

Central Highlands Council

MINUTES – ORDINARY MEETING – 17 August 2021

Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Central Highlands Council held at the Bothwell Council Chambers, Bothwell, on Tuesday 17th August 2021, commencing at 9am.

1.0 OPENING

The Mayor advises the meeting and members of the public that Council Meetings, not including Closed Sessions, are audio recorded and published on Council's Website.

2.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

3.0 PRESENT

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Archer, Cllr A W Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner, Cllr J Poore.

3.1 IN ATTENDANCE

Mrs Lyn Eyles (General Manager) Mr Adam Wilson (Deputy General Manager), Mrs Janet Monks (Minute Secretary)

4.0 APOLOGIES

5.0 PECUNIARY INTEREST DECLARATIONS

In accordance with Regulation 8 (7) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, the Mayor requests Councillors to indicate whether they or a close associate have, or are likely to have a pecuniary interest (any pecuniary or pecuniary detriment) or conflict of interest in any Item of the Agenda.

6.0 CLOSED SESSION OF THE MEETING

Regulation 15 (1) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015* states that at a meeting, a council by absolute majority, or a council committee by simple majority, may close a part of the meeting to the public for a reason specified in sub-regulation (2).

As per *Regulation 15 (1) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, this motion requires an absolute majority

Moved Clr A Bailey**Seconded** Clr S Bowden

THAT pursuant to *Regulation 15 (1) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, Council, by absolute majority, close the meeting to the public to consider the following matters in Closed Session

Item Number	Matter	Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015
1	Confirmation of the Minutes of the Closed Session of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 20 July 2021	Regulation 15 (2)(g) – information of a personal and confidential nature or information provided to Council on the condition it is kept confidential
2	Tenders Grader Replacement	Regulation 15 (2)(d) contracts, and tenders, for the supply of goods and services and their terms, conditions, approval and renewal
3	Tenders CHC 03-21, CHC 04-21, CHC 05-21 and CHC 06-21-Road Stabilisation and Re-Seal Contracts	Regulation 15 (2)(d) contracts, and tenders, for the supply of goods and services and their terms, conditions, approval and renewal
4	Consideration of Matters for Disclosure to the Public	Regulation 15 (8) - While in a closed meeting, the Council, or Council Committee, is to consider whether any discussions, decisions, reports or documents relating to that closed meeting are to be kept confidential or released to the public, taking into account privacy and confidentiality issues

CARRIED**FOR the Motion**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

6.1 MOTION OUT OF CLOSED SESSION**Moved** Clr R Cassidy**Seconded** Clr J Honner

That the Council:

- (1) Having met and dealt with its business formally move out of the closed session; and
- (2) Resolved to report that it has determined the following:

Item Number	Matter	Outcome
1	Confirmation of the Minutes of the Closed Session of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 20 July 2021	Minutes of the Closed Session of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 20 July 2021 were confirmed
2	Tenders Grader Replacement	Council accepted the tender from Komatsu Australia

3	Tenders CHC 03-21, CHC 04-21, CHC 05-21 and CHC 06-21 Road Stabilisation and Re-Seal Contracts	Council accepted the tenders from Stabilised Pavements of Australia Pty Ltd
4	Consideration of Matters for Disclosure to the Public	Matters were considered

CARRIED**FOR the Motion**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Archer, Cllr A Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner, Cllr J Poore

OPEN MEETING TO PUBLIC

Due to COVID-19 a limit of 4 members of the public, at any one time will be applied.

7.0 DEPUTATIONS

10.00 – 10.15 Dr Josie Kelman Derwent Catchment Project - an apology due to personal reasons
 10.15 – 10.30 Toni Glowacki & Linda Smith-McKinnell – Great Lake Community Centre Committee

7.1 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME**8.0 MAYORAL COMMITMENTS**

14 July 2021 Business of Council
 15 July 2021 Business of Council
 19 July 2021 Business of Council
 20 July 2021 Ordinary Council Meeting, Hamilton
 20 July 2021 Meeting with Councillor
 20 July 2021 Phone calls with Councillors x3
 22 July 2021 Phone calls with Councillors x4
 22 July 2021 Business of Council
 26 July 2021 Councillor calls x2
 26 July 2021 Ratepayer calls x2
 27 July 2021 Meeting with General Manager
 27 July 2021 Meeting with Works & Services Manager
 27 July 2021 Meeting with ratepayers x3
 27 July 2021 Meeting with Councillors x2
 27 July 2021 Meeting with IT Technician
 28 July 2021 Phone calls to Councillors x6
 28 July 2021 Business of Council
 29 July 2021 Business of Council
 30 July 2021 Business of Council
 2 August 2021 Opening of tenders with General Manager and Works & Services Manager
 2 August 2021 Meeting with General Manager
 2 August 2021 Ratepayer calls x4
 2 August 2021 Phone call with Councillor
 3 August 2021 Phone call with Deputy Mayor
 3 August 2021 Zoom meeting Cattle Hill Community Fund
 4 August 2021 Ratepayer meeting

4 August 2021	Bothwell Bicentennial Workgroup Meeting
5 August 2021	LGAT Conference, Hobart
6 August 2021	LGAT Conference, Hobart
10 August 2021	Planning Committee Meeting, Bothwell
10 August 2021	Meeting with Business Owner
10 August 2021	Meeting with ratepayer
11 August 2021	Business of Council
11 August 2021	Ratepayer calls x3

8.1 COUNCILLOR COMMITMENTS

Deputy Mayor Allwright

20 July 2021	Ordinary Council Meeting, Hamilton
3 August 2021	TasWater Meeting
10 August 2021	Planning Committee Meeting, Bothwell

Clr A Campbell

3 August 2021	Zoom meeting for Cattle Hill Community Fund Committee
4 August 2021	Bothwell Bicentennial Working Group meeting
5 & 10 August 2021	Phone calls for the Bothwell Bicentennial

Clr R Cassidy

20 July 2021	Ordinary Council Meeting, Hamilton
11 August 2021	Planning Committee Meeting, Bothwell

Clr J Honner

20 July 2021	Ordinary Council Meeting, Hamilton
4 August 2021	Bothwell Bi-Centenary working group meeting
10th August 2021	Planning Meeting Bothwell

STATUS REPORT COUNCILLORS

Item No.	Meeting Date	Agenda Item	Task	Councillor Responsible	Current Status	Completed Date
3	18-Feb-20	16.5	Cattle Hill Wind Farm Community Fund Committee	Mayor Triffitt and Clr Campbell	Mayor and Clr Campbell to attend the first meeting on the 3rd August and will provide Council with updates at the August 2021 Council meeting.	

8.2 GENERAL MANAGER'S COMMITMENTS

20 July 2021	Ordinary Council Meeting, Hamilton
20 July 2021	Meeting Insurance broker
4 August 2021	Bicentennial Workgroup Meeting
5 August 2021	LGAT Annual Conference
6 August 2021	LGAT Annual Conference
10 August 2021	Planning Committee Meeting
16 August 2021	STCA Meeting

8.3 DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER'S COMMITMENTS

20 July 2021	Ordinary Council Meeting, Hamilton
21 July 2021	LGAT Health and Wellbeing Workshop
4 August 2021	Bi-Centennial Workforce Group Meeting
10 August 2021	RA & Central Highlands Suicide Prevention CAP meeting
10 August 2021	Municipal Recovery Coordinators Monthly Meeting
11 August 2021	Magiq - Two-day System Admin Training

9.0 NOTIFICATION OF COUNCIL WORKSHOPS HELD

Nil

9.1 FUTURE WORKSHOPS

Workshop re Local Provision Schedule – Bothwell Council Chamber, Monday 23 August 2021 at 12noon

10.0 MAYORAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

11.0 MINUTES

11.1 RECEIVAL DRAFT MINUTES ORDINARY MEETING

Moved Clr J Honner

Seconded Clr J Poore

THAT the Draft Minutes of the Open Council Meeting of Council held on Tuesday 20th July 2021 be received.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

11.2 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES ORDINARY MEETING

Moved Clr J Poore

Seconded Clr S Bowden

THAT the Minutes of the Open Council Meeting of Council held on Tuesday 20th July be confirmed.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

11.3 **RECEIVAL DRAFT MINUTES OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING**

Moved Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded Cllr R Cassidy

THAT the Draft Minutes of the Planning Committee Meeting held on 10 August be received.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Archer, Cllr A Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner, Cllr J Poore

12.0 **BUSINESS ARISING:**

- 15.1 Correspondence sent by Development & Environmental Services Manager.
- 15.2 Correspondence sent by Development & Environmental Services Manager.
- 15.3 Correspondence sent by Development & Environmental Services Manager.
- 17.2 Correspondence sent by General Manager.
- 17.5 Correspondence sent by General Manager.
- 17.6 Correspondence sent by General Manager.
- 17.7 Correspondence sent by General Manager.
- 17.8 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager.
- 17.9 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager.
- 17.10 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager.
- 17.11 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager.
- 17.12 Correspondence sent by General Manager.
- 17.13 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager.
- 17.14 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager.
- 17.15 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager.
- 17.16 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager.
- 17.17 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager.

13.0 **DERWENT CATCHMENT PROJECT REPORT**

Moved Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded Cllr J Honner

THAT the Derwent Catchment Project Report be received.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Archer, Cllr A Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner, Cllr J Poore

14.0 FINANCE REPORT

Moved Clr R Cassidy

Seconded Clr A Bailey

THAT the Finance Reports be received.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

7.0 DEPUTATIONS

Moved Clr J Honner

Seconded Clr A Bailey

THAT Council move to Agenda item 7. Deputations

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

Toni Glowacki & Linda Smith-McKinnell – Representing the Great Lake Community Centre Committee

Toni and Linda gave an update on the activities of the Great Lake Community Centre Committee.

Linda explained that the Committee is seeking to apply for a Full Liquor Licence, which would save them money and time and allow for the committee to hold luncheons as required. Currently they have a restricted licence and therefore have to apply for a special day licence when required.

A letter of support from Council is required to assist with this application.

Moved Clr A Archer

Seconded Clr A Bailey

THAT Council provides a letter of support to the Great Lake Community Centre Committee for their application to the Liquor Licensing Board for a full liquor licence.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

Mr G Rogers attended the meeting at 10.30

15.0 DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

In accordance with Regulation 25(1) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, the Mayor advises that the Council intends to act as a Planning Authority under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993, to deal with the following items:

Moved Clr Honner

Seconded Clr A Bailey

THAT the Development & Environmental Services Report be received.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

Moved Clr R Cassidy

Seconded Clr J Honner

THAT Council move to Agenda Item 15.2

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

15.2 SOUTHERN RECYCLING TENDER AND JOINT AUTHORITY

Moved Clr A Campbell

Seconded Clr J Poore

THAT:

1. The update on the Council's arrangements for the acceptance and processing of its co-mingled recyclable materials be received and noted.
2. Authority be provided to the General Manager to proceed with the procurement of a new contract for the processing of co-mingled recyclable materials.
 - (i) In doing so, the General Manager be authorised to work with other councils in Southern Tasmania to develop specifications, call tenders and award the tender in accordance with the assessment of the submissions received by the Tender Review Committee.
 - (ii) The General Manager be authorised to work with other councils in Southern Tasmania to secure ACCC approval to proceed with a joint tender.
3. In accordance with Section 30 of the Local Government Act 1993, the Council resolve to establish a Joint Authority with other Southern Tasmanian councils to progress waste related issues.
 - (i) The General Manager be authorised to work with other councils in Southern Tasmania to progress the establishment of a new Joint Authority including the development of rules and governance arrangements for the new Joint Authority.
4. A further report be provided to the Council detailing the outcome of the tender process and seeking formal approval of the membership of the Joint Authority, within the next 6-months.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

15.3 COMMUNITY NOTICE BOARD – HAMILTON

Moved Clr A Campbell

Seconded Clr J Honner

THAT Council purchase and install the notice board on Council's Road Reserve at the agreed location.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

15.4 & 15.5 HEATPUMP INSTALLATION – BOTHWELL LIBRARY, BOTHWELL TOWN HALL AND HAMILTON TOWN HALL

Moved Clr R Cassidy

Seconded Clr A Bailey

THAT Council allocates \$24,000 to purchase and install the following Heat Pumps.

- 1 Heat Pump in the Bothwell Library
- 1 Heat Pump in the Supper Room, Bothwell Town Hall
- 2 Heat Pumps in the Bothwell Town Hall
- 2 Heat Pumps in the Hamilton Town Hall

CARRIED 8/1

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

AGAINST the Motion

Clr A Archer

15.6 SMOKE DETECTOR / ALARMS

Moved Clr R Cassidy

Seconded Clr J Honner

THAT Council invite Tasmanian Fire Service Representative Lesley King to give a presentation to the next meeting of Council

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

Mr Damian Mackey (Planning Consultant SMC) attended the meeting at 11.00

Moved Clr A Bailey**Seconded** Clr J Honner**THAT** Council moves back to Agenda Item 15.1**CARRIED****FOR the Motion**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

15.1 **CENTRAL HIGHLANDS DRAFT LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION PROGRAM**

Moved Clr R Cassidy**Seconded** Deputy Mayor J Allwright**THAT**

- The 60-day public exhibition period for the Central Highlands Draft Local Provisions Schedule commence on Monday 23 August 2021, as directed by the Tasmanian Planning Commission.
- In addition to the minimum public advertising mechanisms required by legislation, Council institute the following:
 - A hard copy set of the ordinance, maps and supporting report is to be available for perusal at both the Bothwell and Hamilton offices, (instead of just one).
 - The maps are to be made available online via an interactive mapping tool, enabling members of the public with access to the internet to search particular properties and determine which zone and what code overlays are proposed to apply.
 - Prior to, or in the first week of the advertising period, a colour, double-sided A4 flyer is to be posted and/or emailed to every ratepayer and also any local community group which might have an interest in land use planning matters.
 - Local community information drop-in sessions are to be held, as follows:
 - Miena: Tuesday September 14th, 3:00pm to 7:30pm.
 - Hamilton: Wednesday September 15th, 3:00pm to 7:30pm.
 - Bothwell: Thursday September 16th, 3:00pm to 7:30pm.
- A Councillor workshop be scheduled either prior to, or soon after, the start of the public exhibition period (23 August) to consider and refine the key messages to be relayed to the community during the exhibition period. The date and time of the workshop is Monday 23 August at 12noon.

CARRIED**FOR the Motion**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

Mr Damian Mackey left the meeting at 11.30

15.7 DES BRIEFING REPORT

PLANNING PERMITS ISSUED UNDER DELEGATION

The following planning permits have been issued under delegation during the past month.

NO PERMIT REQUIRED

DA NO.	APPLICANT	LOCATION	PROPOSAL
2021 / 00020	Engineering Plus	15 Ruby Road, Miena	Dwelling & Shed
2021 / 00065	Tasbuilt Homes and Cabins	12 Drysdale Road, Miena	Dwelling

PERMITTED

DA NO.	APPLICANT	LOCATION	PROPOSAL
2020 / 00042	J G Bryant	9 Michael Street, Bothwell	Transportable Container (Office, Storage & Sleepout)
2021 / 00059	S P A Game, J Barwick	21 High Street, Bothwell	Dwelling and Outbuildings
2021 / 00055	L W Tatnell	43 Bronte Estate Road, Bronte Park	Dwelling
2021 / 00032	A W Bailey	7 Torlesse Street, Hamilton	Expansion of Quarry

DISCRETIONARY

DA NO.	APPLICANT	LOCATION	PROPOSAL
2021 / 00041	Central Highlands Council	Council Office, 6 Tarleton Street, Hamilton	Re-Roof
2021 / 00053	P & J Sheds	170 Rockmount Road, Ellendale	Outbuilding
2021 / 00054	Ireneinc Planning	485 Upper Mill Road, Hamilton	Visitor Accommodation (Partial Change of Use)
2021 / 00016	J G Herbert, M R Gray	6 Dennistoun Road, Bothwell	Rear Deck

ANIMAL CONTROL

IMPOUNDED DOGS

No dogs have been impounded over the past months.

STATISTICS AS OF 10 August 2021

Registrations

Total Number of Dogs Registered in 2020/2021 Financial Year – 978

2021/2022 renewal have been issued.

- Number of Dogs Currently Registered - 744
- Number of Dogs Pending Re-Registration – 202

Kennel Licences

Total Number of Kennel Licences Issued for 2020/2021 Financial Year – 29

2021/2022 Renewal have been Issued.

- Number of Licences Issued - 26
- Number of Licences Pending – 3

15.8 PROPOSED INDEPENDENT LIVING UNITS – ELLENDALE

Moved Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded Clr A Bailey

THAT the Manager DES engage the services of a land surveyor and obtain valuation of the land.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

Moved Clr R Cassidy

Seconded Clr A Bailey

THAT Council move to item 17.11

17.11 ENCLOSURE OF THE GYM AND SWIMMING POOL COMPLEX AT THE BOTHWELL SCHOOL

Moved Clr A Archer

Seconded Clr R Cassidy

THAT the Manager DES work with the consultants and in partnership with stakeholders including the State Government, the Department of Education, to provide further information, prepare a design and scoping plan, and an estimate of the funds required to construct and operate the facility, to enable Council to make an informed decision on the feasibility of the project.

CARRIED5/4

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr R Cassidy

AGAINST the Motion

Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Campbell, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

17.12 BLACK SUMMER BUSHFIRE RECOVERY GRANTS

Moved Clr J Poore

Seconded Clr S Bowden

THAT Council do not proceed with a funding application for a multipurpose centre to be constructed at Hamilton.

AND THAT a workshop be organised to highlight suitable projects and have them shovel ready for funding opportunities as they arise.

CARRIED 5/4

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Clr A Archer, Clr S Bowden, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

AGAINST the Motion

Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Bailey, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy,

Mr Graham Rogers left the meeting 12.03

Mr Jason Branch arrived 12.05

16.0 WORKS & SERVICES

Moved Clr J Honner

Seconded Clr A Bailey

THAT the Works & Services Report be received.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

16.1 MEADSFIELD ROAD REALIGNMENT – J R FOWLER & SON

Moved Clr R Cassidy

Seconded Clr A Bailey

THAT once a road open permit is received the Works and Services Manager give confirmation to JR Fowler and Son that they can commence construction of 720m of re-alignment of Meadsfield Road in accordance with Councils Permit conditions and the approved drawings from GHD.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

16.2 BRONTE PARK SIGNAGE AND SPEED LIMIT CHANGE REQUEST**Moved** Clr R Cassidy**Seconded** Clr A Campbell**THAT** the Mayor write:

- 1 to the Minister of Police, Fire and Emergency Management for a more frequent policing presence in this area, and
- 2 to the Department of State Growth requesting the speed limit be reduced from 70km to 60km

CARRIED**FOR the Motion**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

16.3 2021 KEEP AUSTRALIA BEAUTIFUL SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES – TIDY TOWNS AWARDS**Moved** Clr J Honner**Seconded** Clr A Bailey

THAT the Works and Service Manager be authorised to lodge a nomination for the 2021 Keep Australia Beautiful sustainable communities – Tidy Towns awards for the township of Fentonbury.

CARRIED**FOR the Motion**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

16.4 UPGRADE CRICKET SAFETY NETS – BOTHWELL RECREATION GROUND**Moved** Clr A Campbell**Seconded** Deputy Mayor J Allwright

THAT Council redirect \$7000 from the budgeted amount of \$20,000 under Capital Expenditure Recreation Ground to address the upgrades required with the practice nets at the Bothwell Recreation Ground.

CARRIED**FOR the Motion**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

16.4 REQUEST FROM CWA TO USE BOTHWELL QUEENS PARK AND MARKET PLACE

Moved Clr J Poore

Seconded Clr J Honner

THAT the following actions be taken:

- 1 correspondence be sent to the Country Women's Association asking them to complete a community grant application for consideration by Council at the September Council Meeting.
- 2 advise that Council gives permission for the event to take place in Queens Park and Market Place
- 3 the CWA provide Council with a Covid Safe Plan

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

Mr J Branch left the meeting at 12.22

17.0 **ADMINISTRATION**

17.1 LEASE PUB WITH NO BEER REST AREA

Moved Clr J Honner

Seconded Clr A Bailey

THAT the General Manager be authorised to sign and seal the lease for the Pub with no Beer Rest Area.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

17.2 CATTLE HILL WIND FARM COMMUNITY FUND ASSESSMENT PANEL

Moved Clr R Cassidy

Seconded Clr J Honner

THAT Deputy Mayor Jim Allwright be nominated by Council to replace Mayor Triffitt on the Cattle Hill Wind Farm Community Fund Assessment Panel.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

17.3 TASMANIAN TARTAN SIGN

Moved Clr A Bailey

Seconded Clr A Campbell

THAT Council agree to erect the sign subject to:

1. Planning approval being obtained from Southern Midlands Council
2. Approval from Mr McShane to place the sign on his land
3. Cost of sign (size 1800x1200) and planning approval not to exceed a total of \$2000; and
4. The CHVCMC choose the design of the sign

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

17.4 REGIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDEPENDENT REVIEW COMMITTEE ISSUE PAPER

Moved Clr J Honner

Seconded Clr S Bowden

THAT comments on the Regional Telecommunications Independent Review Committee issues paper be forwarded to the Deputy General Manager by Monday 27 September 2021.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

17.5 REQUEST FOR RATES REMISSION

Moved Clr J Honner

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT Council remit the Solid Waste Garbage Fee on property 10-0400-03595, 137 Little Den Road Millers Bluff.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

17.6 REQUEST FOR RATES REMISSION

Moved Clr S Bowden

Seconded Clr J Honner

THAT Council remit the rates on property 04-0017-03967.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

17.7 LGAT REPRESENTATIVE TASMANIAN HERITAGE COUNCIL**FOR INFORMATION****17.8 ANNUAL END OF YEAR SCHOOL AWARDS**

Moved Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded Clr J Honner

THAT Council make the following end of year awards:

- New Norfolk High School – Central Highlands Continuing Education Bursary - \$300
- Bothwell District High School - Central Highlands Continuing Education Bursary - \$300
- Glenora District High School - Central Highlands Continuing Education Bursary - \$300
- Ouse District Primary School - Central Highlands Continuing Education Bursary - \$300
- Westerway Primary School - Central Highlands Continuing Education Bursary - \$300
- Westerway Primary School - Citizenship Award - \$50
- Glenora District High School – Citizenship Award - \$50
- Ouse District Primary School – Primary Value Award – 2 Awards of \$50 each
- Bothwell District High School - Primary Citizen Award - \$50
- Bothwell District High School – Primary Encouragement Award - \$50

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

17.9 COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN - SUICIDE PREVENTION

Moved Clr J Honner

Seconded Clr A Campbell

THAT the General Manager be authorised to sign an agreement with Relationships Australia to undertake consultation within the municipality to consider if a community action plan for suicide prevention should be developed for the Central Highlands municipality.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore

17.10 TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT CHARGESMART GRANTS PROGRAM

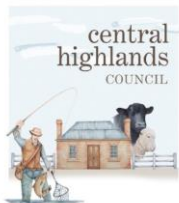
FOR INFORMATION

18.0 SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA ITEMS

Nil

19.0 CLOSURE - 12.43

DRAFT



Central Highlands Council

DRAFT MINUTES – PLANT COMMITTEE MEETING – 08 SEPTEMBER 2021

Draft Minutes of the Plant Committee Meeting held at the Council Chambers, Bothwell on the 08 September 2021 commencing at 9.00am.

- 1.0 PRESENT** Mayor L Triffitt (Chair), Clr S Bowden & Clr A W Bailey
-
- 2.0 APOLOGIES** Nil
-
- 3.0 IN ATTENDANCE** Lyn Eyles (General Manager), Adam Wilson (Deputy General Manager) Jason Branch (W&S Manager)
-
- 4.0 CONFIRMATION OF PLANT COMMITTEE MINUTES** **Moved** Clr S Bowden **Seconded** Clr A Bailey
- THAT** the Minutes of the Plant Committee Meeting held at the Council Chambers, Hamilton on the 8 September 2020 having been circulated to all members, be confirmed.
- Carried**
- For the Motion:** Mayor L Triffitt, Clr A W Bailey & Clr S Bowden
-
- 5.0 REPLACEMENT 2 X-TRAILS – DES MANAGER & DGM** **Moved** Clr S Bowden **Seconded** Clr A W Bailey
- THAT** Council purchase 2 Fortuner GX Auto Diesel vehicles from Co-op Motors for \$45,524.66 ex GST each and the X-Trails be advertised for sale.
- Carried**
- For the Motion:** Mayor L Triffitt, Clr A W Bailey & Clr S Bowden
-
- 6.0 REPLACEMENT BOTHWELL TOWN UTE** **Moved** Clr A W Bailey **Seconded** Clr S Bowden
- THAT** Council purchase a Hilux 4x2 auto extra Cab 2.8 with tipper from Co-op Motors for \$47,120.74 ex GST with the Nissan Navara 4x2 traded in.
- Carried**
- For the Motion:** Mayor L Triffitt, Clr A W Bailey & Clr S Bowden
-
-



Central Highlands Council

DRAFT MINUTES – PLANT COMMITTEE MEETING – 08 SEPTEMBER 2021

7.0 REPLACEMENT HAMILTON NISSAN NAVARA UTE EXTRA CAB

Moved Clr A W Bailey

Seconded Clr A Archer

THAT Council purchase a Hilux 4x4 Auto Extra Cab 2.4 with tipper from Co-op Motors for \$48,469.00 ex GST and the Navara Ute be traded.

Carried

For the Motion: Mayor L Triffitt, Clr A W Bailey & Clr S Bowden

8.0 OTHER BUSINESS

RESOLVED THAT Council consider the purchase of a forklift during the 2022/23 budget deliberations.

REPAIRS TO KOMATSU GRADER

Moved Clr A W Bailey

Seconded Clr A Archer

THAT the Works & Services Manager organise for the grader to be repaired by Komatsu.

Carried

For the Motion: Mayor L Triffitt, Clr A W Bailey & Clr S Bowden

CLOSURE

Meeting closed at 9.30 am



Central Highlands Council

DRAFT MINUTES AUDIT PANEL MEETING – 13 SEPTEMBER 2021

Draft Minutes of the Central Highlands Audit Panel Meeting held at the Hamilton Council Chambers, Hamilton on Monday 13 September 2021 commencing 9.00am.

1.0 OPENING

Ian McMichael (Chair) opened the meeting at 9.00 a.m.

2.0 PRESENT

Ian McMichael (Chair), Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Bailey (proxy), Lyn Eyles (General Manager), Adam Wilson (Deputy General Manager) David Doyle (Accountant) and Mr Izaak de Winter (Premium Business Group - Accountant)

3.0 APOLOGIES

Cllr A Campbell

4.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Moved Deputy Mayor J Allwright **Seconded** Cllr A Bailey

THAT the minutes of the previous meeting held on Tuesday, 25 May 2021 be confirmed.

Carried

For the motion: I V McMichael (Chair), Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Bailey

5.0 PECUNIARY INTEREST DECLARATIONS

In accordance with Regulation 8 (7) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, the Chair requests Members to indicate whether they or a close associate have, or are likely to have a pecuniary interest (any pecuniary or pecuniary detriment) or conflict of interest in any Item of the Agenda.

NIL

6.0 BUSINESS ARISING

6.1 **CHC Long Term Financial Plan & Strategy** – Discussed information provided by Accountant Mr David Doyle from the Council workshop on the Long Term Financial Plan & Strategy.

The Audit Panel moved the following motion:

Moved Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded Cllr A Bailey

THAT at the proposed Future Projects for Funding Workshop, Council include discussions about the review of the Central Highlands Council Long Term Asset Management Plans and Long Term Financial Plan & Strategy.

Carried

For the motion: I V McMichael (Chair), Deputy Mayor J Allwright and Cllr A Bailey

6.2 **CHC Asset Management Plan** – Discussed the review of the CHC Asset Management Plan.

6.3 **Standing Items** – General discussion took place regarding the standing items and it was noted by the Audit Panel that a number of council policies will need to be reviewed before the 31st December 2021.

7.0 NEW BUSINESS

8.1 **Draft Financial Statement** - General discussion took place regarding the Draft Financial Statement and it was noted the underlying surplus for 20/21 was \$84,000.

8.2 **Draft Audit Panel Report to Council 30th June 2021** – It was resolved by the Audit Panel that the Chair sign off on the Audit Panel Report for the 30th June 2021

8.3 **Internal Compliance Assessment Plan Review Report** – Mr Izaak de Winter Accountant with Premium Business Group attended the meeting via Zoom to present his Internal Compliance Assessment Plan Review Report. A general discussion took place regarding the report and the Audit Panel agreed to receive the report.

The Audit Panel resolved that Officers consider draft a report to the next Audit Panel Meeting on the pro's and con's of upgrading Council accounting software and consider an online purchase order module for the accounting software.

8.4 **Related Party Transaction Forms** – It was noted by the Audit Panel that a few Councillors had not completed a related party transaction form for the financial year 20/21.

8.0 OTHER BUSINESS

9.0 NEXT MEETING –

Monday 29th November 2021 9.00 a.m.

10.0 CLOSURE

Meeting closed at 10.55a.m.



Derwent Catchment Project Monthly Report for Central Highlands Council

September 2021

You are cordially invited to our Annual General Meeting!!

A flyer for the Derwent Catchment Project AGM and launch of the Pasture Condition Tool. The flyer is white with black text and a small image of a green pasture. The text on the flyer reads: 'Derwent Catchment Project AGM and launch of the Pasture CONDITION TOOL. MAXIMISE YOUR PROFITS IMPROVE YOUR PASTURE SCORE. Please join us for a late lunch, featuring spit roast lamb and plenty of good company. WHERE: Hamilton Resource Centre WHEN: Friday 24th September Time 2pm COST: \$20 membership renewal, includes lunch'. The flyer is set against a background of autumn leaves. A small logo of the Derwent Catchment Project is in the bottom right corner of the flyer.

General Business

This month Eve attended the TWWHA Bushfire Research and Management forum held in Hobart. This was an opportunity to catch up with the latest research and projects from scientists, land managers and stakeholders working in this space. The forum covered topics including changes to bushfire patterns overtime, challenges tackling and preparing for bushfires in the TWWHA and future bushfire scenarios. Many of these issues are relevant to bushfires in the Central Highlands, impacting projects we work on such as our post-fire Miena cider gum program.

Josie attended the WAF launch and we are continuing to work with NRM north on project development for specific weeds such as Orange Hawkweed for a comprehensive weed management program.

Weed Management Program/Planting

Strategic Actions 4.4 Continue the program of weed reduction in the Central Highlands and 4.7 Support and assist practical programs that address existing environmental problems and improve the environment.

As we transition to Spring our on-ground works team has been continuing tree planting jobs in the district while mapping and planning the upcoming weed control season. They have also been controlling some weed infestations in the area, including blackberry along the Ouse River and Patersons curse in Meadowbank.

Mapping Weeds

To inform our weed control program for the season our team has been out and about extending our mapping of declared weeds in the region.

The team has been focusing on weed infestations along the boundary between the Derwent Valley Catchment and the Central Highlands. Understanding weed distribution along this boundary on public and private land is important so that we can reduce the chance of weeds spreading to the Gordan River Road. Lots of weed control has already been undertaken in this area with an aim of maintaining this area to protect the World heritage area values.

Weed Management Plan for the Central Highlands

We have been busy this month working on the Weed Management Plan for the Central Highlands. This has included completing a review of the last 5 year plan and drafting the plan for the next 5 years. The new plan focuses on continuation of weed management projects from the initial plan and looks at ways to tackle weed management with the added challenges of extreme weather and climate change.

We will present and discuss the new plan with stakeholders at the annual Central Highlands Weed Meeting later this month. We will also be planning this year's program of works and ensure collaboration across tenure.

On-ground Works Program

We are continuing to build the Derwent Catchment Project's capacity to delivery environmental information and extension to support farmers undertaking on-farm restoration projects which build long term farm resilience. This month our on-ground works team have planted over 500 trees on two different farms in the region. Trees were planted to form shelterbelts to reduce wind and erosion in the surrounding pasture. These newly planted trees were tested in the strong winter winds but seem to have faired well. The team is undertaking a final inspection this week.



Meadowbank

This month our on-ground works team has undertaken follow-up treatment of Patersons curse at a known site in Meadowbank. We also provided support and advice on restoration and what species to plant at the local ski club.

Ouse River Recovery Program – Landcare Action Grant funded by DPIPWE through the TFGA

We continue our work to control weeds and re-establish native vegetation along the banks of the River Ouse.

Over the last month our on-ground works team has controlled blackberries, brush cutting infestations in the area. The team also performed some infill planting, checked and maintained tree guards on previously planted natives and did a general tidy up of the area and inspection of other planting sites.



Agri best Practice

Strategic Actions 4.7 Support and assist practical programs that address existing environmental problems and improve the environment.

Future Drought Fund – Drought Hub

We have been collaborating with the Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture on the Tasmanian Adaptation and Innovation Hub as part of the Future Drought Fund project. They have been successful in their bid to run an adoption and innovation hub for creating resilience and preparedness in times of drought.

This month Eve has been attending workshops with partners focused on developing an operational plan. This includes incorporation of the Derwent Catchment Pasture Network and its role in building resilience in pastures and sharing knowledge across farms.

The future drought fund provides \$100 million nationally per annum in perpetuity. This will hopefully provide an opportunity to attract on-going funding into the local area.

Derwent Pasture Network – funded by NRM South through the Australian Government’s National Landcare Program

Peter continues to roll out the second series of our dry land grazing time course delivering the second session this month. This session focused on variation in pasture species composition across a range of pastures and highlighted the importance of different species compositions to pasture productivity. This session was held at Cawood at Ouse.

This month we continue to investigate best practice pasture methodologies. We have established a clover monitoring site to examine how much nitrogen is contributed to soils from various clover biomass. This will provide valuable information to pastoralists regarding clover additions for maximum pasture productivity.

Additionally, this month we have established new species persistence trial sites at Westerway on north facing slopes. These trials aim to determine which pasture species do best in these conditions. Pasture species tested include cultivars of Phalaris and cocksfoot as well as perennial legume species.

Further assessments of our previously established pasture trial sites are being undertaken. This includes collecting data from our fertilizer test strip trials to see how different nutrients effect dry land pastures.

Pasture Condition Score Tool – funded by DPIPWE

Following the completion of our Pasture Condition Tool we are looking forward to launching the tool later this month at the Derwent Catchment Project's AGM.

Derwent Catchment Perennial Forage Shrub Trials – funded by Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA)

We have completed an annual review of our perennial forage shrub trials. This project aims to determine if establishment of Mediterranean saltbush on marginal, erosion prone north-facing slopes in the Central Highlands of Tasmania is possible, what is the cost-benefit of any production and environmental outcomes.

The trial has successfully established saltbush at one of the three sites. The project has identified the suitability parameters required for shrub establishment and persistence on north facing slopes; sites are best suited to very sandy soils away from any native bush or remnant vegetation.

We look forward to comparing the cost/benefit of the remaining site with 2 other similar saltbush sites that have been established parallel to this project under the Derwent Pasture Network funded by NRM South through the Australian Government's National Landcare Program.

Restoration and Conservation

Strategic Actions: 4.1 Continue to fund and support the Derwent Catchment Project and 4.7 Support and assist practical programs that address existing environmental problems and improve the environment.

Tyenna River Recovery – willow warriors – funded by the Australian Government's Community Environment Program, IFS, DV council and DCP

We are excited to announce that Lenah Estate, managed by SFM have come on board to support this program. The managing director of SFM Environmental Solutions, Andrew Morgan, has expressed that he is proud to be involved in such a program that is a great example of industry and community collaboration.

Miena cider gum post fire program– funded by DPIPWE

Our on-ground works team continues to monitor fences and cages surrounding Miena cider gums at St. Patricks Plains and Rainbow Point. They have been regularly checking the area to make sure that there have been no animals getting into the fenced areas or that there has been any damage to the structures. These measures are essential to ensure that the browsing protection is doing its job.

Grant applications and progress

Weed Action Fund – A biosecurity Program for African feathergrass \$81,917

This proposal will develop and implement 3 years of a biosecurity program for AFG across the Huon and Derwent Valley; to reduce the infestation and spread of AFG and raise awareness of this weeds impact and engage the community. **Asked to resubmit with additional information awaiting approval**

Weed Action Fund – A biosecurity Program for Karamu \$147,312

This proposal will develop and implement 3 years of a biosecurity program for Karamu, Reduce the infestation and spread of Karamu and raise awareness and engage the community. **Successful**

*Weed Action Fund – Control of alternate Fruit Fly hosts in 1.5km buffers around vulnerable commodities the Derwent Catchment. \$165,000 **Unsuccessful***

This project is a collaboration between the horticultural industry and public land managers to control weeds that act as alternate hosts for Fly Fruit within 1.5km buffers around Fruit Fly susceptible horticultural commodities in the Derwent Catchment.

Please don't hesitate to call us if you have any queries about our programs.

Yours Sincerely,

Josie Kelman, Executive Officer, The Derwent Catchment Project 0427 044 700

Eve Lazarus, NRM Co-ordinator, The Derwent Catchment Project 0429 170 048







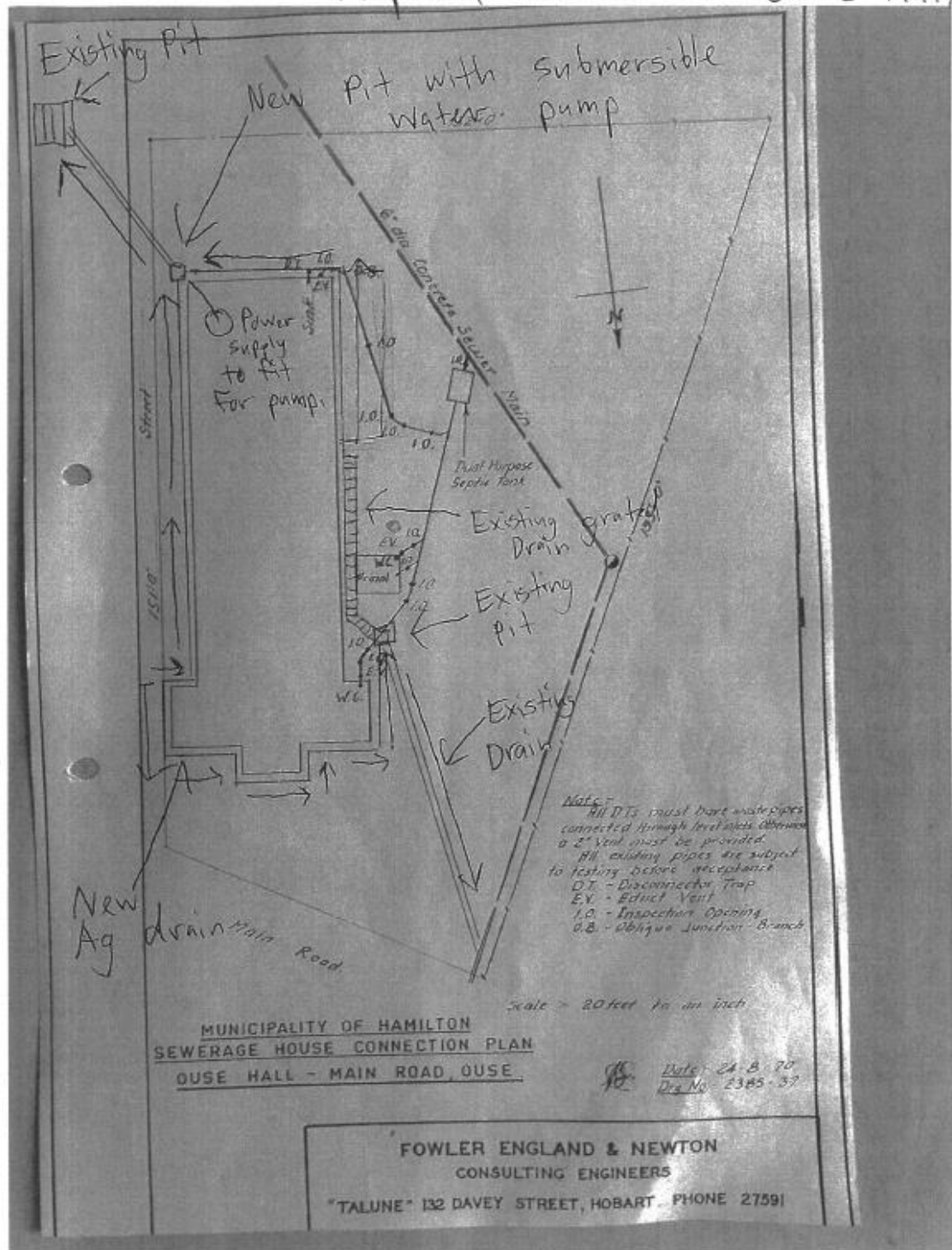








Proposed Works to Ouse Hall





Project Proposal

Proposed New Change Rooms

Gretna Sports and Recreation Ground



13/9/2021

Purpose of this Document

The purpose of the Project Proposal is to justify the existence of the project, to gain support from Central Highlands Council, secure funding and assist with the planning going forward.

The Project Outline will:

- Clearly articulate in measurable terms the benefits that the Gretna Cricket Club and the general community will gain from doing the project i.e. why the council should invest in it.
- Present the recommended solution, and why it was selected ahead of other alternate solutions.
- Present high level planning for the recommended solution, including any required reporting activities.
- Gain approval to progress the project to Phase 2 – Planning and Feasibilities stage and seek further financial support through multiple grants and funding opportunities.

This document is the responsibility of the Project Manager to complete in consultation with the Project Sponsor.

Project Outline VERSION CONTROL REVISION HISTORY			
Version	Date revised	Reviewed by (Name, Position, Project Role)	Comment (review / amendment type)

P R O J E C T P R O P O S A L

Project Name:	Gretna Sports Ground Change Room Construction	
Project Start and End:	From: 1 st July 2022	To: 30 th June 2023
Business Owner:	Central Highlands Council	
Project Sponsor:	Jason Branch – Manager Works and Services (Central Highlands Council)	
Project Manager:	Glenn Blackwell (Gretna Cricket Club)	
Project Budget:	\$.....	

BACKGROUND

The Gretna Cricket Club is seeking approval and requires support from the Central Highlands Council to investigate the option of building a new change room facility at the Gretna Sports and Recreation Ground. To facilitate community sport in the area, the club has recognised the need to provide facilities to encourage multi-purpose, flexible and adaptable infrastructure to respond to changing and emerging community needs.

At present, the sports ground has no change rooms. Key issues currently exist (eg personal privacy, security and limited capacity, does not meet disability access requirements) and it is no longer feasible to require players to share the open internal area of the existing clubhouse as a change room creating a need for new amenities including new locker rooms, toilets and showers, more storage space and improved security.

The Gretna Cricket Club is the only club within the Kookaburra Southern Cricket Association without change rooms. The lack of facilities limits the opportunity for the club to host finals and prevent the club from entering female teams into the TCA and junior teams into Hurricanes Junior Competition. The club is committed to entering both senior female and mixed junior teams into respective competitions by season 2023. We currently have a strong interest from the community.

The surge in grassroots cricket participation, especially in female leagues has highlighted the lack of suitable amenities for players and officials and the need to provide affordable facility solutions to support diversity and further growth across the sport.

The cricket club is cognisant of the:

- community values of the existing assets and uses;
- opportunity to accommodate future growth and respond to the changing needs of the community; and
- limited resources of Council and the community members, and thus the importance to allocate funding based on identified needs within the community

The facility will have the flexibility to offer a greater diversity of programs on offer as needs change so that more people are attracted to become engaged. An opportunity to develop a greater focus on activities that promote healthy living and community wellbeing in addition to core sporting team programs that build social capital in the community. It has the potential to support local community groups carrying out activities such as Yoga exercise classes, amenities for local markets, car shows and events, gym facilities, local fire brigade activities etc. Some were previously conducted at the local hall that is no longer available.

The Gretna Cricket Club is committed to encouraging multi-purpose, flexible and adaptable social infrastructure to respond to changing and emerging community needs.

There will need to be general support for the new facility from Council, key stakeholders and the community in order to guide planning, funding, development and construction. The project will remain realistic and achievable within the resources of the Council, stakeholders and community to implement the works and consider contemporary standards and practices for health, risk and public safety.

The Gretna Cricket Club will assist in the development of the organisational and financial capacity to actively, plan, manage and assist with the delivery of facilities, programs and services that enhance the opportunities for the community to benefit from engaging in recreational activities.

The club believe that the benefits to the community will be sufficient to warrant Council financial support and resource investment. This proposal will make realistic use of the current grant funds to provide new multi-use facilities that will benefit the wider community in the future.

OUTCOMES – WHY IS THIS PROJECT BEING UNDERTAKEN?

Strategic Alignment

This project contributes to the Gretna Crickets Club Strategic Plan for 2019-24:

<p>Proud of our History, Creating our Future</p>	<p>Support maintenance of the Gretna Sports and Recreational Ground and Facilities.</p> <p>To provide a healthy, safe and friendly environment for all members to enjoy playing the game of cricket whilst maintaining our heritage culture.</p>
--	--

Project Outcomes

The Gretna Cricket Club's primary purpose is to provide a healthy, safe and friendly environment for those who enjoy playing the game of cricket. To build on the best in our players and supporters by investing in quality coaching, playing and training equipment and facilities, representing the strengths and diversity of the local community. Upgrading the Sports Grounds facilities by constructing a set of change rooms will help to lift the standard of the facilities to be on par with other regional clubs who also participate in the Southern Kookaburra Cricket Association.

With a great mix of dedicated people within the club, a loyal sponsorship base and an exciting level of interest with future female participation and youth membership, the club is confident that a project such as this will help keep members and their families at the club and continue to create a solid platform for growth and sustained success into the future.

The benefits of a change room facility:

- New facilities will improve participation. A lack of adequate amenities, especially for females, can often be a barrier. By improving and building purpose-fit facilities and developing programs that use this space, girls and women will feel more welcome, safe and encouraged to regularly participate in sports and active recreation
- The changerooms will provide a safe environment to protect the privacy of sporting participants, security of personal belongings and equipment, storage location for cricket equipment, separate umpires room, first aid facilities, showers and toilets.
- Maximise the flexibility of facilities through inclusive design which promotes active leisure by the whole community including people of varying ages, interests, gender, identities, abilities and cultures.

- The new facilities will be fit for purpose, compliant, economically sustainable and maximise principles of Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) to achieve a balance between functionality and sustainability

The changing demographics of our membership and the local community demands a more business-like outlook to its cricket and general operations and commitment to delivering its benefits to the wider community, especially those who are financially or socially disadvantaged.

SOLUTION

Proposed Solution

To construct a new modular change room facility that can easily be transformed into a multi-use indoor venue. This is the preferred option as choosing a modular style building solves many of the challenges that conventional construction styles face, as they require minimal groundworks and little space beyond the built area of the building, therefore preserving local area during the construction, and minimising disruption to our playing season and the neighbouring community.

High level estimates have been sourced from Ausco Modular Pty Ltd and TasBuilt Group which have both partnered with the AFL, Rugby League, Soccer and Cricket Clubs and local councils to deliver modular sporting facilities that meet the needs of the community.

<https://ausco.com.au/sports-facilities>

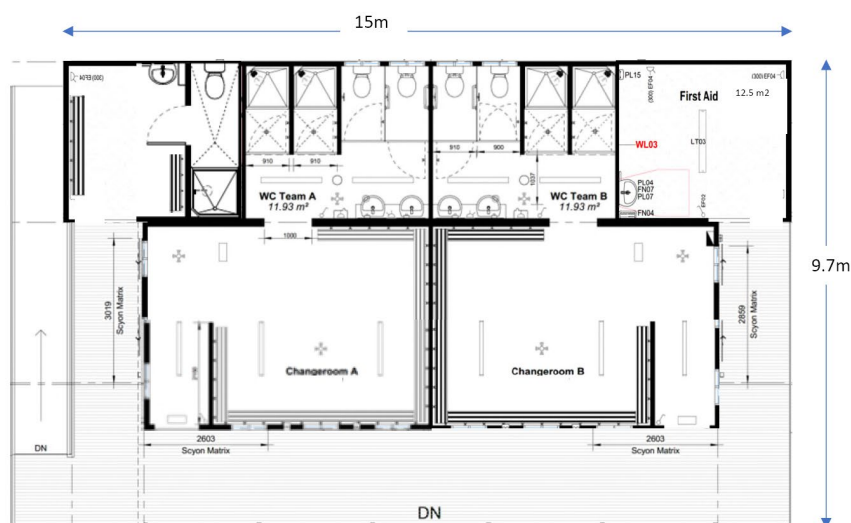
<https://tasbuiltcommercial.com.au/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wOxcdNJ61ic&t=198s>

Both design teams have worked closely with national and state sporting codes to develop facilities that meet or exceed their minimum standards. Time-saving as installation can be up to 60% faster than conventional on-the-ground construction. All Modular buildings comply with the National Construction Code of Australia.

The supplier can manage the project from beginning to end to mitigate the risk of scope, timeline and cost overruns and to lessen the burden on Council staff.

3 Mod Change Rooms /Umpires / First Aid



Example Only

There is also an expectation that there will be an effort required by club members, but something the Gretna Cricket Club is willing to accept. For a majority of the work, the internal resources at the club are currently making themselves available at no cost (voluntary) so there will be minimal labour costs added to the project.



The facility includes two unisex football change rooms which will be separated by a removable wall, an umpires/first aid room and showers and toilet facilities and extra storage facilities.



Example Only

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE PROJECT

For the project to be a success the Gretna Cricket Club requires financial assistance from the Central Highlands Council and also success in bidding for funding assistance under programs managed by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

If financial approval is given by Council members to commit a minimum of 15% of the total cost the club will use the commitment as a vehicle to support a submission for funding assistance under programs managed by the Commonwealth and State Governments, in particular the 'Improving the Playing fields' grant program currently open to incorporated, not-for-profit organisations and local government authorities (Councils).

Consideration to the use of modular construction to meet the requirements and ease of construction would result in the total cost of the project being estimated at around \$260K.

All applicants for the grant program are required to contribute at least 15% of the total project cost. However, please note that higher priority will be given to projects demonstrating higher levels of support.

A minimum financial commitment of \$39,000 from the Central Highlands Council's 2022/23 budget would be required.

The Gretna Cricket Club would make a commitment of 'not less' than \$5000 towards the project and the members and supporters of the club are willing to volunteer their time and skills to help plan, construct and successfully commission a new change room. We have a successful relationship with the Council on delivering on major projects at the Gretna Sports and Recreation Ground in the past successfully completing a Water Irrigation Upgrade project on time and on budget.

Output	Key Activities	Start	Finish
Phase 1	Seek Council approval to invest a financial portion of the project of not less than 15% of the total cost, providing that the club is successful in raising funding assistance from a grant program.	13 th September 2021	20 th September 2021
Phase 2	Apply for Project funding assistance under programs managed by the Commonwealth and State Governments.	20 th September 2021	23 rd October 2021
Phase 3	Design and approvals, offsite construction, delivery and installation onsite, and commissioning of the building	1 st July 2022	30 th June 2023

Stakeholder / Communication Management

Stakeholder	What information needs to be communicated?	Method of Communication	When/ how often?
Business Owner	Progress Reports as required showing timing, actual cost's v's budget, issues and variations.	Email, Phone, On-site	As required
Club Committee	Progress Reports as required showing timing, actual cost's v's budget, issues and variations.	On-site, Email	As required
Technical Support	Technical Installation requirements. Technical issues	Email, Phone, On-site	As required

JUSTIFICATION

The Gretna Cricket Club's present board and members are proud of the history that has been generated with the assistance of the Central Highlands Council and by the past generations and excited by what the future brings.

Purpose Statement - To provide a healthy, safe and friendly environment for all members to enjoy playing the game of cricket whilst maintaining our heritage culture.

Vision - To be the Cricket Club of choice, through on and off field success and social inclusion

The club aims to ensure that the Gretna Sports and Recreational Ground receive favourable comments from visiting teams and umpires. We aim to provide members with the best quality playing conditions, practice nets and training equipment as practically possible.

Updating the current facilities allows the current and future players of the club and opposition teams to enjoy a safe, comfortable playing environment acceptable to the Kookaburra Southern Cricket Association and Cricket Tasmania.

APPROVAL TO MOVE TO PHASE 2

For completion by Project Sponsor (Council)	
As Project Sponsor, I am satisfied:	Yes/No
The Project Proposal puts forward clear outcomes and outputs which allows the Gretna Cricket Club to progress the project to Phase 2 – Planning and Feasibilities stage and seek further financial support through multiple grants and funding opportunities.	
The Council agrees to input a minimum of 15% of the total cost of the project.	

	Name	Signature	Date
Project Sponsor	Jason Branch		
Project Manager	Glenn Blackwell		

Central Highlands Council

14/09/2021

Lyn Eyles: General Manager

CC: Mayor; Loueen Triffitt

6 Tarleton Street, Hamilton TAS 7140

PO Box 20, Hamilton TAS 7140

Dear Lyn,

We are a working group organising a **“Christmas Carols and twilight gift market in the park” on the 4th December 2021** at the NRM site (old Hamilton School Grounds). We envision the start of the Market to be 4pm with stall holders being able to access site 2 hours earlier to set up.

There is strong community interest and keen interest from stall holders approached to date (14).

This basic program outline put together so far which is flexible as follows:

- 4pm: Start of event. Markets open and MC introducing special guests.
- 5pm: Children’s Christmas dress up parade down the centre of the area and judging.
- 6pm: Carols to be sung with Lynda Grey as host. (If available)
- 7.30: The closing of the event.

There is much for us to complete, and we are looking for support from council in any way they can.

We have support from HATCH for the event and the need for community events like this a so very important in these stressful times.

A risk analysis (including COVID) is being worked on. We have our marketing plan as well as our budget and general needs for the event. We are also seeking other community groups to assist.

Looking forward to working together to make this happen for the Central Highlands.

Kind regards
Working Group

Jannie Fahey, Allacia Penn Ford, Pip Allwright and Harriet England

The Warden Councillors and Electors of the Municipality of
Hamilton.

2 Cumberland Street
Hamilton TAS 7140

21/08/2021

To Whom It May Concern,

Mr. [REDACTED] would like to express his interest in
purchasing the vacant residential land on Ellendale Road.

Title reference 11291/1.

Total land area 4.3790 hectares.

Mr. [REDACTED] has expressed his interest in purchasing this land
many times within the last 20 years and has contacted
multiple general managers within this time frame; however,
he has been unable to obtain a response. This land has been
vacant for many years; If the committee agrees to a sale for a
negotiated agreed price, Mr. [REDACTED] would like to purchase it
from The Warden Councillors and Electors of the
Municipality of Hamilton.

Mr. [REDACTED] wishes to be notified in writing if the Central
Highlands Council would like to proceed to have the land
valued and would like to go ahead with a potential sale.

Kind Regards,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Ellendale
Tasmania 7140

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME 11291	FOLIO 1
EDITION 2	DATE OF ISSUE 09-Jul-2015

SEARCH DATE : 07-Sep-2021

SEARCH TIME : 11.57 AM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of SUTHERLAND, Land District of BUCKINGHAM

Lot 1 on Plan 11291

Derivation : Part of Lot 24818 Gtd. to S.W. Conlan.

Prior CT 3730/39

SCHEDULE 1

A650319 TRANSFER to CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any

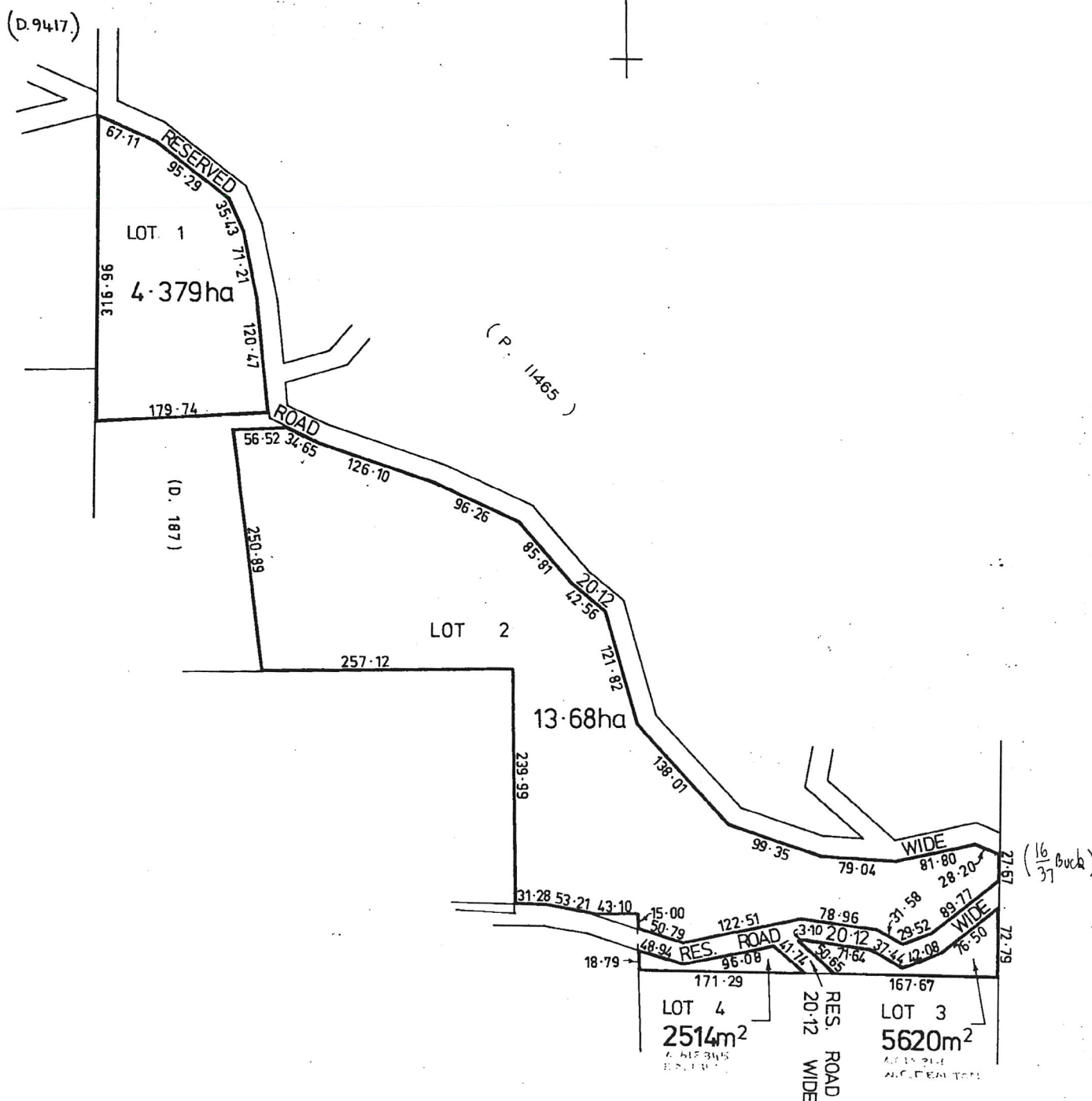
UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

Owner: W. E. & M. S. E. Bowerman	PLAN OF SURVEY by Surveyor of land situated in the LAND DISTRICT OF BUCKINGHAM PARISH OF SUTHERLAND SCALE 1:4000	Registered Number: P. 11291
Title Reference: 3274 - 10 C.T.		Approved: 28 JUL 1978 Effective from: <i>M. H. H. H. H.</i> Recorder of Titles
Grantee: Part of Lot 24818, 109A. 3R. 6P., Samuel Walter Conlan.		

COMPILED PLAN

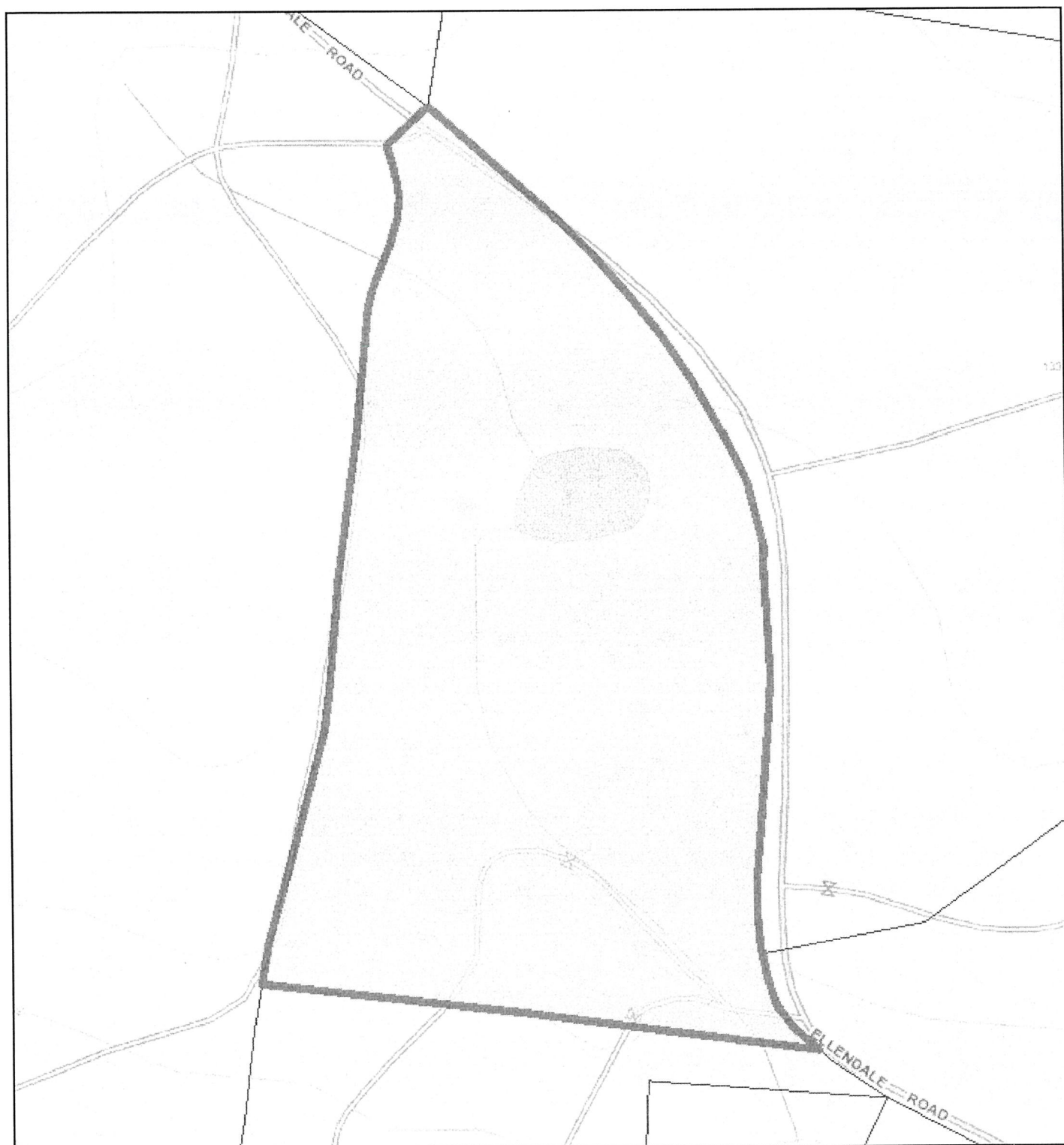
LENGTHS ARE IN METRES



PROPERTY ID: 5471987

PROPERTY ADDRESS: ELLENDALE ROAD
ELLENDALE TAS 7140

CONSTRUCTION YEAR:



PREMIUM PROPERTY Information Report

PROPERTY DETAILS - ELLENDALE RD ELLENDALE

Property Name:
Land Use: Residential - VACANT-RURAL RESIDENTIAL (valuation purposes only)
Improvements: SITE IMPROVEMENTS
Improvement Sizes (Top 3 by Size): **Improvement:** OTHER **Area:** IMPROVEMENTS
Number of Bedrooms:
Construction Year of Main Building:
Roof Material:
Wall Material:
Land Area: 4.379 hectares
Title References: 11291/1
Municipality: CENTRAL HIGHLANDS [View Municipality Information Report](#)
Title owner: 11291/1 : CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL
Interested parties: MUNICIPALITY OF CENTRAL HIGHLANDS
Postal address: 72 TARLETON ST
(Interested Parties) HAMILTON TAS 7140

OWNERSHIP HISTORY - ELLENDALE RD ELLENDALE

TYPE	NAME	ADDRESS	FROM	TO
Ownership	MUNICIPALITY OF CENTRAL HIGHLANDS	72 TARLETON ST HAMILTON TAS 7140	02/04/1993	
Ownership	HAMILTON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL	ELLENDALE ROAD ELLENDALE TAS 7140	30/06/1987	02/04/1993
Ownership	BETTY JOAN WATKINS, HAROLD GEORGE WATKINS	ELLENDALE ROAD ELLENDALE TAS 7140	01/07/1982	30/06/1987

SALES STATISTICS - (Residential - VACANT-RURAL RESIDENTIAL) - ELLENDALE (Last 12 Months)

Number of Sales: 0
Highest Sales Price:
Median Sales Price:
Mean Sales Price:
Lowest Sales Price:



CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL AUDIT PANEL

ANNUAL REPORT TO COUNCIL

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Audit Panel Objectives

The objective of the Audit Panel is to provide an accountability mechanism in relation to Council's financial, compliance, risk management and internal control activities. The panel reviews the council's performance under Section 85A of the Local Government Act and reports to the council its conclusions and recommendations.

Meeting Attendance – Audit Panel Members

Meeting Date	Mr Ian McMichael (Chairman)	Clr Jim Allwright	Clr J Poore	Clr Anita Campbell	Clr A Bailey
24 August 2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	
30 November 2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	
22 February 2021	✓	✓		✓	
25 May 2021	✓	✓		✓	✓

Clr Anita Campbell was a proxy member and became a member upon the resignation of Clr J Poore in May 2021. Clr A Bailey was appointed proxy in May 2021.


The Audit Panel had a workshop on 21 September 2020 to review the Risk Management Register.

Summary of the Audit Panel Meetings held during 2020/21

Meeting Date	Main Agenda Items/Outcomes
24 August 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted the following: Statutory Financial Requirements Report Financial Reports to Council Risk Management Register Policy Review Noted 2019/2020 Draft Financial Statements Noted CHC Audit Panel Report 30 June 2020 Noted Audit Strategy Discussed Complaint handling Policy Agreed an Audit Panel Workshop be held on 21 September 2020 to review the Risk Management Register. Mr Izaak de Winter, Chartered Accountant, Premium Business Group attended and discussed his report on the segregation of duties and internal controls review
30 November 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted the following: Statutory Financial Requirements Report Financial Reports to Council Risk Management Register Policy Review The Audit Panel received a report from the General Manager regarding implementation of recommendations from the Segregation of Duties and Internal Controls Review. The Panel received and noted the Authorisation Matrix and Draft Internal Compliance Report. The Panel noted that the Staff Code of Conduct Policy was reviewed and adopted by Council on 18 August 2020 and

	<p>the Fraud Policy was reviewed and adopted by Council on 20 October, 2020. It was also noted that a staff meeting was held on 10 November 2020 where the Deputy General Manager gave an overview and a copy of both policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation to Council that Council engage an external source to conduct the internal review on an annual basis and that the initial review be used as a benchmark to report against for future annual reviews.
25 February 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted the following: Statutory Financial Requirements Report Financial Reports to Council Risk Management Register Policy Review • Received the Draft Audit Report to Council and noted no significant issues and that staff have done a great job. • The Audit Panel approved the Annual Work Plan for November 20 – November 22 • Recommended to Council that a Council workshop be held in April to discuss the Asset Management Plan prior to adopting the 2021/22
25 May 2021 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted the following: Statutory Financial Requirements Report Financial Reports to Council Risk Management Register Policy Review • Noted the Draft Budget 2021/2022 • Noted and discussed the WHS Benchmarking Program May 2020 to April 2021

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discussed the LTFP and LTAM Plans
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I V McMichael, Chair, CHC Audit Panel



Brighton Council

Overview Corporate greenhouse gas services

Brighton corporate share greenhouse services



**Brighton
Council**

General Managers meeting 30 August 2021

Brighton
going places

Brighton corporate greenhouse gas services



**Brighton
Council**

General Managers' meeting 30 August 2021

Brighton
going places

Why manage greenhouse gases?

