
AMS 01-10 Environmental Management

2023-27 Transmission Revenue Reset

PUBLIC

Submitted: 29 October 2020

Document number	AMS 01-10
Issue number	1
Status	Approved
Approver	Manager – Asset Management Strategy
Date of approval	19/08/2020

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ISSUE/AMENDMENT STATUS

Issue Number	Date	Author	Reviewed by	Approved by
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AusNet Services is committed to conducting business in a manner that is compatible with the environmental and economic needs of the communities in which we operate, and that protect the safety and health of our workers and those involved with our operations, our customers, and the public.

The nature of the work undertaken by AusNet Services means there are environmental aspects which need managing including:

1. Chemical management;
2. Waste management;
3. Water discharges;
4. Soil contamination;
5. Cultural heritage;
6. Pests, diseases, and weeds management;
7. Noise;
8. Emissions of gases to air;
9. Visual impact; and
10. Vegetation management.

This document describes each of these environmental aspects in the context of the three regulated networks and provides an overview of the procedures and strategies in place to manage the risks associated with them.

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to identify issues and describe AusNet Services' approach to Environmental Management.

2.2 Scope

This document applies to AusNet Services':

- Electricity Transmission network;
- Electricity Distribution network; and
- Gas networks.

2.3 Asset Management Objectives

As stated in AMS 01-01 *Asset Management System Overview*, the high-level asset management objectives are:

1. Maintain network performance at lowest sustainable cost;
2. Meet customer needs now and into the future;
3. Be future ready;
4. Reduce safety risks; and
5. Comply with legal and contractual obligations.

AusNet Services primary environmental objective is to protect the environment by responsibly managing the effects of our activities, while considering community concerns and threats to the functionality of the transmission network, distribution network and gas network.

AusNet Services *Health, Safety, Environment and Quality Policy* outlines the overarching principles with regards to environmental management.

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

AusNet Services maintains a Health, Safety, Environment and Quality (HSEQ) Management System certified to:

- AS/NZS ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems – Requirements
- AS/NZS ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems – Requirements and guidance for use
- AS/NZS 4801 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems – Specification with guidance for use

AusNet Services is committed to conducting business in a manner that is compatible with the environmental and economic needs of the communities in which we operate, and that protect the safety and health of our workers and those involved with our operations, our customers, and the public. These commitments are documented in our HSEQ Policy.

The HSEQ Management System establishes common expectations for addressing risks inherent in our business. The framework is used to address all aspects of our business that impact on personnel and process performance.

The HSEQ Management System hierarchy is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: HSEQ Management System Hierarchy¹

This strategy is implemented and supported by:

- Line management for day-to-day environmental operations
- The HSEQ Team

Due to the importance of responsible environmental management, AusNet Services has embraced an environmental strategy that:

- Designed to achieve effective compliance with regulation.
- Minimises environmental risk to the business.
- Will be regularly audited (internally and externally) to assess compliance with the ISO 14001 standard, regulatory requirements, and good environmental practices.

¹ QMS 10-01 HSEQ Management System Manual

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4 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS

An environmental aspect is an element of an organisation's activities, products or services that has or may have an impact on the environment.

The following sections highlight the key aspects of the HSEQ Management System relevant to asset management.

4.1 Insulating Oil

AusNet Services has many plant items in its terminal stations and zone substations that contain significant quantities of insulating oil which could pose a risk to the environment in the event of an uncontrolled release.

In 2001, consultants were commissioned to re-examine all terminal stations for environmental risks associated with oil containment, water treatment and off-site drainage. As a result, a program of improvement works has been approved and is being progressively implemented. This includes Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) compliant oil containment/bunding upgrade works to reduce the risk of contamination in the event of a spill from power transformers and other plant items. This program also includes the installation of above ground oil treatment plant. This program has successfully upgraded and installed equipment at each terminal station.

While terminal station equipment has a very low risk of failure, terminal stations and zone substations are regularly inspected to ensure that oil containment arrangements are satisfactory and that interceptor traps are appropriately maintained. Oil spill kits are located at each terminal station.

In 2003, samples were taken of groundwater and water at drainage discharge points at all terminal stations and field depots. No serious issues were discovered.

To facilitate the ongoing sampling of groundwater, permanent sampling wells have been installed in all terminal stations. Testing is undertaken during environmental upgrade projects and for any major upgrade where soil is disturbed.

