









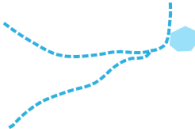

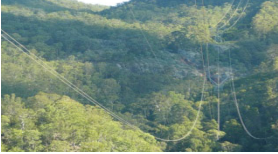
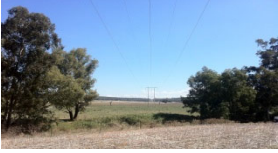





Environmental Guidance Note – Easement Environmental Aspects

HSE DOCUMENT

This Guidance Note has been compiled to assist staff and Contractors while planning easement maintenance operations. Mapping may be produced from Transgrid datasets (TSS) to provide awareness of environmental aspects associated with Transgrid easements. The following table illustrates the factors that should be considered where TSS flags environmental aspects or they are observed in the field.

| ASPECT | CONSIDERATIONS TO AVOID HARM/MITIGATE IMPACTS | EXAMPLE |
|--|--|---|
| PROTECTED LAND | Accessing and working on Protected and Government managed land may require notifications or permissions, such as the Transgrid/NPWS Protocol. |  |
| CULTURAL HERITAGE   | Where cultural heritage is flagged, works must be done so 'harm' is avoided. Scar trees, engravings, grinding grooves and artefacts Any work methods that could disturb the ground or damage a culturally modified tree (such as mulching, slashing and removal of mature/old growth trees) must be avoided. |  |
| THREATENED SPECIES/SENSITIVE HABITATS   | Where threatened species occur work methods may need to take into consideration impacts to species and habitats, such as limiting clearing or delineating their habitat to avoid impacts. |  |
| HABITAT TREES   | Old growth or mature trees may contain hollows or provide significant habitat value (such as food/shelter resources) to threatened species. The presence/absence of habitat trees must be determined in the field (habitat trees do not flag on TSS mapping). Some types of habitat trees may be associated with threatened species (refer to above <i>Threatened Species/Sensitive Habitats</i>). | NA |
| WATERWAYS (generally)  | Works near waterways must be undertaken to avoid impacts such as herbicide drift/overspray and erosion and damage to the banks. Works must be planned to mitigate the potential for erosion/bank instability. |  |
| REGULATED LAND Steep/Highly Erodible | Land classed as Steep/Highly Erodible is generally >18°. > Works must avoid disturbing soil and groundcover. Ground cover must be retained. |  |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only remove the minimum vegetation necessary and use hand clearing on steep slopes. Minimise disturbance to non-target vegetation and ground covers. • If removing vegetation, cut as close to ground level as possible. Stumps and roots should not be removed or poisoned. | |
| <p>Protected Riparian Land</p>  | <p>Protected Riparian Land (generally named watercourses) is particularly sensitive and extends 20m either side of the waterway.</p> <p>Disturbance should be limited, especially on the banks of a watercourse. Clearing limits also apply i.e. a clearing limit of 15m from the outside conductor (measured from blow-out) should be observed.</p> |  |
| <p>BIOSECURITY</p>  | <p>Going in and out of properties has the potential to spread pests, diseases and weeds. Minimising these risks is a shared responsibility between you and the land manager. You should be aware of the potential biosecurity risks you pose. You need to be proactive and take steps to reduce these risks</p> |  |