

Attachment 11.1.4

Response to submissions received in relation to the Development Application for a plantation at Old Folly

Name and interest	Issues	FPC Position
Amanda Truscott and Chris Brooks Lot 11089 – southeast of proposed plantation, adjoins through corner of lots.	Would like Rowe Road closed at Brockman Highway and NW corner of their property	The FPC has no role in the management of the Rowe Road reserve. The FPC is not intending to utilize this road as part of the plantation development proposal.
	Pig control – seeking an eradication program between FPC and the Shire	The FPC works with the Blackwood Biosecurity Group to facilitate wild pig control in its plantation estate.
Lloyd Collins (on behalf of McFarlane and Nidheasuna) Lot 11 – adjoins southern boundary of proposed plantation	Support FPC's capacity to provide fire protection over current manager.	Noted
	Request increase in southern firebreak to 50m	The FPC does not consider creation of a 50m firebreak on the southern boundary to be practical or necessary. Maintaining bare ground over this distance could be expected to present an unacceptable erosion risk. Without regular treatment this area would be prone to hosting declared weeds such as cotton bush and blackberry.
	Request FPC fund BAL assessment comparing ratings with and without plantation. Request no impact on BAL beyond 50m from property boundary.	It is the FPC's understanding that a BAL assessment must be conducted over a specific proposed building site rather than a property as a whole. The FPC cannot agree to either funding of BAL assessments or to a zero impact beyond 50m.
	Pesticide application – additional buffers and preparation of an application management plan	The FPC has extensive controls in place to ensure that all pesticide applications take place in a safe manner. These controls ensure that the FPC's pesticide applications meet all applicable codes and regulations (including the Code of Practice for the use of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Western Australia) as well as the requirements of ISO14001 and the Australian Forestry Standard. I have attached copies of the following documents: - Procedure 106 Aerial Application of herbicide

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work Instruction 75 Aerial Application of pesticides - Form 405 Herbicide application summary - Form 424 Aerial Application Management Plan
	<p>Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all access for plantation management purposes to be via Folly Rd (except emergency situations) - any public access to Zircon Falls and/or the Asplin arboretum be via FPC or public roads 	The FPC agrees that all plantation management activities will be conducted via Folly Road. When working with potential trail development groups the FPC will highlight the requirement for plans to ensure there is no impact on adjoining private interests.
	Fencing – request 50% contribution to fencing of boundary with lot 11	The FPC has a policy of contributing 50% of the cost of reasonable fencing requirements requested by neighbouring landowners.
	Registered easements.	The FPC is happy to work with neighbouring landowners to surrender easements that unnecessarily duplicate interests and investigate opportunities to re-word required easements to more specifically identify the required usage.
David Dunnet Landowner - north east of proposed plantation, not adjoining	Weed and vermin control	The FPC has an active program for the control of declared weeds on land it owns or manages. Vermin in FPC plantations is controlled under partnerships with bodies such as the Blackwood Biosecurity Group.
Catharina van der Laan Landowner Lot 281 - north east of proposed plantation, not adjoining	Fire safety – access through Folly Road	The FPC acknowledges concerns around emergency access on Folly Road and agrees to increase the width of the firebreak associated with this road to 20m.
	Unauthorised access	The FPC endeavours to manage anti-social behaviour on its estate through signage and regular patrols.
	Pine wildlings	The FPC has an annual program of wildling control to remove self seeded pine from land adjoining plantation estate. The FPC will contact Mrs van der Laan to schedule this treatment on her property.

Nannup Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Environmental concerns	The FPC manages all of its plantation in accordance with the Australian Forestry Standard and Environmental Management System ISO 14001. These standards ensure the FPC's management responsibly addresses all relevant factors relating to the environmental, social, cultural and financial impacts of its operations. The FPC's alignment with these standards is regularly independently audited.
	Fire management	The FPC's Plantation Management Plan sets out the range of mitigation and suppression arrangements that the FPC has in place to manage fire in and around the proposed plantation.
Scott Hedley Landowner Lot 11090 - adjoins southern boundary of proposed plantation	Recreational users	As above when working with potential trail development groups the FPC will highlight the requirement for plans to ensure there is no impact on adjoining private interests
	Boundary fencing	As above the FPC has a policy of contributing 50% of the cost of reasonable fencing requirements requested by neighbouring landowners. This does not extend to vermin proof fencing.
	Fire management	As above
Davina Gibb	General support for proposal	Noted
	Independent monitoring	As above the FPC's adherence to responsible management practices is regularly audited by appropriately qualified external parties.
	Implementation of road, track and firebreak upgrades	Construction of firebreaks will commence in parallel with establishment of the plantation. Due to the time lag until the first harvest it is not viable to conduct significant upgrades to road networks until closer to the event. Adequate maintenance to ensure ongoing trafficability will be undertaken throughout the life of the plantation.