To prevent environmental damage such as spills into drains or creeks from transformer oil, or spill in the field from other oil filled assets such as kiosks and pole-top transformers, a contingency plan should be developed. This plan describes the equipment and processes such as spill kit, sand, kitty litter etc... to absorb and clean up any spills, preventing it from harming the environment.

The environmental criticality of a transformer failure relates to the adequacy of the bund and oil treatment system. Inadequacy of the bund and oil treatment systems means that if a transformer lost all of its oil, the oil would not be contained to the station.

For further information refer to AMS 10-55 *Civil Infrastructure (Transmission)* and AMS 20-55 *Civil Infrastructure (Distribution)*.

4.2 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) are man-made organic chemicals that were previously used for their chemical stability and electrical insulating properties. However, the importation and manufacture of PCBs was banned in Australia in the 1970s because of the serious health concerns associated with these chemicals². Additionally, PCBs do not readily breakdown in the environment and can bio-accumulate.

The insulating fluid in several electrical plant items contains low-level concentrations of PCBs.

AusNet Services maintains a PCB register. Prior to the maintenance of major plant, oil samples are taken and tested for PCB concentration.

For further information, refer to EMS 21-51-1 *Environmental Aspects Guidelines* and HSP 05-32 *PCB Management*.

² EPA Victoria - Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) management (Release Date: 30/9/2009)

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4.3 Asbestos

Asbestos is a term used to refer to six naturally occurring silicate minerals. All are composed of long and thin fibrous crystals; each fibre being composed of many microscopic 'fibrils' that can be released into the atmosphere by abrasion and other processes. Asbestos was commonly used in a wide variety of industrial, manufacturing, building and construction applications in Australia between the 1940's and the late 1980's. It has been used in the manufacture of more than 3000 products because of its durability, fire resistance and excellent insulating properties.

The Occupational Health and Safety (Asbestos) Regulations (2003) requires strict work methods for removal of asbestos from the workplace as well as stringent requirements when working with asbestos containing materials. EPA guidelines detail transport and disposal requirements.

Asbestos has been identified at several sites, (terminal stations, zone sub stations, depots, gas city gates, communication sites), which have been labelled and recorded in the AusNet Services asbestos register.

For further information refer to HSP 05-05 *Asbestos Management*.

4.4 CCA and Creosote Treatment of Poles

Copper chrome arsenate (CCA) is a wood preservative containing compounds of chromium, copper, and arsenic. It is used to impregnate wood poles to protect them from decay, borer, and termite attack. Treated poles are safe to animals and plants under normal conditions.

AusNet Services specifications required CCA treated poles to be delivered to sites/depots free of preservative residues – poles will be rejected if residues are found. Residue from treated timber may cause irritation to eyes, skin, and respiratory tract.

The main use of creosote is to protect timber against decay, termites, and marine borers. It is mainly used in the pressure impregnation of timber for heavy-duty applications such as power and telephone poles. Timber treated with oil-borne preservative is visually identifiable and may have a characteristic, pungent odour.

Due to the adverse health effects, creosote poles are no longer purchased for use within the AusNet Services electricity distribution network, however some existing installed poles will be creosote treated. The health risk when handling the Creosote treated poles is very low.

Fumes from burning treated timber may contain toxic compounds and should not be inhaled.

Ash from burnt CCA treated poles contains elevated levels of CCA and should not be inhaled or ingested.

For further information refer to HSP 05-16 *CCA and Creosote Pole Management*.

4.5 Termite Treatment on Poles

Poles found with signs of termite infestation shall have the letter T affixed at the time of inspection indicating a history of termites. They shall then be treated with an approved termiticide within 30 days.

The current standard is Fipronil (marketed as Termidor), which is harmful to the environment if it gets spilled onto the ground and enters the waterways. It is highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, bees, and certain bird species. Fipronil degrades slowly once it is in the soil or the water, these animals are at particular risk for harmful levels of exposure.

The Asset Inspection Manual 30-4111 details the treatment procedure for termite activity detected in wood poles.

The replacement of deteriorated wood poles which have previously been treated for termite infestation is as per SOP 70-03 *Standard Maintenance Guidelines – Distribution and Sub-Transmission Lines and Associated Assets*.