It has been clear for decades that the Earth's climate is changing, and the role of human influence on the climate system is undisputed.

Human actions still have the potential to determine the future course of climate. The evidence is clear that carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the main driver of climate change, even as other greenhouse gases and air pollutants also affect the climate.

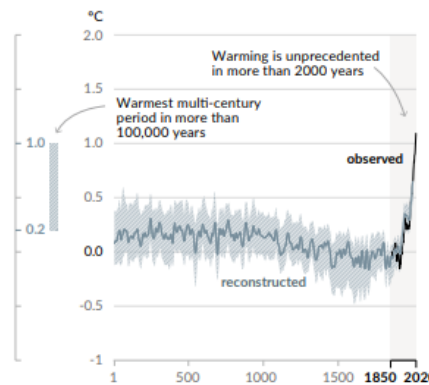
Stabilizing the climate will require strong, rapid, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and reaching net zero CO₂ emissions



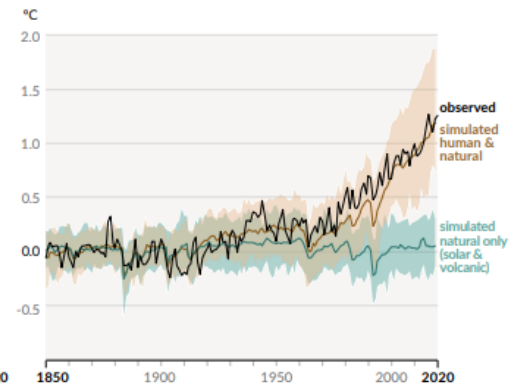
**Brighton
Council**

Changes in global surface temperature relative to 1850-1900

a) Change in global surface temperature (decadal average) as reconstructed (1-2000) and observed (1850-2020)



b) Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as observed and simulated using human & natural and only natural factors (both 1850-2020)



IPCC just released latest report: [Climate change widespread, rapid, and intensifying – IPCC — IPCC](#)

Brighton
going places

5 main steps involved



Take stock - greenhouse gas footprint



Set targets



Design and implement projects (inc strategy)



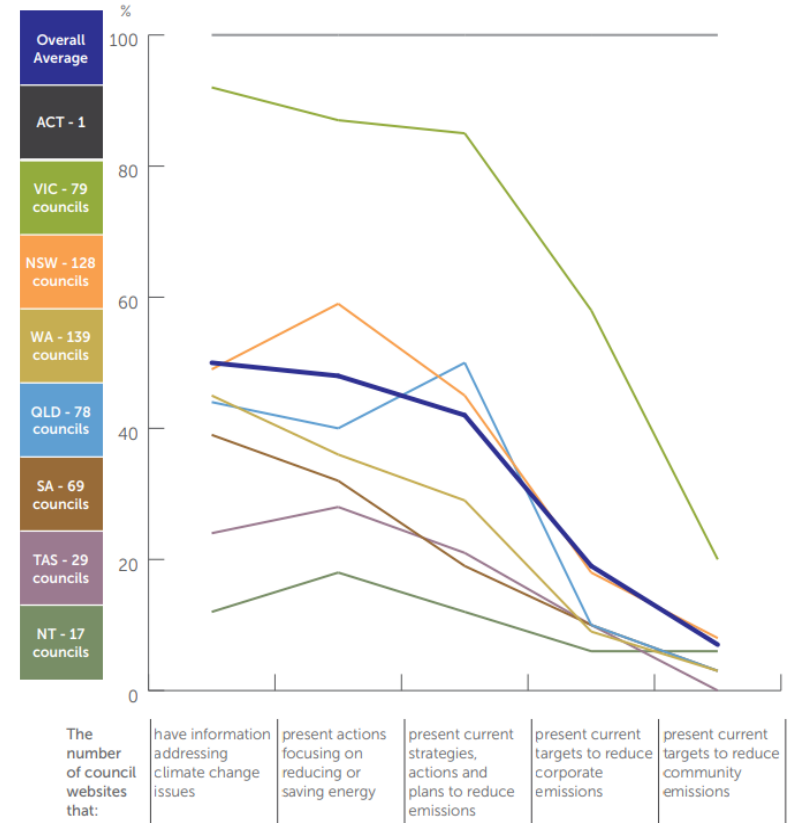
Evaluate the success, develop key statistics



Redo inventory, reset targets



**Brighton
Council**



Source: Australian Local Government Climate Review, 2018 (bze.org.au)

Brighton
going places

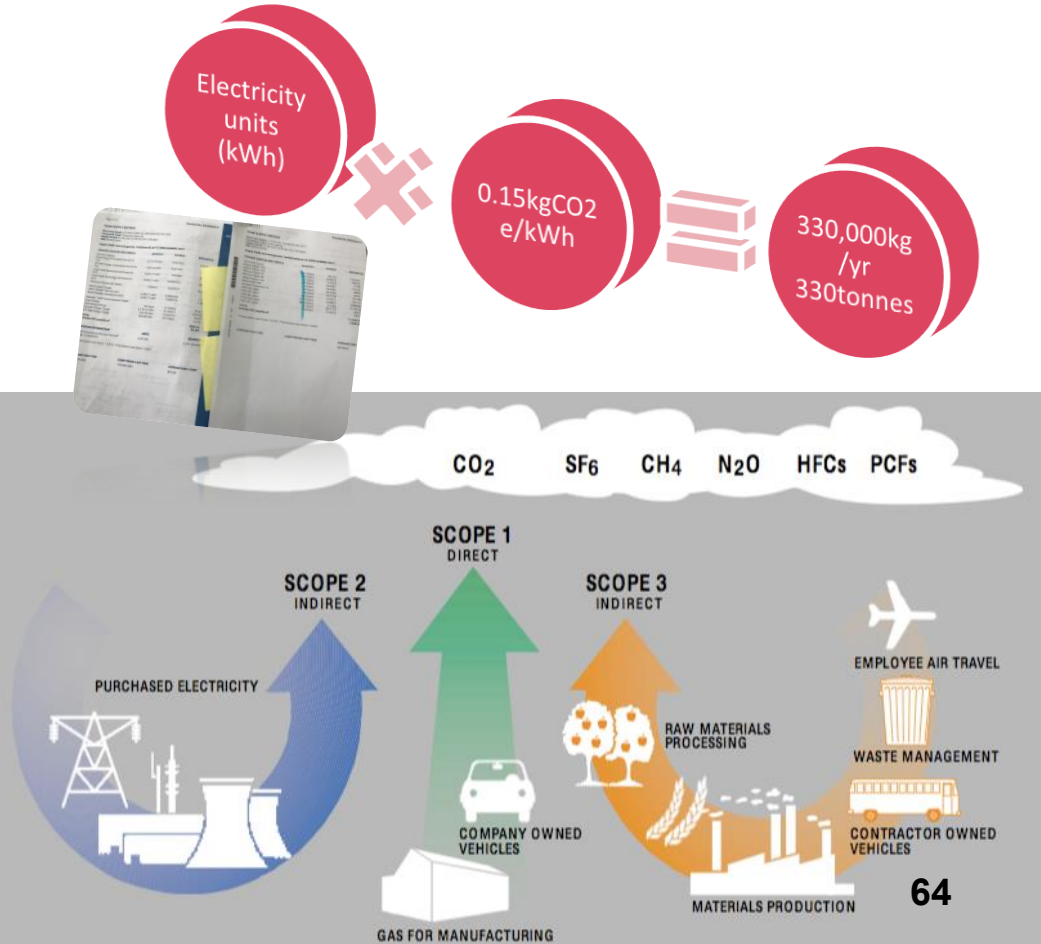
Brighton action to date

Implemented 14 out of 82 endorsed actions

- \$1.2M in savings, investing \$717k, 1,828 tonnes of emissions avoided (taking 400 cars off the road for a yr)
- Target to reduce street lighting energy use by 18% below 2018 levels exceeded (62%)
- FOGO introduction
- Active energy management program to improve energy efficiency performance of Council's building assets allowing comparisons across councils via MJ/m2
- Solar systems on council buildings - 65kW at Council Offices, 30kW at Council depot, generated 364,000 units so far, further 30kW proposed for Civic Centre
- Public EV charger and 2 x Toyota Rav4 hybrids
- Tree planting and land care group formation



What is a GHG inventory?



Where emissions come from



Vehicle fleet petrol, diesel, electricity use



Buildings (community halls, civic centre, depots, admin, sports facilities) LPG, electricity, heating oil



Streetlighting electricity use



Parks, sporting oval lighting, fountains, carparks



Waste emissions from organics to landfill

Cost involved – staff cost \$800 per day

DAY 1

Complete GHG inventory - Approvals to use accounts info, compile into summary for multiple years

DAY 2

Provide summary report – analysis to present existing actions, including photos, specs, data, savings, costs into summary

DAY 3

Basics of a climate strategy template and top 10 corporate actions, final summary report

DAY 4

Findings presentation(onsite) - Top 10 corporate actions summary report



- Under Brighton arrangements insurance covered
- Flexible onsite vs offsite work arrangements
- Ongoing help/support
- Available 1 day a week, over a month from October 2021 to early 2022
- Currently completing community inventories for via the STCA

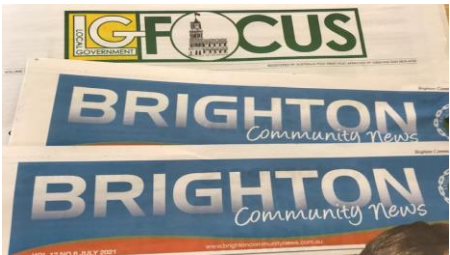
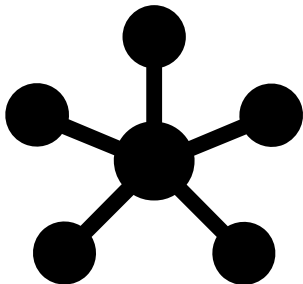
NB: prompt access to electricity, gas, and fuel accounts reduces time and costs.

What you can do with results

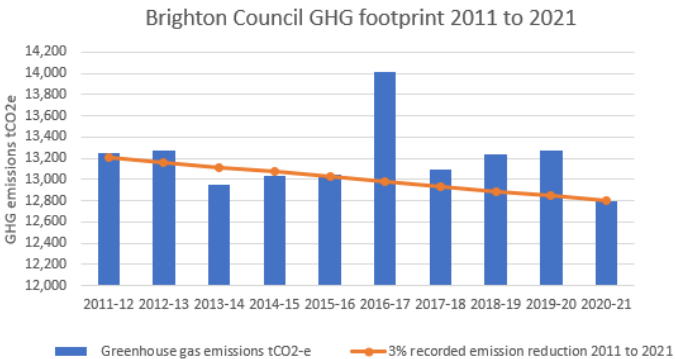
GHG/energy savings	Other council audits have shown
Waste reduction	Need recording of existing and future to get grants/funding. Highest impact on emissions.
Heating and vehicle fleet	Relies heavily on business cases
Lighting	Payback periods of 2-5 yrs
Solar	Currently very economical - \$4 return for every \$1 invested



Address Q's from councillors, staff and community



Report to LGAT, State, National and international reporting bodies CPP, CDP ..



Track real progress

Newsletters, web, annual reports



Next steps...

For further project brief clarification

Alison.Johnson@brighton.tas.gov.au 6268

7048

HR at Brighton for contractual
arrangements

Janine.Banks@brighton.tas.gov.au 6268

7027

STCA RCCI enquiries to 6238 2741

graham@hobartcity.com.au



**Brighton
Council**



1 Tivoli Rd, Old Beach TAS 7017
(03) 6268 7000 | admin@brighton.tas.gov.au
www.brighton.tas.gov.au
www.facebook.com/BrightonCouncilTasmania

17th August 2021

The General Manager
Central Highlands Council
PO Box 20
Hamilton TAS 7140

Dear Lyn,

Request for remission of General Rate – Cemetery 316 Lower Marshes Road, Apsley (PID 5011016)

Last year the Central Highlands Council were kind enough to provide a remission of the rates on the Cemetery located at 316 Lower Marshes Road, Apsley. The situation in relation to the cemetery has not changed and we independently maintain both the church building and the cemetery site.

Members of the public have access to the site at all times, and through the retention of this operational cemetery, local members of the community are able to be buried near family members.

We would like to seek Council's consideration of rate relief for this cemetery.

Kind Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'S Webb', is enclosed in a light blue rectangular box.

Susan Webb

**WELLINGTON SKI AND
OUTDOOR CLUB INC**

GPO Box 1197
HOBART 7001
TASMANIA

26 August 2021

The General Manager
Central Highlands Council
Tarleton Street
Hamilton Tas 7140

Dear Sir/Madam

***RE: RATES FOR JOE SLATTER and
GINGERBREAD HUTS (Property ID 5475494 / DTX 9529572)***

I write to you in relation to the rates notices for the above properties received for the two shelter huts leased by Wellington and Outdoor Ski Club Inc.

We would ask that you please revoke the rates notices for the following reasons:

1. The two huts are used by the general public as shelter huts during all seasons.
2. There are no roads or other services provided by the Council to the area.
3. We are a family based club and not a commercially run organisation.
4. Our members volunteer their time and funds to assist with the maintenance of these facilities used by the general public

We would appreciate your consideration to the above and your reply in due course.

Yours faithfully



Andrew Poole
Treasurer
atpoole@hotmail.com
Ph. 0428 280 223

TASMANIA

**NATURE CONSERVATION (WILDLIFE)
REGULATIONS 2021**

STATUTORY RULES 2021, No.

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Consultation Draft

NATURE CONSERVATION (WILDLIFE) REGULATIONS 2021

I, the Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia acting with the advice of the Executive Council, make the following regulations under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

Dated 20 .

Governor

By Her Excellency's Command,

Minister for Environment and Parks

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1. Short title

These regulations may be cited as the *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021*.

2. Commencement

These regulations take effect on the day on which their making is notified in the *Gazette*.

3. Interpretation

- (1) In these regulations, unless the contrary intention appears –

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021
Statutory Rules 2021, No.

r. 3

Part 1 – Preliminary

Act means the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*;

adult male deer means a male deer with branching antlers;

antlerless deer means a deer that is without antlers;

applicant means a person who makes an application for –

- (a) a permit or licence under these regulations; or
- (b) an authorisation of the Secretary under regulation 97;

approved means determined by the Secretary;

buy includes –

- (a) acquire, or offer to acquire, for any consideration; and
- (b) receive, or accept, under a contract to sell; and
- (c) offer to receive, or to accept, under a contract to sell; and
- (d) cause, or suffer, to be received, or accepted, under a contract to sell;

certified forest practices plan means a certified forest practices plan, within the meaning of the *Forest Practices Act 1985*;

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021
Statutory Rules 2021, No.

Part 1 – Preliminary

r. 3

commercial purpose means for the purpose of sale, purchase, processing, manufacture or any other purpose that is directed to gain or reward;

commercial taxidermy includes taxidermy performed for a commercial purpose;

commercial taxidermy licence means a licence, referred to in regulation 30, that is in force;

commercial wildlife traders licence means a licence, referred to in regulation 31, that is in force;

deer means a deer, including an immature male deer, that –

- (a) is an animal of the species *European Fallow Deer* (*Dama dama dama*); and
- (b) is partly protected wildlife; and
- (c) is not a deer that is in captivity at a farm authorised under regulations made under the Act;

deterrent device means a device, or a device of a class of devices, approved under regulation 98;

display, in relation to wildlife, means the showing or presentation of wildlife in captivity for viewing by the public or otherwise;

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021
Statutory Rules 2021, No.

r. 3

Part 1 – Preliminary

emergency rescue, in relation to wildlife, means the rescue of wildlife, by a person, that is –

- (a) found, or located, whether in the wildlife's natural habitat or otherwise, by the person; and
- (b) assessed by the person to be suffering from, or at risk of suffering from, injury, illness or abandonment;

enclosure includes each of the following in which, or by means of which, wildlife is contained:

- (a) a pen, aviary or cage;
- (b) a building, structure or fence;

exhibited wildlife means wildlife that is predominantly kept in a wildlife or fauna park, or a similar location, for the purpose of public viewing, public education or public entertainment, on payment of a fee or otherwise;

hunting licence means a licence, referred to in regulation 32, that is in force;

immature male deer means a male deer with antlers that do not branch;

licence means a licence, granted under these regulations, that is in force;

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021
Statutory Rules 2021, No.

Part 1 – Preliminary

r. 3

naturally cast, in relation to a material or thing from wildlife or product of wildlife, includes where the material or thing has not been removed from the wildlife, or product of wildlife –

- (a) by a human; or
- (b) as a result of human intervention or interaction with the wildlife or product of wildlife;

open season, in relation to a species of partly protected wildlife, means the season during which the taking of the species is specified and permitted by order under section 30 of the Act;

permit means a permit that is granted under these regulations and is in force;

pheasant means a bird of the species *Phasianus colchicus*;

protected wildlife means wildlife of a species specified in Schedule 1 or 2;

public authority management agreement means a public authority management agreement, within the meaning of the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*;

relevant fee, in relation to a matter, means the fee specified for that matter in Schedule 3;

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021
Statutory Rules 2021, No.

r. 3

Part 1 – Preliminary

relevant offence means an offence determined as a relevant offence in accordance with regulation 4;

restricted (special purpose) wildlife means wildlife of a species specified in Schedule 4;

restricted (special purpose) wildlife possession permit means a permit, referred to in regulation 35, that is in force;

scientific or educational wildlife permit means a permit, referred to in regulation 36, that is in force;

seal deterrent permit means a permit referred to in regulation 37;

sell, whether by wholesale or retail, includes –

- (a) offer, display or expose for sale; and
- (b) keep, or have in possession, for sale; and
- (c) barter or exchange; and
- (d) deal in or agree to sell; and
- (e) supply, send, forward or deliver for sale or for, or in expectation of receiving, payment or other consideration; and

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021
Statutory Rules 2021, No.

Part 1 – Preliminary

r. 3

- (f) authorise, cause, attempt or permit an act referred to in this definition;

specially protected wildlife means wildlife of a species specified in Schedule 5;

special purposes wildlife permit means a permit, referred to in regulation 38, that is in force;

stock includes –

- (a) goats, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, cervids and camelids; and
- (b) poultry of any kind; and
- (c) oysters, mussels, abalone, scallops and clams; and
- (d) fish of the family Salmonidae and goldfish;

taxidermy means –

- (a) preparing and mounting parts, or complete specimens, of products of wildlife for the purpose of preserving those parts or specimens of products of wildlife in lifelike form; or
- (b) restoring already preserved parts or specimens that are products of wildlife;

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021
Statutory Rules 2021, No.

r. 3

Part 1 – Preliminary

travelling wildlife exhibition means the keeping, or display, of exhibited wildlife at a location other than a location specified in a wildlife exhibition licence under which the exhibited wildlife are so kept or displayed;

travelling wildlife exhibition permit means a permit referred to in regulation 39, that is in force;

veterinary surgeon means a registered veterinary surgeon within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*;

wallaby means an animal of the species –

- (a) *Macropus rufogriseus*; or
- (b) *Thylogale billardierii*;

wild duck means a bird of a species that is –

- (a) a member of the family *Anatidae*; and
- (b) partly protected wildlife;

wildlife display permit means a permit referred to in regulation 40, that is in force;

wildlife exhibition licence means a licence referred to in regulation 33, that is in force;

wildlife export permit means a permit referred to in regulation 41, that is in force;

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021
Statutory Rules 2021, No.

Part 1 – Preliminary

r. 4

wildlife officer means –

- (a) the Secretary; and
- (b) an inspector within the meaning of the *Animal Health Act 1995*; and
- (c) an authorised officer; and
- (d) a person employed in the Department who is appointed by the Secretary to be a wildlife officer;

wildlife rehabilitation permit means a permit referred to in regulation 42, that is in force.

- (2) In these regulations, a reference to an animal by its scientific name is taken to include a reference to that scientific name as amended or updated from time to time.
- (3) In these regulations, a reference to products of wildlife does not include a reference to an item specified in regulation 5.

4. Meaning of *relevant offence*

- (1) The Secretary may determine an offence to be a relevant offence for the purposes of the definition of *relevant offence* in regulation 3(1).
- (2) If the Secretary makes a determination under subregulation (1), the Secretary is to ensure that a list of relevant offences –

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021
Statutory Rules 2021, No.

r. 5

Part 1 – Preliminary

- (a) is kept and maintained on a website operated by or on behalf of the Department; and
 - (b) is made available to a person if the person requests a copy of the list of relevant offences.
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, an offence under any of the following Acts may be determined to be a relevant offence under subregulation (1):
 - (a) the Act;
 - (b) the *Animal Welfare Act 1993*;
 - (c) the *Firearms Act 1996*;
 - (d) the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*;
 - (e) the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*;
 - (f) any other Act that the Secretary considers relevant for the purposes of these regulations.

5. Items that are not products of wildlife

For the purposes of these regulations, the following items are not products of wildlife:

- (a) a product of wildlife that has been canned or tinned or otherwise processed –

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021
Statutory Rules 2021, No.

Part 1 – Preliminary

r. 5

-
- (i) by the holder of a relevant accreditation under the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011* in accordance with the accreditation; or
 - (ii) by a person holding an authority, under an Act of another State or a Territory, authorising the processing of such wildlife products;
 - (b) a product of partly protected wildlife that –
 - (i) has been completely, and lawfully, prepared and preserved by a taxidermist; and
 - (ii) is not a product of partly protected wildlife that is known, or is reasonably suspected, to have been taken unlawfully;
 - (c) fur, hair or skin, or a feather, scat, tooth, claw or antler, of wildlife that –
 - (i) has been naturally cast by the wildlife; or
 - (ii) has been removed from the wildlife, or product of wildlife, without human intervention or interaction.

6. Controlled animal

For the purposes of the definition of *controlled animal* in section 32 of the Act, an animal specified in Schedule 6 is prescribed to be a controlled animal.

7. Domestic stock

For the purposes of the definition of *domestic stock* in section 3(1) of the Act, an animal specified in Schedule 7 is prescribed to be domestic stock.

8. Partly protected wildlife

For the purposes of the definition of *partly protected wildlife* in section 3(1) of the Act, the species of wildlife specified in Schedule 8 are prescribed as partly protected wildlife.

9. Restricted animal

For the purposes of section 32 of the Act, an animal specified in Schedule 9 is prescribed to be a restricted animal.

10. Non-application of regulations

For the avoidance of doubt, these regulations do not apply to deer that are in captivity at a farm that is authorised under regulations made under the Act.

**PART 2 – PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED
ACTIVITIES RELATING TO WILDLIFE**

Division 1 – Buying or selling certain wildlife

11. Buying or selling specially protected wildlife

A person must not buy or sell specially protected wildlife, or a product of specially protected wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or a permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

12. Buying or selling restricted (special purpose) wildlife

A person must not buy or sell restricted (special purpose) wildlife, or a product of restricted (special purpose) wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or a permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

13. Buying or selling partly protected wildlife

- (1) A person must not buy or sell partly protected wildlife, or a product of partly protected wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or a permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a product of partly protected wildlife that is –

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- (a) an egg that was laid by a pheasant, or brown quail, that was held in captivity at the time at which the egg was so laid; or
- (b) a juvenile muttonbird supplied by a person authorised by the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011* to process juvenile muttonbird; or
- (c) the skin of a wallaby or brushtail possum if the skin has been subjected to a process for tanning or otherwise preserving the skin.

14. Buying or selling protected wildlife

- (1) A person must not buy or sell protected wildlife, or a product of protected wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or a permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply in respect of the buying or selling of protected wildlife or a product of protected wildlife, of a species specified in Schedule 2.

15. Buying or selling untreated skins

- (1) A person must not buy or sell products of wildlife that are the untreated skins, or the fur, of products of wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the purchase of products of wildlife if the products of wildlife are untreated skins that are purchased for personal use.

Division 2 – Taking or possessing certain wildlife

16. Taking or possessing specially protected wildlife

- (1) A person must not take specially protected wildlife, or a product of specially protected wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or a permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the taking of specially protected wildlife, or a product of specially protected wildlife, by a person in the course of –

(a) undertaking the clearance of native vegetation, or the harvesting of trees, in accordance with a certified forest practices plan or a public authority management agreement; or

(b) undertaking dam works in accordance with a permit issued under *Part 8* of the *Water Management Act 1999*.

- (3) A person must not possess specially protected wildlife, or a product of specially protected wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or a permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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Part 2 – Prohibited or Restricted Activities Relating to Wildlife

17. Possessing restricted (special purpose) wildlife

A person must not possess restricted (special purpose) wildlife, or a product of restricted (special purpose) wildlife unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or a permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

18. Taking or possessing partly protected wildlife

- (1) A person must not take partly protected wildlife, or a product of partly protected wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not take partly protected wildlife, or a product of partly protected wildlife, other than during the open season for the wildlife unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (3) Subregulations (1) and (2) do not apply to the taking of partly protected wildlife, or a product of partly protected wildlife –

(a) if the product of wildlife is an egg that was laid by a pheasant, or brown quail, that was in captivity at the time at which the egg was so laid; or

(b) by a person in the course of –

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- (i) undertaking the clearance of native vegetation, or the harvesting of trees, in accordance with a certified forest practices plan or a public authority management agreement; or
 - (ii) undertaking dam works in accordance with a permit issued under *Part 8* of the *Water Management Act 1999*.
- (4) A person must not possess partly protected wildlife, or a product of partly protected wildlife, to which this regulation applies, unless –
 - (a) the person is authorised to do so by a licence or a permit; or
 - (b) the wildlife is a wallaby, brushtail possum, pheasant, brown quail or wild duck; or
 - (c) the product of wildlife is an egg that was laid by a pheasant, or brown quail, that was in captivity at the time at which the egg was so laid; or
 - (d) the partly protected wildlife, or product of partly protected wildlife, is a juvenile muttonbird that has been taken as part of an Aboriginal cultural activity within the meaning of section 73 of the Act.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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Part 2 – Prohibited or Restricted Activities Relating to Wildlife

19. Taking or possessing protected wildlife

- (1) A person must not take or possess protected wildlife, or a product of protected wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a licence or a permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the taking of protected wildlife, or of a product of protected wildlife, by a person –

(a) in the course of undertaking the clearance of native vegetation, or the harvesting of trees, in accordance with a certified forest practices plan or a public authority management agreement; or

(b) in the course of undertaking dam works in accordance with a permit issued under *Part 8* of the *Water Management Act 1999*; or

(c) if –

(i) the protected wildlife is a snake; and

(ii) the person taking the snake reasonably believed it was a threat to the life of a person or a domestic animal; or

(d) if the protected wildlife is amphibian eggs or tadpoles; or

(e) if –

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- (i) the protected wildlife is a metallic skink, spotted skink, common froglet and brown tree frog; and
 - (ii) not more than 6 of each such wildlife are possessed by the relevant person at any one time.
- (3) Subregulation (1) does not apply to the possession of protected wildlife, or of a product of protected wildlife, of a species specified in Schedule 2.

20. Possessing exhibited wildlife

- (1) A person must not possess exhibited wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a wildlife exhibition licence.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not keep exhibited wildlife at a location, unless the person is authorised to do so by a wildlife exhibition licence.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not conduct a travelling wildlife exhibition unless the person is authorised to do so by a travelling wildlife exhibition permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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Part 2 – Prohibited or Restricted Activities Relating to Wildlife

***Division 3 – Other matters for which licences, permits or
authorities are required***

21. Receiving certain products of wildlife

A person must not receive products of protected wildlife, or of partly protected wildlife, unless –

- (a) the person is the holder of a commercial wildlife traders licence or a commercial taxidermy licence that authorises the person to possess the products; or
- (b) the person is listed on a commercial wildlife traders licence or a commercial taxidermy licence, or is a member of a class of persons listed on such a licence, as a person who may possess or receive the products under that licence; or
- (c) the products are for the personal use of the person.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

22. Displaying wildlife

- (1) A person must not display exhibited wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by –
 - (a) a wildlife exhibition licence; or
 - (b) a travelling wildlife exhibition permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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- (2) A person must not display wildlife other than exhibited wildlife, unless the person is authorised to do so by a wildlife display permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

23. Taxidermy of wildlife

- (1) A person must not carry out commercial taxidermy unless the person is the holder of a commercial taxidermy licence.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not carry out taxidermy other than commercial taxidermy unless the person is –

- (a) the holder of a commercial taxidermy licence; or
- (b) the holder of an authority of the Secretary, under regulation 97, that authorises the taxidermy.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

24. Using devices to deter seals

A person must not use a device to deter seals unless the person is authorised to do so by a permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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Part 2 – Prohibited or Restricted Activities Relating to Wildlife

25. Removing certain wildlife from State

A person must not remove, or cause or permit to be removed, partly protected wildlife, protected wildlife or specially protected wildlife, or a product of such wildlife, from the State other than in accordance with a wildlife export permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

Division 4 – Exemptions

26. Exemptions for emergency rescue

- (1) A person is not guilty of an offence under these regulations in relation to the taking or possessing of wildlife if –
- (a) the person is conducting an emergency rescue of the wildlife; and
 - (b) as soon as practicable after completing the emergency rescue, the person –
 - (i) releases the wildlife into the wild; or
 - (ii) transfers possession of the wildlife to a wildlife officer, a veterinary surgeon or the holder of a wildlife rehabilitation permit; or
 - (iii) complies with a direction, in respect of the wildlife, given by a person referred to in subparagraph (ii).

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- (2) A person is not guilty of an offence under these regulations in relation to the taking or possessing of a product of wildlife if –
- (a) the person is conducting an emergency rescue of wildlife and the person becomes aware that the wildlife is deceased; and
 - (b) as soon as practicable after becoming aware that the wildlife is deceased –
 - (i) the person –
 - (A) notifies the Secretary that the person has possession of the deceased wildlife; and
 - (B) complies with the directions, in respect of the deceased wildlife, of the Secretary; or
 - (ii) the person destroys, or otherwise disposes of, the deceased wildlife in a lawful manner.

27. Exemptions for roadkill

- (1) In this regulation –

public street has the same meaning as in the
Traffic Act 1925.

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Part 2 – Prohibited or Restricted Activities Relating to Wildlife

- (2) A person is not guilty of an offence against these regulations in relation to taking or possessing wildlife, or a product of wildlife, if the person –
- (a) is acting on behalf of a person or authority that has responsibility for the maintenance of, or for traffic management relating to, a public street; and
 - (b) takes or possesses wildlife, or a product of wildlife, as part of, or as a consequence of, the removal of the wildlife or product of wildlife from the public street for the purpose of the safe operation of the public street; and
 - (c) in the case of a product of wildlife, destroys, or otherwise disposes of, the product of wildlife in a lawful manner as soon as practicable after coming into possession of the product of wildlife.

28. Exemptions for veterinary surgeon

A person is not guilty of an offence against these regulations in relation to the possession of wildlife, or of a product of wildlife, if –

- (a) the person is –
 - (i) a veterinary surgeon who is acting within his or her capacity as a veterinary surgeon; or

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- (ii) acting under the supervision or direction of a veterinary surgeon acting within his or her capacity as a veterinary surgeon; and
 - (b) the person is providing, or has provided or attempted to provide, veterinary services, within the meaning of the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1987*, to the wildlife.

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PART 3 – TYPES OF LICENCES

29. Commercial purposes licences

- (1) A commercial purposes licence authorises the holder of the licence to perform one or more of the following actions as specified on the licence:
 - (a) to take the partly protected wildlife, or protected wildlife, specified on the licence;
 - (b) to possess the products of partly protected wildlife or of protected wildlife;
 - (c) to sell, or otherwise dispose of, the products of partly protected wildlife, and of protected wildlife, that are in the possession of the person.
- (2) A commercial purposes licence may specify that the holder of the licence may only perform an action specified on the licence for one or more of the following purposes as specified on the licence:
 - (a) the sale or supply, of products of partly protected wildlife, or of protected wildlife, specified on the licence, to a person, or a class of persons, specified on the licence;
 - (b) if the product of wildlife is the meat or carcass of partly protected wildlife, or of protected wildlife, specified on the

licence, the sale or supply of such products of wildlife to a person who is authorised under the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011* to process such products of wildlife;

- (c) the sale or supply, of products of partly protected wildlife, and of protected wildlife, specified on the licence, to a person who is specified on a commercial wildlife traders licence or a commercial taxidermy licence as a person who may possess those products of wildlife under the relevant licence.

30. Commercial taxidermy licences

- (1) A commercial taxidermy licence authorises the holder of the licence to do any one or more of the following actions, as part of commercial taxidermy, as specified on the licence:

- (a) to buy, receive, acquire or obtain, whether for consideration or not, one or more of the following products of wildlife as specified on the licence:

- (i) products of partly protected wildlife;
- (ii) products of protected wildlife;
- (iii) products of specially protected wildlife;

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- (iv) products of restricted (special purpose) wildlife;
 - (b) to possess one or more of the following products of wildlife as specified on the licence:
 - (i) products of partly protected wildlife;
 - (ii) products of protected wildlife;
 - (iii) products of specially protected wildlife;
 - (iv) products of restricted (special purpose) wildlife;
 - (c) to prepare and preserve products of wildlife, as specified on the licence, as part of the taxidermy process;
 - (d) to dispose of products of wildlife as specified on the licence.
- (2) A commercial taxidermy licence may also authorise a person specified on the permit, or a member of a class of persons specified on the permit, to perform an action under the licence as specified on the licence.
- (3) If a commercial taxidermy licence authorises an action under subregulation (1)(a) in respect of products of protected wildlife, specially protected wildlife and restricted (special purpose) wildlife, the holder of the licence must ensure that he or she only acquires such products

of wildlife from a person who is authorised under these regulations to possess and sell or supply such products of wildlife.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

31. Commercial wildlife traders licence

- (1) This regulation applies to each of the following:
 - (a) products of partly protected wildlife;
 - (b) products of protected wildlife;
 - (c) products of specially protected wildlife;
 - (d) products of restricted (special purpose) wildlife.
- (2) A commercial wildlife traders licence authorises the holder of the licence to do any one or more of the following actions as specified on the licence:
 - (a) to buy, receive or acquire such products of wildlife, to which this regulation applies, as specified on the licence;
 - (b) to possess and dispose of products of wildlife referred to in paragraph (a).
- (3) A commercial wildlife traders licence may also authorise a person specified on the permit, or a member of a class of persons specified on the permit, to perform an action under the licence as specified on the licence.

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- (4) The holder of a commercial wildlife traders licence must ensure that he or she only –
- (a) sells products of wildlife to a person who is authorised to possess such products; and
 - (b) purchases, receives or acquires products of wildlife from a person who is authorised to possess and sell those products.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

32. Hunting licences

- (1) A hunting licence authorises the holder of the licence to perform one or more of the following actions as specified on the licence:
- (a) to take one or more of the following as specified on the licence during the relevant open season:
 - (i) one or more species of partly protected wildlife;
 - (ii) the products of partly protected wildlife from wildlife taken under the licence;
 - (b) to possess one or more of the following as specified on the licence:
 - (i) one or more species of partly protected wildlife;

- (ii) the products of partly protected wildlife from wildlife taken under the licence.
- (2) A hunting licence is to specify the open season for each species of partly protected wildlife that may be taken under the authority of the licence.
- (3) The holder of a hunting licence may not use wildlife, or any products of wildlife from wildlife, taken under the authority of the licence, for a commercial purpose.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

33. Wildlife exhibition licences

A wildlife exhibition licence authorises the holder of the licence to do any one or more of the following actions as specified on the licence:

- (a) to possess the wildlife specified on the licence as wildlife that may be exhibited under the licence;
- (b) to keep the wildlife, that may be exhibited under the licence, at the location specified on the licence;
- (c) to exhibit and display the wildlife that may be exhibited under the licence;
- (d) to dispose of –
 - (i) wildlife that has been exhibited under the licence; or

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- (ii) products of wildlife from wildlife that has been exhibited under the licence;
- (e) to rehome wildlife that has been exhibited under the licence.

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PART 4 – TYPES OF PERMITS

34. Property protection permits

- (1) A property protection permit authorises –
- (a) the holder of the permit to take protected wildlife, or partly protected wildlife, as specified on the permit for one or more of the following reasons as specified:
 - (i) to protect crops or stock, or both;
 - (ii) to protect equipment or infrastructure, or both, used in the production of crops or stock at the location to which the permit relates; and
 - (b) a person other than the holder of the permit to perform an action under the authority of the permit, as specified on the permit –
 - (i) as if he or she were the holder of the permit; and
 - (ii) while he or she is under the direction or supervision of the holder of the permit.
- (2) The holder of a property protection permit may also do one or more of the following, as specified on the permit:

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- (a) to possess the products of wildlife from wildlife taken in accordance with subregulation (1);
- (b) to dispose of such products of wildlife.

35. Restricted (special purpose) wildlife permits

A permit to possess restricted (special purpose) wildlife authorises the holder of the permit to do one or more of the following in respect of restricted (special purpose) wildlife, as specified on the permit:

- (a) to possess restricted (special purpose) wildlife;
- (b) to buy restricted (special purpose) wildlife;
- (c) to sell or otherwise dispose of, restricted (special purpose) wildlife.

36. Scientific or educational wildlife permits

- (1) A scientific or educational wildlife permit authorises, for scientific or educational purposes –

- (a) the taking and possessing of one or more of the following species of wildlife, or products of wildlife of one or more of the following species, as specified on the permit:
 - (i) partly protected wildlife;

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- (ii) protected wildlife;
 - (iii) specially protected wildlife;
 - (iv) restricted (special purpose) wildlife; and
- (b) the disposal of wildlife, or products of wildlife, taken or possessed in accordance with the permit, as specified on the permit; and
- (c) one or more of the following persons to perform an action under the permit:
- (i) the holder of the permit;
 - (ii) a person specified on the permit, or a member of a class of persons specified on the permit, while the person is under the direction, or direct supervision, of the holder of the permit.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation a person (the ***supervised person***) is under the direct supervision of the holder of a permit if the holder of the permit –

- (a) is at the same location as the supervised person while the activity that is to be supervised is taking place; and
- (b) provides instructions and guidance to the supervised person in relation to the activity being supervised, if necessary; and

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- (c) oversees the performance of the activity by the supervised person; and
- (d) is able to immediately render assistance to the supervised person, if required, at any time during which the activity is being performed.

37. Seal deterrent permits

A seal deterrent permit authorises one or more of the following persons, as specified on the permit, to possess, and use, a deterrent device to deter seals from interfering with fish farming and other fishing activities as specified on the permit:

- (a) the holder of a permit;
- (b) a person other than the holder of the permit if the person –
 - (i) is under the direction or supervision of the holder of the permit; and
 - (ii) is specified on the permit, or is a member of a class of persons specified on the permit, as being authorised to perform an action under the authority of the permit.

38. Special purposes wildlife permits

- (1) This regulation applies to the following wildlife:

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- (a) partly protected wildlife and products of partly protected wildlife;
 - (b) protected wildlife and products of protected wildlife;
 - (c) specially protected wildlife and products of specially protected wildlife.
- (2) A special purposes wildlife permit authorises the holder of the permit to do any one or more of the following actions as specified on the permit:
- (a) to take and possess wildlife, to which this regulation applies;
 - (b) to possess products of wildlife, to which this regulation applies;
 - (c) to buy wildlife, and products of wildlife, to which this regulation applies;
 - (d) to sell wildlife, and products of wildlife, to which this regulation applies;
 - (e) to dispose of wildlife, and products of wildlife, to which this regulation applies;
 - (f) to authorise a person other than the holder of the permit to perform an action under the authority of the permit, as specified on the permit –
 - (i) as if he or she were the holder of the permit; and

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- (ii) while he or she is under the direction or supervision of the holder of the permit.

39. Travelling wildlife exhibition permits

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a travelling wildlife exhibition permit authorises the holder of the permit to do each of the following, in relation to exhibited wildlife specified on the permit:
 - (a) to conduct a travelling wildlife exhibition, including the transportation of the exhibited wildlife specified on the permit;
 - (b) to conduct that travelling wildlife exhibition at a location specified on the permit;
 - (c) to display the exhibited wildlife as part of the travelling wildlife exhibition.
- (2) The holder of a travelling wildlife exhibition permit is only authorised to perform an action under the permit while the holder of the permit also holds a wildlife exhibition licence.

40. Wildlife display permits

A wildlife display permit authorises the holder of the permit to display the wildlife as specified on the permit.

41. Wildlife export permits

- (1) This regulation applies to the following wildlife:
- (a) partly protected wildlife;
 - (b) protected wildlife;
 - (c) specially protected wildlife.
- (2) A wildlife export permit authorises the holder of the permit to do both of the following:
- (a) to possess wildlife, and the products of wildlife, specified on the permit, for the purposes of removing that wildlife, or products of wildlife, from the State;
 - (b) to remove, or cause to be removed, wildlife, or products of wildlife, specified on the permit.

42. Wildlife rehabilitation permits

- (1) In this regulation –
- injured*, in relation to wildlife, includes wildlife that –
- (a) is one or more of the following, or is at risk of being one or more of the following:
 - (i) injured or disabled;
 - (ii) diseased;
 - (iii) orphaned; and

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- (b) requires treatment, or intervention, to ensure the health, wellbeing or survival of the wildlife;

rehabilitated wildlife means wildlife that –

- (a) has been injured; and
 - (b) after those injuries have been treated, has been assessed by the Secretary, a veterinary surgeon or the holder of a wildlife rehabilitation permit, as being able to survive if released from captivity.
- (2) A wildlife rehabilitation permit authorises the holder of the permit to do one or more of the following, as specified on the permit:
- (a) to take injured wildlife for the purpose of providing treatment or intervention;
 - (b) to possess injured wildlife, as specified on the permit, for the purpose of providing one or more of the following, as specified on the permit:
 - (i) treatment or intervention in respect of the injuries to the wildlife;
 - (ii) rehabilitation to the wildlife;
 - (iii) conveyance of the wildlife to a veterinary surgeon, wildlife

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officer or other appropriate person;

- (c) to release rehabilitated wildlife from captivity;
- (d) to humanely destroy injured wildlife, as specified on the permit;
- (e) to possess, or dispose of, products of wildlife that were wildlife possessed under the authority of the permit;
- (f) to authorise a person other than the holder of the permit to perform an action under the authority of the permit, as specified on the permit –
 - (i) as if he or she were the holder of the permit; and
 - (ii) while he or she is under the direction or supervision of the holder of the permit.

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Part 5 – Issue, &c., of Licences and Permits

PART 5 – ISSUE, &C., OF LICENCES AND PERMITS

Division 1 – Applications for licences and permits

43. Eligibility for certain licences and permits

- (1) An application for a licence or permit under these regulations, other than a licence or permit specified in subregulation (2), may be made by –
 - (a) one or more natural persons; or
 - (b) a single body corporate.
- (2) An application for the following licences and permits may only be made by a natural person:
 - (a) commercial purposes licence;
 - (b) hunting licence;
 - (c) property protection permit.
- (3) An application for a travelling wildlife exhibition permit may only be made by the holder of a wildlife exhibition licence.

44. Application for licences and permits

- (1) An application for a licence or permit under these regulations –
 - (a) is to be made to the Secretary; and
 - (b) is to be in writing in an approved form; and

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- (c) must include the information that is required by the Secretary in respect of the application; and
 - (d) must include written evidence of all convictions for relevant offences, if any, within the period of 5 years immediately before the day on which the application is made, of –
 - (i) the applicant; and
 - (ii) each person to be listed on the licence or permit if granted under the application; and
 - (e) must be accompanied by the relevant fee, if any.
- (2) An applicant for a licence or permit under these regulations may withdraw the application, at any time, by written notice to the Secretary.

45. Person must not hold permits or licences of identical type

- (1) Except as determined under subregulation (2), the holder of a licence or permit must not, at any one time, hold 2 or more of the same licence, or permit, under these regulations that substantially relates –
- (a) to the same commercial purpose; or
 - (b) to the same wildlife or products of wildlife.

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Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) The Secretary may determine that a person may, at any one time, hold 2 or more of the same licence, or permit, under these regulations that are substantially the same if the Secretary is satisfied that it is reasonable in the circumstances for the person to do so.
- (3) A second or subsequent licence, or permit, other than a licence or permit determined under subregulation (2), or an application for such a licence or permit, is void and of no effect.

Division 2 – Renewal of certain licences

46. Permits and licences not renewable

- (1) Except as specified in this regulation, a permit or licence issued under these regulations is not renewable.
- (2) A wildlife exhibition licence may be renewed in accordance with this Division.

47. Application for renewal of wildlife exhibition licences

- (1) The holder of a wildlife exhibition licence may apply to the Secretary for the renewal of the licence.
- (2) An application for the renewal of a wildlife exhibition licence under subregulation (1) –
 - (a) is to be in an approved form; and

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- (b) must be accompanied by the relevant fee; and
 - (c) must be made within the 28-day period before the day on which the licence, to which the application relates, expires.
 - (3) An applicant may withdraw his or her application under subregulation (1) at any time by written notice to the Secretary.
 - (4) If the Secretary receives an application under subregulation (1) for the renewal of a wildlife exhibition licence, the Secretary –
 - (a) is to renew the licence, to which an application relates, except where the Secretary is satisfied that there are grounds for the suspension or cancellation of the licence; or
 - (b) is to refuse to renew the licence if the Secretary is satisfied that there are grounds for the suspension or cancellation of the licence.
 - (5) The Secretary may renew a wildlife exhibition licence subject to such conditions as the Secretary considers reasonable in the circumstances
 - (6) As soon as practicable after renewing a wildlife exhibition licence under this regulation, the Secretary is to –
 - (a) notify the applicant, by written notice –

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- (i) that the licence has been renewed; and
 - (ii) of the conditions imposed on the licence so renewed; and
 - (b) issue to the applicant the new licence.
- (7) If the Secretary refuses to renew a licence under this regulation, the Secretary is to notify, by written notice, the holder of the licence –
- (a) the decision to refuse to renew the licence; and
 - (b) the reason for that decision; and
 - (c) the applicant's right under subregulation (9) to apply for a review of the decision.
- (8) If an application is made under subregulation (1) for the renewal of a wildlife exhibition licence and the application is not determined, or withdrawn, before the day on which the licence is to expire –
- (a) the licence is taken to continue in force from the day on which, but for the renewal, the licence would have expired, until the first of the following occurs:
 - (i) the licence is renewed;
 - (ii) the application is withdrawn;
 - (iii) the end of the relevant period under the *Magistrates Court*

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*(Administrative Appeals
Division) Act 2001* if –

- (A) the application is refused;
and
 - (B) the applicant does not
apply for a review of that
decision under
subregulation (9);
- (iv) on the determination of a review
under the *Magistrates Court
(Administrative Appeals
Division) Act 2001* if –
- (A) the application is refused;
and
 - (B) the applicant applies for a
review of that decision
under subregulation (9)
within the relevant period
under that Act; and
- (b) if the licence is renewed under this
regulation, the renewed licence –
- (i) is taken to have been granted on
the day after the day on which,
but for the renewal, the previous
licence would have expired; and
 - (ii) is to be expressed to have taken
effect on and from that day.

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- (9) A decision of the Secretary under subregulation (4)(b) is a reviewable decision for the purposes of the *Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) Act 2001*.

Division 3 – Determination of applications

48. Grant or refusal of applications

- (1) If the Secretary receives an application for a licence or a permit under regulation 44, the Secretary may –
- (a) subject to this Division, grant the licence or permit, subject to the conditions, if any, imposed on the licence or permit under these regulations; or
 - (b) refuse to grant the licence or permit.
- (2) Without limiting subregulation (1)(b), the Secretary must refuse to grant a licence or permit if satisfied that –
- (a) subject to subregulation (3), within the period of 5 years immediately before the day on which the application was made –
 - (i) the applicant has been convicted of a relevant offence; or
 - (ii) a person to be listed on the licence or permit, if granted under the application, has been convicted of a relevant offence; or

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(b) that the applicant or a person to be listed on the licence or permit –

(i) previously held a licence or permit under the Act; and

(ii) was required to pay a royalty under the Act in relation to the licence or permit; and

(iii) has not, at the time of the application for a licence or permit, paid the royalty referred to in subparagraph (ii).

(3) Subregulation (2)(a) does not apply in relation to an application if the Secretary is satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances in respect of the relevant offence.

49. Special requirements for grant of certain licences and permits

(1) Without limiting regulation 48, the Secretary may only grant a wildlife exhibition licence if satisfied that –

(a) the location where the wildlife, that is to be exhibited under the licence, is to be kept is suitable for that purpose; and

(b) the conditions under which the wildlife, that is to be exhibited under the licence, is to be kept are in accordance with each relevant code of practice, or relevant

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- management plan, approved for the purposes of this regulation; and
- (c) the facilities and services for the care and treatment of wildlife, to be exhibited under the licence, are suitable for that purpose; and
 - (d) the nature and construction of enclosures, at the location where the wildlife is to be kept and are to be used to contain wildlife at that location, or any part of that location, are suitable for that purpose; and
 - (e) the wildlife, that is to be exhibited under the licence, is unlikely to escape from the location where the wildlife is to be exhibited.
- (2) Without limiting regulation 48, the Secretary may only grant a property protection permit if satisfied that –
- (a) the permit is required for the purpose of protecting crops or stock, or equipment or infrastructure used in the production of crops or stock, from wildlife; and
 - (b) the holder of the permit is likely to suffer financial loss if the crops, stock, equipment or infrastructure are not protected.
- (3) Without limiting regulation 48, the Secretary may only grant a seal deterrent permit if satisfied that –

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- (a) the permit is to relate to a fish farm or fishing activity that is for a commercial purpose; and
- (b) the device specified on the application is a deterrent device; and
- (c) the person intending to operate the deterrent device under the permit is appropriately instructed and trained in the effective use of the deterrent device; and
- (d) the use of the deterrent device is necessary in respect of the viability of the fish farm, or fishing activity, to which the application relates; and
- (e) the applicant has a sufficient interest, or authority, in respect of the fish farm, or fishing activity, to which the application relates.

50. Issue of licences and permits

- (1) As soon as practicable after granting a licence or permit under regulation 48(1)(a), the Secretary is to –
 - (a) notify the applicant of the grant of the licence or permit; and
 - (b) issue the licence or permit.
- (2) A licence or permit issued under these regulations –

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- (a) is to be in a form determined by the Secretary; and
 - (b) is to specify the conditions imposed under these regulations in respect of the licence, or permit, so issued.
- (3) As soon as practicable after refusing to grant a licence or permit under regulation 48(1)(b), the Secretary is to give to the applicant a written notice specifying –
 - (a) that the application for the licence or permit has been refused; and
 - (b) the reasons for refusing to grant the licence or permit.

51. Duration of licences and permits

- (1) The following licences and permits are in force for the period specified on the licence or permit, being a period not exceeding 12 months:
 - (a) commercial purposes licence;
 - (b) commercial wildlife traders licence;
 - (c) hunting licence;
 - (d) wildlife exhibition licence;
 - (e) wildlife display permit;
 - (f) wildlife export permit.
- (2) A licence or permit not specified in subregulation (1) is in force for the permit

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specified on the licence or permit, being a period not exceeding 5 years.

- (3) A licence or permit comes into force –
 - (a) on the day specified on the licence or permit as the day on which the licence or permit takes effect; or
 - (b) if no day is so specified, on the day on which the licence or permit is granted.
- (4) A licence or permit ceases to be in force under this regulation when whichever of the following first occurs:
 - (a) the licence or permit is cancelled under regulation 59;
 - (b) the licence or permit is surrendered under regulation 62;
 - (c) the period, for which the licence or permit is in force under this regulation, expires.

Division 4 – Conditions of licences and permits

52. Conditions of licences and permits generally

- (1) A licence or permit may be granted subject to such conditions, as specified on the licence or permit in accordance with regulation 50, that the Secretary thinks fit.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subregulation (1), a condition of a licence or

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permit may relate to one or more of the following:

- (a) the species of wildlife to which the licence or permit applies;
- (b) the products of wildlife to which the licence or permit applies;
- (c) the number of specimens of wildlife that may be taken under the licence or permit;
- (d) the total number of wildlife or products of wildlife that may be possessed under the licence or permit at any one time;
- (e) the requirement to comply with a code of practice or management plan, specified on the licence or permit, while acting under the authority of the licence or permit;
- (f) the requirement to tag, or otherwise identify, wildlife as specified on the licence or permit;
- (g) the requirements in respect of wildlife to be kept under the licence or permit including, but not limited to, the following requirements:
 - (i) to microchip wildlife to be kept under the licence or permit;
 - (ii) to only keep wildlife of a single sex, as specified on the licence or permit;

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- (h) the time at which an action authorised by the licence or permit may be exercised;
 - (i) the period within which an action authorised by the licence or permit may be exercised;
 - (j) the location where an action authorised by the licence or permit may be exercised;
 - (k) the requirement to restrict or prohibit handling of the wildlife as specified on the licence or permit;
 - (l) the requirement to keep a record, or provide a return, in accordance with these regulations.
- (3) The holder of a licence or permit must comply with each condition imposed in respect of the licence or permit.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

53. Conditions imposed on all wildlife exhibition licences and travelling wildlife exhibition permits

- (1) Each wildlife exhibition licence granted under these regulations is subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) that the holder of the licence must not, without the prior written approval of the Secretary –

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- (i) erect in the location to which the licence relates, or cause or permit to be erected in that location, a building or cage for the containment of wildlife; or
 - (ii) alter, or cause or permit to be altered, a building or cage erected for the containment of wildlife at that location; or
 - (iii) keep any wildlife, or cause or permit wildlife to be kept, in that location; or
 - (iv) release any wildlife, or cause or permit wildlife to be released, from that location; or
 - (v) rehome or otherwise dispose of wildlife kept in that location;
 - (b) that the holder of the licence must not cause or permit wildlife to escape from that location.
- (2) Each travelling wildlife exhibition permit granted under these regulations is subject to the following conditions:
- (a) that the holder of the permit must comply with any conditions imposed on the wildlife exhibition licence held by the holder of the permit;

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- (b) that, during the transporting of wildlife under the authority of the permit, the wildlife –
 - (i) is not subjected to excessive noise, exhaust fumes, heat or cold; and
 - (ii) is provided with adequate ventilation;
 - (c) that the holder of the permit must not, without the prior written approval of the Secretary, release any wildlife or cause or permit any wildlife to be released from captivity.
 - (3) Nothing in this regulation prevents the Secretary from imposing another condition on a wildlife exhibition licence, or a travelling wildlife exhibition permit, under this Division if the other condition is not inconsistent with a condition imposed under this regulation.

54. Conditions of licences and permits relating to taking wildlife

Without limiting regulation 52, a licence or permit that authorises the holder of the licence or permit to take wildlife may be granted subject to one or more of the following conditions:

- (a) the species of wildlife that may be taken under the authority of the licence or permit;

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- (b) the manner in which, and the method by which, that wildlife must be taken;
- (c) the locations from which wildlife may be taken under the authority of the licence or permit;
- (d) the manner in which wildlife taken under the permit or licence is to be tagged or otherwise labelled or identified;
- (e) the manner in which wildlife so taken may be received, sold, purchased, acquired, obtained without consideration, traded or possessed;
- (f) the payment of a royalty on products of wildlife so taken;
- (g) the person by whom an act authorised by the licence or permit is to be done, or the supervision or control under which such an act is to be done.

55. Conditions of licences and permits relating to products of wildlife

Without limiting regulation 52, a licence or permit that authorises the holder of the licence or permit to take products of wildlife, to possess products of wildlife or to buy or sell products of wildlife, may be granted subject to one or more of the following conditions:

- (a) the manner in which the products of wildlife are to be identified;

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- (b) the specific products of wildlife that may be taken, possessed, bought or sold under the authority of the licence or permit;
- (c) the manner in which the products of wildlife may be acquired, obtained, purchased, received, traded or possessed under the authority of the licence or permit;
- (d) the manner in which products of the wildlife may be sold, gifted without consideration, or disposed of, under the authority of the licence or permit;
- (e) the requirement to affix a tag to, or otherwise identify, products of wildlife taken or possessed under the authority of the licence or permit;
- (f) the manner in which products of the wildlife are to be tagged or otherwise labelled or identified;
- (g) the person by whom an action under the authority of the licence or permit may be performed, or the supervision or control under which such an action is to be performed.

56. Conditions of licences and permits relating to exhibited wildlife

Without limiting regulation 52, a licence or permit that authorises the possession of exhibited

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wildlife may be granted subject to one or more of the following conditions:

- (a) the location where exhibited wildlife is to be kept under the licence;
- (b) the manner in which, and the method by which, the exhibited wildlife is to be kept under the licence;
- (c) the erection, or alteration of, an enclosure for containment of the exhibited wildlife;
- (d) the requirements and specifications for the containment and confinement of exhibited wildlife in an enclosure;
- (e) the provision of adequate ventilation and space available to exhibited wildlife in an enclosure for containment of the exhibited wildlife;
- (f) the release or removal of exhibited wildlife from an enclosure in which the wildlife is kept;
- (g) the provision of, and access to, appropriate and sufficient food and water for the exhibited wildlife;
- (h) the care and treatment of the exhibited wildlife;
- (i) the rehoming or disposal of the exhibited wildlife;

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- (j) the manner in which, and the method by which, the exhibited wildlife is to be displayed;
- (k) the manner in which, and the method by which, the exhibited wildlife may be handled by a member of the public;
- (l) the acquiring or obtaining of exhibited wildlife;
- (m) the manner in which a direction issued to the holder of the licence is to be complied with.

57. Conditions relating to seal deterrent permits

Without limiting regulation 52, a seal deterrent permit may be granted subject to one or more of the following conditions:

- (a) the manner, time or location in which a deterrent device, specified on the permit, may be in the possession and control of the holder of the permit;
- (b) the manner, time or location in which a deterrent device may be operated under the authority of the permit;
- (c) the requirement to comply with guidelines, procedures or frameworks that relate to seals, or deterrent devices, as specified on the permit.

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58. Variation of conditions of licences and permits

- (1) Subject to subregulation (3), the Secretary may amend a licence or permit granted under these regulations by –
 - (a) adding a condition to, or revoking a condition from, the licence or permit; or
 - (b) varying a condition imposed on the licence or permit.
- (2) The Secretary may amend a licence or permit under this regulation –
 - (a) on the application of the holder of the licence or permit; or
 - (b) subject to subregulation (6), on the Secretary's own initiative.
- (3) A condition imposed on a wildlife exhibition licence, or on a travelling wildlife exhibition permit, under regulation 53 may not be amended under this regulation.
- (4) If the Secretary amends a licence or permit under this regulation, the Secretary must give written notice to the holder of the licence or permit of –
 - (a) each condition added to, or revoked from, the licence or permit under this regulation; and
 - (b) if a condition on the licence or permit is varied under this regulation, details of the variation of the condition; and

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- (c) the reasons for the amendment of the licence or permit under this Act.
- (5) An amendment of a licence or permit under this regulation takes effect –
- (a) on the date on which the holder of the licence or permit is given written notice of the amendment by the Secretary under subregulation (4); or
- (b) on such later date as is specified in that written notice as the date on which the amendment takes effect.
- (6) The Secretary may only amend a licence or permit under subregulation (2)(b), if the Secretary –
- (a) has given to the holder of the licence, or permit, written notice specifying –
- (i) that the Secretary intends to amend the licence or permit; and
- (ii) the proposed amendment; and
- (iii) that the holder of the licence or permit has the period specified in the notice, being a period of not less than 3 days, to make a submission to the Secretary in respect of the proposed amendment; and
- (b) has taken into account each submission made under subregulation (7) in respect

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of the amendment of the licence or permit.

- (7) The holder of a licence or permit to whom a notice has been given under subregulation (6) may, within the period specified in the notice, make a submission to the Secretary in relation to the proposed amendment of the licence, or permit, as specified in the notice.

Division 5 – Suspension, cancellation and surrender of licences and permits

59. Cancellation of licences and permits generally

- (1) Subject to this Division, the Secretary may, by written notice to the holder of a licence or permit granted under these regulations, cancel the licence or permit if satisfied that there are grounds to do so.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subregulation (1), each of the following is a ground for cancelling a licence or permit:
- (a) the holder of the licence or permit has not complied with a condition of the licence or permit;
 - (b) the holder of the licence or permit has not complied with a condition in a notice given to the holder of the licence or permit under regulation 60(1);
 - (c) the holder of the licence or permit has not complied with a direction issued

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- under these regulations to the holder of the licence or permit;
- (d) the holder of the licence or permit has been convicted of a relevant offence;
 - (e) the Secretary is satisfied that the cancellation of the licence or permit is reasonable in the circumstances.
- (3) A notice under subregulation (1) in relation to a licence or permit is to specify –
- (a) that the licence or permit has been cancelled; and
 - (b) the grounds for the cancellation of the licence or permit; and
 - (c) the date or time on or at which the cancellation takes effect; and
 - (d) if the decision to cancel the licence or permit is reviewable under subregulation (6), the right of the holder of the licence or permit to apply for a review of the decision.
- (4) A licence or permit cancelled under this regulation –
- (a) has no value; and
 - (b) if the decision to cancel the licence or permit is the subject of a review under the *Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) Act 2001*, is not in force while the decision is under review.

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- (5) A travelling wildlife exhibition permit is cancelled if the wildlife exhibition licence of the holder of the permit is cancelled under this regulation.
- (6) The following are reviewable decisions for the purposes of the *Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) Act 2001*:
 - (a) a decision of the Secretary under subregulation (1) to cancel a wildlife exhibition licence;
 - (b) a decision of the Secretary under subregulation (1) to cancel a travelling wildlife exhibition permit;
 - (c) a decision of the Secretary under subregulation (1) to cancel a wildlife display permit.

60. Suspension of licences and permits

- (1) The Secretary may suspend a licence or permit, by written notice to the holder of the licence or permit, if the Secretary is satisfied that –
 - (a) there are grounds for cancelling the licence or permit; and
 - (b) in the circumstances, it is more appropriate for the licence or permit to be suspended.
- (2) A notice under subregulation (1) in relation to a licence or permit is to specify –

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- (a) that the licence or permit has been suspended; and
 - (b) the grounds for the suspension of the licence or permit; and
 - (c) the date or time on or at which the suspension takes effect or, if subregulation (4) applies, that the suspension takes effect immediately; and
 - (d) the period of the suspension; and
 - (e) the actions required to be taken, or the conditions or directions that must be complied with, if any, by the holder of the licence or permit for the suspension to be lifted; and
 - (f) the right of the holder of the licence or permit to apply for a review of the decision.
- (3) The holder of a licence or permit to which a notice under subregulation (1) relates must comply with the notice within the period specified in the notice.
- Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.
- (4) A suspension of a licence or permit under this regulation is to take effect immediately if the Secretary is satisfied that –
- (a) there is a risk to public health or public safety if the licence or permit is not immediately suspended; or

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- (b) there is a risk to wildlife taken, possessed or kept under the licence or permit if the licence or permit is not immediately suspended.
- (5) A licence or permit that is suspended under this regulation is of no effect for the duration of the suspension.
- (6) A travelling wildlife exhibition permit is suspended if the wildlife exhibition licence of the holder of the permit is suspended.
- (7) A decision of the Secretary under subregulation (1) is a reviewable decision for the purposes of the *Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) Act 2001*.

61. Effect of cancellation of certain licences and permits

- (1) If a licence or permit that authorises the keeping or possession of wildlife is cancelled, the Secretary may give to the holder of the licence or permit –
 - (a) directions relating to the rehoming or disposal of the wildlife to which the licence or permit relates including, but not limited to, specifying the day by which the holder of the licence or permit is to comply with those directions; and
 - (b) other directions in relation to the wildlife that the Secretary considers appropriate.

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- (2) A person to whom a direction is given under subregulation (1) must comply with the direction.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (3) If a licence or permit authorising the keeping or possession of wildlife is cancelled, the former holder of the licence or permit –

- (a) must not surrender, rehome or dispose of the wildlife kept under the licence or permit –

(i) without first obtaining the written approval of the Secretary; or

(ii) contrary to any directions given in a notice under subregulation (1); and

- (b) despite any other provision of these regulations, is authorised to keep the wildlife –

(i) until a day notified to the holder of the licence or permit by the Secretary; or

(ii) until the day, if any, specified as the day by which the wildlife is, in a direction under subregulation (1), to be disposed of.

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62. Voluntary surrender of licences and permits

- (1) The holder of a licence or permit may, by notice in writing to the Secretary, surrender the licence or permit at any time.
- (2) The surrender of a licence or permit under subregulation (1) –
 - (a) must be in an approved form; and
 - (b) does not take effect until the Secretary has given to the holder of the licence or permit a notice under subregulation (3) in respect of the licence or permit.
- (3) After receiving a notice under subregulation (1) in respect of a licence or permit, the Secretary is to, by notice in writing, notify the holder of the licence or permit that –
 - (a) the Secretary is satisfied that all matters relating to the licence or permit have been dealt with appropriately by the holder of the licence or permit; and
 - (b) the licence or permit is cancelled.
- (4) A licence or permit surrendered under this regulation has no value.

PART 6 – HUNTING AND TAKING OF WILDLIFE

Division 1 – Hunting generally

63. Prohibited methods of hunting

- (1) Except as authorised by the Secretary under regulation 97 or as authorised under this Part, a person must not for the purpose of taking partly protected wildlife, protected wildlife or specially protected wildlife –
- (a) use or possess a firearm that has a bore that is greater than the bore of the shotgun commonly known as a No. 12; or
 - (b) use or possess a firearm that is fitted with a silencer; or
 - (c) use or possess a spear, cross-bow, bow and arrow or other form of projectile weapon; or
 - (d) use a poison, chemical or other similar substance.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) Except as authorised by the Secretary under regulation 97, a person must not take partly protected wildlife, protected wildlife or specially protected wildlife during the period beginning one hour after sunset on any day and ending one hour before sunrise on the next day.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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Part 6 – Hunting and Taking of Wildlife

64. Taking birds

- (1) A person hunting wildlife must not take any bird that is partly protected wildlife, protected wildlife or specially protected wildlife, by any method of hunting other than by shooting it with a firearm, unless –
- (a) the person is authorised to do so by a licence, permit or authority of the Secretary under regulation 97; or
 - (b) otherwise authorised to do so under these regulations.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply in relation to the taking of muttonbird.

