

Our Vision

Nambucca Valley ~ Living at its best

Our Mission Statement

'The Nambucca Valley will value and protect its natural environment, maintain its assets and infrastructure and develop opportunities for its people.'

1.0 Policy Objective

The objective of Council's Biosecurity Policy is to describe how Council will achieve its responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2015, and how council will strategically prioritise aspects of weed management in relation to all invasive pest plant species.

2.0 Related Legislation

- Biosecurity Act 2015 No. 24
- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 No. 63
- Biosecurity Regulation, 2017
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 No. 203
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 No. 80
- Pesticides Act 1999 No.80
- Pesticides Regulation, 1995
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 No. 156
- Rural Fires Act 1997 No. 65
- Work Health and Safety Act 2011 No. 10

3.0 Definitions

Plant: includes any member of the Plantae, Fungi and Protista kingdoms, whether whole or in part, and whether alive or dead.

Pest: is a plant or animal (other than a human) that has an adverse effect on, or is suspected of having an adverse effect on, the environment, the economy or the community because it has the potential to:

- (a) Out-compete other organisms for resources, including food, water, nutrients, habitat and sunlight, or
 - (b) Prey or feed on other organisms, or
 - (c) Transmit disease to other organisms, or
 - (d) Cause harm to other organisms through its toxicity, or
 - (e) Otherwise reduce the productivity of agricultural systems or the value of agricultural products, or
 - (f) Damage infrastructure, or
 - (g) Reduce the amenity or aesthetic value of premises, or
 - (h) Harm or reduce biodiversity, or
 - (i) Do any other thing, or have any other effect, prescribed by the regulations.
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A pest includes anything declared by the regulations to be a pest for the purposes of this Act.

Weed Action Program - Council has signed a Deed of Agreement with the North Coast Local Lands Service (NCLLS) to deliver the requirements of the Weed Action Program (WAP) in accordance with the NSW Department of Primary Industries requirements.

Invasive Plant Species - are defined as plants that occur outside of their natural distribution area, and pose a threat to biodiversity.

Biosecurity matter

Biosecurity matter means:

- (a) any living thing, other than a human, or
- (b) any part of an animal, plant or living thing, other than a human, or
- (c) a product of a living thing, other than a human, or
- (d) a disease, or
- (e) a prion, or
- (f) a contaminant, or
- (g) a disease agent that can cause disease in a living thing (other than a human) or that can cause disease in a human via transmission from a non-human host to a human, or
- (h) Anything declared by the regulations to be biosecurity matter.

Biosecurity impact

- (1) A biosecurity impact means an adverse effect on the economy, the environment or the community that arises, or has the potential to arise, from biosecurity matter, a carrier or dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier, being an adverse effect that is related to:
 - (a) The introduction, presence, spread or increase of a disease or disease agent into or within the State or any part of the State, or
 - (b) The introduction, presence, spread or increase of a pest into or within the State or any part of the State, or
 - (c) Stock food or fertilisers, or
 - (d) Animals, plants or animal products becoming chemically affected, or
 - (e) Public nuisance caused by bees, or
 - (f) A risk to public safety caused by bees or non-indigenous animals, or
 - (g) Anything declared by the regulations to be a biosecurity impact.
- (2) An animal or plant, or a product of an animal or plant, is chemically affected if it contains a contaminant and, as a result:
 - (a) It is or is likely to become unfit for sale or export for human consumption, or
 - (b) It is or is likely to pose a danger to human health or to the environment, or
 - (c) It is or is likely to be detrimental to export or other trade.

Note: Plant is defined to include parts of plants (whether alive or dead).