4.6 Site Contamination

4.6.1 Lead Paint

More than 30 years ago, towers T003, T004 and T005 of the Fishermans Bend Terminal Station to West Melbourne Terminal Station No.1 and No.2 220 kV transmission lines were painted in orange and

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white bands using lead-based paint in order to aid aircraft navigation. These towers, which are known as the 'Bolte' towers, are in proximity to waterways, including the Yarra River.

Tests prior to 2008 on the soil underneath and adjacent to these towers, have revealed a slightly elevated levels of lead. At least in part, this may be due to the operation of a gasworks, and the addition of landfill to the area. Both of these considerations predate the painting of the towers.

However, AusNet Services has committed to continue to monitor the lead levels and manage the effects of the lead-based paint from these towers, as necessary.

For further information refer to HSP 05-28 *Lead Paint Management*

4.6.2 Former Gas Works Sites

Eight former gas works sites in western Victoria, have been identified as having contaminated soil, arising from historical production of town gas from black coal prior to AusNet Services' purchase of the gas business. An environment plan was put in place in 2001 to monitor site conditions and manage the risks posted by each site.

Three of the sites have been remediated and sold. Two sites have been remediated and are awaiting sale. Three sites are yet to be remediated.

The status of each site is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Status of decontamination work at former gas works sites

Site	Status
Castlemaine, Colac, Horsham	Remediation and clean-up work completed. Sites sold.
Stawell/Ararat	Remediation and clean-up work completed. Awaiting sale.
Portland, Warrnambool, Hamilton	Awaiting remediation. Program to be developed in FY2021 with the plan to sell them at a later date.

For further information refer to AMS 30-01 *Gas Networks Asset Management Strategy*.

4.7 Vegetation Management

Vegetation management near AusNet Services transmission and distribution lines, along gas networks and within terminal stations, zone substations and communication sites is an ongoing activity. It is essential that assets can be operated without creating a fire hazard or risking the security of supply.

The areas of vegetation covered by Distribution and Transmission networks involve topography from mountainous areas through to pastoral irrigated plans to open flats and seaside frontage. The heavily treed terrain of the Great Dividing Range to the north and east, as well as the high prevalence of commercial tree plantations in the East Region, in areas such as Traralgon South, can present reliability and high bushfire risk due to plantations and vegetation encroaching into electricity line easements.

Vegetation related outages occur when trees or branches come into contact with a line. 98% of vegetation related outages are due to trees or branches failing from outside the clearance space, and 2% of vegetation related outages are due to branches growing into the clearance space and within contact distance of lines. Vegetation related outages vary significantly depending on wind and other climactic weather conditions.

On most line easements, trees and tall growing shrubs are removed to reduce future maintenance activities. However, there are several lines that traverse environmentally sensitive areas where the extent of clearing is kept to a minimum to satisfy the relevant land managers and community groups. Vegetation clearing is guided by the *Code of Practice for Electric Line Clearance*, which is a schedule to the *Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2020*.

AusNet Services compiles and submits for approval a Vegetation Management Plan for both the transmission and distribution networks to Energy Safe Victoria (ESV). The plans are prepared in compliance with *Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2020*. The Vegetation Management Plans are read in conjunction with the Bushfire Mitigation Plan, which is part of the mandated electricity safety management scheme for the electricity networks.

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AusNet Services has a policy of encouraging sustainable vegetation along its easements. This policy is intended to reduce the costs associated with periodic vegetation reduction and to mitigate the spread of pest plants and disturbance to native faunal habitat. As the community becomes more concerned with not only the visual impact of our sites, there is concern being expressed regarding the pest plants and animals that may occupy these sites.

For further information refer to BFM 10-05 *Vegetation Management Plan (Distribution)* and BFM 10-06 *Vegetation Management Plan (Transmission)*.

4.8 Visual Impact

The community is becoming increasingly concerned with the visually intrusive nature of terminal stations, transmission lines, and towers.

Complaints from the community had a significant impact on the redevelopment of Brunswick Terminal Station which were acknowledged in the design of the Richmond Terminal Station and West Melbourne Terminal Station rebuild projects.

Conventional outdoor air insulated switchgear (AIS) designs were deemed to compromise environmental values, be too visually intrusive and not comply with government planning requirements.

In order to get approval for Brunswick and Richmond Terminal Station upgrades, AusNet Services reduced the visual impact of the redevelopments by primarily using indoor gas insulated switchgear (GIS). The indoor GIS design option is more expensive than the conventional outdoor AIS design.