65. Taking deer

- (1) Except as authorised by a licence or a permit, a person must not take a deer otherwise than by shooting it with a rifle –
- (a) with a calibre of not less than 6 millimetres; and
 - (b) which is capable of delivering a projectile having a kinetic energy of 1,350 joules at a distance of 100 metres from that rifle.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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- (2) A person must not remove the head, or sever the body, of deer at a location other than the usual residence of the holder of the licence under which the deer was taken unless –
- (a) the removal of the head, or the severing of the body, was authorised by the Secretary under regulation 97; or
 - (b) the deer was tagged in accordance with the licence and all products of wildlife relating to the deer have been labelled with –
 - (i) the name and residential address of the holder of the licence; and
 - (ii) the number of both the relevant licence and the tag attached to the deer.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not take a deer by means of, or with the assistance of, a dog.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

66. Taking muttonbirds

- (1) A person must not use, or possess, for the purpose of taking muttonbird from a burrow, an implement that is pointed, barbed, hook-shaped or sharpened.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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Part 6 – Hunting and Taking of Wildlife

(2) Except as authorised by the Secretary under regulation 97, a person must not –

- (a) dig out, destroy, damage or in any way render useless, a muttonbird burrow; or
- (b) wilfully interfere with muttonbird or a muttonbird burrow on or in the vicinity of a muttonbird rookery; or
- (c) take adult muttonbird.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

(3) A person must not take muttonbird by means of, or with the assistance of, a dog.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

67. Taking wild ducks

A person must not –

- (a) remove the head from a wild duck that has had its wings removed; or
- (b) remove the wings from a wild duck that has had its head removed –

unless the person is at the residence, camp or shack of the holder of the licence under which the duck was taken.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

Division 2 – Hunting equipment

68. Using lead shot for taking wild ducks

(1) In this regulation –

lead shot means shot that is made of lead or an alloy containing lead;

public land includes –

- (a) land that is managed by a statutory authority and that is land to which members of the public have lawful access; and
- (b) Crown land that is subject to a lease and that is land to which members of the public have lawful access;

relevant waters means –

- (a) a wetland; and
- (b) a lake, dam or harbour; and
- (c) an estuary or lagoon; and
- (d) a river, creek, canal or other watercourse;

wetland means a marsh, mudflat, or other expanse of land, that is permanently, intermittently or cyclically inundated with water, whether –

- (a) the water is static or flowing; or

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(b) the water is fresh, brackish or salt; or

(c) the inundation occurs as a result of a natural or artificial process.

- (2) Except as authorised by the Secretary under regulation 97, a person must not use or possess, for the purpose of taking wild duck, ammunition containing lead shot while the person is on relevant waters, or public land, during the open season for wild duck.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (3) Except as authorised by the Secretary under regulation 97, a person must not discharge lead shot from a firearm onto or across relevant waters, during the open season for wild duck.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

69. Using other items to take wild ducks

- (1) A person must not take or wilfully rouse or disturb wild duck while the person is in a vessel that is being driven, or propelled, by an engine or other mechanical means.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not use, or assist in the use of, aircraft, including a remote controlled aircraft, for the purpose of rousing or disturbing wild duck.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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- (3) A person must not use bait, live bird, a tape recorder, or an electronic device, for the purpose of attracting or taking wild duck.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (4) A person must not use a weapon, other than a shotgun with a smooth bore, for the purpose of taking, rousing or wilfully disturbing wild duck.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

70. Using wildlife as bait

- (1) A person must not use partly protected wildlife, protected wildlife, specially protected wildlife or restricted (special purpose) wildlife, as bait for the purpose of taking wildlife.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) Except as authorised by the Secretary under regulation 97 or under a licence or permit, a person must not use a product of partly protected wildlife, protected wildlife, specially protected wildlife or restricted (special purpose) wildlife, as bait for the purpose of taking wildlife.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

71. Using detection devices

- (1) In this regulation –

detection device means –

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- (a) a light, lamp, lantern or other device that is, or can be, used for the purpose of providing illumination; and
 - (b) night vision equipment; and
 - (c) a motion-detecting device; and
 - (d) a thermal imaging device.
- (2) Except as authorised under these regulations, a person must not use, or possess, a detection device for the purpose of taking partly protected wildlife, protected wildlife or specially protected wildlife.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

72. Using nets or traps

- (1) A person who uses or sets a net, or trap, of any kind, for the purpose of taking wildlife must remove, destroy or render harmless the net or trap when it ceases to be in use.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) A person who uses or sets a net, or trap, of any kind, for the purpose of taking wildlife, must inspect that net or trap at intervals of not more than 24 hours during the period when the net or trap is being used or is set, lies or is in position.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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- (3) A person who uses or sets a net or trap, for the purpose of taking wildlife, must, as soon as practicable after the trap is inspected in accordance with subregulation (2) –
- (a) if the net or trap is inspected electronically, ensure the removal or release from the net of each –
 - (i) wildlife found in the net or trap; and
 - (ii) product of wildlife found in the net or trap; and
 - (b) if the net or trap is inspected in any other manner, remove or release from the net of each –
 - (i) wildlife found in the net or trap; and
 - (ii) product of wildlife found in the net or trap; and
 - (c) if the net or trap contains an animal other than wildlife, take the appropriate action in respect of that animal.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

73. Using firearms

- (1) Except as authorised under these regulations, a person must not discharge a firearm for the purpose of taking wildlife, if the person is –

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- (a) in a conveyance; or
- (b) within 10 metres of a conveyance that the person has left for the purpose of taking wildlife.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to a person taking wild duck if the person –
 - (a) is in a vessel that is not under way when the firearm is discharged; and
 - (b) takes the wild duck in accordance with a licence or permit.
- (3) For the purposes of subregulation (2), a vessel is taken to be under way if it is being propelled, directly or indirectly, by one or more of the following:
 - (a) an engine;
 - (b) a sail;
 - (c) an oar, paddle or pole.

74. Organised shoots

- (1) In this regulation –

organised shoot means a gathering of at least 15 persons, gathered together in a single locality –

- (a) where at least 15 of those persons are each carrying a firearm; and

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- (b) who are –
- (i) assembled for the purpose of taking wildlife; or
 - (ii) engaged in the taking of wildlife; or
 - (iii) intending to engage in the taking of wildlife.
- (2) Except as authorised by the Secretary under regulation 97, a person must not –
- (a) arrange or provide facilities for an organised shoot; or
 - (b) while carrying a firearm, take part in an organised shoot.
- Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.
- (3) A person who participates in an organised shoot, authorised by the Secretary under regulation 97, must comply with each condition, relating to that authority, that is applicable to the person.
- Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.
- (4) This section does not apply in relation to an organised shoot that is –
- (a) conducted for the purposes of a property protection permit; and
 - (b) carried out in accordance with the permit.

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Division 3 – Other matters

75. Wildlife to be destroyed in certain circumstances

Unless otherwise authorised by a licence or a permit, a person authorised to take wildlife must ensure that the wildlife is humanely killed, as soon as practicable, if the wildlife –

- (a) is destroyed under the authority of the licence or permit; or
- (b) has been injured to the extent that the wildlife is unlikely to survive in the wild with the injuries; or
- (c) is juvenile wildlife –
 - (i) of wildlife that has been taken under the licence or permit; and
 - (ii) that is unlikely to survive in the wild due to its age.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

76. Directions to tag wildlife

- (1) The Secretary may issue a direction to the holder of a licence or permit for the holder of the licence or permit to tag, or otherwise label or identify, the products of wildlife taken under the licence or permit.
- (2) Without limiting subregulation (1), a direction under that subregulation may require the holder

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of a licence or permit to tag, or otherwise label or identify, the products of wildlife taken under the licence or permit if –

- (a) the wildlife is diseased when taken; or
 - (b) the wildlife taken is of a species of wildlife listed in Schedule 1, 2, 5 or 8; or
 - (c) the Secretary is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the products of the wildlife taken are or were held, or were acquired or disposed of, in contravention of the Act or a corresponding law of another State, or a Territory, of the Commonwealth.
- (3) A direction under subregulation (1) may specify –
- (a) the type or form of tag, label or means of identification to be used in accordance with the direction; and
 - (b) the manner in which, or the method by which, the tag, label or means of identification referred to in paragraph (a) must be affixed to the products of wildlife specified in the direction; and
 - (c) a period of time in which the tag, label or means of identification referred to in paragraph (a) is to remain affixed to the products of wildlife.

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- (4) A holder of a licence or permit to whom a direction is given under subregulation (1) must comply with the direction.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (5) If a direction given under subregulation (1) to the holder of a licence or permit is inconsistent with a condition of the licence or permit relating to tagging, or otherwise labelling or identifying, the direction prevails over the condition to the extent of the inconsistency.

77. Tagging products of wildlife - deer

- (1) In this regulation –

brow tine, in relation to a deer, means the tine closest to the deer's brow;

prescribed tag, in respect of deer, means a tag issued, to the holder of a licence authorising the taking of deer, at the time at which the licence is issued;

trez tine means the first major tine after the brow tine.

- (2) A person must, immediately after taking an adult male deer, affix and lock a prescribed tag to the antler of that deer, around the beam between the brow tine and the trez tine.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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- (3) A person must not affix to a deer, in accordance with subregulation (2), a prescribed tag that has been issued to another person.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (4) Except as authorised by the Secretary under regulation 97, a person must not remove a prescribed tag that has been fixed to a deer in accordance with subregulation (2).

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (5) A person must not interfere with, damage or deface a prescribed tag.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

**PART 7 – OTHER ACTIONS RELATING TO
WILDLIFE**

Division 1 – Displays of wildlife

78. Directions to holders of certain licences and permits

- (1) The Secretary may give the holder of a wildlife exhibition licence, a wildlife display permit or a travelling wildlife exhibition permit a direction in respect of one or more of the following matters:
- (a) the provision of food and water for the wildlife kept under the licence or permit;
 - (b) in relation to a species of wildlife, or an individual animal, kept under the licence or permit, one or more of the following:
 - (i) the amount of space to be provided;
 - (ii) the kind of shelter to be provided;
 - (iii) the requirement to keep the species of wildlife, or individual animal, separate from other species or types of wildlife;
 - (c) restrictions or prohibitions on displaying wildlife that is diseased or injured;
 - (d) restrictions or prohibitions on the handling of wildlife by the public.

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- (2) A person given a direction under subregulation (1) must comply with the direction.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

79. Acquisition and disposal of exhibited wildlife

- (1) A holder of a wildlife exhibition licence must not acquire wildlife with the intention of the wildlife becoming exhibited wildlife unless the licence holder is authorised to do so under these regulations.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) A holder of a wildlife exhibition licence must not acquire wildlife from another person for the purpose of that wildlife becoming exhibited wildlife, if the licence holder knows, or ought reasonably be expected to know, that the other person committed an offence by acquiring, possession or disposing of, the wildlife.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (3) A holder of a wildlife exhibition licence must not dispose of exhibited wildlife specified in the licence, unless the person is authorised to do so by the licence.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (4) A holder of a wildlife exhibition licence must not dispose of exhibited wildlife specified in licence to another person if the licence holder knows, or ought reasonably be expected to

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know, that the other person would commit an offence if the other person acquires or possesses the exhibited wildlife.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

Division 2 – Actions relating to escaped or released wildlife

80. Escaped or released wildlife generally

- (1) This regulation applies to wildlife kept under a licence or permit.
- (2) A person must not –
 - (a) cause or permit any wildlife, to which this regulation applies, to escape –
 - (i) from the location in which it is usually kept; or
 - (ii) from the location where the wildlife is being kept that is not its usual location to be kept; or
 - (iii) while travelling to or from locations; or
 - (b) unless otherwise authorised by the Secretary in writing, release any wildlife to which this regulation applies, or cause or permit any such wildlife to be released –
 - (i) from the location in which it is usually kept; or

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(ii) from the location where the wildlife is being kept that is not its usual location to be kept; or

(iii) while travelling to or from locations.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

(3) A person must not interfere with a fence, gate, cage, building or other structure, or with any equipment, so as to cause or permit any wildlife to which this regulation applies to escape, or with the intention of causing or permitting any such wildlife to escape –

(a) from an enclosure –

(i) at a location where it is usually kept; or

(ii) at a location where the wildlife is being kept that is not its usual location to be kept; or

(iii) which is being used to house the wildlife while travelling to or from locations; or

(b) from the location –

(i) where the wildlife is usually kept; or

(ii) where the wildlife is being kept that is not its usual location to be kept.

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Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (4) A person must not take any wildlife, to which this regulation applies, from the location –
- (a) where the wildlife is usually kept; or
 - (b) where the wildlife is being kept that is not its usual location to be kept.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

81. Notification of escaped or released wildlife

- (1) If wildlife that is kept under a licence or permit has escaped, or has been released, from captivity contrary to a condition of the licence or permit, the holder of the licence or permit must –
- (a) within 2 hours after becoming aware of the escape or release, notify the Secretary of the escape or release; and
 - (b) take all reasonable steps to –
 - (i) recapture and contain the escaped or released wildlife; or
 - (ii) if it is necessary to prevent an immediate threat to the public, the environment or property, humanely destroy the escaped or released wildlife.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) If wildlife is recaptured in accordance with subregulation (1)(b)(i), the holder of the licence or permit under which the wildlife is kept must, within 2 hours after the wildlife's recapture, notify the Secretary that the wildlife has been recaptured.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

82. Powers of wildlife officer in relation to escaped or released wildlife

- (1) A wildlife officer who believes that wildlife kept under a licence or permit has escaped from captivity, or has been released from captivity contrary to a condition of the licence or permit, is to do one or more of the following:
- (a) take reasonable steps to recapture and contain the wildlife;
 - (b) humanely destroy and dispose of the wildlife, if the wildlife officer believes that the escaped or released wildlife is an immediate threat to the public or the environment;
 - (c) issue a direction to the holder of the licence or permit requiring the holder to do one or more of the following:
 - (i) take reasonable steps to recapture and contain the wildlife;
 - (ii) humanely destroy the wildlife;

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(iii) ensure the prevention of any further escape or release of the wildlife.

(2) A holder of a licence or permit who is given a notice under subregulation (1)(c) must comply with the notice.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

83. Crown may recover expenses incurred in relation to escaped or released wildlife

(1) The holder of a licence or permit is liable to pay to the Crown all expenses reasonably incurred by a wildlife officer in the recapture or destruction, or attempted recapture or destruction, of wildlife that –

(a) is kept under the authority of the licence or permit; and

(b) has escaped, or has been released, from captivity contrary to a condition of the licence or permit.

(2) The Crown is not liable to pay compensation in respect of escaped or released wildlife that has been destroyed in accordance with these regulations.

84. Forfeiture of escaped or released wildlife

Wildlife is forfeited to the Crown if that wildlife –

- (a) is kept under a licence or permit; and
- (b) has escaped, or has been released, from captivity contrary to a condition of the licence or permit; and
- (c) is not recovered within 48 hours after the holder of the licence or permit became aware of the escape or release.

Division 3 – Actions relating to diseased or distressed wildlife

85. Diseased wildlife to be isolated

A holder of a licence or permit who knows, or has reason to suspect, that wildlife to which the licence or permit relates is infected with, or is liable to spread, disease must –

- (a) as soon as practicable and no later than 48 hours after becoming aware of the infection of disease or liability to spread disease, notify the Secretary of the infection or liability; and
- (b) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the infection of disease or liability to spread disease, ensure that the wildlife is quarantined from other wildlife capable of contracting the disease.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

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Part 7 – Other Actions Relating to Wildlife

86. Seizing of wildlife kept under licence or permit

A wildlife officer may seize any wildlife kept, or purportedly kept, under a licence or permit if the wildlife officer is satisfied that –

- (a) the wildlife is distressed; or
- (b) the wildlife is –
 - (i) infected with disease; or
 - (ii) likely to be infected with disease; or
 - (iii) liable to disseminate disease; or
- (c) the wildlife is not authorised to be kept under the licence or permit.

PART 8 – TAXIDERMY

87. Restrictions on holder of commercial taxidermy licence

- (1) A holder of a commercial taxidermy licence must not buy or acquire a product of wildlife, from a person, unless the person –
- (a) holds a licence authorising the person to sell or dispose of products of wildlife to the holder of a commercial taxidermy licence; or
 - (b) is otherwise authorised by the Secretary under regulation 97 to sell or dispose of wildlife, or a product of wildlife, to the holder of a commercial taxidermy licence.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) A holder of a commercial taxidermy licence must not sell or otherwise dispose of a product of wildlife to another person, unless the other person –
- (a) holds a licence authorising the other person to buy or acquire a product of wildlife from the holder of a commercial taxidermy licence; or
 - (b) is authorised by the Secretary under regulation 97 to buy or acquire a product of wildlife from the holder of a commercial taxidermy licence.

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Part 8 – Taxidermy

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

88. Receiving and delivering certain products of wildlife for taxidermy

- (1) A person must not receive products of wildlife of a species of protected wildlife, or specially protected wildlife or restricted (special purpose) wildlife, for the purpose of taxidermy unless the person is authorised to do so –

- (a) by a licence or permit; or
- (b) by the Secretary under regulation 97.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not deliver to another person products of wildlife of a species of protected wildlife, or specially protected wildlife or restricted (special purpose) wildlife, for the purpose of taxidermy unless the other person is authorised to receive those products of wildlife under –

- (a) a licence or permit; or
- (b) an authorisation of the Secretary under regulation 97.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (3) If a person is required under this regulation to be authorised to receive or deliver products of wildlife, the person must –

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- (a) produce the authorisation at the time of receiving or delivering the products of wildlife; and
- (b) enable any other party to the transaction relating to the products of wildlife to inspect the authorisation.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (4) If the holder of a commercial taxidermy licence receives a product of wildlife from a person who is required to produce an authorisation under subregulation (3) in respect of delivering the products of wildlife, and the person delivering fails to produce the authorisation as required, the holder of the commercial taxidermy licence is to –
 - (a) take possession of the products of wildlife; and
 - (b) place the products of wildlife in a freezing chamber; and
 - (c) notify a wildlife officer of the delivery of the products of wildlife and the details of the person who delivered the products of wildlife.
- (5) The Secretary may reimburse the holder of a commercial taxidermy licence for reasonable expenditure incurred by the licence holder when complying with subregulation (4).

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Part 9 – Fees and Royalties

PART 9 – FEES AND ROYALTIES

89. Fees

- (1) Subject to these regulations, the relevant fee payable in respect of a matter specified in column 2 of the table in Schedule 3, is the fee specified in column 3 of that table adjacent to the relevant matter.
- (2) The Secretary may, if satisfied that it is reasonable in the circumstances to do so, in relation to a relevant fee –
 - (a) exempt a person from liability for all, or a specified part, of payment of the relevant fee; or
 - (b) remit all, or a specified part, of the relevant fee.

90. Royalties for certain products of wildlife

- (1) For the purposes of the Act, a royalty is payable in respect of an animal of the following species of wildlife:
 - (a) Bennett's wallaby;
 - (b) brushtail possum;
 - (c) Forester kangaroo;
 - (d) Rufous wallaby.
- (2) The holder of a commercial wildlife traders licence must pay to the Secretary a royalty for

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each deceased animal of a species in respect of which a royalty is payable under this regulation that –

- (a) is purchased under the authority of the licence; and
 - (b) is intended for sale under the authority of the licence –
 - (i) as one or more products of wildlife; or
 - (ii) as an item that is no longer a product of wildlife.
- (3) The royalty payable under subregulation (1) for each deceased animal of a species of wildlife is 0.2 fee units per animal, whether or not the animal is whole or in parts.
- (4) The holder of a commercial wildlife traders licence must pay the royalty payable under this regulation in respect of a deceased animal before selling a product of wildlife of, or other item from, the deceased animal.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

PART 10 – RETURNS AND RECORD KEEPING

91. Requirement to complete returns

- (1) The Secretary may, by written notice to the holder of a licence or permit, require the holder of the licence or permit to –
 - (a) complete a return in the approved form; and
 - (b) provide that return to the Secretary.
- (2) A notice under subregulation (1) may specify –
 - (a) the particulars in relation to the return under subregulation (1)(a) that the Secretary considers reasonable in the circumstances; and
 - (b) a day by which, or intervals of time at the end of which, the holder of the licence or permit must comply with the requirement under subregulation (1)(b).
- (3) A holder of a licence or permit who receives a notice under subregulation (1) must comply with the notice.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

92. Requirement to keep record

- (1) The Secretary may, by notice in writing to a holder of a licence or permit, require the holder of the licence or permit to –

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- (a) keep a record, in the approved form –
 - (i) in relation to wildlife, exhibited wildlife or products of wildlife, specified on the licence or permit; and
 - (ii) any other matter specified in the notice; and
 - (b) produce the record kept under these regulations, or a copy of that record, to the Secretary.
- (2) The Secretary may inspect, and make a copy of, a record that is produced to the Secretary in accordance with subregulation (1)(b).
- (3) Without limiting subregulation (1), a notice under that subregulation may specify one or more of the following:
- (a) in relation to a licence or permit generally –
 - (i) any particulars, in relation to wildlife specified on the licence or permit, that the Secretary considers reasonable in the circumstances; and
 - (ii) a day by which, or intervals at the end of which, the holder of the licence or permit must produce the record in accordance with subregulation (1)(b); and

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- (iii) a day by which, or intervals at the end of which, the holder of the licence or permit must comply with the requirements specified in the notice;
- (b) in relation to a licence or permit that authorises the holder of the licence or permit to sell or buy products of wildlife –
 - (i) the date of sale or purchase of the products of wildlife; and
 - (ii) the total number of products of wildlife sold under the licence or permit; and
 - (iii) the total number of products of wildlife bought under the licence or permit; and
 - (iv) the name and residential or business address of the person to whom the products of wildlife were sold or from whom the products of wildlife were bought;
- (c) in relation to a wildlife exhibition licence in respect of exhibited wildlife specified on the licence –
 - (i) each natural increase in the exhibited wildlife; and
 - (ii) each death of exhibited wildlife; and

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- (iii) each acquisition of exhibited wildlife, other than by natural increase; and
 - (iv) each loss of exhibited wildlife, other than by death; and
 - (v) the name and business or residential address of a person from whom, or to whom, exhibited wildlife was obtained or disposed of; and
 - (vi) the age, sex and identifying marks, if any, of the exhibited wildlife; and
 - (vii) any other matter that the Secretary considers to be appropriate in respect of the exhibited wildlife specified on the licence.
- (4) If a notice is given under subregulation (1) to the holder of a licence or permit relating to the sale or purchase of products of wildlife, a record required to be kept in accordance with subregulation (1)(a) must be signed and dated in relation to each sale or purchase of products of wildlife, by –
- (a) the holder of the licence or permit; and
 - (b) the person to whom products of wildlife were sold; and

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(c) the person from whom products of wildlife were purchased.

- (5) A holder of a licence or permit to whom a notice is given under subregulation (1) must comply with the notice.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

Consultation Draft

PART 11 – MISCELLANEOUS

93. Wildlife and products of wildlife taken contrary to regulations

(1) A person must not buy or sell –

- (a) wildlife that has been taken in contravention of these regulations; or
- (b) products of wildlife that have been taken in contravention of these regulations.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

(2) A person must not have possession of –

- (a) wildlife that has been taken contrary to these regulations; or
- (b) products of wildlife that have been taken contrary to these regulations.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

94. Using products of wildlife for dog races, drag-hunts or dog training

(1) In this regulation –

dog race means a race involving the pursuit, by dogs, of a lure that is the carcass, or part of a carcass, of an animal;

drag-hunt means a hunt in which dogs are encouraged to follow a scent trail made

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Part 11 – Miscellaneous

by dragging the carcass, or part of a carcass, of an animal over the ground.

- (2) A person must not use, for the purposes of a drag-hunt, dog race or dog training –
- (a) partly protected wildlife, protected wildlife or specially protected wildlife; or
 - (b) subject to subregulation (3), the products of such wildlife.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (3) The Secretary may authorise, under regulation 97, the use of a carcass of an animal that is partly protected wildlife, protected wildlife, or specially protected wildlife, for the purposes of a drag-hunt, dog race or dog training.

95. Unauthorised use of licences, permits and authorisations

- (1) A person must not produce to a wildlife officer a document that is, or purports to be, a licence, a permit or an authorisation of the Secretary under regulation 97, with the intention of falsely representing the person to be the holder of the licence, permit or authority.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not intentionally tamper with, alter, amend or deface a licence, a permit or an authorisation of the Secretary under regulation 97, or a document that resembles such

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a licence, permit or authorisation of the Secretary so as to make the licence, permit or authority misleading in a material particular.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (3) The holder of a licence, a permit or an authorisation of the Secretary under regulation 97, must not –
- (a) give, lend or lease the licence, permit or authority to another person; or
 - (b) cause or permit the licence, permit or authority to be used in a manner intended to deceive a wildlife officer.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (4) A person must not represent to a wildlife officer that the person is the holder of a licence, a permit or an authorisation of the Secretary under regulation 97, if the person is not the holder of such a licence, permit or authorisation.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

96. False or misleading information

- (1) A person must not provide information that is false or misleading in a material particular –
- (a) in, or in connection with, an application or document made, given, provided, or required to be kept, under these regulations; or

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- (b) in purported compliance with these regulations.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not omit information that relates to a material particular –

- (a) in, or in connection with, an application or document made, given, provided, or required to be kept, under these regulations; or
- (b) in purported compliance with these regulations.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

97. Authorisations issued by Secretary

- (1) A person may apply, in writing, to the Secretary for authorisation under this regulation to undertake an activity as specified in the authorisation.
- (2) Regulation 44 applies to an application under subregulation (1) as if an application under this regulation were an application for a permit.
- (3) The Secretary may, in writing to a person, issue to the person an authorisation for the purposes of a provision of these regulations that refers to an authorisation issued under this regulation.
- (4) An authorisation issued under subregulation (3) –

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- (a) may be issued on the Secretary's own initiative or on the written application of a person under subregulation (1); and
 - (b) may specify each condition imposed by the Secretary on the authorisation issued under this regulation.
- (5) The Secretary may, in writing to a person, cancel an authorisation issued to the person under subregulation (3).
- (6) The holder of an authorisation issued under this regulation must comply with the authorisation.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

98. Approval of deterrent devices

The Secretary may, in writing, approve for the purposes of these regulations a device, or a class of devices, as a deterrent device if the Secretary is satisfied that the device is designed to, or is able to, deter seals from –

- (a) entering or remaining in a particular area in which the device is in operation; or
- (b) affecting the day-to-day operations of a fish farm.

99. Infringement notices

For the purposes of section 62 of the Act –

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- (a) an offence against a regulation specified in column 2 of the table in Schedule 10 is prescribed to be an infringement offence for which an infringement notice may be issued; and
- (b) the penalty specified in column 3 of that table for that infringement offence is prescribed as the penalty applicable to that infringement offence that is payable under an infringement notice.

100. Savings and transitional

- (1) In this regulation –

commencement day means the day on which these regulations take effect;

superseded regulations means –

- (a) the *Wildlife (General) Regulations 2010*; and
 - (b) the *Wildlife (Exhibited Animals) Regulations 2010*.
- (2) A licence or permit that was, immediately before the commencement day, in force under the superseded regulations is taken to be a licence or permit of the type of licence or permit under these regulation that most closely approximates the type of licence or permit under the superseded regulations.
- (3) *Regulation 33 of the Wildlife (General) Regulations 2010* continues to apply, after the

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commencement day, to a commercial wallaby licence or a wallaby licence to which subregulation (2) applies, as if the requirements of *Regulation 33* of the *Wildlife (General) Regulations 2010* were a condition of the licence.

- (4) An application made to the Secretary under the superseded regulations that is not determined or withdrawn before the commencement day is taken, on and after the commencement day, to be an application made under these regulations in respect of the type of licence or permit that most closely approximates the type of licence under the superseded regulations to which the application related.
- (5) For an application made to the Secretary in the circumstances described in subregulation (4), a decision made in respect of that application is taken to be a decision made under these regulations.
- (6) An authority or permission given by the Secretary under the superseded regulations and in force before the commencement day is taken to be an authorisation of the Secretary under regulation 97.

101. Legislation rescinded

The legislation specified in Schedule 11 is rescinded.

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SCHEDULE 1 – PROTECTED WILDLIFE

Regulation 3(1)

PART 1 – AMPHIBIANS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Hylidae	Tasmanian Tree Frog	<i>Litoria burrowsae</i>
		Brown Tree Frog	<i>Litoria ewingii</i>
2.	Myobatrachidae	Moss Froglet	<i>Bryobatrachus nimbus</i>
		Common Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
		Tasmanian Froglet	<i>Crinia tasmaniensis</i>
		Smooth Froglet	<i>Geocrinia laevis</i>
		Eastern Banjo Frog	<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>
		Spotted Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>
		Southern Toadlet	<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>

PART 2 – BIRDS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Accipitridae	Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>
		Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>
		Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>
		Spotted Harrier	<i>Circus assimilis</i>
		Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
		Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
2.	Aegothelidae	Australian Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>
3.	Anatidae	Australasian Shoveler, Blue-winged Shoveler	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>
		Hardhead Duck, White-eyed Duck	<i>Aythya australis</i>
		Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>
		Cape Barren Goose	<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>
		Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
		Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>
		Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>
		Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>
4.	Apodidae	Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>
		White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>
5.	Ardeidae	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
		Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>
		White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>
		Australasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>
		Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
		White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>
		Eastern Reef Egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
		Nankeen Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>
6.	Artamidae	Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>
		White-browed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>
		Australian Magpie	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>
		Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
		Black Currawong	<i>Strepera fuliginosa</i>
		Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>
7.	Cacatuidae	Major Mitchell Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>
		Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>
		Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>
		Glossy Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>
8.	Campephagidae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
		White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>
9.	Charadriidae	Double-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>
		Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>
		Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>
		Red-capped Plover	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>
		Oriental Plover	<i>Charadrius veredus</i>
		Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Elseya melanops</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
		Red-kneed Dotterel	<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>
		Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
		Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
		Hooded Plover	<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>
		Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
		Banded Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>
10.	Columbidae	Topknot Pigeon	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>
		Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>
		Brush Bronzewing	<i>Phaps elegans</i>
		Superb Fruit-dove	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>
11.	Coraciidae	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>
12.	Corvidae	Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>
13.	Cuculidae	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>
		Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>
		Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>
		Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>
14.	Dicruridae	Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>
		Leaden Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>
		Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>
15.	Diomedeidae	Antipodean Albatross	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
		Southern Royal Albatross	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>
		Northern Royal Albatross	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>
		Buller's Albatross	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>
		Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>
		Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>
		Chatham Albatross	<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>
		Campbell Albatross	<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>
16.	Falconidae	Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>
		Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>
		Australian Hobby, Little Falcon	<i>Falco longipennis</i>
		Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
17.	Haematopodidae	Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>
		Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>
18.	Halcyonidae	Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>
19.	Hirundinidae	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
		Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>
		Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>
20.	Hydrobatidae	Australasian White-bellied Storm-Petrel	<i>Fregetta grallaria grallaria</i>
		Black-bellied Storm-Petrel	<i>Fregetta tropica</i>
		Grey-backed Storm-Petrel	<i>Garrodia nereis</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
21.	Laridae	White-faced Storm-Petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>
		Great Skua	<i>Catharacta skua</i>
		Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>
		White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>
		Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
		Kelp Gull, Southern Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>
		Silver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>
		Pacific Gull	<i>Larus pacificus</i>
		Arctic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>
		Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
		Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>
22.	Maluridae	Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
		Southern Emu-wren	<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>
23.	Meliphagidae	Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
		Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>
		Yellow Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i>
		White-fronted Chat	<i>Ephthianura albifrons</i>
		Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	<i>Glyciphila melanops</i>
		Yellow-throated Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
		Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>
		Black-headed Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus affinis</i>
		Strong-billed Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus validirostris</i>
		New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
		Crescent Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera</i>
24.	Motacillidae	Richard's Pipit, Australian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
25.	Muscicapidae	Bassian Thrush	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>
26.	Pachycephalidae	Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>
		Olive Whistler	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>
		Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>
27.	Pardalotidae	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>
		Tasmanian Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza ewingii</i>
		Tasmanian Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla diemenensis</i>
		Striated Fieldwren	<i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i>
		Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>
		Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
		Tasmanian Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis humilis</i>
28.	Passeridae	Beautiful Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>
29.	Pelecanidae	Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
30.	Petroicidae	Dusky Robin	<i>Melanodryas vittata</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
31.	Phalacrocoracidae	Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica boodang</i>
		Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>
		Pink Robin	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>
		Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
		Black-faced Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>
		Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
		Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>
32.	Podargidae	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
33.	Podicipedidae	Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>
		Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>
34.	Procellariidae	Buller's Shearwater	<i>Ardenna bulleri</i>
		Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>
		Cape Petrel	<i>Daption capense</i>
		Antarctic Fulmar, Southern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialoides</i>
		Slender-billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>
		Antarctic Prion	<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>
		Salvin's Prion	<i>Pachyptila salvini</i>
		Broad-billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila vittata</i>
		Common Diving-Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
35.	Psittacidae	White-chinned Petrel	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>
		Westland Petrel	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>
		Mottled Petrel	<i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i>
		Great-winged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>
		Black-winged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i>
		Little Shearwater	<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>
		Fluttering Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gavia</i>
		Hutton's Shearwater	<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>
		Antarctic Petrel	<i>Thalassoica antarctica</i>
		Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>
		Blue-winged Parrot	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>
		Ground Parrot	<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>
		Green Rosella	<i>Platycercus caledonicus caledonicus</i>
36.	Rallidae	Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>
		Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
		Tasmanian Native Hen	<i>Gallinula mortierii</i>
		Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>
		Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>
		Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
		Australian Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>
		Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>
		Spotless Crake	<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>
		Lewin's Rail	<i>Rallus pectoralis</i>
37.	Recurvirostridae	Banded Stilt	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>
		Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
		Red-necked Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>
38.	Rostratulidae	Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>
39.	Scolopacidae	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
		Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>
		Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
		Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>
		Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
		Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
		Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>
		Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>
		Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>
		Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>
		Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
		Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
		Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel	<i>Numenius minutus</i>
		Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
		Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus Lobatus</i>
		Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
		Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
		Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
		Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>
40.	Spheniscidae	Emperor Penguin	<i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i>
		King Penguin	<i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i>
		Rockhopper Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>
		Macaroni Penguin	<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i>
		Fiordland Penguin	<i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i>
		Snares Penguin	<i>Eudyptes robustus</i>
		Royal Penguin	<i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i>
		Erect-crested Penguin	<i>Eudyptes sclateri</i>
		Little Penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>
		Adelie Penguin	<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i>
		Chinstrap Penguin	<i>Pygoscelis antarctica</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
		Gentoo Penguin	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>
41.	Strigidae	Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
42.	Sulidae	Australasian Gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i>
43.	Sylviidae	Clamorous Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>
		Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>
		Little Grassbird	<i>Megalurus grammacus</i>
44.	Threskiornithidae	Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platylea regia</i>
		Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
		Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>
		Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>
45.	Turnicidae	Painted Button-quail	<i>Turnix varia</i>
46.	Tytonidae	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto javanica</i>
		Sooty Owl	<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>
47.	Zosteropidae	Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>

PART 3 – INVERTEBRATES

	Order	Common Name	Species
1.	Diptera	Tasmanian Glow-worm	<i>Arachnocampa tasmaniensis</i>
2.	Opiliones	Cave harvestman	<i>Lomanella</i> spp.
3.	Orthoptera	Cave crickets	<i>Cavernotettix</i> spp. except <i>craggiansis</i>
		Cave crickets	<i>Micropathus</i> spp. except <i>kiernani</i>

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	Order	Common Name	Species
		Cave crickets	<i>Parvotettix</i> spp. except <i>rangaensis</i> and <i>whinrayi</i>
4.	Pseudoscorpionida	Pseudoscorpion	<i>Pseudotyrannochthonius tasmanicus</i>

PART 4 – MAMMALS

	Order or Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Burramyidae	Little Pygmy Possum, Tasmanian Pygmy Possum	<i>Cercartetus lepidus</i>
		Eastern Pygmy Possum	<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>
2.	Cetacea	Whales and dolphins of order Cetacea, excluding those listed in Schedule 5	All species of Cetacea, excluding those listed in Schedule 5
3.	Dasyuridae	Swamp Antechinus	<i>Antechinus minimus</i>
		Dusky Antechinus	<i>Antechinus swainsonii</i>
		Eastern Quoll	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>
		White-footed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i>
4.	Macropodidae	Forester Kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>
5.	Megachiroptera	Fruit bats	<i>Pteropus</i> spp.
6.	Microchiroptera	Gould's Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldi</i>
		Chocolate Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>
		Great Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>
		Lesser Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>
		Tasmanian Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus sherrini</i>

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	Order or Family	Common Name	Species
		Large Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>
		Southern Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>
		Little Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>
7.	Monotremata	Platypus	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>
		Echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>
8.	Muridae	Water Rat	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>
		Broad-toothed Rat	<i>Mastacomys fuscus</i>
		Long-tailed Mouse	<i>Pseudomys higginsii</i>
		Velvet-furred Rat, Eastern Swamp Rat	<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>
9.	Otariidae	Antarctic Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus gazella</i>
		Australian Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus doriferus</i>
10.	Peramelidae	Southern Brown Bandicoot	<i>Isodon obesulus</i>
11.	Petauridae	Ringtail Possum	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>
12.	Phocidae	Weddell Seal	<i>Leptonychotes weddellii</i>
13.	Potoroidae	Tasmanian Bettong	<i>Bettongia gaimardi</i>
		Long-nosed Potoroo	<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>
14.	Vombatidae	Wombat	<i>Vombatus ursinus tasmaniensis</i>
		Bass Strait Wombat	<i>Vombatus ursinus ursinus</i>

PART 5 – REPTILES

	Order or Family	Common Name	Species
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	Order or Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Agamidae	Mountain Dragon	<i>Rankinia diemensis</i>
2.	Elapidae	Copperhead Snake	<i>Austrelaps superbus</i>
		White-lipped Snake, Whip Snake	<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>
		Tiger Snake	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>
3.	Hydrophiidae	Yellow-bellied Sea Snake	<i>Pelamis platurus</i>
4.	Scincidae	Three-lined Skink	<i>Acritoscincus duperreyi</i>
		Northern Snow Skink	<i>Carinascincus greeni</i>
		Metallic Skink	<i>Carinascincus metallicus</i>
		Southern Snow Skink	<i>Carinascincus microlepidotus</i>
		Spotted Skink	<i>Carinascincus ocellatus</i>
		Mountain Skink	<i>Carinascincus orocryptus</i>
		Tasmanian Tree Skink	<i>Carinascincus pretiosus</i>
		She-oak Skink	<i>Cyclodomorphus casuarinae</i>
		Delicate Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
		Bougainvilles Skink	<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>
		Whites Skink	<i>Liopholis whitii</i>
		Southern Grass Skink	<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>
		Blotched Blue-tongue Skink	<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>

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**SCHEDULE 2 – PROTECTED WILDLIFE WHICH
MAY BE BOUGHT, SOLD OR HELD WITHOUT A
PERMIT**

Regulations 3, 14 and 19

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Cacatuidae	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
		Western Long-billed Corella (southern ssp.)	<i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i>
		Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>
2.	Fringillidae	Gouldian Finch	<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>
3.	Phasianidae	Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>
4.	Psittacidae	Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>
		Alexandra's Parrot	<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>
		Regent Parrot (eastern ssp.)	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>
		Superb Parrot	<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>
		Golden-shouldered Parrot	<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>
5.		Hooded Parrot	<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>

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SCHEDULE 3 – FEES

Regulations 3 and 89

	Licence or permit	Fee unit
1.	Commercial hunting licence	40
2.	Commercial taxidermy licence	0
3.	Commercial wildlife traders licence	50
4.	Hunting licence:	
	(a) brown quail	20
	(b) deer	45
	(c) muttonbird	20
	(d) pheasant	10
	(e) wallaby	20
	(f) wild duck	20
5.	Property protection permit	0
6.	Restricted (special purpose) wildlife permit	0
7.	Scientific or educational wildlife permit	0
8.	Seal deterrent permit	0
9.	Special purposes wildlife permit	0
10.	Travelling wildlife exhibition permit	0
11.	Wildlife display permit	20
12.	Wildlife exhibition licence	50
13.	Wildlife export permit:	

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	Licence or permit	Fee unit
	(a) for wildlife other than products of wildlife;	10, or 2 per specimen, whichever is the greater
	(b) for products of wildlife;	10
	(c) for scientific or educational purposes if Secretary is satisfied that the export of wildlife, or products of wildlife, is required for that purpose	0
14.	Wildlife rehabilitation permit	0

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**SCHEDULE 4 – RESTRICTED (SPECIAL PURPOSE)
WILDLIFE**

Regulation 3(1)

PART 1 – AMPHIBIANS

	Order or Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Buфонidae	Marine Toad, Cane Toad	<i>Bufo marinus</i>
2.	Caudata	Caudates (Newts, salamanders, etc.)	All species
3.	Caudata	Mexican Axolotl	<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>
4.	Caudata	Fire-bellied Newt	<i>Cynops pyrrrogaster</i>
5.	Caudata	Warty Newt, Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>
6.	Caudata	Common Newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>

PART 2 – BIRDS

	Order or Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Anseranatidae	Magpie Goose	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>
2.	Burhinidae	Bush Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>
3.	Cacatuidae	Gang-gang Cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>
4.	Casuariidae	Southern Cassowary	<i>Casuarius casuarius</i>
5.	Estrildidae	Red-eared Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura oculata</i>
6.	Menuridae	Superb Lyrebird	<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>

PART 3 – MAMMALS

	Order or Family	Common Name	Species
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	Order or Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Ailuridae	Red Panda	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>
2.	Atelidae	Black-handed Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>
3.	Bovidae	Addax	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>
		American Bison	<i>Bison bison</i>
		Scimitar-horned Oryx	<i>Oryx dammah</i>
4.	Callitrichidae	Common Marmoset	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>
		Pygmy Marmoset	<i>Callithrix pygmaea</i>
		Golden Lion Tamarin	<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i>
		Cotton-top Tamarin	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>
5.	Canidae	African Painted Dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>
6.	Caviidae	Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>
7.	Cebidae	Black-tufted Capuchin	<i>Cebus paella</i>
8.	Cercopithecidae	De Brazza's Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>
		Mantled Guereza	<i>Colobus guereza</i>
		Long-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>
		Japanese Macaque	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>
		Black Crested Macaque	<i>Macaca nigra</i>
		Lion-tailed Macaque	<i>Macaca silenus</i>
		Hamadryas Baboon	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>
9.	Equidae	Plains Zebra	<i>Equus quagga</i>

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	Order or Family	Common Name	Species
10.	Felidae	Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>
		Caracal	<i>Caracal caracal</i>
		African Serval	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>
		African Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>
		Snow Leopard	<i>Panthera onca</i>
		Siberian Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i>
		Sumatran Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>
		Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>
11.	Herpestidae	Meerkat	<i>Suricata suricatta</i>
12.	Hylobatidae	Northern White-cheeked Gibbon	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>
		Silvery Gibbon	<i>Hylobates moloch</i>
		Siamang	<i>Symphalangus syndactylus</i>
13.	Lemuridae	Ring-tailed Lemur	<i>Lemur catta</i>
14.	Mustelidae	Oriental Small-clawed Otter	<i>Aonyx cinereus</i>
15.	Petauridae	Sugar Glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>
16.	Phascolarctos	Koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>
17.	Procyonidae	Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>
18.	Sciuridae	Northern Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennantii</i>
19.	Thylacomyidae	Greater Bilby	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>

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PART 4 – REPTILES

	Order or Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Agamidae	Central Bearded Dragon	<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>
2.	Alligatoridae	American Alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>
3.	Boidae	Red-tailed Boa	<i>Boa constrictor</i>
		Green Anaconda	<i>Eunectes murinus</i>
4.	Crocodylidae	Freshwater Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus johnstoni</i>
		Estuarine Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>
5.	Pythonidae	Children's Pythons	<i>Antaresia</i> spp.
		Black-headed Python	<i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i>
		Scrub Python	<i>Morelia amethystina</i>
		Carpet Python	<i>Morelia spilota</i>
		Burmese Python	<i>Python bivittatus</i>
		Reticulated Python	<i>Python reticulatus</i>
6.	Testudinidae	Indian Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>
7.	Varanidae	Perentie	<i>Varanus giganteus</i>
		Lace Monitor	<i>Varanus varius</i>

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SCHEDULE 5 – SPECIALLY PROTECTED WILDLIFE

Regulation 3(1)

PART 1 – AMPHIBIANS

	Order	Common Name	Species
1.	Hylidae	Green and Gold Frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>
2.	Myobatrachidae	Striped Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>

PART 2 – BIRDS

	Order	Common Name	Species
1.	Accipitridae	Grey Goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>
		Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>
		White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
2.	Alcedinidae	Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx azureus diemenensis</i>
3.	Diomedeidae	Wandering Albatross	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>
		Sooty Albatross	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>
		Light-mantled Albatross	<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>
		Shy Albatross	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>
		Grey-headed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>
		Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>
		White-capped Albatross	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>
4.	Laridae	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i>

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	Order	Common Name	Species
		Fairy Tern	<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>
		White-fronted Tern	<i>Sterna striata</i>
		New Zealand Antarctic Tern	<i>Sterna vittata bethunei</i>
		Indian Ocean Antarctic Tern	<i>Sterna vittata vittata</i>
5.	Pardalotidae	King Island Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla archibaldi</i>
		Scrubtit	<i>Acanthornis magnus</i>
		Forty-spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>
6.	Phalacrocoracidae	Macquarie Island Shag	<i>Leucocarbo atriceps purpurascens</i>
7.	Podicipedidae	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
8.	Procellariidae	Blue Petrel	<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>
		Southern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>
		Northern Giant Petrel	<i>Macronectes halli</i>
		Wilson's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>
		Southern Fairy Prion	<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>
		Grey Petrel	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>
		White-headed Petrel	<i>Pterodroma lessoni</i>
		Gould's Petrel	<i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i>
		Soft-plumaged Petrel	<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>
9.	Psittacidae	Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>

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	Order	Common Name	Species
		Orange-bellied Parrot	<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>
		King Island Green Rosella	<i>Platycercus caledonicus brownii</i>
10.	Scolopacidae	Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>
11.	Tytonidae	Masked Owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae castanops</i>

PART 3 – INVERTEBRATES

	Order	Common Name	Species
1.	Amphipoda	Amphipod (Great Lake)	<i>Tasniphargus tyleri</i>
2.	Araneae	Plomleys Trapdoor Spider	<i>Migas plumleyi</i>
		Cave Spider (Bubs Hill Cave)	<i>Olgania excavata</i>
		Lake Fenton Trapdoor Spider	<i>Plesiothele fentoni</i>
3.	Basommatophora	Great Lake Glacidorbid Snail	<i>Benthodorbis pawpela</i>
4.	Coleoptera	Miena Jewel Beetle	<i>Castiarina insculpta</i>
		Green-lined Ground Beetle	<i>Catadromus lacordairei</i>
		Weldborough Forest Weevil	<i>Enchymus sp. nov.</i>
		Cave beetles	<i>Goedetrechus spp.</i>
		Cave beetles	<i>Idacarabus spp.</i>
		Bornemissza's Stag Beetle	<i>Hoplogonus bornemisszai</i>
		Simson's Stag Beetle	<i>Hoplogonus simsoni</i>
		Vanderschoor's Stag Beetle	<i>Hoplogonus vanderschoori</i>

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	Order	Common Name	Species
		Broad-toothed Stag Beetle	<i>Lissotes latidens</i>
		Mount Mangana Stag Beetle	<i>Lissotes menalcas</i>
		Cave Beetle (Mole Creek)	<i>Tasmanotrechus cockerilli</i>
5.	Cyclophyllidea	Tapeworm (Tasmanian Devil)	<i>Dasyurotaenia robusta</i>
6.	Decapoda	Giant Freshwater Crayfish	<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>
		Mt. Arthur Burrowing Crayfish	<i>Engaeus orramakunna</i>
		Central North Burrowing Crayfish	<i>Engaeus granulatus</i>
		Furneaux Burrowing Crayfish	<i>Engaeus martigener</i>
		Scottsdale Burrowing Crayfish	<i>Engaeus spinicaudatus</i>
		Burrowing Crayfish (Burnie)	<i>Engaeus yabbimunna</i>
7.	Eupulmonata	Southern Hairy Red Snail	<i>Chloritobadistes victoriae</i>
		Ammonite Pinwheel Snail	<i>Ammoniropa vigens</i>
8.	Isopoda	Flinders Island Cave Slater	<i>Echinodillo cavaticus</i>
		Salt Lake Slater	<i>Haloniscus searlei</i>
		Isopod (Great Lake)	<i>Mesacanthotelson setosus</i>
		Isopod (Great Lake)	<i>Mesacanthotelson tasmaniae</i>
		Isopod (Great Lake and Shannon Lagoon)	<i>Onchotelson brevicaudatus</i>
		Isopod (Great Lake)	<i>Onchotelson spatulatus</i>
		Isopod (Great Lake)	<i>Uramphisopus pearsoni</i>
9.	Lepidoptera	Chevron Looper Moth	<i>Amelora acontistica</i>

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	Order	Common Name	Species
		Chaostola Skipper	<i>Antipodia chaostola leucophaea</i>
		Tunbridge Looper Moth	<i>Chrysolarentia decisaria</i>
		Saltmarsh Looper Moth	<i>Dasybela achroa</i>
		Marrawah Skipper	<i>Oreisplanus munionga larana</i>
		Ptunarra Brown Butterfly	<i>Oreixenica ptunarra</i>
		Tasmanian Hairstreak butterfly	<i>Pseudalmenus chlorinda myrsilus</i>
		Chequered Blue	<i>Theclinessthes serpentata lavara</i>
10.	Mesogastropoda	Freshwater snails	<i>Beddomeia</i> spp.
		Freshwater snails	<i>Phrantela</i> spp.
11.	Onychophora	Blind Velvet Worm	<i>Leucopatus anophthalmus</i>
		Giant Velvet Worm	<i>Tasmanipatus barretti</i>
12.	Opiliones	Ida Bay Cave Harvestman	<i>Hickmanoxyomma cavaticum</i>
		Cave Harvestman	<i>Hickmanoxyomma gibbergunyar</i>
13.	Orthoptera	Craggy Island Cave Cricket	<i>Cavernotettix craggiensis</i>
		Southern Sandstone Cave Cricket	<i>Micropathus kiernani</i>
		Cave Cricket	<i>Parvotettix rangiensis</i>
		Whinray's Cave Cricket	<i>Parvotettix whinrayi</i>
		Schayer's Grasshopper	<i>Schayera baiulus</i>
14.	Pseudoscorpionida	Cave Pseudoscorpion (Mole Creek)	<i>Pseudotyrannochthonius typhlus</i>

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	Order	Common Name	Species
15.	Stylommatophora	Burgundy Snail	<i>Attenborougharion rubicundus</i>
		Keeled Carnivorous Snail	<i>Austrothyrida lamproides</i>
		Skemps Snail	<i>Charopidae "Skemps"</i>
		Silky Pinhead Snail	<i>Exquisitiropa agnewi</i>
		Stanley Pinhead Snail	<i>Miselaoma weldii</i>
		Cataract Gorge Pinhead Snail	<i>Pasmaditta jungermanniae</i>
16.	Syncarida	Hickman's Pygmy Mountain Shrimp	<i>Allanaspides hickmani</i>
17.	Trichoptera	Caddis Fly (Macquarie River)	<i>Ecnomina vega</i>
		Caddis Fly (St. Columba Falls)	<i>Hydrobiosella saggita</i>
		Caddis Fly (Upper Scamander River)	<i>Hydroptila scamandra</i>
		Caddis Fly (South Esk River)	<i>Oecetis gilva</i>
		Caddis Fly (Wedge River)	<i>Orphninostrichia maculata</i>
		Caddis Fly (Derwent River)	<i>Orthotrichia adornata</i>
		Caddis Fly (Ouse River)	<i>Oxyethira mienica</i>
		Caddis Fly (Corinna)	<i>Ramiheithrus kocinus</i>
		Caddis Fly (Bluff Hill Creek)	<i>Stenopsychodes lineata</i>
		Caddis Fly (Huon & Picton Rivers)	<i>Tasimia drepana</i>
		Caddis Fly (Lake Pedder)	<i>Taskiria maccubini</i>
		Caddis Fly (Lake Pedder)	<i>Taskiropsyche lacustris</i>

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PART 4 – MAMMALS

	Order	Common Name	Species
1.	Cetacea	Sei Whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>
		Blue Whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>
		Fin Whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>
		Southern Right Whale	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>
		Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>
2.	Dasyuridae	Tasman Peninsula Dusky Antechinus	<i>Antechinus vandycki</i>
		Spotted-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>
		Tasmanian Devil	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>
3.	Muridae	New Holland Mouse	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>
4.	Otariidae	Long-nosed Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>
		Subantarctic Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus tropicalis</i>
5.	Peramelidae	Eastern Barred Bandicoot	<i>Perameles gunnii</i>
6.	Phocidae	Leopard Seal	<i>Hydrurga leptonyx</i>
		Crab-eater Seal	<i>Lobodon carcinophagus</i>
		Southern Elephant Seal	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>

PART 5 – REPTILES

	Order	Common Name	Species
1.	Cheloniidae	Loggerhead Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>
		Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>

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	Order	Common Name	Species
		Hawksbill Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>
2.	Dermochelyidae	Leathery Turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>
3.	Scincidae	Pedra Branca Skink	<i>Carinascincus palfreymani</i>
		Tussock Skink	<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>
		Glossy Grass Skink	<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>

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SCHEDULE 6 – CONTROLLED ANIMALS

Regulation 6

PART 1 – BEETLES

	Order or Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Coleoptera	Longicorn beetles	Family <i>Cerambycidae</i> , all species
		Stag beetles	Family <i>Lucanidae</i> , all species, excluding those listed in Schedule 5
		Bess beetles, Passalid beetles	Family <i>Passalidae</i> , all species
2.	Curculionidae	Botany Bay Weevil	<i>Chrysolopus spectabilis</i>
3.	Hemiptera	Assassin Bug	Family <i>Reduviidae</i> , all species

PART 2 – CENTIPEDES

	Class	Common Name	Species
1.	Chilopoda	Centipedes	Family <i>Scolopendridae</i> , all species

PART 3 – COCKROACHES

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Blaberidae	Burrowing Cockroach	<i>Geoscapheus dilatatus</i>
		Friedman's Bark Cockroach	<i>Laxta friedmani</i>
		Australian Wood Cockroach	<i>Panesthia australis</i>
		Giant Burrowing Cockroach, Giant Knobby Cockroach	<i>Parapanesthia gigantea</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
		Surinam Cockroach	<i>Pycnoscelus surinamensis</i>

PART 4 – CRICKETS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Stenopelmatidae	King Cricket	<i>Australostoma</i> spp.
2.	Tettigoniidae	Spotted Katydid, Spotted Predatory Katydid Rainforest Cricket, Katydid	<i>Ephippitytha trigintiduoguttata</i> <i>Phricta</i> spp.

PART 5 – MILLIPEDES

	Class	Common Name	Species
1.	Diplopoda	Pill millipedes Spirobold millipedes Polydesmid millipedes	Order <i>Sphaerotheriida</i> , all species Order <i>Spiroboldida</i> , all species Order <i>Polydesmida</i> , all species

PART 6 – PRAYING MANTIS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Mantidae	Large brown mantids Garden Mantid, Green Mantid, Slender Green Mantid	<i>Archimantis</i> spp. <i>Orthodera</i> spp.

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PART 7 – SCORPIONS

	Class	Common Name	Species
1.	Arachnida	Scorpions	Family <i>Buthidae</i> , all species

PART 8 – SLUGS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Athoracophoridae	Red Triangle Slug	<i>Triboniophorus graeffei</i>

PART 9 – SNAILS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Ampullariidae	Ramshorn Snail Giant Ramshorn Snail Apple Snail Apple Snail	<i>Bulinus</i> spp. <i>Marisa cornuarietis</i> <i>Pila</i> spp. <i>Pomacea</i> spp.
2.	Camaenidae	Rainforest Snail Fraser's Rainforest Snail Mitchell's Rainforest Snail, Rainforest Snail	<i>Hadra webbi</i> <i>Sphaerospira fraseri</i> <i>Thersites</i> spp.
3.	Caryodidae	Giant Panda Snail	<i>Hedleyella falconeri</i>

PART 10 – SPIDERS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Actinopodidae	Mouse Spider	<i>Missulena</i> spp.
2.	Hexathelidae	Tree Funnelweb Spider	<i>Atrax horribilis</i>

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	Family	Common Name	Species
3.	Idiopidae	Sydney Funnelweb Spider	<i>Atrax robustus</i>
		Funnelweb Spider	<i>Hadronyche</i> spp.
		Tree-stem Trapdoor Spider	<i>Aganippe castellum</i>
		Four-spotted Trapdoor Spider	<i>Aganippe subtristis</i>
		Golden Trapdoor Spider	<i>Arbanitis</i> spp.
		Adelaide Trapdoor Spider	<i>Blakistonia aurea</i>
		Shieldbacked Trapdoor Spider	<i>Idiosoma nigrum</i>
		Sydney Brown Trapdoor Spider	<i>Misgolas rapax</i>
		Tube Spider	<i>Misgolas robertsi</i>
4.	Lycosidae	Grey Wolf Spider	<i>Dingosa simsoni</i>
		Garden Wolf Spider	<i>Lycosa godeffroyi</i>
		Little Striped Wolf Spider	<i>Venatrix furcillata</i>
5.	Scytodidae	Spitting Spider	<i>Dictis striatipes</i>
6.	Sparassidae	Flat Huntsman Spider, Avondale Spider	<i>Delena cancerides</i>
		Sydney Huntsman Spider, Large Huntsman Spider, Giant Huntsman Spider, Grey Huntsman Spider	<i>Holconia immanis</i>
		Badge Huntsman Spider, Shield Huntsman Spider	<i>Neosparassus</i> spp.
		Lichen Huntsman	<i>Pandercetes gracilis</i>
		Giant Huntsman Spider	<i>Typostola barbata</i>
7.	Tetragnathidae	Golden Orbweavers	<i>Nephila</i> spp.

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	Family	Common Name	Species
8.	Theraphosidae	Tarantulas	<i>Phlogius</i> spp.
		Coastal Whistling Spider	<i>Selenocosmia crassipes</i>
		Australian Common Whistling Spider	<i>Selenocosmia stirlingi</i>
		Australian Featherleg Spider	<i>Selenotypus plumipes</i>

PART 11 – STICK INSECTS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Phasmatidae	Titan Stick Insect	<i>Acrophylla titan</i>
		Wuelfing's Stick Insect	<i>Acrophylla wuelfingi</i>
		Tessellated Stick Insect	<i>Anchiale austrotessulata</i>
		Spurlegged Stick Insect, Spurlegged Phasmatid	<i>Didymuria violescens</i>
		Peppermint Stick Insect, Pandanus Stick Insect	<i>Megacrania batesii</i>
		Ringbarker Phasmatid	<i>Podacanthus wilkinsoni</i>
		Children's Stick Insect	<i>Tropidoderus childrenii</i>

PART 12 – VELVET WORMS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Onychophorida	Velvet worms	Family <i>Peripatopsidae</i> , all species, excluding those listed in Schedule 5

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SCHEDULE 7 – DOMESTIC STOCK

Regulation 7

PART 1 – BIRDS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Anatidae	Mallard Duck	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
		Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>
		Domestic Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>
		Domestic Goose, Chinese Goose	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>
		Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>
2.	Cacatuidae	Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>
3.	Columbidae	Domestic Pigeon	<i>Columbia livia</i>
4.	Estrildidea	Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>
5.	Fringillidae	Common Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>
6.	Numididae	Helmeted Guinea fowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>
7.	Phasianidae	Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>
		Common Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
		Domestic Fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
		Domestic Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
		Common Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
8.	Psittacidae	Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>
9.	Struthionidae	Ostrich	Ostriches, all species

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PART 2 – MAMMALS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Bovidae	Indian cattle	<i>Bos indicus</i>
		European cattle	<i>Bos taurus</i>
		Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>
		Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>
2.	Camelidae	Camels, Alpacas, Llamas, Vicunas	Camelids, all species
3.	Caviidae	Guinea Pig	<i>Cavia procellus</i>
4.	Equidae	Donkey	<i>Equus asinus</i>
		Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i>
5.	Leporidae	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
6.	Suidae	Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>

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SCHEDULE 8 – PARTLY PROTECTED WILDLIFE

Regulation 8

PART 1 – BIRDS

	Order	Common Name	Species
1.	Anatidae	Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>
		Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
		Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
		Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>
		Australian Shelduck (Mountain Duck)	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>
2.	Phasianidae	Brown Quail	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>
		Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
3.	Procellariidae	Short-tailed Shearwater Muttonbird	<i>Ardena tenuirostris</i>

PART 2 – MAMMALS

	Order	Common Name	Species
1.	Cervidae	European Fallow Deer that are not farm deer	<i>Dama dama dama</i>
2.	Macropodidae	Bennett's Wallaby, Red-necked Wallaby	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>
		Tasmanian Pademelon, Rufous Wallaby	<i>Thylogale billardierii</i>
3.	Phalangeridae	Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>

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SCHEDULE 9 – RESTRICTED ANIMALS

Regulation 9

PART 1 – BIRDS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Columbidae	Ringneck Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>
		Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
2.	Fringillidae	Mexican Rose Finch, House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
		Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>
		Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
		Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
3.	Muscicapidae	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
4.	Passeridae	White-winged Whydah, Widowbird	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>
		Spice Finch, Nutmeg Mannikin	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
		Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>
		Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>
5.	Pycnonotidae	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
		Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
6.	Rallidae	Weka	<i>Gallirallus australis</i>
7.	Sturnidae	Indian Mynah	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>

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PART 2 – MAMMALS

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Artiodactyla	Himalayan Tahr	<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>
2.	Macropodidae	Agile Wallaby	<i>Macropus agilis</i>
		Tammar Wallaby	<i>Macropus eugenii</i>
		Western Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>

PART 3 – REPTILES

	Family	Common Name	Species
1.	Carettochelydidae	Freshwater turtle	Family <i>Carettochelydidae</i> , all species
2.	Chelidae	Freshwater turtle	Family <i>Chelidae</i> , all species
3.	Emydidae	Red-eared Slider Turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>

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SCHEDULE 10 – INFRINGEMENT NOTICES

		Regulation 99
	Regulation	Penalty (penalty units)
1.	Regulation 11	4
2.	Regulation 12	4
3.	Regulation 13(1)	4
4.	Regulation 14(1)	4
5.	Regulation 15(1)	4
6.	Regulation 16(1)	4
7.	Regulation 16(3)	4
8.	Regulation 17	4
9.	Regulation 18(1)	4
10.	Regulation 18(2)	4
11.	Regulation 18(4)	4
12.	Regulation 19(1)	4
13.	Regulation 20(1)	4
14.	Regulation 20(2)	4
15.	Regulation 20(3)	4
16.	Regulation 21	4
17.	Regulation 22(1)	4
18.	Regulation 22(2)	4
19.	Regulation 23(1)	4

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	Regulation	Penalty (penalty units)
20.	Regulation 23(2)	4
21.	Regulation 24	4
22.	Regulation 25	4
23.	Regulation 30(3)	4
24.	Regulation 31(4)	4
25.	Regulation 32(3)	4
26.	Regulation 45(1)	4
27.	Regulation 52(3)	4
28.	Regulation 60(3)	4
29.	Regulation 61(2)	4
30.	Regulation 63(1)	4
31.	Regulation 63(2)	4
32.	Regulation 64(1)	4
33.	Regulation 65(1)	4
34.	Regulation 65(2)	4
35.	Regulation 65(3)	4
36.	Regulation 66(1)	4
37.	Regulation 66(2)	4
38.	Regulation 66(3)	4
39.	Regulation 67	4
40.	Regulation 68(2)	4

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	Regulation	Penalty (penalty units)
41.	Regulation 68(3)	4
42.	Regulation 69(1)	4
43.	Regulation 69(2)	4
44.	Regulation 69(3)	4
45.	Regulation 69(4)	4
46.	Regulation 70(1)	4
47.	Regulation 70(2)	4
48.	Regulation 71(2)	4
49.	Regulation 72(1)	4
50.	Regulation 72(2)	4
51.	Regulation 72(3)	4
52.	Regulation 73(1)	4
53.	Regulation 74(2)	4
54.	Regulation 74(3)	4
55.	Regulation 75	4
56.	Regulation 76(4)	4
57.	Regulation 77(2)	4
58.	Regulation 77(3)	4
59.	Regulation 77(4)	4
60.	Regulation 77(5)	4
61.	Regulation 78(2)	4

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	Regulation	Penalty (penalty units)
62.	Regulation 79(1)	4
63.	Regulation 79(2)	4
64.	Regulation 79(3)	4
65.	Regulation 79(4)	4
66.	Regulation 80(2)	4
67.	Regulation 80(3)	4
68.	Regulation 80(4)	4
69.	Regulation 81(1)	4
70.	Regulation 81(2)	4
71.	Regulation 82(2)	4
72.	Regulation 85	4
73.	Regulation 87(1)	4
74.	Regulation 87(2)	4
75.	Regulation 88(1)	4
76.	Regulation 88(2)	4
77.	Regulation 88(3)	4
78.	Regulation 90(4)	4
79.	Regulation 91(3)	4
80.	Regulation 92(5)	4
81.	Regulation 93(1)	4
82.	Regulation 93(2)	4

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	Regulation	Penalty (penalty units)
83.	Regulation 94(2)	4
84.	Regulation 95(1)	4
85.	Regulation 95(2)	4
86.	Regulation 95(3)	4
87.	Regulation 95(4)	4
88.	Regulation 96(1)	4
89.	Regulation 96(2)	4
90.	Regulation 97(6)	4

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SCHEDULE 11 – LEGISLATION RESCINDED

Regulation 101

Wildlife (General) Regulations 2010 (No. 113 of 2010)

Wildlife (Exhibited Animals) Regulations 2010 (No. 114 of 2010)

Wildlife (General) Amendment (Browsing Animal Management) Regulations 2016 (No. 42 of 2016)

Consultation Draft

Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021
Statutory Rules 2021, No.

Printed and numbered in accordance with the *Rules Publication Act 1953*.

Notified in the *Gazette* on 20 .

These regulations are administered in the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the regulations)

These regulations –

- (a) for the purposes of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* –
 - (i) enable licences and permits to be granted in relation to hunting, trading, taxidermy, display, possessing, and other related uses, of wildlife; and
 - (ii) classify certain wildlife as partly protected, protected, specially protected or restricted (special purpose) wildlife; and
 - (iii) prescribe certain animals as restricted animals and domestic stock; and
- (b) repeal the *Wildlife (General) Regulations 2010*, the *Wildlife (Exhibited Animals) Regulations 2010* and the *Wildlife*

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*(General) Amendment (Browsing Animal
Management) Regulations 2016.*

Consultation Draft

TASMANIA

**NATURE CONSERVATION (DEER FARMING)
REGULATIONS 2021**

STATUTORY RULES 2021, No.

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SCHEDULE 1 – INFRINGEMENT NOTICE OFFENCES

CONSULTATION DRAFT

NATURE CONSERVATION (DEER FARMING) REGULATIONS 2021

I, the Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its Dependencies in the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, make the following regulations under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

Dated 20 .

Governor

By Her Excellency's Command,

Minister for Primary Industries and Water

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1. Short title

These regulations may be cited as the *Nature Conservation (Deer Farming) Regulations 2021*.

2. Commencement

These regulations take effect on the day on which their making is notified in the *Gazette*.

3. Interpretation

In these regulations –

Act means the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*;

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Part 1 – Preliminary

approved deer farm fence means a fence that is approved under regulation 10(1);

deer farm means an area of land where deer are kept for any purpose including, but not limited to, for farming, as a hobby, or as pets;

deer farm licence means a licence granted, and in force, under regulation 5(4) in respect of a deer farm;

deer farm operator means a person who owns, operates, manages or is in day-to-day control of a deer farm;

deer handling facilities means facilities that –

- (a) enable live farm deer to be separated from other live farm deer; and
- (b) allow live farm deer to be restrained in a humane and safe manner; and
- (c) facilitate loading of live farm deer onto, or off, a vehicle for transport;

farm deer means an animal of the species European Fallow Deer (*Dama dama*) that is, or has been, held in captivity on a deer farm;

licence holder, in relation to a deer farm, means the person who holds the deer

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farm licence in force in respect of the deer farm;

Secretary means Secretary of the Department;

wildlife officer means –

- (a) the Secretary; or
- (b) an inspector as defined in the *Animal Health Act 1995*; or
- (c) an authorised officer as defined in the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*; or
- (d) a person employed in the Department who is appointed by the Secretary to be a wildlife officer.

