

MTWNP002AP MT WILLIAM NP DEEP CREEK

OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

APPENDIX A.

Instructions for completion of Burn Plan forms

The following forms will be used for all planned burning operations.

The forms are in three sections, with clear headings for each section.

The forms are designed to cater for simple burns through to complex burns. Relevant sections can be expanded and contracted as required for the particular operation being planned.

The **burn author** must complete [Section 1](#) of the Operational Burn Plan:

- *Cover page*: Location, Approval checklist, Plan approval
- *Burn proposal*: Objectives, Vegetation to be burnt, Fuel hazard assessment, Burn risk assessment tool, Special planning and safety considerations
- *Preparation, Plans & Prescriptions*: Pre-burn preparation activities, smoke management, weather and burning prescriptions and all associated plans i.e. Traffic Management
- *Notifications & Resources*: notifications checklist, resource requirements by type
- *Operational map*: at a minimum, every map will show: the proposed burn boundary, nearby roads or tracks to assist with orientation, fall back fire control lines, assembly area, water points, refuge areas, escape routes, lighting direction, north and a scale and,

components of [Section 2](#) being:

- *Operations information* including communications plan, medical and safety plans

Prior to the day of the burn, the **Incident Controller** must thoroughly review the operational burn plan and sign the plan approval.

The **Incident Controller** and/or **support personnel** are responsible for obtaining resources and completion of **Section 2** of the Operational Burn Plan.

On burn day distribute **Section 2** plus maps to burn crews.

On the day of the burn, the **Incident Controller**, or their appointee, must ensure completion of the following sections of the form:

- Day of burn checklists (tick off completion)
- Job Safety Briefing and sign-on sheet
- Test fire and burn day observations
- Burn operations sign off
- Post burn activities including debrief

A final burn boundary map and post burn evaluation must be completed and submitted to FMS within two weeks of the burn being declared out.



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Comments:

This block will aid in creating a greater fuel modified zone in and around the campground and shack residences of Deep Creek and Picnic Rocks – this modified zone is also strategic in the asset protection of the Historical and Culturally significant wukalina site including the Eddystone Point Lighthouse and associated building assets.

This block will also provide further asset protection to the township of Ansons Bay and surrounding properties to both the North and South of this burn block.

BURN PROPOSAL

OBJECTIVES

Overall burn objective:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asset Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic Fuel Reduction
Specific burn objective: <i>(detail assets being protected, targeted species etc.)</i>	<p>The Burn is to be undertaken in order to reduce existing vegetation fuel loads within Mt William/wukalina National Park aiding in asset protection to sites within the Park and surrounding areas, increasing the ability to manage/mitigate future wildfire events.</p> <p>This burn block is integral to manage Fire within Mt William/wukalina National Park which extends from Stumpy Bay in the North to the township of Ansons Bay in the South.</p> <p>The vegetation communities within this burn block are fire dependant and this burning regime is consistent with environmental management principles and will be undertaken following prescriptions that benefit the species and make up of these vegetation communities.</p> <p>Once completed there will be a cumulative effect that will form a strategic fuel modified zone in the northeast corner of the National Park providing improved asset protection buffers.</p>	

VEGETATION TO BE BURNT

Vegetation type <i>(use Tas. Veg. fire attributes code PWS P-052 Appendix B)</i>	Location	Area (ha)	Fuel age (years)
(DAC) <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> coastal forest and woodland	Distributed evenly across the majority of the burn block	2978 ha	10 + years
SCH – Coastal Heathland	Eastern part of the burn, predominantly east of Reeves Creek.	144 ha	10 + years
SHW – wet Heathland	Scattered across the block in small patches, generally isolated to drainage lines and poorly drained areas.	225 ha	10 + years
(SMR) <i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i> scrub	Scattered across the block in small patches, generally isolated to drainage lines	27ha	10+ years

FUEL HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Use "Overall fuel hazard assessment guide 4th edition July 2010"

STRATUM	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Av.
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Surface -Depth (mm) -Hazard	10mm	10mm	10mm	10mm			10mm
	M	M	VH	VH			High
Near Surface	E	E	E	E			Extreme
Elevated	H	H	H	VH			High
Elevated fuel/ heath height (m)	1.2mtrs	1.2mtr s	1.2mtrs	1.5mtr s			1.3mtrs
Bark	L	L	L	L			Low
Overall hazard (t/ha)	22 T/Ha	21 T/Ha	24 T/Ha	24 T/Ha			22 T/Ha

BURN RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL

OVERALL RISK:

HIGH

Consequences Risk:

(From the risk assessment output, list any high or extreme consequences.)

Cultural impacts within known sites of cultural significance while undertaking the burn.
Recreational impacts to Deep Creek Campground and associated assets and greater Eddystone Point Historical Site.

Potential Benefit:

(From the risk assessment output, list any high or extreme benefits.)

Cultural impacts from future wildfire events will be aiding significantly once fuel loads are modified within this block which will aid in protection of these vulnerable sites.
Protection of recreational assets within Deep Creek and surrounds will be aided significantly once fuel loads are modified within this block.



MTWNP002AP MT WILLIAM NP DEEP CREEK**OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN****SPECIAL PLANNING AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS**

Detail natural values, public safety considerations and any other planning constraints:

(Consider threatened species, geoheritage, water quality, agricultural, community, cultural and historic values and, weed management. Refer to Step 4 Part 2 of the RAA. Also include any public safety considerations i.e. track closures and signage, post-burn rehabilitation i.e. reclosure of tracks opened specifically for the burn operation)

Flora:

(AWU): Wetlands – wetlands should be treated as non-target vegetation with the objective of minimising the risk of encroachment. Conditions: Exclude from burn where possible.

Allocasurina littoralis forest – **Condition – ensure fire regime appropriate**

Conospermum hookeri (tasmanian smokebush) - Autumn Burn – fire regime appropriate 5 –10 years. Exclude wetlands from burn where possible. **No use of heavy machinery within burn area – restrict any heavy machinery to existing trails. Hygiene and wash down procedures to be incorporated into the burn plan and implemented pre and post burn.**

(Sowerbaea juncea) purple rushlily - This species is not likely to be significantly impacted by fuel reduction burning, including from peripheral activities such as track works. **No special management prescriptions are recommended.**

Stellaria multiflora subsp. *Nebulosa* (nebulous rayless starwort) - This species is not likely to be significantly impacted by fuel reduction burning, including from peripheral activities such as track works. **No special management prescriptions are recommended.**

Utricularia tenella (pink bladderwort) - This species is not likely to be significantly impacted by fuel reduction burning, including from peripheral activities such as track works. **No special management prescriptions are recommended.**

Fauna:

Thinornis rubricollis (hooded plover) – **Conditions: exclude foredune impact or encroachment exclude any coastal access works on block between August and March breeding season.**

Pseudomys novaehollandiae (new holland mouse) **Condition: burn regime appropriate no greater than 5 – 10 year burning intervals.**

Aquila audax subsp. *fleayi* (Tasmanian wedge tailed eagle) - If a nest is discovered during the planning or implementation of a burn: (1) if practical, minimise disturbance to the nest site by moving vehicles (including helicopters), equipment and personnel as far from the nest site as possible; (2) report the nest site to NRE.

Dasyurus viverrinus (eastern quoll) - If a suspected den site is detected during planning of prescribed burns, notify NRE to seek case-by-case management recommendations. If a suspected den site is detected during implementation of prescribed burns, provide a minimum 50 m buffer to the site (if practical) and notify NRE to seek further case-by-case management recommendations.

Sarcophilus harrisii (Tasmanian devil) -If a suspected den site is detected during planning of prescribed burns, notify NRE to seek case-by-case management recommendations. If a suspected den site is detected during implementation of prescribed burns, provide a minimum 50 m buffer to the site (if practical) and notify NRE to seek further case-by-case management recommendations. **Autumn Burn**

Geoconservation:

Northeast Tasmania pleistocene Aeolian System – **Condition: No use of heavy machinery within burn area/restrict any heavy machinery to existing trails only.**

Stumpys Bay Raised Beach Ridges – **Conditions: No use of heavy machinery within burn area/Restrict any machinery to existing trails only.**

Threats:

PT Suspected site – **Condition: ensure pre and post wash down procedures are undertaken for all machinery/vehicles and Personnel PPC**

Wash down procedures to be incorporated into IC briefing.

Cultural:

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There are significant cultural sites on the eastern boundary of the burn area. A burial site and shell midden are located at the Deep Creek Camping Ground. A 500 metre buffer zone will be applied to this area. The exclusion area is mapped on the Operational Burn Plan Map as **Sensitive Cultural Site** and will be flagged on the ground where it intersects vehicular tracks. No use of machinery within the buffer. **Low intensity burn only**. If unavoidable seek further advice from AHT.

Other cultural sites within the area consist of shell middens and isolated artefacts. These sites will have a 150m buffer, as indicated on the Operational Burn Plan Map as **Cultural Site**. **Avoid the use of heavy machinery within buffer. If unavoidable seek further advice from AHT.**

Within the RAA/associated reports from within the block – **however** appropriate processes and awareness will be undertaken by all **crews reporting all “unanticipated discovery” to the IC directly – assuring that all efforts are taken so as fire is NOT to impact any of the foredune environment due to destabilisation and higher risk of sites of interest being disturbed.**

Broad Values	Specific description and existing conditions. List values/assets of significance, surveys completed (by whom and when), and relevant ref's.	Potential impact on values / assets natural processes and systems, including cumulative effects).	Specialist Advice / Control Measure Management actions to be taken to avoid or minimise any likely negative impacts, include ongoing monitoring	Control Measure Importance (VH, H, M, L, VL)
Aboriginal Heritage	Shell Midden		Apply a 150 metre buffer. Avoid the use of heavy machinery within buffer. If unavoidable seek further advice from AHT.	H
Fauna	Pseudomys novaehollandiae : n w holland mouse		Fire management planning should take into account the successional stage of the vegetation and not just time since last fire. The management of known sites and potential habitat can be the same because most known sites have not been able to be confirmed in recent years such that the management objective is one of maintaining a range of ages of vegetation successional types throughout the range of the species. Ideally, potential habitat should not be burnt more frequently than every 5-10 years. seek advice from NRE or relevant specialist (inform NRE of management recommendations) if a higher fire frequency is proposed and/or if a known site will be included in successive burn events within any 20 year period. Condition: Fire Regime Appropriate:	H
Flora(Comms)	(NAL): Allocasuarina littoralis forest	Fire Sensitivity: (L) & Fire Flammability : (H)	The recommended minimum fire interval for occurrences of Allocasuarina littoralis forest is approximately 30 years but this can be modified on a case-by-case basis depending on patch size, context and site conditions e.g. a shorter fire interval can be applied where a site assessment determines that there is a low risk of the prescribed burn resulting in a substantial modification of the structure and composition of the vegetation.	M

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			<p>Any prescribed burning proposed for occurrences of <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> forest dominated by <i>Allocasuarina crassa</i> (i.e. sites on the Tasman Peninsula and Tasman Island) should be subject to consultation with the relevant land manager (generally Parks & Wildlife Service) to ensure an appropriate fire regime is applied (and other factors can be considered).</p> <p>Any prescribed burning proposed for occurrences of <i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> forest dominated by <i>Allocasuarina duncanii</i> (i.e. sites in southeast Tasmania) should be subject to consultation with the relevant land manager (generally Parks & Wildlife Service) to ensure an appropriate fire regime is applied (and other factors can be considered).</p> <p>Condition: Fire Regime Appropriate:</p>	
Aboriginal Heritage	Shell Midden, Artefact Scatter		Apply a 150 metre buffer. Avoid the use of heavy machinery within buffer. If unavoidable seek further advice from AHT	H
Geoconservation	Stumpys Bay Raised Beach Ridges	Small Fire Risk : n & Large Fire Risk : n	No use of heavy machinery within burn area / Restrict any heavy machinery to existing trails only.	H
Threats(PTI)	PT Suspected Sites	Potential for disease spread	Hygiene and Washdown Procedures to be incorporated in FRB Plan.	H
Flora	<i>Conospermum hookeri</i> : tasmania smokebush		<p>This species is unlikely to be deleteriously impacted by planned burning in the longer-term, however fuel reduction burning has the potential to introduce <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> to sites supporting the species.</p> <p>Key recommendations for planned burning include: Planned burning should occur at intervals of 10-30 years; application of machinery, vehicle, equipment and personnel hygiene protocols to minimise risk of introducing and/or spreading <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>.</p> <p>Condition: No Specific Management Required.</p>	M
Flora	<i>Stellaria multiflora</i> subsp. <i>nebulosa</i> : nebulous rayless starwort		This species is not likely to be significantly impacted by fuel reduction burning, including from peripheral activities such as track works.	
Geoconservation	Northeast Tasmania Pleistocene Aeolian System	Small Fire Risk : n & Large Fire Risk : y	No use of heavy machinery within burn area / Restrict any heavy machinery to existing trails only.	H
Aboriginal Heritage	Shell Midden, Isolated Artefact		Apply a 150 metre buffer. Avoid the use of heavy machinery within buffer. If unavoidable seek further advice from AHT.	H
Aboriginal Heritage	Burial, Shell Midden		Apply a 500 metre buffer zone. Map the area as an exclusion zone. No use of machinery within the buffer.	VH

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			Low intensity burn only. If unavoidable seek further advice from AHT.	
Flora(Comms)	(AWU): Wetlands	Fire Sensitivity: (L) & Fire Flammability : (L)	<p>Unless there is specialist advice to the contrary (e.g. ecological management recommendations), wetlands should be treated as non-target vegetation with the objective of minimising the risk of encroachment.</p> <p>Associated disturbance (e.g. machinery, equipment, and materials storage; firebreak construction, etc.) to wetlands should be avoided to maintain the structure of the vegetation. This relates particularly to avoiding "tracking" the boundary of a prescribed burn immediately adjacent to a wetland to minimise alterations to hydrological, floristic and microclimate conditions.</p> <p>Condition: Exclude from burn where possible.</p>	H
Aboriginal Heritage	Artefact Scatter		Apply a 50 metre buffer. Avoid use of heavy machinery within buffer. If unavoidable seek further advice from AHT.	H
Flora	Utricularia tenella : pink bladderwort		<p>This species is not likely to be significantly impacted by fuel reduction burning, including from peripheral activities such as track works.</p> <p>Condition: No Specific Management Required.</p>	M
Fauna	Thinornis rubricollis : hooded plover		<p>Depending on the proximity to the coastline the burn may be detrimental to the Hooded Plover. The burn footprint should leave an unburnt buffer of at least 50m to the beach areas and burns should be undertaken outside of the plover breeding season to ensure minimal disturbance to breeding pairs resulting from smoke, heat and or visually. The breeding season is August to March.</p> <p>Condition: Autumn Burn unless burning within other periods has been assessed as appropriate.</p>	H
Aboriginal Heritage	Isolated Artefact		Apply a 25 metre buffer. Avoid use of heavy machinery within buffer. If unavoidable seek further advice from AHT.	M
Flora	Parietaria debilis : shade pellitory		<p>This species is not likely to be significantly impacted by fuel reduction burning, including from peripheral activities such as track works.</p> <p>Condition: No Specific Management Required.</p>	
Aboriginal Heritage	Artefact Scatter, Shell Midden		Apply a 150 metre buffer. Avoid the use of heavy machinery within buffer. If unavoidable seek further advice from AHT.	H

Safety:

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All crews are to be briefed and be wearing all appropriate PPC – ensure all mentored staff are always paired up with experienced operators.

Crews will be working off the Eddystone Point and Gladstone roads – while traffic management will be undertaken all crews are always to remain vigilant and maintain good safety and situational awareness.

Aircraft will be used for internal ignition of this burn – ensure all crews working out of vehicles are aware of aircraft always works and have a VHF radio.

Line of site with Lighting party or radio communication to be undertaken while ignition is being undertaken

PREPARATION, PLANS & PRESCRIPTIONS

PRE-BURN PREPARATION ACTIVITIES			
ACTIVITY	SPECIFICATIONS AND TASKS	RESPONSIBLE	COMPLETED (date/time)
Fuel monitoring:	Forecast and fuel moisture/ rain gauge – monitor weekly and record	FOO	
Weather monitoring:	Monitor weather and rain gauge onsite prior to burn and record	FOO	
Boundary preparation: - edge burning - fence lines - line construction - track/trail preparation (All site preparation works should be detailed on a jobs list and map)	The block has existing boundaries on all sides that are: East: maintained gravel road South: maintained gravel road West: Class 5 fire trail North: Class 5 fire trail Sections of the Eastern boundary is coastal dune/beach with minimal treatable fuels – this area is of cultural significance and any impact/disturbance is to be avoided. To manage this sensitive area a 150mtr section of slash line behind the Deep Creek Campground has been undertaken to enable a green zone buffer around the campground while also allowing a trafficable boundary link back onto the Deep Creek Campground gravel road. This will be limited to class 5 units only. The access onto this slash line will be boom gated prior to burning.	FOO and External contractors	

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	<p>Boundary Works required prior to this burn operations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Bayleys Fire Trail needs maintenance works to bring the trail back up to a Class 5 standard-works including vegetation slashing and clearing of appropriately spaced turning and passing bays. (2) Establishing Rock Creek Fire Trail to a trafficable standard removing vegetation through mulching/ mechanical means. 		
<p>Water points established and identified:</p>	<p>There will be 4 water carts/class 3 onsite at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 4500ltr water cart based at Deep Creek Campground – Grids: 610386E/5463782N (2) 10,000ltr contractor at Deep Creek/Eddystone Pt Road Junction Grids:611212E/5460909N (3) 10,000ltr contractor at Eddystone Pt Road and Air Bag Track Junction Grids:607861E/5459549N (4) TPWS Class 3 tanker at Eastern End Bayleys Hill Fire Trail Grids:609360E/5463805N As burn objective progresses West SC to move water carts to match – update IC on asset being moved. <p>HEAVY TANKER FILL POINT: Anson’s River Causeway (ground Pump) :603604E/5454170N</p> <p>Water Points/Dams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eddystone Point Road Southern side of road under power line easement Grids :609067E/5459528N 	<p>FOO</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North South Fire Trail (Southern Dam) Grids:603238E/5459592N • North South Fire Trail (Northern Dam) Grids:602912E/5461622N <p>NOTE: these water points to be assessed on catchment level, if below <25% capacity TPWS Class 3 tankers to be tasked ahead of burn to cart and fill to >50%. Fill from Anson’s River Causeway (ground Pump) : 603 604E/545 4170N</p>		
Neighbour liaison:	As per communication plan: All leasehold shack owners to be contacted in advance of proposed ignition.	FOO	
Liaison with other authorities: - <i>Tasnetworks</i> - <i>TasWater etc</i>	TFS/Police/Break O’ Day Council as per communications plan.	FOO	
Communication plans: - <i>Fireground</i> - <i>Public</i> - <i>Warning signs posted</i> - <i>Electronic signs</i>	<p>Fire ground communications will be: (PRIMARY) VHF control and UHF ground. (SECONDARY) Phone - Note phone signal in this area is very limited. IC note location of Eddystone Point Road and Anson’s Bay Road junction the closest full signal location for critical updates to Firecom/FDO. location:603954E/5457308N</p> <p>All leasehold shack owners will have been contacted in advance of proposed ignition – and been requested to vacate the shacks for the period of ignition. Deep Creek Camp Ground will be closed for the duration of the burn - public notices in key locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ansons Bay Information Board • Ansons Bay Fire Shed • All entrance points into the National Park • St Helens Tourism Hub • Gladstone Shop 	FOO	

