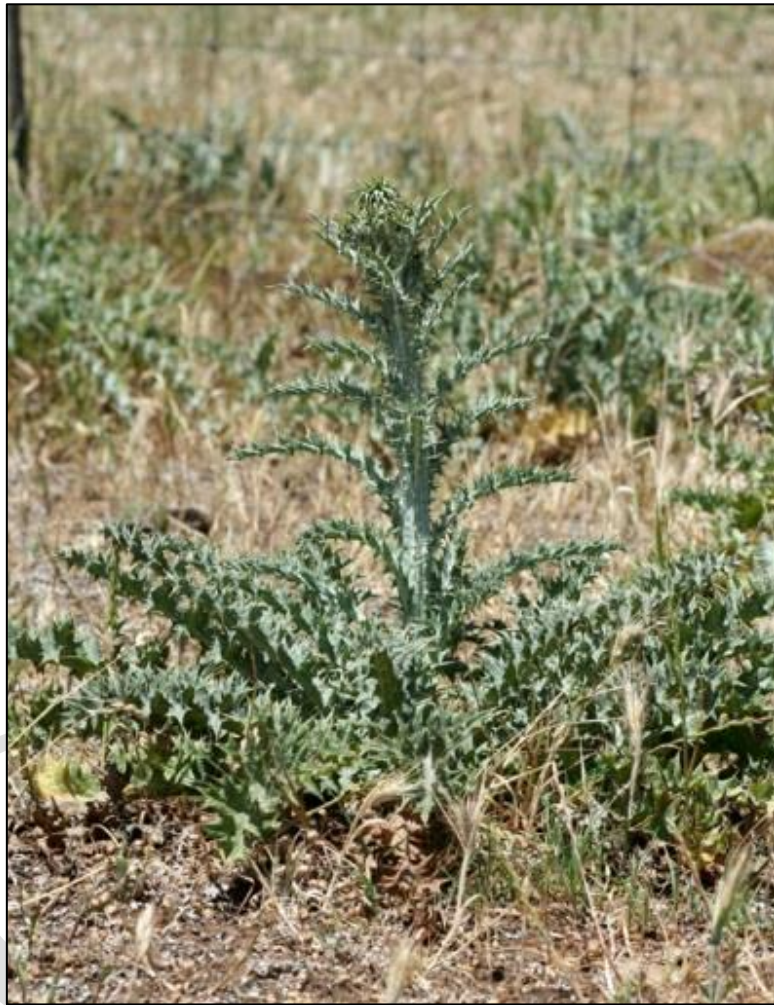


CMPA



Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals Control Plan, Guideline and Template

Issue 1

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Acknowledgements

The CMPA would like to acknowledge those who contributed to the development of this Noxious Weeds & Pest Animals Control Plan, Guideline & Template.

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Disclaimer

This Noxious Weeds & Pest Animals Control Plan, Guideline & Template has been prepared by the Construction Material Processors Association (CMPA).

The guidelines here may not apply in all circumstances and should not replace a quarry manager's considered assessment of a particular situation before them.

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About Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals

Invasive Species

Invasive species of flora and fauna can potentially threaten our native biodiversity through their ability to change and destroy habitats and ecosystems.

Invasive species are non-native or alien to the ecosystem. These species cause or are likely to cause harm to human health, the environment or to the economy. The term “invasive species” refers not only to plants, but to living beings such as animals, birds, insects, fungus or bacteria.



Seeding Artichoke Thistle



Illyrian Thistle



Serrated Tussock



Weed Seed Carriage

Noxious Weeds

A noxious weed, harmful weed or injurious weed is a weed that has been designated by an agricultural or other governing authority as a plant that is injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops, natural habitats or ecosystems, or humans or livestock.

Declared noxious weeds (DNW) in Victoria are plants that have been proclaimed under the Catchment and Land Protection Act (CaLP Act) 1994 which sets up a system of controls for these weeds. These plants cause environmental or economic harm or have the potential to cause such harm. There are four categories of noxious weeds defined under the CaLP Act: State Prohibited, Regionally Prohibited, Regionally Controlled and Restricted Weeds. Separate responsibilities for control or eradication apply for each category.

Noxious weeds (invasive flora) pose a serious threat to primary production and biodiversity in Victoria. Many species have the ability to create a monoculture potentially reducing agricultural productivity and displacing native species.

