement for an NVS for threatened species habitat.

10.2.1 Work outside of existing power line easements.

For all new capital work outside of existing power line easements, TasNetworks will seek to avoid or eliminate any impact on any significant threatened species habitat. If the impact cannot be avoided, TasNetworks will:

- Undertake an NVS for any work (with the potential to damage or disturb vegetation or cause significant ground disturbance) that will impact the habitat of a listed threatened animal species within the 'known' or 'core' range or,
- Undertake an NVS for any new capital work that will impact more than 1ha of remnant native vegetation in areas of 'potential' habitat or, impact an area with suitable nesting habitat (areas flagged as high or moderate hollow class on the FPAs Mature Habitat model),
- Apply for permits to take as required under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* or *Nature Conservation Act 2002* where applicable.

Work outside of existing power line easements may also require a 'significant impact assessment' as per section 10.2 of this Standard.

10.2 Matters of national environmental significance (MNES)

Vegetation management or clearing work may require approval under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC). Approval from the minister is required if the action has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance (MNES).

If any work will impact a matter of national environmental significance (threatened fauna, flora, the habitat and threatened vegetation communities), then a significant impact assessment must be completed prior to work being undertaken. Further advice must be sought from the Environment and Sustainability Team. See the Matters of National Environmental Significance - Significant Impact Guidelines for more information.

10.3 Requirements for the use of herbicides

When using herbicides for, or on behalf of TasNetworks, the following requirements must be met:

- An environmental assessment must be completed prior to the application of any herbicides.
- No boom or broadacre spraying without prior authorisation from the E&S team.

- Comply with all relevant legislation including the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1995* (Tas).
- Comply with all requirements in NRE Tas's Guidelines for Safe and Effective Herbicide Use near Waterways , the Code of Practice for Ground Spraying and the Forest Practices Code 2020.
- No use of herbicides within 50m of any *sensitive receptors* unless authorised by TasNetworks. *Sensitive receptors* include but are not limited to; schools, childcare centres, waterways, drinking water intakes, organic farms, aged care homes, parks, sports grounds and any other 'no spray' areas.
- Use all herbicides in accordance with Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) guidelines and manufacturer Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
- Record the type, location and quantity of any herbicide used while undertaking work for, or on behalf of TasNetworks.
- Comply with all herbicide label instructions, or APVMA's off label permit for environmental weed control.
- All herbicides must be applied so that any off-target impacts are minimised as far as reasonably practical.
- All contractors, and their employees using herbicides, must be suitably licensed and qualified for the application of herbicide, including a Commercial Operators License.
- Comply with all applicable requirements as specified in TasNetworks Hazardous Materials Procedure
- Where practical, notify the landowners or land manager prior to any herbicide spraying.

10.4 Special Species Timber (SST) recovery

Where mature SST are to be removed as part of any new capital work or development, the recovery of any identified timber must be coordinated and facilitated between the landowner, the Forest Practices Authority and TasNetworks prior to work commencing. The agreed approach must be documented in the EMP/CEMP.

See Tasmanian Special Species Management Plan 2017 for more information about the species that require consideration during new developments/capital works.

10.5 Retention of trees

Excluding fault or emergency work including hazard tree removal, TasNetworks aims to retain, and manage impacts to trees in line with the Standard for the protection of trees on development sites and Chapter 8A of the Tasmanian Electricity Code where reasonably practicable. However, this must be weighed-up against the costs, and safety and reliability risks, associated with retaining the tree(s). Any applicable risk assessments, or on-site monitoring during works, must be undertaken by a qualified arborist.

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

Type	Title
TasNetworks agreement	Public Authority Management Agreement for Threatened Species
Guidelines	FPA Fauna Technical Notes
Guidelines	Guidelines for terrestrial Natural Values Surveys related to Development Proposals
Guidelines	NRE's guidelines for the safe and effective use of herbicide near waterways
Guidelines	Tasmanian Wash-down Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control
Code of Practice	Code of Practice for Ground Spraying
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	Matters of National Environmental Significance - Significant Impact Guidelines
External Standard	Standard: AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites
Guidelines	EPA (2018) Information Bulletin 105 Classification and management of Contaminated Soil for Disposal
Guidelines	EPA (2012) Information Bulletin 101 Notification of Contaminated Sites
Guidelines	EPA (2022) Approved Management Method for the disposal of Clean Fill Type 1 and Type 2
Guidelines	EPA (2021) Environmental Guidelines for Stockpiling Waste
Guidelines	EPA (2015) Bunding and Spill Management Guidelines
Guidelines	EPA (2022) Controlled Waste Transport Spill Management Plan Guide

Appendix B – TasNetworks compliance obligations

Document type	Document Number	Document title with rec link
Other		TasNetworks Risk Appetite Statement
Framework		TasNetworks Risk Management Framework
Policy	R0001905184	TasNetworks Environment and Sustainability Policy
Register	R0001599490	Environment and Sustainability Risk Register
Standard	R0002849257	Wildlife Interactions Standard
Standard	R0002091338	Biosecurity Standard
Standard	R0001984493	Environmental Standard for Vegetation Management and Clearing
Standard	R0001984493	Environmental Risk Management Standard
Standard	R0002403289	Contaminated Land Standard
Standard	R0002438322	Spill Response Standard
Standard	R0002883762	Waste Management Standard
Procedure	R0002126923	Contractor HSE management procedure
Procedure	R0000793081	Excavation Procedure
Procedure	R0002824987	Environment and Sustainability Escalation Guideline
Procedure	R0000094015	Incident Management Procedure
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

Document type	Document Number	Document title with rec link
Procedure	R0001724259	HSE Inspections Procedure
Procedure	R0001825572	Management of Change Procedure
Procedure	R0002403267	Unanticipated Contaminations Finds Procedure
Rule	R0001753472	One Hour Rule
Rule	R0002820515	Environmental Risk Assessment and Planning Tool Logic
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	R0002436806	Soil management near ground mount oil filled assets
Work practice	R0002276176	Spill Response - Asbestos, CCA ash, Lead, Mercury
Work practice	R0002276199	Spill response - Oil and Fuel
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

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