PROCEDURE 106 PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT (Aerial Application of herbicide)



1. PURPOSE / OBJECTIVES

The objective of this procedure is to ensure that Plantation Managers have a clear understanding of the management and monitoring of the aerial application of herbicides during site establishment operations.

Details are provided in Technical Specification TI-P-01 – Plantation Establishment Weed Control.

Procedural requirements for contractors are detailed in:

- Work Instruction 75 – Aerial Application – Pesticides; and
- Work Instruction 78 – Pesticide Application – Calibration of Pesticide Equipment.

The procedures follow requirements set out in the Code of Practice for the Use of Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals in Western Australia, (Under review) and the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia (FIFWA 2014).

2. PROCEDURE

2.1 Planning

Guidelines

Aerial application of herbicide for plantation establishment and maintenance is considered a disturbance activity and will require approval in accordance with Procedure 95 Approval for disturbance activities.

The procedure will ensure that:

- All FPC disturbance operations are authorised prior to commencement;
- Authorisation is extended or renewed where disturbance operations continue beyond the initial authorised period; and
- The method of controlling weeds relative to the type of weeds, including type and rate of herbicide, and possible impact of the strategy on environmental values. Also, size of buffer zones and unsprayed drainage lines.

The Authorised Officer will:

- Ensure that the DAS (Disturbance Approval System) checklist has been completed and submitted to Parks and Wildlife (DBCA) in the case of land managed by DBCA or the Regional Operations Manager (FPC47) in the case of sharefarm plantations.
- Complete and submit the Aerial Spray Application Management Plan (FPC424) for approval prior to commencement of the operation.

2.2 Weather conditions for spraying

Refer Appendix 1 for detailed guidelines



PROCEDURE 106 PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT (Aerial Application of herbicide)



The Authorised Officer must ensure that:

- The prevailing weather conditions during aerial spraying are detailed in the Aerial Spray Application Management plan (FPC424) to be completed for each spray event.

2.3 Managing spray drift

Principles

Minimising or eliminating off-target impact is one of the most important aspects to consider in the use of pesticides. This involves being aware of the factors that contribute to off-target impact, such as the suitability and accuracy of your application equipment, wind speed and direction, the presence of inversion layers and the proximity of sensitive areas or animals and crops, in particular aquaculture. These and other factors should be assessed before and during the spraying operation. The operation should be cancelled if conditions deteriorate.

The Authorised Officer must ensure that:

- a Herbicide Application Summary (FPC405) is completed for each chemical application. The Record of Application requires the documentation of weather conditions and spray equipment, factors critical to preventing off-target movement.

3. OUTCOME-BASED MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT

Monitoring of herbicide application will occur through regular inspections during the application period.

Filing

Forms completed under this procedure must be filed electronically in the relevant Plantation "Operations" sub-folder in Content Manager and also in the relevant Contractor's "Contract Management" sub-folder in Content Manager.

The Plantations Authorised Officer or Silviculture Manager will:

- Determine the site establishment herbicide requirements and ensure operations are undertaken as described in the Aerial Spray Application Management plan (FPC424).
- Ensure that the Herbicide Application Summary (FPC405) is completed for each chemical application.
- Provide written notification to immediate neighbours and Landowner (DBCA or other) at least 14 days prior to spraying.
- Provide 24 hr notification to Landowner (DBCA or Other), and any neighbours that have requested spray imminent notification as per FPC424.
- Any incidents arising will be promptly managed through Contractor Procedure E1 – Incident Management.

The Authorised Officer will:

- Ensure that the contractor is fully briefed, with the Form FPC424 and FPC405 and associated maps provided as part of the handover prior to commencement of operations.



PROCEDURE 106 PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT (Aerial Application of herbicide)



- Monitor for spray drift over sensitive areas with the use of strategically placed water sensitive strips
- Approve landing/loading pad locations and ensure sign posted with restricted access
- Ensure that all activities are undertaken in line with the various FPC and Contractor Work Instructions and Procedures. Require all contractors and operators to be compliant with Contractor Procedure E5 – IFMS E learning awareness modules for contractors
- Four weeks after planting, evaluate the site and assess the application was effective and according to specification. Record this on the FPC167 Completed Activity Report and file in the corresponding Plantation and Contractor file.

