



Western Sydney
Parklands Trust



Parramatta Park Trust

Code of Ethics and Conduct

Contents

1. Preliminary.....	1
1.1 Purpose	1
1.2 Application.....	1
1.3 Review.....	1
1.4 Legislation	1
2. The Ethical Framework.....	3
2.1 Introduction.....	3
2.2 <i>Ethical framework for the government sector</i>	3
3. Mandatory conduct	4
3.1 Responsibilities.....	4
3.2 Applying the Ethical Framework.....	5
3.3 Acting in the public interest.....	6
3.4 Managing conflicts of interests	6
3.5 Declaration of private interests for senior executives	7
3.6 Working with colleagues, customers, clients and stakeholders.....	8
3.7 Interaction with lobbyists	9
3.8 Appropriate use of public resources	9
3.9 Appropriate use of official, sensitive and private information	9
3.10 Managing gifts, benefits or hospitality	10
3.11 Managing private activities and secondary employment.....	10
3.13 Workplace health and safety	10
3.14 Criminal conduct.....	10
4. Behaviour contrary to the Code	11
4.1 The effect of behaviour that is contrary to the code	11
4.2 If you see behaviour contrary to this Code.....	11
4.3 Actions when allegations are made.....	11
5. Good practice guides.....	13
5.1 Deciding and acting ethically.....	13
5.2 Encourage ethical behaviour by other employees.....	14
6. Further assistance	15
Appendix A:	16
Appendix B:	16

Appendix C:	16
Appendix D:	17
Appendix E:	17
Appendix F:.....	17
Appendix G:.....	17
Appendix H:	18
Appendix I:.....	18



Code of Ethics and Conduct

1. Preliminary

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Code is to identify mandatory requirements and best practice conduct for all Office of Environment and Heritage employees, which is consistent with Part 2 of the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013* (GSE Act) (the *Ethical framework for the government sector*).

The GSE Act Ethical Framework is to be demonstrated by employees in their working relations with other government sector employees, clients and customers, stakeholders and the government of the day.

The Code applies at all times when employees are acting in the course of, or in connection with, NSW government sector employment.

The Code also specifies actions to be taken if there are breaches, or allegations of breaches, of the Code.

1.2 Application

The Code applies to all Office of Environment and Heritage employees, contractors, volunteers and board/committee members.

Compliance with this Code is **mandatory**. Compliance with this Code forms part of the contract of employment for all Office of Environment and Heritage employees. Failure to comply with the Code and associated policies (listed in the appendices) may lead to disciplinary (including termination of employment), remedial or performance management actions.

1.3 Review

The Code may be amended in response to instructions from the Public Service Commissioner or as required by the Executive Director.

1.4 Legislation

A principle of the Ethical Framework is to uphold the law. The law includes, but is not limited to:

- *Government Sector Employment Act 2013* sections 25 and 30 (regarding the general conduct and management of organisations in accordance with the core values) and section 63 (regarding workforce diversity and the integration of workforce diversity into agency workforce planning);
- *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* sections 11 and 45C (regarding the system of internal control over the financial and related operations of agencies);
- *Anti-Discrimination Act 1977* (regarding equal employment opportunity and equal access to services);

Code of Ethics and Conduct

- *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (regarding public access arrangements to agency information);
- *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994* (regarding receiving, assessing and dealing with public interest disclosures);
- *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988* (regarding reporting of any matter suspected on reasonable grounds to involve corrupt conduct and to comply with any requirement or direction of the ICAC in relation to a referral of matters by the ICAC);
- *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (regarding the protection of personal information, and the protection of the privacy of individuals generally);
- *Public Works and Procurement Act 1912* (regarding the procurement of goods and services by government agencies);
- *Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002* (regarding the fair and responsible handling of health information);
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (regarding the health and safety of employees and the maintenance of healthy and safe workplaces);
- *Government Advertising Act 2011* (regarding requirements to issue advertising compliance certificates);
- *Ombudsman Act 1974* (regarding obligations to cooperate with investigations by the Ombudsman and obligations relating to reportable conduct concerning child protection matters);
- *State Records Act 1998* (regarding the creation, management and protection of agency records and public access to those records);
- *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* (regarding obligations relating to the care and protection of, and provision of services to, children and young persons, including obligations relating to exchange of information and coordination of services between agencies);
- *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012* (regarding obligations to obtain checks and clearances for employees engaged in child-related work); and
- *Crimes Act 1900* (regarding criminal offences).