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	<p>Broadcast messages ahead and during the burn operation will be undertaken on local radio station (Star FM)</p>		
<p>Traffic Management Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor engagement - Signage 	<p>Traffic Management Contractors will be engaged to manage traffic management for the duration of this burn.</p> <p>While ignition of the South-eastern Boundary (Eddystone Point Road C846) traffic will be limited to 1 lane only generating a safety buffer for crews to work from. Contractor to be set up running an escorted shuttle between the two stop points:</p> <p>TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS:</p> <p>Will be dependent on rate of ignition and smoke impact on Eddystone Point Road as the burn progresses West. IC to manage.</p> <p>Dependant on wind change and smoke impact signage to be pre-established on Gladstone Road (C843) if required</p> <p>2x VMS Boards to be erected 48hrs prior to light up.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) North Anson’s Road and Anson’s Bay Road intersection 604298E, 5457324N (2) North Ansons Road (National Park and Private boundary junction) 602880E/5457884N 	<p>FOO</p>	
<p>Visitor Safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schools - Recreation users - Commercial visitor services (CVS) etc 	<p>Signage will be erected prior to day of the burn and a search of the block will be undertaken before any ignition. The block will be flown with aircraft and IC prior to ignition to ensure the block is empty – this block has numerous illegal tracks within it and is frequented by illegal users.</p>	<p>FOO</p>	

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	All key access points will be signed and closed ahead of day of ignition. TPWS Compliance Unit +TASPOL support will be sourced for breach of compliance refer issues directly to IC.		
Lease/licence operations:	There is 1 CVS operator with proximity, communication and engagement will be undertaken prior to burn. Lease hold shacks are present in proximity – communication and engagement will be undertaken ahead of burn.	FOO	
Air operations: - <i>Establish airbase</i> - <i>Aircraft booking</i> - <i>Navigator & Bombardier organised</i> - <i>Equipment i.e. aerial incendiary machine and supplies</i>	Book 1 helicopter for 2 days to undertake aerial ignition (with support Truck)– bambi bucket to be on site always. Book second helicopter to be on stand-by for the period of ignition until all edges are secured. An Airbase will be set up on private property on the NW corner of this block at:601858E/5459071N NOTE only vehicles directly involved in aerial operation to access this site. The fire management drone will be on site and used for any pre ignition search/progress evaluation as required – this will be undertaken only by a licenced operator.	FOO	
Assets - <i>Protection preparation</i>	Assets within the Deep Creek campground will be cleared around ahead of the burn. There are entrance/information signs at each entry point into the National Park that will be cleared around ahead of burn. (refer prep works spread sheet) All works will be completed ahead of ignition. The slash line has been completed behind Deep Creek campground – providing a greater buffer to the lease hold shacks and campground assets whilst removing risk of impacts to sensitive sites.	FOO	

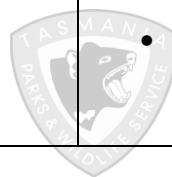
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	<p>There are no: underground/infrastructure assets within the boundaries of this block.</p> <p>There are some section of old fence lines within the block that DO NOT need to be preserved.</p>		
Incident Action Plan	Section 2 of this plan forms the IAP and disseminated to all personnel on the burn and the State Fire Duty Officer	FOO	
Other: - <i>Wildlife Management Plan</i> - <i>Weed Management Plan</i>	<p>A weed management plan will be undertaken if required – machinery washdowns pre and post burn will be mandatory.</p> <p>Any observations of weed infestations within the block to be recorded and mapped.</p>	FOO/ RiC	

SMOKE MANAGEMENT

<p>Population centres affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Hospitals</i> - <i>Retirement homes</i> - <i>Schools</i> - <i>Vulnerable community</i> - <i>Ash fall</i> - <i>Smoke taint of water</i> 	<p>There is very minimal risk or impact on such infrastructure as the burn will be carried out under N –NW weather conditions.</p> <p>All smoke and ash fall will be directed Seaward.</p> <p>The IC is to monitor smoke behaviour and alter/amend any traffic management as required.</p>
<p>Events affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Community/Council (i.e. ANZAC Day)</i> 	<p>The burn will be undertaken where possible outside any major calendar events. This is an Autumn burn unit supporting a decrease in visitation and impact on Park Users.</p>
<p>Roads affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Traffic Management Plan REQUIRED</i> 	<p>Deep Creek Road will be closed for the duration of the burn.</p> <p>The Eddystone Point Road(C846) will be restricted to 1 lane traffic when burning crews are working on establishing ignition of the South-eastern Boundary. Speed restrictions on Eddystone Point Road will be posted until the operation is concluded- including post burn works.</p> <p>2x VMS Boards to be erected prior to light up.</p> <p>(3) North Ansons Road and Ansons bay road Intersection 604298E, 5457324N</p> <p>• North Ansons Road C843 (National Park and Private boundary junction) 602880E/5457884N</p>



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Agricultural/economic considerations: - <i>Vineyards</i> - <i>Commercial operations near or within burn i.e mining activities</i>		There are large scale cattle and farming operations to the West and North West of this burn unit – the burning operation will have no impact on these. Engagement has been undertaken with these land owners as part of this plan.			
Smoke Units Bid (Fuel weight index – FWI)	17000	Allocated		Airshed	Goulds Country
Detail specific smoke management strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This plan is written to be undertaken under a W/NW airstream – the plan may be altered to be undertaken under a WSW wind direction which will still mitigate any significant impacts on roads/residential dwellings. Burning in an East / South Easterly should be avoided, wind from this direction will put pressure on the unburnt boundary and redirect smoke towards populated areas and the main road between Gladstone and Ansons Bay. 					



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NOTIFICATIONS

NOTIFICATIONS CHECK LIST				
	CONTACT	NAME	NUMBER	COMPLETED (date/time)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regional Manager / Regional Ops Manager	Donna Stanley Linda Overend	██████████ ██████████	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Parks & Reserves Manager	Adam Smith	██████████	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local PWS Field Centre	St Helens Field Centre	6387 5510	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fire Management Section (includes Web information)	Burn Coordinator FMS Administration	6165 4223 6165 4240	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FRU Media and Communications Unit <i>Group email will be forwarded to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asthma Foundation - DHHS - EPA - Wine Tasmania - Tourism Industry of Tas - Forestry Tasmania - ABC News - Local major newspapers 	<i>Monday – Friday:</i> <i>Email:</i> FPRDutyofficer@fire.tas.gov.au <i>Weekend and public holidays:</i> <i>PWS Burn IC or delegate to forward group email using the approved template</i>	6166 5629	<i>On day/s preceding the burn</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRECOMM		6169 4331	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fuel Reduction Unit	Duty Officer	6166 5629	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TFS District Officer	James Newstead	██████████	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local Brigade	Via James Newstead	As above	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Neighbours / community	Door knock		
<i>Optional</i>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local Council	Break O'day Council	6376 7900	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TasNetworks	System Operations	132 004	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hydro Tasmania			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Police	Northern Radio Room St Helens	131 444	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exploration licensees			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Telstra	Mobile Tower	132 200	

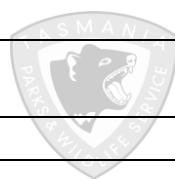


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OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

FIREGROUND RESOURCES

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS – DAY 1			
Resource Type	Quantity	Shift Hours	Agency
Incident Controller	1		
Sector A			
Class 5	8	0800-1600	PWS
Class 6	3	0800-1600	PWS
Class 3	1	0800 -1600	PWS
Sector B			
Class 5	8	0800-1600	PWS
Class 6	3	0800-1600	PWS
Class 3	1	0800-1600	PWS
Additional equipment:			
St Helens Water Cart 4500ltrs	1	0800-1600	PWS
2x 10000ltr min water cart	2	0800-1600	Contractors TBC
Other:			
Traffic Control	4	0800 – 1600	TBC
Aircraft	1	1000-1600	TasHeli
STAND-BY RESOURCES			
Resource Type <i>(Dozers, slip-ons, personnel etc.)</i>	Number	Turn out time (min)	Contact Number
D5 dozer	1	2 hrs	Andrew Burrows [REDACTED]
TFS 4:1 TFS 5:1	1+1	60mins	James Newstead [REDACTED]
Rotor wing	1	60mins	TasHeli



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OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS – DAY 2			
Resource Type	Quantity	Shift Hours	Agency
<i>e.g Class 5.</i>	6	0800 – 1600	PWS
Sector A			
	Day 2 to be resourced determined on objective completed from day 1		
STAND-BY RESOURCES			
Resource Type <i>(Dozers, slip-ons, personnel etc.)</i>	Number	Turn out time (min)	Contact Number
D5 dozer	1	2 hrs	Andrew Burrows [REDACTED]
TFS 5:1 TFS 4:1	1 + 1	<30mins	James Newstead [REDACTED]



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OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

OPERATIONS MAP

Every burn plan **must** include a proper map at 1:25,000 scale (or larger) showing the following information: Access, assets, potential hazards, boundary types, fall back fire control line, test fire locations, water points, sector boundaries, lighting pattern, escape routes, roads and tracks. A topographic background is preferred. Standard ICS symbols **MUST** be used.

	Control Centre		Burnt Area
	Control Point		Fire Boundary
	Assembly Area		Active Fire Edge
	Staging Area		Predicted Fire Edge
	Refuge Area		Planned Burn – Proposed
	Helibase		Control Line – Proposed
	Remote Helipad		Control Line – Completed
	Water Point		Machine Cut Track
	Water Point – Helicopter		Hand Cut Line
	Fire Sensitive Asset		Wet Line
	Machine Sensitive Asset		Vegetation Boundary
	Structure		Escape Route (include direction arrow)
	Defendable		Area Marker (refer to associated symbol or note on map for detail)
	Potentially Defendable		Portable Radio Repeater
	Not Defendable		Mobile Weather Station
	Fire Origin		Boat Ramp
	Hot Spot		Locked Gate
	Spot Fire		Point Marker (refer to note on map)
	Fire Direction		
	Aerial Ignition – Proposed		
	Sector Boundary		
	Division Boundary		



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OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

SECTION 2

ACTION PLAN

MANAGEMENT TEAM DETAILS (IF REQUIRED)

Control Centre: <i>(Name & Location)</i>	St Helens Field Centre	Phone:63875510	Date of burn:	
		Fax:n/a		
Position	Name <i>Indicate if being mentored (M)</i>	Shift Hours	Radio Channel	Phone
Incident Controller	TBC	0800-1600	VHF114 UNH10	
Planning Officer	TBC			
Fire & weather monitoring	TBC			
Logistics Officer	TBC			
Operations Officer	TBC			
Air Operations Officer	TBC			
Plant Operations Officer	TBC			
Divisional Commander	TBC			
Public Information Officer	TBC	0800-1600	VHF114 UNH10	
Safety Advisor	TBC			

SECTOR PLAN/S AND ROLL CALL

Sector name: A		Shift hours:	TBC
Commander:	TBC		
Resource type/ID	Resource name:	Agency:	Task/role/skill:
Class 5	TBC	PWS	SC
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 5	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 5	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 5	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 5	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 6	TBC	PWS	CL
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 6	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 6	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Heavy Class 3	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
WATER CART 4500LT	TBC	PWS	TRUCK DRIVER
WATER CART 10000LT	TBC	CONTRACTOR	TRUCK DRIVER

MTWNP002AP MT WILLIAM NP DEEP CREEK OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

Sector name: B		Shift hours:	TBC
Commander:	TBC		
Resource type/ID	Resource name:	Agency:	Task/role/skill:
Class 5	TBC	PWS	SC
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 5	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 5	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 5	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 5	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 5	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 6	TBC	PWS	CL
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 6	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Class 6	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Heavy Class 3	TBC	PWS	FF
	TBC	PWS	FF
Water cart 10000 lt	TBC	CONTRACTOR	TRUCK DRIVER
AIR OPERATIONS			
ROTOR WING	TBC – PILOT TBC – REFUELER TBC BOMBARDIER	CONTRCATOR - TASHELI	AIR OPERATIONS

Stand-by resources confirmed:

Resource type/ID:	Turn out time:	Contact details:
TFS 4.1 and TFS 5.1	<30mins	St Helens TFS via James Newstead
D5 dozer	2 hrs	Andrew Burrows [REDACTED]



MTWNP002AP MT WILLIAM NP DEEP CREEK

OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

OPERATIONS INFORMATION	
<p>Objectives: <i>Fuel reduction / research / habitat management</i></p>	<p>The objective of this burn is to lower the overall fuel load within the block – which will aid in asset management protection strategies for the Anson’s Bay, Eddystone Point and greater area.</p>
<p>Strategy: <i>Edge, aerial and/or strip burn</i> Tactics: <i>Light up procedure, timing</i></p>	<p>This burn plan is written to be undertaken in a West/Northwest air stream - however this plan can be amended to be undertaken under a SW air stream/weather pattern with minimal operational changes.</p> <p>Strategy: This block will be edge lit by hand with internal fuels being treated with aerial ignition. The size of this block will require it taking 2/3-days of ignition with a planned halfway marker/anchor point being established at:</p> <p>Southern: Eddystone Point Rd /Air Bag Track Junction 607844E/5459631N Northern: Air Bag Track/Bayley’s FT Junction 606257/5463229N</p> <p>Day 1 = achieve all boundaries are in and safe depth of burn edge achieved to the stablished “anchor points “refer operational map. Time permitting initiate air operations with a sole focus on thickening the Eastern edge back into the block. Day 2= continue all boundary ignition along Eddystone Point Road/Bayley’s Hill Fire Trail and North Ansons Bay Road. Internal aerial lighting to continue blocking fuels from the East back West–asses and patch out unburnt fuel as required. Day 3= Aerial Ignition to continue patching out unburnt fingers of fuel. All ground crews to focus on blacking out heavy fuels on all boundaries.</p> <p>Crews for a further 2 –3 days for mop up and Patrol will be required for this burn objective.</p> <p>Tactics:</p> <p>DAY 1: Test fire to be undertaken in the NE corner of Sector A – behind Deep Creek Campground – once the test fire has been monitored and only with IC approval begin burning objective.</p> <p>SECTOR A: Proceed to light from the test fire along the slash line behind the Deep Creek Campground SE onto the Deep Creek Road. Continue lighting this edge along in an ESE direction to the Deep Creek and Eddystone Point Road junction. (Note: toilet asset at Picnic rocks within the burn at:611103E/5462144N refer map) SC NOTE: Crews to remain vigilant and monitor in and around the shacks for spotting (ensure there is a crew posted to patrol the shacks continuously until edge is well established) - Crews also to monitor any ash fall or spotting that may come across Deep Creek from Sector B lighting progress.</p>

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OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

	<p>Sector A SC to establish scheduled and frequent communication with the Elevated Spotter.</p> <p>Continue to progress edge lighting West along Eddystone Point Road (C846) to the junction of the Air Bag Track (anchor point)– hold ignition at this point, ensure that Sector B has achieved edge lighting to the Northern Junction of Bayleys Hill Fire Trail and Air Bag Track.</p> <p>Once established redirect crews to patch out any unburnt edge fuels and proceed to actively mop up boundaries.</p> <p>Crews be aware of aerial ignition operations – remain line of site within proximity of formed tracks and roads.</p> <p>SECTOR B:</p> <p>Stage 1</p> <p>Simultaneously with 2 lighting crews proceed to light:</p> <p>Crew: 1 from the slash line on the Northern side of Deep Creek West following hand cut line approx. 150mtr West parallel with Deep Creek.</p> <p>Crew :2 light from the same point travelling North along the slash line to the Northeast junction of the Bayleys Hill Fire Trail. Refer operational map.</p> <p>Crews to focus on patching out this SE corner to ensure no fire impact is sustained on foredunes prior to moving onto stage 2.</p> <p>Stage 2</p> <p>Using 1 lighting crew progress West along the Bayleys Fire Trail securing a good burn depth the full length of the Fire Trail until reaching the Air Bag Track junction (anchor point). Hold ignition at this point, ensure that Sector A has achieved edge lighting to the Southern Junction of the Air Bag Track and Eddystone Point Road (C846).</p> <p>Once established redirect crews to patch out any unburnt edge fuels and proceed to actively mop up boundaries.</p> <p>Crews be aware of aerial ignition operations – remain line of site within proximity of formed tracks and roads.</p> <p>AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS/IGNITION:</p> <p>Air Base: Private Farm – First entrance off C843 North of North South Fire Trail601858E/5459107N</p> <p>Once all edges have been lit and fire behaviour is proving suitable begin aerial ignition within the block.</p> <p>Primary focus on thickening the Eastern boundary of the block by running spots/lines appropriate to fire behaviour parallel with Deep Creek Road. Keeping ignition spacing close together until reaching a burn depth of >500mtr West into the block. Once this marker is achieved distance between lines can be gradually spaced out as ignition proceeds West.</p> <p>Air Operations are to be anchored into the Air Bag track for day 1 conclusion.</p> <p>DAY 2:</p> <p>IC to undertake flight over burn to see where active edge has tracked overnight – and gain live/current information as to burn objectives for the day.</p> <p>SECTOR A:</p>
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OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

	<p>Proceed to lite from the Air Bag track West along Eddystone Point Road (C846) to the junction with North Anson Road (C843) continue along the C843 (approx. 2.5km) to the Mt William North South Fire Trail.</p> <p>Hold Lighting at this point. Sector Commanders to discuss progress and allow time for aerial ignition to treat internal fuels from the Air Bag Track in a Westerly direction to the North South Fire Trail. Once air operations within 75mtrs of this boundary lighting crews to lite remaining Western boundary meeting Sector B at the Sector boundary.</p> <p>Ensure Ground to air communications established.</p> <p>Crews to note and be aware that aerial ignition will still be in operation throughout the day. Remain Vigilant and actively patrolling the sector.</p> <p>SECTOR B:</p> <p>Proceed to lite from the Air Bag Track west along Bayleys Hill Fire Trail to the junction with the Mt William North South Fire Trail.</p> <p>Hold Lighting at this point. Sector Commanders to discuss progress and allow time for aerial ignition to treat internal fuels from the Air Bag Track in a Westerly direction to the North South Fire Trail. Once air operations within 75mtrs of this boundary lighting crews to lite remaining Western boundary meeting Sector B at the Sector boundary.</p> <p>Ensure Ground to air communications established.</p> <p>Crews to note and be aware that aerial ignition will still be in operation throughout the day. Remain Vigilant and actively patrolling the sector.</p> <p>DAY 3:</p> <p>IC to undertake flight over burn to see where active fire has done overnight – and gain live/current information as to burn objectives for the day.</p> <p>IC to release aircraft if no large sections of unburnt require ignition.</p> <p>SECTOR A and SECTOR B: crews to actively black out heavy fuels to 1 hose length for the full burn boundary.</p>
<p>Control lines: <i>Tracks, creeks, hand tool line, vegetation boundary differential moisture levels</i></p>	<p>This plan is written with the requirement that includes significant works and maintenance of Bayley’s Hill Fire Trail to be bought up to standards meeting a class 5 Fire Trail.</p> <p>The Air Bag Track already exists because of fire history within the area and at completion of burning it is recommended to close access and rehabilitate this track.</p> <p>Gates to be installed on Bayleys hill and Rock Creek fire breaks to minimise unauthorised access post burn</p>
<p>Fall back fire control lines: <i>Tracks, creeks, hand tool line, vegetation boundary differential moisture levels, assets – special values between boundaries</i> (Must be identified on operational maps)</p>	<p>Fall Back Lines:</p> <p>North: Strategic and maintained Rock Creek Fire Break – 604969E/5467639N</p> <p>South: Ansons Bay road and North Ansons Road – 607167E/5457807N</p> <p>East: Tasman Sea</p> <p>West: North Ansons Rd (C843) – 597630E/5461495N</p>
<p>Control strategy: <i>Use slope/prevailing wind, aircraft</i></p>	<p>Use prevailing wind to control fire activity – hand lighting of all edges until securing boundary, then light internally with helicopter.</p>