4. LEGISLATION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

N/A



5. APPENDICES

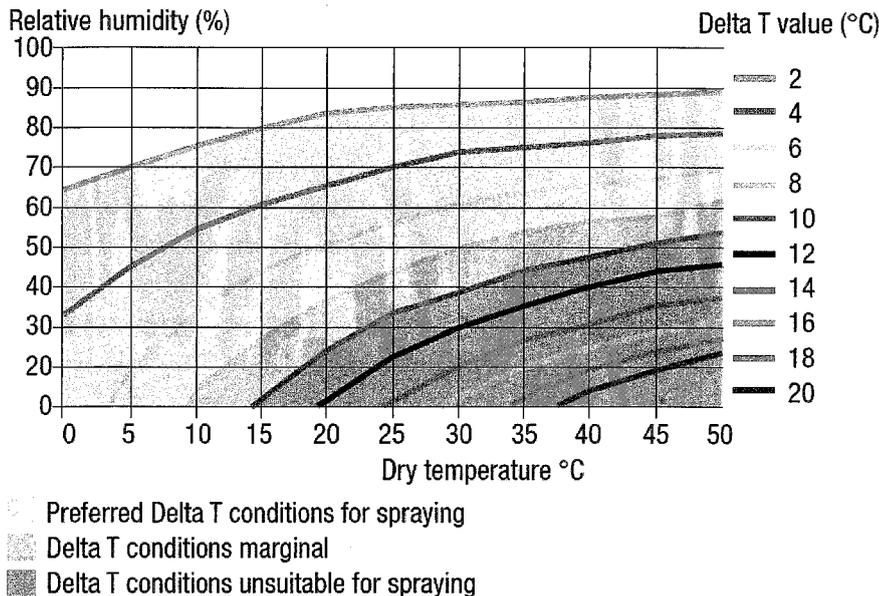
Appendix 1 – Weather conditions for spraying (plus Delta T limits)

Wind

There are more spraying days lost due to wind than any other cause. Winds with velocities between 3 and 15 kph are ideal for spraying. Spraying should cease if wind mean velocity exceeds 15kph, with 20kph gusts. Spraying should be avoided when there is no wind, as potential drift cannot be managed effectively using buffers and calm conditions can be a precursor to temperature inversions. Under these conditions the risk of off-target drift is high.

Winter/spring weather is characterised by fast changing patterns. Frontal systems dominate the weather patterns and it is necessary to look at the prognosis 2 – 3 days in advance. Spraying herbicides that are relatively mobile should be avoided if heavy rains are forecast in following days. Generally the best time to spray during these periods is when a front has passed.

Delta T conditions for optimal spraying.



Early morning is often the best time to spray as the Rh is high and winds are light.

Temperature

Spray droplets evaporate more rapidly when the temperature is high with the result that drift potential is increased and spray losses occur.

Spraying is best done when temperatures are between 10°C and 20°C. Spraying should cease when the temperature exceeds the specification on the label. For some herbicides (e.g. hexazinone and clopyralid) application should not occur in temperatures above 16°C, as phytotoxicity increases above this temperature such that spraying in temperatures above 24°C can be fatal to the trees.

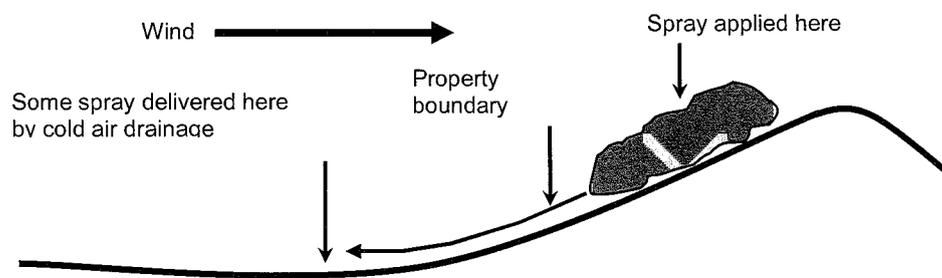
Residual herbicides tend to degrade faster when the soil temperature is high.

Temperature inversions

Inversions often develop in the mid to late afternoon when the temperature of the air near ground level begins to increase. This phenomenon is particularly important to spraying operations in undulating country. Cold dense air will start to slide downhill (Figure 9) and if spray operations are on the hillsides some contamination of valleys may occur. As ponds, lakes and rivers are in valleys death or injury to aquatic fauna may result.

Build a small fire or create smoke to determine if an inversion exists.

Figure 9: Temperature inversion



Relative humidity

Relative humidity (Rh) is the amount of moisture in the air compared to what the air could in theory hold at the same temperature expressed as a percent. Spraying should cease when the difference between the wet and dry bulb temperatures exceeds 8°C.

The relative humidity influences the life of a droplet. The life of a droplet can be calculated from the following formula:

$$t = \frac{d^2}{80D}$$

Where:

t = Life of a droplet

d = Droplet diameter (µm)

D = Difference between wet and dry bulb temperature (°C)

A wet/dry bulb thermometer should be carried during periods of spraying.