Code of Ethics and Conduct

2. The Ethical Framework

2.1 Introduction

Part 2 of the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013* establishes the *Ethical framework for the government sector*.

The objective, core values and principles of the Ethical Framework are to be demonstrated in the conduct of all government sector employees and heads of government sector agencies.

2.2 *Ethical framework for the government sector*

Objective

- Recognise the role of the government sector in preserving the public interest, defending public value and adding professional quality and value to the commitments of the Government of the day; and
- Establish an ethical framework for a merit-based, apolitical and professional government sector that implements the decisions of the Government of the day.

Core values

The core values for the government sector and the principles that guide their implementation are:

Integrity

- Consider people equally without prejudice or favour
- Act professionally with honesty, consistency and impartiality
- Take responsibility for situations, showing leadership and courage
- Place the public interest over personal interest.

Trust

- Appreciate difference and welcome learning from others
- Build relationships based on mutual respect
- Uphold the law, institutions of government and democratic principles
- Communicate intentions clearly and invite teamwork and collaboration
- Provide apolitical and non-partisan advice.

Service

- Provide services fairly with a focus on customer needs
- Be flexible, innovative and reliable in service delivery
- Engage with the not-for-profit and business sectors to develop and implement service solutions

Code of Ethics and Conduct

- Focus on quality while maximising service delivery.

Accountability

- Recruit and promote employees on merit
- Take responsibility for decisions and actions
- Provide transparency to enable public scrutiny
- Observe standards for safety
- Be fiscally responsible and focus on efficient, effective and prudent use of resources.

General provisions

The Public Service Commissioner has the function of promoting and maintaining the government sector core values.

There is no hierarchy among the core values and each is of equal importance.

Nothing in the Ethical Framework gives rise to, or can be taken into account in, any civil cause of action.

The WSPT/PPT recognises that you may have additional ethical obligations associated with your profession such as a legal, scientific, accountancy and engineering. You need to be aware of potential conflicts that may impact on the core values of the NSW Public Service. In such situations you should bring this to the attention of your supervisor or manager.

3. Mandatory conduct

3.1 Responsibilities

All government sector employees, contractors, volunteers and board/committee members have responsibilities to:

- Demonstrate high levels of personal conduct consistent with the Ethical Framework
- Seek assistance when unsure about how to implement the Ethical Framework
- Promote the implementation of the Ethical Framework to their colleagues
- Report possible breaches of the Ethical Framework to relevant officers.

All managers and senior executives have the responsibilities of government sector employees (above), and in addition have responsibilities to:

- Lead and promote implementation of the Ethical Framework in their workplace
- Ensure their workplace culture, practices and systems (including recruitment and promotion) operate consistently with the Ethical Framework

Code of Ethics and Conduct

- Recognise and promote employee and team conduct that exemplifies the Ethical Framework
- Act promptly and with due process to prevent and address any breaches of the Ethical Framework
- In the case of a senior executive (including an acting senior executive), declare in writing private interests that have the potential to influence, or could be perceived to influence, decisions made or advice given by the senior executive
- Ensure that any real or perceived conflicts of interests are avoided or effectively managed.

The Executive Director has the responsibility of senior executives (above), and in addition has responsibilities to:

- Lead and promote implementation of the Ethical Framework in the WSPT/PPT
- Ensure the general conduct and management of the functions and activities of the WSPT/PPT are in accordance with the core values of the Ethical Framework
- Oversee the implementation of the Ethical Framework and make improvements where necessary.

3.2 Applying the Ethical Framework

The Ethical Framework is to be applied at all times in working relations with colleagues, clients and customers, stakeholders and the government of the day.

These working relations are depicted in the diagram below:



Code of Ethics and Conduct

3.3 Acting in the public interest

You should treat all people with whom you have contact in the course of your work:

- Equally without prejudice or favour
- With honesty, consistency and impartiality.

You should also, in the course of your work:

- Place the public interest over your personal interest
- Uphold the law, institutions of government and democratic principles
- Provide apolitical and non-partisan advice
- Provide transparency to enable public scrutiny
- Be fiscally responsible and focus on efficient, effective and prudent use of resources.