Dealings

- (1) Deal with biosecurity matter or a carrier, or engage in dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier, includes any of the following:
 - (a) Keep biosecurity matter or a carrier,
 - (b) Have possession, care, custody or control of biosecurity matter or a carrier,
 - (c) Produce, manufacture or supply biosecurity matter or a carrier,
 - (d) Import biosecurity matter or a carrier into the State,
 - (e) Acquire biosecurity matter or a carrier,
 - (f) Buy, sell or dispose of biosecurity matter or a carrier,
 - (g) Move biosecurity matter or a carrier,
 - (h) Release biosecurity matter or a carrier from captivity,

- (i) Use or treat biosecurity matter or a carrier for any purpose,
 - (j) Breed, propagate, grow, raise, feed or culture biosecurity matter or a carrier,
 - (k) Experiment with biosecurity matter or a carrier,
 - (l) Display biosecurity matter or a carrier,
 - (m) Enter into an agreement or other arrangement under which another person deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier,
 - (n) Agree to deal with biosecurity matter or a carrier,
 - (o) Cause or permit a dealing in biosecurity matter or a carrier to occur,
 - (p) Anything prescribed by the regulations as a dealing with, or engaging in a dealing with, biosecurity matter or a carrier.
- (2) An occupier of land is taken to have possession of any biosecurity matter or carrier on that land unless the occupier establishes that the biosecurity matter or carrier was in the possession, care, custody or control of another person.
- (3) The regulations may specify circumstances in which a person is taken not to be dealing with or engaging in a dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier for the purposes of this Act or any provision of this Act

Biosecurity risk

Biosecurity risk means the risk of a biosecurity impact occurring.

Carriers

A carrier means anything (whether alive, dead or inanimate, and including a human) that has, or is capable of having, any biosecurity matter on it, attached to it or contained in it.

Biosecurity duty

- (1) A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, the existence of a biosecurity event has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the biosecurity event in accordance with the requirements specified in the regulations.
- (2) A biosecurity duty arises under this Division only if the person:
- (a) is the owner, occupier or person in charge of, or has the care, custody or control of, premises, a carrier or other thing in relation to which the biosecurity event has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur, or
 - (b) becomes aware of, or suspects, the biosecurity event as a result of any consultation or other work carried out in relation to premises, a carrier or other thing in the person's professional capacity, or
 - (c) Is a person of a class prescribed by the regulations.

Authorised officer means a person who is appointed as an authorised officer under this Act and authorised by that appointment to exercise the function in relation to which the expression is used.

4.0 Policy Statement

The aim of Council's Biosecurity Policy is to eradicate, reduce, or contain invasive and pest plants so as to reduce the Bio-security risk posed by their presence to the environment, agriculture and the community.

Invasive pest plant species, including those declared within the Biosecurity regulations 2015, regional strategic plans and approved localised control plans can have a negative impact on the economy, environment, and agricultural production and pose potential health implications to both people and animals. Weed management is an essential activity within all lands to meet the requirements of State legislation, the community's expectation to manage invasive plant species and to also meet Council's commitment to Ecologically Sustainable Development.

Weed Management on Private Property

Council, in particular, Council's authorised Green spaces staff will raise awareness of private land owners or occupiers and carriers to the presence of invasive pest plant species and/or Biosecurity matter and the Biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by their presence within lands under their management and/or dealings with the biosecurity matter in question.

Council will ensure private property owners or occupiers control pest plants listed in the Biosecurity regulations, regional strategic plan and localised control plans relevant to the Nambucca Local Government Area in accordance with their General Biosecurity Duty obligations as prescribed within the Biosecurity Act 2015 through routine inspections and serving Individual Biosecurity Directions as detailed in Section 128 of the Act.

Development Control

Council will require amendments to be made to landscape plans submitted as part of Development Applications where they include or retain declared pest plants, known environmental weeds or invasive plant species.

5.0 Control Categories

Weed Control

As the Local Control Authority (LCA) Council aims to cooperate with private owners/occupiers of land and public authorities to meet the legal requirements as outlined in the Biosecurity Act 2015.