PART 2 – DEER FARM LICENCES

4. Requirement to operate deer farm

A person must not operate a deer farm unless the person –

- (a) holds a deer farm licence to operate the deer farm; or
- (b) is acting in accordance with a deer farm licence in respect of the deer farm.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

5. Person may apply for licence to operate deer farm

- (1) A person may apply to the Secretary for a licence to operate a deer farm.
- (2) An application under subregulation (1) –
 - (a) is to be made in writing to the Secretary; and
 - (b) must include the following information in respect of the deer farm or proposed deer farm:
 - (i) the location, or proposed location, of the farm;
 - (ii) full details of the fence used, or to be used, for the purpose of fully enclosing farm deer at the farm;

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- (iii) full details of the deer handling facilities at, or to be constructed at, the farm;
- (iv) the maximum number of deer, and the sex of the deer, proposed to be kept at the farm;
- (v) the means of permanent individual animal identification to be used in respect of the deer to be kept at the farm;
- (vi) the contact details of the applicant;
- (vii) the identification and contact details of the deer farm operator for the farm if the operator is to be a person other than the applicant;
- (viii) any other information about the farm that the Secretary may require.

(3) The Secretary may only grant a licence to operate a deer farm under this regulation if the Secretary is satisfied that –

- (a) the location and operation of the farm or proposed farm, to be operated under the licence, is unlikely to cause a threat to the environment, the community, or the property of another person; and

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- (b) the applicant and each proposed deer farm operator in respect of the farm is a fit and proper person; and
 - (c) the fence used, or to be used, at the farm has been approved under regulation 10(1).
- (4) If the Secretary is satisfied of the matters in subregulation (3) in relation an application under subregulation (1), the Secretary –
 - (a) may grant the applicant a licence to operate a deer farm; and
 - (b) in accordance with regulation 6, may impose conditions on the licence so granted; and
 - (c) is to issue the applicant with the licence in a form determined by the Secretary.
- (5) If the Secretary is not satisfied of the matters in subregulation (3) in relation to an application under subregulation (1), the Secretary is to notify the applicant in writing –
 - (a) that the application has been refused; and
 - (b) the reasons why the application has been refused; and
 - (c) that the applicant has a right, in accordance with subregulation (6), to have the refusal of the application reviewed.

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- (6) A person who has received a notice under subregulation (5) in respect of an application may apply to the Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) under the *Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) Act 2001* for a review of the decision to refuse the application.

6. Licence to operate deer farm may be subject to conditions

- (1) The Secretary may impose one or more conditions on a deer farm licence at any time the Secretary considers appropriate.
- (2) If the Secretary imposes a condition on a deer farm licence under subregulation (1), the Secretary must notify, in writing, the holder of the licence of the condition imposed on the licence.
- (3) Conditions that may be imposed on a deer farm licence under subregulation (1) may include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following:
- (a) a limit on the total number of deer to be kept at the deer farm operated under the licence;
 - (b) a limit on the number of deer of a specified sex to be kept at the deer farm operated under the licence;
 - (c) a requirement for specific deer handling facilities at the deer farm operated under the licence;

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Part 2 – Deer Farm Licences

- (d) a requirement for all deer, or a specified number or specified sex of deer, to be kept at the deer farm to be desexed.
- (4) A licence holder, and a deer farm operator, in respect of a deer farm must ensure that each condition imposed on the licence, in respect of the deer farm, is complied with.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

7. Expiry and renewal of deer farm licence

- (1) A deer farm licence has effect for a period of 5 years unless it is sooner cancelled, revoked or surrendered in accordance with these regulations.
- (2) A licence holder may, within the period of one month before the expiry of the licence, apply to the Secretary for a renewal of the licence.
- (3) An application under subregulation (2) for the renewal of a deer farm licence –
 - (a) is to be in writing; and
 - (b) is to contain the following information in respect of the deer farm operated under the deer farm licence:
 - (i) the location of the farm;
 - (ii) the identification and contact details of the deer farm operator for the farm if the operator is to

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- be a person other than the applicant;
- (iii) the details of any changes made to deer stock, fencing, or management of the farm in the time since the licence to be renewed was issued;
 - (iv) such other information that the Secretary requires.
- (4) As soon as practicable after receiving an application under subregulation (2), the Secretary may –
- (a) renew the deer farm licence subject to any conditions imposed on the licence in accordance with regulation 6; or
 - (b) refuse to renew the deer farm licence.
- (5) If a person has applied for a renewal of a deer farm licence under subregulation (2) and the application has not been determined before the deer farm licence expires, the licence is taken to continue in force until –
- (a) the application is determined under this regulation; or
 - (b) the application is withdrawn.

8. Cancellation or surrender of deer farm licence

- (1) The Secretary may cancel a deer farm licence by notice in writing to the licence holder.

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- (2) The Secretary may cancel a licence under subregulation (1) if –
- (a) the licence holder has ceased to operate the deer farm under the licence; or
 - (b) the licence holder has abandoned the deer farm, in operation under the licence, in accordance with regulation 15; or
 - (c) the licence holder has failed to comply with a notice given to the holder under regulation 10(3); or
 - (d) the licence holder has been convicted of an offence against the *Animal Welfare Act 1993* and, as a penalty imposed in respect of the conviction, is prohibited from keeping domestic livestock.
- (3) If the licence holder in relation to a deer farm intends to cease to operate the deer farm, the person must inform the Secretary, in writing, of that intention at least 28 days before ceasing to operate the deer farm.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (4) A licence that is cancelled or surrendered under this regulation is of no value.
- (5) If a licence is cancelled or surrendered under this regulation, the Secretary may give the holder of the licence, or the relevant deer farm operator, directions relating to –

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- (a) the farm deer kept under the licence including, but not limited to, the rehoming or disposal of the deer; or
 - (b) any other matter that the Secretary considers appropriate.
 - (6) A person to whom a direction is given under subregulation (5) must comply with the direction.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.
 - (7) The holder of a licence that has been cancelled under subregulation (1) may apply to the Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) under the *Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) Act 2001* for a review of the decision.

9. Suspension of deer farm licence

- (1) The Secretary may suspend a deer farm licence, by written notice to the licence holder, if the Secretary is satisfied that –
 - (a) there are grounds for cancelling the licence; and
 - (b) in the circumstances, it is more appropriate for the licence to be suspended.
- (2) A notice under subregulation (1) in relation to a deer farm licence is to specify –
 - (a) that the licence has been suspended; and

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Part 2 – Deer Farm Licences

- (b) the grounds for the suspension of the licence; and
 - (c) the date or time at which the suspension takes effect or, if subregulation (4) applies, that the suspension takes effect immediately; and
 - (d) the period of the suspension; and
 - (e) the actions required to be taken, or the conditions or directions that must be complied with, if any, by the licence holder for the suspension to be lifted; and
 - (f) the right of the licence holder to apply for a review of the decision.
- (3) A licence holder who is given a notice under subregulation (1) must comply with the notice.
- Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.
- (4) The suspension of a deer farm licence under this regulation is to take effect immediately if the Secretary is satisfied that –
- (a) there is a risk to public health or public safety if the licence is not immediately suspended; or
 - (b) there is a risk to farm deer kept under the licence, or to other animals, if the licence is not immediately suspended.
- (5) A licence that is suspended under this regulation is of no effect for the duration of the suspension.

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- (6) The holder of a licence that has been suspended under subregulation (1) may apply to the Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) under the *Magistrates Court (Administrative Appeals Division) Act 2001* for a review of the decision.

CONSULTATION DRAFT

PART 3 – OPERATION OF DEER FARMS

10. Approval of, and inspection of, deer farm fences

- (1) The Secretary may approve a fence to be used for the purpose of fully enclosing farm deer on a deer farm.
- (2) A wildlife officer may, at any time, inspect a deer farm to ensure that it is fully enclosed by an approved deer farm fence.
- (3) After inspecting a deer farm under subregulation (2), a wildlife officer may require, by notice in writing, a licence holder in relation to the deer farm to carry out the repairs, modifications or additions specified in the notice, within a period specified in the notice, so that the farm deer will be fully enclosed by an approved deer farm fence, if –
 - (a) the deer farm is not fully enclosed by an approved deer farm fence; or
 - (b) the fence enclosing the deer farm is in such condition that it can no longer be effective for the purpose of fully enclosing farm deer.
- (4) A person must comply with a written notice given to the person under subregulation (3).

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (5) A person must not interfere with an approved deer farm fence so as to cause, or to be likely to cause, a farm deer to escape.

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Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

11. Deer farm operator to keep records and give receipts

- (1) The licence holder and deer farm operator in relation to a deer farm must ensure that –
- (a) all records, or copies of records, necessary to establish ownership of each farm deer on the deer farm are kept; and
 - (b) each farm deer on the deer farm is marked or tagged, in a manner approved by the Secretary, to establish ownership of the farm deer.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) The Secretary may, by notice in writing, exempt a deer farm operator from a requirement under subregulation (1)(b).
- (3) The licence holder and deer farm operator in relation to a deer farm must not dispose of a live farm deer from the deer farm to another person unless the other person is –
- (a) a deer farm operator, or licence holder, in relation to a farm to which a licence under these regulations has been granted and is in force; or
 - (b) the operator of a facility that is authorised under the provisions of the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011* to process deer.

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Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (4) Before a deer farm operator, or licence holder, disposes of any farm deer or product of farm deer to another person, the deer farm operator, or licence holder, must give the other person a receipt describing –
- (a) the date of disposal; and
 - (b) the farm deer or product of farm deer being disposed of; and
 - (c) the deer farm from which it is being disposed of.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (5) Subregulation (4) does not apply to a product of farm deer that is packaged for sale or export.
- (6) A person, other than a deer farm operator or licence holder, must not possess a farm deer, or product of farm deer, unless the person is in possession of a receipt in accordance with subregulation (4) in respect of the farm deer or product of farm deer.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (7) A wildlife officer may seize and retain a farm deer, or product of farm deer, in respect of which ownership cannot be established in accordance with this regulation.

12. Hunting at deer farms

- (1) A person may only hunt, with the intention of killing, farm deer at a deer farm if –
- (a) the person has the permission of the licence holder in respect of the deer farm to hunt farm deer at the farm; and
 - (b) the weapon used to hunt the deer is a rifle with the following specifications:
 - (i) a calibre of not less than 6 millimetres;
 - (ii) capable of propelling a projectile with kinetic energy of at least 1,350 joules when measured at a distance of 100 metres from the weapon; and
 - (c) the person is lawfully entitled to have possession of, and to fire, the weapon at the time he or she is hunting the farm deer; and
 - (d) no dogs are used to assist the person while hunting the farm deer.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, regulation 11 applies in respect of farm deer hunted, or products of farm deer taken from farm deer hunted, under this regulation.

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Part 3 – Operation of Deer Farms

13. Escape or release of farm deer from deer farm

- (1) A person must not cause or permit, or do an act or thing which is likely to cause or permit –
- (a) a farm deer to escape from a deer farm; or
 - (b) a farm deer to be released from a deer farm.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) As soon as practicable after becoming aware that a farm deer has escaped, or been released, from a deer farm, the licence holder and deer farm operator in respect of the farm must ensure that –
- (a) the Secretary is notified of the escape or release; and
 - (b) all reasonable steps are taken to –
 - (i) recover the escaped or released farm deer; or
 - (ii) if the deer is unable to be recovered, destroy the escaped or released farm deer.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (3) A farm deer is forfeited to the Crown if the farm deer –
- (a) has escaped or been released from a deer farm; and

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- (b) is not recovered within the 48 hour period after the Secretary is first notified under subregulation (2)(a) of the escape or release of the farm deer.
- (4) A deer farm operator, or licence holder, in respect of a deer farm may apply in writing to the Secretary for an extension of the period specified in subregulation (3)(b) in respect of a farm deer that has escaped, or been released, from the farm.
- (5) On receipt of an application under subregulation (4) in respect of a farm deer that has escaped, or been released, from a deer farm, the Secretary may –
- (a) extend the period specified in subregulation (3)(b) in relation to the farm deer for the period that he or she considers appropriate in the circumstances; or
 - (b) refuse to grant the extension.
- (6) Subregulations (4) and (5) do not apply in relation to a farm deer, that has escaped or been released from a deer farm, in respect of which ownership cannot be established in accordance with regulation 11(1).

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Part 3 – Operation of Deer Farms

14. Recovery or destruction of escaped or released farm deer

- (1) As soon as a wildlife officer is aware that a farm deer has escaped or been released from a deer farm, he or she is to –
 - (a) take the steps that he or she considers necessary to facilitate the recovery of the escaped or released farm deer; or
 - (b) destroy the escaped or released farm deer if –
 - (i) he or she is of the opinion that the deer poses a threat to the environment, the community, or the property of another person; or
 - (ii) the owner of the escaped or released farm deer consents to its destruction.
- (2) A wildlife officer may give a written notice to a licence holder, or a deer farm operator, in respect of a deer farm, specifying actions that must be taken to facilitate one or more of the following:
 - (a) the recovery of a farm deer that has escaped, or been released, from the deer farm;
 - (b) the destruction of a farm deer that has escaped, or been released, from the deer farm;

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(c) the prevention of a further escape or release of farm deer from the deer farm.

- (3) A person who is given a written notice under subregulation (2) must comply with the written notice.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (4) A licence holder is liable to pay to the Crown the costs, charges and expenses reasonably incurred by a wildlife officer in the recovery or destruction of, or an attempt to recover or destroy, farm deer that have escaped, or been released, from the deer farm operated under the licence.
- (5) The Crown is not liable to pay compensation in respect of an escaped, or released, farm deer that has been destroyed under this regulation.

15. Abandonment of deer farm or former deer farm

- (1) A licence holder must not abandon a deer farm operated under the licence while farm deer remain at the farm.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

- (2) For the purposes of subregulation (1), a licence holder is taken to have abandoned a deer farm operated under the licence if –
- (a) the holder transfers the title of the property, on which the deer farm is located, without giving the Secretary at least 28 days notice of the transfer; or

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(b) the holder –

(i) is leasing the property on which the deer farm is located; and

(ii) transfers his or her lease of that property without giving the Secretary at least 28 days notice of the transfer; or

(c) the holder leases the property, on which the deer farm is located, to another person without giving the Secretary at least 28 days notice of the lease; or

(d) the Secretary is satisfied that the holder is no longer ensuring that the day-to-day needs, and operations, of the deer farm are occurring.

(3) If the person who held the deer farm licence in respect of a deer farm ceases to hold that licence, the person must not abandon the deer farm operated under that licence while farm deer remain at the deer farm.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 100 penalty units.

(4) For the purposes of subregulation (3), a person is taken to have abandoned the deer farm operated under the licence if –

(a) the person does not renew his or her deer farm licence while farm deer remain at the deer farm; or

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- (b) the deer farm licence held by the person is cancelled under these regulations and the person does not comply with any requirements of the Secretary in respect of the farm deer at the deer farm operated under the cancelled licence.

CONSULTATION DRAFT

PART 4 – MISCELLANEOUS

16. Infringement notice offences

For the purposes of section 62 of the Act –

- (a) an offence against a regulation specified in Schedule 1 is a prescribed offence in respect of which an infringement notice may be issued; and
- (b) the penalty specified in that Schedule opposite the offence is the applicable penalty for the prescribed offence.

17. Multiple offenders in respect of offences

- (1) This regulation applies if a provision of these regulations provides (expressly or impliedly) that 2 or more persons are liable for an offence.
- (2) Proceedings for an offence may be taken against all or any of the persons liable for the offence.
- (3) Proceedings for an offence may be taken against any of the persons liable for the offence –
 - (a) regardless of whether or not proceedings have been commenced against any of the other persons liable for the offence; and
 - (b) if proceedings have been commenced against any of the other persons liable for the offence, regardless of whether or not the proceedings have been concluded; and

- (c) if proceedings have been concluded against any of the other persons liable for the offence, regardless of the outcome of the proceedings.
- (4) If 2 or more persons are liable for an offence in respect of an obligation to take an action, it is a defence in respect of proceedings for that offence if a defendant proves, on reasonable grounds, that he or she had reason to believe that another person had taken that action.

18. Savings and transitional provisions

- (1) In this regulation –

commencement day means the day on which these regulations take effect;

deer farmer has the same meaning as in the superseded regulations;

superseded regulations means the *Wildlife (Deer Farming) Regulations 2010*, as in force immediately before the commencement day;

former approval, in relation to a deer farm, means a written notice given under regulation 4(3) of the superseded regulations in respect of the deer farm.

- (2) A former approval in relation to a deer farm that was, immediately before the commencement day, in force under the superseded regulations is taken to be a deer farm licence issued under

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Part 4 – Miscellaneous

these regulations, on the same terms and conditions, in respect of the deer farm until the first of the following occurs:

- (a) a deer farm licence is issued under these regulations in respect of the deer farm;
 - (b) the deer farm licence taken to be in force by virtue of this regulation expires, or is cancelled or surrendered, under these regulations;
 - (c) the period of 12 months after the commencement day expires.
- (3) The following applies, on and after the commencement day, in respect of a deer farm licence that is taken to be in force in respect of a deer farm by virtue of subregulation (2):
 - (a) the deer farmer, immediately before the commencement day, for the deer farm is taken to be the licence holder in respect of the deer farm while the licence is so in force;
 - (b) a fence on the deer farm that, immediately before the commencement day, was an approved deer farm fence is taken to be an approved deer farm fence under these regulations.
- (4) A record made, or receipt issued, under the superseded regulations is taken, on and after the commencement day, to be a record made, or receipt issued, under these regulations.

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SCHEDULE 1 – INFRINGEMENT NOTICE OFFENCES		
		Regulation 16
		Penalty Units
1.	Regulation 4	4
2.	Regulation 6(4)	4
3.	Regulation 8(3)	4
4.	Regulation 8(6)	4
5.	Regulation 9(3)	4
6.	Regulation 10(4)	4
7.	Regulation 10(5)	4
8.	Regulation 11(1)	4
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10.	Regulation 11(4)	4
11.	Regulation 11(6)	4
12.	Regulation 12(1)	4
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Printed and numbered in accordance with the *Rules Publication Act 1953*.

Notified in the *Gazette* on 20 .

These regulations are administered in the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the regulations)

These regulations –

- (a) prescribe, for the purposes of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* –
 - (i) the process of obtaining and renewing a deer farm licence; and
 - (ii) the requirements in respect of the operation of a deer farm under the Act; and
 - (iii) other matters relating to deer farms and farm deer; and
- (b) are made consequent on the repeal of the *Wildlife (Deer Farming) Regulations 2010* under section 11 of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1992*.

Dear interested stakeholder

Public consultation for Draft Regulations under the Nature Conservation Act 2002

I am pleased to notify you that public consultation has begun for the Draft *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021* and Draft *Nature Conservation (Deer Farming) Regulations 2021* (Draft Regulations). I invite you to provide comment before 30 September 2021.

The Draft Regulations will replace the current regulations made under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002 – Wildlife (General) Regulations 2010*, *Wildlife (Exhibited Animals) Regulations 2010* and *Wildlife (Deer Farming) Regulations 2010*. The Draft Regulations have been developed following extensive stakeholder consultation in 2020 and early 2021.

This public consultation process is an opportunity for stakeholders and the general public to have their say on these important laws that regulate the conservation and management of wildlife in Tasmania.

Further information on the review process, Information Sheets outlining proposed changes, copies of the Draft Regulations, and how to make a submission can be found on the Department's website at <https://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/wildlife-management/wildlife-regulations-review>, or by contacting the Department as follows:

- Draft *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulations 2021*
Email: NaturalHeritage.Policy@dpipwe.tas.gov.au
Phone: (03) 6165 4305
- Draft *Nature Conservation (Deer Farming) Regulations 2021*
Email at farmpoint@dpipwe.tas.gov.au
Phone: 1300 292 292

All public submissions will be considered in the development of the final regulations. Once completed, the final regulations will formally come into effect before the existing regulations expire on 1 December 2021.

Thank you for your interest, and I look forward to receiving any comments you may have.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Read', written in a cursive style.

MARTIN READ

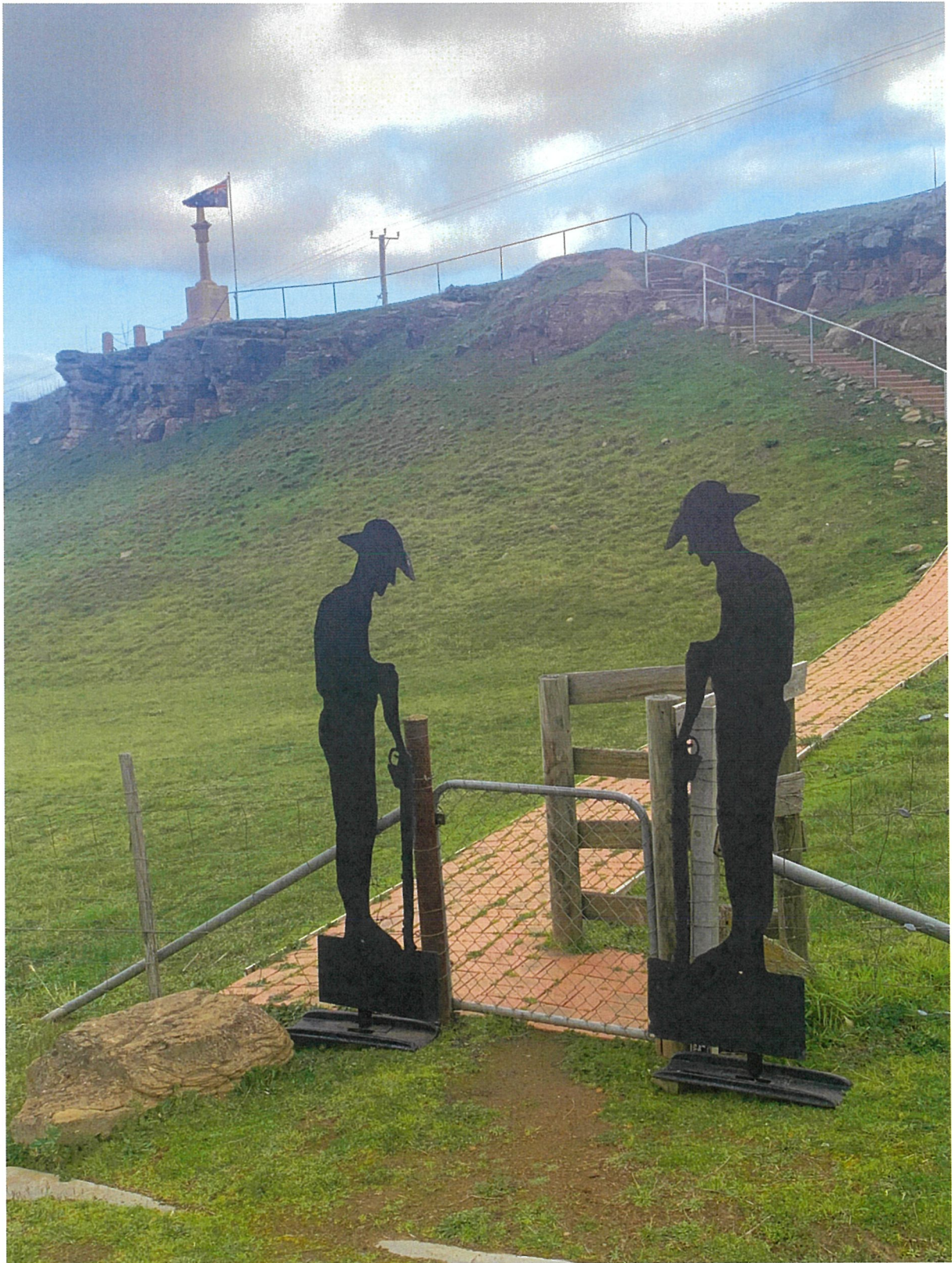
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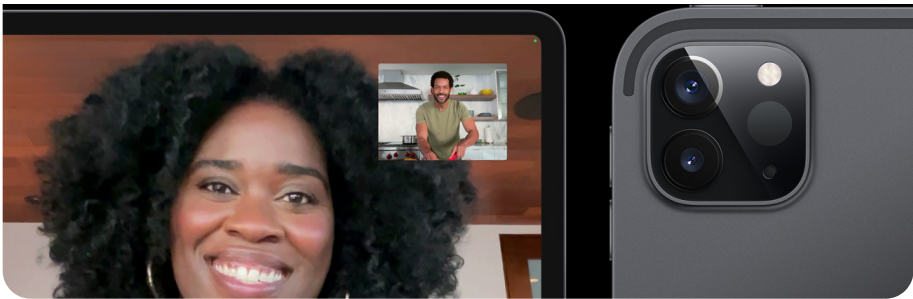
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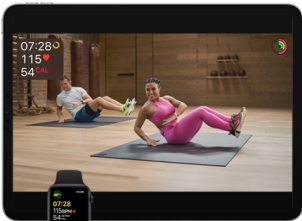
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2. Data plan required. 5G is available in selected markets and through selected carriers. Speeds vary based on site conditions and carrier. For details on 5G support, contact your carrier and see [apple.com/au/ipad/cellular/networks](#).
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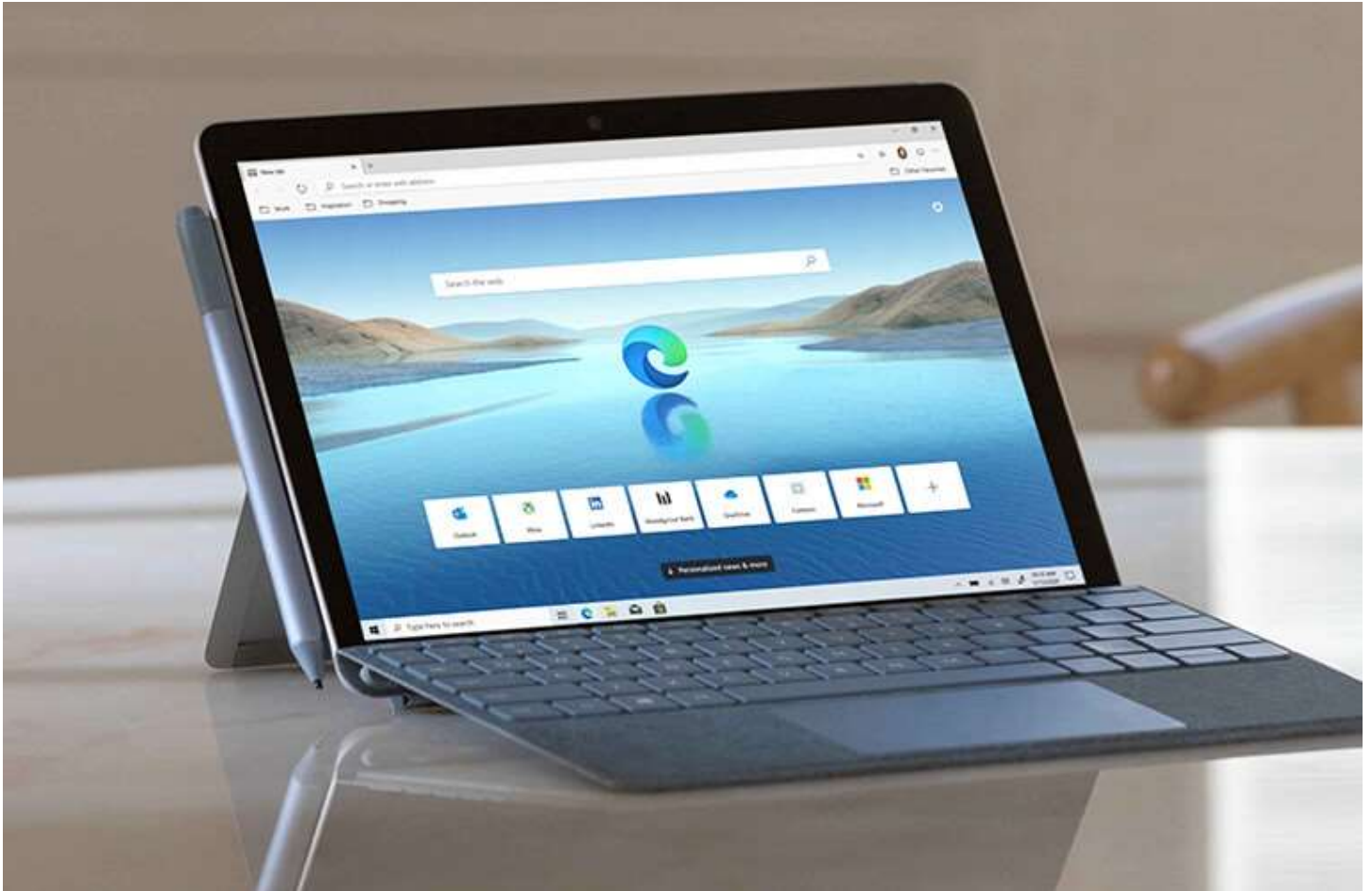


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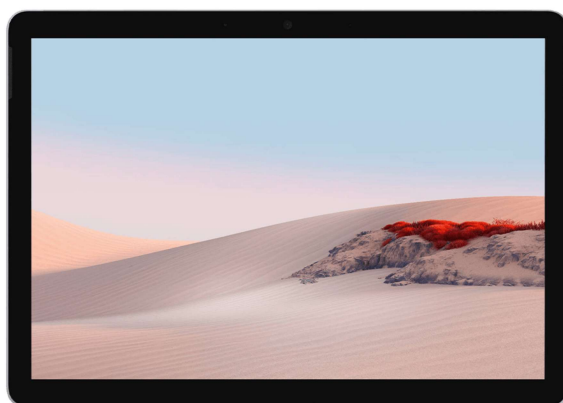
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Microsoft

Microsoft Surface Go 2 LTE plus type cover

4GX

Device repayment from

\$39/mth

Min cost \$1,404 over 36 months plus your chosen plan costs



Microsoft

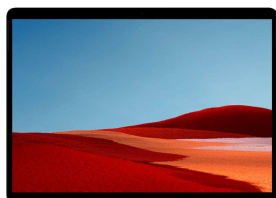
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Device repayment from

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Min cost \$1,978 over 36 months plus your chosen plan costs



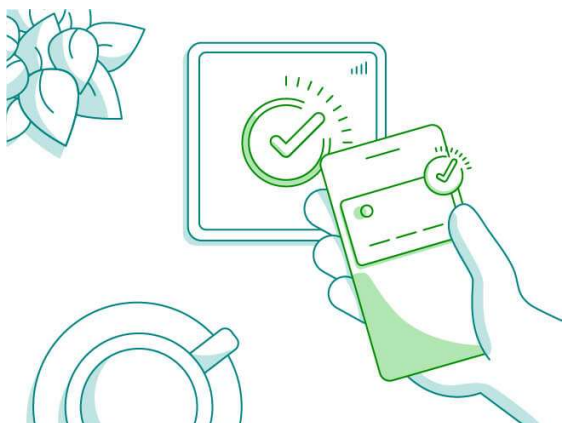
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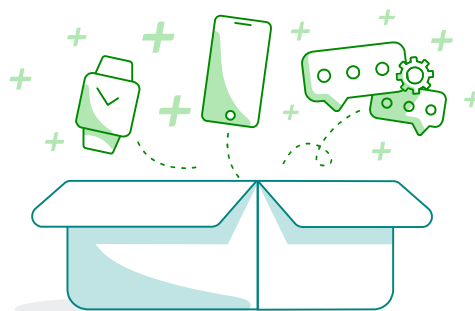
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Bothwell C.W.A

8th September 2021.

General Manager.

Central Highlands Council.

Dear Lyn.

Thank you for your advice re: Party in the Park Day, Councils help is appreciated very much by our members.

Please find enclosed our submission for a Community Grant and Covid Plans. also a copy of the flyer listing our plans for the day, hoping this fills all requirements.

Looking forward to hearing back from you.

Yours sincerely.



June Pilcher.

Branch President.

P.S. We are currently working on the outdoor covid plan with Bev. Armstrong and should have completed in the next few days.



The
"Birds from the Bush"
have gone a bit "Batty"

and invite you to join us for a

Halloween Party in the Park

Sunday 31st October, 10:00am

Queens Park, Bothwell

Classic Car Show 🎪 Live Entertainment

🎪 Spooky Children's Games & Races 🎪

BBQ 🎪 Cake Stall 🎪 Tea & Sandwiches

Raffle 🎪 Chocolate Wheel

🎪 Fancy Dress 🎪

all proceeds to the Cancer Council of Tasmania

Entry - gold coin donation



Hosted by Bothwell CWA



CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL COMMUNITY GRANTS PROGRAM APPLICATION FORM

Please ensure you have read and understand the Program Guidelines prior to completing this form. Please enclose your group/club's current financial statement.

1. APPLICATION & ORGANISATION DETAILS

Name of Project: PARTY IN THE PARK - CUPPA FOR CANCER 2021

Amount of Grant Requested: \$250 DONATION TO CANCER COUNCIL TAS
\$250 CWA BOTHWELL BRANCH

Estimated Total Project Cost: \$500

Applicant Organisation: CWA BOTHWELL BRANCH

Contact Person's Name: JUNE PILCHER

Contact Details Address: 16 SCHAW STREET BOTHWELL TAS 7030

Phone: (Business hours) 6259 5543

Mobile: ~~0428 349 886~~ 0428 349 886

Fax:

Email: neela1042@yahoo.com.au

Signature *J. Pilcher*

Name

Position in Organisation PRESIDENT

Date 03.09.2021

What is the overall aim/purpose of the applying organisation?

SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

What is the membership of the organisation?

President JUNE PILCHER

Secretary KAREN JOHNSON

Treasurer SYLVIA DELAGARDE

Public Officer/s JANE NORRISH

2. ELIGIBILITY (see Community Grant Program Guidelines)

Is the organisation:

- ☒ Representative of the interests of the Central Highlands Community
- ☐ Incorporated
- ☒ Not for Profit
- ☐ Unincorporated
- ☐ A Hall Committee

OR

- ☐ An individual community member

Have you previously received funding from the Central Highlands Council? (Please attached additional pages if required) **YES**

If yes;

Name of Project: **PARTY IN THE PARK 2020**

Date Grant received: **15.11.2020**

Amount of Grant: **\$250.**

3. PROJECT DETAILS

Project Start Date: **31 OCTOBER 2021**

Project Completion Date: **31 OCTOBER 2021**

Project Objectives: **RAISE MONEY FOR CANCER COUNCIL OF TASMANIA**

4. COMMUNITY SUPPORT

What level of community support is there for this project?

**CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL
LIONS CLUB BOTHWELL AND DISTRICTS
CAR CLUB
ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS CHURCH CAR BOOT SALE**

Does the project involve the community in the delivery of the project?

YES

How will the project benefit the community or provide a community resource?

CANCER RESEARCH FUNDS

5. COUNCIL SUPPORT

Are you requesting other Council support? E.g. parks, halls, telephones, fax, photocopying, computers, office accommodation, cleaning facilities, street closure.

If yes, please give details. YES

USE OF QUEEN'S PARK / ROAD CLOSURE

Are you requesting participation by Councillors or Council Staff?

If yes, please give details. YES

HELP TO SET UP THE PARK

If your application is successful, how do you plan to acknowledge Council's contribution?

THE HIGHLAND DIGEST

FACE BOOK

INSTAGRAM

WORD OF MOUTH

6. FUTURE APPLICATIONS AND THE SUCCESS THIS PROJECT

Do you anticipate the organisation will apply for funding in future years?

YES

How will you monitor/evaluate the success of this project?

AMOUNT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
FUNDS RAISED

7. PROJECT BUDGET

Note: Amount from Council must not exceed half the project cost

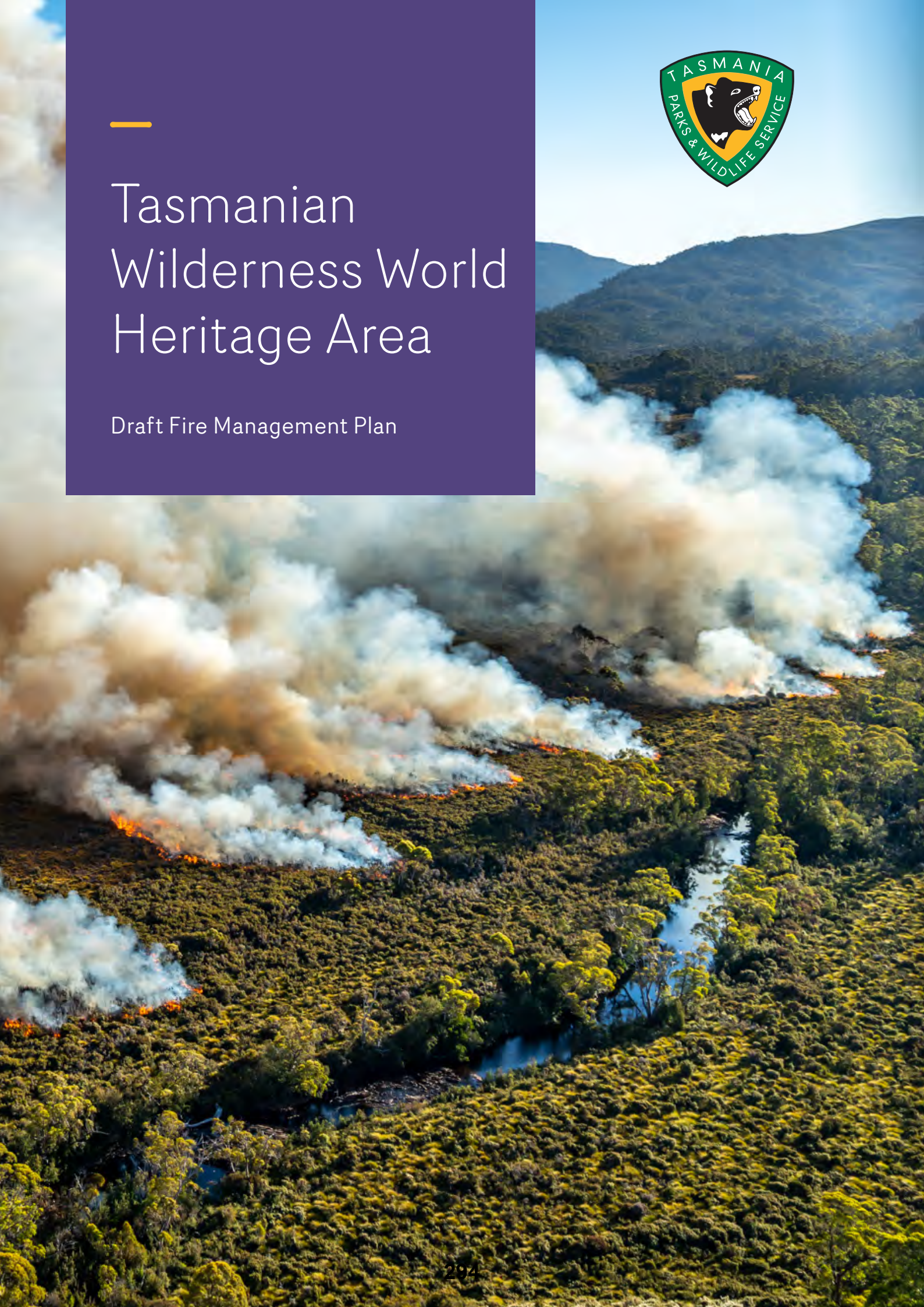
Please provide a breakdown of the project expenditure and income:

Expenditure	Amount \$	Income	Amount \$
Capital		Guarantee	
Refurbishment	N/A	Government Grants	
Equipment		Trust/Foundations	
Premises		Donations from Business	\$100.00
Vehicles	N/A	Special Funding	
Other: PRIZES ETC FOR GAMES RAFFLE PRIZES CHOCOLATE WHEEL	\$500.00	Gifts in Kind	?
Other:		Other:	
Subtotal		Other	
		Subtotal	\$100.00
Revenue		Anticipated	
Salaries (including super)		Government Grants	
Short-term contract fees	N/A	Central Highlands Grant	\$250.00
Running costs		Trust/Foundations	
Production of information PR materials		Donations from Businesses	\$100.00
Training staff/volunteers		Special Fundraising	
Travel		Gifts in kind (details)	2.
Rent		Cash Reserves	
Reference materials	N/A	Other:	
Other:			
Subtotal		Subtotal	
TOTAL	\$500.00	TOTAL	\$350.00



Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area

Draft Fire Management Plan



Acknowledgements

Whilst this fire management plan for a large part focusses upon contemporary fire management and bushfire response within the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, this is done with full recognition that Tasmanian Aboriginal people have lived in this country for at least 40,000 years. The landscapes of the TWWHA are therefore intrinsically linked with Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural and land management practices.

With this understanding we acknowledge and honour the Traditional Owners and their Elders, past, present and of future generations.

ISBN:

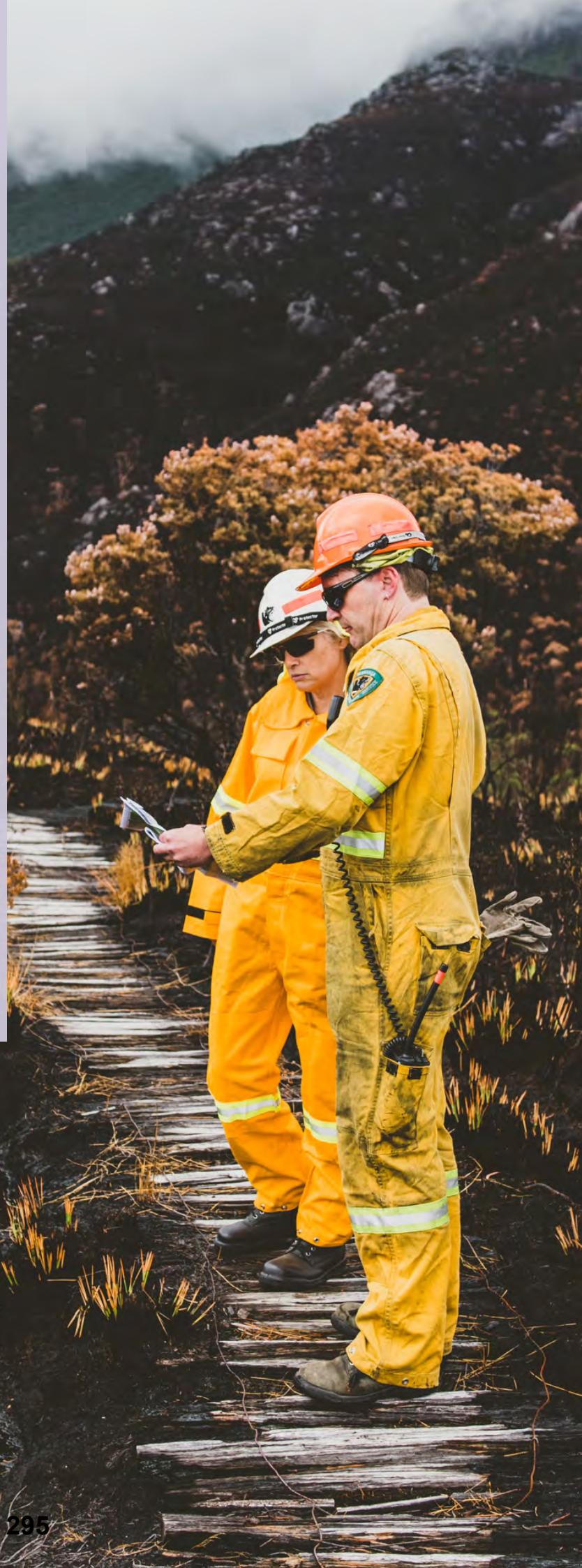
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Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

COVER PHOTO: Gell River bushfire, 2019.

Photo: Chris Emms

PHOTO THIS PAGE: Assessing bushfire damage, Mount Eliza 2019. Photo: Stu Gibson



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Glossary

**Aboriginal burning**

Burning practices developed and undertaken by Aboriginal peoples to enhance the health of the land and its people.

AHT

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, a branch within DPIPWE.

AIIMS

Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System.

ALCT

Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania.

APZ

Asset Protection Zone.

Asset

Refers to natural, tourism, recreational, cultural and historic values. The term 'asset' is used interchangeably with 'values' throughout this document.

AZ

Asset Zone.

Biodiversity

The diverse variety of all life forms including microorganisms, animals and plants. The term is scalable from the genetic diversity within a single species, to community, and to ecosystem levels.

BOHM

Bushfire Operational Hazard Model.

BRAM

Bushfire Risk Assessment Model.

BRAT

Burn Risk Assessment Tool.

BRMP

Bushfire Risk Management Plan.

BRU

Bushfire Risk Unit.

Bushfire

Unplanned vegetation fire. A generic term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires both with and without a suppression objective¹.

Climate change

A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods (UNFCCC definition)².

Community

A group of people living in a specific geographic area, or with mutual interests, who could be affected by a proposal.

Conservation

All the processes and actions of looking after a place so as to retain its significance or values. This includes protection, maintenance and monitoring³.

COP

Common Operating Platform.

Cultural values

Aboriginal values of the TWWHA both tangible (e.g. sites, and landscapes) and intangible (e.g. story, song, dance, language, kinship, custom, ceremony and ritual).

DPIPWE

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

Environment

Has the same meaning as described in ISO 14050 *Environmental management – Vocabulary*.

Environment includes air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, human-made or modified structures or areas. Social, political, and recreational environments are included. Hence the term "environment" encompasses the natural, cultural, social and economic environments.

Fire-dependent

Natural and cultural values that persist only with periodic burning.

Fire Duty Officer

A PWS employee rostered to co-ordinate incident response and resources on PWS management land.

Fire refugia

Areas historically resistant to fire incursion due to topographic protection, the presence of natural fire breaks (expanses of rock, water or low flammability vegetation) or a combination of the two and therefore support a suite of species not commonly found outside these areas.

Fire-sensitive

Natural, cultural and historic values that will be significantly damaged by any fire. In some cases the value may survive a single fire but is unlikely to persist after subsequent fires.

Fire tolerant

Natural, cultural and historic values that are likely to persist in the presence of fire, however, may be eliminated if the tolerable fire intervals are exceeded.

FMAC

Fire Management Area Committee, established under the *Fire Service Act 1979*.

Historic values

European heritage values of the TWWHA, including huts and convict sites.

IMT

Incident Management Team.

LISTmap

An online map application that allows the user to combine multiple layers of information in order to create and view maps.

LMZ

Land Management Zone.

Natural values

A feature or system of nature, as opposed to humans and human products. This includes native plants, animals and other organisms; the communities they form; geological and geomorphic features and the landscapes these features combine to create.

NCC

National Construction Code.

NCH

Natural and Cultural Heritage division of DPIPW.

NVA

Natural Values Atlas.

Management Plan

A statutory management plan prepared and approved under the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* covering reserved land, or under the *Crown Lands Act 1976* covering public reserves.

OUV

Outstanding Universal Value - cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity, as detailed for the TWWHA in the properties Statement of Outstanding Universal Value.

Palaeoendemic

Clades (a group of organisms that are composed of a common ancestor) that are ancient but geographically restricted.

PB-DST

Planned Burn Decision Support Tool.

Planned burn

The controlled application of fire under specified environmental conditions to a pre-determined area and at the time, intensity and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives. Planned burning is undertaken in specified environmental conditions⁴.

PTPZ

Permanent Timber Production Zone Land.

PWS

Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service.

RAA

Reserve Activity Assessment.

Reserve

Refers to land including land covered by water, and the water, reserved under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* and Crown land dedicated as public reserve under the *Crown Lands Act 1976*.

Reserved land

Land, including land covered by water, and the water, reserved under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

Reserve management objectives

Refers to the objectives for management of reserved land listed in Schedule 1 of the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*, and the objectives

for management of public reserves listed in Schedule 4 of the *Crown Lands Act 1976*. The objectives depend on the reserve type and apply to the whole reserve.

Reserve values

The natural significance and/or cultural significance and/or historic significance of a thing, site or place within a reserve. See also separate definitions for natural values, cultural values and historic values.

RVFPP

Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans.

SFMC

State Fire Management Council.

SFMZ

Strategic Fire Management Zone.

Stakeholder

Any person or group with an interest in, or the potential to be affected by, an activity.

STT

Sustainable Timber Tasmania.

TAC

Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre.

TERAG

Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines.

TFS

Tasmania Fire Service.

TLC

Tasmanian Land Conservancy.

Tolerable fire interval

The minimum and maximum time since fire required for ecological maintenance of the community. Tolerable fire intervals are based on accumulated knowledge of the fire responses of individual species, most commonly plants.

Tourism

The business of providing services (recreational use) for people on holiday including entertainment, lodging, food, etc.

TWWHA

Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.

WPD

Weeds, pests and diseases.

1. Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council Bushfire glossary.
2. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
3. Australian Heritage Commission, 2002, *Australian Natural Heritage Charter: for the conservation of places of natural heritage significance* (2nd edn).
4. Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council Bushfire glossary.

1. Background

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA) is home to globally significant natural and cultural values and was listed as a World Heritage Area by UNESCO in order to protect, conserve, present and pass on to future generations one of the world's outstanding natural areas. The ecosystems of the TWWHA are a product of millennia of active fire management, with records of people using fire as a management tool in the region extending back at least 40,000 years. Active fire management is still required in order to preserve the World Heritage values of the TWWHA.

Contemporary fire management refers to both the application of prescribed fire and the suppression of unplanned bushfires. Prescribed fire, or planned burns, are used for both asset protection, by reducing the fuel load of treatable vegetation, as well as ecological maintenance, as a healthy ecosystem is dependent on vegetation communities being burnt at a certain fire frequency and intensity. Many of the ecosystems within the TWWHA are fire dependent, meaning that in the absence of fire they will cease to exist, transitioning to a different vegetation community with a longer fire return interval. In addition, the absence of planned burning results in higher fuel loads in flammable vegetation, increasing the chance of unplanned ignitions and resultant bushfires. For these reasons, complete fire suppression within the TWWHA is not only impractical but also undesirable.

A bushfire can only occur when there is an ignition source present. The management and education of people within the TWWHA has reduced the number of human ignited bushfires (e.g. escaped campfires), but this has coincided with an increase in the number of lightning ignited bushfires, which has risen substantially since circa 2000.

It is important to reduce the fuel hazard because fires will burn at higher rates of spread and greater intensities when the fuel load is high. Thus, a lower fuel load makes a bushfire safer and more likely to be brought under control.

Like planned burns, bushfires will also reduce the fuel hazard, however there are a number of reasons why reducing the fuel load in a controlled manner,

such as planned burning, is preferable. As bushfires are uncontrolled they often cause damage to people, infrastructure and ecosystems. The conditions under which some bushfires occur mean that fire-sensitive vegetation that is often too wet to burn (e.g. rainforest) may in fact burn. A high intensity fire also results in a uniform burn over a large area, a condition that is undesirable for ecosystem health. Management through the use of targeted planned burning eliminates the above consequences and reduces the bushfire risk. Additional bushfire risk mitigation activities include having appropriate fire response strategies and prepositioning in place.

1.1 Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan

Fire management is essential to achieving the vision and objectives of the *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan* (2016). The need to develop a fire management plan for the TWWHA was recognised in Key Desired Outcome 8.1 of the *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan* (DPIPWE 2016) and addresses Recommendation 1 of the *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Bushfire and Climate Change Research Project* (Press 2016).

Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan (2016)

Key Desired Outcome 8.1

Integrated fire management planning is undertaken in the TWWHA for public safety; asset protection; Aboriginal cultural practices and values; and management of natural values and processes.

Management Action

Develop a holistic fire plan for the TWWHA.

Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Bushfire and Climate Change Research Project (2016).

Recommendation 1 – Comprehensive fire management planning

Clear, well-defined objectives for fire management should be incorporated into a Fire Management Plan for the TWWHA. These objectives should identify how fire management (fire suppression, 'let go' and management fires) will be used to protect and conserve the natural and cultural heritage values in the TWWHA.

The Fire Management Plan for the TWWHA should clearly set out the circumstances in which priority will be given to protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the TWWHA over built assets within its boundaries.

The *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan* (hereafter referred to as the Plan) is a strategic level plan that will sit alongside, and where inconsistent, prevail over the *Regional Strategic Fire Management Plans*. The Plan will be reviewed five years from the date of publication.

1.2 Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan objectives

The objectives of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan are to:

- Avoid loss of fire-sensitive vegetation and other high conservation natural, cultural and historic values in the TWWHA.
- Maintain natural values through appropriate fire regimes.
- Enhance protection of critical infrastructure within the TWWHA.
- Provide opportunities for Aboriginal people to undertake cultural burning, free of onerous and culturally unacceptable requirements.

- Ensure no loss of life or injury as a result of bushfire or planned burning.

1.3 Plan status and authority

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan is a non-statutory plan. The Plan's geographic scope is in line with the *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan (2016)*, which applies to any land within the TWWHA that is reserved under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* and for which the Director is the managing authority, however the Plan has been extended to include the Southwest Conservation Area as this reserve impacts on fire management in the TWWHA. The Plan does not apply to freehold land subject to a conservation covenant under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*, freehold land or vested land held by Hydro Tasmania, or any other freehold land where they occur within the TWWHA. It also does not apply to Permanent Timber Production Zone Land or land vested in the Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania. Further details regarding this topic can be found in Section 1.6 of the *TWWHA Management Plan (2016)*.

Considering that fire management in the TWWHA and surrounding tenure should not be managed in isolation, the fire management needs and objectives of other land classes within and adjacent to the TWWHA are represented in this Plan (*Sections 8.4 Neighbours and 8.5 Other Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area land managers*). Where practical to do so, fire management activities should always be conducted in consultation and cooperation with other land managers within and adjacent to the TWWHA.



Parks and Wildlife Service firefighters setting up a sprinkler line for asset protection at Lake Rhona, 2019. (Photo: Chris Emms)

2. Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area covers 1.58 million hectares, which equates to roughly one quarter of the land area of Tasmania. It was first inscribed onto the World Heritage List in 1982 with major extensions occurring in 1989 and 2013. The TWWHA is recognised as being a place of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), meeting seven out of a possible 10 criteria for listing. This includes all four natural criteria and three cultural heritage criteria.

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area plays an important role in the culture and identity of Tasmania. During the last ice age the TWWHA was home to the southernmost humans on earth. Tasmanian Aboriginal people have lived in, and used fire to manage and modify the landscape of the TWWHA for at least 40,000 years and the evidence for this is present in many of the vegetation patterns of the landscape that we see today. The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area remains a diverse Aboriginal cultural landscape.

Early European settlers often ventured into the TWWHA, with some making their home there. Trappers, piners, miners and graziers all utilised the area with the evidence of this occupation ranging from the rudimentary timber huts they built for shelter to the dead stags of burnt pencil pines that can be seen in many places across the landscape.

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area has also been a key site in the emergence of the global conservation movement. The loss of Lake Pedder to a hydro-electric scheme in the 1970s was the prelude to the battle to save the Franklin River, which ultimately thrust the wilderness of western Tasmania into the national spotlight, leading to its inscription on the World Heritage register in 1982. Aboriginal history, through the rediscovery of Pleistocene cave sites including kuti kina cave, also played a pivotal role in the listing of the area as World Heritage.

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area is a popular location for on and off-track bushwalking and other recreational activities, providing a challenging and remote environment. It is also a drawcard for interstate and international tourism, with Cradle Mountain being amongst the top 10 attractions within Tasmania.

All these factors have created a landscape that stirs deep passions and a strong sense of belonging within the Tasmanian community. As such, decisions regarding management are often accompanied by a wide range of thoughts and opinions, which will vary depending on the objectives of the stakeholders.

2.1 State fire planning context

The Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) is one of three statutory bushfire response agencies within Tasmania (the others being the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) and Sustainable Timber Tasmania). All three agencies are signatories to the Inter-agency Bushfire Management Protocol.

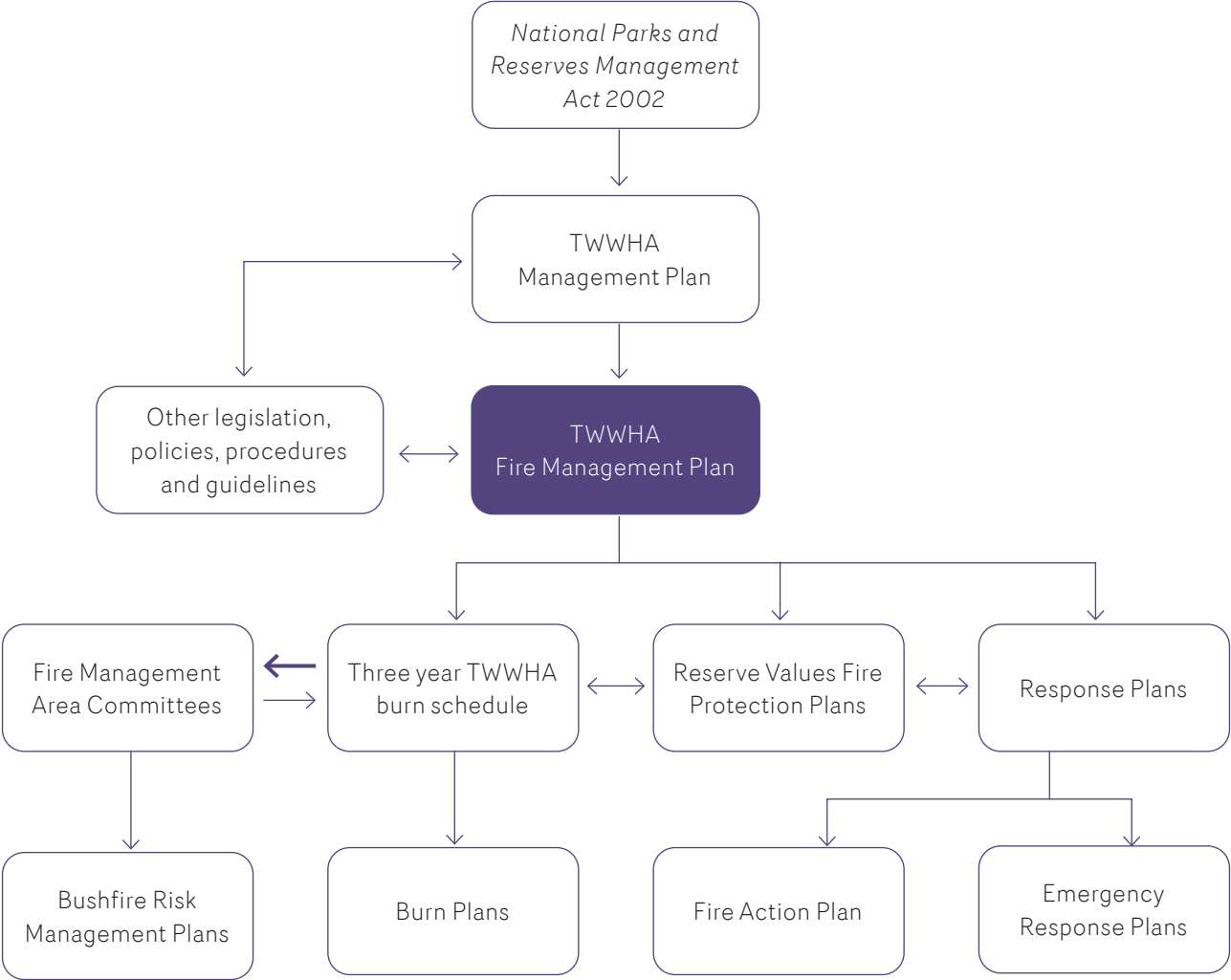
2.1.1 Fuel Reduction Program

In 2014 the Tasmanian Government established the statewide Fuel Reduction Program, which is a co-ordinated program of fuel reduction burning across the state. The Tasmania Fire Service, Sustainable Timber Tasmania and the Parks and Wildlife Service are the key program partners. The Fuel Reduction Program has an annual budget of \$9 million.

The Fuel Reduction Program is primarily focused on reducing risk to human settlement areas through Asset Protection Burns, therefore planned burns within the TWWHA were seldom eligible for funding through this program. In recognition of the importance of burning in the TWWHA for the protection of its Outstanding Universal Value, the critical infrastructure that occurs within and adjacent to the TWWHA, and the benefits of strategic landscape scale burning for community protection, some of the program funding is made available for burning within the TWWHA each year.

Figure 1 shows the relationship of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan to the statewide context.

FIGURE 1. The relationship of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan to the statewide fire planning framework.



2.1.2 National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002

The Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) has responsibility to manage the public land that makes up the TWWHA in accordance with the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*. This Act requires, amongst other things, that management plans be prepared to indicate how the area is to be managed in order to protect and conserve the reserve estate, as well as fulfilling international obligations with regards to managing areas of World Heritage Area status.

Fire management is a particular function listed in the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* that requires attention.

Section 30, subsection 1 of the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* states the managing authority:

“for any reserved land for which there is a management plan is to manage that land for the purpose of giving effect to the management plan and in accordance with that plan; or for any other reserved land is to manage that land in a manner that is consistent with the purposes for which the land was reserved; and having regard to the management objectives for the class of that reserved land.”

2.1.3 Other policies, procedures and guidelines

Fire management in the TWWHA is conducted in accordance with the following legislation, policies, plans, procedures and guidelines or any subsequent documents that serve the same purpose.

- *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*.
- *Fire Service Act 1979*.
- *Tasmanian Vegetation Fire Management Policy 2017*.
- *Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements*.
- *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan 2016*.

- *PWS Fire Management Policy (P-050)*.
- *PWS Fire Planning Policy (P-055)*.
- *PWS Planned Burning Policy and Procedures (P-052 and PR-052)*.
- *PWS Bushfire Season Fire Action Plan*.
- *Fire Operations in Tasmania’s Parks and Reserves (PR-110)*.

2.1.4 Fire Management Area Committees

The State Fire Management Council is an advisory group to the State Fire Commission and includes representatives from PWS and Sustainable Timber Tasmania (STT). The State Fire Management Council provides support to Fire Management Area Committees (FMAC).

Fire Management Area Committees are statutory bodies established under the *Fire Service Act 1979* that provide a forum for effective bushfire risk management for each of the state’s 10 Fire Management Areas. The principal aim of FMACs is to bring together a range of stakeholders that manage land across Tasmania and work collaboratively in strategically planning the reduction of bushfire risk. This includes activities such as managing vegetation fuels, reducing ignitions, increasing community safety and improving preparedness.

Bushfire Risk Management Plans

The primary role of an FMAC is to prepare a Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) for their Fire Management Area. These plans identify and assess community bushfire risks and prioritise strategic works in response to those risks, including areas for fuel-reduction burning. Bushfire Risk Management Plans are reviewed annually and the priorities they identify guide the implementation of the Fuel Reduction Program.

Representatives from PWS sit on each FMAC, however a primary focus of FMACs is community protection, particularly in the urban interface area. Thus, FMACs do not tend to focus on fire management in the TWWHA.

For those reasons, fire planning within PWS must incorporate FMAC priorities as well as ensuring reserve management obligations under the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* and the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* are also met. It is important, however, that TWWHA fire management strategies documented within the Plan are summarised in the Bushfire Risk Management Plans, and where appropriate, strategies may be developed jointly with neighbouring landowners through FMAC collaboration.

2.1.5 Three year Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area burn schedule

A key strategy of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan is the introduction of a rolling three-year planned burning program. The three year TWWHA burn schedule will be developed and implemented to integrate the burning objectives of Aboriginal cultural burning, burning for asset protection, strategic fuel reduction burning and ecological management burning and covers the entire geographic area of the TWWHA and the Southwest Conservation Area.

2.1.6 Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans

Another key strategy the Plan identifies for the protection of natural and cultural values from the negative impacts of bushfires is the development of Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans. These plans will be developed for all high-value, fire-sensitive assets and set out fire protection strategies and tactics that can be implemented for protection.

2.1.7 Response plans

Response plans include the PWS *Bushfire Season Fire Action Plan* which outlines how PWS detects and responds to bushfires. The plan is reviewed annually and is a key response document. Emergency Response Plans are site-based plans centred on high visitation locations that detail how people will be either evacuated or managed when a bushfire threatens.

2.2 Fire management in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area

The Parks and Wildlife Service use fire to manage the natural and cultural values of the TWWHA and to reduce fuels with the aim of reducing unplanned, predominately lightning, ignitions that can have a negative impact on TWWHA values as well as preventing the forward spread of a bushfire once it becomes established. Fire management activities aim to achieve the following strategies and outcomes:

- Protect fire sensitive natural, cultural and historic values from fire and extinguish bushfires that pose a threat to these values.
- Reduce the incidence of large bushfires in the TWWHA.
- Use fire to break up continuous layers of fuel, thereby creating a mosaic of different fuel loads across the landscape.
- Maintain vegetation communities within tolerable fire regimes.
- Co-ordinate amongst PWS, other management authorities within the TWWHA, and adjacent landholders.
- Protect people, particularly visitors, from bushfires.
- Engage with the local community about the purpose and requirement for fire management within the TWWHA.
- Comply with the *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan (2016)*.

FIGURE 2. The Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines risk scores based on likelihood x consequence (TERAG 2017).

LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE LEVEL				
	INSIGNIFICANT	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME
Almost Certain	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME
Likely	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME
Unlikely	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME
Rare	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
Very Rare	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Extremely Rare	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

2.2.1 Risk based management

Managing fire in the TWWHA is assessed through a risk management framework. Appendix 2 considers the risks associated with bushfires and other PWS activities relevant to fire management in the TWWHA and the response strategies to be implemented. The Bushfire Risk Assessment Model (BRAM) is used to identify areas containing assets that are at risk from bushfires, and subsequently used to prioritise bushfire mitigation works. Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans (Section 5.4 *Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans*), will be used to document strategies and actions to mitigate the risks. In the TWWHA, planned burning is a primary risk mitigation strategy. Other measures, such as mechanical fuel removal or wetting vegetation through the installation of sprinklers may also be used. Tables 1 – 3 identify the highest priority sites for protection through a bushfire risk rating, which is based on likelihood x consequence (Figure 2; TERAG 2017). The Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines define consequence for five different categories (people, economy, environment, public administration and social setting). A copy of this can be found in Appendix 9.

2.2.2 Potential fire management risks

Fire management activities are inherently risky, both in terms of the impact caused by planned fire escape, as well as the indirect risks of a lack of certainty as to the impact fire will have on the environment. It is common for fire management activities to become paralysed because of an overabundance of caution.

It is important to note that ‘doing nothing’ in terms of fire management is not an acceptable response, as this will lead to changes in ecosystems across the TWWHA, a loss of threatened species, a buildup of fuel loads that lead to even more destructive bushfires in the future and does not acknowledge the long history of the TWWHA as a cultural landscape managed through fire.

As a result, a level of acceptable risk needs to be adopted.

Level of acceptable risk for planned burning

The objectives of fire management activities in the TWWHA are presented in **Section 1.2 Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan objectives**.

In line with these objectives, risks associated with planned burning will be acceptable as long as strategies are in place to prevent the loss of life or injury, damage or destroy critical infrastructure or fire-sensitive natural, cultural and historic values.

If damage does occur to any of the above, an after action review will be initiated and an adverse impacts assessment undertaken (Section 4.1.3 *Post-burn evaluation*).

This level of risk acceptance acknowledges that occasionally planned burns will burn beyond intended boundaries for a single operation. As long as the escape has been confined to fire-adapted vegetation, does not damage known values, and is able to be

brought under control this should not be considered unacceptable.

In some instances it may not be practicable nor desirable to burn within defined boundaries at all, and a mechanism to allow burns to run free, under appropriate conditions, within a low-risk geographic area, needs to be adopted and tolerated (for further information refer to *Section 4.3 Landscape burning*).

2.2.3 Values identification

The identification of values is required in order to plan, prioritise and mitigate fire risk, as well as identifying priority areas of where to concentrate efforts during a bushfire when the fire situation overwhelms available resources.

Aboriginal landscape

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area comprises a range of diverse landscapes and environments in which the rich cultural heritage of Tasmanian Aboriginal people is preserved. Aboriginal people have lived in, used, managed and modified the landscapes of the TWWHA for at least 40,000 years. The physical evidence of this connection and the Aboriginal cultural values are evident in elements such as the vegetation types and coverage within the landscape, which were managed and modified by targeted burning regimes, and the Aboriginal cultural heritage objects, sites and places, which provide evidence of the long connection with the landscape. Aboriginal cultural values are also evidenced through the intangible knowledge held by Tasmanian Aboriginal people associated with the TWWHA, which includes stories, songs, dances, language, kinship, customs, ceremonies and rituals that form part of the ongoing cultural practices of Aboriginal people and are often associated with physical sites, places and/or features within the landscape.