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OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

<p>Public Safety Management: <i>Signage, lookouts, recon</i></p>	<p>Warning signs and VMS boards to be in place on the Gladstone Road (C843) in the North and South refer – operational Map and traffic plan</p> <p>Public notices in key locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ansons Bay Information Boards • Ansons Bay Boat Ramp • Policeman's Point Information Booth • Service Tasmania/Tourist hub (St Helens and Bridport) • All Access points into Mt William/wukalina National Park • Gladstone General store • VMS Boards to be installed and to read: <p>Pannel 1: PWS PLANNED BURN Pannel 2: TRAFFIC LIMITED/SPEED REDUCED Pannel 3: MT WILLIAM NATIONAL PARK – DATE</p> <p>The proposed dates of the burn and while the burn is undertaken will be advertised and broadcast on local radio station (Star FM)</p>		
<p>Traffic Management: <i>Road closures, signage etc</i></p>	<p>The Deep Creek Road will be closed for the duration of the burn – Eddystone Point road will remain open but will be speed restricted and limited to 1 lane of traffic as the burn progressed West and onto Gladstone Road – the same process will be replicated along Gladstone road.</p> <p>Plan Burn warning signs/VMS Boards to be placed in two key locations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tasman Highway and Ansons Bay Road(C843) Junction St Helens 2. The Junction of the C843 and the B82 at the Gladstone General store. 3. These signs/VMS boards are to be set up as minimum 24 hrs ahead of proposed burn date. <p>Contractors will be utilised to undertake reductions in speed and limited road access down to 1 lane for the duration of burning the edge on the Eddystone Point and Gladstone Roads.</p>		
	LOCATIONS	GRID REFERENCE	RADIO CHANNEL
Control point(s):	Gravel Pit on Ansons Bay Road and North Ansons Road Junction	604386E/5457286N	UHF10/VHF114
Assembly area(s):	Gravel Pit on Ansons Bay Road and North Ansons Road Junction	604386E/5457286N	UHF 10/VHF114
Staging area(s):	Gravel Pit on Ansons Bay and North Anson Road Junction	604386E/5457286N	As Above
Helipad(s):	Private Farm – First entrance off C843 North of North South Fire Trail	601858E/5459107N	As Above
Water Points (s):	Water Carts X 5: 1. Deep Creek Campground	Water Carts x5: 1:610386E/5463782N	As Above

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OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

	2. Deep Creek/Eddystone rd Junction 3. Eddystone Pt Rd/ Gladstone Rd junction 4. East end Baily Fire trail Water Points: 1.Eddystone Pt Road (southern side under powerlines) 2.North South Fire Trail 3.North South Fire Trail Heavy Tanker Fill Point (ground -pump) Ansons River Causeway	2:611212E/5460909N 3:603956E/5457310N 4:609360E/5463805N Water Cart Fill Point: Waterpoints x3 1:609067E/5459528N 2:603238E/5459592N 3:602912E/5461622N Heavy Tanker Fill Point: 603607E/5454159N	
Sector Boundary:	ENE Corner W Boundary	ENE:610240E/5463772N W:606788E/5461625N	As Above
Escape routes:	1: West along Eddystone Point Road. 2: South along the C843 3: North along the C843 4: North along Coast (SEC B ONLY)	1.603925E/5457309N 2.604074E/5457254N 3.602797E/5457923N 4.609817E/546446N	As Above
Safety zones:	1: Primary: Heli Pad 2: Secondary: Eddystone Point Road Junction	1:601858E/5459107N 2:603925E/5457309N	VHF:114 (Command) UHF:10/11 Traffic: UHF 12
Fall back lines:	South: Ansons Bay Road North: Rocky Fire Trail West: Open Paddocks/farmland East: Coast		As Above

FIREGROUND COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Purpose	Network	Radio Channel
Command	VHF 114	114
Fireground	UHF	10 and 11 (sectors on separate UHF)
Air to ground	VHF	39
Air to Air	VHF	39
Traffic Control	UHF	12
Crew Chat		

CHECK-IN ~ SITUATION REPORT PROCEDURES

- No lighting to commence without approval of Burn IC and all clear from all Sectors on the fire ground

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OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

- Situation reports to IC at quarter to every hour.
- IC to report regularly to relevant PRM re status of operation and at completion of burn



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OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

MEDICAL AND SAFETY PLAN

Everyone must sign in and out of the fireground through the Incident Control Point for safety check.
 Crews to immediately report any accidents, incidents &/or near misses through chain of command.

Remember **LACES**:

L – Lookout(s) **A** – Awareness **C** – Communication(s) **E** – Escape Route(s) **S** – Safety Zone(s)

Maintain regular **SITUATION REPORTS** via line supervisors:

Location – Weather – Fire Behaviour – Progress on tasks – Hazards and problems

MEDICAL PLAN

Remember **DRSABCD**:

Danger, **R**esponse, **S**end for help, **A**irway, **B**reathing, **C**PR & **D**efibrillation

EMERGENCY CONTACTS (MEDICAL CENTRE, HOSPITAL ETC)

Name	Address	Phone	Travel Time	
			Air	Ground
Ambulance	Bowen Street St Helens	000	10mins	40mins
St Helens District Hospital	Annie Street St Helens	000	10mins	40mins

EMERGENCY CONTACT ARRANGEMENTS

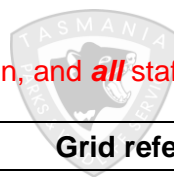
- To break into radio traffic use words “**Emergency, Emergency, Emergency**”
- Immediate notification to Incident Control of any fireground injuries requiring immediate medical response
- IC to manage any critical incident as a priority
- Emergency call **000**
- Incident to be reported to Regional Manager/State Fire Manager as soon as possible, through chain of command

SPECIFIC SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Ensure all preparatory checks are completed:

- All staff are signed in
- All staff are wearing and have all appropriate PPE/PPC
- All hose lays are to be primed and ready ahead of ignition – with appropriate fuel supply for all pumps
- Any staff requiring mentoring are lined up/paired with experienced suitably qualified mentors (ensure mentors are aware of who and what they are mentoring staff for/to undertake.)
- All vehicles are checked/full of fuel drinking water/ slip-ons full of water pumps full of fuel – drip torch fuel – fuel standard turn out equipment all in working serviced condition.
- All staff are aware of operational map – locations assets –ignition points and safety/fall back points.
- List and cover all external potential hazards/high risk areas.
- Complete a radio check of both UHF and VHF radios in both vehicles and personal issue prior to ignition.

Ensure a **SMEACS** format briefing undertaken, and **all** staff/contractors involved with the burn objective are in attendance



Safety zone locations (description)	Grid reference	Radio Channel
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MTWNP002AP MT WILLIAM NP DEEP CREEK

OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

Heli Pad (open Paddock) To the West of burn operations	601858E/5459107N	VHF 114 UHF10
Eddystone Point Road Junction	603925E/5457309N	VHF 114 UHF10

DAY OF BURN ~ CHECK-LISTS & SAFETY PLAN

DAY OF BURN BRIEFING CHECKLIST

A briefing is essential at all planned burns. Deliver briefing in sections, each covering one aspect of the plan. Ask for questions at the end of the briefing.

Objectives	
Chain of command	
Lighting and control strategy – timing, communications, command signals, reporting requirements	
Allocation of crews to tasks	
Provisional firefighters identified and paired with an experienced firefighter	
Co-ordination – timing	
Logistics – especially fuel dumps, water & turning points	
Safety – safety equipment, hazards, escape routes	
Recording Requirements	

OPERATIONAL CHECKLISTS

Operational checklist:		Crew safety checklist:	
1. Prescriptions all met		1. Personal Protective Equipment	
2. Equipment availability, all resources on-site		2. Field kits, first aid & radio checks	
3. Local office briefing		3. Full operational briefing	
4. Fireground situation report interval		4. Weather forecasts and monitoring	
5. Aircraft operations checklist		5. Fire behaviour predictions	
6. Full operational briefing		6. Fireground maps	
7. Radio check		7. 'LACES' messages conveyed	
8. Debriefs at the end of each shift		8. Sitrep interval	



MTWNP002AP MT WILLIAM NP DEEP CREEK

OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

WEATHER & BURNING PRESCRIPTIONS					
<i>This information can be found in Section 2 of "Planned Burning in Tasmania"</i>					
Weather	MIN	MAX	Fire Behaviour	MIN	MAX
Days since rain:	3		Rate of spread (m/min)	0.5	1.5
Temperature (°C)	10	25	Flame Height (m)	1	4
Humidity (%)	40	80	Forest Fire Danger Rating	5	10
10m Wind (km/h)		<25	Moorland Fire Danger Rating	n/a	n/a
1.7m Wind (km/h)					
Wind direction	WNW	SE			
Soil Dryness Index (mm)		<75			
Internal Fuel Moisture Content (%)	10	15			
External Fuel Moisture Content (%)	n/a	n/a			
Other (<i>outlook, season considerations etc.</i>):					

PREBURN MONITORING

WEATHER & FUEL CONDITIONS								
Date								
Rainfall (mm)								
Internal FMC (%)								
External FMC (%)								
Peat/Soil <i>(wet, moist, dry)</i>								
Leaf Litter Bottom <i>(wet, moist, dry)</i>								
Leaf Litter Top <i>(wet, moist, dry)</i>								
Aerial Fuel <i>(wet, moist, dry)</i>								

WEATHER FORECAST FOR DAY OF BURN

Use the forecast provided online by the Weather Bureau at www.bom.gov.au. For additional information request a verbal forecast. Ask for their confidence in the forecast, timing of changes and cloud cover. Clarify the information gathered in the Table below. You need a forecast for the **day you are burning**. Go to the Smoke Dispersion forecasting pages and use the F160 models to determine the inversion layer height and the ventilation index.

Rainfall to 9am (mm)		Days since rain	
SDI (mm)		Drought Factor	
Max Temp. (°C)		Haines Index	
Relative Humidity (%)		Dew Point (°C)	
Wind Speed (km/h)		Wind Direction	
Forest FDR		Moorland FDR	
Height of inversion		Ventilation Index	

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OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

TEST FIRE & BURN DAY OBSERVATIONS

Provisions for a test fire are required and results must be recorded. The test fire must be ignited in a representative location and in an area that can be easily controlled. The purpose of the test fire is to verify that the prescribed fire behaviour characteristics will meet management objectives and to verify predicted smoke dispersion. In many applications, analysis of the initial ignitions may provide adequate test fire results. On multiple-day projects, evaluation of current active fire behaviour, in lieu of a test fire, may provide a comparative basis for continuing and must be documented. If in doubt however, initiate a separate test fire and evaluate results.

TEST FIRE		
<i>Record fire behaviour for a 10 minute period after test fire has been alight for 10 minutes.</i>		
	Number 1	Number 2
Time test fire lit		
Head fire rate of spread (m/min)		
Flank fire rate of spread (m/min)		
Back fire rate of spread (m/min)		
Head fire flame height (m)		
Hours to 1800 hrs EST		
Ignition spacing		

WEATHER & FIRE BEHAVIOUR OBSERVATIONS							
DATE:		Burn Name:					
Ignition Spacing:		Time light-up commence:					
Time to burnout (hrs):		Time light-up complete:					
Time (24hr clock)							
Temperature-dry bulb (°C)							
Temperature-wet bulb (°C)							
Relative Humidity (%)							
Tree Top Wind Speed (km/h)							
1.7m Wind Speed (km/h)							
Wind Direction							
Cloud (%)							
Forest/Moorland F.D.R							
Internal Fuel Moisture (%)							
External Fuel Moisture (%)							
Vegetation Type (code)							
Location (e.g : N slopes)							
Fuel Hazard (code)							
Rate of Spread (m/min)							
Flame Height (m)							
Upper smoke direction							



MTWNP002AP MT WILLIAM NP DEEP CREEK OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

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**Mt William National Park Deep
Creek Burn Plan**

Dept of Natural Resources and Environment

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OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

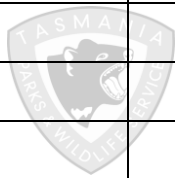
JOB SAFETY BRIEFING & SIGN-ON SHEET

All staff working on the fire each day must attend the safety briefing, and sign-on and sign-off the fire. Signing this sheet indicates you were present at the briefing, understood it, asked questions about matters not understood, and spoke up about any proposed actions or tactics that you felt were unsafe.

DAY 2 – Date:

Location:

VEHICLE P#	NAME	CONTACT PHONE NUMBER	ROLE	START TIME	FINISH TIME	AGENCY	Are you a Provisional Fire-fighter? Y/N	SIGNATURE	OFFICE USE ONLY	
									IRMS	TIMESHEET



MTWNP002AP MT WILLIAM NP DEEP CREEK OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

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**Mt William National Park Deep
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Dept of Natural Resources and Environment

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MTWNP002AP MT WILLIAM NP DEEP CREEK OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

SECTION 3

BURN OPERATIONS SIGN OFF

Mop-up and patrol:

- With the exception of unbounded burning, all burns should be mopped up and patrolled 30 metres in from the edge, until the edge is safe.
- The day after the burn has been completed, the edges should be patrolled.
- The burn should be periodically patrolled until it is cold, especially on hot days or days with an FDI > 15, or until 20mm of rain has fallen over the area.

Aerial ignition:

Number of incendiary capsules used:

Date burn declared out:/...../.....

POST BURN ACTIVITIES

PUBLIC SAFETY ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Hazardous tree assessment undertaken: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Date: .../.../... | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Tree hazard signage installed | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Damage to reserve infrastructure reported: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Signage removed: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Damage to public road signs and guide posts reported | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Other: | | | |

DEBRIEF



MTWNP002AP MT WILLIAM NP DEEP CREEK OPERATIONAL BURN PLAN

Debrief undertaken Yes No (Document any issues arising)

BURN-OUT RESULTS

Vegetation Type (code)	Aspect e.g. NW	Fuel Type (code)	Area Burnt %	Fuel hazard remaining				
				Surface	Near Surface	Elevated	Bark	Overall (t/ha)

EVALUATION

Was the burn objective met?

Yes No If no, state reasons.

For burns conducted in TWWHA, has the burn potentially triggered adverse ecological impact?

(Refer to P-052 Appendix E)

Yes No If yes, document findings and inform Natural Values Conservation Branch Section Leader Geoconservation or Section Head Biodiversity Monitoring.

Did the burn cause any unintended consequence i.e adverse environmental impact?

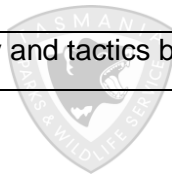
Yes No If yes, a review must be conducted. *(Refer to P-052 G)*

Comments on Light-up:

Was the original lighting plan modified on the day?

No Yes If yes, state reasons.

Recommendations: (How could the strategy and tactics be improved?)





From: Plumpton, Bernard
Sent: Wednesday, 17 April 2024 9:50 AM
To: Stanley, Donna
Cc: Edwards, Katy; Brown, Natalie A
Subject: Northern Region planned burn program -Autumn 2024

Hi Donna,

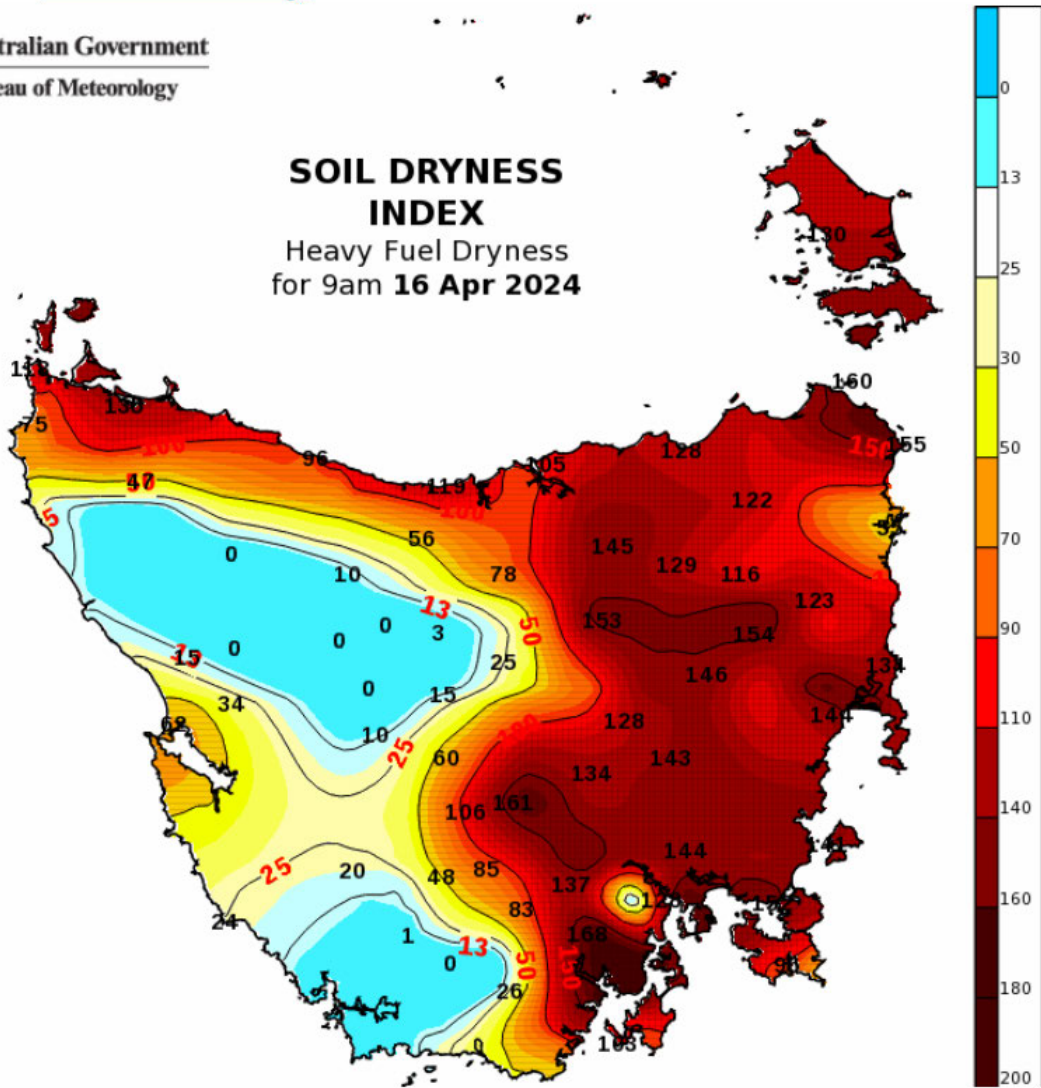
As discussed yesterday, we are keen to pursue more planned burning opportunities in the Northern Region, but there are several factors that are preventing us from proceeding. Foremost is the dryness of soil and fuels. Although we had a good result with the burn at Boar Pig Hill, we did experience some issues with fire spotting over the boundary, which took a concerted effort to contain. This area received significant rainfall in February and helpful follow-up rain in early April, but with time, the benefit of this moisture is now being lost. I'm aware that the other agencies burning in the Northeast have observed intense fire activity during their planned burns and have required active suppression to keep them contained. There is some replenishment of fuel moisture with overnight coldness and dew, but I don't consider this is enough to conduct burning at a reduced intensity. Note in the maps below the elevated SDI's.



Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology

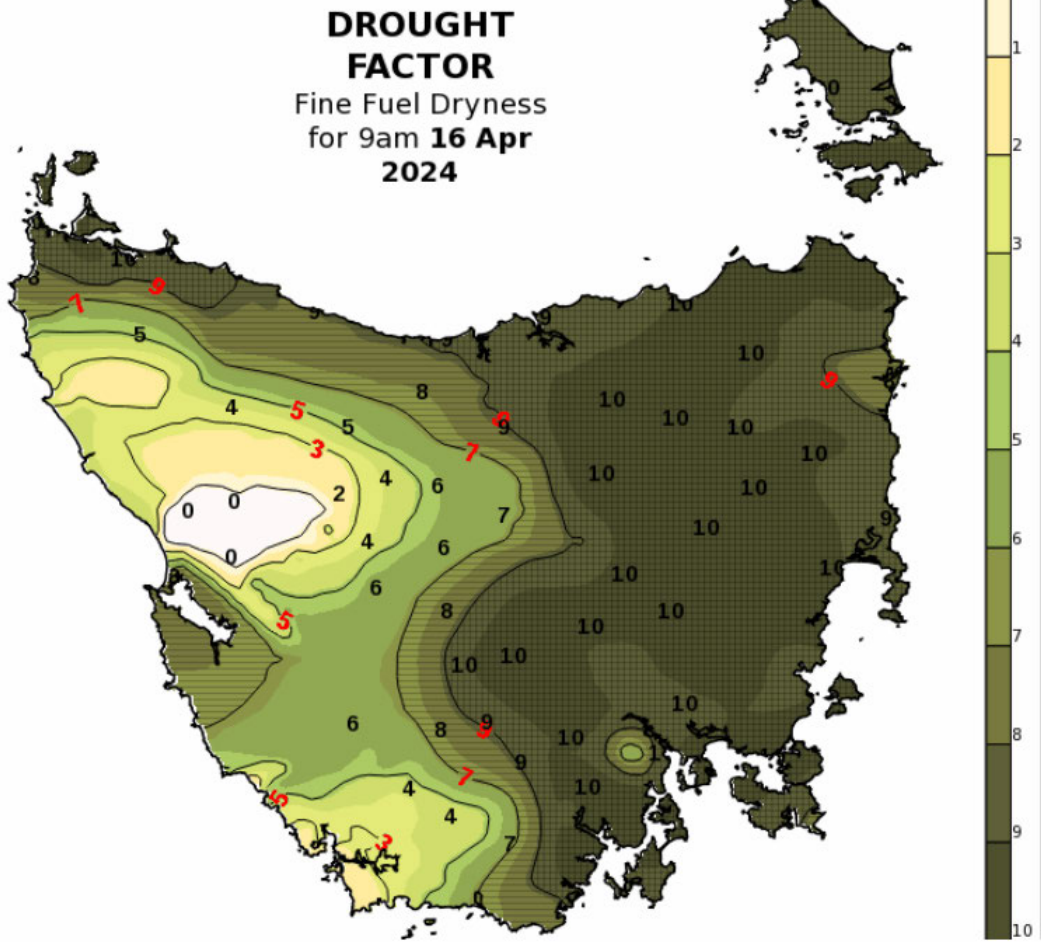
SOIL DRYNESS INDEX

Heavy Fuel Dryness
for 9am 16 Apr 2024





Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology



Given the current conditions, I recommend we refrain from burning the following areas until we receive substantial rain:

Locality	unit_name	Ha
OOS		
North of the Eddystone Lighthouse Rd	Ansons Bay North	3000
OOS		

As the FMO managing planned burns in the TWWHA is on extended leave and his temporary replacement is unlikely to start soon, it's improbable that the following burns will be conducted this Autumn:

Locality	unit_name	Ha
<div style="background-color: black; color: red; padding: 2px;">OOS</div>		

Obtaining the necessary approvals through Conservation Assessments has proven to be a complex process. The application for the Permit to Take Native Flora was submitted on 24/2/24, and despite our follow-up efforts, we have only received a permit for 3 out of our 35 potential burns. It's important to note that nearly all these burns have a current RAA and a previous permit. I also submitted a new RAA for approval 11 weeks ago, with two of the burns flagged as urgent. I was assured they would be reviewed before Easter, but there has been no progress.

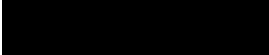
OOS

I hope this information assists in describing the current situation. We will monitor weather and fuel conditions and look for opportunities as they present themselves. Still it is unlikely we will be able to undertake any burns in the short term.

Regards



Bernard Plumpton | Fire Management Officer
 Northern Region
 Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service
Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania
 GPO Box 46 Kingsmeadows TAS 7249
 T: [REDACTED]
 E: Bernard.plumpton@parks.tas.gov.au
 W: nre.tas.gov.au



From: Stanley, Donna
Sent: Thursday, 23 May 2024 10:25 AM
To: Cooper, Jayne
Subject: RE: REMINDER - Chat Deep Creek FRB with Alice/Bernard

Spoke to Bernard this morning and for him to chat with Tom Courto.
Offer trained community to participate
Offer community to observe
For Tom to sort / work out.

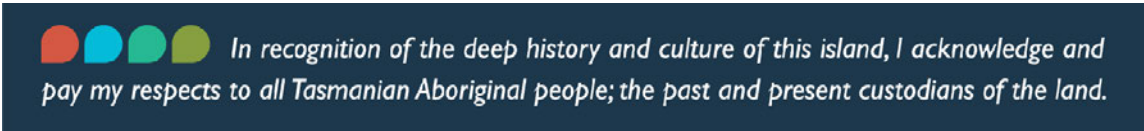
Wont need conversation with Alice.

Bernard thinking burn could be next Tuesday subject to how much rain we get today/tonight. If more than 10-15ml in NE burn wont proceed.
He is also touching base with Elizabeth as we have Eddystone boat ramp construction happening, so need to factor in the contractor movements – we can't hold these up.

Cheers Donna



Donna Stanley (She/Her) | Regional Manager North
Northern Region / Operations
Parks and Wildlife Service
Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania
PO Box 46, Kings Meadows, Tasmania 7249
171 Westbury Rd, PROSPECT Tasmania 7250
M: [REDACTED]
E: Donna.Stanley@parks.tas.gov.au
W: www.nre.tas.gov.au



From: Cooper, Jayne <Jayne.Cooper@parks.tas.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, May 22, 2024 5:41 PM
To: Stanley, Donna <Donna.Stanley@parks.tas.gov.au>
Subject: REMINDER - Chat Deep Creek FRB with Alice/Bernard



Jayne Cooper | A/Regional Operations Manager - North
Northern Region
Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service
Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania
GPO Box 46 Kingsmeadows TAS 7249
M: [REDACTED]
E: Jayne.Cooper@parks.tas.gov.au

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

ENVIRONMENT BUSINESS UNIT

Hobart GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, 7001
 Launceston PO Box 46, Kings Meadows, Tasmania, 7249
 Devonport PO Box 303, Devonport, Tasmania, 7310
 Ph 1300 368 550
 Web nre.tas.gov.au



Inquiries: [REDACTED]
 Phone: [REDACTED]
 Email: [REDACTED]
 Our ref: D25-2686
 Your ref: RAA 24/4983

Northern Region Planned Burn Program 2025

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Northern Region Planned Burn Program. RAA 24/4983 has been reviewed and the following comments should be used in conjunction with any previous advice provided by the Environment Strategic Business Unit (ESBU) for applicable species and/or specific burn units.

Generally, the ESBU only provides prescriptions for species listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1999* (TSPA). For *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) listed species, ESBU can only provide prescriptions for those that are also listed under the TSPA.

Some of the species which are in the RAA that are listed under the EPBC Act and not the TSPA include:

- Hooded plover (*Thinornis cucullatus*)
- White-throated needetail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*)
- Blue-winged parrot (*Neophema chrysostoma*)
- Eastern quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*)

For some of the above listed species the ESBU has expertise (i.e. marine/migratory species), interest (i.e. species going through the state listing process) and/or contemporary management advice that it can provide in this instance. The ESBU is unable to provide advice on EPBC listed species in relation to meeting obligations under the Act.

General comments - applies to all relevant burn units requiring management action for that natural value or threat.

Phytophthora cinnamomic, Pc
 There is *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Pc) and/or threatened species at risk of Pc dieback within some of the burn units in this planned burn program. Applying the standard operating procedures for Pc should be sufficient for all relevant burn units.

Threatened Species

Wedge-tailed Eagle and White-bellied Sea Eagle

Wedge-tailed eagle (*Aquila audax*) and white-bellied sea eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) records in sparsely populated areas can only be taken as an indication of the species that may inhabit the area, owing to a generally low survey effort. The lack of information in the NVA for nests of both Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle and white-bellied sea eagle is likely the result of low levels of survey effort and may not reflect the likelihood of nests being present in the landscape. It is advised that burn planning should assume that nests may be present in suitable habitat and that burning outside of the eagle breeding season (burn between February to July) would be the lowest risk strategy. Due to the likelihood of eagle spp. nests being present on some burn units, consideration should be made to undertake nest surveys of areas where there have been sightings of wedge-tailed eagle and/or white-bellied sea eagles and suitable nesting habitat. If any nests are identified during planning or

implementation of the burn, the record should be added to the NVA and nest management and disturbance minimisation practices as outlines in the RAA should be followed.

Swift Parrot

Burning between May to July (outside the species' residency period) is recommended. Burns performed during this period ensure the least risk to this species.

If the fire agency considers it necessary to proceed with an autumn burn during March-April (late in the residency period), undertake a site-based risk assessment (as outlined below) to determine the likelihood of swift parrots utilising the habitat in that season. If swift parrots are not present, then the burn would be considered low risk for the species. If swift parrots are present then a burn would be considered a high risk and a burn would not be recommended until further surveys indicate the birds have left the site on their northward migration.

For all burns protect hollow-bearing and/or senescent eucalypts with a DBH of 70 cm or greater from fire where practicable. Exclude any known nest trees from fire with a 50-metre buffer. Perform the burn with low canopy scorch intensity, in order to protect foraging habitat (i.e. native forest or woodland which includes blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), black gum (*E. ovata*) and/or Brookers gum (*E. brookeriana*)).

If planning to burn between August to February, contact TSS for information of the assessment requirements to determine the level of risk to swift parrots from the proposed burn.

Swift Parrot Site Assessment

The risk to swift parrots from a planned burn can be assessed based on the:

- occurrence of birds at the site, and the
- quality of the foraging resources at the site.

Site assessments should be undertaken by someone suitably qualified. This could be swift parrot experts and/or by trained fire agency personnel using published methodology.

The following site assessment approach is recommended to identify the risk:

- Site assessment for occurrence of birds, which includes an assessment of NVA nest and sighting records from the current season, as well as an on-ground bird survey, to be undertaken in the week just prior to the burn. If birds are present this would be considered a high risk and a burn would not be recommended. Burning when swift parrots are known to be present may represent take under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.
- Site assessment of the quality of the foraging resources. This entails checking for the presence of *Eucalyptus globulus*, *E. ovata* and *E. brookeriana*, and assessing the bud intensity on these trees. This assessment indicates the likelihood of birds using the site for foraging. If a site assessment early in the breeding season (August-November) indicates medium-high quality foraging resources (i.e. moderate-high bud intensity and moderate-high proportion of trees with bud present; see Webb et al. 2014; Webb et al. 2019) then this would be considered a medium-high risk and a burn would not be recommended. Alternatively, the area of the burn unit with medium-high quality foraging resources could be excluded from the burn unit, if practical.
- If the site assessment does not find swift parrots to be present and also indicates low-quality foraging resources (i.e. low bud intensity and low proportion of trees with bud present) then burning would be considered low risk, provided the burn follows the recommended burn prescription for severity and specific management.

Tasmanian Devil

This Tasmania devil advice is applicable to all burn units in this program.

The priority for minimising impacts to Tasmanian devils during planned burned activities is to manage den sites. Due to the very small number of known devil dens, lack of knowledge of the distribution of devil dens generally, and the unlikely event of encountering a den during the proposed burn

operations. It is highly recommended the focus is on conducting a low intensity burn, outside of the maternal denning period.

If den sites are discovered during planning and/or implementation of planned burn operation, apply mitigation measures below.

For your reference this is the current Tasmanian devil prescription,

Inappropriate fire management has the potential to impact Tasmanian devil, Sarcophilus harrisii. The intent should be to manage den sites as non-target areas (where practical) or implement den management mitigations to avoid impacts to Tasmanian devil.

- *Burns should occur outside of the maternal denning period (i.e., burns should occur from March to July, inclusive).*
- *Burning of priority areas identified by the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program (STDP) should be avoided. Refer to Shape files provided for site location information.*
- *If devils are observed during the implementation of prescribed burns, the observation should be recorded on the Natural Values Atlas and PWS should notify the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program (DevilEnquiries@nre.tas.gov.au).*

If a suspected den site is detected during planning of planned burn:

- *All suspected den/s observed should be recorded on the Natural Values Atlas.*
- *The vegetation surrounding the entrance of known/suspected dens should be minimised prior to undertaking the burn.*

If a suspected active den site is detected during the implementation of planned burn:

- *Mitigation measures (i.e. lighting pattern) should attempt to minimise the fire intensity around the suspected den entrance, i.e. reduce fuel loads and the likelihood of a high intensity burn impacting wildlife within burrows.*

Burning within the maternal denning period (August to February)

The same prescriptions for burning outside of the maternal denning period should be applied, in addition to:

- *Burns should be less than the minimum home range size, which is 1km x 1km (< 100 hectares).*
- *If burns are greater than the minimum home range size (> 100 hectares) the ESBU should be contacted for further advice.*

Spotted-tailed Quoll

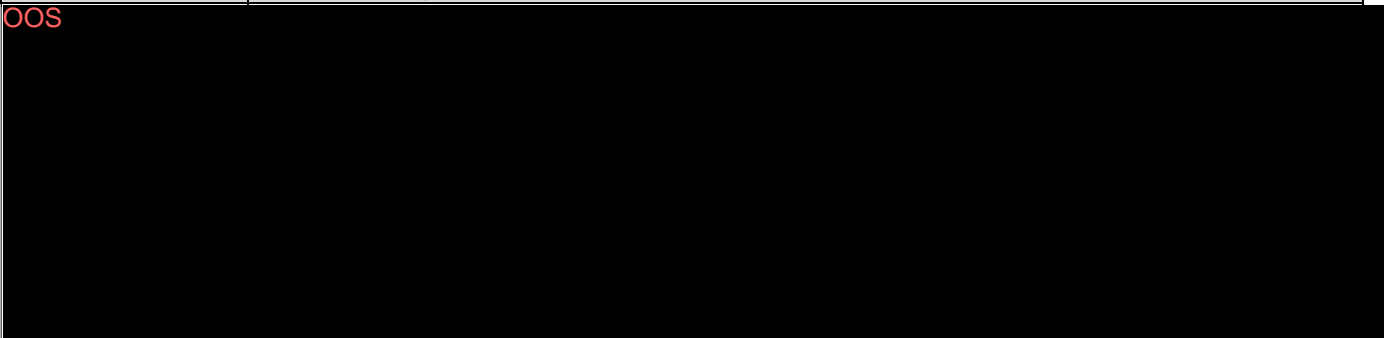
The RAA’s burn prescriptions for spotted-tailed quolls (*Dasyurus maculatus*) and their den sites are adequate for these burn units. Autumn burning is preferred for this species.

Shorebirds

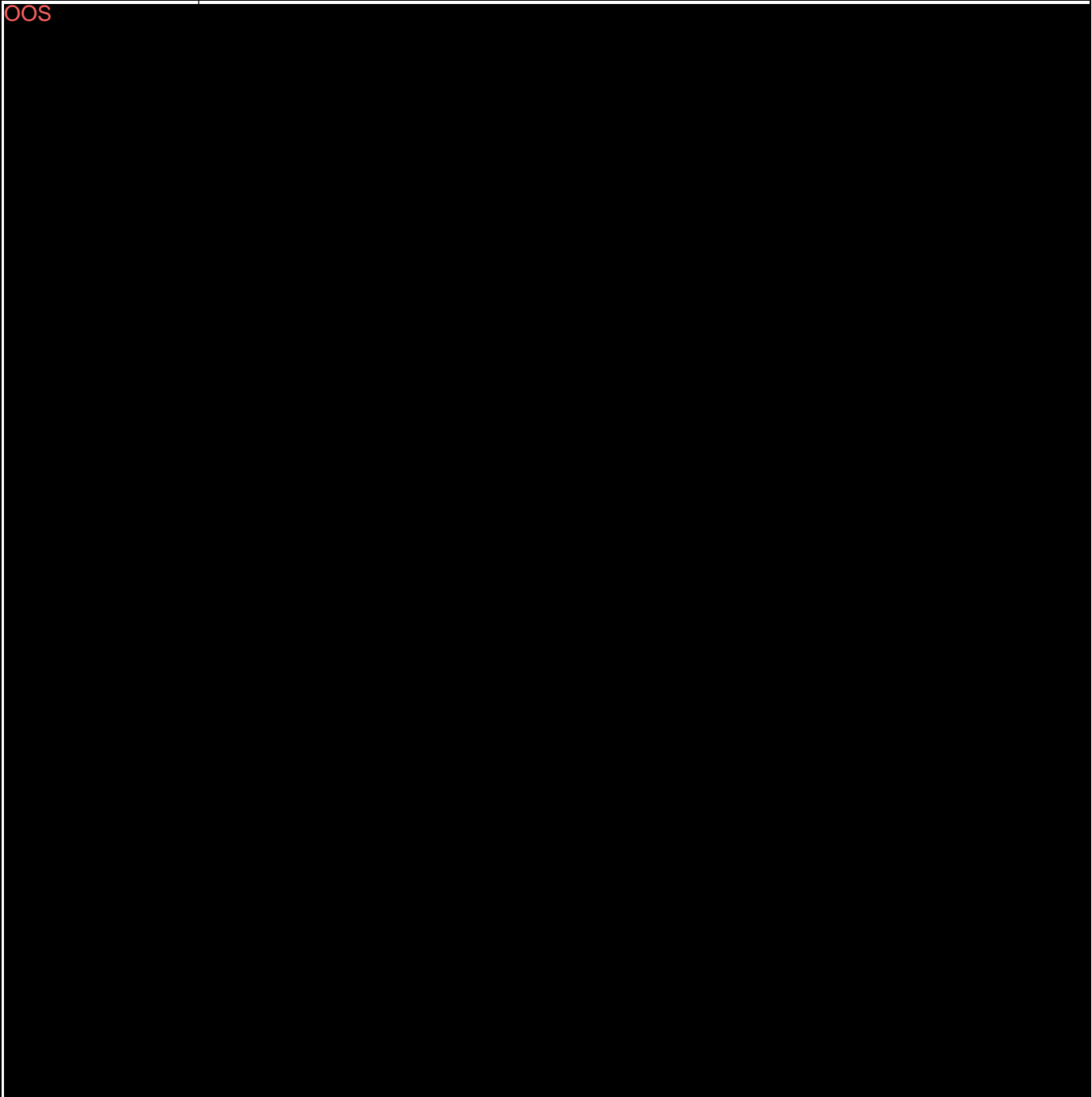
In addition to the actions proposed in the RAA, planning for burning during onshore winds may help mitigate potential impacts of smoke to shorebird species.