Division 1 Section 62 Control orders

- (1) The Minister may, by order in writing (a control order):
 - (a) Establish one or more control zones, and
 - (b) Establish measures, in connection with a control zone, to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage a biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.
- (2) The Minister may make a control order if the Minister reasonably believes that the order is necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage a biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.
- (3) The principal object of a control order is to prevent the introduction of, or eradicate, biosecurity matter that poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk.
- (4) A control order may also serve as a measure for the management of a biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact. In that case, an additional or alternative object of the control order is to provide for the management of a biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Section 63 Content of control order

A control order is to specify the following:

- (a) The biosecurity matter, biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact to which the control order relates.
- (b) The control zone or zones
- (c) The control measures.
- (d) The persons or class of persons to whom the control measures apply.
- (e) The duration of the control order (being a period not exceeding 5 years).

Regional weed management categories

Prevention: To prevent the weed species arriving and establishing in the Region. These species are not known to be present in the region. They have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and have a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to potential distribution and/ or an existing high risk pathway.

Eradication: To permanently remove the species and its propagules from the region or to destroy infestations to reduce the extent of the weed in the region with the aim of local eradication. These species

are present in the region to a limited extent only and the risk of re-invasion is either minimal or can be easily managed. They have a high to very high weed risk and high feasibility of coordinated control.

Containment: To prevent the ongoing spread of the species in all or part of the Region. These species have a limited distribution in the region. Regional containment strategies aim to prevent spread of the weed from an invaded part of the region (core infestation), and/or exclude the weed from an uninvaded part of the region (exclusion zone).

Asset Protection: To prevent the spread of weeds to key sites/ assets of high economic, environmental and social value, or to reduce their impact on these sites if spread has already occurred. These weed species are widespread and unlikely to be eradicated or contained within the wider regional context. Effort is focussed on reducing weed threats to protect priority high value assets.

A list of priority weeds for the North Coast region is set out within the Appendix 1 of the North Coast Regional strategic weed management plan which has been created by the North Coast Local Land Services and can be found at:

[North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022](#)

Also within the NSW Biosecurity Regulations 2017 (Part 5) details on Biosecurity Zones and their geographic ranges can be found at [NSW Legislation - Part 5 Biosecurity zones-weeds](#) and the species in question are listed in **Schedule 3** of the regulations.

Local Control Authorities are responsible for implementing their required functions as specified in Section 371 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, within the, and limited to the land which it is the local control authority. Nambucca Valley Council as the LCA will promote best weed management practice within both private and public lands through pursuing a co-operative approach to land managers to promote effective weed management programs within their lands and offer education and extension material to assist with choosing suitable control techniques.

6.0 Resources

Financial

Council has accepted and signed a Deed of Agreement with the NSW North Coast Local Land Services to deliver the requirements of the North Coast Weeds Action Program. The Weed Action Program aims to meet the outcomes of the NSW Invasive Species Plan (ISP). WAP outcomes are cooperatively funded by the NSW Department of Industry and Investment, and in kind Council funds, and aim to:

- Identify and manage high risk species and pathways identified and managed (ISP 1.1)
- Develop and implement early detection capabilities
- Ensure timely detection of new weed incursions (ISP 2.1)
- Provide a rapid response to eradicate or contain new weeds (ISP 2.2)
- Provide effective and targeted on-ground control (ISP 3.2)
- Motivate private landholders motivated to manage invasive species proactively (ISP 4.2)
- Increase community acceptance of, and involvement in, effective weed management (ISP 4.3)
- Increase the skill of the workforce implementing weed management (ISP 4.5)
- Measure the effectiveness of invasive species management (ISP4.6)
- Improve knowledge base for invasive species management (ISP 4.7)
- Ensure Government manages high priority invasive species on public land (ISP4.1)
- Identify and prioritise management programs where benefits are the greatest (ISP 3.1)

The Nambucca Valley Council will also apply for any funding that is available through other avenues (such as the Local Land Services) for the control of pest weed species and invasive exotic plant species threatening priority assets within the Local Control Authority.