Acting in the public interest requires leadership, and may require courage and innovation to develop practical recommendations and actions that are consistent with the core values and will help the Government of the day achieve its objectives. Acting in ways that are expedient or convenient, but which do not promote the integrity, trust, service and accountability of the public sector, is not in the public interest.

3.4 Managing conflicts of interests

Sometimes you may find that your private interests make it difficult for you to perform your duties impartially in the public interest. This may happen when there is a direct conflict between your current duties and responsibilities and your private interests (an 'actual' conflict of interests); when a person could reasonably perceive that your private interests are likely to improperly influence the performance of your official duties, whether or not this is in fact the case (a 'reasonably perceived' conflict of interests); or when you have a private interest that could conflict with your official duties in the future (a 'potential' conflict of interests). Actions you should take include:

- Always disclose actual, potential or reasonably perceived conflicts of interests to your manager as soon as you become aware of the conflict
- Where a conflict of interests occurs it should always be resolved in favour of the public interest, rather than your own.

To resolve any conflicts of interests that occur, or could occur, a range of options is available depending on the significance of the conflict. These options include, but are not limited to¹:

¹ For further detail on how to manage actual, potential or reasonably perceived conflicts of interests, see the NSW Ombudsman Fact Sheet Conflicts of Interest at www.ombo.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/3685/FS_PSA_03_Conflict_of_Interest.pdf

Code of Ethics and Conduct

- Informing likely affected persons that a disclosure has been made, giving details and the agency's view that there is no actual conflict or the potential for conflict is minimal
- Appointing further persons to a panel/committee/team to minimise the actual or perceived influence or involvement of the person with the actual or reasonably perceived conflict
- Where the persons likely to be concerned about a potential, actual or reasonably perceived conflict are identifiable, seeking their views as to whether they object to the person having any, or any further, involvement in the matter
- Restricting the access of the person to relevant information that is sensitive, confidential or secret
- Directing the person to behave at all times in ways that are consistent with their agency's responsibilities and functions
- Removing the person from duties or from responsibility to make decisions in relation to which the 'conflict' arises and reallocating those duties to another employee (who is not supervised by the person with the 'conflict')
- Persons with a 'conflict' who are members of boards or committees absenting themselves from or not taking part in any debate or voting on the issue.

Failure to disclose a conflict of interest may lead to disciplinary action and may also constitute corrupt conduct as defined by the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988*.

Detailed guidance on recognising and managing perceived, potential and actual conflicts of interest is at Appendix A.

3.5 Declaration of private interests for senior executives

A senior executive (including an acting senior executive) must make a written declaration of private financial, business, personal or other interests or relationships that have the potential to influence, or could be perceived to influence, decisions made or advice given by the senior executive.

Where a senior executive has no such private interests to declare, s/he must declare a "nil return".

After a senior executive makes an initial declaration, a fresh declaration must be made:

- As soon as practicable, following any relevant change in the senior executive's private interests
- As soon as practicable, following the senior executive's assignment to a new role or responsibility
- At least annually.

A template form for making a private interests declaration is included at Appendix B

Code of Ethics and Conduct

A senior executive must provide their declaration to the Chief Executive of the Office of Environment and Heritage.

The Chief Executive of the Office of Environment and Heritage must provide their declaration to the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment.

A person to whom a declaration is to be provided is responsible for ensuring:

- Senior executives complete declarations
- Handling and storage of declarations complies with the requirements of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*.

3.6 Working with colleagues, customers, clients and stakeholders

All government sector employees are to treat their colleagues, customers, clients and stakeholders in their agency and in other agencies, and the government of the day by:

- Considering people equally without prejudice or favour
- Acting professionally with honesty, consistency and impartiality
- Taking responsibility for situations, showing leadership and courage
- Placing the public interest over personal interest
- Appreciating difference and welcoming learning from others
- Building relationships based on mutual respect
- Upholding the law, institutions of government and democratic principles
- Communicating intentions clearly and inviting teamwork and collaboration
- Providing apolitical and non-partisan advice
- Providing services fairly with a focus on customer needs
- Being flexible, innovative and reliable in service delivery
- Engaging with the not-for-profit and business sectors to develop and implement service solutions
- Focusing on quality while maximising service delivery
- Recruiting and promoting employees on merit
- Taking responsibility for decisions and actions
- Providing transparency to enable public scrutiny
- Observing standards for safety
- Being fiscally responsible and focussing on efficient, effective and prudent use of resources.