Burn Code	Burn Unit specific comments
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OOS



OOS



<p>MTWNP001SFR – Mount William – Mount William National Park</p>	<p>General Ecology This burn is within the TFI for treatable communities present, so burning will likely be of benefit to ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>Geodiversity Areas of SHW and SMR may be associated with organic soil. Field check for soil boundaries and burn only if organic soil is wet.</p> <p>Threatened Flora This burn unit occurs in an area of Mount William NP that is botanically under-surveyed. Despite this, it is likely that any listed plants that occur in this unit (but which have not been reported) would be likely to respond positively to a planned burn in autumn. This unit may be suitable for extension surveys for various northeast Tas threatened flora, 2-3 years after a fire.</p> <p>Blue-winged Parrot</p>
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The blue-winged parrot is distributed in SA, Qld, NSW, VIC and Tasmania, where most of the population migrates to breed. During the breeding season (spring and summer), birds occupy eucalypt forests and woodlands. Foraging and staging habitat includes saltmarsh, grassland and coastal scrub.

The burn unit primarily contains *Eucalyptus amygdalina* coastal forest and woodland, which may contain suitable breeding, foraging and staging habitat. There are no blue-winged parrot records within the burn unit, however the species is known to occur within the nearby Ansons Bay area. Due to the availability of habitat surrounding the burn unit and the species' highly mobile nature, this burn is considered low risk if the following recommendations are followed:

- Burn between April – July inclusive (outside the species' breeding period).
- Low intensity burn.
- Avoid damage to hollow-bearing eucalypts with a DBH of 70 cm or greater.

Tasmanian Devil

Please note that Mount William National Park has been identified as a devil priority area. A low intensity, mosaic burn within autumn is recommended.

Swift Parrot

There are no swift parrot records in this burn unit. However, they are likely to use this area during their northern and southern migration to and from their breeding grounds.

TSS recommend burning between May to July inclusive, outside the species' residency period.

Please refer to swift parrot advice under 'General comments'.

Masked owls

There is an older (2008) sighting record within ~ 1.2 km of the burn unit. As the burn unit includes coastal forest and woodland, there is potential for breeding habitat.

TSS recommends the burn be conducted between March and June inclusive, outside of the breeding season. If there is a need to burn outside of this recommended period, seek further advice from TSS and it may be necessary to survey the area for nests prior to a burn.

During a burn, all trees with hollows >15 cm in diameter, senescent trees and trees with DBH ≥100 cm should be excluded from the burn as far as practicable to prevent structural damage to them and to preserve them as potential nesting and roosting habitat. Fire should be prevented from reaching the base of these trees.

As masked owls can nest at any time of year if foraging conditions are suitable (i.e. in years of high prey availability), there is always a potential for an active nest, even if burning outside of the core breeding period. If a nest is found during planning or during the burn, disturbance should be minimised by removing vehicles, equipment and personnel at least 150m away from the nest tree. Where possible, the burn should avoid smoke reaching the nest and the nest should be reported to TSS as soon as practicable.

OOS



If you have any queries, please direct your questions to the nominated officer at the head of this letter.

Yours sincerely



Alice Clayton
Section Head, Environment Policy and Projects
3 February 2025

PWS Reserve Activity Assessment (Planned Burning)



Activity Title:	PWS Northern Region
NCH Referral:	Yes
RAA Year	2022-2023
Region	North

Preliminary Step - RAA Administration and Tracking - RAA Number: 23991

Important Dates and Information

Decision Required By	1/1/2024	Comments Required By	1/2/2024
Return comments on RAA to	Bernard Plumpton		
Hobart Office File Number		Region File Number	17/
PWS Cost Centre (if assigned)			
Authorising Officer RAA start	Bernard Plumpton		
Contact Number	[REDACTED]		
Email	Bernard.Plumpton@parks.tas.gov.au		

Step 1 - Activity Summary

This step states the details of the proposed activity. Enough information is provided so that someone unfamiliar with the activity will gain a clear idea of what is involved and where the activity will occur.

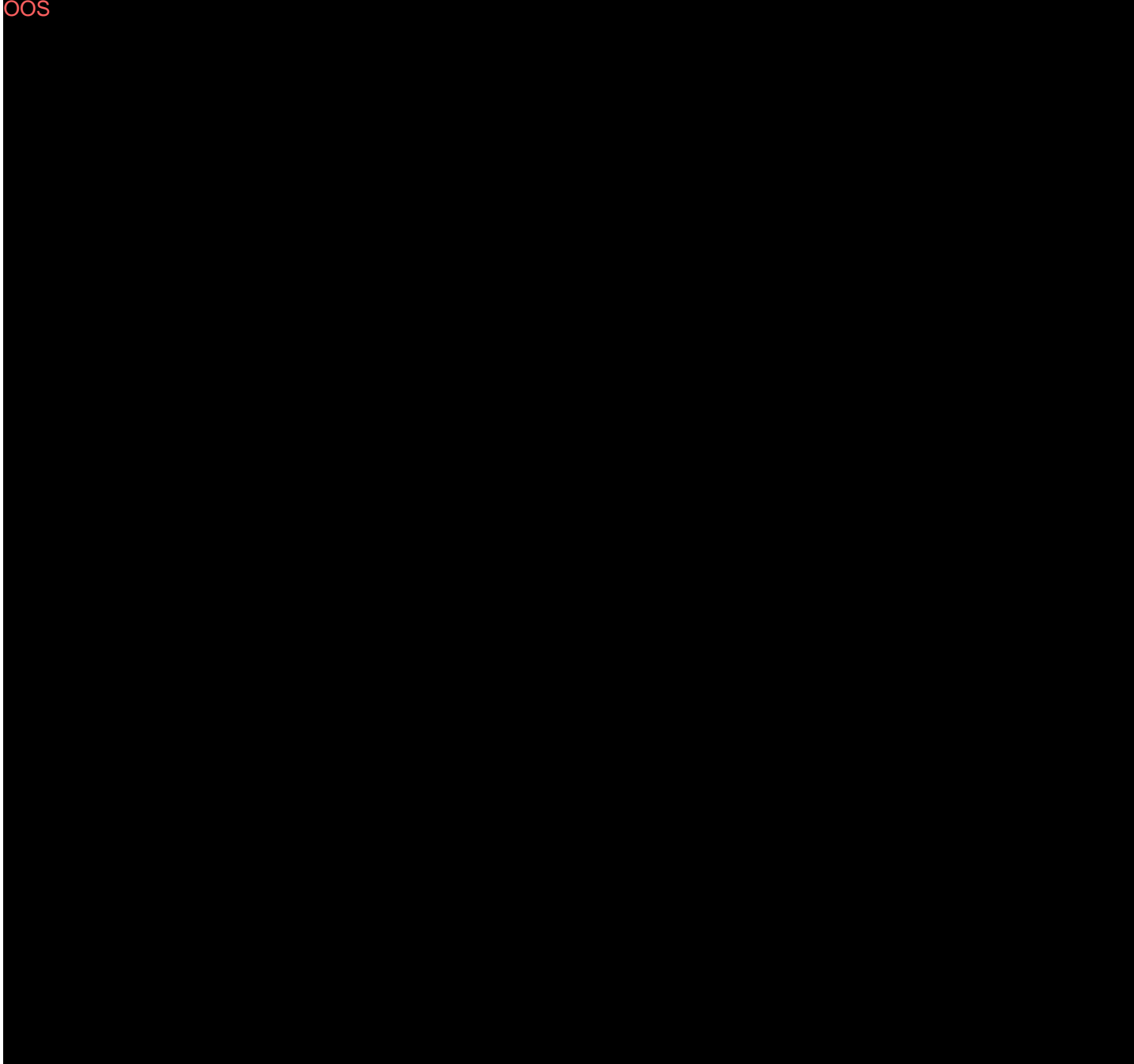
This project is a fuel reduction burning program for the region that includes a range of asset protection, strategic fuel reduction and ecological burns.

Location (where), Need (why), and Description (what) Information

Field Centre	BurnCode	UnitName	Location	Tenure and reserve name	Area	Obj	Objective Details	Risk	Zone
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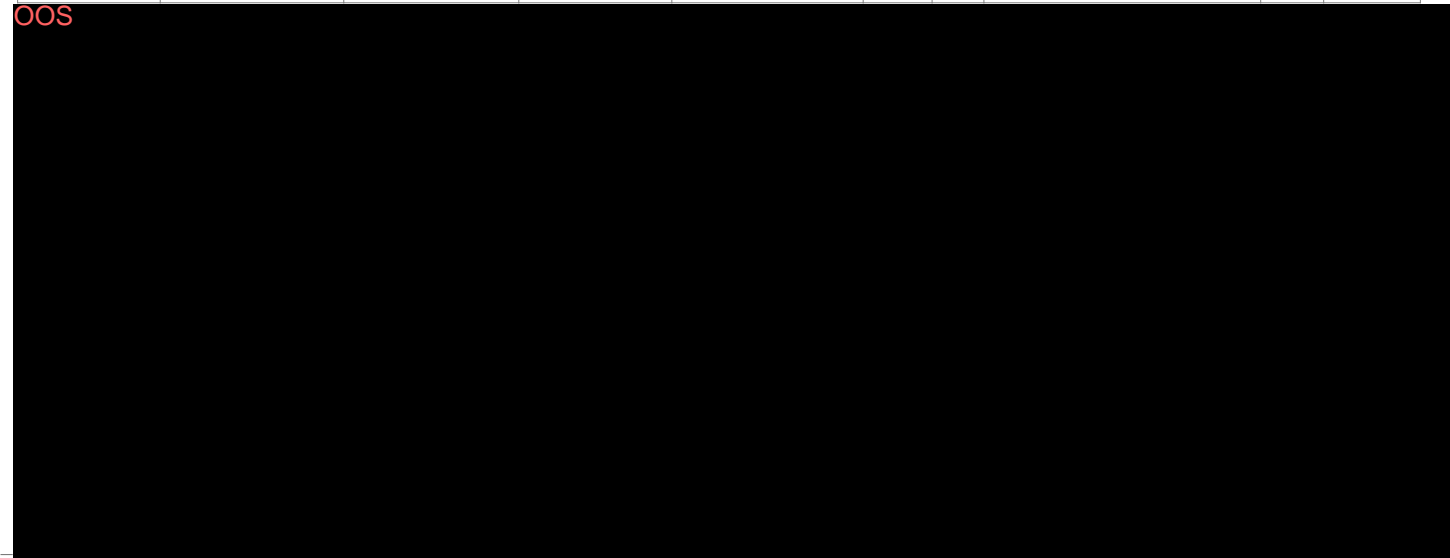
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OOS



St Helens	MTWNP008AP	Mt William South	Deep creek	Mount William National Park	3194	AP	Asset Protection Burn primarily for Eddystone Point Lighthouse & Historic Site	L-M	SFMZ/ APZ1
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OOS



Explanation of the table columns.

Size (ha)

This is the gross area of the proposed burn and does not account for the patchiness of a burn within a block. Large blocks may be broken down into smaller areas.

Objective (Obj.) and objective details.

Every burning unit is assigned one of three primary objectives as follows:

Ecological (ECO) – The introduction or continuation of a fire regime that is believed to be appropriate for maintaining biodiversity in a particular vegetation community, for example, to stimulate the regeneration of certain plant species or to maintain habitat for animals.

Asset Protection (AP) – The reduction of fuels near defined assets (values) to reduce the speed and intensity of wildfires; to facilitate the protection of those assets from flame and ember attack.

Strategic Fuel Management (SFM) – The management of fuels in strategic corridors to reduce the speed and intensity of wildfires and the potential of spot fires to increase the likelihood of controlling a wildfire within, or the forward rate of spread through the area.

Each planned burn is assigned a primary objective, but in many situations one or two of the other objectives may also be applicable. The objective details will also indicate secondary objectives for a block.

Fire Management Analysis – Risk and Zone.

A set of scores which compares the bushfire risk to an area, against the fire management zone in which the area falls. These scores are used to prioritise the order in which blocks will be burnt. The risk and zone information is detailed in strategic fire management plans.

The risk value is a score from the Bushfire Risk Assessment Model (BRAM) determined combining the consequences (values at risk) with the likelihood (ignition potential, suppression capabilities and fire behaviour potential). The BRAM is updated annually. Scores are: low (L), moderate (M), high (H) and extreme (E).

Each PWS region has a strategic fire management plan. The Strategic Fire management plan divides the reserve system into four primary fire management zones based on a fire risk assessment. The zones are: Asset; Asset Protection (Level 1 2); Strategic Fuel Management and Land Management. Secondary zones can occur in each primary zone and as an example an ecological zone is considered a secondary Land Management Zone. It is important to note that an asset in this context is not just a built asset, but also includes threatened species, specific cultural values, geoheritage etc.

Step 2 - Concept Review

At this step the activity is considered against legislation, management plans, subsidiary plans and PWS policies. PWS activities are checked to ensure they have been approved and funded. A check is also done to ensure the activity does not have any major negative environmental, social or economic impacts that cannot be overcome. This step examines whether there are any major flaws in the activity that would make it inappropriate to continue the assessment.

1. Legislation and State Policies

Note: see manual for summaries of the relevant legislation

There are 8 core Acts and 8 other Acts that regulate fuel reduction burning in some form. Of the 8 core Acts fuel reduction burns conducted in accordance with the PWS Planned Burning Policy (P-052) are compliant with the Crown Lands Act 1976, Nature Conservation Act 2002, Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995, and the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993. Fuel reduction burns are potentially compliant with the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002, Threatened Species Protection Act 1995, Aboriginal Relics Act 1975 and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Of the 8 other Acts fuel reduction burning is potentially compliant with Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994, Water Management Act 1999, Fire Service Act 1979, Forest Practices Act 1985 and the State Coastal Policy 1996. The Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995, Mineral Resources Development Act 1995 and the Building Act 2000 are not applicable. Further details on triggering the above mentioned Acts compliance and partial compliance are set out in the Instructions for completing the RAA Form for Planned Burns (insert hotlink to document on share point).

2. PWS Management Plans, Subsidiary Plans and Policies

List any management plan, site plan, maintenance plan or other planning document, strategy or policy relevant to the activity below.

There are 5 key plans, policies and codes of practice that cover fuel reduction burning. Fuel reduction burning is compliant with the Strategic Fire Management Plans for each region, The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan 1999 and are potentially compliant with the Tasmanian Reserve Management Code of Practice 2003, the Fire Management Policy PWS – 050 and the Planned Burning Policy P-052 provided the plans adhere to the prescriptions therein.

Step 3 - Assessment Scope

This step determines the scope of all relevant assessments and the level of documentation that will be required. It determines the level of RAA undertaken and integrates with all internal (PWS) and related external assessment processes. The PWS Initiating/Contact Officer recommends and the PWS Regional Manager decides which options are selected at this step.

Permits Required:

Any permits required will be indicated for the particular burn unit and value requiring a permit in the table for that burn unit at step 4.

Step 4 - Impact Assessment Proposed Management and Approval

This part of the RAA records the impacts and benefits of the activity in detail. The question being asked at this point in the assessment process is are we proposing to burn a block that has the potential to negatively impact a vegetation community, habitat, geoheritage, species, cultural/historic site? If we are, how are we managing that impact? The values being considered are listed below. For each block, only those values requiring specific intervention are listed below.

1. General burn unit information

2. Values Assessment: Impacts, Benefits and Management

List of Values to consider (within proposed burns): Note: a row for a value type will not be provided if there are no values of that type within the burn unit.

1. Flora (threatened species, priority communities, critical habitats and endemic, regionally or locally significant species, RFA priority forest types)
2. Fauna (Rare or Threatened species, critical habitats, endemic species, regionally or locally significant species, WHA fauna values)
3. Geoconservation Geology (uncommon rock types, minerals, fossils or similar; significant outcrop or landform) Geomorphology (sensitive landform systems e.g.. karst, dunes, rivers, marshes, estuaries coasts) Soils (rare soil types e.g.. Basalt derived and hosting native vegetation; soils sensitive to disturbance e.g.. peats, sands, alpine soils)
1. Flora (threatened species, priority communities, critical habitats and endemic, regionally or locally significant species, RFA priority forest types)
4. Landscape and viewfields (Consider impact of the proposal on viewfields into the site and from the site)
5. Threats (diseases such as Phytophthora and Chytrid Fungus, introduced animals and weeds)
6. Aboriginal heritage values (e.g. landscapes, areas, sites, artefacts, relics, resources)
7. Historic heritage values (e.g. historic places, movable heritage or relics)

3. Community Consultation

As part of the preparation of the Operational Burn Plan required for each burning unit, community consultation must be undertaken. This will include liaison with other local fire management agencies, all lease and license holders, and locally specific community and interest groups. Only those units where consultation has already taken place, or where specific community issues need to be highlighted are detailed in this form.

4. Final Conditions and Approval: Indicate in the table if a permit is required for a particular value.

The final determination on this RAA is made by the Regional Manager, or the General Manager. Each burning unit has its own identified set of values and management issues that need to be considered (although some are undoubtedly common in nature). To assist with the final determination and approval, at this point all the burning units are listed, along with the specialist advice and the PWS response. The final determination can then be made for each block separately, with a more complete understanding of the issues being weighed against each other. FOLLOWING ATTACHEMENTS INCLUDE SPECIFIC BURN UNIT INFORMATION

1. General Burn Unit information

BurnCode	UnitName	Location	Tenure	Area ha	Obj	Objective Details	Last Burnts	Risk	Zone	Control line works
MTWNP008AP	Mt William South	Deep creek	Mount William National Park	3194	AP	Asset Protection Burn primarily for Eddystone Point Lighthouse & Historic Site	1996, 2003	L-M	SFMZ/APZ1	The existing track and road network will be utilised. No new track construction is anticipated. Mechanical slashing of fuel breaks on the northern, western and southern boundaries. Slashing width on boundaries to be no greater than one vehicle width on either side of the track. Slashing width greater than this will be in consultation with field centre staff. Some earthworks may be required on existing track alignments to reinstate the track surface and drainage.

2. Values Assessment Impacts, Benefits and Management

The values listed below are the results of searches of the relevant geospatial databases, and meeting with the relevant specialist. Comments from previously submitted RAAs have also been included where appropriate. Searches for raptor nests were buffered to 1km, as this is the appropriate management area.

Broad Values	Specific description and existing conditions. List values/assets of significance, surveys completed (by whom and when), and relevant ref's.	Potential impact on values / assets of natural processes and systems, including cumulative effects).	Specialist Advice / Control Measure to avoid or minimise any likely negative impacts, include ongoing monitoring.	Management actions to be taken	Control Measure Importance (VH, H, M, L, VL)	Specialist details. A list of who and when specialist consultation was undertaken
Flora	Triglochin minutissima : tiny arrowgrass	State Schedule : rare	Not applicable - sites and/or potential habitat not suitable for FRB. Condition: No Specific Management Required.		M	FRB complete information on all threatened flora species - FPA May 2017
Fauna	Aquila audax : wedge-tailed eagle	State Schedule : endangered (unofficial) & National Schedule : Endangered (Unofficial)	Wherever practical, burning should be undertaken outside the breeding season (July to February, inclusive). Outside the breeding season, there are no restrictions on the distance personnel, vehicles or helicopters need to be from the nest. Burns should be conducted to minimise the risk of the nest tree being burnt but can extend through the area supporting the nest tree. Raking of fuels from the base of the tree may be warranted in some circumstances. The precise location of the nest tree may need to be confirmed IF database information is insufficient AND the location of the nest affects the design of the burn OR there is a risk that the nest tree could be affected due to its imprecise location. It is recognised that avoiding burning during the breeding		H	ECOtas TFS FRB ThreatenedFauna AppendixB - FPA June 2018

season may not be practical because of other logistical constraints. If burning needs to be undertaken during the breeding season (July to February, inclusive), seek advice from NRE or relevant specialist (inform NRE of management recommendations). In general terms, the following is recommended: (1) personnel and vehicles should not be within 500 m of the nest site (or 1 km if in line-of-sight, except if the line-of-sight is effectively obscured by dense undergrowth, which may allow hand-lighting from ground-based sites) but noting this refers to directed and heavy disturbance only; (2) helicopters should not be within 1 km of the nest site; (3) burns should be conducted to minimise the risk of the nest tree being burnt but can extend through the area supporting the nest tree. Raking of fuels from the base of the tree may be warranted in some circumstances. The precise location of the nest tree may need to be confirmed IF database information is insufficient AND the location of the nest affects the design of the burn OR there is a risk that the nest tree could be affected due to its imprecise location).