PROCEDURE 106 PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT (Aerial Application of herbicide)



Appendix 2 – Guidelines for minimising spray drift

- Identify and map sensitive areas (e.g. dams, crops, buildings etc) in the vicinity of the spraying operation. A good way of approaching this is to adopt the concept of a Spray Drift Awareness Zone.
- Before each spraying operation ensure that the spray operator has an up-to-date map identifying sensitive areas and associated buffers.
- Where possible, plant and maintain buffer vegetation on downwind edges of paddocks and properties, and adjacent to sensitive areas.
- Notify adjacent landholders no less than two weeks and no more than three months before spraying commences, taking into account:
 - the chemicals to be used and the intended method of application.
 - our plans to minimise spray drift, including the use of appropriate buffer distances.
 - the sensitivity of the surrounding area.
 - the length of notice they require to put in place risk-minimisation practices.
- If the neighbouring area is particularly sensitive to the chemicals being used, then a formal agreement may be entered into that specifies the conditions under which chemical application may and may not occur.
- Ensure chemical application is strictly in accordance with any agreement(s) that exist between the FPC and any neighbours, or any specific instructions regarding buffer distances and the spraying operation.
- Erect signs if appropriate.
- Observe wind direction and speed, temperature and humidity, and check that they are within acceptable limits before spraying commences. Wind speed should be between 3 and 15 km/h for most operations. Be aware that spraying when the wind is light and variable, or completely still, can lead to unpredictable spray drift.
- Monitor and record wind direction, wind speed, temperature and humidity plus Delta T recorded using anemometer prior to (and if necessary during) every spraying operation. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards sensitive areas, unless an appropriate buffer is imposed. If necessary use an anemometer and wind balloon to accurately measure wind speed and direction, respectively.
- Where possible, spray with a crosswind working towards the unsprayed area.
- Be alert to changes in wind direction and be prepared to modify or cancel the spray operation if necessary.
- Where inversions are not likely to occur, spraying should ideally be carried out when temperatures for the day are at their lowest, and when atmospheric conditions are neutral.
- Spraying should not commence when conditions indicate the risk of an inversion. A smoke generator should be used to determine this (refer to Figure 9).
- Avoid conditions of high temperature and low humidity for the application of water-based sprays.
- Consider spraying only when the wind is blowing away from sensitive areas. If this is not possible, spray only on the upwind section of the area, in order to provide a practicable buffer