Additionally, early stage works have been undertaken at several existing terminal stations, including South Morang, Templestowe and Cranbourne terminal stations. As existing stations are refurbished, resources will be used to alleviate visual intrusion and attempt to assimilate components of terminal stations with the local environment. This may include options such as undergrounding cables, building earth mounds and designing buildings to complement the local environs with sympathetic screening vegetation.

For further information refer to SEF 20-01 *Stakeholder Engagement Framework*.

4.9 Noise

With urban and regional expansion, residential housing is encroaching upon a number of AusNet Services terminal stations and zone substations. In several instances this has resulted in noise complaints. This issue is exacerbated by the noise generated by equipment operating at high utilisation levels. At the same time, demands from the community to reduce the levels of noise emanating from stations are increasing.

Noise surveys are conducted at sensitive sites and abatement measures undertaken as deemed necessary due to customer complaints.

For further information refer to HSP 05-01 *Noise Management*.

4.10 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

AusNet Services is obliged to provide information as required by the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting scheme (NGERS). The company reports annual direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption to the Clean Energy Regulator.

4.10.1 Gas Losses

AusNet Services directly and indirectly emits greenhouse gases in its day-to-day activities. These emissions are primarily methane and carbon dioxide, are associated with losses incurred in the transport of gas through our network, primarily because of leaking pipes.

The key areas of improvement include better accounting for gas usage by the city gate heaters to properly account for gas consumption and improvement in accounting for fugitive emissions from selected city gates within the gas transmission system.

AusNet Services has several action plans in place to reduce the level of greenhouse gas emissions.

For further information refer to AMS 30-22 *Un-Accounted for Gas (UAFG) Strategy* and AMS 30-24 *Leakage Management Strategy*.

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4.10.2 Electrical Losses

For energy transactions of the National Electricity Market (NEM), energy meters are installed at network connecting points to measure and record (at 15-minute intervals) energy entering and energy leaving the connecting points.

In general, for a given system with known boundary and associated energy meters, the system losses are calculated as the difference between all energy entering (E-); and all energy leaving (E+) the network.

Subsequently, the summation of energy losses at all relevant Transmission Node Identities (TNI)/terminal stations of the Victorian electric transmission network over the 12 months is reported as the overall transmission system losses.

For further information refer to SOP 30-20 *Distribution Network Top-down Energy Loss* and SOP 35-20 *Transmission Network Energy Loss*.

4.10.3 Fugitive Emissions of SF₆ Gas

SF₆ gas is extremely chemically stable, non-flammable and highly electronegative, with an excellent dielectric property of approximately 2.5 times more than air. Therefore, it is commonly used in electrical switchgear, transformers and substations as an electrical insulation, arc quenching and cooling medium.

The SF₆ is contained in switching enclosures made from metal or cast resin, where the enclosed equipment is mainly using air as the primary insulating medium. SF₆-filled medium-voltage circuit-breaker and load-break switch equipment is frequently of this type of construction. Whereas gas-insulated switch equipment uses mainly SF₆ as the primary insulating medium. Compartments within a gas-insulated assembly, containing various functional modules (circuit-breakers, switches, busbars), may be physically isolated from each other, such that each can be regarded as a separate gas enclosure.

The reduction of SF₆ leak rates from aging equipment continues to be a significant element of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Leakage rates have declined significantly over the last 5 years through the repair of aging equipment, such as the South Morang Terminal Station 500 kV GIS and Siemens 500 kV 3AT5 refurbishment program and the fleet replacement of CGE SF₆ current transformers.

The average leakage rate is currently approximately 1.3% per annum. Further targeted asset works programs will continue to aim to bring leakage below 1% per annum.

To manage the release of SF₆ gas, PGI 63-01-03 *SF₆ Gas Pressure Alarm, Handling, Topping-Up and Leak Detection* provides guidelines to the actions on SF₆ low pressure alarms, procedures for topping up, leak detection and assessment methods.

Refer to HSP 05-11 *Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆) Management*.

4.11 Access to Sites

There is a need for workers to have reasonable, all-year-round, vehicular access to transmission line towers and communications sites.

The movement of vehicles, plant and machinery is a common way for dispersal of pests, animal/plant disease and weeds. Weed seeds and other animal/plant disease spores are small and can easily lodge on vehicles and machinery. Seeds and spores can lay dormant in the soil for many years and are difficult to detect until they start to grow.