If a nest is discovered during the planning or implementation of a burn: (1) if practical, minimise disturbance to the nest site by moving vehicles (including helicopters), equipment and personnel as far from the nest site as possible; (2) report the nest site to NRE.

Condition: Autumn Burn unless burning within other periods has been assessed as appropriate.

Fauna	Hirundapus caudacutus : white-throated needletail	National Schedule : Vulnerable	None Condition: No Specific Management Required.	Tasmanian Threatened Species Listing Statement.
Fauna	Thalassarche cauta : shy albatross	State Schedule : vulnerable & National Schedule : Endangered	None Condition: No Specific Management Required.	L RMC Management Guidelines for Fuel Reduction Burning Program
Fauna	Sarcophilus harrisii : tasmanian devil	State Schedule : endangered & National Schedule : Endangered	Where a known maternal den (as identified on the Natural Values Atlas or indicated by another source) is within a prescribed burn unit, seek advice from NRE or relevant specialist (inform NRE of management recommendations). The intent should be to manage den sites (and a buffer around them) as non-target areas, wherever practical. If a suspected den site is detected during planning of prescribed burns, notify NRE to seek case-by-case management recommendations. If a suspected den site is detected during implementation of prescribed burns, provide a minimum 100 m buffer to the site (if practical) and notify NRE to seek further case-by-case management recommendations. Avoid burning of Save the Tasmanian Devil Program (STDP) identified priority areas within Narawntapu, Freycinet and Mt William National Parks (refer to maps for site location information - these should be available on a minimum annual basis).	H ECOtas TFS FRB ThreatenedFauna AppendixB - FPA June 2018

Condition: Autumn Burn unless burning within other periods has been assessed as appropriate.

Geoconservation	Stumpys Bay Raised Beach Ridges	Small Fire Risk : n & Large Fire Risk : n	No use of heavy machinery within burn area / Restrict any heavy machinery to existing trails only.	H	Previous advice
Threats(PTI)	PT Suspected Sites	Potential for disease spread	Hygiene and Washdown Procedures to be incorporated in FRB Plan.	H	
Flora(Comms)	(AHF): Wetlands	Fire Sensitivity: (L) & Fire Flammability : (L)	Unless there is specialist advice to the contrary (e.g. ecological management recommendations), wetlands should be treated as non-target vegetation with the objective of minimising the risk of encroachment. Associated disturbance (e.g. machinery, equipment, and materials storage; firebreak construction, etc.) to wetlands should be avoided to maintain the structure of the vegetation. This relates particularly to avoiding "tracking" the boundary of a prescribed burn immediately adjacent to a wetland to minimise alterations to hydrological, floristic and microclimate conditions. Condition: Exclude from burn where possible.	H	ECOtas TFS FRB ThreatenedVegetation Background Document 2 - FPA June 2018
Fauna	Thinornis rubricollis : hooded plover	National Schedule : Vulnerable	Depending on the proximity to the coastline the burn may be detrimental to the Hooded Plover. The burn footprint should leave an unburnt buffer of at least 50m to the beach areas and burns should be undertaken outside of the plover breeding season to ensure minimal disturbance to breeding pairs resulting from smoke, heat and or visually. The breeding season is August to March. Condition: Autumn Burn unless burning within other periods has been assessed as appropriate.	H	Recent Specialist Advice
Fauna	Aquila audax subsp. fleayi : tasmanian wedge- tailed eagle	State Schedule : endangered & National Schedule : Endangered	Wherever practical, burning should be undertaken outside the breeding season (July to February, inclusive). Outside the breeding season, there are no restrictions on the distance personnel, vehicles or helicopters need to be from the nest. Burns should be conducted to minimise the risk of the nest tree being burnt but can extend through the area supporting the nest tree. Raking of fuels from the base of the tree may be warranted in some circumstances. The precise location of the nest tree may need to be confirmed IF database information is insufficient AND the location of the nest affects the design of the burn OR there is a risk that the nest tree could be affected due to its imprecise location. It is recognised that avoiding burning during the breeding season may not be practical because of other logistical constraints. If burning needs to be undertaken during the breeding season (July to February, inclusive), seek advice from NRE or relevant specialist (inform NRE of management recommendations). In general terms, the following is recommended: (1) personnel and vehicles should not be within 500 m of the nest site (or 1 km if in line-of-sight, except if the line-of-sight is effectively obscured by dense undergrowth, which may allow hand-lighting from ground-based sites) but noting this refers to directed and heavy disturbance only; (2) helicopters should not be within 1 km of the nest site; (3) burns should be conducted to minimise the risk of the nest tree being burnt but can extend through the area supporting the nest tree. Raking of fuels from the base of	H	ECOtas TFS FRB ThreatenedFauna AppendixB - FPA June 2018

the tree may be warranted in some circumstances. The precise location of the nest tree may need to be confirmed IF database information is insufficient AND the location of the nest affects the design of the burn OR there is a risk that the nest tree could be affected due to its imprecise location).

If a nest is discovered during the planning or implementation of a burn: (1) if practical, minimise disturbance to the nest site by moving vehicles (including helicopters), equipment and personnel as far from the nest site as possible; (2) report the nest site to NRE.

Condition: Autumn Burn unless burning within other periods has been assessed as appropriate.

Geoconservation	Tasmanian Igneous Rocks of Cretaceous Age	Small Fire Risk : n & Large Fire Risk : n	No Specific Management Required.	VL	Previous advice
Fauna	Thinornis cucullatus : hooded plover	National Schedule : Vulnerable (Unofficial)	Alternate name for Thinornis rubricollis. Depending on the proximity to the coastline the burn may be detrimental to the Hooded Plover. The burn footprint should leave an unburnt buffer of at least 50m to the beach areas and burns should be undertaken outside of the plover breeding season to ensure minimal disturbance to breeding pairs resulting from smoke, heat and or visually. The breeding season is August to March. Condition: Autumn Burn unless burning within other periods has been assessed as appropriate.	H	Recent Specialist Advice
Flora(Comms)	(DMW): Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland	Fire Sensitivity: (L) & Fire Flammability : (H)	A fuel management fire interval of 4-10 years is recommended for Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland. Condition: Fire Regime Appropriate:	L	ECOtas TFS FRB ThreatenedVegetation Background Document 2 - FPA June 2018
Flora	Stellaria multiflora subsp. nebulosa : nebulous rayless starwort	State Schedule : rare	This species is not likely to be significantly impacted by fuel reduction burning, including from peripheral activities such as track works.		FRB complete information on all threatened flora species - FPA May 2017
Geoconservation	Northeast Tasmania Pleistocene Aeolian System	Small Fire Risk : n & Large Fire Risk : y	No use of heavy machinery within burn area / Restrict any heavy machinery to existing trails only.	H	Previous advice
Fauna	Haliaeetus leucogaster : white-bellied sea-eagle	State Schedule : vulnerable	Wherever practical, burning should be undertaken outside the breeding season (July to February, inclusive). Outside the breeding season, there are no restrictions on the distance personnel, vehicles or helicopters need to be from the nest. Burns should be conducted to minimise the risk of the nest tree being burnt but can extend through the area supporting the nest tree. Raking of fuels from the base of the tree may be warranted in some circumstances. The precise location of the nest tree may need to be confirmed IF database	H	ECOtas TFS FRB ThreatenedFauna AppendixB - FPA June 2018

information is insufficient AND the location of the nest affects the design of the burn OR there is a risk that the nest tree could be affected due to its imprecise location. It is recognised that avoiding burning during the breeding season may not be practical because of other logistical constraints. If burning needs to be undertaken during the breeding season (July to February, inclusive), seek advice from NRE or relevant specialist (inform NRE of management recommendations). In general terms, the following is recommended: (1) personnel and vehicles should not be within 500 m of the nest site (or 1 km if in line-of-sight, except if the line-of-sight is effectively obscured by dense undergrowth, which may allow hand-lighting from ground-based sites) but noting this refers to directed and heavy disturbance only; (2) helicopters should not be within 1 km of the nest site; (3) burns should be conducted to minimise the risk of the nest tree being burnt but can extend through the area supporting the nest tree. Raking of fuels from the base of the tree may be warranted in some circumstances. The precise location of the nest tree may need to be confirmed IF database information is insufficient AND the location of the nest affects the design of the burn OR there is a risk that the nest tree could be affected due to its imprecise location).

If a nest is discovered during the planning or implementation of a burn: (1) if practical, minimise disturbance to the nest site by moving vehicles (including helicopters), equipment and personnel as far from the nest site as possible; (2) report the nest site to NRE.


Condition: Autumn Burn unless burning within other periods has been assessed as appropriate.

Fauna	Sternula nereis subsp. nereis : fairy tern	State Schedule : vulnerable & National Schedule : Vulnerable	None Condition: Autumn Burn unless burning within other periods has been assessed as appropriate.	H	RMC Management Guidelines for Fuel Reduction Burning Program
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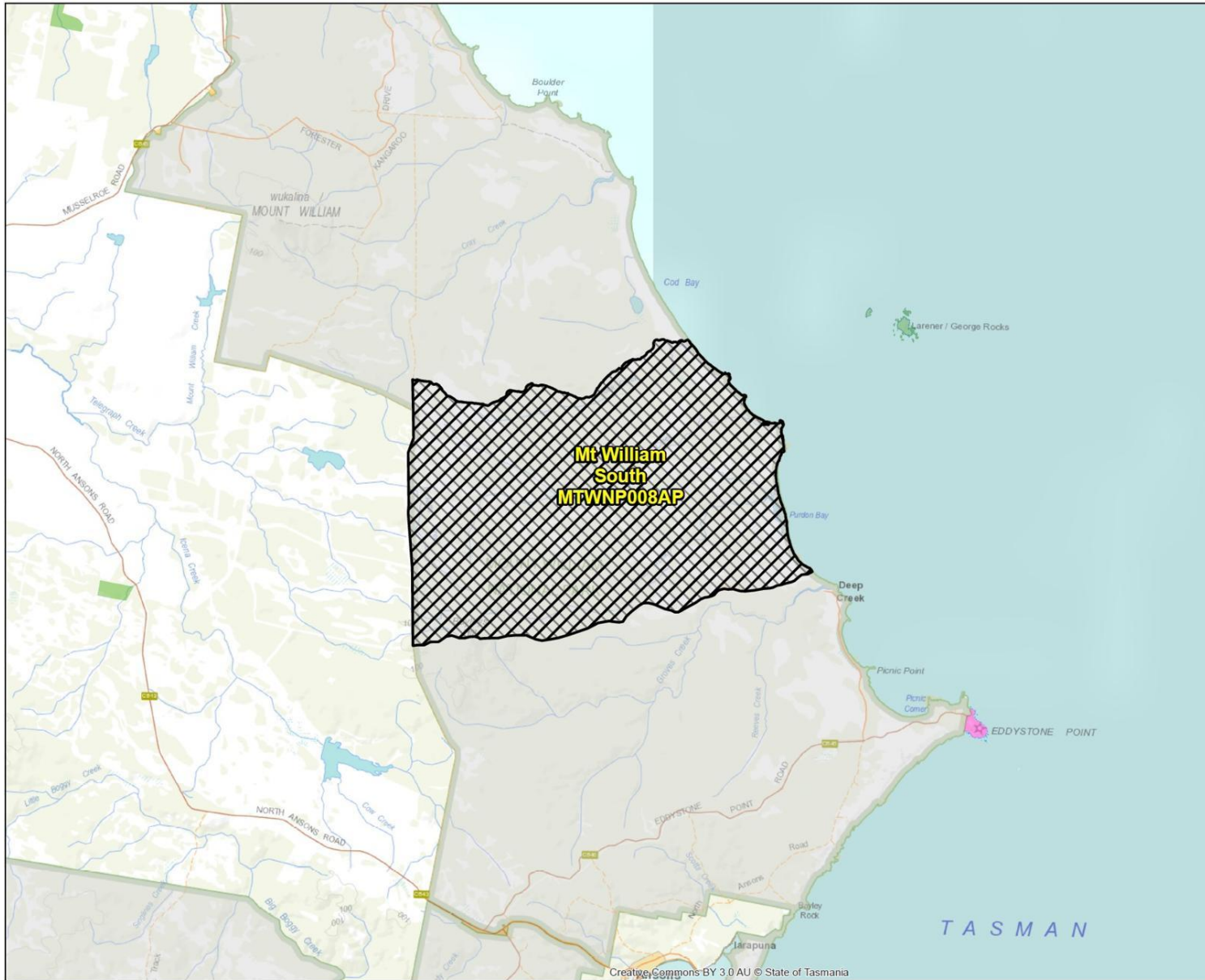
3. Community Consultation:

None identified

4. Final conditions and approval. Note if a permit is required

Specialist Advice	PWS Response	Conditions to be implemented	Approval
<p>Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, received 19.12.2024:</p> <p>"There are twelve Aboriginal heritage site within the burn boundary. Please see attached spreadsheet and map."</p> <p>"Buffer location. Avoid ground disturbance within the buffer. Aboriginal heritage is known to be present within the dunes system. Strictly low intensity burn within dunes to prevent destabilisation."</p>	<p>Conditions accepted. Specialist advice will be sought in regard to nesting shore birds and eagle nesting sites if intending to conduct the burn outside of the Autumn period.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No use of heavy machinery within burn area. - Restrict any peripheral heavy machinery to existing trails only. - Wetlands should be treated as non-target vegetation with the objective of minimising the risk of encroachment. Associated disturbance (e.g. machinery, equipment, and materials storage; firebreak construction, etc.) to wetlands should be avoided to maintain the structure of the vegetation. - Seek specialist advice if burning outside of the Autumn period. - Hygiene and Washdown Procedures to be incorporated in FRB Plan. 	<p>yes 17/3/25</p> 

Burn Block Boundary Map for MTWNP008AP



RAA 23991
 Burn Code: **MTWNP008AP**
 Burn Name: **Mt William South**
 Location: **Deep creek**
 Reserve: **Mount William National Park**
 Objective: **AP**
 Area: **3194 ha**
 Last Burnt: **1996, 2003**

Print Date: **28/11/2023**
 Print Time: **15:43**

Legend

- Target Burn
- RAA - Adjacent Burns
- Tasmanian Reserve Estate**
 - Conservation Area
 - Conservation Area and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
 - Game Reserve
 - Historic Site
 - Indigenous Protected Area
 - National Park
 - Nature Reserve
 - Nature Recreation Area
 - Regional Reserve
 - State Reserve
 - Wellington Park
 - Public authority land within WHA
 - Future Potential Production Forest
 - Informal Reserve on Permanent Timber Production Zone Land or STT managed land
 - Informal Reserve on other public land
 - Roadside Conservation Site
 - Conservation Covenant (NCA)
 - Private Nature Reserve and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
 - Private Sanctuary and Conservation Covenant (NCA)
 - Private Sanctuary
 - Private land within WHA
 - Management Agreement
 - Stewardship Agreement
 - Part 5 Agreement (Meander Dam Offset)
 - Other Private Reserve



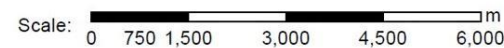
Data Statement

PROJECTION: Transverse Mercator
 HORIZONTAL DATUM: **GDA 1994**
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: **GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55**

VECTOR DATA: from Land Information System Tasmania
 RASTER DATA: 1:50,000 TASMap Topographic

While all efforts have been taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, there may be errors or omissions in the data presented. Users are advised to independently verify all data for accuracy and completeness prior to use.

Map Title: **RAA 23991 - Mt William South Burn - MTWNP008AP**



[Link to ListMap Burn Units Layer](#)

To use this link, ensure you are logged into ListMap and have access to the layer PWS Burn Units.

Step 5 - Final Approval

Authorised by:

Signed (RM):

Name: Donna Stanley



17/03/2025ere

To note - For all burn units, ensure all conditions including specialist advice and PWS response (section 4 Conditions) are translated into the individual Burn Plans. For each burn unit, Section 3 Community Consultation - all listed as "none identified". Ensure appropriate communications plan and stakeholder engagement included as part of Burn Plan preparation where relevant eg urban interface. PWS Aboriginal Cultural Burn Section to be consulted where noted significant cultural values identified eg DHRRR001SFR

Date: Type text here Type text here

Position: **Regional Manager**

Step 6 - External assessment

If the activity does require external assessment (as identified at Step 4), this takes place at this step. At this point the assessment from a PWS perspective is complete and PWS is signalling it plans to approve the burn units subject to any further conditions that are imposed by external assessment.

Burn Unit Number:

PWS will refer the activity for assessment under the process/es below (check those that apply):

- LUPAA (Development Application, RM decides)
- EPBC (EPBC Referral, General Manager decides whether to refer)
- Other _____ PWS I/C

Authorised for External Assessment by:(General Manager PWS)

Signed (GM):

Name:

Date:

Position: General Manager PWS

PWS Reserve Activity Assessment (Planned Burning)



Activity Title:	Northern Region RAA Renewals November 2024
NCH Referral:	Yes
RAA Year	2024-2025
Region	North

Preliminary Step - RAA Administration and Tracking - RAA Number: 244983

Important Dates and Information

Decision Required By	1/2/2025	Comments Required By	31/1/2025
Return comments on RAA to	Samuel Bouwman		
Hobart Office File Number		Region File Number	
PWS Cost Centre (if assigned)			
Authorising Officer RAA start	Samuel Bouwman		
Contact Number	[REDACTED]		
Email	Samuel		

Step 1 - Activity Summary

This step states the details of the proposed activity. Enough information is provided so that someone unfamiliar with the activity will gain a clear idea of what is involved and where the activity will occur.

This project is a fuel reduction burning program for the region that includes a range of asset protection, strategic fuel reduction and ecological burns.

Location (where), Need (why), and Description (what) Information

Field Centre	BurnCode	UnitName	Location	Tenure and reserve name	Area Obj	Objective Details	Risk Zone
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OOS							
[REDACTED]							

OOS

St Helens	MTWNP001SFR	Ansons Bay Baileys Hill	Mount William	Mount William National Park	1884	SFR	Reduce fuels loads adjacent to the community of Ansons Bay	L-M	LMZ, SFMZ
St Helens	MTWNP002AP	Ansons Bay Deep Creek	Eddystone	Mount William National Park	1490	SFR	Reduce fuels loads adjacent to the community of Ansons Bay	M	APZ 1, APZ 2, LMZ, SFMZ

OOS

Explanation of the table columns.

Size (ha)

This is the gross area of the proposed burn and does not account for the patchiness of a burn within a block. Large blocks may be broken down into smaller areas.