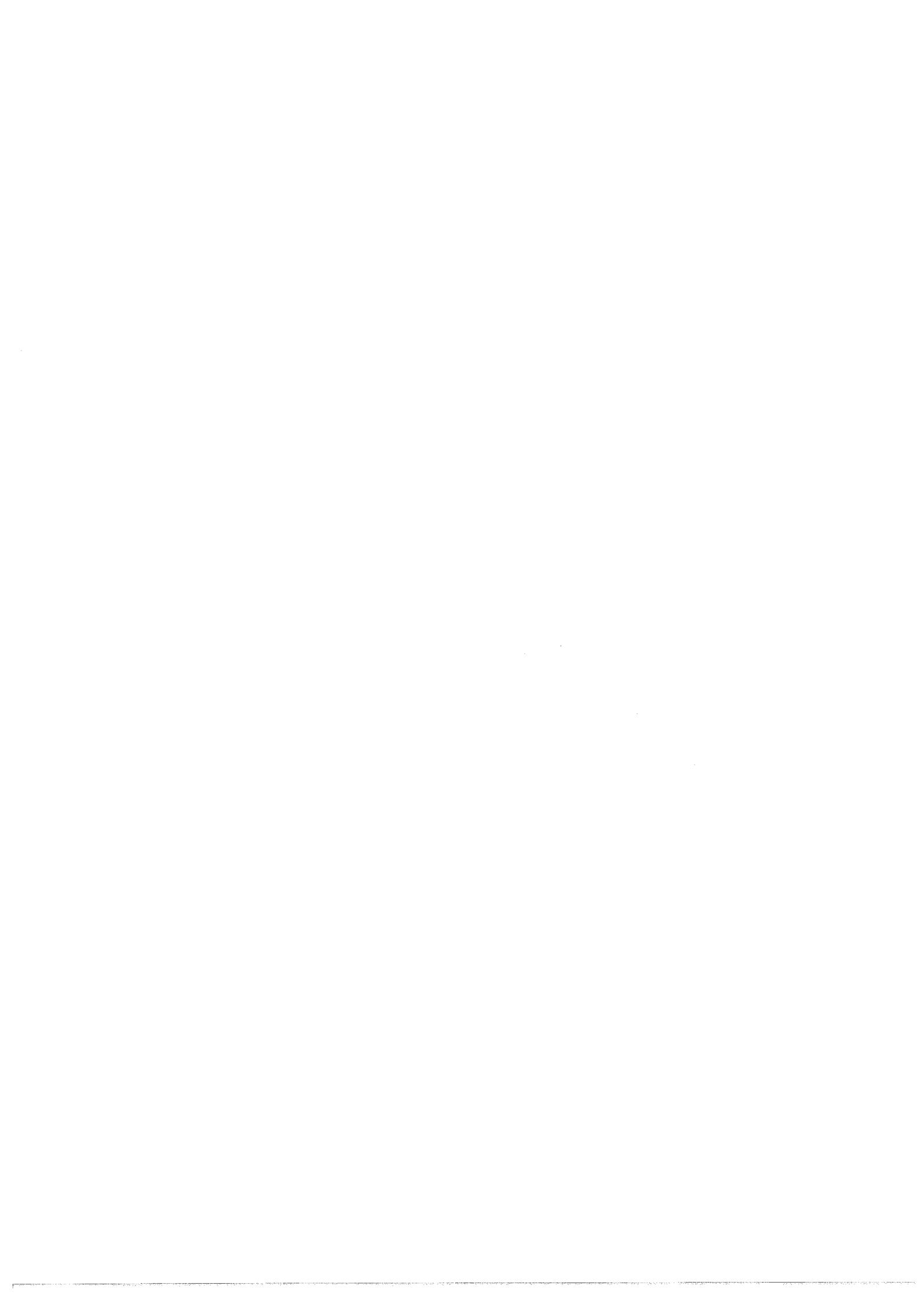


PROCEDURE 106 PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT (Aerial Application of herbicide)



distance, having regard for the chemical, its formulation, the sensitivity of adjoining areas and weather conditions.

- Monitor for spray drift over sensitive areas with the use of strategically placed water sensitive strips.





WORK INSTRUCTION 75 Aerial Application - Pesticides



1. PURPOSE / OBJECTIVES

1. The correct rate of pesticide is applied evenly over the treatment area.
2. Off target application does not occur outside treatment boundaries or within designated *exclusion zones* e.g. stream buffers.

2. PROCEDURE

The following controls will be applied **unless otherwise directed by the Authorised Officer (AO)**.

2.1 The Contractor must:

1. Notify the AO at least 24 hours in advance and 1 hour prior to commencement of spray operations.
2. Have a Search and Rescue (SAR) procedure in place and provide these details to the AO upon request.
3. Ensure the nominated landing/loading site is considered safe by the pilot and approved by the AO.
4. Ensure that application complies with the *Code of Practice for the Use of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Western Australia* (Department of Agriculture and Food), FPC Technical Specifications, Product Material Safety Data Sheets and product labels or Off Label Permit.
5. Fill out records relating to application (FPC405 or FPC411) as requested by the AO, in addition to records required under the Aerial Spraying Control Act and Regulations.
6. Provide GPS captured flight lines of the application area/s and attach hardcopies of these to the invoice for payment.
7. Carry the documents/maps listed in points 1, 2 and 2.3 (1).
8. Note that the contractor is responsible for checking weather conditions prior to moving to the site. The contractor must be able to demonstrate that reasonable efforts were taken at least half a day prior to spraying to ensure suitable weather conditions. Note that the AO has the authority to stop application if weather conditions are assessed as being unsuitable or if other factors may cause an unsatisfactory result.
9. Cease application of pesticide application if wind speed exceeds 15 kph or those limits stipulated in the Technical Specifications and/or product label, whichever is lesser.
10. Note that the AO will provide, where necessary, a Spray Drift Awareness Zone map that identifies areas sensitive to spray drift as *exclusion zones*. The contractor is responsible for preventing any spray drift or other movement of pesticide into these areas.
11. Note that the clean down of vehicles and equipment is the responsibility of the contractor if required in a Hygiene Management Plan or in compliance with other weed/pest control measures.
12. Calibrate spraying equipment at least twice a day or as specified by the AO. A record of daily calibration figures, pesticide usage and weather conditions must be recorded on the FPC405 or FPC411 prescription forms supplied by the AO.
13. Ensure water utilised for mixing chemicals is clean and test the water to ensure the correct pH for the specified product (between pH 5 – 9). The pH buffer must be applied to any water outside the acceptable standard.



WORK INSTRUCTION 75 Aerial Application - Pesticides



14. Only use pesticide mixes on the day of preparation.
15. Ensure that concentrations of mixed pesticides do not vary more than 10% from specified rates.
16. Provide access to the mother tank and spray equipment for inspection and testing by the AO.