Weeds can cause human health problems. Common weeds such as Parthenium weed, Ragweed, Rye Grass, and Privet can cause asthma and other respiratory conditions, especially in children. Other weeds can cause skin irritation, and some are poisonous. Weeds harmful to stock include St John's Wort and Paterson's curse.



Paterson's Curse



Blackberry



St John's Wort

Without effective means of elimination or control of noxious weeds, their seed can easily be carried to other locations within the site or into our neighboring communities.

Means of seed dispersal include wind, water flow across bare ground during rain events, bird and pest animal feces, carriage in animal fur, vehicles/mobile equipment movement and the transfer of raw materials, in particular topsoil's, on or off site.

The Invasive Plants section of the Victorian Resources Online website provides a range of information about many weed species of relevance to Victoria. The website address is listed in the References and Guidance Materials section of this guideline.

Pest Animals

Invasive pest animals are non-native (introduced) species that are, or have the potential to become, established in the wild through escape from captivity, deliberate or accidental release and accidental or illegal importation.

Pest animals can pose a serious threat to biodiversity. They contribute to the loss of native animals and agricultural productivity by direct predation, damaging commercial crops, destruction of habitats or by disturbing or eating native vegetation, and by spreading weed seed. They may also contribute to erosion and waterway degradation. Some pest animal specific examples are as follows

- Degradation and loss of habitats caused by feral horses (*Equus caballus*)
- Predation of native wildlife by the cat (*Felis catus*)
- Predation of native wildlife and domestic livestock by the introduced red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)
- Reduction in biodiversity of native vegetation by sambar deer (*Cervus unicolor*)
- Reduction in biomass and biodiversity of native vegetation through grazing by the European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)
- Soil degradation and reduction of biodiversity through browsing by feral goats (*Capra hircus*) and European rabbit



European Red Fox



European Rabbit

Without effective surveillance and control, quarry sites can easily harbor a habitat for pest animals.

Under the CaLP Act certain animals are declared as pest animals in Victoria. Established pest animals include foxes, European rabbits, feral pigs, feral goats, feral dogs, dingo-dog hybrids and feral cats (only on Crown land).

A feral animal is one that has escaped or released from a domestic or captive status and is living more or less as a wild animal, or one that is descended from such animals.

Under the CaLP Act, all landowners have a legal responsibility to prevent the spread of, and as far as possible eradicate, established pest animals.

Agriculture Victoria's website provides a range of information about pest animals of relevance to Victoria. The website address is listed in the References and Guidance Materials section of this guideline.

Introduction to the Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals Control Plan, Guideline and Template

Objective

The objective of this Noxious Weeds & Pest Animals Control Plan, Guideline & Template is to assist CMPA members in ensuring that procedures are in place and that responsibilities are defined and understood to control the potential impact, spread and re generation of Noxious Weeds & Pest Animals.

Relevant Legislation

- Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (MRSD Act);
- Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) (Extractive Industries) Regulations 2019;
- Environmental Protection Act 2017 (EP Act);
- Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (CaLP Act);
- The Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988
- Planning and Environment Act (1987)
- Public Health and Wellbeing Act (2008)
- Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act (1992)
- Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Regulations (2007).

References and Guidance Materials

The CPM acknowledges the publication and provision of the following documents/websites that have provided relevant information and guidance when establishing this Noxious Weeds & Pest Animals Control Plan, Guideline & Template.

- Preparation of Work Plans and Work Plan Variations, Guideline for Extractive Industry Projects 2020. Earth Resources Regulation; <https://earthresources.vic.gov.au/legislation-and-regulations/guidelines-and-codes-of-practice/extractive-industry-work-plan-guideline>
- Code of Practice for Small Quarries, Department of Primary Industries, Earth Resources Regulation May 2010; <https://earthresources.vic.gov.au/legislation-and-regulations/guidelines-and-codes-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-small-quarries>
- <http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/weeds>
- <http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/weeds/state-prohibited-weed>
- <https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/invasive-plants-and-animals/invasive-species-on-public-land>
- http://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/lwm_pest_plants
- <http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/pest-animals>
- http://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/weeds_glossary
- <http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/pest-animals/a-z-of-pest-animals>
- <http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/weeds/a-z-of-weeds>
- <http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/weeds/weedstop-vehicle-hygiene-program>
- <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/environmental-health/pesticide-use-and-pest-control/legislation-and-licensing-pest-control/wildlife-control-legislation>
- Noxious weeds Briefing Paper No 02/2012 by Daniel Montoya, NSW Parliamentary Library
- Preparing a Whole of Property Weed Management Plan, NSW Government Local Land Services

Code of Practice for Small Quarries - Overview

Extract from section 5.3 Control of noxious weeds, pest animals and plant disease (Invasive species)

The establishment of a quarry site may provide the opportunity for invasion or spread of noxious weeds. A site should be managed so that:

- It does not become a source of noxious weeds, plant diseases and pest animals; and
- To prevent their introduction throughout establishment, operation and rehabilitation phases of a quarry.