Aboriginal cultural heritage, including objects, sites, places, landscapes and their associated values are susceptible to significant damage or destruction from fire. Despite this, there is currently very limited understanding of the impacts of fire on Aboriginal

cultural heritage in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. As such, a comprehensive and detailed list of the highest priority cultural values requiring protection from fires that occur in the TWWHA cannot be provided. The development of such a list will require further research to determine the impacts of fire, while engagement, consultation and input from Aboriginal people is crucial in order to develop a stronger understanding of the values. This work would enable more effective management of Aboriginal heritage sites, landscapes and values in the TWWHA to inform fire planning and decisions before, during and following bushfire events.

While a detailed and comprehensive list cannot be provided, Table 1 identifies some of the most highly significant sites requiring protection from bushfires. This list includes significant sites and places listed as part of the OUV of the TWWHA.

Natural values

Table 2 identifies the highest priority natural values requiring protection from bushfire that occur within the TWWHA. Many of the landscapes listed contain a mixture of both fire-sensitive and fire dependent components, however it is the fire-sensitive elements that are the focus of bushfire mitigation strategies. This list has been developed from a combination of the BRAM values at risk layer, the outputs of a workshop run by the Tasmania Fire Service and expert knowledge, with the consequence and likelihood values sourced from the BRAM (DPIPWE 2013) and informs many of the Asset Protection Zones (see *Section 3.2 Fire Management Zoning*).

Historic values

The following historic values have been identified by historic values specialists within the Parks and Wildlife Service as being of the highest priority for protection from bushfires that occur within the reserves that make up the TWWHA (Table 3). The likelihood scores have been sourced from the BRAM and the consequence scores come from Table 1 of the Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (TERAG 2017; Appendix 9).

Table 1. Significant Aboriginal cultural values sites in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, their consequence level, likelihood of being impacted by bushfire, and overall bushfire risk score.

VALUE	CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RISK SCORE
kuti kina	Major	Unlikely	High
ballawinne	Major	Rare	High
wargata mina	Major	Extremely rare	Medium

Table 2. Natural values of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, their consequence level, likelihood of being impacted by bushfire, and overall bushfire risk score.

VALUE	CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RISK SCORE
Landscapes			
Cradle Mountain and Cradle Valley	Catastrophic	Likely	Extreme
Mount Anne massif	Catastrophic	Unlikely	Extreme
Walls of Jerusalem	Catastrophic	Unlikely	Extreme
Mount Field	Catastrophic	Unlikely	Extreme
Mount Bobs and the Boomerang	Catastrophic	Unlikely	Extreme
Pelion West and Mount Ossa	Major	Likely	Extreme
King William Range	Major	Likely	Extreme
Western Arthur Range	Major	Likely	Extreme
Mount Oakleigh	Major	Likely	Extreme
Precipitous Bluff	Major	Likely	Extreme
Sentinel Range	Major	Likely	Extreme
Denison Range	Major	Likely	Extreme
Cheyne Range	Major	Likely	Extreme
Frankland Range	Major	Likely	Extreme
Mount Olympus	Major	Likely	Extreme
Raglan Range	Major	Unlikely	Extreme
Ironstone Mountain	Major	Unlikely	Extreme
Frenchmans Cap	Catastrophic	Rare	High
Du Cane Range	Major	Unlikely	High
Eastern Arthur Range	Major	Unlikely	High
Adamsons Peak	Major	Unlikely	High
Hartz Mountains	Major	Unlikely	High
Poimena Hills	Major	Unlikely	High
Maxwell River	Major	Unlikely	High
Denison River	Major	Unlikely	High
Greystone Bluff	Major	Unlikely	High
Davey River	Major	Unlikely	High
Nelson River	Major	Unlikely	High
Ironbound Range	Major	Unlikely	High
Upper Gordon and Franklin Rivers	Major	Unlikely	High
Lower Gordon and Kelly Basin	Major	Unlikely	High

High Dome	Major	Unlikely	High
Loddon Range	Major	Unlikely	High
Snowy Range	Major	Unlikely	High
Mount Picton	Major	Unlikely	High
Weld Ridge	Major	Unlikely	High
Wanderer River	Major	Unlikely	High
South Picton Range	Major	Rare	High
Pindars Peak	Major	Rare	High
Birches Inlet	Major	Rare	High
Spero River	Major	Rare	High
Prince of Wales Range	Moderate	Likely	High
Species			
Orange-bellied parrot breeding ground	Catastrophic	Unlikely	Extreme
Palaeoendemic species	Catastrophic	Unlikely	Extreme
<i>Lomatia tasmanica</i>	Catastrophic	Unlikely	Extreme
Miena Jewel Beetle	Major	Likely	Extreme

Table 3. Historic values within the reserves of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, their geographic location, consequence level, likelihood of being impacted by bushfire, and overall bushfire risk score.

SITE	EASTING/ NORTHING*	CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	RISK SCORE
Waldheim Chalet	412020/5389801	Major	Unlikely	High
Hut 1 – Lake Ball (north)	441109/5367436	Major	Unlikely	High
Mount Kate House	412604/5390161	Major	Unlikely	High
Blandfordia Alpine Club	412705/5390165	Major	Unlikely	High
Narcissus Hut and Ranger's Hut	425618/5348435	Major	Unlikely	High
Sir John Falls Hut	392468/5286099	Major	Unlikely	High
Lake Fenton Hut	469399/5274957	Major	Unlikely	High
Lake Nameless Hut	453187/5380405	Major	Unlikely	High
Claytons House	429615/5197487	Major	Unlikely	High
Old Pelion Hut	419911/5369083	Major	Unlikely	High
Basil Steers Hut No. 3	426004/5373337	Major	Unlikely	High
Dixons Kingdom Hut	442635/5368990	Major	Rare	High
Pelion Copper Mine (and hut)	419912/5369083	Major	Rare	High
Basil Steers Hut No. 1	427767/5383761	Major	Rare	High
Du Cane Hut	425538/5360432	Major	Rare	High
Junction Lake Hut	432693/5358502	Major	Rare	High
Lake Meston Hut	435587/5361773	Major	Rare	High
Hobart Walking Club Hut	466654/5274012	Major	Rare	High
Melaleuca (SW Conservation Area)	432394/5192202	Major	Rare	High
Rose Adams Cottage	491426/5174666	Major	Rare	High
Howes Hut	430613/5380784	Major	Rare	High
Hut No. 2 / Kerrisons Hut	445268/5372223	Major	Rare	High
Echo Point hut and Jetty	428685/5345023	Major	Rare	High
Government Huts	467238/5273772	Major	Rare	High
Trappers Hut	438018/5373793	Major	Rare	High
Lake Newdegate Hut	464030/5276882	Major	Rare	High
Kitchen Hut	412279/5385692	Major	Rare	High
Twilight Tarn Hut	464951/5277816	Major	Rare	High
Raglan Range Piners Hut	401880/5332511	Major	Rare	High
Yackandandah Hut	408276/5398687	Major	Rare	High

Reindeer Lodge	379966/5309813	Major	Rare	High
Morleys Hut	443573/5270001	Major	Rare	High
East Pillinger	381038/5309615	Moderate	Rare	High
Red Shed	441737/5166994	Major	Very rare	Medium
Allisons Hut	460708/5369293	Major	Very rare	Medium
Braddon River Hut	373487/5312363	Major	Very rare	Medium
Cockle Creek Cemetery	491146/5174766	Moderate	Unlikely	Medium
Sarah Island Group	372200/5305800	Moderate	Extremely rare	Low
Maatsuyker Island Light Station	441251/5165947	Moderate	Very rare	Low

* Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994

2.3 Fire research in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area

The responses of TWWHA values to fire are not fully understood, however, a perfect knowledge of fire effects within any environment is an unobtainable aim. The current state of knowledge of fire dynamics within the TWWHA is sufficient to implement a highly effective and ecologically beneficial planned burning program and bushfire response strategy. Nevertheless, an ongoing program of scientific research and monitoring provides vital information that assists PWS to implement an adaptive management approach to fire management, and therefore should be an ongoing part of fire management in the TWWHA.

As it is acknowledged that a complete understanding of the exact fire requirements for every species will never be obtainable, as a general principle, fire management within the TWWHA should be focused at the ecosystem level, rather than the individual species level. 'Ecosystem' in this context includes plants, animals, geofeatures and their interactions. An ecosystem approach to fire planning assumes that fire regimes that maintain an ecosystem will similarly maintain its components. Nonetheless, the requirements of rare, threatened or otherwise significant species and other natural values is a key consideration in fire management planning.

To improve the knowledge base underpinning fire management, PWS fire managers work closely with values specialists within the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment's (DPIPWE) Natural and Cultural Heritage Division, as well as fostering strong working relationships with external researchers and other Australian fire agencies in order to keep abreast of the latest research and developments. A key forum for building these relationships is the annual TWWHA Bushfire Research Group meeting, convened by DPIPWE. This group is comprised of TWWHA land managers and researchers from across a range of agencies and institutions. The TWWHA Bushfire Research Group provides an ideal forum to identify research needs and develop an implementation plan.

2.3.1 Climate change

Following the bushfires within the TWWHA in 2016, the Tasmanian government commissioned the *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Bushfire and Climate Change Research Project* (Press 2016). This project resulted in a number of other reports that examined the impact of climate change projections on fire management in the TWWHA, and are listed below:

- Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Natural Values Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2021-2031 (DPIPWE 2020c).
- An assessment of the viability of prescribed burning as a management tool under a changing climate (Harris et al. 2018).
- Impact of changes in lightning fire incidence on the values of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (Kirkpatrick et al. 2018).
- Impact of climate change on weather-related fire risk factors in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (Love et al. 2017).
- Changes in lightning fire incidence in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, 1980-2016 (Styger et al. 2018).

The *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Bushfire and Climate Change Research Project* (Press 2016) made several recommendations regarding fire management in the TWWHA. This plan addresses a number of these recommendations and the relationship between the Press report recommendations and this Plan can be seen in Appendix 4.

2.3.2 Monitoring and evaluation

Fire Impacts on Biodiversity Values in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area: Monitoring Strategy 2020-2025 (DPIPWE 2020a) provides two key metrics for monitoring and evaluating the success of fire management in the TWWHA. These are:

- Minimise the area of fire-sensitive species habitat and vegetation communities impacted by fire.
- Ensure that less than 20% of the TWWHA and of each Fire Landscape Region (see Section 4.2) is outside the recommended tolerable fire regimes defined for constituent vegetation communities.

In addition, this Plan recommends the development of a comprehensive burn evaluation process (Section 4.1.3) in order to measure the success of the burn program in meeting planned burn objectives.

1 Key Desired Outcome:

Research needs are identified, prioritised and implemented as resources allow.

Management Action:

1.1 Continue annual meeting of the Bushfire Research Group and develop and maintain relationships with academic institutions.

2 Key Desired Outcome:

Knowledge of climate change informs and improves changing fire risk and associated fire management practices.

Management Action:

2.1 Keep abreast of climate change research through relationships with academic institutions, other fire agencies, and through the Bushfire Research Group.

3 Key Desired Outcome:

Continuous improvement in fire management through linking management and research within an adaptive management framework.

Management Action:

3.1 Fire research to be targeted at addressing risks (Appendix 2).

3.2 Adopt the monitoring approach recommended in *Fire Impacts on Biodiversity Values in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area: Monitoring Strategy 2020-2025* in order to measure the success of fire management in the TWWHA.



3. Planning tools

3.1 Tools

There are a number of decision support tools at the disposal of Tasmanian fire managers to assist in the planning and management of fire.

3.1.1 *Aboriginal Heritage Register*

The Aboriginal Heritage Register is a database of Aboriginal heritage places and objects which are of significance to the Aboriginal people of Tasmania.

Currently there are over 13,000 known places and objects of significance listed on the Register.

The Register is not publicly accessible as it contains culturally sensitive information but is an important tool for DPIPWE fire managers in ensuring the effective management of Aboriginal cultural values.

3.1.2 *TASVEG*

TASVEG is a statewide digital map of Tasmania's vegetation. TASVEG describes and maps over 150 vegetation communities, including native vegetation assemblages and human modified landscapes.

Pyrke and Marsden-Smedley (2005) grouped TASVEG communities into three themes useful to fire managers. These are:

- **Fire attributes categories** - broad groups of similar vegetation communities, such as dry sclerophyll forest or heathland.
- **Fire sensitivity** - classed as low, moderate, high, very high and extreme.
- **Flammability** - classed as low, moderate, high and very high.

These fire attributes underpin many of the planning tools used by fire managers across Tasmania. In order that they are updated and maintained along with TASVEG updates, an Ecological Data Technical Committee has been formed with representation from PWS, Natural and Cultural Heritage (NCH), TFS

and STT. Natural and Cultural Heritage will remain the custodians of this data.

3.1.3 *Natural Values Atlas*

The Natural Values Atlas (NVA) is an authoritative database that houses geographic data on flora, fauna, geodiversity and soil survey data. The NVA can be used to produce a Natural Values Report, which brings together several data sets and provides information that can be used for desktop assessments of natural values for specific areas.

It needs to be noted that the NVA over-represents records from areas that are easy to access and survey. Also, there are large parts of Tasmania that have not been surveyed for flora, fauna, geodiversity and soils.

3.1.4 *Bushfire Risk Assessment Model*

The Bushfire Risk Assessment Model (BRAM) is a GIS tool used to assist in the objective identification of risk based on likelihood and consequence. The four components that form the basis of the BRAM are:

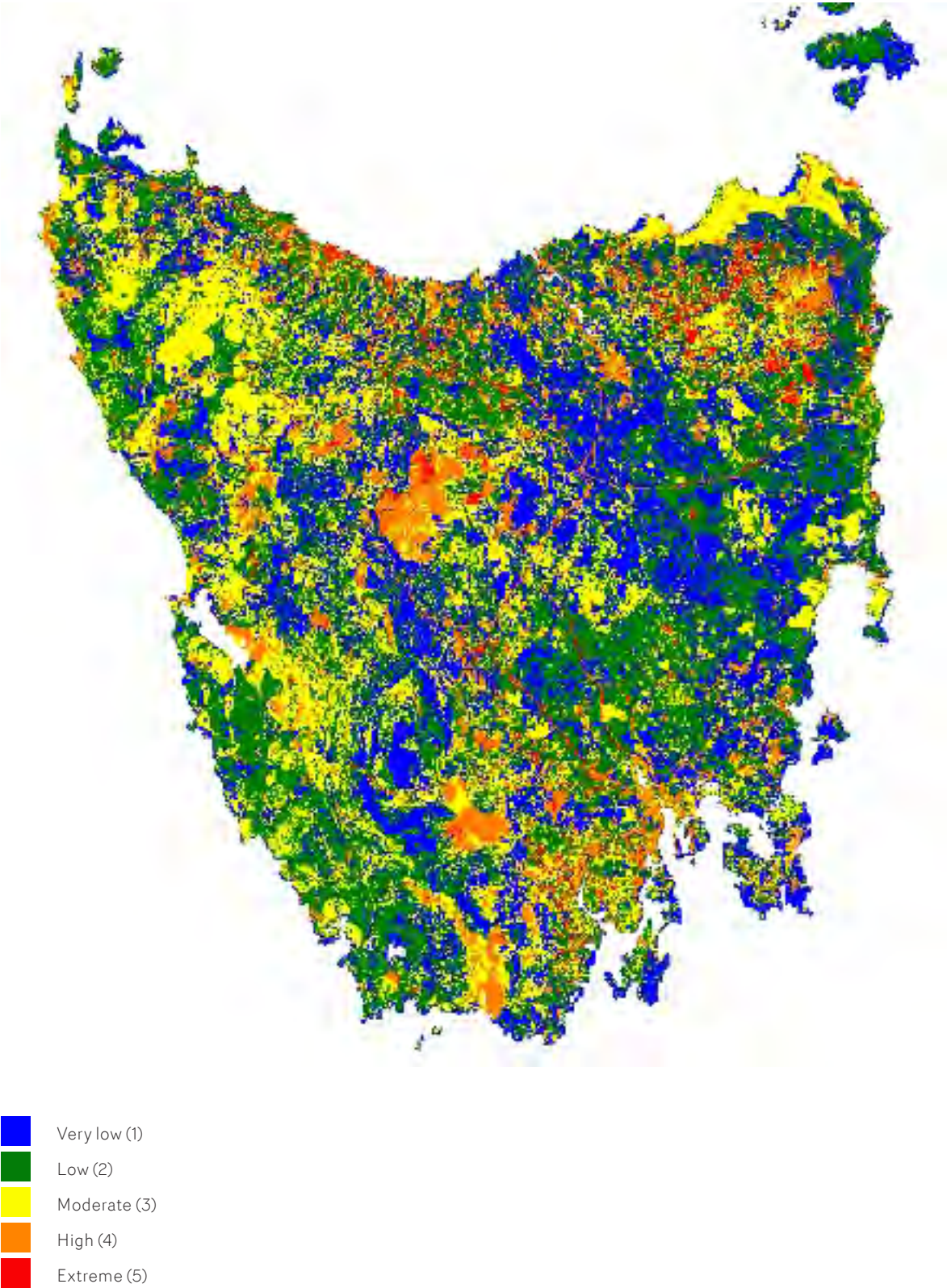
- Fire behaviour potential (likelihood).
- Ignition potential (the likelihood of a fire starting).
- Suppression capability (the likelihood of controlling a bushfire).
- Values at risk (consequence).

Combining the individual scores of the likelihood and consequence grid, the BRAM produces a score which indicates the overall level of risk. Risk is displayed in four levels: low, moderate, high and extreme. The Bushfire Risk Assessment Model is updated annually.

3.1.5 *Bushfire Operational Hazard Model*

The Bushfire Operational Hazard Model (BOHM) utilises fuel data from the BRAM, along with daily weather data from the Bureau of Meteorology, in order to produce daily forecasted fire behaviour indices. The Bushfire Operational Hazard Model is used to pre-position resources to areas that pose a high fire risk based on the forecast.

FIGURE 2. An example of the Tasmanian bushfire risk calculated from the Bushfire Risk Assessment Model for 2019/2020.



3.1.6 Planned Burn Activity Manager

A Parks and Wildlife Service planned burn database is in the process of being developed. The database will store information on burn units, approval progression, planned burn boundaries, post-burn assessment boundaries and flag when burn units are coming up for treatment, based on the zoning attribution of the unit and the ideal fire regime for that unit.

3.1.7 Burn Risk Assessment Tool

The Burn Risk Assessment Tool (BRAT) provides a standardised framework for assessing planned burning risks versus benefits, to guide the preparation of Operational burn plans. The Burn Risk Assessment Tool allows data to be entered and calculations made, applying the risk assessment framework of likelihood x consequence to assess the chance of a planned burn escaping against the potential of an escape to do damage. The Burn Risk Assessment Tool incorporates control measures to reduce the probability of escape and the potential benefit of the burn in meeting fire management objectives. The Burn Risk Assessment Tool then provides a burn risk score for the likelihood of the fire escaping, the risk of the burn causing damage and the level of benefit that could potentially be gained.

The Burn Risk Assessment Tool allows for the practitioner to identify the criteria that have the greatest influence on the level of fire risk and hence how the risk may be reduced. The practitioner can then modify selected criteria to determine which parameters are elevating the burn's risk and which could be modified to minimise the risk. The Burn Risk Assessment Tool Overall Risk Rating determines the level of approval required for a burn and can be found in *Planned Burning Policy and Procedures (P-052 and PR-052)*.

3.1.8 Planned Burn Decision Support Tool

The Planned Burn Decision Support Tool (PB-DST) can be used for the operational stage of planned burning, in order to assist with decision making. The Planned Burn Decision Support Tool provides an assessment of relative risk based on current and forecast weather, and incorporates weather streams

up to seven days out, meaning that the PB-DST cannot be used further than seven days in advance of the burn.

The Planned Burn Decision Support Tool is not a mandatory part of the pre-burn planning process (*Planned Burning Policy and Procedures (P-052 and PR-052)*), but rather a tool that can assist in decision making when required. This may be when the decision to go ahead with a burn is borderline or the burn is in a sensitive area requiring extra documentation.

The Planned Burn Decision Support Tool can also be used when planning and implementing backburns.

3.1.9 Firescape-SWTAS

Firescape-SWTAS is a landscape scale simulation model that enables the testing of different planned burning treatments on management objectives. Firescape-SWTAS was designed specifically for the landscape and vegetation characteristics of south-west Tasmania (King 2006). The Climate Futures group at the University of Tasmania has updated the original Firescape-SWTAS. Updates include:

- An expanded geographic area (now encompasses the entirety of the TWWHA).
- Climate change projections for the TWWHA out to 2100.
- An updated vegetation transitions model.

The way in which Firescape-SWTAS will be incorporated into the planned burning program in the TWWHA is addressed further in *Section 4.1 Planned burning* and Appendix 6.

4 Key Desired Outcome:

Fire planning tools are maintained and continue to be developed in order to assist with planned burning and bushfire response.

Management Action:

4.1 Continue to develop and maintain fire planning tools.

3.2 Fire management zoning

Fire management zoning is a high level tool to assist in fire planning.

A number of zones have been recognised within the TWWHA for fire management purposes. Each zone has a fire management objective that matches the intent of the zone.

The zones identified in this Plan have been produced through a semi-automated process in order to accommodate annual updates.

3.2.1 Asset Zone

Objective

To protect the asset from the deleterious effects of bushfire.

Definition

An area encompassing asset(s) of high value or importance. Assets include built assets (infrastructure), natural assets (fire sensitive ecosystems, species or landforms) and cultural assets (Aboriginal heritage).

Examples include palaeoendemic species, Pleistocene caves and power stations.

3.2.2 Asset Protection Zone

Objective

The objective of Asset Protection Zones (APZ) is to provide a reduced fuel level around Asset Zones in order to protect assets within those zones from potential bushfire.

Definition

An area of high strategic importance to protect values in Asset Zones. These will be areas generally adjacent or upwind from locations of highly significant values in Asset Zones and managed for fuel reduction. There are two levels of Asset Protection Zones. Further details on Asset Protection Zones can be found in Appendix 7.

Asset Protection Zone 1

Asset Protection Zone 1 (APZ1) occurs within 50 metres of the Asset Zone and is an area that has been recognised as requiring intensive fuel modification. Modification may refer to a number of strategies, such as mowing, vegetation clearing, surface hardening or fuel moisture manipulation (e.g. sprinklers). Asset Protection Zone 1 is not required for all Asset Zones and will generally be more appropriate to built assets.

Intensive fuel modification will mostly be inconsistent with the management aims of Wilderness Zones (refer to the *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan (2016)*). This Plan has included APZ1 around Asset Zones within Wilderness Zones as future conditions under climate change may necessitate different approaches to protection of irreplaceable fire-sensitive assets, in particular, assets of natural or cultural value that would be destroyed by bushfire.

Asset Protection Zone 2

Asset Protection Zone 2 (APZ2) occurs adjacent to the Asset Zone and may extend a number of kilometres away from the asset, with the area encompassed in the APZ2 based on prevailing wind direction, topography and fire history. Asset Protection Zone 2 mapping includes areas of non-treatable vegetation, however, only the treatable vegetation will be subjected to fuel modification. Asset Protection Zone 2s are not final boundaries for individual burning blocks but show where one, several or many burn blocks are to be determined.

An APZ2 will be subject to less intense fuel modification than an APZ1, with the primary means of fuel modification being planned burning. The fuel reduction regime for APZ2 will be more intense than for an equivalent ecosystem outside of an APZ as protection of the Asset Zone is the primary management goal of this area.

3.2.3 Strategic Fire Management Zone

Objective

The objectives of Strategic Fire Management Zones (SFMZ) are to:

- Minimise the risk of large bushfires by providing areas of low fuel loads across the landscape that prevent the forward spread, or assist in the containment, of bushfires.
- Mitigate the risk of bushfires negatively impacting on visitors and reserve values by reducing the fire intensity.
- Provide the necessary fire regimes for ongoing healthy ecological functioning.

Definition

A management area that will increase the likelihood of controlling a bushfire within, or the forward spread through the area, along with minimising the potential for a bushfire to achieve a size greater than 5,000 ha. Strategic Fire Management Zones will be located in fuel types of high or greater flammability and take into consideration landscape pinches and anchor points. Strategic Fire Management Zones are not final boundaries for individual burning blocks but show where one, several or many burn blocks are to be determined.

3.2.4 Land Management Zone

The objective of fire management within Land Management Zones (LMZ) is to maintain appropriate fire regimes for landscape vegetation communities, species diversity and cultural heritage. Land Management Zones will have secondary zones within them with specific fire management requirements for ecological and cultural purposes.

Ecological Management Zone

An area of complex fire management issues. Areas zoned for ecological management contain ecosystems with very specific fire management needs and will require their own specific fire management statement that guides the burning regime. For many areas zoned

for ecological management, especially those on the Central Plateau, only small areas of fire-adapted communities would be subject to fire management. Examples of some of the complex fire management issues include pencil pines occurring in grassland or buttongrass, which require low-intensity burning to reduce the fuel load around that asset; or orange-bellied parrots, which require a fine-grained mosaic burning regime in order to maintain food supplies. Ecological Management Zones will often be the areas where experimental and adaptive management will be required.

Cultural Zone

Cultural Zones can be used to define areas of value to the Aboriginal communities for cultural burning (proposed).

3.2.5 Fire management zoning ongoing maintenance

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area fire management zoning will be updated annually in order to reflect changes in known distribution of values or to reflect updated information on the fire-sensitivity and values of assets.

Asset Zones are based on the Biodiversity Consequence Layer each bushfire season detailing critical infrastructure, PWS life, and human settlement areas that require protection. PWS life refers to areas where large numbers of people are likely to be congregated, such as Visitor Centres and hut and campsites on major walking tracks. All values data includes the Southwest Conservation Area.

3.2.6 Public access to zoning

The Parks and Wildlife Service TWWHA Fire Management Zones are available on LISTmap at <https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map?bmlayer=3&layers=3357&cpoint=146,-43,100000&srs=EPSG:4283>.

3.2.7 Ecological Management Zone

The following Ecological Management Zones have been identified as needing individual fire management statements due to the complex fire management issues involved.

- Melaleuca (Orange-bellied parrot habitat and *Lomatia tasmanica*).
- Lake McKenzie recovering ecosystem.
- Cradle Mountain.
- Central Plateau unburnt ecosystems.
- Central Plateau recovering ecosystem.
- Walls of Jerusalem unburnt ecosystem.
- February Plains montane grasslands.
- Lake Augusta montane grasslands.
- Louisa Bay peat mounds.
- Southwest Conservation Area peat mounds.
- Florance Creek peat mounds.

5 Key Desired Outcome:

There is no loss of fire-sensitive vegetation and other high conservation natural, cultural and historic values in the TWWHA.

Management Action:

- 5.1 Conduct annual update of TWWHA fire management zoning.
- 5.2 Make Fire Management Zones available as a public layer on LISTmap.
- 5.3 Develop fire management statements for the Ecological Management Zones identified.



Parks and Wildlife Service firefighter returning to base. (photo: Stu Gibson)



Parks and Wildlife Service firefighters walking along the Mount Anne Track, 2019. (photo: Stu Gibson)

4. Prevention

4.1 Planned burning

The Parks and Wildlife Service undertake planned burning in the TWWHA in order to create areas of lower fuel loads, which assist in bushfire containment, whilst at the same time providing the necessary ecological services for fire adapted communities.

Planned burns will always achieve fuel reduction outcomes, even if conducted primarily for alternative objectives, such as ecological management. For that reason, planned burning will be addressed under the Prevention section, whilst at the same time addressing planned burning objectives that are not primarily focussed on fuel reduction.

The Plan stresses the importance of recognising the complexity of planned burning and discourages planning burns with single objectives. Most burns undertaken for fuel reduction purposes can have ecological benefits, and these should be maximised. Similarly, burns undertaken for ecological reasons, such as grassland burning, will have hazard reduction outcomes through reducing shrubs and the build-up of other flammable material.

The AFAC Bushfire Glossary defines prescribed (planned) burning as:

“The controlled application of fire under specified environmental conditions to a pre-determined area and at the time, intensity, and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives. It is undertaken in specified environmental conditions.”

There are numerous terms used to describe the relationship between fire, vegetation, and other values. The terms that will be used in this plan are described below.

Fire-sensitive – natural, cultural and historic values that will be significantly damaged by any fire. In some cases the value may survive a single fire but is unlikely to persist after subsequent fires.

Fire tolerant – natural, cultural and historic values that are likely to persist in the presence of fire, however, may be eliminated if the tolerable fire intervals are exceeded.

Fire-dependent – natural and cultural values that persist only with periodic burning.

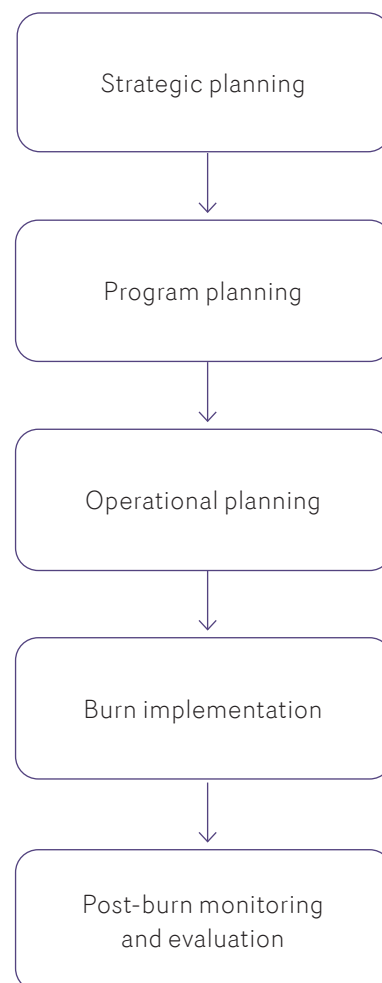
4.1.1 Planned burn process

The *National Burning Project* was a project commissioned by the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC) and the Forest Fire Management Group (FFMG) in order to:

“Use a national approach to reduce the bushfire risk to the Australian and New Zealand communities by the comprehensive management of prescribed burning at a landscape level that balances operational, ecological and community health risks.”

The national guidelines developed recognise five phases of the planned burn process (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4. National burning project planned burn process.



The Parks and Wildlife Service have also developed a number of policies and procedures for planned burning that pre-date the national guidelines. The most relevant of these are:

- *Policy – Fire Management (P-050).*
- *Fire Planning Policy (P-055).*
- *Planned Burning Policy and Procedures (P-052 and PR-052).*

Any updates to these policies and procedures should be conducted with consideration of the national guidelines developed as part of the National Burning Project.

6 Key Desired Outcome:

A holistic TWWHA planned burning program is implemented that incorporates asset protection, strategic fire management, ecological and cultural burning and is planned across the geographic area of the TWWHA in order to provide the best possible protection from bushfire.

Management Action:

6.1 Update current Parks and Wildlife Service fire management policies and procedures for planned burning with consideration to the National Burning Project national guidelines.

4.1.2 Planned burning objectives

Planned burning is used to mitigate risk through a reduction in a hazard (fuel) as well as achieving ecological or cultural outcomes through the application of an appropriate fire regime. Planned burning objectives are aligned with the objectives of the Fire Management Zone in which they occur.

Broad objectives for planned burning in the TWWHA are to:

- Modify fuel characteristics (quantity and arrangements) in order to reduce the negative

impacts of bushfire on fire-sensitive natural, cultural and historical assets.

- Maintain biodiversity by applying appropriate fire regimes.
- Maintain the TWWHA as a cultural landscape through the application of cultural burning.

Specific objectives for planned burning within the TWWHA are to burn an average of at least five per cent of moorland per year on a 10 year rolling average and for less than 20 per cent of treatable vegetation to be outside its tolerable fire interval within each landscape region (Figure 5; Modified from DPIPW 2015). See Appendix 6 for more detail on the fire planning process for the TWWHA.

Treatable vegetation communities

Treatable vegetation communities (also known as treatable fuels) are based on the fire attributes layer derived from an early version of TASVEG and published in Tasforests (Pyrke and Marsden-Smedley 2005). Only vegetation communities with a fire sensitivity rating of low were originally included in the treatable vegetation layer. This has been updated to reflect more recent releases of TASVEG, as well as incorporating some moderate flammability communities. An Ecological Data Technical Committee has been established with representatives from PWS, NCH, TFS and STT, in order to maintain the currency of the fire attributes data set in line with changes to TASVEG.

Treatable vegetation communities are defined as fire adapted TASVEG communities that can be subjected to planned burning (Appendix 8).

Tolerable fire intervals

The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment is currently developing tolerable fire intervals for TASVEG communities. The tolerable fire interval is the minimum and maximum time between successive fires under which species and processes characteristic of an ecosystem are likely to persist, thereby maintaining ecosystem identity and function. Tolerable fire intervals are based on accumulated

knowledge of the fire responses of individual species, most commonly plants.

Biosecurity considerations during planned burning

Biosecurity is discussed in more detail in *Section 6.3 Biosecurity*. Biosecurity refers to limiting the spread of weeds, pests and diseases and needs to be considered for both planned burning and bushfire suppression activities.

7 Key Desired Outcome:

Natural values are maintained through appropriate fire regimes.

Management Action:

7.1 Develop and periodically review tolerable fire intervals for vegetation communities within the TWWHA.

7.2 Within the TWWHA, a 10 year rolling average of five per cent of moorland is burnt per year and less than 20 per cent of treatable vegetation is outside of tolerable fire intervals.

4.1.3 Post-burn evaluation

Each planned burn provides the opportunity to extend knowledge. The recording of fire behavior during the burn as well as burn outcomes in relation to objectives is required for each planned burn.

The following components should be part of any post-burn evaluation.

Assessment of burn objectives

Following the completion of the burn an assessment needs to be made against the burn objectives. Burn objectives need to match the objectives for each Fire Management Zone as well as include any specific objectives of the burn itself.

Mapping of burn extent

Mapping of the burn extent is key information that informs the fire history and consequent future burn

program. For small burns, mapping can be conducted with a handheld GPS by walking the boundary. For large burns, the boundary may need to be mapped using aircraft.

As technology continues to advance, better options for capturing burn extent are likely to become available. Utilising technology such as high resolution satellite imagery or drone imagery should be a focus of ongoing review and research.

Management Action:

6.2 Keep up to date and review new technologies that will assist in better capturing burn extent.

Assessment of treated proportion and burn patchiness

Burn patchiness provides key information on both the level of risk reduction achieved by the burn as well as providing a useful assessment on the ecological value of the burn.

An assessment of burn patchiness needs to be undertaken at least a few weeks to a month after the burn, as it is not always immediately apparent what the impact of the burn on the vegetation is. Assessments of burn patchiness and post-burn fuel hazard ratings are difficult to assess and subjective but nonetheless informs planned burning success.

The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment is currently developing a fire severity mapping tool that will be useful for assessing burn patchiness and potentially post-burn fuel hazard ratings. The fire severity mapping tool is discussed further in *Section 7.2.2 Fire severity mapping*.

Management Action:

6.3 Continue to develop a repeatable methodology for assessing burn patchiness and post-burn fuel hazard rating.

Adverse impacts assessment

Any planned burn is associated with a degree of risk of an adverse outcome. An adverse outcome is considered to have happened when damage to a natural, cultural or built asset occurs. Adverse outcomes can also include events such as the fire intensity being different from anticipated, or an unexpected sensitivity in the burn block, such as organic soils above the dryness threshold. A burn that does one of these things but does not cause damage to an asset should not be considered to have had an adverse outcome (see *Section 2.2.2 Potential fire management risks*).

Fire Regimes for Nature Conservation in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (DPIPWE 2015) documents the process for conducting an adverse impact assessment. When adverse burn outcomes occur, an adverse impacts assessment is triggered, following which a field survey by appropriate scientific specialist staff is undertaken. An adverse impacts assessment should involve the following steps:

1. An initial assessment of potential damage to determine if triggers for further investigation are met. Assessment of triggers should be included in the post-burn completion of burn plan reports by PWS, relying on field observations and GIS analysis.
2. Further data collection and assessment by a Fire Management Officer and an appropriate NCH specialist to investigate concerns raised by step 1. This may involve desktop assessment, aerial surveys or ground based assessment of vegetation, fauna or landforms. The level of follow up investigation will vary depending on the degree of potential damage, time and resources available and the accessibility of the site.

The triggers for investigation of an adverse impacts assessment can be found in Table 4 of *Fire Regimes for Nature Conservation in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area* (DPIPWE 2015).

Management Action:

6.4 Review Table 4 of *Fire Regimes for Nature Conservation in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area* in order to better define thresholds and improve triggers.

Continuous improvement

Continuous improvement is a key part of any fire management program. A simple evaluation of each burn is conducted as part of the Operational burn plan. In addition to this, a more comprehensive post-burn evaluation should be undertaken from a subset of the burns completed each financial year.

This should include a detailed examination of the planned weather and site conditions against the actual weather and site conditions under which the burn was conducted. The aim of this would be to fine tune the parameters under which a burn can occur without posing a risk or causing damage, as well as to better understand ecological processes. For example, this information could provide useful data over time for understanding the fire intensity required to promote or suppress tea-tree from a moorland. Further information on monitoring of the planned burn program can be found in *Fire Impacts on Biodiversity Values: Monitoring Strategy 2020-2025* (DPIPWE 2020a).

Management Action:

6.5 Ensure all post-burn evaluation data is captured on the fire history layer of the COP. This should include a burn patchiness measure, post-burn fuel hazard rating, final burn boundary and all comments.

6.6 Develop a comprehensive burn evaluation process that evaluates the prescribed versus actual weather and site conditions.

6.7 Carry out a comprehensive evaluation of 10 per cent of all planned burns conducted each financial year across a range of Fire Management Zones and vegetation types.

4.1.4 Constraints

Common constraints to conducting planned burns are:

Operational

- Suitable weather conditions and smoke dispersion.
- Availability of staff.
- Competition for resources when weather conditions are appropriate. This includes firefighters, aircraft and equipment, such as aerial incendiary machines.
- Threatened species planned burn prescriptions are conflicting (e.g. season for burning).
- Bushfire response.

Administrative

- Burn units identified and approved through the RAA process.
- Burn plans completed and approved.
- Authorities and permits.
- The TWWHA covers three PWS administrative regions, requiring a coordinated approach to planned burning.
- Funding for ongoing burning.

4.1.5 Solutions to address constraints

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area spans three administrative regions, which means that coordination and collaboration is required to ensure a holistic approach to fire management, including planned burning, within the TWWHA. The *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Bushfire and Climate Change Research Project* (Press 2016) and the *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan (2016)* both recommend a 'holistic fire management plan for the TWWHA'.

In order to achieve the objectives of the *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Bushfire and Climate Change Research Project* and the *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan (2016)* it is imperative that fire planning across the TWWHA maintains a coordinated approach. This will

involve fire management staff who work within the TWWHA working together across PWS regional boundaries and liaising and coordinating with regional staff.

Priority burn scoring

In order to judiciously allocate resources for planned burning in circumstances where a resource shortage arises during the operational stage, each burn with an approved burn plan is given a priority score. Priority scoring is calculated from the burn objective determined by the Fire Management Zone (calculated based on the values class being afforded protection and burn size), a burn effectiveness location score (i.e. upwind or downwind of an asset), a burn effectiveness slope score, and a calculation of the BRAM score for the burn block.

Priority scoring currently gives the greatest weight to burns planned to protect community, life and the urban interface that occur within APZs. Considering the TWWHA contains very little community and urban interface areas, burns within the TWWHA have consistently been of a lower priority. Thus, other statewide priorities often deplete burns within the TWWHA of resources. The priority burn scoring matrix should be updated to better reflect contemporary PWS planned burning objectives, such as ecological burning and the protection of natural and cultural values.

Firescape-SWTAS

Firescape-SWTAS will be used for burn planning within the TWWHA. Pre-identifying burn blocks across the treatable vegetation of the TWWHA will be necessary as inputs. This will allow simulation of the effectiveness of various planned burning strategies under different bushfire ignition scenarios. This will assist in devising the most effective burn program across the whole of the TWWHA.

Management Action:

6.8 Identify burn units for all areas of treatable vegetation within the TWWHA and determine the appropriate fire regime for each burn unit based on the vegetation communities, asset protection priorities and fire management zoning. This is an input into Firescape-SWTAS.

6.9 Develop a whole of TWWHA, multi-year planned burn program across all three PWS regions.

6.10 Develop a layer for the COP or Planned Burn Activity Manager that stores all the TWWHA burn units and provides details on the recommended fire regimes, vegetation details of each unit, past fire history and includes photos, and the presence of any values or monitoring sites.

6.11 Increase resources to ensure that the planned burn program for the TWWHA is implemented.

6.12 Regularly assess the effectiveness of the holistic TWWHA planned burning program in achieving aims.

6.13 Update the priority burn scoring matrix, to provide a priority burn score for burn units within the TWWHA and increase the weight on ecological burning and the protection of natural and cultural values.

6.14 Operationalise Firescape-SWTAS, in order to help design the TWWHA planned burn program.

4.2 Landscape fire regions

In order to ensure a diversity of fire intervals at an appropriate scale the TWWHA has been separated into 14 landscape fire regions (Figure 5). These landscape regions are based on natural fire boundaries, such as river valleys and mountain ridges, as well as geology, and are more thoroughly described in Balmer and Styger (2020).

The landscape fire regions will be the basis for reporting against TWWHA fire management and planned burning objectives, specifically:

“to burn an average of at least five per cent of moorland per year on a rolling average and for less than 20 per cent of treatable vegetation to be outside of tolerable fire intervals.”

Fire simulation modelling by King et al. (2006) found that a strategic burn program that treated at least five per cent of moorland per year resulted in significantly fewer and less extensive fires.

This means that five per cent of moorland within each landscape region* should be burned each year. This will help to ensure that there is a distribution of fire ages across the TWWHA and that planned burning will be conducted across the TWWHA landscape. Moorland within APZs will be burnt more regularly than moorland within SFMZs and LMZs, ensuring that there is a different moorland age structure across the TWWHA.

Non-moorland treatable vegetation will also require burning in line with the tolerable fire intervals for each ecosystem in order to meet this objective.

The outputs of Firescape-SWTAS will allow the level of burning within each landscape region to be further refined and incorporated into the adaptive management system.

* This target is indicative only. Some landscape fire regions contain very little moorland and it will be likely that the entirety of the moorland will be burnt within only one or two burns. Therefore, it will not be necessary to burn moorland within these landscape fire regions until an appropriate fire age is reached as determined by the Fire Management Zone these burn blocks fall into.

FIGURE 5. Map of landscape fire regions across the TWWHA.

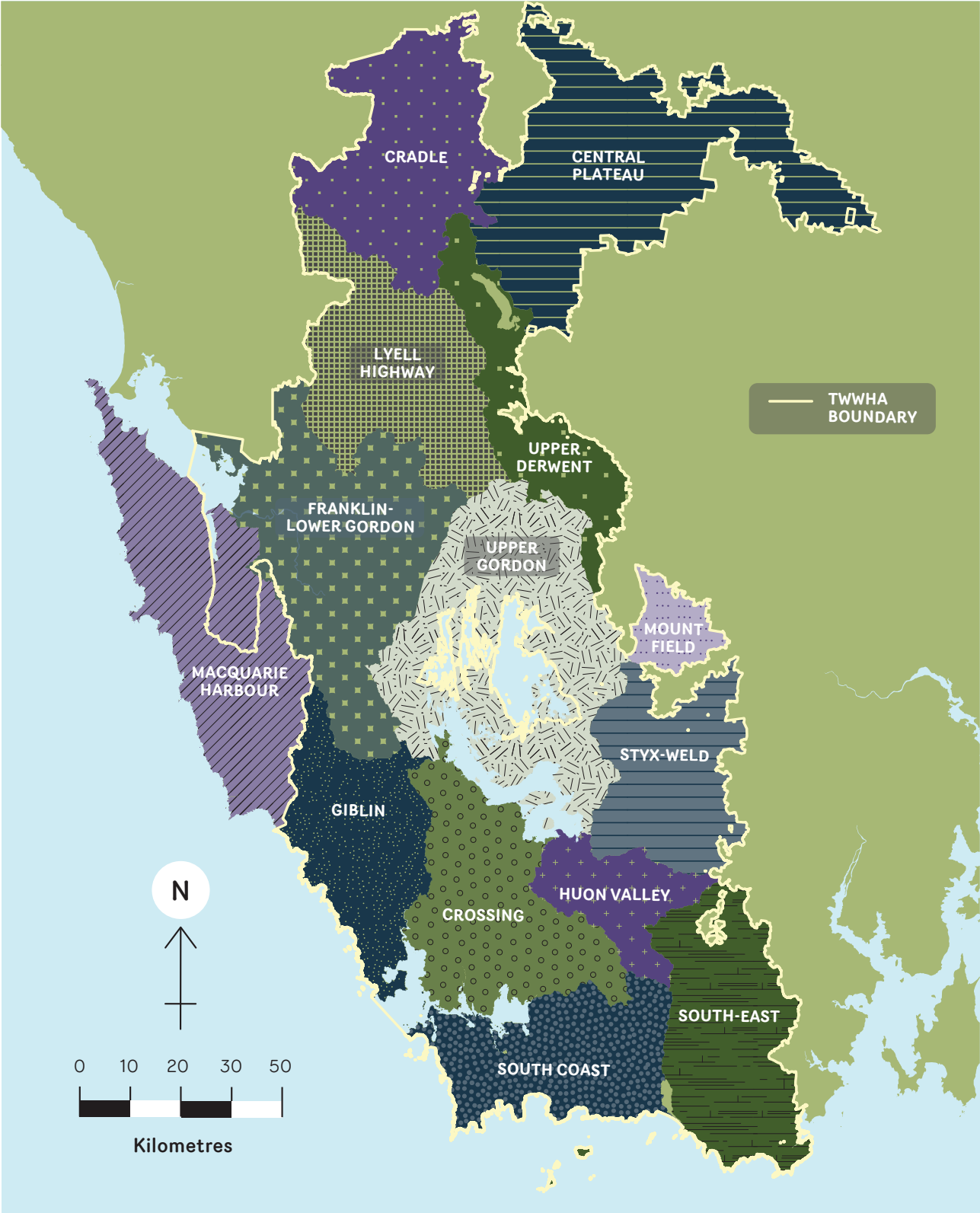
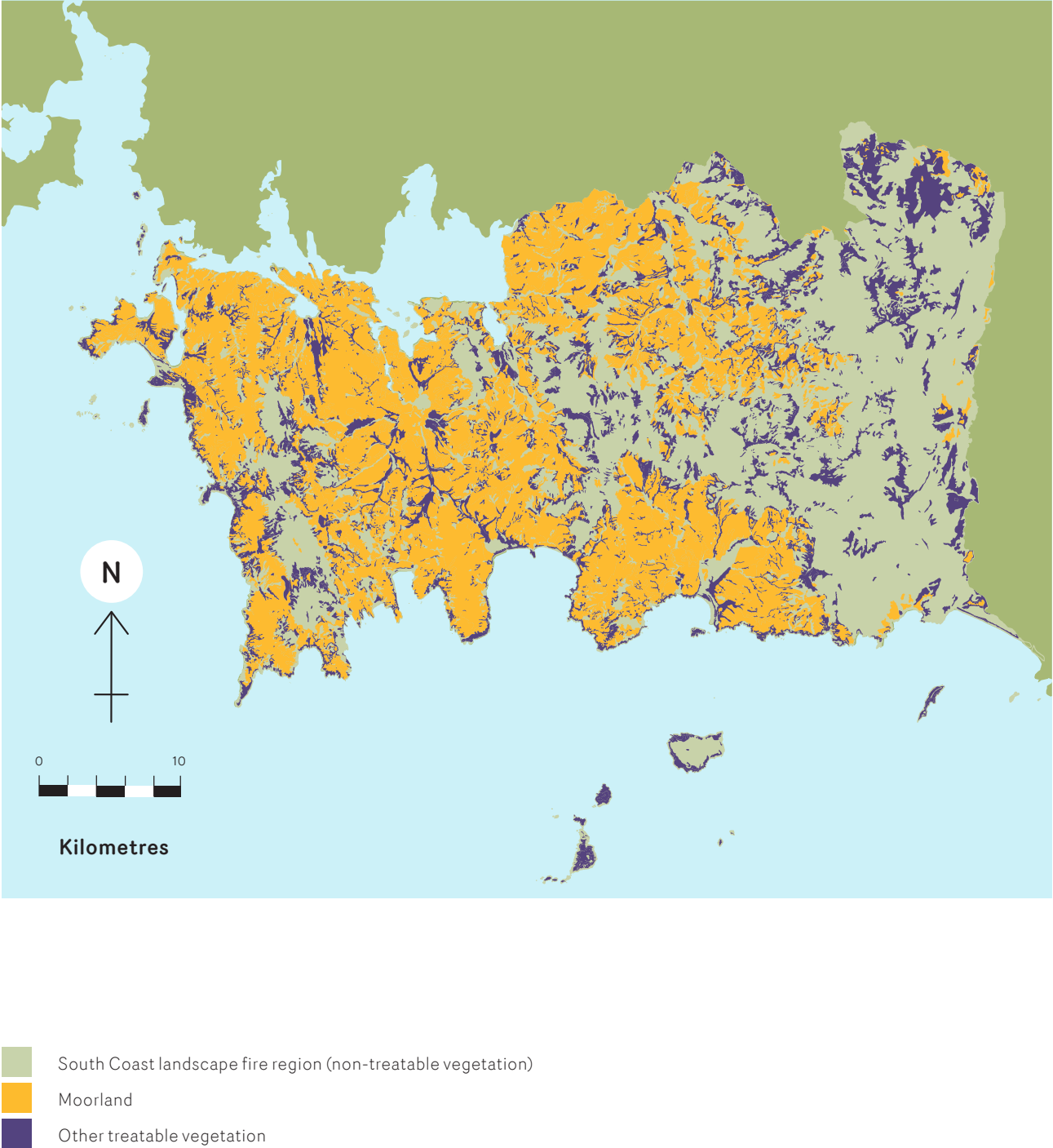


Table 4. Total area of moorland, the area that equates to five per cent of moorland that would be required to be burnt each year in order to meet the planned burning objective, and the total remaining treatable fuels within each landscape fire region.

LANDSCAPE FIRE REGION	MOORLAND	FIVE PER CENT OF TOTAL MOORLAND	TOTAL REMAINING TREATABLE FUELS
Central Plateau	556 ha	28 ha	35,007 ha
Cradle	14,043 ha	702 ha	13,062 ha
Crossing	66,434 ha	3322 ha	20,803 ha
Franklin-Lower Gordon	35,583 ha	1779 ha	20,386 ha
Giblin	63,183 ha	3159 ha	12,713 ha
Huon Valley	17,613 ha	881 ha	10,127 ha
Lyell Highway	16,723 ha	836 ha	17,936 ha
Macquarie Harbour	70,202 ha	3510 ha	20,793 ha
Mount Field	252 ha	13 ha	1373 ha
South Coast	42,631 ha	2132 ha	16,249 ha
Southeast	3448 ha	172 ha	16,735 ha
Styx-Weld	7286 ha	364 ha	10,271 ha
Upper Derwent	8130 ha	407 ha	13,761 ha
Upper Gordon	62,049 ha	3102 ha	25,610 ha
Total	408,133 ha	20,407 ha	234,872 ha

FIGURE 6. An example of the moorland and remaining treatable fuels within the South Coast landscape fire region.



4.3 Landscape burning

Some areas of the TWWHA are well suited to a landscape approach to burning. Landscape burning refers to the identification of a large area appropriate for burning and targeting appropriate vegetation within this area. Landscape burning will result in a more natural burn mosaic across the landscape, increasing the ecological benefits of the TWWHA burn program and at the same time reducing fuels across the landscape.

The principles of landscape burning have similarities with the type of burning undertaken by Aboriginal people.

8 Key Desired Outcome:

Landscape burning becomes a part of the TWWHA planned burn program.

Management Action:

8.1 Update relevant planned burning policies and procedures to incorporate landscape burning and identify appropriate areas within the TWWHA where landscape burning can occur.

4.4 Aboriginal cultural burning

The Tasmanian government is currently developing a Cultural Burning Policy, which will provide the framework to enable Aboriginal people to conduct their traditional burning practices on reserved land, including the TWWHA.

In order to progress the development of Aboriginal burning in the TWWHA, the Plan recognises three types of burning practices. These are:

- Aboriginal cultural burning, which is led by and conducted by Aboriginal people in a manner of their choosing and free from onerous and culturally unacceptable requirements.

- Contemporary burning, which refers to current planned burning practices undertaken by agencies such as the Parks and Wildlife Service and subject to policies and procedures such as *Planned Burning Policy and Procedures (P-052 and PR-052)* and *Planned Burning in Tasmania: Operational Guidelines and Review of Current Knowledge* (Marsden-Smedley 2009).
- An amalgamation of Aboriginal cultural burning and contemporary burning, where Aboriginal people are involved in the planning and implementation of planned burning activities, alongside PWS fire management staff, using contemporary equipment and techniques, such as aerial ignition.

The Plan recognises that in many locations, low-intensity Aboriginal cultural burning conducted under appropriate conditions is close to risk free and Aboriginal people should be able to undertake this in a manner and a timing of their choosing.

As an interim measure and in order to facilitate this outcome until the development of the Cultural Burning Policy, Table 5 presents the conditions under which Aboriginal people can conduct traditional burning within treatable vegetation communities (Appendix 8) of the TWWHA.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania are currently working with the Aboriginal community on a pilot program looking at shared values and the development of Healthy Country plans for parts of the TWWHA. If successful, these plans could provide the ideal locations to commence the reintroduction of Aboriginal burning into the TWWHA.

Table 5. Weather and moisture parameters under which Aboriginal burning can take place.

PARAMETER	BUTTONGRASS	GRASSLAND	DRY FOREST	HEATH
Soil Dryness Index*	<10	<15	<15	<15
Relative humidity	>40	>50	>60	>60
Wind speed (2 m)	<5	<20	<20	<5

* Or equivalent

9 Key Desired Outcome:

Aboriginal people are conducting low-intensity cultural burning within the TWWHA under conditions that pose negligible risk of impact to fire-sensitive values.

Management Action:

9.1 Continue to develop and measure the success of Table 5 and incorporate into the Cultural Burning Policy.

10 Key Desired Outcome:

Aboriginal people are provided opportunities to be involved in contemporary fire management activities, including planned burning, in order to better incorporate Aboriginal burning practices into PWS practices, and move towards joint management of the TWWHA.

Management Action:

10.1 Provide training pathways for Aboriginal staff to be involved in higher level bushfire response roles. This can involve recognising prior cultural learning and knowledge.

4.5 Campfires

The majority of the TWWHA is a Fuel Stove Only area, meaning that campfires are not allowed, except at a few designated sites. Fuel Stove Only areas were first implemented across the TWWHA in the early 1990s in response to a number of escaped campfires and the impacts of lighting fires on combustible organic soils. As a result of the Fuel Stove Only policy, as well as the Minimal Impact Bushwalking and Leave No Trace education campaigns, the prevalence of human-caused fires in the TWWHA was dramatically reduced.

Two notable exceptions to the Fuel Stove Only policy occur within remote areas of the TWWHA, along the South Coast Track. Campfires have historically been allowed at Little Deadmans Cove and Surprise Bay camping sites. Allowing people to light campfires at these sites poses a significant risk of a fire escaping as PWS has no regular presence in these areas to ensure that campfires are used sensibly or that they have been properly extinguished. Furthermore, these two sites are adjacent to vegetation that is often dry during summer.

A number of sites where campfires have traditionally been allowed are now part of the TWWHA following the 2013 boundary extension. The *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan (2016)* suggests a review of the provision of designated fireplaces across the TWWHA. It is out of scope for this Plan to address that issue, and this fire management plan reiterates the need for this action to be undertaken. Two areas of particular concern are Cockle Creek and Lake King William.

Hydro Tasmania also manages campsites within the TWWHA, at which campfires are allowed.

Some areas within the TWWHA are well suited for the use of campfires, being of a low flammability fuel type and containing well-constructed designated fire places in Visitor Services Zones where PWS are often present.

During the warm and dry months it will be necessary to have seasonal restrictions for campfire use as the danger of campfires igniting bushfires increases substantially. Seasonal campfire restrictions will be determined in accordance with the PWS Campfire Management Strategy. Total Fire Ban days as declared by the Tasmania Fire Service apply across all land tenures and prevail over any local campfire guidance.

At other locations, where camping occurs, management may deem that campfires are only allowed in fire pots in designated camping areas where required for responsible campfire management and to reduce the impact of campfires on the environment.

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan defines a fire pot as:

"A free standing portable container that is enclosed with the objective of containing a fire. The fire pot is for the use of combustible materials such as wood, wood products and coal."

11 Key Desired Outcome:

Campfires are allowed for warmth and enjoyment in designated areas where the environmental and bushfire risks are low and are regularly patrolled by rangers.

Management Action:

11.1 Review the Fuel Stove Only exception areas in the TWWHA. The following factors should be taken into consideration:

- Compliance with the TWWHA Management Zoning and Recreational Standards Framework.
- Presence of designated campfire rings in campgrounds.
- The availability of firewood.
- Regular patrolling by rangers.
- Fire risk - flammability of the surrounding vegetation, soil type and the fire history of the area.

An increase in illegal campfires, particularly within the Walls of Jerusalem National Park, has been observed in recent years. The presence of track rangers, campsite hosts or other compliance staff will help to reduce and prevent this illegal activity. Track rangers have the additional benefit that they can assist with visitor safety during emergencies, are useful observers for fire detection and can help with imparting important education information to visitors, which ultimately helps with reserve land management.

12 Key Desired Outcome:

Risk of bushfire ignition from visitors is reduced and illegal campfire occurrence is reduced or eliminated.

Management Action:

12.1 Apply the Fuel Stove Only policy to Little Deadmans Cove and Surprise Bay campsites on the South Coast Track.

13 Key Desired Outcome:

Visitors are educated and encouraged to adopt safe practices, and they are provided with sufficient and appropriate information about potential hazards to enable them to make responsible decisions.

Management Action:

13.1 Maintain the Leave No Trace and Minimal Impact Bushwalking campaigns as well as the employment of seasonal rangers to encourage compliance with the campfire management strategy.

13.2 Update signage across the TWWHA so that it is clear to visitors whether campfires are allowed or not.



Winch training, (photo: Stu Gibson)

5. Preparedness

5.1 Pre-positioning

Pre-positioning of fire crews and aircraft is a tactic that is utilised when forecast weather conditions elevate the bushfire risk. Examples include when the Forest Fire Danger Index is forecast to exceed certain pre-defined trigger points, or when dry lightning is expected to cross the state. Pre-positioning crews and aircraft means that a rapid response to new ignitions can be dispatched, increasing the chance of containing bushfires. The Parks and Wildlife Service should develop sites that provide an optimal coverage of the TWWHA and are suitable for prepositioning aircraft and fire crews. Sites suitable for pre-positioning require basic shelter and facilities, requiring investment at some locations.

14 Key Desired Outcome:

The Parks and Wildlife Service is in the best position possible to respond to new bushfire ignitions.

Management Action:

14.1 Develop locations suitable for pre-positioning fire crew and aircraft in order to provide the best possible level of preparedness to high risk bushfire conditions.

Management Action:

14.2 Remain up to date with fire detection technology and adopt as required.

5.3 Resourcing

The Parks and Wildlife Service employ a permanent and seasonal contingent of remote area firefighters in order to suppress fires on PWS tenure. Furthermore, many PWS regional staff are also trained firefighters and are used for initial local response, as well as to enhance fire crew numbers during prolonged bushfire events. In addition, the Parks and Wildlife Service also resource Incident Management Teams (IMT). Maintaining appropriate levels of staffing to resource fire management activities requires substantial ongoing financial commitment and succession planning.

5.4 Training

Due to the world heritage value of the TWWHA, all people involved in its management require an understanding of the values for which it has been reserved. An understanding of reserve values is a vital component of fire protection strategies as an ability to prioritise a response is a required skill for both on-ground staff and IMT staff. An understanding of these values will be important in implementing the most appropriate fire management strategies.

15 Key Desired Outcome:

All personnel involved in fire management on reserved land are adequately trained to recognise and protect where possible world heritage values from fire.

5.2 Fire detection

The detection of new ignitions in remote areas can be a challenge. Parks and Wildlife Service staff are trained in the procedure for reporting bushfires, meaning that staff based in the field will quickly and accurately relay information to the PWS Fire Duty Officer. In addition, the PWS Fire Duty Officer is also alerted to any new ignitions on reserved land reported by the public through 000, or through fire towers managed by the forest industry and will charter spotter flights over remote areas when circumstances necessitate. In order to compliment these observations, PWS also employs a variety of lightning and hot spot detection technologies and will continue to investigate and invest in these technologies as they develop.

Management Action:

15.1 All staff whose primary role involves fire management must undertake training in values identification. Permanent staff whose primary role involves fire management must undertake training in vegetation community identification and cultural awareness.

15.2 Personnel involved in fire management activities on reserved land are adequately briefed on natural and cultural reserve values.

5.5 Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans

A rapid response is critical to preventing large bushfires, however, when an initial attack fails to contain the fire and it continues to grow, suppression efforts need to turn to the protection of assets.

During the 2018/19 bushfire season a large number of fires burned throughout the TWWHA, threatening many of the highest value, fire-sensitive landscapes. In response, a team dedicated to assessing the risk, and developing strategies to protect the values within these landscapes, was established. The plans that were developed over the 2018/19 bushfire season became known as Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans (RVFPP).

Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans can assist firefighters to rapidly implement effective fire suppression strategies in order to provide the best chance of protecting assets when there is little chance of preventing the advance of a large bushfire.

The objective of RVFPPs is to prevent a bushfire impacting on a high-value area through long-term mitigation measures such as planned burning but also include a worse-case scenario set of options in the form of pre-identified point protection strategies in order to provide protection to the highest value assets within the landscape based on operational capabilities and available resources.

For Incident Management Teams, the protection tactics documented in the plans can be implemented often well in advance of a bushfire. The plans can also identify where longer-term fuel reduction may be useful to support suppression tactics and therefore overall chance of success. Consequently, the development and maintenance of RVFPPs is a high priority fire management strategy for the protection of natural and cultural values of high significance.

At a minimum, Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans should contain the following:

- Identification of values.
- Prioritisation of values.
- Details of tactics to protect values.
- Equipment required to implement tactics.
- Details of access to the values.
- Identification of appropriate helicopter landing sites in order to implement tactics.
- Biosecurity concerns that exist in the area.

Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans will initially be developed for all landscapes with a catastrophic consequence rating (Table 2). These are:

- Mount Anne massif.
- Walls of Jerusalem.
- Mount Field.
- Cradle Mountain and Cradle Valley.
- Mount Bobs and the Boomerang.
- Frenchmans Cap.

A number of RVFPPs that focus on point protection of a specific value have been developed during previous bushfire seasons, beginning in 2018/19. These are available to emergency management staff on the COP and are called 'PWS Protection Plans'.

16 Key Desired Outcome:

Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans provide the intended protection from bushfire to key sites and assets.

Management Action:

16.1 Develop and maintain Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans for all landscapes with a catastrophic consequence rating.

16.2 Mobilise PWS staff to develop Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans when required during a bushfire.

16.3 Make all Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans available on the COP for quick identification of sites.

5.6 Equipment caching

Specialist firefighting equipment will be cached at strategic locations to significantly cut down on response times.

Equipment caching, however, does require a maintenance schedule to ensure working equipment when required. Equipment will be located in caches during the fire season and returned to regular stores at Lutana, Prospect and Ulverstone for inspection and maintenance during the off-season.

In addition to equipment caches, field centres should continue to be stocked with firefighting equipment, but similar to equipment caches, this equipment needs to be regularly inspected and maintained by experienced staff.

Image 1. A Parks and Wildlife Service remote box.



Image 2. Example of successful use of sprinkler lines at Lake Rhona during the Gell River fire 2018/19



5.6.1 Specialist equipment

Remote boxes

Remote boxes consist of basic remote area firefighting equipment, including a heli-sling and accessories, first aid kit, splash mat, torches, rope, various fuels and oils, various pumps, suction hose, rakehoes, pulaskis, beaters, drip torch, triangular bladders, 500 litre collar dam, hose and fittings, tent and an overnight remote pack. Equipment is stored in an aluminium box with welded anchor points and engineered for helicopter slinging operations. Remote boxes would form part of an equipment cache.

Sprinklers

Recently PWS have been experimenting with specialist equipment for the sole purpose of asset protection rather than fire containment. Sprinkler lines were used successfully in some circumstances during the 2018/19 fire season.

Sisilation

Although untested, sisilation has been used to wrap historic huts in order to protect the huts from ember attack. This protective measure should be further trialed in future in the appropriate circumstances.

Bootwash stations

Bootwash stations used to clean and treat boots have become common at staging areas in order to limit the spread of diseases such as *Phytophthora* root rot fungus and chytrid fungus, both of which are present in the TWWHA.

17 Key Desired Outcome:

Specialist remote area firefighting equipment is cached in strategic locations to facilitate rapid deployment across the TWWHA.

Management Action:

17.1 Develop strategic locations for gear caches in order to provide rapid deployment to the TWWHA.

5.7 Fire trails

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area is a wilderness area with few roads although existing tracks have been created in the area for historical reasons, usually related to hydro-electricity generation or forestry. A network of existing tracks will be maintained in order to serve the role of fire trails within the TWWHA and to minimise impact on the TWWHA. These tracks are in various states of repair and many have been deliberately closed and rehabilitated. A large track network was incorporated into the TWWHA as part of the 2013 TWWHA extension. A dedicated project (2013 Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Extension Road Safety Project) identified which of these roads to close from a safety perspective but did not consider the road network from a fire management perspective.

To be of strategic value, fire trails should be located in one or more of the following situations:

- Adjacent to the assets requiring protection.
- Providing access to a strategic water source/s.
- Break up large tracts of contiguous flammable vegetation.
- Facilitate access and egress from reserves.
- Provide boundaries for planned burning blocks.

18 Key Desired Outcome:

Existing tracks are maintained in order provide the best strategic fire trail coverage of the TWWHA.

Management Action:

18.1 Maintain a dedicated network of fire trails that assist in fire management and bushfire response within the TWWHA.

18.2 Document all strategic fire trails on the Asset Management System and COP.



Planned Burn (photo: Chris Emms)



A helicopter waterbombing the Celtic Hill bushfire, 2019. (photo: Stu Gibson)

6. Response

6.1 Bushfires

Fire management activities in the TWWHA aim to reduce the impact of unplanned bushfires, however, it will never be possible to eliminate all bushfires.

The ignition profile of the TWWHA has changed since circa 2000, with a shift from predominately human-caused fires to almost exclusively lightning-caused fires. These lightning ignitions often develop rapidly into very large landscape fires, with extinguishment quickly ceasing to be an option. During a landscape scale fire it will be necessary to protect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the TWWHA by focussing on values protection rather than fire containment. Recently, Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans have been developed to assist in focussing protection efforts on TWWHA OUVs. All ignitions within the TWWHA need to be assessed and resources allocated as appropriate.

There will be times (e.g. following multiple lightning ignitions) when it will not be possible to resource all fires and a triage approach will be required. It is important to note that the prioritisation of bushfires will often occur within a statewide context when fires are burning on other land tenures, with this process overseen by the Tasmania Fire Service and in accordance with the Inter-agency Bushfire Management Protocol between TFS, STT and PWS. When this occurs the OUVs of the TWWHA are often relegated and life and property protection gain higher priority.