Council also applies for annual unmatched weed control grants from the Department of Lands for the control of pest weeds within Council managed vacant Crown Lands.

Regional Weeds Committee

Three Councils in the North Coast Weed Action Program have representatives on the North Coast Regional Weed Advisory Committee. The regional committees are made up of Local Control Authorities, public and private landholders and community members and support regional planning under the Biosecurity Act.

Each Regional Weeds Committee has developed a five-year Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan to focus on managing weed biosecurity. The plans are based on the best available local knowledge, research and technology and a rigorous assessment of the biosecurity risks posed by weeds.

The plans articulate how the region's communities and stakeholders will work together to identify, minimise, respond to and manage high-risk weeds, supporting the principle of a shared responsibility under the new biosecurity legislation.

Staff

Council will employ staff who have delegated authority from the General Manager of the LCA, these staff members duties will include but will not be limited to:

- Inspecting all lands within the Nambucca Valley with a view to identify all infestations of pest plant species and identify priority assets potentially at risk from a biosecurity impact occurring.
- To advise and assist all landholders in the identification of pest plant species and informing them of their responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2015.
- Preventing the spread of pest weeds and ensuring the control of existing infestations as required under the Biosecurity Act 2015.
- Alerting Council of any significant changes to the pest plant situation in the Nambucca Valley.
- Liaising with Officers of the Department Primary Industries, Local Land Services and other stakeholder groups.

Implementing, oversee and coordinate the control of pest plant and other invasive plant species within Council's owned or managed reserve system throughout the Nambucca Valley and providing identification training to outdoor staff members.

Contractors

Where required contractors will be employed to carry out weed control throughout Council's road and public reserve system. Contractors will be required to have relevant qualifications in the application of herbicides along with other qualifications such as Chemcert Work Health and Safety General Induction Card, Traffic Control and a Ground Applicator Licence issued by NSW EPA, as well as meeting Council's insurance and public liability minimum requirements and registration with Council's Contractor Management system. Contractors will be required to submit safe working method statements, daily running sheets as well as herbicide application sheets to ensure that all legal requirements are being met.

Council's authorised Green Spaces staff will undertake random audits of contractor work in regard to appropriate use of herbicides. Inappropriate herbicide use history will be considered at contract tender review time.

7.0 Inspectorial Activities

Council endeavours to work cooperatively with all land managers to assist with the implementation of weed management plans within all lands to ensure that pest weed species that pose a significant biosecurity risk are controlled according to their management category as specified within the North Coast Regional strategic weed management plan, Biosecurity regulations 2017 and authorised Localised control plans. Council will provide up to date extension and education material on contemporary weed control techniques. Property owners will be advised that the information provided is for general information only and any landholder should not act on anything without considering and, if necessary, seeking appropriate specialist advice.

As property inspections are carried out, details of the presence and extent of pest weed infestations that pose or are likely to pose a biosecurity risk and lead to a biosecurity impact occurring will be recorded and mapped. This will assist in recognising problem areas and evaluating methods for achieving effective weed control. Council's authorised officers will implement the following procedures to ensure that land managers are meeting their responsibilities with regards to weed management and control:

- Notification of the intention that Council's authorised staff will be entering the lands specified by Lot/DP and address in the notification letter, giving land holders and managers the opportunity to contact Council's authorised Green Spaces staff and organise a specific time for the inspection of the land if the land holder/manager wishes to be present.
- Advising land managers in person (if possible) and in writing that they are not controlling pest weeds which pose a biosecurity risk within their lands to a sufficient level. The advice will state a reasonable period of time (depending on the control category, biology and extent of the infestation) for control to be implemented and when a follow up inspection of the land will be carried out.
- If a second inspection reveals that insufficient control (as determined by councils authorised officer) has been implemented, a Notice Of Intent to serve an individual Biosecurity Direction will be issued that also states the presence of specific pest weeds on the property and again outlines a reasonable period of time for sufficient control to be implemented.
- If the subsequent inspection after the specified period of time in the Notification to serve an Individual Biosecurity Direction identifies that nil or insufficient action has been taken, an Individual Biosecurity Direction will be issued under Section 128 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, unless a submission in writing requesting an extension of time is received and approved by Council in the time specified in the Notice of intention to serve an Individual Biosecurity Direction.
- A subsequent inspection to determine if sufficient works have been completed will then be undertaken. Failure to comply with the direction will be followed by a notice to require persons to answer questions at a specific time and place under Section 94 of the Biosecurity Act. The recorded interview is undertaken to determine if the land holder/managers in question have a reasonable excuse for not complying with the Individual Biosecurity Direction.
- If it is determined that the person has a reasonable excuse a new Individual Biosecurity Direction will be issued, with a new date of compliance required, when all factors in the matter have been considered.
- If there is no identifiable reasonable excuse then the taking of required actions and recovery of costs will be initiated under Section 133 of the Biosecurity Act. This section states that *"If a person (the liable person) fails to comply with an individual biosecurity direction, an authorised officer may enter or authorise any person to enter premises and take any actions in relation to those premises or anything on those premises that the liable person is required to take by the direction or that are otherwise necessary to remedy that failure"*.
- After works have been undertaken under section 322 a cost recovery order will be issued to the liable person.

Council will also routinely inspect all nurseries, plant wholesalers and aquarium supply outlets within the Local Control Authority area. Any information such as new declarations of weeds that are not to be sold will be made available to these stakeholder groups during these routine inspections.

8.0 Weed Control Program

Council will implement a weed control program within Council managed land that aims to target pest weeds at a time of the year when control will be most efficient. Control methods that have the least impact on the wider environment (such as stem inject or cut stump techniques) will be utilised, where possible, and drift retardants used as required when foliar spraying within the reserve system.

Herbicides will be selected based on their ability to efficiently control a particular weed with consideration given to operator and environmental safety. Herbicide manufacturer's recommendations and up to date weed control information from other sources such as NSW Department of Primary Industries will be sourced prior to herbicide selection. Only those herbicides that are registered for specific uses according to the label or minor off-label use permits as authorised by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) will be utilised, with preference given to herbicides that have the least environmental and WH&S impacts, where possible.

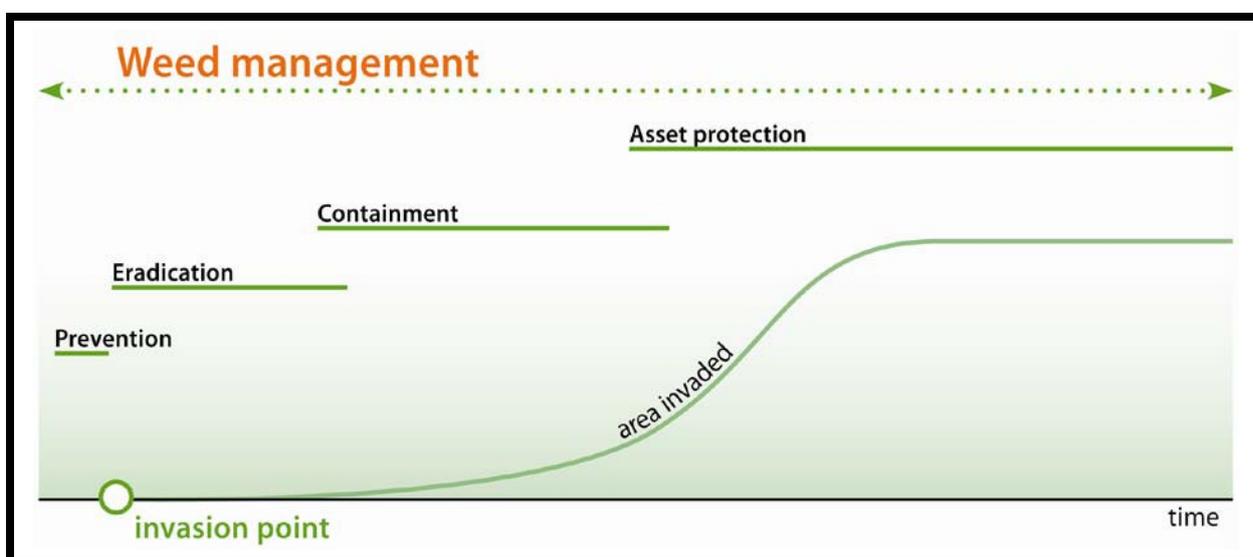
Priority will be also given to those herbicides that have a nil or small withholding period. Planned herbicide use will be publicised as per Council's Pesticide Notification Plan. Any complaints or queries regarding the use of herbicides throughout the Local Control Authority will be forwarded to the responsible officer.