Quarry operators need to abide by the CaLP Act. Depending upon the catchment region, operators may be responsible for control or eradication of noxious weeds. The CaLP Act also requires that reasonable steps are taken to manage noxious weed movement away from a site on vehicles, plant or in extracted materials.

Weeds or diseases may be introduced by planting vegetative screens or rehabilitation, or through the importation of mulches, soil or machinery.

Imported mulches or topsoil can be a source of weed species. It is an offence under the CaLP Act to sell material that contains noxious weeds or seeds of noxious weeds.

Plant diseases can also enter a site by the movement of mud or organic matter on vehicles, plant, equipment and/or people's clothing or footwear.

Movement of contaminated quarried material can also spread the root rot pathogen *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, which causes dieback also known as root rot. This risk should be addressed according to the sensitivity of the area to be quarried and the sensitivity of the area receiving the quarried material. Crushed rock can be considered free of contamination by *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, provided it is not contaminated with topsoil.

The working of quarries can create habitat for pest animals such as rabbits and foxes. Poor housekeeping and having unsecured waste bins can also attract pest animals to the area.

Code of Practice for Small Quarries - Requirements

The Code of Practice for Small Quarries (2010) section 5.3 Control of noxious weeds, pest animals and plant disease (Invasive species) lists the following requirements (R) with the objective of ensuring that the operations of a quarry do not lead to the spread or proliferation of noxious weeds, plant disease and pest animals:

R16. The Work Authority holder must establish and implement a program to control and/or eradicate noxious weeds and pest animals within the Work Authority area.

R17. The Work Authority holder must take measures to prevent the spread of declared noxious weeds, pest animals and plant diseases within the Work Authority area.

R18. The Work Authority holder must ensure that all mobile machinery is thoroughly cleaned prior to coming onto or leaving a work area affected by noxious weeds and/or plant diseases.

R19. The Work Authority holder must ensure that all soil that is imported into and exported out of the Work Authority area is free of disease and noxious weeds.

The Code recommends that Work Authority holders establish the following practices:

- Operators should be familiar with noxious weeds in the area and regularly inspect a site for the presence of noxious weeds.
- Develop and implement a plan to manage noxious weeds and pest animals.
- Employ appropriate control or eradication measures. If a problem is not responding to current management techniques it is recommended that advice be sought from the local council, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) or relevant department officers.
- Contact DELWP to determine if the *Plant Health and Plant Products Act 1995* impacts on activities.
- When using chemicals in the control or eradication of weeds, contact the Chemical Standards Branch of the department for appropriate Codes of Practice to ensure operator safety, environmental protection and protection of other land-users.
- Use organic mulches that are free of seeds of noxious weeds.
- Clean all heavy equipment entering or leaving a site of all soil and organic matter in a designated onsite wash-down area.
- To avoid product contamination, stockpile and quarantine soil and subsoil likely to contain weed seeds or pathogens.
- Provide animal-proof bins for contractors and employees at locations where they consume food and ensure bins are regularly emptied to an appropriate offsite facility.

General Legal Responsibilities

The CaLP Act defines a “landowner” and sets out the landowner’s responsibilities for the control or eradication of noxious weeds and pest animals. Failure to comply with the CaLP Act can incur fines, prosecution and initiate counteractive measures to projects and businesses.

Section 70A states:

- (1) A person must not remove a vehicle (together with any trailer) that is used or is intended to be used for carrying, moving or transporting-*
- (a) hay, grain, stone, gravel, soil, plant material, fodder or livestock; or*
 - (b) machinery or equipment*
 - (i) used for building or maintaining a road or roadside*
 - (ii) used for building or maintaining electricity, gas, water, telecommunications or rail infrastructure*
 - (iii) used for the purpose of primary production or earthworks*
- from land to a road or from a road to land without first taking precautions to ensure the vehicle is free from,*
- (c) the seeds of any noxious weed; and*
 - (d) any other part of a noxious weed that is capable of growing.*

Section 71 states:

A person must not -

- (c) without a permit from the Secretary, remove or cause to be removed or sell, soil, sand, gravel or stone which contains or is likely to contain any part of a noxious weed or which comes from land on which noxious weeds grow;*
- (e) without a permit from the Secretary, sell or hire, or offer for hire, a substance or machinery that is used or intended to be used in primary production and which contains the seeds or any other part of a noxious weed that is capable of growing; or*
- (h) without a permit from the Secretary, deposit on land*
 - (i) a noxious weed; or*
 - (ii) the seeds of a noxious weed.*

Under the CaLP Act, it is illegal (without permit from the Secretary) to transport or deposit onto land, any part of a declared noxious weed, capable of growing which comes from land on which noxious weeds grow. Permits can be sought under the act through the DEWLP Customer Call Centre if required. (Phone - 136 186)

Prevention of weed spread is the best approach and effective planning and weed management can avoid the need to obtain a permit and ensure compliance with the CaLP Act.

Work Authority Conditions

For an approved Work Authority the tenement holder will receive a schedule of conditions which includes conditions for noxious weeds and pest animals. They take the form generally as below:

- The Work Authority holder must establish and implement a program to control and/or eradicate noxious weeds and pest animals within the Work Authority area.
- The Work Authority holder must take measures to prevent the spread of declared noxious weeds, pest animals and plant diseases within the Work Authority area.
- The Work Authority holder must ensure that all mobile machinery is thoroughly cleaned prior to coming onto or leaving a work area affected by noxious weeds and plant diseases.
- The Work Authority holder must ensure that all soil that is imported into and exported out of the Work Authority area is free of disease and noxious weeds.

Use of Agricultural Chemical Requirements

A Commercial Operator Licence (COL) is required by people who use agricultural chemicals on another person's property, crop or commodity for a fee or reward (i.e., contractors).

Commercial Operator Licences issued by other State and Territory governments are not valid in Victoria.

There are four types of endorsement for a COL, each with a different training requirement:

- Agricultural chemicals (other than vermin destroyers/avicides and fumigants) endorsement
- Vermin (pest animal) destroyers and avicides
- Fumigants
- Copper Chromium Arsenic

A COL can have any one or all of the endorsements, provided the relevant training requirement has been completed.

For further information refer to the following website:

<http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/farm-management/chemicals/licence-and-permits/commercial-operator-licence-col>

Commercial Operators will provide clients with a record of chemical use.

All chemical users in Victoria are required to retain records of agricultural chemicals use for 2 years.

See information and record keeping template at:

<http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/farm-management/chemicals>

For relevant information relating to agricultural chemical use refer to the following website:

<http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/farm-management/chemicals/legislation>

How to use this Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals Control Plan Template

CMPA members can use this template as guide to establishing a site specific Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals Control Plan.

To do so, follow the prompts provided by the coloured text:

- Black text is proposed headings/text that may be left as is or amended to suit your site specific requirements
- Blue text is hints on what text should be included and must be removed before finalisation
- Red text is sample texts that would require customisation before finalisation

Your Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals Control Plan is a risk based management plan that assembles the overall approach to the management of noxious weeds and pest animals.

Where and if applicable Safe Work Procedures, Safe Work Methods Statements, checklists and so forth should be referred to in your Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals Control Plan.

1. Introduction and Authorisation

This Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals Control Plan referred to as (the plan/this plan) has been prepared by XXXX Quarries (add Company Name) for the XXXX Quarry site (add Quarry Site Name).

The Quarry is located at (add address and any relevant detail re location, i.e., adjacent to, surrounded by)

{Add details of property size, vegetation type and coverage}

{Consider adding Google Map to illustrate location and its surrounds}

Quarry Name	
Quarry Address	
Authorised by	<i>Name</i>
Position or Title	<i>Managing Director / CEO/ Regional Manager</i>
Version/Issue Number	<i>Version/Issue number and date</i>

2. Our commitment to Eradication and Control

XXXX Quarries recognises that invasive species of flora and fauna threaten our native biodiversity and our agricultural productivity through their ability to change and destroy habitats and ecosystems.

XXXX Quarries are committed to:

- The identification of the presence of noxious weeds and pest animals;
- The eradication where practicable of noxious weeds, the control of their growth, their spread, and the germination of their seed; and
- The eradication of pest animals and the removal, of actual or potential habitats where practicable.

3. Our Objective

The objectives of our Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals Control Plan are to ensure that:

- Quarry operational activities are managed in a manner that reduces the biodiversity risks associated with the presence of noxious weeds and pest animals;
- Quarry management, workers and contractors are aware of, committed to and able to enact the procedures and practices as listed in this Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals Control Plan; and
- Our community are aware of our approach to the control of noxious weeds and pest animals.