In all bushfire situations within the TWWHA, PWS will give priority to the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the TWWHA over non-critical built assets.

Any fire response will be in the context of a crew safety risk assessment and sometimes it will not be possible for ground crews to reach the location of the fire due to weather conditions.

It is always ideal for the Incident Management Team managing the fire to be located as close as possible to the on-ground operations.

6.1.1 Rapid attack

Reviews of recent fire seasons have highlighted the need for a rapid response capability following an ignition in order to maximise the chances of containing bushfires before they develop to a size at which extinguishment is no longer possible, or they begin to threaten natural and cultural assets, property and life.

The development of winch capability within PWS in 2021 has been instrumental to advancing rapid attack capacity across the TWWHA.

19 Key Desired Outcome:

All bushfires are responded to when small and move to protection of values when the capacity to extinguish the fire is exceeded.

20 Key Desired Outcome:

When multiple ignitions occur on PWS managed land, response is appropriately prioritised.

Management Action:

20.1 Develop a system for the prioritisation of multiple new ignitions on PWS managed land and incorporate into future editions of the PWS Bushfire Season Fire Action Plan.

6.1.2 Fire suppression

The sensitive and predominately wet environment of the TWWHA means that traditional fire suppression techniques used in the drier eastern half of the state (and across the rest of mainland Australia) may be inappropriate.

It will be necessary to consider the long-term impacts of fire suppression activities on the TWWHA environment, for example, the use of machinery may cause more damage within the TWWHA than the fire itself.

Table 6 lists the common fire suppression strategies and their applicability to the TWWHA.

Table 6. Fire suppression strategies and associated environmental risks to Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area values.

SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES	EFFECTIVENESS	LEVEL OF USE	ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS
Direct attack <i>Waterbombing</i>	Moderate – can contain a fire if less than 1 ha, however unlikely to completely suppress a fire without the assistance of ground crews.	Used regularly during initial attack.	Spread of invasive species, weeds and disease through the transfer of water from contaminated sources.
Direct attack <i>Helicopter inserted crews</i>	High – if fire is less than 1 ha and accessible by helicopter landing, otherwise low.	Used regularly by landing in open areas or hover entry-exit in low lying vegetation or rocky outcrops.	Spread of weeds, pests and diseases on boots and tools.
Class A foam	Moderate – increases the suppression capability of water by decreasing the evaporation rate and increasing the ability for the water to adhere to and penetrate fuels.	Used regularly as additive to water. Use is guided by the Bushfire Chemical Decision Support Tool.	Not well researched in Australia. Known toxicity to freshwater fauna.
Retardant	Low – needs to be used under appropriate fire behaviour conditions and only suitable for some vegetation types. The appropriate coverage levels for Tasmanian vegetation types is unknown.	Limited use due to unknown environmental impact. Use guided by Bushfire Chemical Decision Support Tool.	Fertiliser effect, especially in low-nutrient environments. This can lead to structural change in the vegetation by promoting tea-tree species over sedges and rushes. Creates a very slippery ground surface, creating a dangerous environment for ground crews.
Backburning	High – provided environmental conditions are appropriate.	Occasionally used in the TWWHA.	Increases the size of the fire and has the potential for increased smouldering in organic soils and of trapping escaping fauna.
Dozer lines	High – fast containment of fires in accessible terrain. Low effectiveness in rocky or boggy country.	Limited use in the TWWHA because of rugged terrain, boggy soils, lack of road access and potential impact on values.	Damage to cultural, biological and geoconservation values. Increases potential for soil erosion. Spread of weeds, pests and diseases. Rehabilitation can be extremely slow and scars may be visible for many years.

Hose lays	High – often the only tactic for smouldering edges, but long lead-time to establish.	Used regularly throughout the TWWHA but restricted to small areas with a reliable water source.	Spread of invasive species, weeds and disease through the transfer of water and on boots and equipment.
Sprinklers	Moderate – long lead time to establish and requires adequate water supply.	Limited use but with potential to increase as systems develop.	Spread of invasive species, weeds and disease through the transfer of water and on boots and equipment.
Soaker hoses	Moderate – requires adequate water supply. A useful tactic for smouldering edges.	Limited use but with potential to increase as systems develop.	Spread of invasive species, weeds and disease through the transfer of water on boots and equipment.
Handline <i>A fire control line constructed by hand from which a bushfire can be attacked.</i>	High – in drier vegetation types. Low if smouldering fire in organic soils.	Infrequently used because smouldering fires are common.	Spread of weeds and disease on boots and tools. Rehabilitation can be extremely slow and scars may be visible for many years.
Limited action <i>Monitoring and prediction of known fires (i.e. no suppression).</i>	Moderate.	Used regularly for fires presenting no risk. May be the only practical available tactic if fires are large or the smouldering fire perimeter is too long to enable effective suppression with available resources.	Fire size may escalate and impact significant natural and cultural values.

More detailed information on bushfire response tactics, as well as approval processes and guidelines for many activities, including the creation of helispots and dozer lines, can be found in *Fire Operations in Tasmania's Parks and Reserves*. This document is currently updated annually in preparation for each fire season.

21 Key Desired Outcome:

The protection of Outstanding Universal Values are given priority protection over non-critical built assets in all bushfire situations within the TWWHA.

Management Action:

21.1 Update relevant PWS Fire Management Section policies to reflect the priority given to Outstanding Universal Values over non-critical infrastructure within the TWWHA.

22 Key Desired Outcome:

Bushfire suppression activities are appropriate for the environment in which they occur and do not result in more damage than the bushfire itself.

Management Action:

22.1 Continue annual update of *Fire Operations in Tasmania's Parks and Reserves* so that the latest fire suppression strategies and approvals processes are incorporated.

22.2 Develop a monitoring program in order to assess fire suppression strategies on TWWHA values.

6.1.3 Limited action

Depending on environmental conditions it may not always be necessary to respond to a new ignition. Table 7 outlines the triggers for both concerted and limited action. However, there may be occasions when the lack of resources, and/or unfavourable weather conditions, prevent initial attack and/or sustained action. Resources may be lacking due to the commitment to other fire suppression priorities, for example, following a dry lightning event that causes many fires simultaneously.

6.1.4 Emergency Response Plans

Emergency Response Plans detail the required actions for a specific area when an emergency occurs. Emergency Response Plans have been developed for some high visitation areas. A standardised Emergency Response Plan template will be developed and all existing Emergency Response Plans will need to be reviewed. In addition, node specific Emergency Response Plans should be developed (Table 8).

Table 7. Bushfire action decision support matrix.

ZONE	SEASON/FFDI	INITIAL ATTACK	SUSTAINED ACTION
Asset	All	Yes	Yes
Asset protection	All	Yes	Yes
Ecological Management Zone	All	Yes	Yes
Strategic Fire Management Zone	Fire season: FFDI>12	Yes	Fire will be assessed on whether it will stay within confines of the zone or if it occurs in a proposed burn block. If confirmed, the fire may be monitored or if in question indirect attack tactics may be utilised to contain fire within the zone.
	Outside fire season: FFDI>12	Assess	
	All seasons: FFDI<12	Assess	

Table 8. Locations for which Emergency Response Plans are required, and the current status of each location.

LOCATION	STATUS	DETAILS
Mount Field National Park Government Huts	Current Required	2014
Cradle Mountain/Cradle Valley	Current	2017/2018
Frenchmans Cap Track Lake Vera Hut Tahune Hut	Current Required Required	
Walls of Jerusalem	Required	
Overland Track Scott Kilvert Hut Waterfall Valley Hut Windermere Hut New Pelion Hut Kia Ora Hut Bert Nicholls Hut Pine Valley Hut Narcissus Hut Echo Point Hut	Current Required Required Required Required Required Required Required Required Required	2017/2018
Melaleuca	Required	
Lake St Clair	Current	2017/2018
Scotts Peak Road and Strathgordon	Required	
South Coast Track	Required	
Hartz Mountains	Required	
Cockle Creek	Required	

23 Key Desired Outcome:

All visitors to the TWWHA are safe from bushfire and planned burns.

Management Action:

23.1 Develop an Emergency Response Plan template in order to ensure consistency.

23.2 Develop and update existing Emergency Response Plans for areas identified in Table 8.

23.3 Make all Emergency Response Plans available on the COP, for quick identification of sites with emergency plans.

6.1.5 Staging camps

During campaign fires it will be necessary to feed and accommodate a large number of firefighters and fire support staff. As bushfires often occur during the peak summer holiday season when accommodation providers are fully booked, this can be a challenge.

Strategically placed locations should have infrastructure installed that can assist in bushfire response logistics. This can include things such as tent platforms, telecommunications, power, sewerage and water supply.

24 Key Desired Outcome:

Campaign fire logistics are supported through staging camps.

Management Action:

24.1 Investigate sites for the development of staging camps in order to assist in campaign bushfire management logistics.

6.2 Firefighting chemicals

Firefighting chemicals include both fire suppressants (foams, gels and gel-like products) and fire retardants (long-term retardant). They are commonly used across the world to assist with fire suppression and can be applied from the ground or air.

The environmental impacts of many of these products are not well understood, especially in the southern hemisphere.

Business rules for the application of firefighting chemicals across Tasmania have been developed into a decision support tool based on what is known, largely from the northern hemisphere. This layer is available on the COP under the Emergency Management category and named 'Fire suppressant restriction.'

The aim is to use these products with the least environmental impact but maximum fire suppression effect, understanding that in many cases the impact of fire suppression chemical use may be lower than the impact of unsuppressed fire on TWWHA values. The business rules for application will need to be updated as better information becomes available.

Firefighting chemicals may become a valuable tool in the future in order to protect increasingly at risk fire-sensitive communities and species. The use of firefighting chemicals may also be a useful tool to assist in the protection of human life and property as needed, and to provide a safer operating environment for remote area firefighters.

The use and application of firefighting chemicals needs to be reviewed to ensure that their use is effective and not causing damage to TWWHA values.

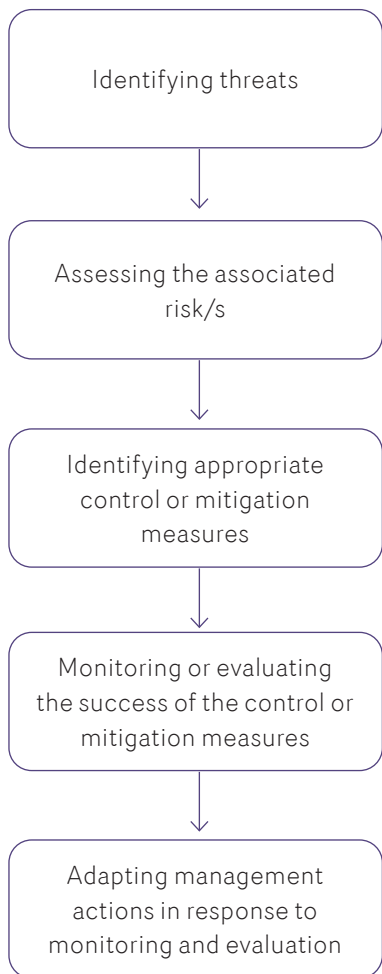
More detailed information on the approval process for the use of firefighting chemicals can be found in *Fire Operations in Tasmania's Parks and Reserves*.

6.3 Biosecurity

The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment has produced a biosecurity strategy for the TWWHA. Biosecurity refers to the protection of values from the impacts caused by weeds, pests and diseases. The strategy identifies a biosecurity risk as having two components:

- The likelihood of entry, establishment and spread of the invasive organism, and,
- The consequences to the environment, community or the economy if it were to occur.

Effective management of biosecurity risks in the TWWHA involves the following process:



The strategy aims to use this process to achieve effective, coordinated management and mitigation of biosecurity risks in the TWWHA (*Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Biosecurity Strategy 2021-2031*).

A Biosecurity Aspect Risk Assessment was prepared to inform the development of the TWWHA Biosecurity Strategy and identifies specific fire operations (including firefighting and planned burning) that may pose a biosecurity risk.

6.3.1 Fire management activities

Fire management activities pose a major risk to the spread of weeds, pests and diseases into and around the TWWHA. This can occur through mud being transported on boots, tools, vehicles and machinery as well as within water as it is being transported to fight a fire.

It is common for fire management activities to occur in areas that are almost never visited, and as such, fire management personnel are the largest risk factor for the spread of weeds, pests and diseases into remote areas of the TWWHA.

The biosecurity risks arising from fire management activities are:

- Exacerbating biosecurity threats in areas known to contain weeds, pests or diseases.
- Becoming vectors for biosecurity threats into areas hitherto free of weeds, pests and diseases.

When managing a bushfire or conducting a planned burn, the following general principles should be applied:

- Water should not be moved between catchments.
- Water or retardant transported to a fire ground within the TWWHA in an aircraft filled from an airbase should be filled with mains water whenever possible.
- Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area biosecurity overlays should be used to identify terrestrial areas and water bodies with known biosecurity threats, and areas free from biosecurity threats.
- All personnel entering a fire ground need to ensure their Personal Protective Equipment and tools are free of soil and seeds. This especially applies to velcro and boots. Tools and boots should be sprayed with a veterinary grade disinfectant. To facilitate this, bootwash and toolwash stations should be placed at all staging areas.

25 Key Desired Outcome:

Fire activities within the TWWHA do not contribute to the spread of any weeds, pests or diseases.

Management Action:

25.1 Implement the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Biosecurity Strategy and Biosecurity Aspect Risk Assessment to ensure the risks from fire management activities are addressed.

25.2 Include education and training about biosecurity risks to all fire staff and contractors working within the TWWHA.

25.3 Develop a COP layer showing the biosecurity status of waterbodies and terrestrial areas within the TWWHA.

25.4 Develop a process to avoid the movement of water between catchments for fire operations.

25.5 Incorporate a Biosecurity section within the Incident Action Plan template.

25.6 Once developed, ensure biosecurity overlays are adhered to when conducting fire management activities.

25.7 Make bootwash stations available at every staging area managing fires within the TWWHA as well as major heli-bases. Personnel entering the fire ground must pass through the bootwash station before entering the fire ground.



A sprinkler line established in order to protect assets at Lake Rhona during the Gell River bushfire, 2019. (photo: Chris Emms)



Riveaux Road bushfire, 2019. (photo: Stu Gibson)

7. Recovery

7.1 Rehabilitation

As a bushfire is being controlled and extinguished there is a need to develop a bushfire rehabilitation plan in order to prevent the recurrent and further degradation of the affected value. A rehabilitation plan should be initiated by the IMT and begin development whilst the fire response is ongoing.

Rehabilitation activities may include:

- Erosion control.
- Rehabilitation of machine-constructed tracks.
- Rebuilding or repairing infrastructure.
- Fencing - for protection against herbivores or to restrict human access.
- Threatened species recovery plans.
- Assisted regeneration or restoration of fire-affected values or ecosystems.

All bushfire rehabilitation activities must consider inadvertent impacts that may be caused to cultural values.

7.2 Impact assessment

After a bushfire incident, there may be a need to assess the severity of impact the fire has had on the environment. This is done through an impact assessment, in accordance with the Draft Reserve Values Protection Team Operations Manual.

7.2.1 Triggers for impact assessment

Not all bushfires require an impact assessment. For example, a bushfire may have been brought under control whilst still small, or burnt to the edge of a buttongrass plain and self-extinguished, causing no damage to fire-sensitive assets.

The following tools should be used to determine the need for an impact assessment.

Bushfire Impact Report

The Parks and Wildlife Service Bushfire Impact Report is an automatically generated table that intersects mapped fire boundaries with TASVEG communities, threatened species records taken from the Natural Values Atlas, and PWS infrastructure recorded on the Asset Management System. Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania receive a second Bushfire Impact Report that intersects fire boundaries with the Aboriginal Heritage Register.

These are desktop assessments and only as accurate as the base mapping and fire boundary mapping. It is quite common for fire boundary maps to not reflect the most current fire position, and this needs to be considered when interpreting the data.

Any fire-sensitive assets captured within the Bushfire Impact Report should trigger either:

- An impact assessment.
- Fire ground reconnaissance to determine the need for an impact assessment.

Fire ground reconnaissance

In the event the Bushfire Impact Report indicates an impact on a fire-sensitive asset, a fire ground reconnaissance trip should occur to determine the veracity of the report. If a reconnaissance trip suggests there has been substantial damage to fire-sensitive assets an impact assessment should be undertaken.

The post-burn environment provides an ideal opportunity to conduct Aboriginal heritage surveys, however, this needs to occur swiftly following the fire due to the speed at which vegetation recovers.

7.2.2 Fire severity mapping

Fire severity mapping, typically based on satellite imagery, can be used to target areas for impact assessment, as it provides a landscape scale overview of variation in fire impact on vegetation. This is particularly useful when fires are large, or there are numerous fires, such that it is necessary to prioritise areas for on-ground assessment. Severity mapping includes identification of unburnt patches within

the fire ground, which allows remote assessment of whether values within the fire ground have actually been burnt.

The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment is currently developing a fire severity mapping tool that is tailored to Tasmania's distinctive landscapes and vegetation.

A limitation of current remote sensing-based severity mapping techniques is that they can perform poorly in delineating understorey burnt and unburnt vegetation when tree canopies are dense. Similarly, detection of the subtle variation in severity in treeless vegetation is difficult.

26 Key Desired Outcome:

Rehabilitation activities are undertaken and appropriate for the environment.

Management Action:

26.1 Conduct Aboriginal heritage surveys shortly after planned burns or bushfires that are likely to have exposed Aboriginal heritage sites.

26.2 Continue development and completion of the fire severity mapping tool.

7.3.1 Supplementary feeding

Another issue that often arises in the post-fire environment is the supplementary feeding of wildlife. The Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service does not support the supplementary feeding of wildlife when there is no evidence of need.

27 Key Desired Outcome:

Wildlife distress is minimised in the post-fire environment.

Management Action:

27.1 Based on the latest evidence, DPIPWE finalise a position statement on the supplementary feeding of wildlife following bushfire in the TWWHA.

27.2 IMTs incorporate a wildlife response section as part of the Operations and/or Planning unit when required. This will require identifying appropriate DPIPWE staff for these roles.

7.3 Managing wildlife

Evidence shows that wildlife often escape the direct impacts of fire by fleeing or seeking shelter in burrows, rock crevices or insulated tree hollows, however, sometimes, especially when bushfires are large, wildlife have been observed to be injured or killed by the bushfire.

Currently, PWS do not have a formalised approach to incorporating wildlife response and care into the IMT structure. In order to address this, PWS should work with wildlife staff within DPIPWE in order to develop policies and procedures around wildlife care during bushfires. Wildlife staff should be trained in AIIMs in order to be called upon during bushfires when required.



Lees Paddocks. (photo: Chris Emms)

8. Community

8.1 Fire safety

8.1.1 Visitor safety

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area is a remote environment managed primarily for the protection, conservation and presentation of its natural and cultural values. People using the TWWHA outside of Visitor Services Zones are doing so in order to experience a wilderness environment and in doing so are accepting personal responsibility for their well-being and recognising the inherent risk involved in wilderness environments. Those risks include bushfire.

The Parks and Wildlife Service *Visitor Risk Management Policy (P-002)* recognises that elements of risk will always be present in nature and that outdoor leisure and recreation activities can be, by their nature, inherently dangerous. At high use locations, Emergency Response Plans are prepared to ensure an efficient response to any bushfire threat.

The Parks and Wildlife Service will take the following actions to inform and protect people from bushfire:

- Provide bushfire safety advice on the PWS website and at Visitor Centres.
- Relocate, or direct visitors to self-relocate, from an area at risk from a bushfire.
- Close tracks, campgrounds and parks and reserves when at risk from a bushfire.
- Communicate current bushfire advice through the media, PWS website and social media platforms.

Building safety

All new developments within parks and reserves must comply with the National Construction Code (NCC). The National Construction Code includes provisions for bushfire safety. Therefore, all new builds, including mountain hut replacements, require a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) rating and must meet the performance requirements for the NCC.

The requirements of the NCC can be in conflict with World Heritage Area objectives of conservation, protection and preservation of natural and cultural

values and management objectives of Tasmanian parks and reserves, specified in the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*.

Many of the mountain huts of the TWWHA have evolved from trappers huts, to emergency shelter for bushwalkers, to becoming a pivotal piece of infrastructure for modern day recreational users of the TWWHA. The huts along the Overland Track and Frenchmans Cap Track are two clear examples of the changing use of mountain huts over time. In addition, there are a number of established and potential commercial developments within the TWWHA.

This changing use has meant that as huts age they are gradually being replaced, however, replacement huts need to meet the criteria of the NCC. This can be particularly problematic for mountain huts as the category under which they are assessed within the NCC is not designed for remote area buildings within national parks and in order to meet the fire safety requirements of the NCC, vegetation will often require clearing.

Bushwalking is an inherently risky activity and fire is a natural and recurring phenomenon within these environments. Furthermore, the bushfire prone environment is the very environment that people come to see. This needs to be recognised in all new hut developments, including commercial developments, as clearing of vegetation in order to meet the NCC performance requirements is not appropriate.

The Parks and Wildlife Service will work with the Tasmania Fire Service to find solutions that are in line with the management objectives of the TWWHA and at the same time provide for visitor safety.

Actions

The following actions will be used for the protection of visitors to mountain huts in remote areas of the TWWHA.

- Emergency Response Plans to be developed for each major visitation site (Table 8). These will identify lower risk refuge areas, relocation procedures, and pre-identified hut protection strategies.

- As soon as a bushfire risk arises and if possible, remove people from any area that may be potentially impacted by the fire, and close the track or reserve.
- External sprinkler systems to be incorporated into all future hut designs and external sprinkler systems to be retrofitted onto existing high visitation huts. The objective of external sprinkler systems is to protect the hut, allowing firefighting resources to concentrate on the protection of irreplaceable TWWHA OUVs. External sprinkler systems are not intended to provide any protection to human life. Visitors will have been relocated.

Operators of commercial developments within the TWWHA will be required to develop their own Emergency Response Plans for visitor safety to be approved by the Parks and Wildlife Service.

All new developments should be built to a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) that minimises impact on vegetation. When vegetation clearing is required, the following fire protection measures should be considered for different vegetation communities around mountain huts.

Rainforest

Mandatory closures and relocations of visitors for hut sites when specified conditions are breached. This would likely be a combination of the Forest Fire Danger Index and fuel moisture conditions.

Buttongrass and heath

Pruning of vegetation for a specified radius around the hut site.

Eucalypt forest

Clearing of trees and understorey vegetation.

Alpine and subalpine

Removal of woody vegetation and encouragement of a marsupial lawn environment.

28 Key Desired Outcome:

Hut developments within the TWWHA meet fire safety standards but remain in keeping with the management objectives of the TWWHA and do not lead to the clearing of large amounts of vegetation.

Management Action:

28.1 All new major developments within the TWWHA should have inbuilt external sprinkler systems where practical and achieve a BAL rating that mitigates vegetation clearing.

28.2 Operators of commercial developments within the TWWHA will develop their own Emergency Response Plans for visitor safety to be approved by the Parks and Wildlife Service.

8.2 Fire interpretation, education and communication

Fire interpretation, education and communication plays a valuable role in ensuring visitors to the TWWHA understand the importance of contemporary fire for managing the landscape, but also the role fire has played in shaping the cultural landscape of the TWWHA.

Increasing public understanding of the role of fire in land management will assist PWS in implementing planned burning programs. Many areas of the TWWHA requiring active fire management, especially in Visitor Services Zones, have been avoided as the impacts on visitors has been seen to be detrimental. This perception should be challenged, with visitors exposed to the realities of land management, and backed up with strong interpretation explaining the reasons for burning.

29 Key Desired Outcome:

A public acceptance and understanding of the role of fire in land management, including planned burning and the inevitability of bushfires.

Management Action:

29.1 The Parks and Wildlife Service develop a fire communications plan that incorporates fire into all business areas, especially Visitor Centres, Discovery Ranger programs, signage and brochures.

29.2 The communications plan should target messages to different audiences. Messages should include the deep history and contemporary role of fire as a land management tool, fire ecology, and the inherent risk of fire escape from planned burning.

29.3 Fire interpretation is incorporated and updated as required at each Visitor Centre.

29.4 The role of fire in land management is a part of the Discovery Ranger and Track Ranger programs.

30 Key Desired Outcome:

Fire management regimes will be pursued to achieve land management objectives and minimise risk.

Management Action:

30.1 Ensure apiarists are aware that fire management regimes are aimed at achieving land management objectives as well as the objectives of the relevant Fire Management Zone.

8.4 Other Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area land managers and neighbours

Fire management activities cannot be done in isolation as fire does not recognise property boundaries. For this reason, PWS fire management activities need to take into consideration fire risk factors from neighbouring properties that have the potential to spread fire into the TWWHA, and work constructively with property owners to reduce that risk. At the same time, PWS fire managers need to recognise fire risk factors within the TWWHA, which may cause a threat to neighbouring land owners.

The following land types directly border the TWWHA as well as occurring within its boundaries:

- Aboriginal land.
- Private freehold with conservation covenant.
- Private freehold.
- Permanent Timber Production Zone Land (managed by STT).
- Future Potential Production Forest (unallocated Crown Land, managed by PWS).
- Future Potential Production Forest (managed by Hydro Tasmania).
- Crown land.
- Crown land public reserve.
- Hydro Tasmania.

8.3 Apiarists

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area supports over 100 beekeeping leases and the value of the honey industry to the Tasmanian economy is in excess of \$9 million. Fire management objectives for the TWWHA will sometimes be in line with the interests of the honey industry, and sometimes in conflict.

Fire Management Zones will inform the recommended burn intervals for certain areas and this information will be publicly available on LISTmap. Prospective apiary site lease holders should consult this information to ensure their interests are aligned with the fire management objectives of the area before applying for a lease. In certain Fire Management Zones site flexibility could be built into the apiary lease.

The 2013 TWWHA boundary extensions saw a large increase in the number of small property owners whose land now shares a boundary with the TWWHA. Many of these are located around the Miena, Deloraine and Mole Creek areas.

The Parks and Wildlife Service support private land owners conducting well-planned fuel-reduction burns on land adjacent to parks and reserves. Restrictions on conducting fuel reduction burns may be in place if a Conservation Covenant prevents burning activities, the proposed burning activities will destroy or kill a quantifiable number of threatened species, or a fire permit period has been declared by the TFS (Marsden-Smedley and Sherriff 2014). For each of these restrictions, actions can be taken to allow burning to continue. For Conservation Covenants, law requires permission to be obtained from the Private Land Conservation Program; for threatened species, a threatened species permit issued by the Threatened Species Section of DPIWE is required; and for burning that occurs during the declared fire permit season, a fire permit issued by TFS is required.

In addition to small property owners, there are a number of larger properties that are managed for ecological or cultural management purposes and either occur within the TWWHA or share a boundary with the TWWHA.

8.4.1 Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania

The Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania (ALCT) is a statutory body under the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1995* with the role to use and sustainably manage Aboriginal land and its natural resources for the benefit of all Aboriginal people. The council must involve a local Aboriginal group or person in the management of its land.

Three parcels of land within the TWWHA are vested in ALCT, in trust for Aboriginal people in perpetuity. These are:

- ballawinne.
- kuti kina.
- wargata mina.

These three areas are managed by the Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre.

The Aboriginal community is engaged in resuming cultural burning practices throughout Tasmania. Any fire management activities, including the preparation of response plans, in areas surrounding Aboriginal land should be done in consultation and collaboration with the Aboriginal community.

8.4.2 Tasmanian Land Conservancy

The Tasmanian Land Conservancy (TLC) is a not-for-profit organisation that raises funds from public donations and land sales to protect high conservation-value land by buying and managing private land in Tasmania. The land is then placed under a Conservation Covenant.

As at the time of publication, the Tasmanian Land Conservancy (TLC) own three properties within the TWWHA and three that share a boundary with the TWWHA. The three properties that are entirely or partly within the TWWHA are:

- Gordonvale Reserve.
- Liffey Reserve.
- Skullbone Plains Reserve.

The Tasmanian Land Conservancy properties that border the TWWHA are:

- Tall Trees Reserve.
- Five Rivers Reserve.
- Vale of Belvoir Reserve.

The Tasmanian Land Conservancy have an active approach to land management and have developed fire management plans for a number of their properties. The Tasmanian Land Conservancy properties with fire management plans relevant to the TWWHA are shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Tasmanian Land Conservancy properties within or adjacent to the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area with an active fire management plan, and the key fire management objectives of each reserve.

PROPERTY	RELATIONSHIP TO TWWHA	KEY FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
Skullbone Plains	Within and adjacent	<p>Maintain or enhance the natural diversity of species and communities through appropriate fire regimes.</p> <p>Protect human life and property from fire.</p> <p>Improve understanding of fire-sensitive and fire-dependent vegetation vital attributes and ecological regime requirements.</p> <p>Protect fire-sensitive communities and species from inappropriate fire, including the nationally endangered Sphagnum peatland and state vulnerable Mount Mawson pine (<i>Pherosphaera hookeriana</i>) along the Nive River.</p> <p>Implement an adaptive management framework to incorporate new knowledge into the active fire management of the reserve.</p>
Vale of Belvoir	Adjacent	<p>Protect human life and property from wildfires.</p> <p>Maintain rare and/or threatened species and their habitats.</p> <p>Minimise the area burnt by wildfires.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance diversity of native species and vegetation communities.</p>

8.4.3 Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre

The Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre (TAC) is an Aboriginal community organisation that owns land adjacent to the TWWHA. Fire management activities are regularly carried out on TAC land. The Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre own one property close to the TWWHA, trawtha makuminya.

8.4.4 Bush Heritage Australia

Bush Heritage Australia is an independent not-for-profit organisation that buys and manages land in order to protect irreplaceable landscapes and native species forever. They own one property that shares a border with the TWWHA and another two that occur within the TWWHA. These are:

- Drys Bluff Reserve (adjacent).
- Liffey River Reserve (within).
- Coalmine Creek Reserve (within).

These reserves occur predominantly within wet forest, so there is very little active fire management that occurs on these properties.

8.4.5 Sustainable Timber Tasmania

Sustainable Timber Tasmania are the land managers of Permanent Timber Production Zone (PTPZ) land. A small amount of PTPZ land occurs within the TWWHA and a large amount shares a boundary with the TWWHA. The Parks and Wildlife Service and STT work co-operatively regarding fire management activities and both are signatories to the Inter-agency Bushfire Management Protocol (along with TFS).

8.4.6 Hydro Tasmania

Hydro Tasmania both manages land within the TWWHA and also manages assets on PWS land within the TWWHA.

The land on which power generating assets within the TWWHA sit has been vested in Hydro Tasmania, and they are therefore the managing authority of this land. Hydro Tasmania does not have the capability to undertake fire management activities on land they manage, therefore they work with PWS to identify and facilitate asset protection burning.

8.4.7 TasNetworks

TasNetworks is a Tasmanian government owned corporation that is responsible for electricity transmission and distribution throughout Tasmania. Two major TasNetworks transmission lines run across the TWWHA and a number of substations occur within, or on the edge of, the TWWHA.

TasNetworks are expected to maintain vegetation underneath transmission lines in order to reduce fire risk. The *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan (2016)* authorises TasNetworks to exercise the statutory powers under the *Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995*, subject to certain conditions.

8.4.8 Other freehold land

There are a number of private freehold land parcels within the TWWHA. Some of these are subject to Conservation Covenants. Some private landowners already undertake regular planned burning on their properties.

32 Key Desired Outcome:

Work together with TWWHA neighbours to align TWWHA fire management practices and reduce fire risk from and into the TWWHA.

Management Action:

32.1 Convene annual meetings to discuss TWWHA fire management issues with all TWWHA landholders and neighbours.

31 Key Desired Outcome:

Prevent the spread of bushfires from the TWWHA to adjacent land and vice-versa.

Management Action:

31.1 The Parks and Wildlife Service works in collaboration with Fire Management Area Committees and the Bushfire Risk Unit to actively consult and work with landowners in reducing the fuel hazard adjacent to the TWWHA boundary in a manner that protects and enhances the values of the TWWHA and neighbouring properties.

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Appendix 1

Relationship between Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan objectives and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan outcomes.

TWWHA MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES	TWWHA MANAGEMENT PLAN KDOS	TWWHA FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN KDOS
Cultural Values		
<p>To develop and implement a joint management arrangement that ensures the strategies and actions for identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the World Heritage and other values of the TWWHA are developed in partnership with Tasmanian Aboriginal people.</p> <p>To understand the TWWHA as an Aboriginal cultural landscape, reflecting its long occupation, as a foundation for the management of its cultural values.</p> <p>To identify, protect, conserve and restore cultural values in the TWWHA.</p>	<p>KDO 4.1 Management of Aboriginal cultural values in the TWWHA is undertaken through a joint management governance arrangement that is supported by a dedicated unit within DPIPWE.</p> <p>KDO 4.3 All DPIPWE staff who have responsibility for and/or undertake regular management activities in the TWWHA have an appropriate level of knowledge and understanding of the area's Aboriginal cultural values.</p> <p>KDO 4.5 Aboriginal and cultural values are adequately accounted for in fire planning in the TWWHA.</p> <p>KDO 4.7 A range of opportunities is provided for Aboriginal people to access the TWWHA and its resources, to pursue cultural activities and to actively participate in management of the area.</p>	<p>Aboriginal people are conducting low-intensity cultural burning within the TWWHA under conditions that pose negligible risk of impact to fire-sensitive values.</p> <p>Aboriginal people are provided opportunities to be involved in contemporary fire management activities, including planned burning, in order to better incorporate Aboriginal burning practices into PWS practices, and move towards joint management of the TWWHA.</p>
Natural Values		
<p>To identify, protect conserve and restore natural biological and geological diversity and processes in the TWWHA.</p> <p>To protect and conserve the natural landscapes of the TWWHA, particularly in areas of exceptional natural beauty, and aesthetic and cultural importance.</p>	<p>KDO 5.2 Research and monitoring programs in the TWWHA provide an understanding of trends in the conservation status of priority natural values, identify risks to those values, support the development of management strategies, and allow for rigorous assessment of management effectiveness.</p> <p>KDO 5.3 Enhanced knowledge of the ecological role of fire in the TWWHA improves fire management practices.</p> <p>KDO 5.6 Where practicable, mitigation strategies are developed and implemented that minimise the impact of climate change on priority TWWHA values.</p>	<p>Natural values are maintained through appropriate fire regimes.</p> <p>Fire activities within the TWWHA do not contribute to the spread of any weeds, pests or diseases.</p> <p>Research needs are identified, prioritised and implemented as resources allow.</p> <p>Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans provide the intended protection from bushfire to key sites and assets.</p> <p>Wildlife distress is minimised in the post-fire environment.</p>
Presentation		

<p>To provide a diversity of visitor experiences in a manner that is consistent with the conservation of natural and cultural values.</p>	<p>KDO 6.12 Visitors are educated and encouraged to adopt safe practices, and they are provided with sufficient and appropriate information about potential hazards to enable them to make responsible decisions.</p> <p>KDO 6.13 The delivery of interpretation and information for the TWWHA is integrated with presentation strategies and supports management objectives.</p> <p>KDO 8.2 Risk of bushfire ignition from visitors is reduced and illegal campfire occurrence is reduced or eliminated.</p>	<p>There is no loss of fire-sensitive vegetation and other high conservation natural, cultural and historic values in the TWWHA.</p> <p>Risk of bushfire ignition from visitors is reduced and illegal campfire occurrence is reduced or eliminated.</p> <p>Visitors are educated and encouraged to adopt safe practices, and they are provided with sufficient and appropriate information about potential hazards to enable them to make responsible decisions.</p> <p>Rehabilitation activities are undertaken and appropriate for the environment.</p> <p>Hut developments within the TWWHA meet fire safety standards but remain in keeping with the management objectives of the TWWHA and do not lead to the clearing of large amounts of vegetation.</p>
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Monitoring and Evaluation

<p>To support the delivery of an informed, effective and transparent adaptive management regime for the TWWHA.</p>	<p>KDO 5.4 As climate change research matures, fire mitigation programs, including planned burning, that are implemented for the protection of fire-dependent and fire-sensitive values, are adapted in accordance with the findings of that research.</p> <p>KDO 5.7 Monitoring of natural values supports both the development of management strategies and actions that prevent or mitigate the potential impact of usage in the TWWHA, and the evaluation of management effectiveness.</p> <p>KDO 8.4 Knowledge of climate change informs and improves changing fire risk and associated fire management practices.</p>	<p>Continuous improvement in fire management through linking management and research within an adaptive management framework.</p> <p>Knowledge of climate change informs and improves changing fire risk and associated fire management practices.</p> <p>A public acceptance and understanding of the role of fire in land management, including planned burning and the inevitability of bushfires.</p>
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Management

<p>Note that 'Management' is not a specific objective within the TWWHA Management Plan, however many of the KDOs relate directly to management.</p>	<p>KDO 8.1 Integrated fire management planning is undertaken in the TWWHA for public safety; asset protection; Aboriginal cultural practices and values; and management of natural values and processes.</p> <p>KDO 8.3 The risk of bushfires to visitor safety is actively managed according to a visitor management strategy.</p>	<p>Fire planning tools are maintained and continue to be developed in order to assist with planned burning and bushfire response.</p> <p>A holistic TWWHA planned burning program is implemented that incorporates asset protection, strategic fire management, ecological and cultural burning and is planned across the geographic area of the TWWHA in order to provide the best possible protection from bushfire.</p> <p>Landscape burning becomes a part of the TWWHA planned burn program.</p>
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	<p>Campfires are allowed for warmth and enjoyment in designated areas where the environmental and bushfire risks are low and are regularly patrolled by rangers.</p> <p>The Parks and Wildlife Service is in the best position possible to respond to new bushfire ignitions.</p> <p>All personnel involved in fire management on reserved land are adequately trained to recognise and protect where possible world heritage values from fire.</p> <p>Specialist remote area firefighting equipment is cached in strategic locations to facilitate rapid deployment across the TWWHA.</p> <p>Existing tracks are maintained in order to provide the best strategic fire trail coverage of the TWWHA.</p> <p>All bushfires are responded to when small and move to protection of values when the capacity to extinguish the fire is exceeded.</p> <p>When multiple ignitions occur on PWS managed land, response is appropriately prioritised.</p> <p>The protection of Outstanding Universal Values are given priority protection over non-critical built assets in all bushfire situations within the TWWHA.</p> <p>Bushfire suppression activities are appropriate for the environment in which they occur and do not result in more damage than the bushfire itself.</p> <p>All visitors to the TWWHA are safe from bushfire and planned burns.</p> <p>Campaign fire logistics are supported through staging camps.</p> <p>Fire management regimes will be pursued to achieve land management objectives and minimise risk.</p> <p>Prevent the spread of bushfires from the TWWHA to adjacent land and vice-versa.</p> <p>Work together with TWWHA neighbours to align TWWHA fire management practices and reduce the fire risk from and into the TWWHA.</p>
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Appendix 2

Key risks and strategies

KEY CONCERNS AND RISKS	RESPONSE STRATEGY
Planned burning	
Loss of fire dependent ecosystems or species due to ecologically inappropriate fire regimes.	<p>Planned burn frequency and intensity are managed to ensure vegetation communities are within tolerable fire intervals.</p> <p>Identify ecological burning programs to maintain fire-dependent communities.</p> <p>Planned burning prescriptions aim to protect reserve values and avoid negative impacts.</p>
Risk of escape – fire escape.	<p>Use of the Bushfire Risk Assessment Tool (BRAT) when completing an Operational burn plan (<i>Section 3 Planning tools</i>).</p> <p>Adhere to, and regularly update, prescriptions in <i>Planned Burning in Tasmania: Operational Guidelines and Review of Current Knowledge</i>.</p> <p>On-going training, mentoring and building of staff competency and capacity.</p> <p>Foster a culture of continuous improvement and mentoring. Includes conducting planned burn procedural audits and reviews (<i>Section 4.1.3 Post-burn evaluation</i>).</p>
Risk of escape – leading to excessive caution in planning for planned burns limits the windows of opportunity and may also compromise the achievement of burn objectives.	<p>Utilise the BRAT when completing an Operational burn plan (<i>Section 3 Planning tools</i>).</p> <p>Post-burn evaluation to understand the factors that led to the escape and adaptive management (<i>Section 4.1.3 Post-burn evaluation</i>).</p> <p>Community education around the fact that fire is a natural process influenced by weather and can therefore be difficult to predict. This may lead to escapes from time to time (<i>Section 8.2 Fire interpretation, education and communication</i>).</p> <p>Regular review of weather prescriptions, burns and burn plans (<i>Section 4.1.3 Post-burn evaluation</i>).</p> <p>On-going training, mentoring and building of staff capacity.</p> <p>Foster a culture of continuous improvement and mentoring. Includes conducting procedural audits and reviews (<i>Section 4.1.3 Post-burn evaluation</i>).</p>
Public perception that blackened landscape is a sign of damage. Consequently community and stakeholder support for a planned burning program is eroded.	Awareness, education and interpretation (<i>Section 8.2 Fire interpretation, education and communication</i>).
Smoke impacting park visitors and neighboring communities.	<p>Use smoke management system in line with best practice.</p> <p>Planning to take into account wind direction and likelihood of inversions.</p> <p>Awareness, education and interpretation (<i>Section 8.2 Fire interpretation, education and communication</i>).</p>

KEY CONCERNS AND RISKS	RESPONSE STRATEGY
Regenerates and spreads weeds, pests and diseases.	<p>Biosecurity to be taken into account when planning burns (<i>Section 6.3 Biosecurity</i>).</p> <p>Biosecurity zoning to identify potential for fire to spread/ promote weeds, pests and diseases.</p> <p>Staff to undertake biosecurity awareness training to ensure biosecurity risks associated with fire management and management response are understood.</p>
Uncertainty on the impact of fire on a threatened species within a fire dependent ecosystem leads to a decision to exclude fire. This response can lead to high fuel loads and the loss of the fire dependent ecosystems through succession.	<p>Adopt a principle that fire dependent communities are adapted to firing and exclusion of fire could result in a loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>Adhere to, and regularly review and update, burning prescriptions for threatened species and communities..</p>
<p>Planned burning program focuses only on risk mitigation to life and property resulting in a lack of resources for planned burning to achieve other objectives e.g. cultural, ecological.</p> <p>Focus of planned burning in one geographic location only.</p>	<p>Develop a mixed program of planned burn types and ensure a geographic spread to achieve ecological, cultural, strategic fuel reduction and asset protection objectives across the TWWHA (<i>Section 4.1 Planned burning</i>).</p> <p>Develop criteria to prioritise planned burns that take into account PWS management objectives (<i>Section 4 Priority burn scoring</i>).</p>
<p>Planned burning program does not achieve desired results.</p> <p>Results of planned burns not assessed or evaluated so it is not known if planned burning is achieving desired results.</p>	<p>Develop a planned burn evaluation process (<i>Section 4.1.3 Post-burn evaluation</i>).</p>
Bushfire suppression	
Ignition detection and response too slow.	<p>Pre-preparedness and rapid attack crew (includes winch capable crew) (<i>Section 6.1 Bushfires</i>).</p> <p>Continue to invest in and adopt lightning detection technology.</p>
Machinery use – negative impacts from use of machinery and often ineffective within some environments in the TWWHA.	<p>Controls and approvals (<i>Section 6.1.2 Fire suppression</i>).</p>
Biosecurity – weeds, pests and diseases are transported in soil or water during bushfire suppression operations.	<p>Identify biosecurity zones to distinguish areas affected by weeds, pests and diseases, and pristine areas where strict biosecurity protocols are required (<i>Section 6.3 Biosecurity</i>).</p> <p>Adopt biosecurity protocols including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transporting water the shortest practicable distance possible and avoid transfer across major watersheds. • movement of personnel and equipment from one infected area to another. <p>Identification of the catchment level that water should not be transported between.</p> <p>Incorporate a Biosecurity section within the Incident Action Plan template used within Incident Management Teams.</p>

Backburning – potential for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loss of control and increase in burnt area • loss of organic soils. 	Implementing well-informed backburns when conditions are appropriate. Controls and approvals (<i>Section 6.1.2 Fire suppression</i>).
Cutting of helicopter landing sites.	Controls and approvals (<i>Section 6.1.2 Fire suppression</i>). Where possible, identify sites free of habitat trees.
Firefighting chemicals	Use Bushfire Chemical Decision Support Tool (<i>Section 6.2 Firefighting chemicals</i>). Controls and approvals.
Climate change	
Increased fuel dryness due to a reduction and changed seasonality of rainfall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases chances of bushfires • Reduces the opportunity for planned burning. 	Adaptive management (<i>Section 2.3 Fire research in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area</i>). <i>Draft Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Natural Values Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2021-2031</i> .
Increased ignitions from lightning strikes due to fuel dryness and increased dry lightning events.	Pre-preparedness and rapid attack crew (includes winch capable crew) (<i>Section 6.1 Bushfires</i>). Continue to invest in lightning detection technology.
Recreational activities	
Campfires – escape.	Maintain Fuel Stove Only areas (<i>Section 4.5 Campfires</i>). Awareness, education and interpretation (<i>Section 8.2 Fire interpretation, education and communication</i>). Implement seasonal campfire restrictions.
Building and construction	
Hot works.	Adhere to restrictions on hot works in daily Fire Action Plan.
The need to maintain Hazard Management Areas impacts on reserve values and recreational experience.	Building construction to only occur in vegetation types that can be appropriately modified. Adopt vegetation management options within (<i>Section 8.1.1 Visitor safety</i>).
Buildings and infrastructure increase obligations on PWS and others to protect assets in fire prone areas of the TWWHA.	Obligations on commercial operators to assess and manage risk. External sprinkler systems incorporated into the design of any new building within the TWWHA (<i>Section 8.1.1 Visitor safety</i>).
Bushfires	
Visitor risk.	Emergency Response Plans for high risk sites (<i>Section 6.1.4 Emergency Response Plans</i>).
Fire sensitive ecosystems.	Development and implementation of Reserve Values Fire Protection plans (<i>Section 5.5 Reserve Values Fire Protection Plans</i>).

Appendix 3

Key documents used by Parks and Wildlife Service fire management staff

TOPIC	REFERENCE
Bushfire response	<i>Bushfire Season Fire Action Plan</i> <i>Fire Operations in Tasmania's Parks and Reserves</i> <i>Tasmanian Reserve Management Code of Practice (2003)</i>
Weather prescriptions for planned burning	<i>Planned Burning in Tasmania: Operational Guidelines and Review of Current Knowledge (2009)</i>
Appropriate fire regimes	<i>Fire Regimes for Nature Conservation in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (2015)</i> Pyrke and Marsden-Smedley (2006) EcoTAS threatened species reports (2018)
Research needs gap analysis	<i>Fire Regimes for Nature Conservation in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (2015)</i>
Biosecurity	<i>Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Biosecurity Strategy 2021-2031 (2020)</i> <i>Keeping it clean (2010)</i>
Climate change	<i>Draft Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Natural Values Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2021-2031 (2020)</i>

Appendix 4

Plan relationship to Press Report (2016)

TOPIC	PLAN SECTION
Recommendation 1 – Comprehensive fire management planning Clear, well defined objectives for fire management. The circumstances in which priority will be given to protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the TWWHA over built assets within its boundaries. Identify strategic and priority areas for burning including protective burning and cultural landscape burning.	<i>Section 1.2 Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Fire Management Plan objectives</i> <i>Section 3.2 Fire Management Zoning</i> <i>Section 4.2 Landscape fire regions</i> <i>Section 6.1 Bushfires.</i> .
Recommendation 3 – Objectives for planned burns Clear strategic and program level objectives for planned burning in the TWWHA. The short, medium and long-term results of planned burns should be monitored and evaluated. Burning programs should reflect the best available evidence. Fire simulation tools should be used to guide the development of planned burning programs. The re-introduction of Indigenous burning practices should have clear objectives.	<i>Section 4.1 Planned burning</i> <i>Section 4.1.3 Post-burn evaluation</i> <i>Section 2.3 Fire research in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area</i> <i>Section 3 Planning tools</i> <i>Section 4.4 Aboriginal burning.</i>
Recommendation 5 – Research on fire and natural and cultural heritage values An ongoing program of scientific research and monitoring should be maintained for the TWWHA.	<i>Section 2.3 Fire research in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area.</i>
Recommendation 8 – Capital investment Capital investment.	Various sections throughout Plan
Recommendation 15 – Use of fire suppression chemicals Use of fire suppression chemicals.	<i>Section 6.2 Firefighting chemicals.</i>
Campfires.	<i>Section 4.5 Campfires.</i>
Fire regions.	<i>Section 4.2 Landscape fire regions.</i>
Grassland burning.	<i>Section 3.2 Fire management zoning</i> <i>Section 4.1 Planned burning</i> <i>Section 4.3 Landscape burning.</i>
Managing fire-sensitive values in flammable landscapes.	<i>Section 3.2.4 Land Management Zone.</i>
Lack of accommodation for firefighters and IMT staff.	<i>Section 6.1.5 Staging camps.</i>
IMT personnel have an underpinning knowledge of the management of natural and cultural reserve values.	<i>Section 5.4 Training.</i>
Winch capable crew.	<i>Section 6.1.1 Rapid attack.</i>



Planned burn (photo: Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service)

Appendix 5

Inputs, data source and outputs for the different stages of the planned burn process.

INPUTS	DATA SOURCE	OUTPUT
Strategic		
Identification of bushfire hazards.	TASVEG Fire history BRAM.	TWWHA Fire Management Plan Updated BRAM
Identification of values vulnerable to bushfire impact.	TWWHA Fire Management Plan BRAM.	TWWHA Fire Management Plan Updated BRAM
Identification of ecologically appropriate fire regimes.	In progress <i>Fire Impacts on Biodiversity Values in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area: Monitoring Strategy 2020-2025</i>	In progress – Tolerable fire regimes for nature conservation report and table.
Identification of treatable fuels.	TASVEG Fire history.	Treatable fuels GIS layer
Program		
Identification of areas to be treated (burn units), season of treatment and ideal burn year.	Threatened species and communities prescriptions NCH advice through Reserve Activity Assessment In progress - Tolerable fire regimes for nature conservation report and table.	Three year TWWHA burn schedule (<i>Section 4.1 Planned burning and Appendix 6 – Example of fire planning process for the TWWHA</i>).
Identification of current fuel hazard.	TASVEG Fire history On-ground assessment if required.	Three year TWWHA burn schedule
Identification of the appropriate spatial patterns of fuel level distribution in the landscape.	TWWHA fire landscape units Treatable fuels.	Report on age distribution of treatable fuels within each landscape fire region (<i>Section 4.2 Landscape fire regions</i>).
Operational		
Assessment of fuel characteristics of vegetation adjacent to the burn.	TASVEG Fire history On-ground assessment.	Operational burn plan
Assessment of fuel characteristics and variation across the burn.	TASVEG Fire history On-ground assessment.	Operational burn plan
Prescriptions for burn.	<i>Planned Burning in Tasmania: Operational Guidelines and Review of Current Knowledge</i> . Threatened species and communities prescriptions NCH natural values advice.	Operational burn plan
Assessment of risk of burn.	Fuel characteristics Boundary information Fuel and weather conditions Potential burn consequences and benefits.	BRAT

Appendix 6

Example of fire planning process for the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area

All fire management activities within the TWWHA will occur through an adaptive management framework.

Broad objectives for planned burning in the TWWHA are to:

- Modify fuel characteristics (quantity and arrangements) in order to reduce potential fire behaviour and protect fire-sensitive natural, cultural and historical assets.
- Maintain biodiversity by applying appropriate fire regimes.
- Maintain the TWWHA as a cultural landscape through the application of cultural burning.

Specific objectives for planned burning within the TWWHA are to burn an average of at least five per cent of moorland per year on a rolling average and for less than 20 per cent of treatable vegetation to be outside its tolerable fire interval within each landscape region (Modified from DPIPWE 2015).

The following provides a detailed example of how the Plan recommends fire planning within the TWWHA should be undertaken.

Strategic level fire planning is undertaken on a rolling three year basis.

This means that a planned burn program is developed for a three year period (spring to autumn), but updated each year for the next three years, based on planned burning achievements in the previous season and bushfire activity.

Adaptive management stages -

PLAN

1. Burn blocks across the TWWHA are pre-identified (Management Action 6.8).
 - a. Each year's planned burn program should equate to roughly five per cent of moorland within each landscape fire region* (planned burning objective).
 - b. Include other non-moorland treatable fuels where required in order to ensure that less than 20 per cent of the TWWHA is outside tolerable fire intervals (planned burning objective).
2. Devise a number of different planned burning scenarios that meet the criteria of point 1.
3. Run Firescape model for the different planned burning scenarios identified at point 2 (Management Action 6.14).
4. Select the most appropriate planned burn program as identified by the outputs of Firescape-SWTAS runs.
5. Complete RAA.

DO

6. Conduct burn operations

EVALUATE AND LEARN AND ADJUST

7. Conduct burn evaluation (Management Action 6.7 & 6.8) and work with NCH to implement the *Fire Impacts of Biodiversity Values in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area: Monitoring Strategy 2021-2025* (DPIPWE 2020a).
8. Adapt planning process as required.

* This target is indicative only. Some landscape fire regions contain very little moorland and it will be likely that the entirety of the moorland will be burnt within only one or two burns. Therefore, it will not be necessary to burn moorland within these landscape fire regions until an appropriate fire age is reached as determined by the Fire Management Zone these burn blocks fall into.

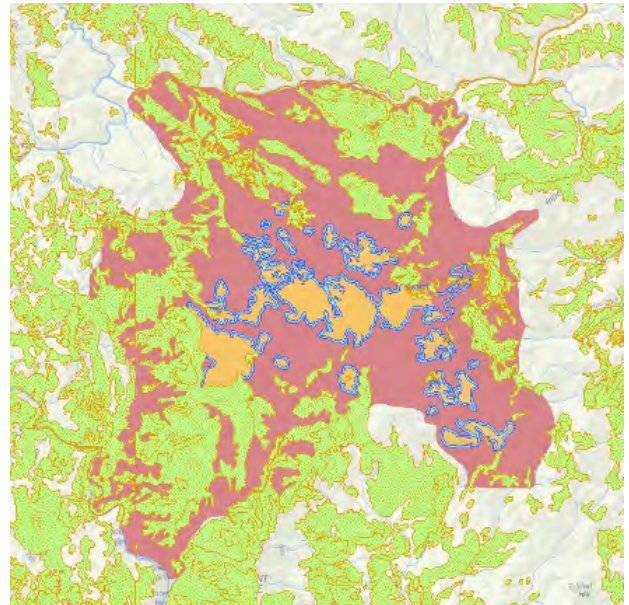
The adaptive management cycle



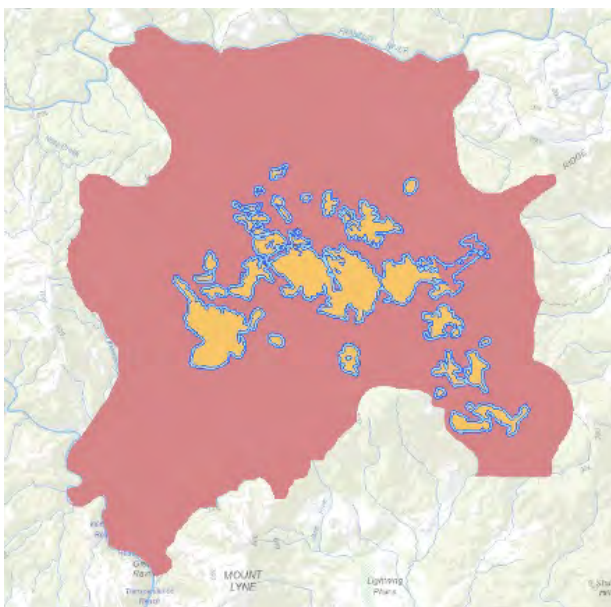
Appendix 7

Asset Protection Zones

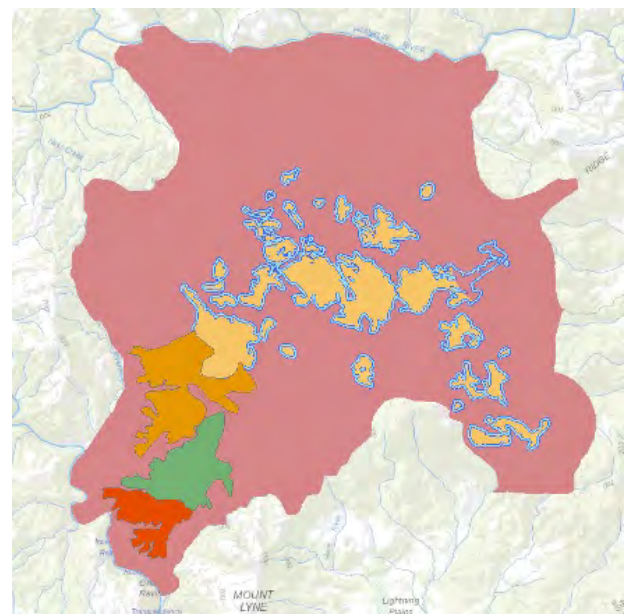
Asset Protection Zones occur adjacent to the Asset Zone and may extend a number of kilometres away from the asset, with the area encompassed in the APZ based on prevailing wind direction, topography and fire history. Asset Protection Zone mapping includes areas of non-treatable vegetation, however, only the treatable vegetation will be subjected to fuel modification. Asset Protection Zones are not final boundaries for individual burning blocks but show where one, several or many burn blocks are to be determined.



Frenchmans Cap Asset Protection Zone with location of treatable vegetation.



Frenchmans Cap Asset Zone, Asset Protection Zone 1 and Asset Protection Zone 2.



Frenchmans Cap Asset Protection Zone with an example of three possible asset protection burns.

Appendix 8

Treatable vegetation communities

TASVEG CODE	TASVEG COMMUNITY	VEGETATION ASSOCIATION CODE
DAC	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> coastal forest and woodland	Df, Dd
DAD	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on dolerite	Df, Dd
DAM	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest on mudstone	Df, Dd
DAS	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on sandstone	Df, Dd
DAZ	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> inland forest and woodland on Cainozoic deposits	Df, Dd
DBA	<i>Eucalyptus barberi</i> forest and woodland	Df, Dd
DDE	<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> dry forest and woodland	Df, Dd
DGL	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> dry forest and woodland	Df, Dd
DMW	Midlands woodland complex	Df, Dd
DNF	<i>Eucalyptus nitida</i> Furneaux forest	Df, Dd
DNI	<i>Eucalyptus nitida</i> dry forest and woodland	Df, Dd
DOB	<i>Eucalyptus nitida</i> dry forest and woodland	Df, Dd
DOV	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> forest and woodland	Df, Dd
DOW	<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i> heathy woodland	Df, Dd
DPD	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> forest and woodland on dolerite	Dp
DPO	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> forest and woodland not on dolerite	Dp
DPU	<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i> forest and woodland	Df, Dd
DRI	<i>Eucalyptus risdonii</i> forest and woodland	Df, Dd
DRO	<i>Eucalyptus rodwayi</i> forest and woodland	Df, Dd
DSC	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> - <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> damp sclerophyll forest	Dp
DSG	<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> forest and woodland on granite	Df, Dd
DSO	<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i> forest and woodland not on granite	Df, Dd
DTD	<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i> forest and woodland on dolerite	Df, Dd
DTG	<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i> forest and woodland on granite	Df, Dd
DTO	<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i> forest and woodland on sediments	Df, Dd
DVC	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> - <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> coastal forest and woodland	Df, Dd
DVF	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> Furneaux forest and woodland	Df, Dd
DVG	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> grassy forest and woodland	Df, Dd
FMG	Marram grassland	We
FPF	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> fernland	We
FRG	Regenerating cleared land	Pt
FWU	Weed infestation	We
GCL	Lowland grassland complex	G

GHC	Coastal grass and herbfield	G
GPL	Lowland <i>Poa labillardierei</i> grassland	G
GRP	Rockplate grassland	G
GSL	Lowland grassy sedgeland	G
GTL	Lowland <i>Themeda triandra</i> grassland	G
MBE	Eastern buttongrass moorland	Bs
MBP	Pure buttongrass moorland	Bs
MBR	Sparse buttongrass moorland on slopes	As
MBS	Buttongrass moorland with emergent shrubs	Bs
MBU	Buttongrass moorland (undifferentiated)	Bs
MBW	Western buttongrass moorland	Bs
MRR	<i>Restionaceae</i> rushland	Bs
MSW	Western lowland sedgeland	Bs
NAL	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> forest	Df, Dd
NAV	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> forest	Df, Dd
NBA	<i>Bursaria</i> - <i>Acacia</i> woodland and scrub	Ds, Hh
NBS	<i>Banksia serrata</i> woodland	Ws
SAL	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> coastal scrub	Ds, Hh
SCA	Coastal scrub on alkaline sands	Ds, Hh
SCH	Coastal heathland	Ds, Hh
SCL	Heathland on calcareous substrates	Ds, Hh
SED	Eastern scrub on dolerite	Ds
SHW	Wet heathland	Ds, Hh
SKA	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i> regrowth scrub	Ds
SLG	<i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i> heathland and scrub	Ds, Hh
SLS	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> heathland and scrub	Ds
SMM	<i>Melaleuca squamea</i> heathland	Ws
SSC	Coastal scrub	Ds, Hh
SSK	Scrub complex on King Island	Ds, Hh
SSK	Scrub complex on King Island	Ds, Hh

As – Alpine and subalpine heathland without conifers or deciduous beech

Bs – Buttongrass moorland

Dd – Dry sclerophyll woodland

Df – Dry sclerophyll forest

Dp – Damp sclerophyll forest

Ds – Dry scrub and coastal scrub

G – Native grassland

Hh – Heathland

Pt – Private

We – Flammable weeds and bracken

Ws – Wet scrub

Appendix 9

Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines Consequence Table

	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC
PEOPLE					
Mortality	Not Applicable	Deaths greater than 1 in 10,000,000 people for the population of interest • 0.05 persons	Deaths greater than 1 in 1,000,000 people for the population of interest • >0.5 persons	Deaths greater than 1 in 100,000 people for the population of interest • >5 persons	Deaths greater than 1 in 10,000 people for the population of interest • >50 persons
Injuries/Illness	Less than 1 in 1,000,000 of the population seriously injured or any minor injuries	More than 1 in 10,000,000 of the population critically injured with long-term or permanent incapacitation or 1 in 1,000,000 of the population seriously injured	More than 1 in 1,000,000 of the population critically injured with long-term or permanent incapacitation or 1 in 100,000 of the population seriously injured	More than 1 in 100,000 of the population critically injured with long-term or permanent incapacitation or 1 in 10,000 of the population seriously injured	More than 1 in 10,000 of the population critically injured with long-term or permanent incapacitation
ECONOMY					
Loss in economic activity and/or asset value	• Decline of economic activity and/or loss of asset value <0.004% of gross area product • ~\$100 000	• Decline of economic activity and/or loss of asset value • >0.004% of gross area product • ~\$1 000 000	• Decline of economic activity and/or loss of asset value >0.04% of gross area product • ~\$10 000 000	• Decline of economic activity and/or loss of asset value • >0.4% of gross area product • ~\$100 000 000	• Decline of economic activity and/or loss of asset value • >4% of gross area product • ~\$1 000 000 000
Impact on important industry	Inconsequential business sector disruption	Significant industry or business sector is impacted by the emergency event, resulting in short-term (i.e. less than one year) profit reductions	Significant industry or business sector is significantly impacted by the emergency event, resulting in medium-term (i.e. more than one year) profit reductions	Significant structural adjustment required by a significant industry to respond to and recover from emergency event	Failure of a significant industry or sector
ENVIRONMENT					
Loss of species and/or landscapes	Minor damage of local or regional level significant and recognised ecosystem or species	• Significant loss/impairment of state-level significant and recognised ecosystem or species • Minor damage of regionally significant and recognised ecosystem or species	• Significant loss/impairment of nationally-significant and recognised ecosystem or species • Severe damage of state-level significant and recognised ecosystem or species • Permanent destruction of regionally significant and recognised ecosystem or species	• Severe damage or loss of nationally-significant and recognised ecosystem or species • Permanent destruction of state-level significant and recognised ecosystem or species	Permanent destruction of nationally-significant and recognised ecosystem or species

ENVIRONMENT					
Loss of environmental value	Inconsequential damage to environmental values of interest	Minor damage to environmental values of interest	Significant damage to environmental values of interest	Severe damage to environmental values of interest	Permanent destruction of environmental values of interest
Governance functions	Governing bodies' and institutions' delivery of core functions is unaffected or within normal parameters	Governing bodies and institutions encounter limited reduction in delivery of core functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governing bodies and institutions encounter significant reduction in the delivery of core functions Governing bodies and institutions are required to divert some available resources to deliver core functions or seek external assistance to deliver some of their core functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governing bodies and institutions encounter severe reduction in the delivery of core functions Governing bodies and institutions are required to divert a significant amount of available resources to deliver core functions or seek external assistance to deliver the majority of their core functions 	Governing bodies and institutions are unable to deliver their core functions
SOCIAL SETTING					
Community wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community social fabric is disrupted Existing resources sufficient to return the community to normal function No permanent dispersal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community social fabric is damaged Some external resources required to return the community to normal function No permanent dispersal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community social fabric is broken Significant external resources required to return the community to normal function No permanent dispersal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community social fabric is significantly broken Extraordinary external resources required to return the community to functioning effectively Significant permanent dispersal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community social fabric is irreparably broken Community ceases to function effectively, breaks down Community disperses in its entirety
Culturally important objects	Minor damage to objects of identified cultural significance	Damage to objects of identified cultural significance	Widespread damage to objects of identified cultural significance	Widespread damage or localised permanent loss of objects of identified cultural significance	Widespread permanent loss of objects of identified cultural significance
Community services	Inconsequential / short-term reduction	Isolated/temporary reductions	Ongoing reductions	Reduced quality of life	Community unable to support itself
Culturally important activities	Minor delay of a major culturally important activity or event	Delay of a major culturally important activity or event	Some delay or reduced scope to a major culturally important activity or event	Temporary cancellation or significant delay to a major culturally important community activity or event	Permanent cancellation of a major culturally important community activity or event

CONTACT DETAILS

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www.parks.tas.gov.au



DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY
INDUSTRIES, PARKS, WATER AND
ENVIRONMENT



Policy No. 2013- 05

Use of Council Vehicles Policy

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1. Purpose.

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that Council maintains a suitable fleet of vehicles that contributes positively and effectively to the work performance of the Central Highlands Council.

2. Legislative Requirements, Regulations and Associated Council Policies, Procedures and Guidelines.

This policy should be read in conjunction with applicable, appropriate and associated Legislative Requirements, Regulations, Council Policies, Procedures and Guidelines. These include but are not limited to:

- The Local Government Act 1993;
- Local Government (General) Regulations 2015 (SR2015, No. 37);
- Risk Management Policy and Strategy;
- Staff Induction Procedures;
- Duty Statements (Job Descriptions, etc.);
- Delegations of Authority;
- Policy 2015-06 Tendering and Procurement Policy.

3. Glossary of Terms.

3.1 This Policy

2013-05 Use of Council Vehicles Policy.

3.2 Council

Central Highlands Council.

3.3 Contractor

A contractor is defined as a person or organisation, external to Council, engaged under a contract for service (other than as an employee) to provide specified services to Council. A Contractor generally works under the supervision of a Council Manager to provide services which are not readily available in the Council.

3.4 Procurement

The entire process by which all resources are obtained by Council, including planning, design, standards determination, specification, specification writing, selection of suppliers, financing, contract administration, disposals and other related functions.

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Further guidance on Council's tendering processes are contained in Policy 2015-06, Tendering and procurement Policy, especially sections 3.9 – Tenders, 3.10 Standing Tenders and 3.11 Multiple Use Registers.