Council will cooperate with the North Coast Local Land Services (NCLLS), Landcare, Dunecare, National Parks and Wildlife Services and other organisations that are involved in weed control and management. Council will actively pursue other funding opportunities for weed control within lands under its management. Council's authorised officer will also offer assistance to the NCLLS, Landcare and other organisations that provide funding and resources for weed control within private lands, in order to achieve better weed management and control within the entire Valley.

Weed Control On Public Lands, Including Crown Reserves Under Council's Management

The PECA Curve

The stages of weed management in New South Wales (NSW) can be classified into one of four categories: Prevention, Eradication, Containment and Asset Protection (PECA). These four categories can be thought of as the invasion process of a weed species from arrival through to widespread establishment. The categories can be applied to specific or local situations (in terms of control and management), or to broader weed management approaches at a regional, state or national scale, as well as to weed legislation and policies (Charlton *et al* 2009).



Prevention – Stopping New Weed Species From Arriving

The most effective way to minimise the impacts of weeds and other invasive species is to prevent their arrival. This involves identifying species, thoroughly assessing potential invasiveness and impacts and implementing effective barriers to prevent their establishment.

Eradication – Elimination Of All Plant Material

The eradication of a new incursion is to completely remove the species from an area so that re-colonisation is unlikely to occur.

Invasive species have the ability to establish in new areas rapidly, and successful management is directly linked to a timely and rapid response. The challenge is to develop and deploy effective ways to eradicate introduced species before they become established.

Containment – Reducing Spread

This is weed management aimed at reducing the spread of established weed infestations using defined geographic boundaries. Containment is used when eradication is no longer feasible or possible or to prevent further spread of widespread weeds.

Asset Protection – Protecting what is Important

This is weed management aimed at protecting assets from the impacts of established weed species. Assets may be environmental, primary production or social (human health or cultural). Control in areas with no defined assets is a low priority within core areas.

It is this methodology which gives a framework for weed management in NSW. This approach is recommended for managing weeds as new incursions and existing plants in the Nambucca Valley. When determining action for currently declared noxious weeds, identified environmental and future weeds will be plotted upon this curve in order to determine the appropriate strategy for management.

Council will implement immediate control/eradication, where possible, of species listed within the North Coast Priority weeds prevention and eradication categories of the Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan (appendix 1) within Council managed lands as required by the Biosecurity Act 2015.

Council will also:

- Ensure that weed management is an integral part of all major or new capital works to ensure weeds are not introduced or spread from existing infestations.
- Participate in relevant regional weed management plans and projects.
- Be aware of and apply for funding for weed management programs within Public lands from external sources, for example, Landcare, North coast Local Land Services, Envirofund, office of environment and heritage, crown lands and any other funding body.

9.0 Weed Management

Appendix 1 - Eradicate or prevention species

Council's authorised Officer will develop and implement a specific management strategy for all appendix 1 eradicate or prevention species outbreaks within 5 working days of becoming aware of the presence of the weed in the LCA area.

The authorised officer will notify the appropriate Council personnel.

A site inspection and evaluation of the extent of the outbreak will be carried out by the authorised officer.