Objective (Obj.) and objective details.

Every burning unit is assigned one of three primary objectives as follows:

Ecological (ECO) – The introduction or continuation of a fire regime that is believed to be appropriate for maintaining biodiversity in a particular vegetation community, for example, to stimulate the regeneration of certain plant species or to maintain habitat for animals.

Asset Protection (AP) – The reduction of fuels near defined assets (values) to reduce the speed and intensity of wildfires; to facilitate the protection of those assets from flame and ember attack.

Strategic Fuel Management (SFM) – The management of fuels in strategic corridors to reduce the speed and intensity of wildfires and the potential of spot fires to increase the likelihood of controlling a wildfire within, or the forward rate of spread through the area.

Each planned burn is assigned a primary objective, but in many situations one or two of the other objectives may also be applicable. The objective details will also indicate secondary objectives for a block.

Fire Management Analysis – Risk and Zone.

A set of scores which compares the bushfire risk to an area, against the fire management zone in which the area falls. These scores are used to prioritise the order in which blocks will be burnt. The risk and zone information is detailed in strategic fire management plans.

The risk value is a score from the Bushfire Risk Assessment Model (BRAM) determined combining the consequences (values at risk) with the likelihood (ignition potential, suppression capabilities and fire behaviour potential). The BRAM is updated annually. Scores are: low (L), moderate (M), high (H) and extreme (E).

Each PWS region has a strategic fire management plan. The Strategic Fire management plan divides the reserve system into four primary fire management zones based on a fire risk assessment. The zones are: Asset; Asset Protection (Level 1 2); Strategic Fuel Management and Land Management. Secondary zones can occur in each primary zone and as an example an ecological zone is considered a secondary Land Management Zone. It is important to note that an asset in this context is not just a built asset, but also includes threatened species, specific cultural values, geoheritage etc.

Step 2 - Concept Review

At this step the activity is considered against legislation, management plans, subsidiary plans and PWS policies. PWS activities are checked to ensure they have been approved and funded. A check is also done to ensure the activity does not have any major negative environmental, social or economic impacts that cannot be overcome. This step examines whether there are any major flaws in the activity that would make it inappropriate to continue the assessment.

1. Legislation and State Policies

Note: see manual for summaries of the relevant legislation

There are 8 core Acts and 8 other Acts that regulate fuel reduction burning in some form. Of the 8 core Acts fuel reduction burns conducted in accordance with the PWS Planned Burning Policy (P-052) are compliant with the Crown Lands Act 1976, Nature Conservation Act 2002, Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995, and the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993. Fuel reduction burns are potentially compliant with the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002, Threatened Species Protection Act 1995, Aboriginal Relics Act 1975 and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Of the 8 other Acts fuel reduction burning is potentially compliant with Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994, Water Management Act 1999, Fire Service Act 1979, Forest Practices Act 1985 and the State Coastal Policy 1996. The Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995, Mineral Resources Development Act 1995 and the Building Act 2000 are not applicable. Further details on triggering the above mentioned Acts compliance and partial compliance are set out in the Instructions for completing the RAA Form for Planned Burns (insert hotlink to document on share point).

2. PWS Management Plans, Subsidiary Plans and Policies

List any management plan, site plan, maintenance plan or other planning document, strategy or policy relevant to the activity below.

There are 5 key plans, policies and codes of practice that cover fuel reduction burning. Fuel reduction burning is compliant with the Strategic Fire Management Plans for each region, The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan 1999 and are potentially compliant with the Tasmanian Reserve Management Code of Practice 2003, the Fire Management Policy PWS – 050 and the Planned Burning Policy P-052 provided the plans adhere to the prescriptions therein.

Step 3 - Assessment Scope

This step determines the scope of all relevant assessments and the level of documentation that will be required. It determines the level of RAA undertaken and integrates with all internal (PWS) and related external assessment processes. The PWS Initiating/Contact Officer recommends and the PWS Regional Manager decides which options are selected at this step.

Permits Required:

Any permits required will be indicated for the particular burn unit and value requiring a permit in the table for that burn unit at step 4.

Step 4 - Impact Assessment Proposed Management and Approval

This part of the RAA records the impacts and benefits of the activity in detail. The question being asked at this point in the assessment process is are we proposing to burn a block that has the potential to negatively impact a vegetation community, habitat, geoheritage, species, cultural/historic site? If we are, how are we managing that impact? The values being considered are listed below. For each block, only those values requiring specific intervention are listed below.

1. General burn unit information

2. Values Assessment: Impacts, Benefits and Management

List of Values to consider (within proposed burns): Note: a row for a value type will not be provided if there are no values of that type within the burn unit.

1. Flora (threatened species, priority communities, critical habitats and endemic, regionally or locally significant species, RFA priority forest types)
2. Fauna (Rare or Threatened species, critical habitats, endemic species, regionally or locally significant species, WHA fauna values)
3. Geoconservation Geology (uncommon rock types, minerals, fossils or similar; significant outcrop or landform) Geomorphology (sensitive landform systems e.g.. karst, dunes, rivers, marshes, estuaries coasts) Soils (rare soil types e.g.. Basalt derived and hosting native vegetation; soils sensitive to disturbance e.g.. peats, sands, alpine soils)
1. Flora (threatened species, priority communities, critical habitats and endemic, regionally or locally significant species, RFA priority forest types)
4. Landscape and viewfields (Consider impact of the proposal on viewfields into the site and from the site)
5. Threats (diseases such as Phytophthora and Chytrid Fungus, introduced animals and weeds)
6. Aboriginal heritage values (e.g. landscapes, areas, sites, artefacts, relics, resources)
7. Historic heritage values (e.g. historic places, movable heritage or relics)

3. Community Consultation

As part of the preparation of the Operational Burn Plan required for each burning unit, community consultation must be undertaken. This will include liaison with other local fire management agencies, all lease and license holders, and locally specific community and interest groups. Only those units where consultation has already taken place, or where specific community issues need to be highlighted are detailed in this form.

4. Final Conditions and Approval: Indicate in the table if a permit is required for a particular value.

The final determination on this RAA is made by the Regional Manager, or the General Manager. Each burning unit has its own identified set of values and management issues that need to be considered (although some are undoubtedly common in nature). To assist with the final determination and approval, at this point all the burning units are listed, along with the specialist advice and the PWS response. The final determination can then be made for each block separately, with a more complete understanding of the issues being weighed against each other. FOLLOWING ATTACHEMENTS INCLUDE SPECIFIC BURN UNIT INFORMATION

1. General Burn Unit information

BurnCode	UnitName	Location	Tenure	Area ha	Obj	Objective Details	Last Burnts	Risk	Zone	Control line works
MTWNP001SFR	Ansons Bay Baileys Hill	Mount William	Mount William National Park	1884	SFR	Reduce fuels loads adjacent to the community of Ansons Bay		L-M	LMZ, SFMZ	Brush up existing tracks and trails as required.

2. Values Assessment Impacts, Benefits and Management

The values listed below are the results of searches of the relevant geospatial databases, and meeting with the relevant specialist. Comments from previously submitted RAAs have also been included where appropriate. Searches for raptor nests were buffered to 1km, as this is the appropriate management area.

Broad Values	Specific description and existing conditions. List values/assets of significance, surveys completed (by whom and when), and relevant ref's.	Potential impact on values / assets of natural processes and systems, including cumulative effects).	Specialist Advice / Control Measure avoid or minimise any likely negative impacts, include ongoing monitoring.	Management actions to be taken to Measure Importance (VH, H, M, L, VL)	Specialist details. A list of who and when specialist consultation was undertaken
Fauna	Aquila audax : wedge-tailed eagle	State Schedule : endangered (unofficial) & National Schedule : Endangered (Unofficial)	Wherever practical, burning should be undertaken outside the breeding season (July to February, inclusive). Outside the breeding season, there are no restrictions on the distance personnel, vehicles or helicopters need to be from the nest. Burns should be conducted to minimise the risk of the nest tree being burnt but can extend through the area supporting the nest tree. Raking of fuels from the base of the tree may be warranted in some circumstances. The precise location of the nest tree may need to be confirmed IF database information is insufficient AND the location of the nest affects the design of the burn OR there is a risk that the nest tree could be affected due to its imprecise location. It is recognised that avoiding burning during the breeding season may not be practical because of other logistical constraints. If burning needs to be undertaken during the breeding season (July to February, inclusive), seek advice from NRE or relevant specialist (inform NRE of management recommendations). In general terms, the following is recommended: (1) personnel and vehicles should not be within 500 m of the nest site (or 1 km if in line-of-sight, except if the line-of-sight is effectively obscured by dense undergrowth, which may allow hand-lighting from ground-based sites) but noting this refers to directed and heavy disturbance only; (2) helicopters should not be within 1 km of the nest site; (3) burns should be conducted to minimise the risk of the nest tree being burnt but can extend through the area supporting the nest tree. Raking of fuels from the base of the tree may be warranted in some circumstances. The precise location of the nest tree may need to be confirmed IF database information is	H	ECOtas TFS FRB ThreatenedFauna AppendixB - FPA June 2018

insufficient AND the location of the nest affects the design of the burn OR there is a risk that the nest tree could be affected due to its imprecise location).

If a nest is discovered during the planning or implementation of a burn: (1) if practical, minimise disturbance to the nest site by moving vehicles (including helicopters), equipment and personnel as far from the nest site as possible; (2) report the nest site to NRE.


Condition: Autumn Burn unless burning within other periods has been assessed as appropriate.

Flora	Sowerbaea juncea : purple rushlily	State Schedule : vulnerable	This species is not likely to be significantly impacted by fuel reduction burning, including from peripheral activities such as track works. Condition: No Specific Management Required.	VL	FRB complete information on all threatened flora species - FPA May 2017
Flora	Stellaria multiflora subsp. nebulosa : nebulous rayless starwort	State Schedule : rare	This species is not likely to be significantly impacted by fuel reduction burning, including from peripheral activities such as track works.		FRB complete information on all threatened flora species - FPA May 2017
Flora(Comms)	(NAL): Allocasuarina littoralis forest	Fire Sensitivity: (L) & Fire Flammability : (H)	The recommended minimum fire interval for occurrences of Allocasuarina littoralis forest is approximately 30 years but this can be modified on a case-by-case basis depending on patch size, context and site conditions e.g. a shorter fire interval can be applied where a site assessment determines that there is a low risk of the prescribed burn resulting in a substantial modification of the structure and composition of the vegetation. Any prescribed burning proposed for occurrences of Allocasuarina littoralis forest dominated by Allocasuarina crassa (i.e. sites on the Tasman Peninsula and Tasman Island) should be subject to consultation with the relevant land manager (generally Parks & Wildlife Service) to ensure an appropriate fire regime is applied (and other factors can be considered). Any prescribed burning proposed for occurrences of Allocasuarina littoralis forest dominated by Allocasuarina duncanii (i.e. sites in southeast Tasmania) should be subject to consultation with the relevant land manager (generally Parks & Wildlife Service) to ensure an appropriate fire regime is applied (and other factors can be considered). Condition: Fire Regime Appropriate:	M	ECOtas TFS FRB TheatenedVegetation Background Document 2 - FPA June 2018
Threats(PTI)	PT Suspected Sites	Potential for disease spread	Hygiene and Washdown Procedures to be incorporated in FRB Plan.	H	

3. Community Consultation:

None identified

4. Final conditions and approval. Note if a permit is required

Specialist Advice	PWS Response	Conditions to be implemented	Approval
<p>Received from CAS on 03/02/2025:</p> <p>This burn is within the TFI for treatable communities present, so burning will likely be of benefit to ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>Geodiversity Areas of SHW and SMR may be associated with organic soil. Field check for soil boundaries and burn only if organic soil is wet.</p> <p>Threatened Flora This burn unit occurs in an area of Mount William NP that is botanically under-surveyed. Despite this, it is likely that any listed plants that occur in this unit (but which have not been reported) would be likely to respond positively to a planned burn in autumn. This unit may be suitable for extension surveys for various northeast Tas threatened flora, 2-3 years after a fire.</p> <p>Blue-winged Parrot The blue-winged parrot is distributed in SA, Qld, NSW, VIC and Tasmania, where most of the population migrates to breed. During the breeding season (spring and summer), birds occupy eucalypt forests and woodlands. Foraging and staging habitat includes saltmarsh, grassland and coastal scrub. The burn unit primarily contains Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland, which may contain suitable breeding, foraging and staging habitat. There are no blue-winged parrot records within the burn unit, however the species is known to occur within the nearby Ansons Bay area. Due to the availability of habitat surrounding the burn unit and the species' highly mobile nature, this burn is considered low risk if the following recommendations are followed: - Burn between April – July inclusive (outside the species' breeding period). - Low intensity burn. - Avoid damage to hollow-bearing eucalypts with a DBH of 70 cm or greater.</p> <p>Tasmanian Devil Please note that Mount William National Park has been identified as a devil priority area. A low intensity, mosaic burn within autumn is recommended.</p> <p>Swift Parrot There are no swift parrot records in this burn unit. However, they are likely to use this area during their northern and southern migration to and from their breeding grounds. TSS recommend burning between May to July inclusive, outside the species' residency period. Please refer to swift parrot advice under 'General comments'.</p> <p>Masked owls There is an older (2008) sighting record within ~ 1.2 km of the burn unit. As the burn unit includes coastal forest and woodland, there is potential for breeding habitat. TSS recommends the burn be conducted between March and June inclusive, outside of the</p>	<p>Conditions accepted with notes: Prescriptions around Blue Winged Parrot are in line with those for other species, however would still note that no sightings have currently occurred in the FRB area.</p>	<p>- Hygiene and Washdown Procedures to be incorporated in FRB Plan. - Seek advice if intending to burn outside of the Autumn period. - Works should adhere to the Unanticipated Discovery Plan.</p>	

breeding season. If there is a need to burn outside of this recommended period, seek further advice from TSS and it may be necessary to survey the area for nests prior to a burn. During a burn, all trees with hollows >15 cm in diameter, senescent trees and trees with DBH ≥100 cm should be excluded from the burn as far as practicable to prevent structural damage to them and to preserve them as potential nesting and roosting habitat. Fire should be prevented from reaching the base of these trees.

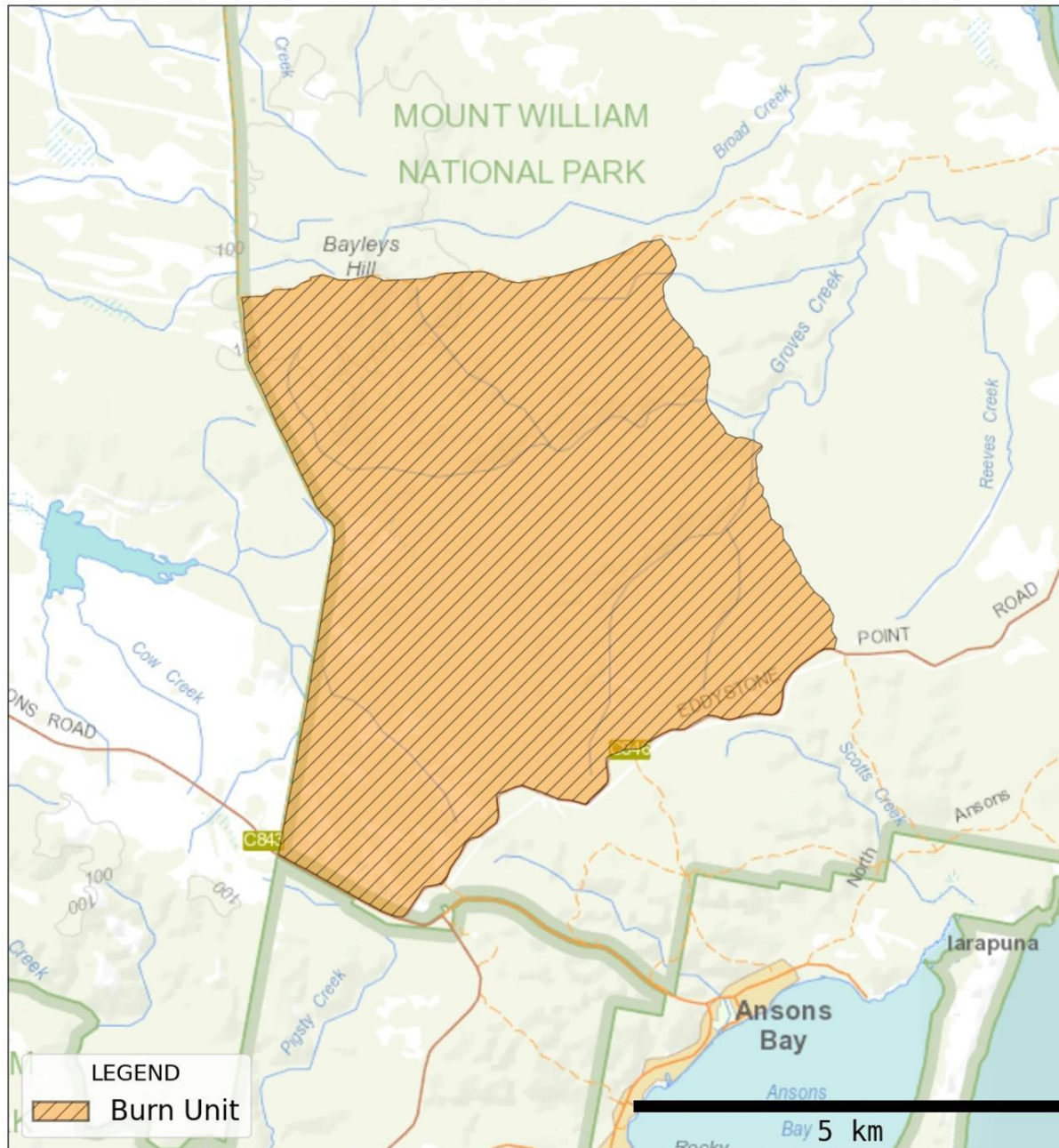
As masked owls can nest at any time of year if foraging conditions are suitable (i.e. in years of high prey availability), there is always a potential for an active nest, even if burning outside of the core breeding period. If a nest is found during planning or during the burn, disturbance should be minimised by removing vehicles, equipment and personnel at least 150m away from the nest tree. Where possible, the burn should avoid smoke reaching the nest and the nest should be reported to TSS as soon as practicable.

Received from AHT on 06/05/2025:

No known Aboriginal heritage sites within the burn unit. Works should adhere to the Unanticipated Discovery Plan.

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Burn Block Boundary Map for MTWNP001SFR



[Link to ListMap Burn Units Layer](#)

To use this link, ensure you are logged into ListMap and have access to the layer PWS Burn Units.

1. General Burn Unit information

BurnCode	UnitName	Location	Tenure	Area ha	Obj	Objective Details	Last Burnts	Risk	Zone	Control line works
MTWNP002AP	Ansons Bay Deep Creek	Eddystone	Mount William National Park	1490	SFR	Reduce fuels loads adjacent to the community of Ansons Bay	2011	M	APZ 1, APZ 2, LMZ, SFMZ	Brush up existing tracks and trails as required.

2. Values Assessment Impacts, Benefits and Management

The values listed below are the results of searches of the relevant geospatial databases, and meeting with the relevant specialist. Comments from previously submitted RAAs have also been included where appropriate. Searches for raptor nests were buffered to 1km, as this is the appropriate management area.