Code of Ethics and Conduct

The WSPT/PPT has zero tolerance of **bullying, harassment, discrimination** and inappropriate workplace conduct. You must treat all colleagues, customers, clients and stakeholders with dignity and respect.

If you are in a role that involves **working with children** you will need to meet the legislative requirements of the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* and *Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012*. This includes undergoing a 'working with children' check. For more information refer to the [Office of the Children's Guardian](#) website.

You need to be mindful of your appearance when representing the WSPT/PPT. If you wear a **uniform** you need to be mindful that, when wearing the uniform both in and outside of work, you are still representing the WSPT/PPT and must act in accordance with the values outlined in this Code.

Relevant policies and procedures that detail your responsibilities and guide how you should treat and interact with your colleagues, customers, clients and stakeholders are listed in Appendix C.

3.7 Interaction with lobbyists

All government sector employees and heads of government sector agencies must comply with Premier's Memorandum M2014-13- NSW Lobbyists Code of Conduct published on the Department of Premier and Cabinet's website, as amended from time to time.

3.8 Appropriate use of public resources

You must use public resources in an efficient, effective and prudent way. Never use public resources – money, property, equipment, materials, consumables, staff or volunteers – for your personal benefit, or for an unauthorised purpose.

If you are responsible for receiving, spending or accounting for money, ensure you know, understand and comply with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the *Public Works and Procurement Act 1912* and the *Government Advertising Act 2011*.

Relevant policies and procedures that detail your responsibilities and guide how you should use public resources are listed in Appendix D.

3.9 Appropriate use of official, sensitive and private information

In the course of carrying out your duties you are likely to have access to sensitive and private information including intellectual property that belongs to the Office of Environment and Heritage. Never use this information for your personal benefit, or for an unauthorised purpose.

Relevant policies and procedures that detail your responsibilities and guide how you should use official, sensitive and private information are listed in Appendix E.

Code of Ethics and Conduct

3.10 Managing gifts, benefits or hospitality

You should never seek or accept any gift, benefit or hospitality that is, or could reasonably be perceived by an impartial observer to be, intended or likely to influence a decision or action.

Relevant policies and procedures that detail your responsibilities and guide how you should deal with offers of gifts, benefits or hospitality are listed in Appendix F.

3.11 Managing private activities and secondary employment

In addition to managing conflicts of interest you need to ensure that activities you undertake in your private life do not impact, or are not perceived to impact, on the activities and reputation of the WSPT/PPT. There are a number of situations where you will need to clearly demonstrate that activities you are undertaking are in a private capacity and are not representative of the WSPT/PPT, including:

- When making public comments
- When making submissions to proposals or inquiries
- During political and community participation
- If you have secondary employment or other business interests.

Relevant policies and procedures that detail your responsibilities and guide how you should separate private activities from your work activities are listed in Appendix G.

3.13 Workplace health and safety

You must take reasonable care for your own health and safety and do nothing that adversely affects the health and safety of others. You should report risks to your, and your colleagues health and safety to your manager and familiarise yourself with the work, health and safety arrangements in your workplace. You should also make sure that alcohol and drugs do not impair work performance.

Relevant policies and procedures that detail your responsibilities and guide how you should manage workplace health and safety are listed in Appendix H.

3.14 Criminal conduct

You must advise your manager if you are charged with a criminal offence, which is punishable by imprisonment or, if found guilty, could reasonably be seen to affect your ability to meet the requirements of the work you are engaged to perform.

In circumstance where criminal charges will not impact on your work performance, and have concerns about raising this with your manager, you must then report this charge to the OEH Employee Relations Manager in the first instance.

Code of Ethics and Conduct

4. Behaviour contrary to the Code

4.1 The effect of behaviour that is contrary to the code

Behaviour contrary to this Code and to the *Ethical framework for the government sector* (Part 2: Government Sector Employment Act, 2013) can bring individual employees into disrepute, undermine productive working relationships in the workplace, hinder customer service delivery, and damage public trust in your agency or the broader government sector. Behaving contrary to this Code may also result in referring the conduct to external agencies, such as the Independent Commission Against Corruption and the NSW Ombudsman.