4. General Responsibilities

The following responsibilities are to be established to implement and maintain the Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals Control Plan.

Quarry Manager

- Ensure all quarry workers and contractors are aware of the requirements of this plan as applicable;
- Ensure all quarry workers and contractors work in a safe and environmentally friendly manner when implementing this plan;
- Ensure compliance with the requirements of this plan;
- Initiate the investigation of any noxious weed or pest animal incident that occurs within the quarry;
- Initiate the review of this plan as and when required;
- Ensure anyone undertaking noxious weed and pest animal control work using pesticides for fee or reward is a Licensed Pest Control Operator.

{Add any other quarry manager responsibilities}

Quarry Workers and Contractors

- Comply with the requirements of this plan;
- Work in a safe and environmentally friendly manner when implementing this plan.

{Add any other site-specific responsibilities}

5. Training and Awareness

The following training and awareness initiatives are to be established to ensure the successful application of the Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals Control Plan.:

- Quarry workers and contractors shall undertake site specific awareness training in the identification, eradication and control of noxious weeds and pest animals;
- The training shall take into account and be based on the content of this plan;
- Regular reminders of responsibilities and obligations regarding identification, eradication and control of noxious weeds and pest animals will be communicated at toolbox talks.

Where required the Quarry Manager and other relevant workers/contractors may undertake the one day "WeedStop" training program delivered by Longerenong College to assist in ensuring vehicle hygiene.

Refer to:

<http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/weeds/weedstop-vehicle-hygiene-program>

{Add any other site-specific training and awareness initiatives}

6. Hazard identification – Noxious Weeds

The following table lists the noxious weeds that have been identified as being present on our quarry site or in neighboring properties.

It is the responsibility of the Quarry Manager to ensure routine inspections are conducted on a scheduled basis.

The inspection shall be inclusive of disturbed areas such as non-vegetated soils, e.g., overburden, dust/crushed rock stockpiles where the potential of germination and weed spread is probable.

The identification of these noxious weeds was conducted in consultation with {add consultant/contractor name}.

{Alternately}

The identification of these noxious weeds was conducted by {add quarry employee position/s}.

Where the noxious weed cannot be identified the following website contains images, biology, growth cycle and a treatment calendar.

<http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/weeds/a-z-of-weeds>

Noxious weed / plant name and identification date	
Add photo weed / plant	Location on site neighbor Any detail, i.e., coverage

CMPA Noxious Weeds and Pest Animals Control Plan Template

Noxious weed / plant name and identification date	

{Continue this table as required}

7. Control of Noxious Weeds

Spraying and Removal Program

XXXX Quarries have engaged the services of {add consultant /contractor name} to support the control of noxious weeds.

The {add consultant /contractor name} has prepared a weed spraying and removal program.

{Provide detail of the agreed scope of works for the weed spraying and removal program inclusive of:

- Schedule of activities
- Equipment used
- Herbicide type used
- Removal and disposal methods
- Identified risks and selected controls
- How records of the program are to be maintained
- How effectiveness of program is measured}

{Alternately if the weed spraying and removal program is conducted internally provide similar details as listed above}.

Control of Weed Carriage

Weed seeds are small and can easily lodge behind or within the mechanical and structural components of mobile equipment or vehicles. They can be carried on or within:

- Buckets and blades;
- Radiator;
- Pulley shafts;
- Free grease and oil;
- Grills/filters;
- Tyres and between dual wheels;
- Axels and differentials;
- Mud Guards;
- Slashing mulching and ripping equipment;
- Chassis and body, ledges and frames;
- Inside driver's cab.

Weeds seeds can easily germinate within stockpiles, in particular overburden, dust, crushed rock, or drying slimes where fines and clay contents are prevalent.

Weeds seeds can easily become airborne and spread when activities such as slashing or brush cutting is undertaken when the weed has seeded and weather conditions are dry and/or windy.