3.5 Tendering and Procurement Thresholds

There are a number of tendering and procurement thresholds that require different levels of involvement in planning and executing the purchase. The following table refers to the thresholds and summarises what purchasing method Council utilises based on the total dollar value of the purchase.

Procurement Value		Minimum Requirement
Under \$5,000	One verbal quotation where applicable.	Orders over \$1,000 to be authorised by applicable Manager
	Council Purchase Order where appropriate.	
\$5,001 to \$10,000	Two verbal quotations, one of which to be from a local business, if applicable.	To be authorised by applicable Manager.
	Council Purchase Order where appropriate.	
\$10,001 to \$30,000	Two written quotations, one of which to be from a local business, if applicable.	To be recommended by applicable Manager and authorised by Deputy General Manager or General Manager.
	Council Purchase Order where appropriate.	
\$30,001 to \$99,999	Three written quotations, one of which to be from a local business, if applicable.	To be recommended by applicable Manager and authorised by Deputy General Manager or General Manager.
	Council Purchase Order where appropriate.	
\$100,000 up to \$249,999	Council will, where it considers it beneficial or desirable, advertise each tender at a minimum in the local regional newspaper.	Contracts to be awarded and signed by the General Manager after acceptance and approval by Council.
	Other advertising may be utilised as considered appropriate. To be advertised on the Council Website.	

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	Council to seek at least one tender from a local business, if applicable.	
\$250,000 or over	Council must advertise each tender at a minimum in the local regional newspaper and advertise on the Council website.	Contracts to be awarded and signed by the General Manager after acceptance and approval by Council.

3.6 Confidentiality

Council treats information provided by suppliers as confidential and will not provide this information to unauthorised persons.

3.7 Sensitive Information and Conflicts of Interest

Council employees, contractors, sub-contractors, consultants and elected members are reminded that the best interests of the Council are fundamental and are to be served at all times. Notifications of conflicts of interest (actual and perceived) are to be advised and recorded as early as possible. Disclosure of sensitive and confidential information, including prices, terms and conditions are strictly commercial in confidence and their unauthorised disclosure, particularly with a motive to provide personal financial gains or benefits is contrary to the principles of ethical behaviour and may result in dismissal, prosecution or other sanctions.

3.8 Disposals and Trade-Ins

The disposal or trade-in of obsolete assets (including motor vehicles) is an area that can be open to criticism and one in which the possibility of unethical behaviour can be perceived and needs to be controlled with guidelines and processes that will prevent or lessen unfounded criticism or claims. All disposals, write-offs, cannibalisation and trade-ins are to be considered on a case by case basis and are to be authorised by the General Manager and recorded in a Disposals Register.

Disposals of assets of considerable value or high interest items will be subject to disposal either through a tender process or be traded-in as part of the procurement deal, whichever is the most cost-effective to Council.

3.9 Disposal of Vehicles to Staff, Contractors, Sub-Contractors, Consultants and Elected Members.

Subject to the terms, conditions and provisions contained within this Policy and 2015-06 Tendering and Procurement Policy, staff, contractors, sub-contractors, consultants and elected members are not excluded from tendering or applying for the purchase of items to be disposed of.

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4. Policy Statement.

The General Manager will determine vehicle requirements, allocations, types, categories of use, models, colours and accessories applicable to employees and/or positions, taking into consideration industry and market trends and whole of life costing. Advice will be sought from the Works Manager as appropriate and approval is to be obtained from the Plant Committee prior to the procurement of the vehicle.

In determining vehicle allocations and vehicle use a flexible approach to the changeover of Council's vehicle fleet will be observed with due consideration being given to the make and model of vehicles and the kilometres travelled, to ensure the most cost effective outcome for Council at any given time.

5. Acquisition and Disposal.

The Central Highlands Council will apply a structured test based on four key sustainability principles when acquiring and disposing of motor vehicles:

Economic Criteria	Whole of life costs shall be estimated from best available data and highest preference shall be given to the vehicle with the lowest optimised whole of life cost.
Functional Criteria	Highest preference shall be given to the vehicle that best fits the functional requirements of the position for which the vehicle is being acquired.
Social Criteria	Highest preference shall be given to vehicles that confirm a responsible, accountable image compatible with Council's values.
Environmental Criteria	A recognition of the CO2 emissions allocated to the vehicle.

6. Council Pool Vehicle.

Provision of Council Pool Vehicle

A vehicle has been provided by Council as a pool vehicle and is housed at Hamilton.

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Authorised Users

(a) Council administration staff

Council administration staff are authorised to use the pool vehicle for Council business.

(b) Council Environmental Health Officer

The Environmental Health Officer is authorised to use the pool vehicle for Environmental Health Officer duties.

(c) Councillors

Councillors are authorised to use the pool vehicle to undertake duties/business associated with the discharge of their function as Councillor.

Limited private use is available where the Councillor has private commitments immediately before or after conducting council business.

Bookings

Bookings for the pool vehicle are to be made through the Hamilton office.

Where the vehicle is required outside of normal business hours, arrangements for pick up and return of vehicle are to be made with the Hamilton office staff.

Vehicle Log Book

A vehicle log book is provided for the recording of the following details:

- The dates on which the journey began and ended
- The odometer readings at the start and end of each journey
- The kilometres travelled
- The purpose of the journey

Where any part of the journey was for private business, it is to be noted in the log book.

7. Home Garaging.

All Council vehicles that are not private use are to be garaged at a Council Depot. The Works and Services Manager or the General Manager has authority to approve the home garaging of a Council vehicle when it is required to go directly to a job.

Home garaging includes private use by the Mayor or an employee who occupies a position or is employed in a capacity, which by nature of the specialist employment supervisory or management responsibility necessitates immediate access to a vehicle or vehicles after hours on a frequent basis.

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8. Public Visibility.

The Mayor's and General Manager's vehicles are not required to have a Council logo displayed.

All other Council vehicles are to display the appropriate Central Highlands Council logo during normal working hours. Logos are to be permanently fixed to all vehicles except that Departmental Managers' vehicles may be fitted with magnetic logos.

No other decals or signage are to be displayed or attached to the vehicle unless written permission has been obtained from the General Manager.

9. Categories of Use.

There are 5 distinct categories of use relating to Council owned motor vehicles. As discussed in Section 4, the General Manager will negotiate the appropriate category of use with applicable employees. The Mayor's vehicle is a Category A as per Council motion 16.12 of the March 2019 Ordinary Council Meeting Minutes.

The 5 categories are:

Category A **Up to a maximum 10,000 kilometres per annum private use of the vehicle within Tasmania.**

This includes private use during annual and sick leave, providing that:

- To be approved by the General Manager.
- Fuel costs during annual and sick leave are to be met by the employee.
- Private use for periods of sick leave exceeding 2 weeks per year requires Council approval.

Category B **Up to a maximum 5,000 kilometres per annum private use of the vehicle within Tasmania.**

This includes private use during annual leave, providing that:

- To be approved by the General Manager.
- Fuel costs for all private use are to be met by the employee.
- This category may include a weekly fee determined by Council from time to time.

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Category C**Occasional private use of vehicles.**

To be considered on a case by case basis within the following criteria:

- To be submitted for approval by the General Manager or Works Manager.
- This category will incur a per kilometre charge as per the Local Government Industry Award 2010 (currently \$0.78 per kilometre)

Category D**Use of vehicles and plant during the course of employment, including commuting use.**

No private usage apart from specific authority for commuting purposes:

- To be approved by the General Manager.
- No fees or reimbursements are required.

Category E**Unique conditions.**

Special conditions relating to motor vehicle usage contained in contractual arrangements, conditions of employment or employee contracts:

- To be approved by the General Manager.

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10. Agreement for use of Council Vehicles

1. Name
2. Position
3. Address
4. **Category of Use (Delete as appropriate)**

Category A Category B Category C Category D Category E Category F

5. I hereby acknowledge that I am permitted to use a Council vehicle in accordance with the conditions as set out in the category description detailed in Section 8 of this Policy.
6. The vehicle may only be driven by an Authorised Employee of the Council holding a current Tasmanian drivers licence. However, in the event of an emergency, the vehicle may be driven by a person holding an open licence authorised by the employee.
7. In the event of the Employee's drivers licence becoming invalid or cancelled for any reason, this agreement shall be void and the Employee is no longer entitled to drive a Council vehicle.
8. An Employee convicted of drink-driving in a Council vehicle and whose licence to drive is consequently endorsed may lose the right to drive a Council vehicle.
9. In the event of an accident involving a Council vehicle, the Employee must inform the General Manager as soon as practicable.
10. If home garaged, the vehicle is to be brought onto the job every normal Council working day for which the employee is required to work and be used for all organisational duties.
11. Any service difficulty or fault should be reported to the Council's Works Manager or Supervisor who will arrange periodic workshop servicing, maintenance and any repairs necessary.
12. All employees to whom vehicles are allocated are responsible for the care of their vehicle, including interior and exterior cleaning and checking that normal running items such as fuel, lubricant, radiator and battery are checked and duly attended to. It is an expectation that Category A and B users will attend to these functions during their own time.

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13. Modifications (including the fitting of towbars) cannot be made to the vehicle without the approval of the Mayor and General Manager.
14. The vehicle will not be used to compete in any car rally, competition or for any illegal purpose.
15. The agreement may be terminated by either party on three months' notice or as mutually agreed, but will otherwise cease on termination of employment with Council.
16. Failure to comply with the terms of this policy may result in termination of this agreement.
17. Fuel cost for private use is to be met by the employee in accordance with the designated category provisions.
18. A vehicle log book is to be kept which clearly records private, commuting and work use of the vehicle.
19. For every kilometre of private use exceeding the stated maximum for the category (5,000 or 10,000 kilometres per annum) a rate per kilometre will be agreed upon.
20. Council Logo is to be displayed prominently on both sides of the vehicle at all times during working hours in accordance with the terms outlined under Section 7 of this policy - Public Visibility.
21. I agree to be bound by and adhere to these conditions of the use of a vehicle.

Signed_____

Date_____

Signed_____

Date_____

General Manager

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Policy No. 2013- 10

Reimbursement of Councillors Legal Expenses Policy

Document:	Start Date: 21 September 21	Page Reference:
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1. Pursuant to Schedule 5 of the Local Government Act 1993, a Councillor will be reimbursed all reasonable legal expenses arising from defending or responding to any claim, action or suit taken against a Councillor by external parties or bodies arising out of a Councillor “carrying out the duties of office” pursuant to Section 28 of the Local Government Act 1993.

2. A claim for reimbursement will be considered upon the Councillor making a written submission to Council.

3. In determining whether or not to reimburse the Councillor’s legal expenses, the following criteria are to be satisfied:
 - (a) The circumstances giving rise to the claim, action or suit against the Councillor arise from the Councillor’s bona fide discharge of a duty or function of their office;

 - (b) The Council is of the opinion that the legal expenses are reasonable.

4. The Council may direct the General Manager to seek legal advice on behalf of Council, if in Council’s opinion, further advice is needed in determining whether the claim adequately satisfies the criteria in Clause 3 (a) and/or Clause 3 (b).

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Policy No. 2013- 14

Manual Handling Policy

Document:	Start Date: 21 Sept 2021	Page Reference:
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1. Background

Central Highlands Council has a responsibility to provide, as far as reasonably practicable, to eliminate risks to health and safety, and if it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate risks to health and safety, to minimise those risks as far as is reasonably practicable, as stated in Section 19 of the [Work Health & Safety Act, 2012](#) (The Act) and Section 35 of the [Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012](#) (The Regulations).

2. Application

This policy applies to all employees in all workplaces in relation to manual handling activities involving patients/clients or material objects.

3. Policy Statement

Central Highlands Council is committed to ensure that working environments, equipment, systems of work and training programs are appropriate for the prevention of manual handling injuries to employees. This will include conducting manual handling risk assessments and implementing task specific manual handling training.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Managers

4.1 Managers must ensure that:

- 4.1.1 work practices involving manual handling are, as far as reasonably practicable, safe and without risk to health and safety;
- 4.1.2 work environments are, as far as reasonably practicable, to be consistent with safe manual handling activities;
- 4.1.3 mechanical aids used for the movement of plant, equipment or patients / clients meet the relevant Australian Standards;
- 4.1.4 a risk assessment is performed on manual handling tasks that are likely to be a risk to health and safety. This assessment shall be carried out in consultation with the employees who are required to carry out the task;
- 4.1.5 appropriate risk control strategies associated with manual handling tasks are implemented as far as reasonably practicable. This shall be done in consultation with the employees who are required to carry out the task;

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4.1.6 appropriate training is provided for all staff in their designated area and records are maintained. Managers are responsible for ensuring that:

- (a) employees undertake training as part of the Council Induction program;
- (b) employees in identifiable high risk work areas participate in a workplace specific manual handling training course with regular up-dates, and where appropriate competency standards shall be implemented; and
- (c) employees in identified high risk work areas are trained in the correct use of lifting devices and/or mechanical aids before use in their particular work areas/tasks.

5. Employees

5.1 Employees must:

- 5.1.1. abide by safe work practices and procedures as developed by their workplace;
- 5.1.2. participate in appropriate training in safe manual handling techniques, ie. use of mechanical aids and team lifting procedures, and apply that training wherever possible;
- 5.1.3. participate in manual handling risk assessments conducted at their workplace; and
- 5.1.4. Identify heavy/awkward items delivered by/to Council

6 Guidelines

6.1 When implementing control measures after a risk assessment, the relevant manager or officer should select the highest ranked reasonably practicable control measure from the following hierarchy of control measures as per Section 36, Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012.

- **Elimination**
- **Substitution**
- **Isolation**
- **Engineering Controls**
- **Administrative Means**
- **Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Examples of control measures that may be implemented are:

- modification of workplace layout;

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- rearrangement of materials flow; and modification of the task through mechanical assistance or team lifting;

6.2. Job redesign is undertaken wherever practical as the prime means of reducing manual handling risks.

6.3. Mechanical Handling Equipment is to be utilised where job redesign is not feasible and when practicable; and should be conveniently accessible and available.

6.4. Where employees are involved in manual handling activities, initial training and updates will be provided in accordance with this policy.

6.5. Other Administrative Controls:

- job rotation;
- all manual handling incidents shall be reported, documented and investigated to assist with the identification of prevention strategies and
- all manual handling activities identified as presenting a significant risk are to be reviewed on a regular basis in accordance with identified workplace needs.

7 Glossary terms

“Manual Handling” is defined as ‘an activity requiring the use of force exerted by a person to lift, lower, push, pull carry or otherwise move, hold, restrain any animate or inanimate object.’ (as per National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC), National Code for Manual Handling.)

“Risk Assessment” means the overall process of estimating the magnitude of risk and deciding what actions will be taken (as per AS / NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management - Guidelines)

“Mechanical Aid” could include:

- Trolleys
- Levers
- Rollers/Conveyors
- Hoists
- Fork Lift Trucks

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Policy No. 2013- 19

Asbestos Policy

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1 Purpose

This policy applies to all employees of the Central Highlands Council (Council) and has been developed to ensure the effective management of asbestos on properties under the control of Council, as well as providing a documented process to ensure compliance with legislative requirements.

The purpose of this policy is to ensure compliance with, and support of, legislative and departmental requirements relating to the management of asbestos under the control of Council.

Council is committed to providing a safe environment for staff, visitors, contractors and the public. This policy provides a structure for the on-going management of asbestos-related risks within Council.

This policy must be strictly adhered to and all legislative requirements are to be complied with. All key parties are required to fulfil the duties and obligations as detailed in the Policy.

2 General Introduction.

2.1 What is Asbestos?

Asbestos is a naturally occurring rock mineral. It is very durable and has excellent fire resistance and insulating properties.

Asbestos was widely used during the 1940's to 1990's in house-hold and industrial products such as:

- fibre-cement pipes
- wall panels
- roof sheeting.

It was also used in mechanical and mining industry products such as brake disc pads and gaskets.

It is very difficult to identify asbestos by looking at it. If you are uncertain about what a substance is, you should treat it as though it contains asbestos. The only way to be certain is to have a sample analysed by a laboratory. A licensed asbestos removalist or occupational hygienist could also help with identification.

2.2 The Three Main Types of Asbestos.

White (chrysotile) – often used in house-hold appliances and buildings.

Brown (amosite) – used in thermal insulation products and sprayed applications.

Blue (crocidolite) – used for insulation laggings and sprayed applications.

Australia banned the manufacture, import and installation of products containing blue and brown asbestos on 31 December 1984. Use of white asbestos was banned from 1 January 2004. However, buildings may still contain asbestos and you need to know what to do if you come across asbestos in your home or workplace.

2.3 Types of Asbestos Products.

Over 3,000 asbestos materials were manufactured or used in homes and workplaces in Australia. These can be divided into two types; Non Friable and Friable.

2.3.1 Non Friable.

Non-friable materials are mainly made of a bonding compound (such as cement). They usually contain between 10% and 20% asbestos. They are solid and rigid and the asbestos fibres are tightly bound in the material. They present minimal health risk unless fibres are released by crushing, grinding or cutting.

Examples of the products include:

- Flat (fibro), corrugated or compressed asbestos cement sheeting,
- Asbestos cement pipes such as electrical, water, drainage and flue pipes,
- Brake and clutch linings.

The Goliath Cement factory (now Cement Australia) at Railton in Tasmania was a major producer of asbestos sheeting. Only the James Hardie and Wunderlich companies produced more. Products manufactured by Goliath included Tasbestos, Plankton, Flexboard, Shadowall and Tasbestile.

2.3.2 Friable.

Friable materials contain asbestos in powder form. It can also be material that can be crumbled, crushed or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry. Friable asbestos materials can consist of up to 100% asbestos. Friable asbestos is highly dangerous as the fibres are more likely to become airborne if disturbed.

Examples of the products include:

- Sprayed limpet,
- Asbestos cloth and rope,
- Millboard,
- Pipe lagging,
- Boiler lagging.

2.4 Where Might Asbestos be Located at a Residence, Workshop or Work Environment?

Asbestos materials may be found in the following:

- Asbestos ceiling tiles,
- Asbestos cement sheet,
- Asbestos roof tiles and eaves,
- Cement sheet walls – including brick cladding,
- Moulded products such as flues, downpipes, guttering, water and sewerage,
- Door seals on ovens,
- Electrical switchboards,
- Fire blankets,
- Vinyl floor tiles,
- Lagging and jointing using tape and rope,
- Paint – typically industrial epoxy,
- Sprayed insulation,
- Tilux sheeting in place of ceramic tiles in bathrooms,
- Carpet underlay,
- Tile backing,
- Putty,
- Lift shafts.

Asbestos was also commonly used in the manufacture of brake disc pads.

The most common places that asbestos is found in homes are the wet areas, e.g. cladding behind showers, sinks, toilets and in laundry areas.

2.5 Health Risks.

Exposure to asbestos can result in diseases such as:

- Mesothelioma
- Asbestosis
- Lung cancer
- Pleural plaques.

The risk of developing these diseases is thought to increase with the number of fibres inhaled. However, disease may develop after only brief exposure. Symptoms of these diseases may take 10 to 50 years to develop from the time of asbestos exposure. While some treatments are available, there are currently no known cures.

Asbestosis is usually progressive and does not reverse. It leads to respiratory disability and sometimes death from respiratory failure.

Mesothelioma is also irreversible and always fatal.

2.6 Occupations Most Commonly at Risk of Asbestos Exposure.

Typical but not exhaustive occupations at risk include:

- Demolition, roofing and construction contractors,
- Engineers (heating, ventilation or telecommunications),
- Electricians,
- Painters,
- Decorators,
- Joiners,
- Plumbers and gas fitters,
- Plasterers,
- Builders and building surveyors,
- Shop fitters,
- Fire and burglar alarm installers,
- Maintenance workers,
- Automotive repair workers,
- Asbestos removalists,
- Do-it-yourself home renovators.

3 Asbestos Management Plans Summary.

The following section discusses Asbestos Management Plans and is extracted from the September 2013 issue of Workplace – a publication by WorkCover Tasmania.

3.1 Who Needs an Asbestos Management Plan?

Under the new WHS laws, all workplaces containing (or assumed to contain) asbestos or asbestos containing material (ACM) must create and maintain an up-to-date asbestos management plan.

3.2 Who Doesn't Need an Asbestos Management Plan?

This requirement does not apply to domestic premises.

3.3 What Does an Asbestos Management Plan List?

An asbestos management plan sets out how asbestos or asbestos containing material (ACM) at a workplace will be managed.

It must include:

- The identification of asbestos and ACM; for example a reference to your workplace's asbestos register and the locations of any signs and labels;
- Decisions and reasons for the decisions, about the management of asbestos at your workplace; for example, safe work procedures and control measures;
- Procedures for detailing accidents, incidents or emergencies of asbestos at your workplace ;
- Names of the workers carrying out work involving asbestos and detailing any consultation, information and training responsibilities.

Any naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) on site must also be included in your plan.

3.4 What Else Could an Asbestos Management Plan Include?

Other information in the asbestos management plan will include:

- An outline of how asbestos risks will be controlled, including consideration of appropriate control measures;
- A timetable for managing risks of exposure, for example, priorities and dates for any reviews, circumstances and activities that could affect the timing of action;
- Identification of each person with responsibilities under the asbestos management plan and the person's responsibilities;
- Procedures, including a timetable for reviewing and if necessary, revising the asbestos management plan and asbestos register;
- Air monitoring procedures at the workplace, if required.

3.5 Should the Asbestos Management Plan be Reviewed?

The asbestos management plan is to be reviewed at least every 5 years to ensure that it is current. It should also be reviewed if you:

- Review the asbestos register;
- Review any control measure listed in the plan;
- Remove, disturb, seal or enclose any asbestos in the workplace;
- Determine the plan no longer adequately manages asbestos or ACM at the workplace.

The asbestos management plan is also to be reviewed if a Health and Safety Representative (HSR) requests it because they reasonably believe:

- Any of the reasons listed above do or may affect the health and safety of a member of their work group;
- The plan was not adequately reviewed.

3.6 Who Should Have Access to the Asbestos Management Plan?

The asbestos management plan must be readily accessible to:

- Any worker who has carried out, carries out or intends to carry out work at the workplace and that work involves a risk of exposure to airborne asbestos;
- HSR's who represent these workers;
- A person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) that has carried out, carries out or intends to carry out work at the workplace and that work involves a risk of exposure to airborne asbestos;
- A PCBU that has required, requires or intends to require work to be carried out at the workplace and that work involves a risk of exposure to airborne asbestos.

3.7 Where Can Further Information be Accessed?

The new national "Code of Practice CP111: How to manage and control asbestos in the workplace" is available at the WorkSafe website at www.worksafe.tas.gov.au.

The Tasmanian Government also has a dedicated asbestos website that includes information on the management and handling of asbestos at www.asbestos.tas.gov.au.

4 Legislative Requirements, Regulations, Associated Council Policies, Procedures and Guidelines and Various Reference Materials.

This policy should be read in conjunction with applicable, appropriate and associated Legislative Requirements, Regulations, Council Policies, Procedures and Guidelines and applicable Australian Standards.

These include but are not limited to:

- The Local Government Act 1993;
- Local Government (General) Regulations 2015;
- Applicable Australian Standards;
- Risk Management Policies and Procedures;
- Delegations of Authority;
- Developing Your Council's Asbestos Policy – Local Government Shires Association of NSW – November 2012;
- Code of Practice CP111 – How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace – Workplace Standards December 2012;
- Code of Practice CP113 – How to Safely Remove Asbestos – Workplace Standards December 2012;
- WorkSafe website at www.worksafe.tas.gov.au
- Workplace Standards website at www.workplacestandards.tas.gov.au/resources/guides/asbestos
- Asbestos Diseases Research Institute;
- Asbestos Tasmania website at www.asbestos.tas.gov.au
- Asbestos Awareness website at www.asbestosawareness.com.au
- Compensation Act 1988;
- Asbestos-Related Diseases (Occupational Exposure) Compensation Act 2011;
- Asbestos-Related Diseases (Occupational Exposure) Compensation Regulations 2011;
- Building Act 2000;
- Building Regulations 2004;
- Litter Act 2007;
- Public Health Act 1997;
- Asbestos Management Policy – Department of Education;
- Asbestos Management Plan – Department of Education – December 2012;
- AS4964:2004 Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples;
- Customs website at www.customs.gov.au
- Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956;
- Code of Practice – How to Manage WHS Risks;
- Code of Practice – WHS Consultation, Cooperation and Coordination;
- AS/NZS ISO/IEC 17020:2000 General Criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspections for surveying asbestos;
- AS/NZS 1715-1994 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices;
- Dangerous Substances (Safe Handling) Act 2005;
- Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994;
- Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Controlled Waste Tracking) Regulations 2010;
- Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2010

5 Glossary of Terms.

This Policy.

2013-19 Asbestos Policy

Council.

Central Highlands Council

Council Officer.

Council Officer shall mean any Council employee requested to carry out the particular function discussed regardless as to whether they have been formally delegated to do so or not.

Senior Council Officer.

Senior Council Officer shall mean the General Manager, Manager Finance and Administration, Works and Services Manager, Manager Development and Environmental Services and their delegates.

Airborne Asbestos.

Any fibres of asbestos small enough to be made airborne. For the purposes of monitoring airborne asbestos fibres, only respirable fibres are counted.

Asbestos.

The asbestiform varieties of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals, including actinolite asbestos, grunerite (or amosite) asbestos (brown), anthophyllite asbestos, chrysotile asbestos (white), crocidolite asbestos (blue) and tremolite asbestos.

Asbestos Containing Material (ACM).

Any material or thing that, as part of its design, contains asbestos.

Asbestos Contaminated Dust or Debris (ACD).

Dust or debris that has settled within a workplace and is (or assumed to be) contaminated with asbestos.

Asbestos Related Work.

Work involving asbestos (other than asbestos removal work to which Part 8.7 of the WHS Regulations applies) that is permitted under the exceptions set out in Regulation 419(3), (4) and (5).

Asbestos Removalist.

A person conducting a business or undertaking who carries out asbestos removal work.

Asbestos Removal Work.

Refers to:

- Work involving the removal of asbestos or ACM;
- Class A asbestos removal work or Class B asbestos removal work as outlined in Part 8.10 of the WHS Regulations.

Competent Person.

A person who has acquired, through training, qualification or experience, the knowledge and skills to carry out the task.

Exposure Standard.

Exposure standard for asbestos is a respirable fibre level of 0.1 fibres/ml of air measured in a person's breathing zone and expressed as a time weighted average fibre concentration calculated over an eight hour working day and measured over a minimum of four hours in accordance with:

- The Membrane Filter Method;
- A method determined by the relevant regulator.

Friable Asbestos.

Material that is in a powder form or that can be crumbled, pulverised or reduced to a powder by hand when dry, and contains asbestos.

GHS.

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

In-situ Asbestos.

Asbestos or ACM fixed or installed in a structure, equipment or plant but does not include naturally occurring asbestos.

NATA – Accredited Laboratory.

A testing laboratory accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) Australia, or recognised by NATA either solely or with someone else.

Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA).

The natural geological occurrence of asbestos minerals found in association with geological deposits including rock, sediment or soil.

Non-Friable Asbestos.

Material containing asbestos that is not friable asbestos, including material containing asbestos fibres reinforced with a bonding compound.

Respirable Asbestos.

An asbestos fibre that:

- Is less than 3 microns wide;
- Is more than 5 microns long;
- Has a length to width ratio of more than 3:1.

PCBU

Person conducting a business or undertaking.

HSR.

Health and Safety Representative.

AMP.

Asset Management Plan.

Amosite.

Brown asbestos fibre.

Bonded.

Material where the asbestos fibres are bound by cement, vinyl, resin or other similar material matrix.

Chrysotile.

White asbestos fibre. Generally the most commonly used asbestos type.

Crocidolite.

Blue asbestos fibre.

Environmental Consultant.

A qualified and/or experienced health and safety consultant engaged to provide advice on asbestos and to recommend management of asbestos-containing materials.

Good Condition.

Showing no, or very minor, signs of damage and/or deterioration of material.

Fair Condition.

Showing small amounts of damage and/or deterioration of material.

Fibrous Cement.

Bonded building material typically containing asbestos fibres. Trade names include Super Six, Hardiflex, Hardiplank and Villaboard.

Hazardous Materials.

Building materials that include asbestos, polychlorinated biphenols (PCB's), synthetic mineral fibres (SMF's) and lead based paints.

High Risk.

Asbestos materials that pose a high health risk to personnel or the public in the area of the material – there is a high potential for the material to release asbestos fibres, if disturbed.

JSA.

Job Safety Analysis – is a method that can be used to identify, analyse and record the steps involved in performing a specific job, the existing or potential safety and health hazards associated with each step and the recommended action(s)/procedure(s) that will eliminate or reduce these hazards and the risk of a workplace injury or illness.

Low Risk.

Asbestos materials that pose a low health risk to personnel, employees and the general public providing they remain undisturbed.

Medium Risk.

Asbestos materials that pose a moderate risk to people in the area – there is a medium potential for the material to release asbestos fibres, if disturbed.

Permit to Work.

Form to be completed by Contractor acknowledging presence of asbestos materials in work area identified in register prior to commencing work. Contractor to indicate control measures to be used.

Poor Condition.

Showing a large amount of damage or deterioration or that material is unserviceable for its intended use.

Site Manager.

A site manager is responsible for the care and maintenance of buildings and property. They also may be in charge of cleaning, grounds keeping and security. Site Managers must ensure the grounds and buildings are secure and safe for visitors and residents.

Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS).

A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) is a document that lists the types of high risk construction work being done, states the health and safety hazards and risks arising from that work, describes how the risks will be controlled and describes how the risk control measures will be put in place.

Visitor's Register.

Each visitor to a Council site is to sign a Visitors Register upon arrival and departure. This register also serves as an acknowledgement that the visitor has sighted Council's Asbestos Policy and Asbestos Register for the site. A copy of a Visitors Register is attached as Appendix A.

6 General Provisions of this Policy.

6.1 What are the Prohibitions on Asbestos in the Workplace?

Regulation 419 – A person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) must not carry out or direct or allow a worker to carry out work involving asbestos if that work involves manufacturing, supplying, transporting, storing, removing, using, installing, handling, treating, disposing of or disturbing asbestos or ACM, except in prescribed circumstances.

Note: The prohibition on the supply of asbestos also prohibits the sale of asbestos or ACM.

6.1.1 General Considerations.

Work involving asbestos-contaminated soil is not prohibited as long as a competent person has determined the soil does not contain any visible ACM or friable asbestos. If friable asbestos is visible, it should not contain more than trace levels of asbestos determined in accordance with AS4964:2004 Method for the qualitative identification of asbestos in bulk samples.

The management of naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) that stays in its natural state is not prohibited if managed in accordance with an asbestos management plan.

Although the ultimate goal of this prohibition is for all workplaces to be free of asbestos, it is only when these materials are being replaced or where they present a health risk that non-asbestos alternatives must be used. Caution needs to be taken when working with buildings constructed prior to 1990 or newer buildings that may have used recycled materials and may have reinstated old plant containing ACM gaskets and/or linings.

If asbestos or ACM is identified in a workplace and demolition or refurbishment work is going to be carried out, the asbestos or ACM must be removed if it is likely to be disturbed before the work starts. If other maintenance or service work is to be carried out at the workplace, removal of asbestos should be considered as a control measure.

Where removal is not reasonably practicable, other control measures must be implemented to minimise exposure, including encapsulation or sealing.

In addition to the prohibition, there is also a restriction on who can remove asbestos. Asbestos removalists and their workers must be competent to carry out asbestos removal work and, except in limited circumstances, must be licenced. Further details on who can remove asbestos can be found in the WHS Regulations and the Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos.

6.1.2 Prohibitions on the Import of Plant and Other Materials that Contain Asbestos.

The importation of asbestos or materials containing asbestos into Australia is generally prohibited under the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956 (Customs PI Regulations).

If plant or other materials are imported from countries where asbestos is yet prohibited, a quality assurance system should be put in place to ensure they do not contain asbestos prior to supplying or using it in the workplace.

Further information on importing asbestos or any other customs matter is available on the Customs website, <http://www.customs.gov.au>.

6.2 Who has Duties to Manage and Control Asbestos or ACM?

The WHS Act requires all persons who conduct a business or undertaking to ensure, so far as is reasonable practicable, that all workers and other persons are not put at risk from work carried out as part of the business or undertaking. The WHS Regulations include specific obligations to manage and control asbestos and ACM at the workplace. These are summarised below:

6.2.1 Control Risk of Exposure.

A PCBU must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that exposure of a person at the workplace to airborne asbestos is eliminated, except in an area that is enclosed to prevent the release of respirable asbestos fibres and negative pressure is used. If this is not reasonably practicable, the exposure must be minimised so far as is reasonably practicable.

A PCBU must also ensure that the exposure standard for asbestos is not exceeded at the workplace.

6.2.2 Health Monitoring.

A PCBU must ensure health monitoring is provided to a worker who is carrying out licensed removal work, other ongoing asbestos removal work or asbestos-related work and there is risk of exposure when carrying out that work.

A PCBU must also ensure the health monitoring is carried out under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner and information as specified in the WHS Regulations is provided to that medical practitioner.

A PCBU must pay all expenses for health monitoring, obtain reports and keep records of all health monitoring.

6.2.3 Training and use of Equipment.

A PCBU must ensure that information, training and instruction provided to a worker is suitable and adequate and that it is provided in a way that is readily understandable by any person to whom it is provided.

A PCBU must ensure that if a worker is either carrying out asbestos-related work or may be involved in asbestos removal work, they are trained in the identification and safe handling of asbestos and ACM and the suitable control measures.

For workers who carry out work where NOA is likely to be found, training must be provided on hazards and risks associated with NOA.

6.2.4 Controlling the use of Equipment.

A PCBU must not use, or direct or allow a worker to use, certain equipment on asbestos and ACM.

6.2.5 Asbestos-Related Work.

A PCBU must, if there is uncertainty as to whether work is asbestos-related work, assume asbestos is present or arrange for an analysis of a sample to be undertaken to determine if asbestos or ACM is present.

A PCBU must also:

- Give information as specified in Regulation 480 of the WHS Regulations to a person who is likely to be engaged to carry out asbestos-related work.
- Ensure the asbestos-related work area is separated from other work areas at the workplace, signs are used to indicate where the asbestos-related is being carried out and barricades are used to delineate the asbestos-related work area.
- Ensure a competent person carries out air monitoring of the work area if there is uncertainty as to whether the exposure standard is likely to be exceeded.
- Ensure that decontamination facilities (including containers and labels labelled in accordance with the GHS) are available when asbestos-related work is being carried out.
- Ensure that asbestos waste is contained and labelled in accordance with the GHS before it is removed and is disposed of as soon as practicable.
- Ensure that where PPE is used and contaminated with asbestos, such PPE is sealed, decontaminated, labelled and disposed of in accordance with the WHS Regulations. If this is not reasonably practicable, the PPE must be laundered in accordance with the WHS Regulations.
- PPE that is not clothing and cannot be disposed of must be decontaminated and kept in a sealed container until it is reused for the purposes of asbestos-related work.

6.2.6 Identifying or Assuming Asbestos or ACM.

A PCBU with management or control of a workplace must ensure , so far as is reasonably practicable, that all asbestos or ACM at the workplace is identified by a competent person or assume its presence.

6.2.7 Indicating Presence and Location.

A PCBU with management or control of a workplace must also ensure the presence and location of asbestos or ACM identified (or assumed to be identified) at the workplace is clearly indicated (by a label if reasonably practicable).

6.2.8 Asbestos Register.

A PCBU with management or control of a workplace must also ensure an asbestos register is prepared, maintained, reviewed and kept at the workplace. It must be readily available to workers, their HSR's and other persons.

Contractors or Visitors working in or visiting areas where asbestos has been identified or assumed to be identified are to sign a visitor's book acknowledging that they have sighted the asbestos register and the asbestos policy.

A copy of a visitor's register is included as Appendix A.

Staff should also sign the asbestos register at least annually, or whenever the register is altered, to acknowledge that they have been made aware of the location of identified or assumed identified locations of asbestos within the workplace or at Council properties.

A copy of the Asbestos Register should be readily available and accessible at the worksite or office for ease of inspection by Contractors or Visitors.

They must also ensure that when management or control of the workplace is relinquished, a copy of the asbestos register is given to the person assuming management or control.

6.2.9 Asbestos Management Plan.

A PCBU with management or control of a workplace must, where asbestos has been identified at the workplace, ensure an asbestos management plan is prepared, maintained and reviewed. It must be accessible to workers, their HSR's and other persons.

6.2.10 Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA).

A PCBU with management or control of a workplace must also manage the risks associated with NOA at the workplace and where identified at the workplace or likely to be present, ensure that a written asbestos management plan is prepared, maintained and reviewed.

6.2.11 Management or Control of a Workplace Demolition and Refurbishment Work.

A PCBU with management or control of a workplace:

- Prior to demolition or refurbishment work starting, must review the asbestos register and ensure all asbestos that is likely to be disturbed is identified and removed so far as is reasonably practicable.
- Must provide a copy of the asbestos register to the person carrying out the demolition or refurbishment work before the work commences.
- Must, if an emergency occurs and a structure or plant is to be demolished, ensure that before the demolition occurs there is a procedure to reduce the risk of exposure to asbestos below the exposure standard and notify the regulator about the emergency.

6.2.12 Carrying Out Demolition and Refurbishment Work.

A PCBU carrying out demolition or refurbishment work, must, prior to the demolition or refurbishment work being carried out:

- Obtain a copy of the asbestos register for the workplace from the person with management or control before the work commences.
- If an asbestos register is not available, ensure the structure or plant to be demolished or refurbished has been inspected by a competent person to determine if any asbestos or ACM is fixed to or installed (or assumed its presence).
- Where asbestos is determined to be fixed to or installed, tell the occupier, owner (if at a domestic premises) or the person with management or control in any other case.
- Ensure asbestos at domestic premises that is likely to be disturbed by the demolition or refurbishment is identified and if reasonably practicably, removed before the work starts.
- If an emergency occurs at domestic premises where asbestos is identified (or assumed) and it must be demolished, ensure there is a procedure to reduce the risk of the exposure to asbestos to below the exposure standard and notify the regulator about the emergency.

6.3 What is involved in Managing Risks?

Regulation 420 – A PCBU must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, exposure of a person at the workplace to airborne asbestos is eliminated. If this is not reasonably practicable, the exposure must be minimised so far as is reasonably practicable.

The exposure standard for asbestos must not be exceeded at the workplace.

6.3.1 Risk Management Generally

Managing the risks associated with asbestos involves:

- Identifying asbestos and ACM at the workplace and recording this in the asbestos register.
- Assessing the risk of exposure to airborne asbestos.
- Eliminating or minimising the risks by implementing control measures.
- Reviewing control measures to ensure they are effective.

When choosing the most appropriate control measure, the following hierarchy of controls must be considered:

- Eliminating the risk (for e.g. removing the asbestos).
- Substituting the risk, isolating the risk or applying engineering controls (for e.g. enclosing, encapsulation, sealing or using certain tools).
- Using administrative controls (for example, safe work practices).
- Using PPE.

A combination of these controls may be required in order to adequately manage and control asbestos or ACM.

General guidance on the risk management process is available in the Code of Practice: How to manage Work Health and Safety Risks.

6.3.2 Consulting Workers

Section 47 of the WHS Act requires a PCBU to consult, so far as is reasonably practicable, with workers who carry out work who are (or are likely to be) directly affected by a WHS matter.

Section 48 requires that if the workers are represented by an HSR, the consultation must involve that representative.

6.3.3 Consulting, Cooperating and Coordinating Activities with Other Duty Holders.

Section 46 of the WHS Act requires that PCBU's consult, cooperate and coordinate activities with all other persons who have a WHS duty in relation to the same matter, so far as is reasonably practicable.

Further guidance on consultation is available in the Code of Practice: Work Health and Safety Consultation, Cooperation and Coordination.

6.4 Identifying if Asbestos or ACM is at the Workplace.

Regulation 422 states that a person with management or control of a workplace must ensure asbestos or ACM at the workplace is identified by a competent person.

If the person with management or control of the workplace assumes that asbestos or ACM is present, or if they have reasonable grounds to believe that asbestos is not present, a competent person does not need to be engaged to make this decision.

6.4.1 Who can be a Competent Person?

The WHS Regulations define a competent person to be someone who has acquired knowledge and skills to carry out the task through training, a qualification or experience. This may mean that the competent person who can identify asbestos is:

- Trained to handle and take asbestos samples, have the knowledge and experience to identify suspected asbestos and be able to determine risk and controls measures.
- Familiar with building and construction practices to determine where asbestos is likely to be present.
- Able to determine that material may be friable or non-friable asbestos and evaluate its condition.

There may be a person within the business that is competent to identify asbestos. If there is not, an external competent person should be engaged. Persons who may be considered to be competent in the identification of asbestos include:

- Occupational hygienists who have experience with asbestos.
- Licensed asbestos assessors.
- Asbestos removal supervisors.
- Individuals who have a statement of attainment in the unit competency for asbestos assessors.
- A person working for an organisation accredited by NATA under AS/NZS ISO/IEC 17020:2000 General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection for surveying asbestos.

6.4.2 Factors to Consider When identifying Asbestos.

The person who is carrying out the task of identifying asbestos should have all relevant information so they can correctly identify where asbestos is located in the workplace. For example, obtaining information on the products used in making the building, structure or plant, including building plans, design specifications and correspondence with builders and plant manufacturers. Consulting Workers in the workplace may also be able to assist the person with this task.

6.5 Assuming Asbestos or ACM is Present.

Regulation 422 provides that a person with management or control of a workplace must:

- Assume the material is asbestos or ACM if it cannot be identified but a competent person reasonably believes it is asbestos or ACM, and
- Assume asbestos is present if part of the workforce is inaccessible and it is likely to contain asbestos or ACM.

It is not necessary to engage a competent person to identify asbestos if the person with management or control of the workplace assumes that asbestos is present or if that person has reasonable grounds to believe that asbestos is not present.

6.6 Arranging a Sample to Identify Asbestos.

Regulation 423 provides that a person with management or control of a workplace may identify asbestos or ACM by arranging for a sample of material at the workplace to be analysed for the presence of asbestos or ACM.

A sample must only be analysed by:

- A NATA-accredited laboratory accredited for the relevant test method.
- A laboratory approved by the Regulator.
- A laboratory operated by the Regulator.

6.7 Indicating the Presence of Asbestos in the Workplace.

Regulation 424 provides that a person with management or control of a workplace must ensure the presence and location of asbestos or ACM identified at the workplace is clearly indicated. If reasonably practicable, the asbestos or ACM must be indicated by a label.

6.7.1 Labels.

If labels can be used, a competent person should determine the number and positions of the labels required. The location of labels should be consistent with the location listed in the asbestos register.

If a risk assessment suggests asbestos may be disturbed or people are likely to be exposed and it is not reasonably practicable to label asbestos directly, a prominent warning sign must be posted in its immediate vicinity. For example, if floor tiles have been identified as containing asbestos, an appropriate warning sign may be displayed on an adjacent wall.

6.7.2 Warning Signs.

All warning signs should comply with AS 1319 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment.

Any areas of a workplace that contain asbestos, including plant, equipment and components, should be signposted with warning signs to ensure the asbestos is not unknowingly disturbed without the correct precautions being taken. These signs should be waterproof, constructed of light-weight material and adequately secured. Signs should be placed at all the main entrances to the work areas where asbestos is present.

Where direct marking of asbestos is not possible, identifying the presence and location of asbestos to workers such as plumbers, electricians and carpenters before they commence work may be achieved by implementing a permit-to-work system. The presence and location of the asbestos should be entered on site plans and the asbestos register and be accessible to all workers to ensure they are aware of the presence of asbestos.

6.8 Assessing the Risk of Exposure.

If asbestos or ACM is in good condition and left undisturbed, it is unlikely that airborne asbestos will be released into the air and the risk to health is extremely low. It is usually safer to leave it and review its condition over time. However, if the asbestos or ACM has deteriorated, has been disturbed, or if asbestos-contaminated dust is present, the likelihood that airborne asbestos will be released into the air is increased.

6.8.1 Likelihood of Airborne Fibres.

The following list ranks different types of asbestos according to the likelihood that airborne asbestos can be released into the air if it has deteriorated or been disturbed. The potential risk to health is greater for items higher up the list if people are exposed to airborne asbestos, but any of the materials listed can produce asbestos fibres if they are disturbed.

- ACD (including dust left in place after past asbestos removal).
- Sprayed (limpet) coatings/loose fill.
- Lagging and packings (that are not enclosed).
- Asbestos insulating board.
- Rope and gaskets.
- Millboard and paper.
- Asbestos cement.
- Floor tiles, mastic and roof felt.
- Decorative paints and plasters.

6.9 Asbestos Register.

Regulation 425 provides that a person with management or control of a workplace must ensure an asbestos register is prepared and kept at the workplace. The asbestos register must be maintained to ensure the information in the register is current.

Note: An asbestos register is not required to be prepared when:

- The workplace is a building that was constructed after 31 December 2003, and
- No asbestos has been identified at the workplace, and
- No asbestos is likely to be present at the workplace from time to time.

6.9.1 What is an Asbestos Register?

The asbestos register is a document that lists all identified (or assumed) asbestos in a workplace. The asbestos register must:

- Record any asbestos or ACM that has been identified or is likely to be present at the workplace from time to time. This would include:
 - The date on which the asbestos or ACM was identified.
 - The location, type and condition of the asbestos; or
- State that no asbestos or ACM is identified at the workplace if the person knows that no asbestos or ACM is identified or is likely to be present from time to time at the workplace.

A comprehensive asbestos register may also include:

- Details of any asbestos assumed to be in the workplace.
- Results of any analysis that confirms a material at the workplace is or is not asbestos.
- Dates when the identification was carried out.
- Details of inaccessible areas.

It may also be useful to attach photographs or drawings to visually show the location of the asbestos or ACM in the workplace.

6.9.2 What if an Asbestos Register Already Exists at the Workplace?

If an asbestos register already exists at the workplace there is no need to create another one. The existing register can be reviewed and revised.

PCBU's who are carrying out or intend to carry out work at a workplace, should obtain the current asbestos register and identify any asbestos or ACM that they have management or control of (for example, asbestos in items of plant). The person with management or control of the workplace should be advised if any asbestos or ACM is identified and not included in the asbestos register for the workplace.

If workers consider that the work they are about to do will disturb asbestos, they should talk to the person with management and control of the workplace or their HSR.

6.9.3 Where Asbestos is Only Temporarily in the Workplace.

In some cases it may not be necessary to include asbestos or ACM that is only temporarily present in the workplace. For example, if plant contains asbestos is being repaired at the workplace but it is only there for a short period while being repaired, it does not need to be included in the asbestos register. However, if plant is often at the workplace it would be important to include this in the asbestos register. Note that where work involving asbestos is carried out, there are requirements to ensure the safety of the worker.

6.9.4 Where there is no Asbestos Register at the Workplace.

An asbestos register is not required if a workplace has been constructed after 31 December 2003 or if no asbestos has been identified.

If there is no asbestos register at the workplace but asbestos is identified during the course of any work being carried out, the person with management or control of the workplace should be advised who must then identify it (or ensure a competent person identifies it) and prepare a register.

As there will be no asbestos register at a domestic premise, the homeowner or landlord must be advised if asbestos is identified and appropriate action taken.

6.10 Reviewing and Revising an Asbestos Register.

Regulation 426 provides that a person with management or control of a workplace must ensure an asbestos register is reviewed and where necessary revised by a competent person if:

- The asbestos management plan is reviewed.
- Further asbestos or ACM is identified at the workplace.
- Asbestos is removed from or disturbed, sealed or enclosed at the workplace.

The register should be reviewed at least once every five years to ensure it is kept up-to-date.

When reviewing the asbestos register, the person should carry out a visual inspection of the asbestos and ACM listed to determine its condition and revise the asbestos register as appropriate. Previous asbestos registers and records relating to asbestos removal jobs, for instance clearance certificates, can assist in identifying all asbestos and ACM in the workplace.

6.11 Accessing an Asbestos Register.

Regulation 427 provides that a person with management or control of the workplace must ensure the asbestos register is readily accessible to:

- A worker who has carried out, carries out or intends to carry out work at the workplace.
- HSR's who represent workers that carry out or intend to carry out work at the workplace.
- A PCBU who has carried out, carries out or intends to carry out work at the workplace.
- A PCBU who has required, requires or intends to require work to be carried out at the workplace.

6.12 Asbestos Management Plan.

Regulation 429 provides that a person with management or control of a workplace must ensure a written asbestos management plan is prepared for the workplace if asbestos or ACM has been identified or assumed present or is likely to be present from time to time at the workplace.

The asbestos management plan must be maintained to ensure the information is up-to-date.

This requirement does not apply to domestic premises.

6.12.1 What is an Asbestos Management Plan?

An asbestos management plan sets out how asbestos or ACM that is identified at the workplace will be managed, for example what, when and how it is going to be done.

An asbestos management must include:

- The identification of asbestos and ACM, for example a reference or link to the asbestos register for the workplace, and the locations of signs and labels.
- Decisions, and reasons for the decisions, about the management of asbestos at the workplace, for example safe work procedures and control measures.
- Procedures for detailing accidents, incidents or emergencies of asbestos at the workplace.
- Workers carrying out work involving asbestos, for example consultation, information and training responsibilities.

Other information that may be included in the asbestos management plan is:

- An outline of how asbestos risks will be controlled, including consideration of appropriate control measures.
- A timetable for managing risks of exposure, for example priorities and dates for any reviews, circumstances and activities that could affect the timing of action.
- Identification of each person with responsibilities under the asbestos management plan and the person's responsibilities.
- Procedures, including a timetable for reviewing and, if necessary, revising the asbestos management plan and asbestos register.

- Air monitoring procedures at the workplace, if required.

6.12.2 Reviewing an Asbestos Management Plan.

Regulation 430 provides that a person with management or control of the workplace must ensure the asbestos management plan is reviewed and, if necessary, revised at least once every five years or when:

- There is a review of the asbestos register or a control measure.
- Asbestos is removed from or disturbed, sealed or enclosed at the workplace.
- The plan is no longer adequate for managing asbestos or ACM at the workplace.
- A HSR requests a review if they reasonably believe that any of the matters listed in the above points affects or may affect the health and safety of a member of their work group and the asbestos management plan was not adequately reviewed.

6.12.3 Accessing an Asbestos Management Plan.

Regulation 429 provides that a person with management or control of the workplace must ensure the asbestos management plan is readily accessible to:

- A worker who has carried out, carries out or intends to carry out work at the workplace.
- HSR's who represent workers that carry out or intend to carry out work at the workplace.
- A PCBU who has carried out, carries out or intends to carry out work at the workplace.
- A PCBU who has required, requires or intends to require work to be carried out at the workplace.

The asbestos management plan should be kept at the workplace to ensure it is accessible.

6.12.4 Example of an Asbestos Management Plan.

An excellent example of an Asbestos Management Plan is available from the Department of Education's website as:

- Asbestos Management Plan
- Department of Education
- December 2012
- Version 1 19 December 2012
- Revision 1 N/a

It is strongly recommended that this publication be downloaded, read and retained for reference. Extracts from it should be used appropriately in conjunction with Council's Asbestos Policy.

6.13 Managing Other Asbestos-Related Risks.

The following sub-sections, 6.13.1 to 6.13.8, discuss the requirements to manage other asbestos-related risks.

6.13.1 Naturally Occurring Asbestos.

Regulations 431-434 provide that a person with management or control of a workplace must manage the risks associated with naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) at the workplace.

If NOA is identified at the workplace or is likely to be present from time to time, a written asbestos management plan must be prepared and maintained to ensure the information is up-to-date.

In the majority of workplaces, the asbestos that is encountered and poses a risk to health and safety will be found in manufactured products. However, some workplaces may have to deal with asbestos in its natural state. NOA may be encountered in road building, site and construction work, and other excavation activities. Asbestos may occur in veins within rock formations.

6.13.2 Managing NOA.

Ongoing management of NOA may be determined with the aid of an air monitoring program to assess asbestos exposure levels and specific risk control measures.

The person with management or control of a workplace must ensure the release of airborne asbestos is minimised. This can be done by:

- Wetting surfaces to reduce the dust levels.
- Suppressing, containing and extracting dust in processing operations (water sprays or local exhaust at transfer points and vibrating screens).
- Using wet drilling or other approved in-hole dust suppression.
- Preventing the spread of contamination by using wash down facilities.
- Providing information to and training and supervision of all workers potentially at risk.
- Using PPE where indicated.

6.13.3 Contaminated Sites.

Sites contaminated with asbestos become a workplace when work is carried out there. The WHS Regulations require that, where asbestos is identified as contaminating a workplace, a register and asbestos management plan be created for the site.

The management and remediation of sites contaminated with asbestos from illegal dumping and demolition is a specialised task. In some instances, site remediation may entail removal of asbestos and ACM from the site; in other cases this may not be practicable and other management strategies should be used. Engaging specialists who may include asbestos removalists is highly recommended for all but the most minor of non-friable contaminations.

6.13.4 Demolition and Refurbishment Work.

This section applies to the demolition or refurbishment of a structure or plant constructed or installed before 31 December 2003.

Regulation 447-457 provides that prior to any demolition or refurbishment work being carried out, a person with management and control of a workplace must:

- Review the asbestos register.
- Provide a copy of the asbestos register to the person carrying out the demolition or refurbishment work.
- Ensure asbestos that is likely to be disturbed is identified and, so far as is reasonably practicable, removed.

The PCBU who will carry out demolition or refurbishment at a workplace must obtain a copy of the asbestos register before they commence the work.

6.13.5 Demolition and Refurbishment at Domestic Premises.

When a person has been engaged to conduct demolition or refurbishment at a domestic premise, it becomes the workplace of that person. Consequently, that person must identify and if necessary, remove asbestos before work commences. The WHS Regulations place no duties on the homeowner.

6.13.6 Asbestos-Related Work.

Regulation 478-484 provides that while work with asbestos is generally prohibited, the WHS Regulations allow work to occur on asbestos in certain circumstances: this is referred to as asbestos-related work.

When undertaking asbestos-related work activities, the WHS Regulations require that it only be performed in accordance with the following requirements:

- Any worker undertaking asbestos-related work must be informed of the health risks of exposure to asbestos and that they will need to undergo health monitoring. Further information can be found in *Guidance: Health Monitoring*.
- A competent person carries out air monitoring of the work area where asbestos-related work is being carried out if there is uncertainty as to whether the exposure standard is likely to be exceeded.
- Any asbestos that may be encountered by workers undertaking asbestos-related work must be identified, and if it is not possible to identify, it must be assumed asbestos is present.
- The area in which asbestos-related work is undertaken is separate from the rest of the workplace, so far as is possible.
- The asbestos work area must be signed and barricaded to ensure that other workers do not enter the area.
- Facilities must be provided to allow for the decontamination of workers, equipment and the items worked upon.
- Anything removed from the work area must be decontaminated before it is removed from the work area.
- If material contaminated with asbestos is to be removed from the work area, it must be sealed within a container, which is decontaminated and labelled to indicate the presence of the asbestos and disposed of at a licensed disposal facility as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- If PPE used in asbestos-related work is to be removed from the work area for disposal, it must also be sealed within a container, which is decontaminated and labelled to indicate the presence of the asbestos in accordance with the WHS Regulations and disposed of at a licensed waste facility as soon as reasonably practicable.

6.13.7 Managing Risks Associated with Asbestos-Related Work.

If there is uncertainty as to whether asbestos is present or used in a certain activity at the workplace, the person with management or control of the workplace must assume asbestos is present and treat the activity as asbestos-related work or arrange for a sample to be analysed to determine if asbestos is present.

If asbestos is identified or assumed to be present, it is essential that the asbestos register be obtained and a decision made as to whether work can be done without disturbing the asbestos.

It is also essential to ensure all people carrying out the work have the appropriate training (refer to Section 6.3 of the Code), correct tools (Section 6.4 of the Code), PPE including clothing, decontamination materials, labels and signs ready at the workplace before any work commences that may disturb the asbestos and to minimise the number of people in the area.

6.13.8 Control Measures for Asbestos-Related Work.

Whatever the control method used, it should be effective in making all maintenance workers aware of the presence of asbestos and preventing any work activity that might expose them, or others nearby to airborne asbestos. Particular attention should be paid to controlling work activities that affect inaccessible areas listed in the asbestos register, such as wall cavities and ceiling spaces.

Control measures include the following:

- Eliminate the risk by not conducting the work.
- Minimise the risk by using either an isolation control or a combination of these.
- If the risk is still present and attempts have been made to minimise the risk to health, so far as is reasonably practicable, through elimination, isolation and engineering controls, administrative controls can be implemented.
- If a risk to health still remains after the higher order control measures have been implemented, PPE must be used to supplement higher order controls. Although PPE can be effective in controlling the risk from airborne asbestos fibres, the successful implementation and maintenance of this control measure requires further action and resources including:
 - The correct selection of appropriate PPE.
 - The issuing of PPE to each individual.
 - Training and supervision.
 - Maintenance of PPE.
 - Employee compliance and support for the system.

6.14 Disposing of Asbestos or ACM.

There are additional responsibilities related to the removal and disposal of asbestos, which are detailed in the Code of Practice: How to safely Remove Asbestos.

Asbestos waste must be transported and disposed of in accordance with the relevant state or territory Environment Protection Authority (EPA) requirements. Asbestos waste can only be disposed of at a site licensed by the EPA and it must never be disposed of in the general waste system.

6.15 Managing Exposure to Asbestos or ACM.

The following sub-sections, 6.15.1 to 6.15.4, discuss the requirements to manage exposure to Asbestos or ACM.

6.15.1 Measuring the Exposure Standard.

Airborne respirable fibre concentrations can be estimated using available data or past experience. In cases of doubt, it may be necessary to confirm the estimates by measurement using the *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres ((NOHSC: 3003 (2005))*.

6.15.2 Health Monitoring.

Regulation 435-444 provides that a PCBU must ensure health monitoring is provided to a worker if they are carrying out licensed asbestos removal work, other ongoing asbestos removal work or asbestos-related work and are at risk of exposure to asbestos when carrying out the work.

Health monitoring reports must be kept as confidential records for at least 40 years after the record is made and identified as a formal record for the particular worker. The report and results must not be disclosed to anyone unless the worker has provided their written consent. However, if the person was releasing the record under a duty of professional confidentiality, the worker's written consent is not required.

6.15.3 Training Workers about Asbestos or ACM.

Regulation 39 provides that a PCBU must ensure that information, training and instruction provided to a worker are suitable and adequate, having regard to:

- The nature of the work carried out by the worker.
- The nature of the risks associated with the work at the time the information, training or instruction is provided.
- The control measures implemented.

Regulation 445 provides that a PCBU must ensure workers who they reasonably believe may be involved in asbestos removal work in the workplace or the carrying out of asbestos-related work are trained in the identification, safe handling and suitable control measures for asbestos and ACM.

6.15.4 Limited Use of Equipment.

Regulation 446 provides that a PCBU must not use, or direct or allow a worker to use, specific equipment on asbestos or ACM unless the use of the equipment is controlled.

High-pressure water spray and compressed air must not be used on asbestos or ACM. However, high-pressure water spray can be used for firefighting or fire protection. Power tools, brooms and any other equipment or tool that may release airborne asbestos in the workplace may only be used if it is controlled by it being:

- Enclosed.
- Designed to capture or suppress airborne asbestos.
- Used in a way that is designed to capture or suppress airborne asbestos safely.

6.16 Controlling the Risks.

To eliminate risk of exposure, or if this is not reasonably practicable, minimising them so far as is reasonably practicable, a risk management process should be followed that involves identifying whether asbestos or ACM is at a workplace and including them in the asbestos register, assessing the risk of exposure and then implementing appropriate control measures.

6.16.1 Removing Asbestos.

The ultimate goal is to have a workplace free from asbestos. Removal may be the most appropriate way to achieve this.

If it is not reasonably practicable to remove asbestos, then other control measures must be implemented to ensure people are not exposed to airborne asbestos, including either enclosing or sealing the asbestos.

6.16.2 Enclosing Asbestos.

Where it is not reasonably practicable to remove asbestos, the preferred alternative control measure is enclosure.

Enclosure is the creation of a structure built around the asbestos so that it is completely covered to prevent exposure of the asbestos to air and other substances.

Enclosure should only be used on non-friable asbestos where removal is not reasonably practical and where the asbestos is at risk of damage from work activities.

6.16.3 Encapsulation and Sealing Asbestos.

If the asbestos cannot be removed or enclosed, encapsulation or sealing is the next appropriate control measure.

6.16.4 What are Encapsulation and Sealing?

Asbestos may be encapsulated in a resilient matrix such as reinforced plastics, vinyls, resins, mastics, bitumen, flexible plasters and cement. There is little opportunity to release airborne asbestos unless the matrix is damaged. Although encapsulation has limited application and can create a health risk for workers undertaking the activity, it is used when it would create a greater risk to remove the asbestos.

Sealing is the process of covering the surface of the material with a protective coating over the asbestos to prevent exposure to airborne asbestos. Sealing asbestos is the least effective method for controlling the release of airborne asbestos. It should only be considered as an interim control while a more effective control such as removing or enclosing can be implemented. It is commonly used for pipe, furnace and boiler insulation. Sealing is inappropriate where the sealed material is likely to suffer mechanical damage (e.g. drilling or sanding).

6.16.5 Tools and Equipment.

Certain equipment must not be used on asbestos. It is therefore important to select the correct equipment to minimise the generation of airborne asbestos.

Manually operated (non-powered) hand tools should be used wherever possible. If they will not provide sufficient physical force to perform the required operation, low-speed, battery-powered tools that are able to be used in conjunction with wet methods for dust control are preferred.

The use of high-pressure water and compressed air is prohibited under WHS Regulations as they can cause asbestos to become friable.

Household vacuum must never be used where asbestos is or may be present, even if they have a HEPA filter.

6.16.6 Safe Work Practices.

It is important that safe work practices are in place when carrying out asbestos work or asbestos-related work. Wherever possible, dry asbestos should not be worked on.

When selecting the best technique to prevent or minimise the generation of airborne asbestos fibres, the work should first be assessed for any electrical hazards that might result from the use of water or other liquids. If an electrical hazard exists, primary consideration should be given to removing the asbestos, rather than relying on dry work methods.

6.16.7 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

PPE will need to be used, in combination with other effective control measures, when working with asbestos. The selection and use of PPE should be based on a risk assessment.

If work with asbestos requires the use of other chemicals that are themselves hazardous chemicals, a further risk assessment must be performed. Safety data sheets must be referred to for information on appropriate PPE to use and any other precautions to take when using the chemicals.

6.16.8 Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE).

In general, the selection of suitable RPE depends on the nature of the asbestos work, the probable maximum concentrations of asbestos fibres that would be encountered in this work and any personal characteristics of the wearer that may affect the facial fit of the respirator (for example, facial hair and glasses).

More comprehensive advice on RPE is provided in the *Code of Practice: How to safely Remove Asbestos*.

6.16.9 Laundering Clothing.

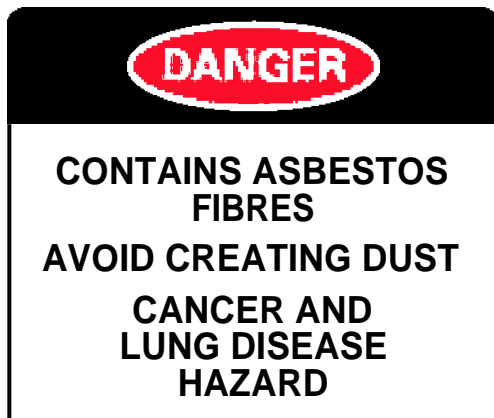
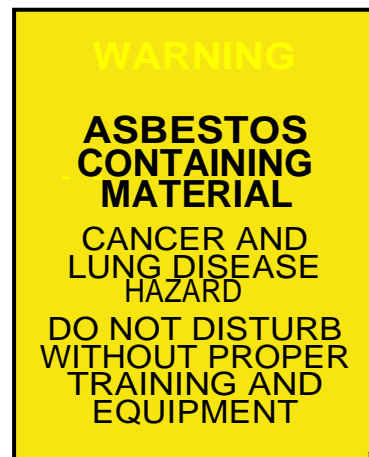
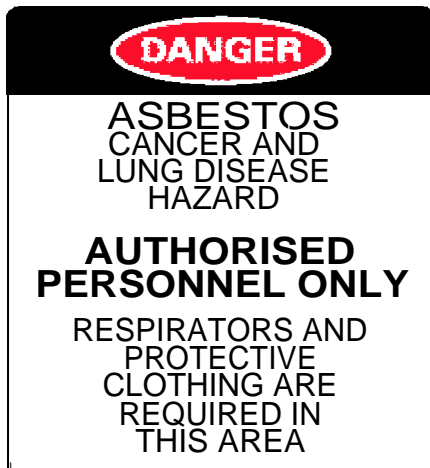
Disposable coveralls should be used as protective clothing unless it is not reasonably practicable to do so. When non-disposable protective clothing is used, the contaminated clothing must be laundered in a suitable laundering facility that is equipped to launder asbestos-contaminated clothing. Contaminated protective clothing must not be laundered in homes. Any clothing worn under coveralls must be disposed of or suitably bagged for laundering as asbestos-contaminated clothing.

6.16.10 Cleaning Up.

Following any asbestos work carried out, there are requirements to ensure the work area, tools and workers are decontaminated and asbestos waste is disposed of properly. In addition to this, for licensed removal work a clearance certificate will be required before the work area can be reoccupied for ordinary use.

The *Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos* provides details on decontamination and waste disposal.

6.17 Examples of Warning Signs and Labels.



6.18 TEMPLATE OF AN ASBESTOS REGISTER

[illegible]

6.19 Example of an Asbestos Register.

6.19 - EXAMPLE OF AN ASBESTOS REGISTER

ASBESTOS REGISTER						
Unit 3A, Trading Estate West, Anytown 9001		Name of Competent Person Jim Smith, Site OHS manager (01) 3293 4012				
Date of Identification	Type of Asbestos	Is it Friable or Non-Friable?	Condition of Asbestos	Specific Location of Asbestos		
1/2/2011	AC Roof Sheeting	Non-friable	Good, minor deterioration on Western End	Whole Roof to main building		
1/2/2011	Fibro Wall Cladding	Non-friable	Sound condition structurally, paint lifting in some places	Exterior of main Building		
1/2/2011	Pipe Insulation	Friable	Cracked at bends in pipe	Plant Room Behind boiler for water system		Only accessed by maintenance staff
1/2/2011	Cement Flue	Non-friable	Good condition, coated	Plant Room On top of boiler		Only accessed by maintenance staff
1/2/2011	Floor Tiles	Non-friable	Good condition, tiles under filling cabinet starting to lift	Main office, Asbestos backed vinyl floor tiles		Inaccessible

6.20 Examples of Asbestos-Related Work.

Working with asbestos friction materials

The risk of exposure to significant amounts of dust that contains asbestos fibres may exist while removing and repairing brakes, clutches and high-temperature gaskets on motor vehicles.

If the following simple controls are applied carefully, it generally should not be necessary to carry out air monitoring in the workshop while servicing vehicle brakes, clutches and cylinder head/exhaust gaskets.

A HEPA-filter industrial vacuum cleaner should be certified by the manufacturer as fit for removal work and can be used to clean all asbestos dust from components and other parts in the immediate vicinity. It may be necessary to purchase or fabricate special hose nozzles to reach difficult areas to ensure components are effectively cleaned of asbestos. Any remaining dust needs to be removed with a wet rag.