AusNet Services is obligated to take reasonable and practical measures to prevent the introduction and spread of pests, animal/plant diseases and weeds. In doing so, AusNet Services needs to exercise discretion and consideration of the landowners' rights and expectations.

Prevention is the most effective way to manage weeds and diseases and simple planning measures can be taken to reduce the cost and time of management.

Refer to EMS 21-89 *Pests, Diseases and Weed Management* procedure for more information.

Access to sites requires up-to-date contact details for landowners and directions that provide for the best access to these sites, minimising any environmental impact. This information is necessary so that

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workers can respond quickly in a contingency situation and because contractors need this information to work on the assets.

Currently, deficiencies in track, gate and bridge or culvert condition are recorded during line patrols. However, there is still much information that is either not recorded, out of date or not easily accessed by field staff. There is a need to record all the required information in an electronic format, regularly update it and make it easily available to field staff and contractors.

For further information, refer to AMS 10-65 *Line Easements* and TS 4078 *Management of Transmission Pipeline Easements*.

4.12 Cultural Heritage

AusNet Services recognises the importance of protecting non-Aboriginal (Historic) and Aboriginal cultural heritage. AusNet Services has a legal and moral obligation to minimise disturbance to historic and Aboriginal places and objects in the course of operation, maintenance, network augmentation and greenfield project work activities on locations under AusNet Services control.

AusNet Services recognises the importance of preserving heritage places, objects and vegetation of cultural importance and is committed to take every possible step to protect those whenever a new infrastructure development or augmentation is undertaken in a culturally sensitive area.

Determination if the construction site will impact on cultural heritage should occur in the planning phase. Refer to EMS 21-60 *Protection of Cultural Heritage* and EMS 21-60-1 *Protection of Cultural Heritage – Victorian Operations* for more information.

4.13 Water

AusNet Services' operations aim to minimise the potential impacts on water quality and quantity. Such impacts may be associated with sediment loads to streams, the potential for spills of products or chemicals and the maintenance of appropriate surface and groundwater flow regimes.

AusNet Services' aims to achieve:

- No contamination of surface water, watercourses, or groundwater;
- No adverse change to the pattern of water flow;
- Pipeline integrity maintained over watercourse crossings;
- All permits from relevant authorities obtained prior to any earthworks on a designated watercourse being carried out;
- No notifications from environmental agencies over water quality issues; and
- Control erosion in all operation areas and minimise the volume of sediment entering waterways from the pipeline corridor.

For further information refer to Environmental Compliance Guide EMS 11-0-04 *Waterways, Stormwater and Runoff*.

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5 RISK MANAGEMENT

AusNet Services has a procedure in place to identify the environmental aspects (risks) of its operations, evaluate the associated environmental impacts arising directly or indirectly from AusNet Services activities and determine those aspects that have or can have a significant impact on the environment (refer to HSP 04-01 *HSEQ Risk Management*).

The environmental aspects for the transmission network have been determined and recorded in EMS 21-51-2 *Environmental Aspects and Impacts Register*. This register is regularly updated and is consulted when considering the mitigation of environmental risks for the transmission network. This register uses the AusNet Services Risk Rating Methodology shown in Figure 2.

		Consequence				
		1	2	3	4	5
Likelihood	Almost Certain	C	C	B	A	A
	Likely	D	C	B	B	A
	Possible	E	D	C	B	A
	Unlikely	E	D	D	C	B
	Rare	E	E	D	C	C

Figure 2: AusNet Services' Risk Matrix

Certain standing environmental risks are recorded and managed using AusNet Services' Enterprise Risk Register.

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6 PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

6.1 Waste Management

In order to protect the environment, AusNet Services personnel and contractors involved in the storage, handling, transport and disposal of wastes and environmentally hazardous materials are required to meet the requirements of relevant regulations and be in compliance with internal HSEQ operating procedures.. This includes prescribed industrial waste and other wastes such as the following:

- Oil contaminated soil or absorbent
- Oil/water mixtures
- Asbestos containing material
- Fluorescent tubes (contain mercury)
- Waste PCB or PCB-containing material
- Sludges from separation pits and traps
- Chemicals, solvents, herbicides and kerosene and vehicle oils
- Waste vegetation from tree trimming
- Used cable, electricity metering/monitoring equipment, scrap metal and porcelain
- Vehicle exhaust emissions
- Office waste including paper, toner from photocopiers and printers and food wastes

All prescribed industrial waste is accompanied by an EPA Waste Transport Certificate and disposed of by an EPA approved waste disposal company.