2.2 Environmental

The Contractor must:

1. Ensure that mixing of pesticides does not occur within 20 m of dams, streams or water bodies.
2. Ensure that spraying of pesticides does not occur within 20 m of running waterways or within the buffer stipulated on the label specifications, whichever is the greater. No spraying shall be conducted within marked pesticide *exclusion zones*.
3. Ensure that any known off target application is reported to the AO.
4. Triple rinse empty pesticide containers into the mixing tank and preferably returned for recycling or disposed at nominated local authority sites by the contractor.
5. Ensure that all mixing of pesticides occurs with a system of spill control in place. The reloading area for pesticides must have spill control systems in place.
6. Provide absorbent material to contain spills. If the contractor is working in a sandy area then this may be used to absorb spills otherwise alternative material must be provided. "Contained" means that any spill will not travel further than one metre in any direction from the point of the original spill.
7. Ensure that all contained spills greater than 5L and all occurrences of uncontained spills will be reported to the AO.
8. Note that all "uncontained spills" i.e. running off site will be treated as an Emergency. Once an emergency occurs, all works will be directed to containing the spill. Containment can be achieved by mounding soil, using absorbent materials and blocking table drains that may transport the contaminant or a combination of these methods.
9. Dispose of all litter, food scraps, disused cartridges and grease guns, refuse, unserviceable equipment or machinery, or other debris resulting from the operation at a suitable waste disposal site.
10. Note that the discharge of used engine oil onto the ground is not permitted.
11. Note that Contractors will be required at their expense, to return to the work site to clean up areas left in an unsatisfactory condition. The contractor may be directed to remove any soil contaminated by fuel, oil, lubricants or pesticide spills as directed by the AO.
12. Note that if contamination has occurred due to contractors not following label or FPC operational controls they will be required to pay for any soil or water testing.
13. Ensure that cleaning down of machinery with degreaser does not occur on FPC work sites.

2.3 The FOIC must:

1. Issue to the contractor an Aerial Spray Application Management Plan ([FPC424](#)), Insecticide/Herbicide Application Summary ([FPC411](#) or [FPC405](#)) and FPC Pesticide *Technical Specifications* prior to pesticide application.



WORK INSTRUCTION 75
Aerial Application - Pesticides



2. Advise the pilot of any known hazards within and adjacent to the treatment area, including power transmission lines and communication towers, and ensure these are shown on the aerial operations map plan.
3. Provide to the contractor, an Aerial Operations Map showing the treatment area, hazards and surrounding sensitivities. The map will show spray drift awareness zones that identify areas sensitive to spray drift as *exclusion buffers and/or 'no fly' zones*.

2.4 General

1. Contractors must ensure that all sites are kept free of litter and / or contamination from fuel, oil and chemical products.
2. Gates are to be left as found upon arrival and departure at the property.





HERBICIDE APPLICATION SUMMARY

Procedures 105 & 106 refers

FPC405

NOTE: This form is to be returned fully completed with the invoice. (CONTRACTOR)

Information to be recorded on spreadsheet located: 676FP (FPC STAFF)

Order number: _____ Date sent: _____ Date to be completed by: _____

Plantation name: _____ Contact: _____

Contractor name: _____ Contract number: _____

Issuing Officer: _____ Phone number: _____

Specification number: _____ 'Gross' area to spray: _____ Ha

Plantation type: _____ Output - litres per hectare: _____

Contractors pesticide licence sighted, valid and a copy attached to this document

Comments: _____

If not using the above specification, please provide a justification as to why the prescribed amount has changed.

Comment / actions sensitive areas (i.e. PDWSA, neighbours, adjacent crops) PDWSA PSC88 area: Yes / No (circle Yes or No)

TARGET WEEDS: _____

APPLICATION TYPE:	<i>Aerial</i>	<i>Ground</i>					<i>Firebreaks</i>
APPLICATION METHOD:	Broad	Strip	Spot	Mist	Notch	Foliar	
APPLICATION TIMING: (Schedule)	<i>Pre-Plant</i>		<i>Post Plant / Tending</i>		<i>2nd Year</i>		

APPLICATION AREA:	% Area	<i>100%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>40 %</i>	<i>%</i>
	Type	<i>Broad spray</i>	<i>3m rows</i>	<i>4m rows</i>	<i>5m rows</i>	<i>Other</i>
	Nett Ha	<i>ha</i>	<i>ha</i>	<i>ha</i>	<i>ha</i>	<i>ha</i>

#	Active constituent	Active (concentrate)	Label \ Product name	Product rate/ha L/HA or Kg/HA	Target usage L/HA or Kg/HA	Quantity delivered to contractor L/HA or Kg/HA
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						



CALIBRATION AND WEATHER (Contractor to Complete)

Date	Temp (°C)	Wind speed* (km/hr)	Wind direction	Output (high) (L/min)	Output (low) (L/min)	Swathe width (m)	Spray output (L/min)	Time of check	Initials (contractor)

*Average taken from 5 separate readings over 5 minutes using anemometer

MIXING DETAILS

Amount of herbicide in tank

#	Tank mix volume	Herbicide (write active constituent below)	Date
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
Total mixed:			
Leftover:			
Total sprayed:			

Prepared by:

Officer Prescribing

Date

Approved by:

Senior Forester or Manager

Date

Field operations compliance to specifications check:

OIC

Date

Completed by:

Contractor

Date

Operation completed to specification - payment endorsed:

Senior / Authorised Forester

Date



Plantation name:	
Planting year:	Area:
Proposed application date:	
Aircraft type (circle):	Fixed wing Helicopter
Application type (circle):	Herbicide Insecticide Fertiliser Liquid Granule
FPC prescription attached (circle):	FPC405 FPC411 FPC498
Contractor specifications attached (circle):	Work Instruction 76 Work Instruction 75

DAS (Disturbance Approval System) ISSUES

Biological values – Protect flora / fauna / significant trees: Yes / No (show on map)

Native hardwood islands – No disturbance or incursion with pesticide / fertilizer / vehicles

Productive capacity – No impact will result from scheduled aerial operations

Health and vitality – Will access to the landing/loading site require a DRA (disease risk area), access permit? Yes / No

Pesticide use to comply with the COP 'for the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in WA'.

Vehicles to be clean on entry

Soil – Aerial applications will not involve the use of machinery or heavy vehicles off road.

Aerial Operations must have spill kits onsite and spill management procedures

Water-

Is the plantation within a public drinking water source area? Yes / No

If yes, then Water Corp must be advised

Socio-economic-

See Stakeholder notification section

SITE HAZARDS (including access) – powerlines, phone towers:

ADJACENT SENSITIVITIES- (dwellings, organics, apiary, dams, downstream properties)

SENSITIVE NEIGHBOURS-



Stakeholder notifications

Written notification is to be provided to the neighbouring landowner/manager of the target application area no less than two weeks, and no more than three months from the date that the aerial application is anticipated. A written Standard Notification will be sent to each Neighbour by mail or facsimile.

Written notification will include:

- Intro / overview of the proposed aerial spraying / broadcast spreading operation.
- Identity of the Target Plantation.
- Identity of Pesticides/Fertiliser's proposed for use.
- Estimate of the date of application.
- Map of treatment area

Notification will invite concerned Neighbours and/or Sensitive Properties Owners to contact FPC for more information.

Agreements in relation to areas to be treated, wind direction, wind strength and aircraft approach may be reached between the Neighbour and the Authorised Officer following notification.

Written notification must also be sent to the landowner (DBCA, DWER, etc.) to advise of aerial operations at least 2 weeks prior to proposed works, as per above information, as well as 24hr notification of impending operations advising of landing/loading pads and any objections received from neighbours/stakeholders.

Verbal notification should also be given to the relevant FPC Authorised Officer to ensure nearby forestry operations are made aware and not impeded.



AERIAL APPLICATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

FPC424

Neighbouring property owner/manager

Date letters sent:

Surname:	Given name:	Location numbers:	Postal address:	Contact number:	Nature of sensitive activity to be protected (Details of activity that is sensitive to potential contamination)

DBCA District (Landowner) notified (who/ date):

Neighbours and/or others requesting 24hr notification:

Pre-application contact:

FPC Authorised Officer must contact by phone or in person those neighbouring property owners/managers, DBCA or other stakeholders that have requested 24hr notification of the impending aerial application. Records of these contacts are to be noted above.



Application conditions

Proposed date of application:	
Latest date of proposed application:	
Target pest(s):	Refer to attached prescription/s
Chemical(s) to be used:	Refer to attached prescription/s
Pesticides/Fertiliser products to be applied:	Refer to attached prescription/s
Name of FPC Authorised Officer:	
Pilot's name:	
Aerial applicator contractor's name:	
Aerial applicator contractor contact number:	
Aerial applicators Spraysafe Certificate sighted and attached to attached prescriptions:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Target weather conditions:

Note: Plans must be attached to this document showing Locations of the Target Properties to be sprayed and the location of the Sensitive Property.

Wind direction:

(Circle one or more) N NNE NE ENE E ESE SE SSE S SSW SW WSW W WNW NW NNW

Wind speed:

Maximum: _____ kph Minimum: _____ kph

Temperature:

Maximum: _____ °C Minimum: _____ °C

Relative humidity:

Range: _____ % to _____ %

Reactive strips placed: (circle one) Yes No

Agreed placement positions for strips: Refer to attached map.

Special conditions to be observed to ensure protection of sensitive property:
(Details must be supported by attached aerial spray plan)



Field communications

General

Radio communication is to be maintained between the Pilot and the Authorised Officer at all times during the aerial spraying operation. Communication is also to be maintained between requesting Property Owner / Manager and the Authorised Officer. Any communication between concerned neighbouring property owners and the Pilot is to be done via the Authorised Officer.

Agreed communication between:

1) The Authorised Officer and the Pilot:

UHF/VHF channel _____

2) The Sensitive Property Owner / Manager and the Field Supervisor:

Specify _____

If none to any of the above is available, what alternative arrangements are to be followed to maintain communications?