XXXX Quarries has established general rules for the prevention of weed seed carriage as follows:

- Quarry vehicles are to avoid driving through infested areas;
- Visitors and contractor vehicles shall not drive through weed infested areas unless engaged in removal or spraying;
- All vehicles shall remain on defined tracks and roads where practicable;
- Vehicles/mobile equipment that must drive in infested areas shall have a removable screen fitted over grill to prevent seeds lodging in the radiator;
- Vehicles/mobile equipment shall be inspected and cleaned in a designated area prior to leaving infested areas;
- All incoming mobile equipment shall be inspected and cleaned in a designated area prior to operating on site;
- Vulnerable stockpiles will be routinely inspected and included in the spraying and removal program;
- Materials with these stockpiles shall be inspected prior to being loaded onto trucks for dispatch from site;
- No contaminated materials shall leave the site;
- Materials being delivered to the site shall be inspected prior to and after being unloaded;
- Slashing or brush cutting of seeded weeds shall be undertaken when weather conditions are dry and the risk of starting a fire is low.

{Add any other rule relevant to your site and operations}

These general rules will be communicated to all quarry workers through toolbox talks and contractors and visitors through induction as required.

Where applicable these general rules shall be included within operational or environmental work practice procedures.

Vehicles and Mobile Equipment Cleaning

Vehicles and mobile equipment shall be inspected prior to leaving weed infested area to identify the presence of seed or soil or mud potentially containing seed.

The processes used for cleaning shall include as required:

- Overall wash down with high pressure water cleaner;
- Compressed air blast to decontaminate hard to reach areas;
- Vacuuming interior surfaces.

{Add any other cleaning practice relevant to your site and operations}

When cleaning is undertaken in a non - infested area the wastewater, mud, soil, or air blown seed shall be contained and buried or disposed of in a manner so as the seed cannot germinate.

Where applicable these processes shall be included within operational or environmental work practice procedures.

8. Hazard identification – Pest Animals

The following table lists the pest animals that have been identified as being present on our quarry site or in neighboring properties.

The identification of these pest animals was conducted in consultation with {add consultant/contractor name} during {add date/season}.

{Alternately}

The identification of these pest animals was conducted by {add quarry employee position/s}.

The following website shall be referred to support the identification of pest animals.

<http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/pest-animals/a-z-of-pest-animals>

Pest animals name	Location of activity/habitat	Any detail, i.e., numbers	ID date

9. Control of Pest Animals

The initial priority of XXXX Quarries is to eradicate the pest animal and manage any harbour (warrens and dens) with minimal impact on native flora and fauna.

Control methods shall be applied where practicable to reduce number of animals before attending to harbour.

XXXX Quarries have engaged the services of {add consultant /contractor name} to support the control and as far as possible eradicate established pest animals on the property.

{Add consultant /contractor name} being a Pest Control Operator (PCO) holds a pest control licence issued by Health Victoria that permits the following authorisations.

Note: The authorisations available are:

- Pesticides (except fumigants) that have been formulated for the control of any pest to control any pest (including rodents) except a pest animal or timber pests;
- Pesticides (except fumigants) that have been formulated for the control of any pest, to control any pest (including rodents and timber pests) except a pest animal;
- Pesticides that have been formulated for the control of pest animals; to protect an area or place in a building used for commercial purposes or domestic premises or privately owned land adjacent to domestic premises;
- Pesticides that are in the form of fumigants.

{List the following authorisations held by the consultant /contractor}

If a PCO intends to undertake wildlife control (for example, possums), they must also hold a Wildlife Licence or an Authority to Control Wildlife (ACTW) issued by DELWP.

{Add consultant /contractor name} has prepared a pest control program, the agreed scope of works for the pest control program are inclusive of:

- Schedule of activities
- Equipment used
- Pesticide type used
- Removal and disposal methods of carcasses or residual chemicals/baits
- Identified risks and selected controls
- How records of the program are to be maintained
- How effectiveness of program is measured}

{Alternately if the pest control program is conducted internally provide similar details as listed above}.

10. *Monitoring and Review*

Ongoing monitoring allows **XXX Quarries** to identify how well control measures are working.

Issues to consider when undertaking monitoring activity are inclusive of:

- The rate of eradication of noxious weeds;
- Any further spread of noxious weeds;
- The establishment of favored vegetation;
- The presence of pest animal droppings, active warrens and dens;
- The status of activity within and surrounding pest animal habitats;
- The sighting of pest animals.

XXXX Quarries shall establish a commensurate benchmark with photos to estimate the annual reduction in density at the beginning of the control season and shall review any trends annually.

{Add any issues to consider when undertaking monitoring activity}

Once controls have been implemented it is the responsibility of the Quarry Manager to ensure routine monitoring inspections to assess and review the effectiveness of the controls are conducted on a scheduled basis.

Findings from the monitoring will be considered when reviewing and re-implementing the weeds and pest animals control program.

{Add any other monitoring and review practices relevant to your site and operations}