If you are unsure of what is appropriate conduct under any particular circumstances, discuss the matter with your supervisor, manager or with a representative from the unit listed in section 6. – Further Assistance.

4.2 If you see behaviour contrary to this Code

If you see someone act in ways that you think may be contrary to this Code, you should in the first instance discuss that person's behaviour with your immediate supervisor or manager, or report your concerns to any member of the WSPt/PPT's senior executive.

If you believe certain conduct is not just unethical, but may also be corrupt, a serious and substantial waste of government resources, maladministration or a breach of government information and privacy rights, then report your concerns to your agency's Public Interest Disclosures Coordinator or Nominated Disclosures Officer, the head of your agency or the relevant investigating authority (such as the Ombudsman, Independent Commission Against Corruption or the Auditor-General). Under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*, it is both a criminal offence and misconduct to take reprisals against an employee who makes a public interest disclosure.

For further information or advice please contact the Probity Unit in the OEH Governance Branch.

4.3 Actions when allegations are made

If it is alleged that you have acted in a way that is contrary to this Code, you will have an opportunity to provide your version of events. How this will happen will be proportionate to the seriousness of the matter.

In those cases where the allegation is minor or of a low level, your manager will usually discuss this matter directly with you. If the allegations are more serious, a formal process may be required.

Code of Ethics and Conduct

If you are responsible for investigating an allegation of a behaviour that is contrary to this Code, you must ensure your decision-making is fair and reasonable by acting consistently with four principles²:

- Procedural fairness for both the complainant and staff member
- Investigations should be handled expeditiously. This will minimise the potential for breaches of confidentiality and lack of procedural fairness
- Confidentiality for all parties, where practicable and appropriate, until such time as the investigation process is completed and beyond
- Meticulous recordkeeping, including recording of reasons for all significant decisions.

For employees in Office of Environment and Heritage agencies, Part 8 of the GSE Rules sets out the procedural requirements for dealing with allegations of misconduct, which include requirements that you be advised of the detail of the allegation; the process to be undertaken to investigate and resolve the matter; and that you be provided an opportunity to respond to the allegations.

Relevant policies and procedures that detail responsibilities and guide how allegations are managed are listed in Appendix I

² NSW Ombudsman
(www.ombo.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/3707/FS_PSA_14_Natural_justice_Procedural_fairness.pdf)

Code of Ethics and Conduct

5. Good practice guides

5.1 Deciding and acting ethically

To make the best-available decision:

- Scope the problem – clarify the scope of the problem, and consider carefully how the problem affects (or may affect in the future) work colleagues; clients and customers; stakeholders; and the government of the day. Wherever possible, consult affected people and communities.
- Develop a mix of options that address these questions:
 - Duties: What are your responsibilities as defined by the law, Government policies, agency procedures, and your role description? Is it legal? Is it consistent with the principles & policies of the agency and the NSW government sector?
 - Results: Which options will yield the greatest benefit (or least harm) to the most people, and minimise the number of people who might be disadvantaged – in the short and longer term? What will the consequences be for my colleagues, the agency and yourself? What will the consequences be for other parties?
 - Justice: Which options support due process, transparency, fair compensation for any loss, and fair treatment of those affected by any decision?
 - Rights: Which options support the legal rights of citizens?
 - Public interest: Which options best advance the public interest, without regard to your own reputation, career, personal views or potential for personal gain or loss?
 - Resources: What is the likely impact on government finances, workforce, infrastructure and other assets?
 - Innovation: Can the issue be addressed in new ways (such as the redesign of services, reengineering of work practices, or a new model of service delivery)?
- Evaluate and decide – choose the option that best addresses the above issues and is in the public interest, supports integrity, builds trust, delivers better services and ensures accountability. To establish if your actions are consistent with the Ethical Framework consider your answers to the following questions:
 - Integrity: Would your colleagues say you had considered the views of all interested parties and acted in the right way, even if it was at your personal cost?
 - Trust: Would your action, if it became public, build confidence in the public sector?