An eradication plan will be developed that endeavours to; determine the potential primary source of the pest plant, implement measures that may reduce the risk of reintroduction and aims to contain the outbreak to prevent further spread of the weed.

Mapping of infestation sites, densities and distributions will be completed to assist in future monitoring and measure the effectiveness of control programs.

Highest priority is given to these weed species and regular reinspection of previously infested sites will be conducted to ensure the weed has not re-emerged, post eradication.

Appendix 1 - Containment

All containment category species within Council managed reserves and vacant Crown Land are to be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed where the RSWMP devolves the core infestation area and surrounding localities. All known infestations of appendix 1 containment species on public lands are to be contained, reduced in size, and eradicated where practicable.

Control of containment class weeds on/ or within Council managed lands is to be performed effectively within Council's budget.

Mapping of infestations of containment class species on public lands is to be performed.

Private land owners/occupiers and government authorities must fully and continuously suppress and destroy all appendix 1 containment class species within lands under their management that fall outside the core infestation's area.

Land owners / occupiers will be made aware of any containment class infestations within lands under their management outside the species core infestation area and suitable control methods will be suggested as per the RSWMP.

- A weed identification letter will be sent from Council to those land owner / occupiers that do not have a suitable weed management plan implemented, which outlines a time frame that control must be performed. The time frame for control will vary depending on the biology of the plant and time of seed set. The letter will also state a date that a reinspection will occur.
- If insufficient weed control work has been conducted at the time of reinspection Council will then proceed to issue a notice of intention to serve and individual bio-security inspection with a reinspection date.
- After such reasonable time and no work has been conducted council will issue an individual biosecurity direction under section 128 of the bio-security Act 2015, after reasonable time a reinspection will be undertaken.
- If works are still not undertaken, a notice to require persons to answer questions at a specific time and place under section 94 of the bio-security act 2015 will be sent to undertake a recorded interview with persons concerned to determine if a reasonable excuse for in-action is valid. **If excuse is relevant the individual bio-security direction may be re-dated and issued again.**
- If determination of interview suggest there is no reasonable excuse the LCA may undertake works on the land in question after issue a Taking of required actions and recovery of costs notice under section 133 of the biosecurity Act 2015.
- Works may be instigated by LCA and a cost recovery order under section 322 followed by legal action under the Bio-security Act 205, if necessary.

Where large infestations occur which are beyond control in any one season, Council requires land managers to develop and implement a weed management plan, in conjunction with Councils Weed Officer, which states that the infestation must be contained and reduced in size by an agreed percentage annually, until eradication is achieved.

Appendix 2 – Asset Protection Species

Private and public land managers will be encouraged to control appendix 2 species in priority environmental asset areas.

All nurseries and other potential sources from which plants or plant material could be sold will be inspected on a regular basis (3 times minimum per year) for any illegal plants or plant material that may be offered for sale whilst offering advice on preferred alternative native species. Council will also identify areas within both public and private lands where environmental weeds are threatening areas of high conservation value that may attract funding from state, federal or private organisations.

NOTE:

To view the list of pest plant species applicable to Appendix 1 and 2 please visit the following website:

[North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022](#)

10.0 History

It is intended that the Biosecurity policy will supersede the following policies:

- Noxious Weeds and Other Invasive Plants Policy (Adopted 15 March 2012) (*TRIM 12179/2011*)
- Plan Of Management for Class 4 Noxious Weeds (*TRIM 25062/2011*)

Department:	Engineering Services	Last Reviewed	Resolution Number
Policy Category	Council	14/03/19	123/19
Endorsed By:	General Manager		
Approval Authority	Council		
Policy Owner	Site Leader Green Space		
Contact Officer	Site Leader Green Space		
Document No.	ES 21 - 6679/2018 (Supersedes 12179/2011)		
First Adopted	29 Nov 2018		
Resolution No:	598/18		
Review Date:	Nov 2020		