A fine spray of water on the dust will dampen it and prevent it being dispersed. The component and parts in the immediate vicinity can then be wiped down with a wet rag. The rag can only be used once. It then needs to be placed in a plastic bag and into an asbestos waste disposal bin. Any spillage onto the workshop floor needs to be wiped up and disposed of in the same way. It is important that only a gentle misting spray is used as a coarse spray will disperse the asbestos fibres into the air.

A respirator certified by the manufacturer as suitable for asbestos dust (for example, a P1 or P2 disposable respirator) needs to be worn during the above cleaning processes.

Compressed air, water hoses and aerosol cans must not be used to clean asbestos dust off components in the open workshop as they will disperse large numbers of fibres into the air.

Personal decontamination should be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Dedicated asbestos-handling area

To minimise risks to other people, the area where asbestos components are cleaned and removed needs to be segregated and in a location where wind or cooling fans etc. will not disturb any dust. All workers must be provided with information and training on asbestos hazards, its presence and the safety procedures that must be followed.

For all removal:

- segregate the vehicle from surrounding removal work areas. Try to have at least three metres separation and avoid windy locations and cooling fans etc.
Use portable signs to indicate that asbestos removal is going on
Wear a P1 or P2 disposable respirator
personal decontamination should be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Brake assembly repairs - vacuum method

- Use a HEPA-filter vacuum cleaner to clean the wheel prior to undoing the wheel nuts.
Remove the wheel and vacuum any remaining dust on the wheel.
Vacuum all dust off the brake assembly.
Use a wet rag to wipe down all parts and remove final traces of dust.
Vacuum any additional dust that is exposed during disassembly.
Place the component and rags etc. into a plastic bag, seal or tie it and then place it into a marked plastic-lined disposal bin or skip.

Personal decontamination should be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Brake assembly removal - wet method

- Place a tray or tape plastic sheeting on the floor under the removal area to catch spillage and assist in the clean-up.

Use a saturated rag to wet down the wheel and wipe off dust prior to removing the wheel nuts.

Remove the wheel and clean off any remaining dust with the wet rag.

Use a saturated rag and gentle water mist to thoroughly damp down any dust on the brake assembly.

Personal decontamination should be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Brake disc pads

- Use a saturated rag to wipe off exposed dust and dust exposed during disassembly. Wipe up any spillage on the floor.

Place the component and rags etc. into a plastic bag, seal or tie it and then place it into a marked plastic-lined disposal bin or skip.

Personal decontamination should be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Clutch removal and repairs

- After separating the gearbox from the engine, vacuum/wet-wipe inside the bell housing and around the pressure plate.

On removal of the pressure plate and clutch plate, vacuum/wet-wipe the flywheel, housing and components; place used rags and removed components in a plastic bag and seal.

Place this plastic bag into a marked plastic-lined disposal bin or skip.

Personal decontamination should be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Cylinder head and exhaust gaskets

- If the gasket is damaged during separation of the components, wet it with water to control asbestos fibres.

Keep the gasket wet and carefully remove it without using power tools.

Wipe down the joint faces and the immediate area with a wet rag.

Place the gasket and rag into a plastic bag and seal or tie it.

Place this plastic bag into a marked plastic-lined disposal bin or skip.

Personal decontamination should be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Brake shoe

The process of removing asbestos-containing linings from brake shoes and clutch parts has the potential to release large quantities of asbestos fibres. All work involving power tools should be carried out within an enclosure that is fitted with an effective dust extraction and filtration system that will eliminate or minimise the release of airborne asbestos fibres. If components are to be hand-worked, carry out the following procedure:

Undertake the work in a separate area away from other workers, preferably in a purpose-built enclosure.

Thoroughly wet down the component to control dust/fibres.

Wear **PPE and RPE**.

Use local extraction to minimise the spread of dust/fibres.

Control air monitoring must be carried out to determine respirable asbestos fibre exposure levels and the suitability of PPE.

Clean up after removal with a vacuum cleaner and wet rag.

Place waste asbestos into a plastic bag and seal or tie it.

Place this plastic bag into a marked disposal bag, tie or seal it and place the bag into the marked plastic-lined disposal bin or skip (see disposal section below).

Used respirators and overalls should not be worn away from the removal work area and need to be disposed of in the same way as asbestos waste.

Personal decontamination should be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

6.21 Recommended Safe Working Practices.

As a first priority, planning for the maintenance of asbestos at the workplace must include consideration of the removal of the asbestos as the most preferred control option. Where removed, products containing asbestos must be replaced with products that do not contain asbestos. Removal of asbestos products must be done in accordance with the *Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos*.

Below are some recommended safe working methods that demonstrate how control measures can be used when asbestos is present at the workplace:

- Safe work practice 1 – Drilling for asbestos-containing material
- Safe work practice 2 – Sealing, painting, coating and cleaning of asbestos-cement products
- Safe work practice 3 – Cleaning leaf litter from gutters of asbestos cement roofs
- Safe work practice 4 – Replace cabling in asbestos cement conduits or boxes
- Safe work practice 5 – Working on electrical mounting boards (switchboards) containing asbestos
- Safe work practice 6 – Inspection of asbestos friction materials.

6.22 Some Important Asbestos Do's and Don'ts.

The following comments have been extracted from: <http://www.asbestos.tas.gov.au/resources/facts>

- Don't panic if you find asbestos.
- Do put safety first when dealing with asbestos.
- Do treat asbestos with respect.
- Don't drill, saw or disturb materials that contain asbestos.
- Do seek advice if you think you've got a problem with asbestos.
- Do keep activities to a minimum in areas having damaged material that may contain asbestos.
- Do take every precaution to avoid damaging asbestos material.
- Do have removal and major repair done by licensed asbestos removalists. It is highly recommended that sampling and minor repair also be done by licensed professionals.
- Do make sure asbestos is correctly identified. If you think that material might contain asbestos, treat it as though it does until you have it checked by an expert.
- Don't risk damaging asbestos. Asbestos is only a danger to health when fibres become airborne and are breathed in.
- Do warn other people. If you know there is asbestos in your home or workplace point it out to anyone who might come into contact with it so they can take precautions. This is particularly important if you ask someone to do repairs or alterations.
- Do check the rules and regulations that apply to the handling, removal and disposal of asbestos.

6.23 Safe Work Practice – Drilling of ACM.

SAFE WORK PRACTICE 1 – DRILLING OF ACM	
<p>The drilling of asbestos cement sheeting can release asbestos fibres into the atmosphere, so precautions must be taken to protect the drill operator and other persons from exposure to these fibres. A hand drill is preferred to a battery-powered drill, because the quantity of fibres is drastically reduced if a hand drill is used.</p>	
Equipment that may be required prior to starting work (in addition to what is needed for the task)	<p>A non-powered hand drill or a low-speed battery-powered drill or drilling equipment. Battery-powered drills should be fitted with a local exhaust ventilation (LEV) dust control hood wherever possible. If an LEV dust control hood cannot be attached and other dust control methods such as pastes and gels are unsuitable then shadow vacuuming techniques should be used</p> <p>Disposable cleaning rags</p> <p>A bucket of water, or more as appropriate, and/or a misting spray bottle</p> <p>Duct tape</p> <p>Sealant</p> <p>Spare PPE</p> <p>A thickened substance such as wallpaper paste, shaving cream or hair gel</p> <p>200 pm plastic sheeting</p> <p>A suitable asbestos waste container (e.g. 200 pm plastic bags or a drum, bin or skip lined with 200 pm plastic sheeting)</p> <p>Warning signs and/or barrier tape</p> <p>An asbestos vacuum cleaner</p> <p>A sturdy paper, foam or thin metal cup, or similar (for work on overhead surfaces only).</p>
PPE	Protective clothing and RPE (see AS1715, AS 1716). It is likely that a class P1 or P2 half face respirator will be adequate for this task, provided the recommended safe work procedure is followed.
Preparing the asbestos work area	<p>If the work is to be carried out at a height, appropriate precautions must be taken to prevent falls.</p> <p>Ensure appropriately marked asbestos waste disposal bags are available.</p> <p>Carry out the work with as few people present as possible.</p> <p>Segregate the asbestos work area to ensure unauthorised personnel are restricted from entry (e.g. close door and/or use warning signs and/or barrier tape at all entry points). The distance for segregation should be determined by a risk assessment.</p> <p>If drilling a roof from outside, segregate the area below.</p> <p>If access is available to the rear of the asbestos cement, segregate this area as well as above.</p> <p>If possible, use plastic sheeting, secured with duct tape, to cover any surface within the asbestos work area that could become contaminated.</p> <p>Ensure there is adequate lighting.</p> <p>Avoid working in windy environments where asbestos fibres can be redistributed.</p> <p>If using a bucket of water, do not resoak used rags in the bucket, as this will contaminate the water. Instead, either fold the rag so a clean surface is exposed or use another rag.</p>
Drilling vertical surfaces	<p>Tape both the point to be drilled and the exit point, if accessible, with a strong adhesive tape such as duct tape to prevent the edges crumbling.</p> <p>Cover the drill entry and exit points (if accessible) on the asbestos with a generous amount of thickened substance.</p> <p>Drill through the paste.</p> <p>Use damp rags to clean off the paste and debris from the wall and drill bit.</p> <p>Dispose of the rags as asbestos waste as they will contain asbestos dust and fibres.</p>

	<p>Seal the cut edges with sealant.</p> <p>If a cable is to be passed through, insert a sleeve to protect the inner edge of the hole.</p>
Drilling overhead horizontal surfaces	<p>Mark the point to be drilled.</p> <p>Drill a hole through the bottom of the cup.</p> <p>Fill or line the inside of the cup with shaving cream, gel or a similar thickened substance.</p> <p>Put the drill bit through the hole in the cup so that the cup encloses the drill bit, and make sure the drill bit extends beyond the lip of the cup.</p> <p>Align the drill bit with the marked point.</p> <p>Ensure the cup is firmly held against the surface to be drilled.</p> <p>Drill through the surface.</p> <p>Remove the drill bit from the cup, ensuring that the cup remains firmly against the surface.</p> <p>Remove the cup from the surface.</p> <p>Use damp rags to clean off the paste and debris from the drill bit.</p> <p>Dispose of the rags as asbestos waste, as they will contain asbestos dust and fibres.</p> <p>Seal the cut edges with sealant.</p> <p>If a cable is to be passed through, insert a sleeve to protect the inner edge of the hole.</p>
Decontaminating the asbestos work area and equipment	<p>Use damp rags to clean the equipment.</p> <p>Carefully roll or fold any plastic sheeting used to cover any surface within the asbestos work area, so as not to spill any dust or debris that has been collected.</p> <p>If necessary, use damp rags and/or an asbestos vacuum cleaner to clean any remaining visibly contaminated sections of the asbestos work area.</p> <p>Place debris, used rags, plastic sheeting and other waste in the asbestos waste bags/container.</p> <p>Wet wipe the external surfaces of the asbestos waste bags/container to remove any adhering dust before they are removed from the asbestos work area.</p>
Personal decontamination should be carried out in a designated area	<p>If disposable coveralls are worn, clean the coveralls while still wearing RPE using a HEPA vacuum, damp rag or fine-water spray. RPE can be cleaned with a wet rag or cloth.</p> <p>While still wearing RPE, remove coveralls, turning them inside-out to entrap any remaining contamination and then Place them into a labelled asbestos waste bag.</p> <p>Remove RPE. If non-disposable, inspect it to ensure it is free from contamination, clean it with a wet rag and store in a clean container. If disposable, cleaning is not required but RPE should be placed in a labelled asbestos waste bag or waste container.</p> <p>Refer to the <i>Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> for more information.</p>
Clearance procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visually inspect the asbestos work area to make sure it has been properly cleaned. • Clearance air monitoring is not normally required for this task. • Dispose of all waste as asbestos waste. <p>Refer to the <i>Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> for more information.</p>

6.24 Safe Work Practice – Sealing, Painting, Coating and Cleaning of Asbestos Cement Products.

SAFE WORK PRACTICE 2 - SEALING, PAINTING, COATING AND CLEANING OF ASBESTOS-CEMENT PRODUCTS	
<p>These tasks should only to be carried out on asbestos that are in good condition. For this reason, the ACM should be thoroughly inspected before starting the work. There is a risk to health if the surface of asbestos cement sheeting is disturbed (e.g. from hail storms and cyclones) or if it has deteriorated as a result of aggressive environmental factors such as pollution. If it is so weathered that its surface is cracked or broken, the asbestos cement matrix may be eroded, increasing the likelihood that asbestos fibres will be released. If treatment is considered essential, a method that does not disturb the matrix should be used. Under no circumstances should asbestos cement products be water blasted or dry sanded in preparation for painting, coating or sealing.</p>	
Equipment that may be required prior to starting work (in addition to what is needed for the task)	<p>Disposable cleaning rags</p> <p>A bucket of water, or more as appropriate, and/or a misting spray bottle</p> <p>Sealant</p> <p>Spare PPE</p> <p>A suitable asbestos waste container</p> <p>Warning signs and/or barrier tape.</p>
PPE	<p>Protective clothing and RPE (see AS1715, AS 1716). It is likely that a class P1 or P2 half face respirator will be adequate for this task, provided the recommended safe work procedure is followed. Where paint is to be applied, appropriate respiratory protection to control the paint vapours/mist must also be considered.</p>
Preparing the asbestos work area	<p>If work is being carried out at heights, precautions must be taken to prevent falls.</p> <p>Before starting, assess the asbestos cement for damage.</p> <p>Ensure appropriately marked asbestos waste disposal bags are available.</p> <p>Carry out the work with as few people present as possible.</p> <p>Segregate the asbestos work area to ensure unauthorised personnel are restricted from entry (e.g. close door and/or use warning signs and/or barrier tape at all entry points). The distance for segregation should be determined by a risk assessment.</p> <p>If working at a height, segregate the area below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If possible, use plastic sheeting secured with duct tape to cover any floor surface within the asbestos work area which could become contaminated. This will help to contain any runoff from wet sanding methods. <p>Ensure there is adequate lighting.</p> <p>If using a bucket of water, do not resoak used rags in the bucket, as this will contaminate the water. Instead, either fold the rag so a clean surface is exposed or use another rag.</p> <p>Never use high-pressure water cleaning methods.</p> <p>Never prepare surfaces using dry sanding methods. Where sanding is required, you should consider removing the asbestos and replacing it with a non-asbestos product.</p> <p>Wet sanding methods may be used to prepare the asbestos, provided precautions are taken to ensure all the runoff is captured and filtered, where possible.</p> <p>Wipe dusty surfaces with a damp cloth.</p>
Painting and sealing	<p>When using a spray brush, never use a high-pressure spray to apply the paint.</p> <p>When using a roller, use it lightly to avoid abrasion or other damage.</p>
Decontaminating the asbestos work area and equipment	<p>Use damp rags to clean the equipment.</p> <p>If required, use damp rags and/or an asbestos vacuum cleaner to clean the asbestos work area.</p> <p>Place debris, used rags, plastic sheeting and other waste in the asbestos waste bags/container.</p> <p>Wet wipe the external surfaces of the asbestos waste bags/container to remove any</p>

	adhering dust before they are removed from the asbestos work area.
Personal decontamination should be carried out in a designated area	<p>If disposable coveralls are worn, clean the coveralls while still wearing RPE using a HEPA vacuum, damp rag or fine-water spray. RPE can be cleaned with a wet rag or cloth.</p> <p>While still wearing RPE, remove coveralls, turning them inside-out to entrap any remaining contamination and then Place them into a labelled asbestos waste bag.</p> <p>Remove RPE. If non-disposable, inspect it to ensure it is free from contamination, clean it with a wet rag and store in a clean container. If disposable, cleaning is not required but RPE should be placed in a labelled asbestos waste bag or waste container.</p> <p>Refer to the <i>Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> for more information.</p>
Clearance procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visually inspect the asbestos work area to make sure it has been properly cleaned. • Clearance air monitoring is not normally required for this task. • Dispose of all waste as asbestos waste. <p>Refer to the <i>Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> for more information.</p>

6.25 Safe Work Practice – Cleaning Leaf Litter from Gutters of Asbestos Cement Roofs.

SAFE WORK PRACTICE 3 – CLEANING LEAF LITTER FROM GUTTERS OF ASBESTOS CEMENT ROOFS	
Equipment that may be required prior to starting work (in addition to what is needed for the task)	<p>A bucket of water, or more as appropriate, and detergent</p> <p>A watering can or garden spray</p> <p>A hand trowel or scoop</p> <p>Disposable cleaning rags</p> <p>A suitable asbestos waste container</p> <p>Warning signs and/or barrier tape</p> <p>An asbestos vacuum cleaner.</p>
PPE	Protective clothing and RPE (see AS1715, AS 1716). It is likely that a class P1 or P2 half face respirator will be adequate for this task, provided the recommended safe work procedure is followed.
Preparing the asbestos work area	<p>Since the work is to be carried out at a height, appropriate precautions must be taken to prevent the risk of falls.</p> <p>Ensure appropriately marked asbestos waste disposal containers are available.</p> <p>Segregate the asbestos work area to ensure unauthorised personnel are restricted from entry (e.g. use warning signs and/or barrier tape at all entry points). The distance for segregation should be determined by a risk assessment.</p> <p>Segregate the area below.</p> <p>Avoid working in windy environments where asbestos fibres can be redistributed.</p> <p>If using a bucket of water, do not resoak used rags in the bucket as this will contaminate the water. Instead, either fold the rag so a clean surface is exposed or use another rag.</p>
Gutter cleaning	<p>Disconnect or re-route the downpipes to prevent any entry of contaminated water into the waste water system and ensure there is a suitable container to collect contaminated runoff. Contaminated water must be disposed of as asbestos waste.</p> <p>Mix the water and detergent.</p> <p>Using the watering can or garden spray, pour the water and detergent mixture into the gutter but avoid over-wetting as this will create a slurry.</p> <p>Remove the debris using a scoop or trowel. Do not allow debris or slurry to enter the water system -</p> <p>Wet the debris again if dry material is uncovered.</p> <p>Place the removed debris straight into the asbestos waste container.</p>
Decontaminating the asbestos work area and equipment	<p>Use damp rags to wipe down all equipment used.</p> <p>Use damp rags to wipe down the guttering.</p> <p>Where practicable, and if necessary, use an asbestos vacuum cleaner to vacuum the area below.</p> <p>Place debris, used rags and other waste in the asbestos waste container.</p> <p>Wet wipe the external surfaces of the asbestos waste container to remove any adhering dust before it is removed from the asbestos work area.</p>

<p>Personal decontamination should be carried out in a designated area</p>	<p>If disposable coveralls are worn, clean the coveralls while still wearing RPE using a HEPA vacuum, damp rag or fine-water spray. RPE can be cleaned with a wet rag or cloth.</p> <p>While still wearing RPE, remove coveralls, turning them inside-out to entrap any remaining contamination and then Place them into a labelled asbestos waste bag.</p> <p>Remove RPE. If non-disposable, inspect it to ensure it is free from contamination, clean it with a wet rag and store in a clean container. If disposable, cleaning is not required but RPE should be placed in a labelled asbestos waste bag or waste container.</p> <p>Refer to the <i>Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> for more information.</p>
<p>Clearance procedure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visually inspect the asbestos work area to make sure it has been properly cleaned. • Clearance air monitoring is not normally required for this task. • Dispose of all waste as asbestos waste. <p>Refer to the <i>Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> for more information.</p>

6.26 Safe Work Practice – Replacing Cabling in Asbestos Cement Conduits or Boxes.

SAFE WORK PRACTICE 4 – REPLACE CABLING IN ASBESTOS CEMENT CONDUITS OR BOXES	
Equipment that may be required prior to starting the work (in addition to what is required for the task)	<p>Disposable cleaning rags</p> <p>A bucket of water, or more as appropriate, and/or a misting spray bottle</p> <p>200 pm thick plastic sheeting</p> <p>Cable slipping compound</p> <p>Appropriately marked asbestos waste disposal bags</p> <p>Spare PPE</p> <p>Duct tape</p> <p>Warning signs and/or barrier tape</p> <p>An asbestos vacuum cleaner.</p>
PPE	Protective clothing and RPE (see AS1715, AS 1716). It is likely that a class P1 or P2 half face respirator will be adequate for this task, provided the recommended safe work procedure is followed.
Preparing the asbestos work area	<p>If the work will be carried out in a confined space, appropriate precautions must be taken to prevent the risk of asphyxiation.</p> <p>Ensure appropriately marked asbestos waste disposal bags are available.</p> <p>Carry out the work with as few people present as possible.</p> <p>Segregate the asbestos work area to ensure unauthorised personnel are restricted from entry (e.g. use warning signs and/or barrier tape at all entry points). The distance for segregation should be determined by a risk assessment.</p> <p>Use plastic sheeting secured with duct tape to cover any surface within the asbestos work area which could become contaminated.</p> <p>Place plastic sheeting below any conduits before pulling any cables through.</p> <p>Ensure there is adequate lighting.</p> <p>Avoid working in windy environments where asbestos fibres can be redistributed.</p> <p>If using a bucket of water, do not resoak used rags in the bucket as this will contaminate the water. Instead, either fold the rag so a clean surface is exposed or use another rag.</p>
Replacement or installation of cables	<p>Wet down the equipment and apply adequate cable slipping compound to the conduits/ducts throughout the process.</p> <p>Clean all ropes, rods or snakes used to pull cables after use. Cleaning should be undertaken close to the point(s) where the cables exit from the conduits/ducts.</p> <p>Ropes used for cable pulling should have a smooth surface that can easily be cleaned.</p> <p>Do not use metal stockings when pulling cables through asbestos cement conduits.</p> <p>Do not use compressed air darts to pull cables through asbestos cement conduits/ducts.</p>
Decontaminating the asbestos work area and equipment	<p>Use damp rags to clean the equipment.</p> <p>Wet wipe around the end of the conduit, sections of exposed cable and the pulling eye at the completion of the cable pulling operation.</p> <p>If the rope or cable passes through any rollers, these must also be wet wiped after use.</p> <p>Wet wipe the external surface of excess cable pulled through the conduit/duct, as close as possible to the exit point from the conduit, before it is removed from the work site.</p> <p>Carefully roll or fold any plastic sheeting used to cover any surface within the asbestos work area, so as not to spill any dust or debris that has been collected.</p> <p>If required, use damp rags or an asbestos vacuum cleaner to clean any remaining visibly contaminated sections of the asbestos work area.</p> <p>Place all debris, used rags, plastic sheeting and other waste in the asbestos waste bags/container.</p>

	Wet wipe the external surfaces of the asbestos waste bags/container to remove any adhering dust before they are removed from the asbestos work area.
Personal decontamination should be carried out in a designated area	<p>If disposable coveralls are worn, clean the coveralls while still wearing RPE using a HEPA vacuum, damp rag or fine-water spray. RPE can be cleaned with a wet rag or cloth.</p> <p>While still wearing RPE, remove coveralls, turning them inside-out to entrap any remaining contamination and then Place them into a labelled asbestos waste bag.</p> <p>Remove RPE. If non-disposable, inspect it to ensure it is free from contamination, clean it with a wet rag and store in a clean container. If disposable, cleaning is not required but RPE should be placed in a labelled asbestos waste bag or waste container.</p> <p>Refer to the <i>Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> for more information.</p>
Clearance procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visually inspect the asbestos work area to make sure it has been properly cleaned. • Clearance air monitoring is not normally required for this task. • Dispose of all waste as asbestos waste. <p>Refer to the <i>Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> for more information.</p>

6.27 Safe Work Practice – Working on Electrical Mounting Boards Containing Asbestos.

SAFE WORK PRACTICE 5 – WORKING ON ELECTRICAL MOUNTING BOARDS CONTAINING ASBESTOS	
If the asbestos-containing electrical mounting panel has to be removed for work behind the board, the procedures outlined in the Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos must be followed. If drilling is required, the control process should be consistent with the measures in Safe Work Practice 1.	
Equipment that may be required prior to starting the work (in addition to what is required the task)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A non-powered hand drill or a low-speed battery-powered drill or drilling equipment. Battery-powered drills should be fitted with a LEV dust control hood wherever possible. If a LEV dust control hood cannot be attached and other dust control methods, such as pastes and gels, are unsuitable then shadow vacuuming techniques should be used <p>Duct tape Warning signs and/or barrier tape Disposable cleaning rags A plastic bucket of water and/or a misting spray bottle Spare PPE A suitable asbestos waste container 200 mm plastic sheeting An asbestos vacuum cleaner.</p>
PPE	Protective clothing and RPE (see AS1715, AS 1716. It is likely that a class P1 or P2 half face respirator will be adequate for this task, provided the recommended safe work procedure is followed.
Preparing the asbestos work area	<p>As the work area will involve electrical hazards, precautions must be taken to prevent electrocution.</p> <p>Ensure appropriately marked asbestos waste disposal bags are available.</p> <p>Carry out the work with as few people present as possible.</p> <p>Segregate the asbestos work area to ensure unauthorised personnel are restricted from entry (e.g. use warning signs and/or barrier tape at all entry points). The distance for segregation should be determined by a risk assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use plastic sheeting secured with duct tape to cover any surface within the asbestos work area which could become contaminated. <p>Ensure there is adequate lighting.</p> <p>Avoid working in windy environments where asbestos fibres can be redistributed.</p> <p>If using a bucket of water, do not resoak used rags in the bucket as this will contaminate the water. Instead, either fold the rag so a clean surface is exposed or use another rag.</p>
Work on electrical mounting panels	<p>Providing the panel is not friable, maintenance and service work may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> replacing asbestos containing equipment on the electrical panel with non-asbestos equipment operate main switches and individual circuit devices pull/insert service and circuit fuses bridge supplies at meter bases use testing equipment access the neutral link install new components/equipment.
Decontaminating the asbestos work area and equipment	<p>Use damp rags to clean the equipment.</p> <p>Carefully roll or fold any plastic sheeting used to cover any surface within the asbestos work area so as not to spill any dust or debris that has been collected.</p> <p>If there is an electrical hazard, use an asbestos vacuum cleaner to remove any dust from the mounting panel and other visibly contaminated sections of the asbestos work area.</p>

	<p>If there is no electrical hazard, wet wipe with a damp rag to remove minor amounts of dust.</p> <p>Place debris, used rags, plastic sheeting and other waste in the asbestos waste bags/container.</p> <p>Wet wipe the external surfaces of the asbestos waste bags/container to remove any adhering dust before they are removed from the asbestos work area.</p>
Personal decontamination should be carried out in a designated area	<p>If disposable coveralls are worn, clean the coveralls while still wearing RPE using a HEPA vacuum, damp rag or fine-water spray. RPE can be cleaned with a wet rag or cloth.</p> <p>While still wearing RPE, remove coveralls, turning them inside-out to entrap any remaining contamination and then Place them into a labelled asbestos waste bag.</p> <p>Remove RPE. If non-disposable, inspect it to ensure it is free from contamination, clean it with a wet rag and store in a clean container. If disposable, cleaning is not required but RPE should be placed in a labelled asbestos waste bag or waste container.</p> <p>Refer to the <i>Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> for more information.</p>
Clearance procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visually inspect the asbestos work area to make sure it has been properly cleaned. • Clearance air monitoring is not normally required for this task. • Dispose of all waste as asbestos waste. <p>Refer to the <i>Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> for more information.</p>

6.28 Safe Work Practice – Inspection of Asbestos Friction Materials.

SAFE WORKING PRACTICE 6 – INSPECTION OF ASBESTOS FRICTION MATERIALS	
This guide may be used when friction ACM (e.g. brake assemblies or clutch housings) need to be inspected or housings need to be cleaned. Compressed air must not be used to clean dust from a brake assembly.	
Equipment that may be required prior to starting the work (in addition to what is required for the task)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A misting spray bottle • Duct tape • Warning signs and/or barrier tape • Disposable cleaning rags • A bucket of water and detergent • Spare PPE • A suitable asbestos waste container • A catch tray or similar container • An asbestos vacuum cleaner.
PPE	Protective clothing and RPE (see AS1715, AS 1716). It is likely that a class P1 or P2 half face respirator will be adequate for this task, provided the recommended safe work procedure is followed.
Preparing the asbestos work area	<p>Ensure appropriately marked asbestos waste disposal bags are available.</p> <p>Carry out the work with as few people present as possible.</p> <p>Determine whether to segregate the asbestos work area</p> <p>Ensure unauthorised personnel are restricted from entry by using barrier tape and/or warning signs.</p> <p>Use a suitable collection device below where the work will be carried out to collect any debris/ runoff.</p> <p>Ensure there is adequate lighting.</p> <p>Avoid working in windy environments where asbestos fibres can be redistributed.</p> <p>If using a bucket of water, do not resoak used rags in the bucket as this will contaminate the water. Instead, either fold the rag so a clean surface is exposed or use another rag.</p>
Inspection of asbestos friction materials	<p>A misting spray bottle should be used to wet down any dust. If spray equipment disturbs asbestos, use alternative wetting agents e.g. a water-miscible degreaser or a water/detergent mixture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the wet method, but if this is not possible the dry method may then be used. <p><u>Wet method:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the misting spray bottle to wet down any visible dust. • Use a damp rag to wipe down the wheel or automobile part before removal. Ensure the dust is kept wet to prevent atmospheric contamination. <p>Use hand tools rather than power tools to reduce the generation of airborne fibres.</p> <p>Partially open the housing and softly spray the inside with water using the misting spray bottle. Any spillage of dust, debris or water must be controlled (e.g. capturing any runoff in a container) and either filtered or disposed of as asbestos waste.</p> <p>Open the housing and clean all asbestos parts using a damp rag, ensuring all runoff water is caught in an asbestos waste container.</p> <p><u>Dry method:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place a tray under the components to catch dust or debris spilling from the housing or components during the inspection and dispose of any material as asbestos waste. <p>Use an asbestos vacuum cleaner to remove asbestos from the brakes and rims or other materials before carrying out the inspection.</p>

Decontaminating the asbestos work area and equipment	<p>Use damp rags to clean the equipment, including the dust collection tray.</p> <p>If necessary, use damp rags or an asbestos vacuum cleaner to clean any remaining visibly contaminated sections of the asbestos work area.</p> <p>Place debris, used rags and other waste in the asbestos waste bags/container.</p> <p>Wet wipe the external surfaces of the asbestos waste bags/container to remove any adhering dust before removing them from the asbestos work area.</p>
Personal decontamination should be carried out in a designated area	<p>If disposable coveralls are worn, clean the coveralls and RPE while still wearing them using an asbestos vacuum cleaner, damp rag or fine-water spray. RPE can be cleaned with a wet rag/cloth.</p> <p>While still wearing RPE, remove coveralls, turning them inside-out to entrap any remaining contamination and then Place them into a labelled asbestos waste bag.</p> <p>Remove RPE. If non-disposable, inspect it to ensure it is free from contamination, clean it with a wet rag and store in a clean container. If disposable, cleaning is not required but RPE should be placed in a labelled asbestos waste bag or waste container.</p> <p>Refer to the <i>Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> for more information.</p>
Clearance procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visually inspect the asbestos work area to make sure it has been properly cleaned. • Clearance air monitoring is not normally required for this task. • Dispose of all waste as asbestos waste. <p>Refer to the <i>Code of Practice: How to Safely Remove Asbestos</i> for more information.</p>

6.29 Asbestos Removal – Detailed Discussions.

The *Code of Practice CP113 – How to Safely Remove Asbestos*, published by Workplace Standards in December 2012, should be read, comprehended and abided by as applicable and appropriate.

6.29.1 Duties for Licensed Asbestos Removal Work.

Licensed asbestos removal work can differ greatly depending on the type, quantity and condition of the asbestos or ACM being removed. There are a number of duties in the WHS Regulations to ensure licensed asbestos work is carried out safely and without releasing airborne asbestos and exposing workers and other persons.

A summary of the specific duties in the WHS Regulations are:

- ensuring an asbestos removalist supervisor is readily available or present when the work is being carried out **(R.459)**

- providing appropriate training and ensuring the asbestos removal worker has undertaken the relevant units of competencies associated with the asbestos removal **(R.460-461)**

- telling various parties about the asbestos removal and providing them with appropriate information **(R.462 and R.467-468)**

- obtaining the workplace's asbestos register **(R.463)**

- preparing an asbestos removal control plan **(R.464-465)**

- notifying the regulator about the work before it starts **(R.466)**

- displaying signs and labels in the asbestos work area **(R.469)**

- limiting access to the asbestos work area **(R.470)**

- ensuring appropriate decontamination facilities are in place **(R.471)**

- ensuring waste containment and disposal procedures are in place **(R.472)**

- ensuring clearance inspections are conducted and issuing clearance certificates **(R.473-474)**

- ensuring air monitoring is conducted, where appropriate **(R.475-477).**

These requirements apply to a number of duty holders including the licensed asbestos removalist, the person who commissioned the asbestos removal work, and the person with management and control of the workplace.

6.30 Asbestos Removal Control Plan Contents.

	Building & structures		Plant & equipment	
	Friable	Non-Friable	Friable	Non-Friable
Notification				
Notification requirements have been met and required documentation will be on site (e.g. removal licence, control plan, training records)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Identification				
Details of asbestos to be removed (e.g. the locations, whether asbestos is friable/non-friable, its type, condition and quantity being removed)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Preparation				
Consult with relevant parties (health and safety representative-, workers-, person who commissioned the removal work, licensed asbestos assessors)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Assigned responsibilities for the removal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Program commencement and completion dates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency plans	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Asbestos removal boundaries, including the type and extent of isolation required and the location of any signs and barriers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Control of other hazards including electrical and lighting installations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PPE to be used including RPE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Removal				
Details of air-monitoring program	Yes	No	Yes	No
Control and clearance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waste storage and disposal program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Method for removing the asbestos (wet and dry methods)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Asbestos removal equipment (e.g. spray equipment, asbestos vacuum cleaners, cutting tools)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Details of required enclosures, including their size, shape, structure etc, smoke testing enclosures and the location of negative pressure exhaust units	Yes	No	Yes	No
Details on temporary buildings required by the asbestos removalist (e.g. decontamination units) including details on water, lighting and power requirements, negative pressure exhaust units and the locations of decontamination units	Yes	May be required depending on the job	Yes	May be required depending on the job
Other risk control measures to prevent the release of airborne asbestos fibres from the area where asbestos removal is undertaken	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Decontamination				
Detailed procedures for workplace decontamination, the decontamination of tools and equipment, personal decontamination and the decontamination of non-disposable PPE and RPE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waste Disposal				

Method of disposing of asbestos wastes, including details on: • the disposal of protective clothing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
• the structures used to enclose the removal area	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Clearance and air monitoring

Name of the independent licensed asbestos assessor or competent person engaged to conduct air monitoring (if any)				
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Consultation				
Consult with any people who may be affected by the removal work, including neighbours	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

6.31 Respiratory Protective Equipment.

When selecting RPE, you should also refer to the AS/NZS 1715-1994 *Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices* and AS 1716:2003 *Respiratory Protective Devices*. The figures below provide examples of some respirators that can be used. The protection afforded by each device depends not only on the design and fit of the respirator but also upon the efficiency of the filters (for instance, P1, P2 or P3). These figures are indicative only. In order to show the correct respirator fit, they do not show the use of hoods. Respirators must always be worn under a hood.

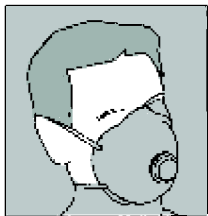


Figure 5- Disposable, half-face particulate respirator.



Figure 6- Half-face, particulate filter (cartridge) respirator.

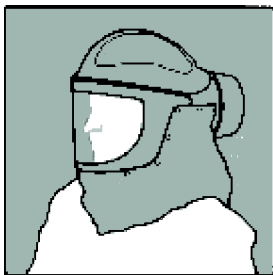


Figure 7- Powered, air-purifying, ventilated respirator.

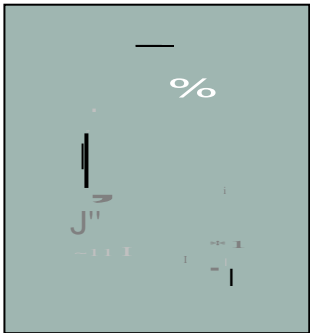


Figure 8- Full-face, particulate filter (cartridge) respirator.

Figure 7- Powered, air-purifying, ventilated respirator.

Figure 8- Full-face, particulate filter (cartridge) respirator.

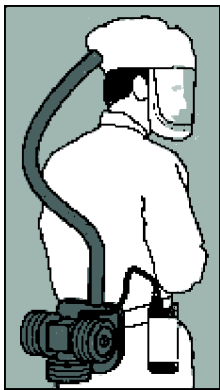


Figure 9- Full-face, powered air-purifying particulate respirator.

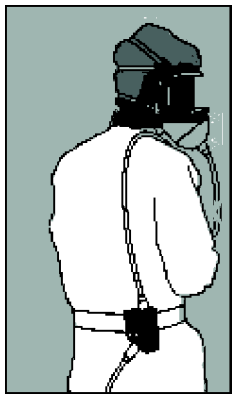


Figure 10- Full-face, positive pressure demand air-line respirator.

6.31.1 Selection of RPE.

The most efficient respirator and filter for the task should be used. Proper fit is critical; a disposable half-face respirator is especially difficult. Consideration should be given to upgrading to a non-disposable half-face respirator.

Table 2 provides guidance for the selection of appropriate respiratory protection for different tasks, assuming the correct work procedures are being followed. This table does not take into account personal features including facial hair or where glasses are worn. Full protection cannot be achieved if either of these factors interferes with the face seal.

Workers should be consulted on the selection of RPE to ensure individual fit and medical factors have been considered.

Work Procedure	Required respirator	Filter type
Simple enclosure erection for containing undamaged asbestos materials to prevent damage - no direct handling but possible disturbance of asbestos	Disposable, half-face particulate respirators OR Half-face, particulate filter (cartridge) respirator	P1 or P2
Inspection of the condition of any installed friable asbestos, which appears in poor condition or has been disturbed	Disposable, half-face particulate respirators OR Half-face, particulate filter (cartridge) respirator	P1 or P2
Sampling material for the purpose of identifying asbestos	Disposable, half-face particulate respirators OR Half-face, particulate filter (cartridge) respirator	P1 or P2
Removal of non-friable asbestos (e.g. asbestos cement sheets, ceiling tiles and vinyl tiles)	Disposable, half-face particulate respirators OR Half-face, particulate filter (cartridge) respirator	P1 or P2
Extensive sample operations on friable asbestos and Maintenance work involving the removal of small quantities of friable asbestos (e.g. replacement of friable asbestos gaskets and insulation)	Full-face, particulate, filter (cartridge) respirator	P3
Certain forms of wet stripping in which wetting is prolonged and effective, and certain small-scale dry stripping operations	Full-face, powered air-purifying particulate respirator OR Full-face, positive pressure demand air-line respirator	P3
Certain forms of dry stripping and ineffective wet stripping (light wetting, no time given to saturate)	Full-face, powered air-purifying particulate respirator OR Full-face, positive pressure demand air-line respirator No lesser respirator will suffice	P3

Work Procedure	Required respirator	Filter type
Dry stripping in confined areas	<p>Full suit or hood, positive pressure demand continuous flow air-line respirator</p> <p>No lesser respirator will suffice</p>	P3 only as a backup

Table 2- Selecting RPE.

6.31.2 Fit Testing of Face Pieces.

6.31.2 Fit testing of face pieces

The fit of a negative-pressure respirator to a worker's face is critical. A fit test, in accordance with *ASINZS 1715:2009 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices* and the manufacturer's instructions, should be performed to assist in determining the best fit respirator for the individual worker immediately before commencing work and a fit check performed each time the respirator is to be used.

The performance of RPE depends on a good contact between the wearer's skin and the face seal of the mask so that the mask is a tight-fitting face piece or full mask. A good face seal can only be achieved if the wearer is clean-shaven in the region of the seal and the face piece is the correct size and shape to fit the wearer's face.

Workers using negative-pressure respirators should also be clean-shaven to ensure a good face seal. Workers with beards, stubble or facial hair should use a continuous-flow positive pressure respirator.

Workers wearing prescription glasses with side arms may not be able to use full-face respirators because of the loss of seal around the spectacle arms. If their glasses cannot be modified so they do need the support of the ears, these workers should not use full-face respirators and should wear air supply hoods instead. Ensure that these hoods will provide a sufficient level of protection.

Where the half-face respirator has been selected as providing the most appropriate protection and a seal or fit is not achievable from non-disposable respirators, a disposable respirator may be used.

To conduct a full or half-face respirator fit check:

- Close off inlet to filter
- Inhale gently
- Hold for 10 seconds
- Check that the face piece remains slightly collapsed, as it should.



6.31.3 Example of a Clearance Certificate

SECTION A – CLEARANCE INSPECTION DETAILS

Note: Where asbestos removal work requires a Class A licence, an independent licensed asbestos assessor must carry out the clearance inspection and complete clearance certificate if satisfied that the area is safe to re-occupy.

Client details	
Name of client:	
Client contact details:	
Removal work details	
Date removal work carried out:	
Site address where removal work is being carried out:	
Details of the specific asbestos removal work area(s):	
Name of licensed asbestos removalist:	
Name and contact details of licensed asbestos removalist supervisor (if different to removalist):	
Inspection details	
Date of clearance inspection:	
Time of clearance inspection:	

SECTION B - ASBESTOS REMOVAL WORK PAPERWORK

	Yes	No
Do you have a copy of the asbestos removal control plan?		
Do you have a copy of the notification form?		
Is the removal work consistent with the control plan and the notification form? (e.g. use of enclosures, decontamination facilities, waste facilities)		

SECTION C - ASBESTOS REMOVAL WORK AREA

1. Visual Inspection

	Yes	No
Inspection of the specific area detailed in Section A <u>found no visible asbestos remaining as a result of the asbestos removal work carried out.</u>		
Is air monitoring required (if no, proceed to Section E)		
Can the area be reoccupied?		
Has additional information been attached? (e.g. photos, drawings, plans)		

2. Air monitoring

	Yes	No
Air monitoring was carried out as part of the clearance inspection. <u>The result was below 0.01 f/ml.</u>		
Has the air monitoring sample been analysed by a NATA-accredited laboratory?		
Is the air monitoring report attached?		
Can the area be reoccupied?		

SECTION D - ENCLOSURES

1. Prior to dismantling the enclosure

	Yes	No
The area within the enclosure and the area immediately surrounding the enclosure <u>was inspected and no visible asbestos was found.</u>		
Air monitoring was carried out as part of the clearance inspection. <u>The result was below 0.01f/ml.</u>		
Is the air monitoring report attached?		
Can the enclosure be dismantled?		

Number of samples collected:

	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
RESULTS					

2. After the enclosure was dismantled and removed

	Yes	No
An inspection of the area in which the enclosure was erected and the area immediately surrounding the area where the enclosure was erected <u>was inspected and no visible asbestos was found.</u>		
Air monitoring was carried out as part of the clearance inspection. <u>The result was below 0.01f/ml.</u>		
Is the air monitoring report attached?		
Can the area be reoccupied?		

Number of samples collected:

	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
RESULTS					

SECTION E - CLEARANCE DECLARATION

I declare that:

- the former enclosure, asbestos removal work area and the surrounding area are free from any visible asbestos
the transit route and waste routes are free from any asbestos,
all asbestos in the scope of the removal work has been removed and any known asbestos is intact.

.....
Signature of licensed asbestos
assessor/competent person

.....
Assessor licence number (if applicable)

.....
Name of licensed asbestos assessor
/competent person

6.31.4 Examples of Asbestos Removal Work.

This appendix does not address other hazards that may be present at a workplace, for example falls from heights or electrical hazards. These hazards must also be identified and the associated risks controlled.

This appendix provides guidance on how to perform a specific task associated with asbestos removal work. With all tasks, some general requirements include the following:

- Obtain the asbestos register prior to commencing asbestos removal work.

Depending on the type of asbestos removal work, follow the requirements outlined in Chapters 2-4 of this Code (for example, laying plastic sheeting, isolating the work areas, signs and barricades, PPE, cleaning up site decontamination).

Asbestos cement products

Asbestos cement products consist of approximately 15 per cent asbestos fibres by weight. A wide range of products have been commonly found-including roofing, shingles, exterior cladding on industrial, public and some domestic premises, corrugated/profile sheets as well as flat sheets that have been used for exterior flexible building boards.

If possible, you should remove the asbestos cement products whole. If some sections have been damaged prior to removal, these may be strengthened by applying duct tape.

Identify the method in which the asbestos cement product is held in place, then use a method that would minimise airborne dust generation in removing the product. For example:

- fasteners: dampen then carefully remove using a chisel
 - bolts: dampen then use bolt cutters (or an oxy torch) - do not use an angle grinder
 - screws: dampen then carefully unscrew with a screwdriver
 - nails: dampen then carefully lever the panel or punch through if absolutely necessary.

Avoid breaking the asbestos cement products. If breakage is absolutely necessary to remove/dislodge the product, dampen the material and minimize breakage.

Remove the asbestos cement product wet/damp by applying a fine water spray, unless this creates an electrical risk.

Once removed from its position, spray the back of the product with a fine water spray. Frequent application of a fine water spray may be required depending on the circumstances (e.g. on a very hot day) but be careful not to create a slip hazard.

Personal decontamination must be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Asbestos cement roof sheeting

Asbestos cement can become brittle with age, so any removal work on roofs should address the risk of fall hazards. If lichen is encountered on roof sheeting, caution should be exercised in the use of water and the choice of workers' footwear because lichen can be slippery, especially when it is wet.

The removal of asbestos cement roofing must be performed in accordance with the WHS Regulations.

Angle grinders should not be used because of the potential for damage to the asbestos cement and subsequent fibre release. Anchoring screws/bolts should be removed from the roofing sheets using an oxy torch or another suitable device that will not significantly damage the sheet.

If the system of removal involves walking on the roof to remove roof sheeting (this should be the last option when choosing a method to remove roof sheeting), spray the asbestos cement roof sheeting with a PVA solution prior to removal. Ensure the **PVA is dry** before removing it so as to avoid a slip hazard. Once removed, spray the back (underside) of the asbestos cement with either a fine water spray or the PVA solution.

Where the asbestos cement product requires lowering to the ground, ensure this is done in a manner that will minimise the generation of respirable dust. Do not use chutes, ramps or similar gravity dependent devices. Examples of appropriate lowering methods for roof sheeting include:

- by hand, over short distances
 - loading the wrapped sheets on to a cradle for support
- using scissor lifts or similar devices
- using scaffolds.

You should follow the cleaning, decontamination, waste removal and disposal procedures in this Code once the asbestos sheeting has been removed.

Where the area to be removed is greater than the size of an average domestic house or where considerable dust will be generated, you should use a full decontamination unit.

Ensure that clearance of the area has been completed and a clearance certificate has been issued prior to reoccupation of the area.

Personal decontamination must be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Removal of floor tiles

Flooring products such as Polyvinyl chloride (PVC or vinyl) tiles often contain a few per cent (5-7 per cent) of very fine chrysotile. Black and brown thermoplastic tiles containing larger amounts and often visible clumps of chrysotile were also produced. Sheet floor coverings were sometimes backed with a thin layer of chrysotile paper. Some underfelts, such as hessian underlays for carpets and linoleum, were also manufactured containing asbestos. The mastics which were used to bond the floor covering to the surface could also contain asbestos. Some hard-wearing composite floors (for example, magnesium oxychloride) also contain about 2 per cent of mineral fibres, which could be asbestos.

Place a tool (such as a scraper or wide blade) between the tiles and lift the tile away from the floor, being careful to minimise breakage. A hammer or mallet can be used to tap the tool under firmly-adhered tiles to assist separating the tiles from the floor.

Minimise dust by spraying fine water mist under tiles as they are lifted.

Place the tiles into a 200 pm plastic waste bag or suitable alternate waste container dedicated for asbestos waste that is clearly labelled with an appropriate warning sign indicating asbestos waste.

Use the scraper to remove any adhesive that is left adhered to the floor after each tile has been removed and place this waste into the asbestos waste bag or suitable waste container.

The vinyl can be cut into strips prior to its removal to facilitate bagging, or it can be rolled into one roll and wrapped securely with plastic, making sure it is totally sealed.

If a heat source is used to soften the adhesive beneath a vinyl tile, care should be taken not to scorch or burn the tile. Burning or scorching vinyl tiles can result in the release of toxic decomposition products and generate a fire hazard. In some cases, the adhesive may contain asbestos.

Follow the cleaning, decontamination, waste removal and disposal procedures once the tiles have been removed.

Ensure that clearance of the area has been completed prior to reoccupation of the area.

Personal decontamination must be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Removing bituminous (malthoid) products

This material is generally regarded as non-friable and includes bitumen products such as roofing felts and damp-proof courses that have been widely reinforced by the addition of asbestos, usually in the form of chrysotile paper. Bitumen-based wall and floor coverings were also produced.

Some mastics used to stick the bitumen products commonly had asbestos added to them for flexibility. Other sealants also had asbestos added to improve the performance of the product.

When removing bituminous products:

- seal access points (for example, skylights) with material such as 200 µm plastic sheeting and duct tape.

Where there are exhaust vents from gas fired equipment in the area, it is dangerous to seal over them. Turn the gas off if possible.

Cut and remove manageable sections. Place cut pieces in a lined skip or wrap in plastic sheeting.

Remove adhering material by dampening and gently scraping. Consider using an industrial vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter while scraping.

Remember that mastics are flexible and may require removal by using scraping and chipping tools. The pieces removed should be kept as intact as possible.

If heating is used to soften the material to enable the material to be peeled, it is important not to burn the material, as this can release respirable asbestos fibres.

Excessive heating is also likely to generate toxic fumes and gases and generate a fire hazard.

Collect all debris and dispose of waste according to the waste disposal procedures.

Personal decontamination must be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Removal of ceiling tiles

False ceiling tiles or suspended ceilings sometimes need to be removed so maintenance work can be performed. If asbestos has been used on structural materials above a false ceiling there could be contamination on the upper surface of the tiles.

The minimum RPE suitable for this operation is a P1 or P2 filter with a half-face piece respirator. If considerable amounts of asbestos dust or debris are likely to be involved, full-face air-purifying positive pressure respirators should be worn.

Any surface below the tiles that might be contaminated should be covered with plastic sheeting.

The first tile should be lifted carefully to minimize the disturbance of any asbestos fibres. The top of each tile should be thoroughly vacuumed and wet wiped, where possible, prior to removing subsequent tiles.

Where non-asbestos ceiling tiles are to be reused, they should be covered with plastic as they are removed from the ceiling to prevent further dust settling on them.

Wrap the asbestos ceiling tiles in a double layer of heavy-duty, 200µm thick plastic sheeting.

Waste containment, disposal and clearance must be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Personal decontamination must be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Removal of gaskets and rope seals

This material is generally regarded as friable. If there is any doubt, advice should be sought from a person with knowledge and experience in dealing with asbestos.

Gaskets reinforced with asbestos were once used extensively in plant and equipment exposed to high temperatures and/or pressures. These gaskets were typically used between the flanges of pipes.

Asbestos rope was often used for lagging pipes and valves and for sealing hatches. It is likely that the asbestos in gaskets and rope from plant and equipment will be friable. When removing gaskets and rope seals:

- ensure the plant or equipment is shut down and isolated
 - dismantle the equipment carefully. Protect any other components with plastic sheeting
 - ensure the plant and equipment has been made safe (pipework emptied, electrical supply isolated and equipment shutdown, etc.)
 - unbolt or unscrew the flange or dismantle the equipment
 - once accessible, dampen the asbestos with a fine water mist or similar. Continue dampening the asbestos as more of it is exposed/accessible
 - ease the gasket or rope seal away with the scraper and place into the waste container positioned directly beside/beneath it. Keep the area damp and scrape away any residue
 - consider using an industrial vacuum cleaner fitted with a **HEPA** filter while scraping.

Personal decontamination must be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Removal of pipe lagging using a glove bag (small section)

Asbestos was widely used to insulate pipes, boilers and heat exchangers.

There are several types and forms of insulation, often with multi-layer construction. Pre-formed sections of asbestos insulation were made to fit the diameter of the pipe. These would be strapped on and calico-wrapped and sometimes painted (for example, 'Decadex' finish) or sealed with a hard plaster (often asbestos-containing) to protect against knocks and abrasion. Other types of asbestos-containing felts, blankets, tapes, ropes and corrugated papers were also used. For bends and joins, ensure the plant and equipment has been made safe (for example, pipework emptied, electrical supply isolated and equipment shut down).

Set-up/attach the glove bag and perform the removal work as described in this Code. Remove and dispose of waste according to the relevant sections of this Code.

Personal decontamination must be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Fire retardant material

These are normally homogeneous coatings sprayed or trowelled onto reinforced concrete or steel columns or beams as fireproofing. Sprays were also commonly used on the underside of ceilings for fireproofing and sound and thermal insulation in many high-rise premises. Warehouses and factories commonly had sprayed asbestos applied to walls, ceilings and metal support structures for fireproofing.

Some fire doors contained loose asbestos insulation sandwiched between the wooden or metal facings to give them the appropriate fire rating. Loose asbestos was also packed around electrical cables, sometimes using chicken wire to contain it.

Mattresses containing loose asbestos were widely manufactured for thermal insulation. Acoustic insulation has been provided between floors by the use of loose asbestos in paper bags, and in some areas near removal works it is known that loose asbestos has been used as a readily available form of loft insulation.

Asbestos textiles were manufactured for primary heat (for example, insulation tapes and ropes) or fire protection uses (for example, fire blankets, fire curtains and fire-resistant clothing). Textiles were also used widely as a reinforcing material in friction products/composites.

It will depend on where the fire retardant material is located and the quantity of the material as to how the removal process is conducted, however the asbestos is friable and a Class A licensed asbestos removalist must perform the asbestos removal work.

An asbestos removal control plan must be developed.

- Establish the extent of the removal area and move all items out of the area or cover them with 200 um plastic sheeting if they could be contaminated during the removal work.

Develop an enclosure that allows smooth flow of air from the decontamination unit to the negative air units. In constructing the enclosure, pay particular attention to penetrations through the floor and ceiling/roof. Set up the enclosure and decontamination unit and remove and dispose of asbestos.

Ensure all air-conditioning equipment has been shut and isolated/blanked from this area.

Maintain regular checks on the negative air unit and decontamination unit. An independent licensed asbestos assessor must conduct/control air monitoring throughout the asbestos removal work.

Clearance monitoring by an independent licensed asbestos assessor and the issue of a clearance certificate is required before re-entry into the removal work area.

Personal decontamination must be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

Removal of asbestos-backed vinyl and millboard from beneath a vinyl floor

Asbestos millboard is typically 100% asbestos and very friable. A full enclosure with negative air extraction units must be used for this type of asbestos removal work.

The asbestos millboard should be wetted down as the vinyl is peeled from the floor, preferably with the millboard attached. The vinyl can be rolled into one roll and wrapped securely with plastic, making sure it is totally sealed. If the vinyl sheeting cannot be removed without leaving some of the asbestos millboard on the floor surface, the remaining asbestos millboard should be wetted down and when thoroughly soaked, scraped off the floor surface.

Sufficient water should be used to dampen the asbestos millboard, but not so much that run-off or pools of contaminated water will occur.

If a heat source is used to soften the adhesive beneath a vinyl tile, care should be taken not to scorch or burn the tile. Burning or scorching vinyl tiles can result in the release of toxic decomposition products and generate a fire hazard.

Alternative removal methods should only be used if they do not result in excessive fibre release from the asbestos millboard and do not result in any additional hazard.

Personal decontamination must be carried out in accordance with the WHS Regulations and this Code.

7 Reporting Roles and Responsibilities.

7.1 General Manager and Senior Managers.

Must ensure the implementation of this policy and accompanying procedures throughout the Council.

7.2 Manager DES and Works & Services Manager.

Must ensure that all staff comply with this policy, accompanying procedures and plans in the management of asbestos under their control.

Must also provide accurate and timely advice in reporting asbestos related incidents.

7.3 Leading Hands and Team Leaders.

Must ensure compliance with this policy, accompanying procedures and plans in the performance of their duties.

Must also provide accurate and timely reports of asbestos related incidents.

7.4 Staff, Visitors and Contractors.

Where applicable and appropriate, must ensure compliance with this policy, accompanying procedures and plans in the performance of their duties.

Must also provide accurate and timely reports of asbestos related incidents.



Policy No. 2014- 24

Work Health & Safety Policy

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Work Health & Safety Policy	Review Date: 31 Dec 2024	Page 1 of 4

1. OBJECTIVE OF POLICY

Central Highlands Council is committed to ensuring a safe, healthy work environment and work activities in accordance with the Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (the Act), its amendments, regulations, related Codes of Practices and Australian Standards. It is designed primarily to ensure that all parties understand their responsibilities and duties under the Act.

2. SCOPE

This Policy applies to all paid workers, volunteers, councillors, contractors and visitors while visiting or conducting business or any other activities that are under the management, control, influence of, or in participation with Council.

3. POLICY STATEMENT

Workers will be consulted and encouraged to assist in the provision of a safe and healthy work environment and to comply with the Work Health and Safety Act 2012. Council aims to develop and maintain a culture that supports the highest standard of health and safety within all Council work areas and activities.

Bullying, Harassment and Discrimination are contained in a separate policy.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

In accordance with the Work Health and Safety Act 2012, s19, s28, and s29 the duties are outlined as follows:

4.1 DUTIES OF COUNCIL

Council must ensure so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety of workers engaged, or caused to be engaged by Council and workers whose activities in carrying out work are influenced by Council while the workers are at work.

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Council must ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the health and safety of other persons is not put at risk from work carried out as part of the conduct of the business.

Furthermore, Council must as far as is reasonably practicable:

- provide and maintain a work environment without risks to health and safety;
- provide and maintain safe plant and structures;
- provide and maintain safe systems of work;
- the safe use, handling and storage of plant, structures and substances;
- the provision of adequate facilities for the welfare at work of workers in carrying out work for the business, including ensuring access to those facilities;
- the provision of any information, training, instruction or supervision that is necessary to protect all person from risks to their health and safety arising from work carried out as part of the conduct of the Council; and
- that the health of workers and the conditions of the workplace are monitored for the purpose of preventing illness or injury of workers arising from the conduct of the business.

4.2. DUTIES OF WORKERS

While at work, a worker must:

- take reasonable care for his or her own health and safety;
- take reasonable care that his or her acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of other persons;
- comply, so far as the worker is reasonably able, with any reasonable instruction that is given by Council to allow the person to comply with the Work Health and Safety Act 2012;
- cooperate with any reasonable policy or procedure of Council relating to health and safety at the workplace that has been notified to workers;
- wear personal protective equipment and clothing where necessary;
- report all accidents and incidents on the job immediately, no matter how trivial; and
- report all known or observed hazards to their supervisor or manager.

4.3. DUTIES OF OTHER PERSONS AT THE WORKPLACE

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A person (e.g. contractor, visitor, volunteer) at the workplace must:

- take reasonable care for his or her own health and safety;
- take reasonable care that his or her acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of other persons; and
- comply, so far as reasonably able, with any reasonable instruction that is given by Council to allow Council to comply with the Work Health and Safety Act 2012.

5. RELATED LEGISLATION AND DOCUMENTS

- Workplace Health & Safety Act 2012
- Workplace Health & Safety Regulations 2012
- Workers Rehabilitation & Compensation Act 1988 (Tasmania)
- Any Codes of Practice in place for Work Health & Safety which may apply to the operation and work practices of Council
- Local Government Act 1993
- Central Highlands Council Policy 2015-41 Risk Management Policy & Strategy
- Central Highlands Council Policy 2013-14 Manual Handling Policy
- Central Highlands Council Policy 2013-19 Asbestos Policy
- Central Highlands Council Policy 2013-16 Drug and Alcohol Policy
- Central Highlands Council Policy 2013-15 Occupational Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids
- Central Highlands Council Policy 2017-51 Staff Code of Conduct Policy

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Policy No. 2015- 41

Risk Management Policy & Strategy

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1. Purpose

Risk management is the process of identifying, analysing and evaluating risk and selecting the most effective way of treating it. It is a way of making real savings in terms of operation and reduction of insurance premiums and in the prevention of injury to residents, employees and visitors to the municipality.

The purpose of this policy is to define the principles for the implementation and associated responsibilities of councillors, staff and management in the risk management process and to provide a framework for the management of risk.

2. Glossary of terms

Accidental loss	A negative consequence, financial or otherwise which is not deliberate.
Hazard	A source of potential harm or a situation with a potential to cause loss.
Incident	An event or occurrence. A loss from any insured peril. An insured is obligated to report such losses to the insurer or its representative as soon as possible.
Loss	Any negative consequence, financial or otherwise.
Risk	The chance of something happening that will have an impact upon objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood.
Risk Acceptance	An informed decision to accept the likelihood and the consequences of a particular risk.
Risk Analysis	A systematic process to understand the nature of and deduce the level of risk.
Risk Assessment	The overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.
Risk Avoidance	An informed decision not to become involved in a risk situation.
Risk Identification	The process of determining what, where, when, why and how something could happen.

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Risk Management Process	The systematic identification and treatment of risks to reduce the possibility of adverse consequences impacting on Council and / or its employees
Risk Retention	Acceptance of the burden of loss, or benefit or gain, from a particular risk.
Risk Sharing	Sharing with another party the burden of loss, or benefit of gain, from a particular risk.

3. Objectives

- To promote and support risk management practices throughout the Council.
- To recognise that successful risk management is the responsibility of **all** employees.
- To encourage the identification and reporting of potential risks.
- To protect Council against the financial consequence of accidental losses, particularly those of a major nature.
- To encourage an organisational culture which creates safe, healthy and risk free work and operational environments.
- To provide community facilities that can be enjoyed safely and securely by the public.
- To develop and implement work systems that embrace risk management principles to ensure that Council's loss exposures are managed within available financial resources.
- To provide cost effective strategies for the identification, prevention and control of losses and their consequences for all Council's activities.
- To provide an effective information system for analysing and monitoring the risk management program.
- To ensure that risk management is paramount in all Council public areas and workplaces and that a safe environment is created for the community at large and Council employees.

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- To protect Council's corporate image as a professional, responsible and ethical organisation.

4. Scope

This policy applies to all Councillors, employees, volunteers and representatives of the Central Highlands Council.

The policy also applies to residents, contractors, sub-contractors, and visitors to the Central Highlands.

5. Policy

The Central Highlands Council is committed to managing risk in accordance with the process described in the *Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – Guidelines*, by logically and systematically identifying, analysing, assessing, treating, monitoring and communicating risk exposures associated with any activity, function or process in a way that enables the Council to minimise losses that are likely to adversely impact on the Council's operations.

Specifically this includes, (but is not limited to), the following areas of potential losses:

- Environment & Public Health;
- Planning & Permits;
- Council Facilities and General Operations;
- Corporate;
- Legislation;
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS);
- Fire Precautions;
- Asbestos;
- Buildings;
- Public Areas;
- General Security;
- Anti-Discrimination;
- Policies and Procedures;
- Staff Training, Training Records;
- Codes of Conduct, Standards, Industry Best Practices, etc.;
- Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment (PPE);
- Gifts and Benefits;
- Nepotism, Favouritism and Negative Bias;

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- Copyright;
- Intellectual Property;
- General use of Council Property, Plant, Tools, Equipment, Materials and Resources;
- Conflict of Interest.

Management, staff and contractors are responsible for ensuring that risk management is given a high priority in the day-to-day conduct of Council and Council related activities.

The management of risk is essential in:

- Achieving Council’s vision statement as outlined in the Corporate Plan;
- Enabling the incorporation of risk management initiatives across all levels of the Council;
- Facilitating and initiating innovation, co-operation and sharing of resources;
- Enhancing Council’s programs of economic development, environmental management, community well-being, quality management and customer service;
- In accordance with the common law duty of care, statutory responsibilities, requirements under Council’s insurance policies, and Council’s own policies, Central Highlands Council will ensure that appropriate levels of resources are allocated to maintain staff health and safety.
- Maintaining Council assets and reputation, ensuring continuity of service and reducing Council’s liability and minimise or eliminate other circumstances which may cause a loss to Council.

Council will also:

- Promote and support risk management practices throughout the organisation;
- Recognise that successful risk management is the responsibility of all employees;
- Encourage the identification and reporting of potential risks;
- Implement processes to reduce risk and eliminate high-risk activities.

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A key principle of effective risk management is a hierarchical approach to the management of risk that emphasises prevention rather than mitigation.

Management of risk will address the problem in the following priority order:

- Wherever possible the risk should be eliminated or minimised.
- Sharing the risk by:
 - Insuring risks, where, in return for a premium, the financial cost of certain risks are passed to the insurer;
 - Ensuring that external organisations leasing or managing Council owned assets have adequate insurance and that the Council is indemnified; and
 - Ensuring that any works, carried out by contractors, are fully insured and that Council is indemnified.
- Reduce the likelihood and consequence of risk by undertaking hazard analysis and risk audits, and developing procedures relating to issuing advice and approvals to customers.

6. Responsibility

6.1 Councillors

- Are committed to best practice risk management in order to benefit the community and manage costs.
- Providing support by ensuring:
 - Risk management decisions are considered in decision making; and
 - Ensuring there is adequate budgetary provision for the implementation and maintenance of this policy.
- Responsible for approving the Risk Management Policy and Strategy.

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6.2 General Manager

- Maintain overall responsibility for the effective management of all types of risks across Council's operations and provide risk management related information, as requested by Council
- Recognise and adopt Risk Management as a key function of the organisation.
- Ensure risks are managed in accordance with the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – Guidelines and Council's policies and procedures.

6.3 Council Managers

- Maintain overall responsibility for the co-ordination and administration for the Council's risk management program as outlined by this Policy for their Department.
- Ensure that Council's employees, assets and operations are adequately protected, and public liability exposures addressed through appropriate budgeting for loss control programs and measures. This covers (but is not limited to) the loss areas of industrial plant, property, motor vehicles, liability, professional indemnity, directors' and officers' liability, financial and business interruptions;
- Provide risk management related information as requested, and assist in the investigation of any risk management issues or claims that have been made against Council's insurances.
- Ensure the provision of a safe and healthy work environment and the implementation of appropriate safe work practices and control measures in accordance with the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*, its amendments, related Regulations, and Council's Work Health & Safety Policy.
- Analyse risk management training needs to ensure that staff, have continued access to appropriate training.
- Supervise and audit contractors to ensure that, at minimum, contractors' and subcontractors' policies, procedures and risk management activities comply with those of Central Highlands Council, and that they are current and applied throughout the period of the contract.

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- In co-ordination with the Deputy General Manager,
 - Maintain and update Council's risk register, using the risk analysis matrix for the prioritisation of risks for treatment.
 - Undertaker risk assessments for identified projects following annual budget preparations in accordance with AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018.
 - Contribute to the development, maintenance and monitoring of hazard and incident recording, investigation and reporting systems of Council.
 - Review with supervisory staff all aspects of risk management on a regular basis and assist with workplace inspections and safety audits.
 - Ensure that adequate fire protection and security arrangements are in place to protect Council's assets.
 - Ensure all accidents and incidents reported are documented, fully investigated and the appropriate corrective action has been taken.

6.4 Workplace Teams, Employees, Contractors, Sub-contractors and Volunteers

- Perform duties in a manner, which is within an acceptable level of risk to their own health and safety, and that of other employees, Council's customers and the community in general.
- Make loss control/prevention a priority whilst undertaking daily tasks in Council's operations.
- Consult with the relevant Department Manager, where appropriate to resolve any risk issues that become evident.
- Report any hazard, incident, loss or near miss, as soon as they occur or are discovered, to their Supervisor and Council's Department Manager.
- Be aware of this Policy and Council's Work Health & Safety Policy.
- Assist positively with investigations related to incidents that have occurred as a result of a hazard or incident.

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6.5. Audit Panel

- Review Council's risk management policies, procedures and registers.
- Recommend new procedures or amendments to existing procedures.
- Monitor the recommendations and outcomes from audits conducted by Council's Public Liability Insurer.

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