Code of Ethics and Conduct

- Service: Would your clients and customers say your actions improved the quality of the services they receive?
- Accountability: Would the head of your agency say your actions are consistent with the Ethical Framework and the law?
- Implement the decision in ways that are consistent with the objectives, values and principles of the Ethical Framework.
- Review and identify opportunities for continuous improvement.

5.2 Encourage ethical behaviour by other employees

Ways to support the ethical behaviour of other employees include:

- Personal – encourage your colleagues to act ethically by making ethical decisions and acting ethically yourself.
- Interpersonal – encourage all employees to openly discuss ways to better implement the Ethical Framework in their individual actions, your team’s practices and in your services to clients and customers.
- Organisational – ensure the leadership, culture, governance, management and work practices, individual employee behaviour and customer services of your workplace are consistent with the Ethical Framework.

Code of Ethics and Conduct

6. Further assistance³

It is important that you understand the Ethical Framework and comply with the content of this Code of Ethics and Conduct. For assistance, contact the relevant authority listed below:

Workplace issues, serious misconduct and formal grievances	WSPT/PPT Executive/ OEH Employee Relations
Corrupt conduct, maladministration and substantial waste	WSPT/PPT Executive/ OEH Probity Unit
Workplace Health and Safety	Executive Director/Director Operations and Visitor Services
Privacy.....	Executive Director/ Executive Officer/ OEH Privacy and Information Access

³ These will be links to Intranet webpages

Appendix A:

Managing conflicts of interest – relevant policies and procedures:

- Managing potential, perceived or real conflicts of interest - OEH
- Private and Secondary Employment - OEH
- Conflict of Interest Checklist for Appointments to NSW Government Boards and Committees -OEH

Appendix B:

[Template - Senior Executive interests declaration.docx](#)

Appendix C:

Treating and interacting with your colleagues, customers, clients and stakeholders – relevant policies and procedures:

- Work Health and Safety Policy – WSPT/PPT
- 2015 Respectful Workplace: Policy and procedures for addressing workplace issues and formal grievances - OEH
- Statement of Business Ethics - OEH
- Public Interest Disclosure Policy –WSPT/PPT
- Ministerial and Parliamentary Templates and Guidelines - OEH
- Injury Management and Workers Compensation Policy and Procedures - OEH
- *External Complaints and Allegations Policy - OEH*
- Executive Charter - OEH
- Alcohol and Other Drugs in the Workplace Policy - OEH
- Draft Procurement Policy – WSPT/PPT
- Commission for Children and Young People Act 1998
- Child Protection (Prohibited Employment) Act 1998
- Uniforms policy – WSPT/PPT

Appendix D:

Using public resources – relevant policies and procedures

- Accounting Policy – WSPT/PPT
- Financial Delegations – WSPT/PPT
- Procurement Policy – WSPT/PPT

Appendix E:

Using official, sensitive and private information – relevant policies and procedures:

- Information and Communication Technology Acceptable Use Policy - OEH
- Records Management Policy- OEH
- Records Access Policy - OEH
- Privacy Management Plan and Guidelines –WSPT/PPT
- Intellectual Property Policy - OEH
- Information Security Management System - OEH
- Information Classification and Handling Information Classification and Handling - OEH
- Policy and Guidelines for the release of information under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* - OEH

Appendix F:

Deal with offers of gifts, benefits or hospitality – relevant policies and procedures:

- Gifts, benefits and hospitality policy – WSPT/PPT
- Conflicts of interest policy - OEH

Appendix G:

Separate private activities from WSPT/PPT activities – relevant policies and procedures:

- Social Media Policy -OEH
- Private and Secondary Employment Policy - OEH
- Conflict of Interest Policy - OEH

Appendix H:

Ensuring a safe and healthy workplace – relevant policies and procedures:

- Work Health and Safety Policy– WSPT/PPT
- Work Health and Safety Risk Management System – WSPT/PPT
- Hazard Management Policies and Guidelines – WSPT/PPT
- Compassionate Transfer Policy -OEH
- Child Safe and Friendly Environment Policy - OEH
- Alcohol and Other Drugs in the Workplace Policy - OEH

Appendix I:

Management of allegations and other related processes – relevant policies and procedures:

- 2015 Respectful Workplace: Policy and procedures for addressing workplace issues and formal grievances – OEH
- External Complaints and Allegations Policy - OEH
- Public Interest Disclosure Policy – WSPT/PPT