For further information refer to:

- EMS 21-61 *Waste Management*
- EMS 21-61-1 *Contaminated Soils Management*
- HSP 05-05-1 *Modification or Removal of Asbestos Containing Materials*
- HSP 05-10 *Chemical Spill Management*
- HSP 05-11 *Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) Management*
- HSP 05-16 *CCA and Creosote Poles Management*
- HSP 05-28 *Lead Paint Management*
- HSP 05-32 *PCB Management*

6.2 Protection of Oil-filed Assets in the Field

All chemical spills, such as a transformer oil spill in the field, have the potential to cause pollution and every effort must be made to prevent spills from reaching drainage systems or waterways. It is essential that plans exist to minimise the risk of any potential spills.

HSP 05-10-1 *Chemical Spill Management* describes the systems in place in the event of a chemical spill to minimise the risk of damage to the environment and provides guidelines for good practice for minimising chemical spills.

6.3 Site Contamination

When works are carried out involving the replacement of plant items that contain large quantities of insulating oil, samples of the soil in the banded and/or adjacent areas of the plant items are taken. If required, any contaminated soil is removed and disposed of in accordance with EPA requirements and the site is remediated before the new plant is installed.

For further information refer to:

- EMS 21-61-1 *Contaminated Soils Management*

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6.4 Vegetation Management

AusNet Services vegetation management practices are detailed in:

- BFM 10-01 *Bushfire Mitigation Plan Distribution*
- BFM 10-02 *Bushfire Mitigation Plan Transmission*
- BFM 10-05 *Vegetation Management Plan (Distribution)*
- BFM 10-06 *Vegetation Management Plan (Transmission)*
- AMS 20-23 *Vegetation Management (Distribution)*

6.5 Visual Impact

In consultation with neighbours, planning authorities and other stakeholders AusNet Services aims minimise the visual impact of existing and new transmission assets, where practicable, as required to secure permission for the economic development of necessary infrastructure.

For further information refer to:

- SEF 20-01 *Stakeholder Engagement Framework*

6.6 Noise

AusNet Services approach to the management of noise is contained in:

- HSP 05-01 *Noise Management*

6.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Details of strategies to minimise the release of greenhouse gasses to the atmosphere are contained in:

- AMS 10-01 *Electricity Transmission Network Asset Management Strategy*
- AMS 20-01 *Electricity Distribution Network Asset Management Strategy*
- AMS 30-01 *Gas Networks Asset Management Strategy*
- HSP 05-11 *Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6) Management*

These strategies include:

- Introduction of energy efficient public lighting options;
- Replacement of >80W mercury vapour public lighting with high pressure sodium;
- Trials of energy efficient public lighting technologies;
- Monitor and implement alternatives to and minimise the atmospheric release of SF6 where practicable;
- Gas mains replacement;
- Network augmentation programs;
- Electronic pressure control on major regulating stations; and
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme (NGERS) reporting.

6.8 Access to Sites

AusNet Services has guidelines designed to minimise the risk of transferring pests, animal or plant diseases and weeds during operations onto private or public land.

For further information refer to:

- EMS 21-89 *Pests, Diseases and Weed Management*

Details on other issues related to accessing sites are contained in:

- AMS 10-65 *Line Easements* and
- TS 4078 *Management of Transmission Pipeline Easements*.

6.9 Cultural Heritage

AusNet Services approach to protecting cultural heritage is contained in:

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- EMS 21-60 *Protection of Cultural Heritage*
- EMS 21-60-1 *Protection of Cultural Heritage – Victorian Operations*

Further details are also contained in:

- AMS 30-01 *Gas Networks Asset Management Strategy*
- BFM 10-05 *Vegetation Management Plan (Distribution)*
- BFM 10-06 *Vegetation Management Plan (Transmission)*
- Design Manuals

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APPENDIX A SCHEDULE OF REVISIONS

Issue	Description
1	Original issue.

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APPENDIX B ACRONYMS

AIS	Air insulated switchgear
CAA	Copper Chrome Arsenate
DEWLP	Department of Environment, Water, Land and Planning
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
ESV	Energy Safe Victoria
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear
HSEQ	Health, Safety, Environment and Quality
NEM	National Electricity Market
NGERS	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
TNI	Transmission Node Identifier