Nominated surrogate for Sensitive Property Owner / Manager (name and contact details):

ENDORSEMENTS

Compiled by:

Signature:

Silviculture Manager:

Signature:

Branch Manager, Forest Management:

Signature:



Record of application

Note: this section is to be completed by the Authorised Officer after spraying is completed and a copy provided to the Sensitive Property Owner / Manager and Pilot.

Actual date of application: _____

Actual weather conditions: _____

Wind direction:

(Circle one or more) N NNE NE ENE E ESE SE SSE S SSW SW WSW W WNW NW NNW

Wind speed:

Maximum: _____ kph

Minimum: _____ kph

Temperature:

Maximum: _____ °C

Minimum: _____ °C

Relative humidity:

Range: _____ %

to _____ %

Results / observations of reactive strips:

Other relevant comments and observations:

Authorised Officer:

Signature:

Disputes

Development of the field specifications

In the event that agreement between the parties cannot be reached, in relation to managing sensitive activities from potential contamination, then these issues will be referred to the Regional Protection Manager, DPIRD for arbitration, prior to commencement of operations.

Failure to comply with the agreed field specifications

In the event that a dispute occurs as a result of a breach of the agreed Field Specifications the parties involved should attempt to resolve the dispute.

Where the parties are unable to resolve the dispute, the case should be referred to the Regional Protection Manager, DPIRD. If this action fails to resolve the issue the dispute should be referred to the Registrar of the Agricultural Disputes Act.

Where a spraying event is suspected of being in breach of any Act or Regulation, it should be referred to the nearest office of DPIRD.



Cycling Eventures Pty Ltd
PO Box 1692
Margaret River, WA 6285

Mr Stuart West
General Manager
Forest Products Commission WA

19 January 2023

Dear Stuart,

RE: FPC acquisition of land at Mount Folly, Nannup

We are excited and encouraged to hear that FPC's plan to expand the Folly Plantation area through the acquisition of additional land is moving forward.

As you are aware, we have been operational in the Shire of Nannup since 2016, when we moved our headquarters and major events to the town, including the Tour of Margaret River (TOMR) Pro Am, which is now Australia's largest road race for teams, and the SEVEN Gravel Race, which is now in the UCI Gravel World Series, and will be the host of the 2026 Gravel World Championships. The FPC's support with both these major events has been greatly appreciated. Indeed, our partnership with FPC is the cornerstone of the success of the SEVEN Gravel Race.

For the last two years we have been working with a range of public and private stakeholders in the Blackwood Valley area with a view to establishing the Blackwood Bike Park. This park would be the largest bike park in the country for all forms of cycling. The township of Nannup, which will be the gateway to the Blackwood Bike Park, is strengthening its reputation as the new 'cycling central' of WA. With the TOMR Pro Am Road Race, the SEVEN Gravel Race in the UCI Gravel World Series, and the recent opening of the Tank 7 MTB Park, Nannup is already offering unrivalled opportunities for all forms of cycling.

We firmly believe that the acquisition of the additional land by FPC, and the expansion of the FPC owned and managed Mount Folly Plantation, will present an unparalleled opportunity to create a unique off-road recreational precinct for Nannup and the Blackwood Bike Park. This precinct will have the rare feature of offering trail heads for cyclists and hikers right in town, without the need to drive out of town to reach the start of the trails.

The terrain of Mount Folly is almost incomparable in terms of offering outstanding gravel and MTB cycling experiences. Currently, the North Folly Plantation, bordered by Folly Road, Estate Road and Northside Road, is an excellent gravel riding area, as the existing plantation roads provide challenging climbs and thrilling descents. However, access to this area is becoming challenging, as it is currently surrounded by privately owned landholdings. The acquisition of the additional land by FPC will resolve these access issues. Moreover, every trail builder I have taken up into this area has

been astonished by the potential to create long, flowing trails that flow back into town. "Genuinely world class" seems to be the common sentiment. We believe that, with the entire Mount Folly area under the ownership and management of the FPC, the opportunities for recreation and community access to this magnificent terrain can finally be realised. This will draw cyclists to Nannup in even greater numbers, providing an economic and social benefit to the town that will assist further with the native forest transition.

It is worth noting that the Asplin Arboretum, bounded by Asplin and Tantalum Roads, falls within the proposed acquisition area. Significant remnants of this nearly 60-year-old arboretum remain intact and include some magnificent stands of conifers from over 20 different countries, some of which are now rare and endangered. We believe this an arboretum worth conserving, rehabilitating, and opening to the public, as its flow of pathways provides a wonderful experience for nature walkers, and the stands of conifers that remain provide opportunities for seed banking and other community-based and led conservation activities.

We commend Forest Products Commission WA for having the vision and resolve to acquire additional land and expand its area of operation on Mont Folly. We wholeheartedly believe the benefits for Nannup and the Blackwood Bike Park will be significant. We wish you the best of luck in the final stages of acquisition.

Yours sincerely



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