Broad Values	Specific description and existing conditions. List values/assets of significance, surveys completed (by whom and when), and relevant ref's.	Potential impact on values / assets natural processes and systems, including cumulative effects).	Specialist Advice / Control Measure Management actions to be taken to avoid or minimise any likely negative impacts, include ongoing monitoring.	Control Measure Importance (VH, H, M, L, VL)	Specialist details. A list of who and when specialist consultation was undertaken
Fauna	Thalassarche cauta : shy albatross	State Schedule : vulnerable & National Schedule : Endangered	None Condition: No Specific Management Required.	L	RMC Management Guidelines for Fuel Reduction Burning Program
Flora(Comms)	(NME): Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest	Fire Sensitivity: (VH) & Fire Flammability : (L)	The recommended minimum fire interval for occurrences of Melaleuca ericifolia swamp forest is approximately 10-15 years but this can be modified on a case-by-case basis depending on patch size, context and site conditions e.g. a shorter fire interval can be applied where a site assessment determines that there is a low risk of the prescribed burn resulting in a substantial modification of the structure and composition of the vegetation. Condition: Fire Regime Appropriate:	M	ECOtas TFS FRB ThreatenedVegetation Background Document 2 - FPA June 2018
Flora	Utricularia tenella : pink bladderwort	State Schedule : rare	This species is not likely to be significantly impacted by fuel reduction burning, including from peripheral activities such as track works. Condition: No Specific Management Required.	M	FRB complete information on all threatened flora species - FPA May 2017
Fauna					information missing

	Thalassarche melanophris : black-browed albatross	State Schedule : endangered & Vulnerable National Schedule : None	Condition: information missing		
Flora	Conospermum hookeri : tasmanian smokebush	State Schedule : vulnerable & Vulnerable National Schedule : Vulnerable	This species is unlikely to be deleteriously impacted by planned burning in the longer-term, however fuel reduction burning has the potential to introduce Phytophthora cinnamomi to sites supporting the species. Key recommendations for planned burning include: Planned burning should occur at intervals of 10-30 years; application of machinery, vehicle, equipment and personnel hygiene protocols to minimise risk of introducing and/or spreading Phytophthora cinnamomi. Condition: No Specific Management Required.	M	FRB complete information on all threatened flora species - FPA May 2017
Fauna	Hirundapus caudacutus : white-throated needletail	National Schedule : Vulnerable	None Condition: No Specific Management Required.		Tasmanian Threatened Species Listing Statement.
Fauna	Pseudomys novaehollandiae : new holland mouse	State Schedule : endangered & Vulnerable National Schedule : Vulnerable	Fire management planning should take into account the successional stage of the vegetation and not just time since last fire. The management of known sites and potential habitat can be the same because most known sites have not been able to be confirmed in recent years such that the management objective is one of maintaining a range of ages of vegetation successional types throughout the range of the species. Ideally, potential habitat should not be burnt more frequently than every 5-10 years. seek advice from NRE or relevant specialist (inform NRE of management recommendations) if a higher fire frequency is proposed and/or if a known site will be included in successive burn events within any 20 year period. Condition: Fire Regime Appropriate:	H	ECOtas TFS FRB ThreatenedFauna AppendixB - FPA June 2018
Threats(PTI)	PT Suspected Sites	Potential for disease spread	Hygiene and Washdown Procedures to be incorporated in FRB Plan.	H	
Flora(Comms)	(AHF): Wetlands	Fire Sensitivity: (L) & Fire Flammability : (L)	Unless there is specialist advice to the contrary (e.g. ecological management recommendations), wetlands should be treated as non-target vegetation with the objective of minimising the risk of encroachment. Associated disturbance (e.g. machinery, equipment, and materials storage; firebreak construction, etc.) to wetlands should be avoided to maintain the structure of the vegetation. This relates particularly to avoiding "tracking" the boundary of a prescribed burn immediately adjacent to a wetland to minimise alterations to hydrological, floristic and microclimate conditions. Condition: Exclude from burn where possible.	H	ECOtas TFS FRB TheatenedVegetation Background Document 2 - FPA June 2018
Fauna		State Schedule : vulnerable	Wherever practical, burning should be undertaken outside the breeding season (July to February, inclusive). Outside the breeding season, there are no restrictions on the distance personnel, vehicles or helicopters need to	H	ECOtas TFS FRB ThreatenedFauna


	<p>Haliaeetus leucogaster : white-bellied sea-eagle</p>		<p>be from the nest. Burns should be conducted to minimise the risk of the nest tree being burnt but can extend through the area supporting the nest tree. Raking of fuels from the base of the tree may be warranted in some circumstances. The precise location of the nest tree may need to be confirmed IF database information is insufficient AND the location of the nest affects the design of the burn OR there is a risk that the nest tree could be affected due to its imprecise location. It is recognised that avoiding burning during the breeding season may not be practical because of other logistical constraints. If burning needs to be undertaken during the breeding season (July to February, inclusive), seek advice from NRE or relevant specialist (inform NRE of management recommendations). In general terms, the following is recommended: (1) personnel and vehicles should not be within 500 m of the nest site (or 1 km if in line-of-sight, except if the line-of-sight is effectively obscured by dense undergrowth, which may allow hand-lighting from ground-based sites) but noting this refers to directed and heavy disturbance only; (2) helicopters should not be within 1 km of the nest site; (3) burns should be conducted to minimise the risk of the nest tree being burnt but can extend through the area supporting the nest tree. Raking of fuels from the base of the tree may be warranted in some circumstances. The precise location of the nest tree may need to be confirmed IF database information is insufficient AND the location of the nest affects the design of the burn OR there is a risk that the nest tree could be affected due to its imprecise location).</p> <p>If a nest is discovered during the planning or implementation of a burn: (1) if practical, minimise disturbance to the nest site by moving vehicles (including helicopters), equipment and personnel as far from the nest site as possible; (2) report the nest site to NRE.</p> <p>Condition: Autumn Burn unless burning within other periods has been assessed as appropriate.</p>	<p>AppendixB - FPA June 2018</p>
<p>Fauna</p>	<p>Thinornis cucullatus : hooded plover</p>	<p>National Schedule : Vulnerable (Unofficial)</p>	<p>Alternate name for Thinornis rubricollis.</p> <p>Depending on the proximity to the coastline the burn may be detrimental to the Hooded Plover. The burn footprint should leave an unburnt buffer of at least 50m to the beach areas and burns should be undertaken outside of the plover breeding season to ensure minimal disturbance to breeding pairs resulting from smoke, heat and or visually. The breeding season is August to March.</p> <p>Condition: Autumn Burn unless burning within other periods has been assessed as appropriate.</p>	<p>H</p> <p>Recent Specialist Advice</p>
<p>Flora</p>	<p>Stellaria multiflora subsp. nebulosa : nebulous rayless starwort</p>	<p>State Schedule : rare</p>	<p>This species is not likely to be significantly impacted by fuel reduction burning, including from peripheral activities such as track works.</p>	<p>FRB complete information on all threatened flora species - FPA May 2017</p>
<p>Flora</p>	<p>Parietaria debilis : shade pellitory</p>	<p>State Schedule : rare</p>	<p>This species is not likely to be significantly impacted by fuel reduction burning, including from peripheral activities such as track works.</p>	<p>FRB complete information on all</p>

			Condition: No Specific Management Required.		threatened flora species - FPA May 2017
Geoconservation	Stumpys Bay Raised Beach Ridges	Small Fire Risk : n & Large Fire Risk : n	No use of heavy machinery within burn area / Restrict any heavy machinery to existing trails only.	H	Previous advice
Fauna	Arenaria interpres : ruddy turnstone	National Schedule : Vulnerable	information missing Condition: information missing		
Fauna	Thinornis rubricollis : hooded plover	National Schedule : Vulnerable	Depending on the proximity to the coastline the burn may be detrimental to the Hooded Plover. The burn footprint should leave an unburnt buffer of at least 50m to the beach areas and burns should be undertaken outside of the plover breeding season to ensure minimal disturbance to breeding pairs resulting from smoke, heat and or visually. The breeding season is August to March. Condition: Autumn Burn unless burning within other periods has been assessed as appropriate.	H	Recent Specialist Advice
Flora(Comms)	(NAL): Allocasuarina littoralis forest	Fire Sensitivity: (L) & Fire Flammability : (H)	The recommended minimum fire interval for occurrences of Allocasuarina littoralis forest is approximately 30 years but this can be modified on a case-by-case basis depending on patch size, context and site conditions e.g. a shorter fire interval can be applied where a site assessment determines that there is a low risk of the prescribed burn resulting in a substantial modification of the structure and composition of the vegetation. Any prescribed burning proposed for occurrences of Allocasuarina littoralis forest dominated by Allocasuarina crassa (i.e. sites on the Tasman Peninsula and Tasman Island) should be subject to consultation with the relevant land manager (generally Parks & Wildlife Service) to ensure an appropriate fire regime is applied (and other factors can be considered). Any prescribed burning proposed for occurrences of Allocasuarina littoralis forest dominated by Allocasuarina duncanii (i.e. sites in southeast Tasmania) should be subject to consultation with the relevant land manager (generally Parks & Wildlife Service) to ensure an appropriate fire regime is applied (and other factors can be considered). Condition: Fire Regime Appropriate:	M	ECOtas TFS FRB TheatenedVegetation Background Document 2 - FPA June 2018
Geoconservation	Northeast Tasmania Pleistocene Aeolian System	Small Fire Risk : n & Large Fire Risk : y	No use of heavy machinery within burn area / Restrict any heavy machinery to existing trails only.	H	Previous advice

3. Community Consultation:

None identified

4. Final conditions and approval. Note if a permit is required

Specialist Advice	PWS Response	Conditions to be implemented	Approval
<p>Received from CAS on 03/02/2025:</p> <p>Exclude NME; if not possible, burn when soils are too wet to ignite. This burn is within the TFI for treatable communities present, so burning will likely be of benefit to ecosystem resilience.</p> <p>Areas of SHW, SMR, NME and SCH may be associated with organic soil, particularly around wetlands. Field check for soil boundaries and burn only if organic soil is wet. There are several bare patches that appear between the 2008 and 2013 burns that could be soil fire damage from the 2011 planned burn. These areas should be field checked to provide a guide to the vulnerability of these soils.</p> <p>New Holland Mouse The New Holland mouse has been recorded within the burn unit. Potential habitat for this species includes heathlands, woodlands and forests with a heathy understorey, vegetated sand dunes and scrub margins. The species is able to shelter in burrows to avoid fire but is advantaged by patchy burns with some retained unburnt areas and/or areas of low severity burn retained onsite for food and shelter from predators and to re-establish following the fire. Prescriptions for this species apply if potential habitat occurs within the burn unit. The intent of the prescriptions is to ensure that potential habitat is burnt in a way that allows for refugia and re-establishment to be accessible for New Holland mouse, which have an average home range of 0.5 to 1.5 Ha. To minimise impacts on New Holland mouse due to the burn, the following prescriptions are recommended: Season: any Severity: any Burn interval: burn at an appropriate TFI for the vegetation communities present within the burn unit. Specific management: - retain unburnt vegetation patches within the burn unit to provide food and shelter from predators for the mice and to allow for re-establishment of the burnt area - exclude fire from burn unit, if adjacent habitat has been burnt in the last 3 years - minimise the size of burn units where possible, to reduce the impact on New Holland mouse habitat.</p> <p>Tasmanian Devil Please note that Mount William National Park has been identified as a devil priority area. A low intensity, mosaic burn in autumn is recommended.</p> <p>Blue-winged Parrot The blue-winged parrot is distributed in SA, Qld, NSW, VIC and Tasmania, where most of the population migrates to breed. During the breeding season (spring and summer), birds occupy eucalypt forests and woodlands. Foraging and staging habitat includes saltmarsh, grassland and coastal scrub. The burn unit primarily contains Eucalyptus amygdalina coastal forest and woodland, which may contain suitable breeding, foraging and staging habitat. There are no blue-winged parrot records</p>	<p>Conditions accepted with notes: Sightings are old and/or not within the burn unit or surrounding area for most listed threatened species. SFMZ burn coverage targets, intervals and likely fire behaviour indicate very low risk to potential habitat.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No use of heavy machinery within burn area, restrict to use existing trails only if necessary. - Seek advice if intending to burn outside of the Autumn period. - Hygiene and Washdown Procedures to be incorporated in FRB Plan. - Wetlands to be treated as non-target vegetation. - Implement 10m buffer to all know AHT sites. Works to adhere to Unanticipated Discovery Plan. - Seek advice from Aboriginal Burning Unit and request joint operation with Aboriginal staff and/or Community. 	

within the burn unit, however the species is known to occur within the nearby Ansons Bay area. Due to the availability of habitat surrounding the burn unit and the species' highly mobile nature, this burn is considered low risk if the following recommendations are followed:

- Burn between April – July (outside the species' breeding period).
- Low intensity burn.
- Avoid damage to hollow-bearing eucalypts with a diameter-at-breast-height (DBH) of 70 cm or greater.

Swift Parrot

There are no swift parrot records in this burn unit. However, they are likely to use this area during their northern and southern migration to and from their breeding grounds. TSS recommend burning between May and July inclusive, outside the species' residency period. Please refer to swift parrot advice under 'General comments'.

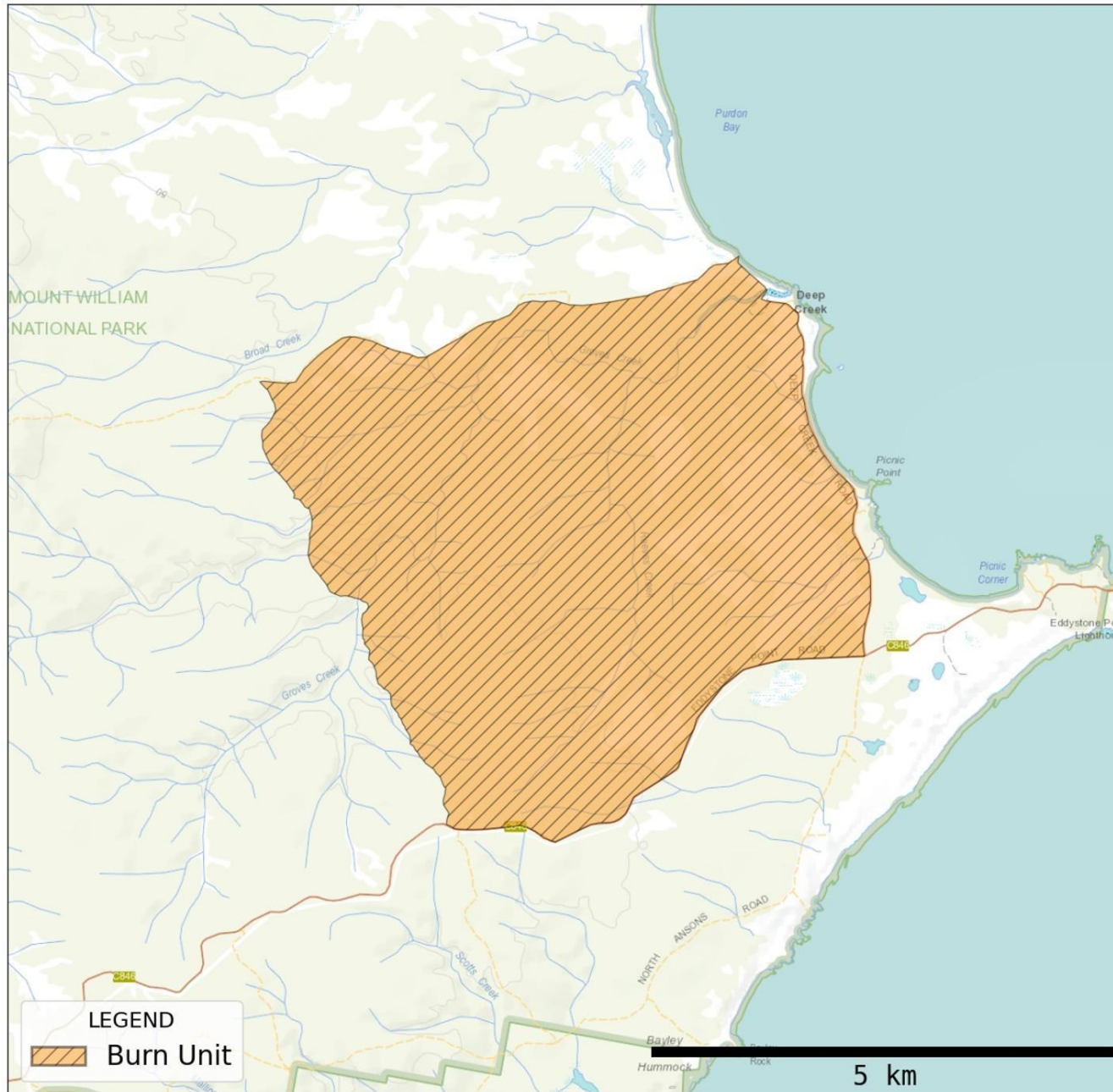
Masked Owl

There is an older (2008) sighting record within ~ 3.5 km of the burn unit. As the burn unit includes coastal forest and woodland, there is potential for breeding habitat. TSS recommends the burn be conducted between March and June inclusive, outside of the breeding season. If there is a need to burn outside of this recommended period, seek further advice from TSS; it may be necessary to survey the area for nests prior to a burn. During a burn, all trees with hollows >15 cm in diameter, senescent trees and trees with DBH ≥100 cm should be excluded from the burn as far as practicable to prevent structural damage to them and to preserve them as potential nesting and roosting habitat. Fire should be prevented from reaching the base of these trees. As masked owls can nest at any time of year, if foraging conditions are suitable (i.e. in years of high prey availability), there is always a potential for an active nest, even if burning outside of the core breeding period. If a nest is found during planning or during the burn, disturbance should be minimised by removing vehicles, equipment and personnel at least 150m away from the nest tree. Where possible, the burn should avoid smoke reaching the nest and the nest should be reported to TSS as soon as practicable.

Received from AHT on 06/05/2025:

There are ten Aboriginal heritage sites within the burn unit, and 8 close by. Noting one Aboriginal heritage site is recorded on the boundary of the burn unit, please buffer zone around the site by 10 meters with no ground disturbance activities such as new tracks, fire breaks or vegetation clearing that involves removal within this area (see attached map). Please buffer where practical the remaining 9 sites. AHT also recommend the use of the Aboriginal burning rangers and their experience when burning around different Aboriginal heritage site types noting only a cool burn would be appropriate. All works should adhere to the Unanticipated Discovery Plan (see attached map). Please be aware there is one Aboriginal heritage site [REDACTED] that is of very high cultural sensitivity located within [REDACTED]. This site is within 60 meters of the burn unit boundary and must be buffered for precaution.

Burn Block Boundary Map for MTWNP002AP



[Link to ListMap Burn Units Layer](#)

To use this link, ensure you are logged into ListMap and have access to the layer PWS Burn Units.

Step 5 - Final Approval

Authorised by:

Signed (RM):



Date: 02/06/2025

Name: Donna Stanley

Position: Regional Manager

Step 6 - External assessment

If the activity does require external assessment (as identified at Step 4), this takes place at this step. At this point the assessment from a PWS perspective is complete and PWS is signalling it plans to approve the burn units subject to any further conditions that are imposed by external assessment.

Burn Unit Number:

PWS will refer the activity for assessment under the process/es below (check those that apply):

- LUPAA (Development Application, RM decides)
- EPBC (EPBC Referral, General Manager decides whether to refer)
- Other _____ PWS I/C

Authorised for External Assessment by:(General Manager PWS)

Signed (GM):

Date:

Name:

Position: General Manager PWS