



Blackall-Tambo
Regional Council

Exploring the past. Innovating the future.

Blackall-Tambo Regional Council

Stock Route Network Management Plan

2012 – 2017

Policy Number

Stra 8

Resolution Number

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Stock Route Network (SRN) is a contemporary term for the network of stock routes and reserves for travelling stock set aside for the primary purpose of facilitating the movement of stock on hoof throughout Queensland's pastoral districts.

There are a number of other suitable uses of the SRN, these include (but are not limited to):

- Other non-pastoral applications (i.e. bee keeping);
- Community activities;
- Public infrastructure and utility;
- Recreation and tourism;
- Provision of emergency fodder;
- Cultural and environmental value.

A stock route is defined in the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* ("the Act") as a 'road, route or other relevant lands ordinarily used for travelling stock or declared under a regulation as a stock route'. The Queensland SRN encompasses approximately 72,000 Kilometres (2.6 million hectares) of stock route. Blackall-Tambo Regional Council encumbers some 1536 km of this stock route network.

A reserve for travelling stock is also defined in the Act as reserves set aside under the *Land Act 1994* for a community purpose that allows for the reserve's use by travelling stock.

1.1 Preparation of the Plan

The Blackall-Tambo Regional Council SRN Management Plan (SRNMP) has been developed in response to the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*, which requires certain local governments, prescribed under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulations 2003, to have SRNMPs. Blackall-Tambo Regional Council is one of those local government areas (LGAs) required to have a SRNMP.

The plan has been developed through the merge of the Blackall Shire Council and Tambo Shire Council Stock Route Network Management Plans.

The plan has been developed in loose leaf format so that any changes/amendments to the plan will require replacement only of the relevant page(s) by the copy holders as listed in appendix 1.

1.1.1 Working Group

The Act demands that the Plan be developed through a consultative process with respective representation on a working group. The working group that developed the Plan had representatives from the Region and relevant

community and government bodies. The following people are the respective representative on the working group.

Table 1 Blackall Shire Council Working Group Members

Name	Position	Organisation
Les Wheelhouse	Mayor	Blackall Shire Council
Peter Skewes	Councillor	Blackall Shire Council
Allen Lane	Councillor	Blackall Shire Council
Mac Allan	Councillor	Blackall Shire Council
Peter Evans	Councillor	Blackall Shire Council
Colin Wood	Councillor	Blackall Shire Council
Sally Cripps	Councillor	Blackall Shire Council
Brenda Kelly	CEO	Blackall Shire Council
Phillip Hayward	Shire Rural Lands Officer	Blackall Shire Council
Martyn Costello	Land Protection Officer	DNR&M

Table 2 Tambo Shire Council Working Group Members

Name	Position	Organisation
Ken Timms	CEO	Tambo Shire Council
John Taylor	Councillor	Tambo Shire Council
Peter Sanderson	Deputy Mayor	Tambo Shire Council
Shane Noon	RL Supervisor	Tambo Shire Council
Kelvin Hafey	RLO	Tambo Shire Council
Will Hobbs	Community Member	Tambo
Lindsay Russell	Community Member	Tambo
Murray Wingett	Regional Stock Insp	DEEDI
Ian Leyton	Geologist	Main Roads
Damian Arthur	Principal Natural Resource Officer	DEEDI
Kerry Graham	EHO (facilitator)	Tambo Shire Council

Table 3 Blackall-Tambo Regional Council Working Group Members Consulted

Name	Position	Organisation
Barry Muir	Mayor	BTRC
Richelle Johnson	Deputy Mayor	BTRC
D.T. (Terry) Brennan	Councillor	BTRC
Jeremy Barron	Councillor	BTRC
Neville Dolinski	Councillor	BTRC
Tom Johnstone	Councillor	BTRC
Megan Prow	Councillor	BTRC
Ken Timms	CEO	BTRC

Susan Jarvis	MCS	BTRC
Neil MacDonnell	Coordinating Ranger	BTRC
Kelvin Hafey	Ranger	BTRC
Phillip Hayward	Ranger	BTRC
Vince Stephens	EHO	BTRC

1.1.2 Community Consultation

A consultation process involving all of the above listed persons was adopted to develop the original plans. Blackall and Tambo Shire Councils called for public submissions on the nine components of the plan. Blackall and Tambo Shire Councils further wrote to all known drovers in the district seeking their comment on the plan.

1.2 Duration of the Plan

We will endeavour to have the plan approved by the Minister prior to the 1st October 2012. The plan will then be the management guideline up to the introduction of the new Act.

Blackall-Tambo Regional Council has primary, secondary, minor and inactive routes within our jurisdiction and records show that there has been irregular stock movements along the primary route, limited stock movement along the secondary over the past 3 years and minimal stock movements along the minor or inactive route.

1.3 Travelling Stock Numbers & Statistics (2006 – 2012)

STOCK ROUTE	Length (km)						
		2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
P002	211	6480	15644	26269	4200	4300	3400
S058	84	1486	5496	10137	1800	nil	nil
S305	55				800		
S211	88	No recent recorded usage					
M212	61	No recent recorded usage					
M221	30	No recent recorded usage					
M222	49	No recent recorded usage					
M302	88	No recent recorded usage					
M312	71				800	755	1185
U298	89					1500	
No. of Permits		6	20	25	8	6	3
Agistment Nos.		200	10		200		193

2.0 SRN MANAGEMENT COMPONENTS

Whilst Blackall-Tambo Regional Council is cognisant of the many and varied components of the Stock Route Network, the following information endeavours to roll the management issues into a number of components. Each component will outline existing status and management issues for future consideration.

2.1 Network Integrity

The SRN within the Region encompass thirty (30) reserves including town commons and road reserves.

There is a major primary route (fenced) running north-west to south-east through the Region, there are three (3) secondary routes (predominantly fenced) running from Tambo south down the Ward River, Blackall west to Isisford and Blackall south to Coolatai. There are also a number of inactive routes running north, west and south-west.

The water facilities consist of seven (7) artesian bores, eighteen (18) sub-artesian bores, seven (7) excavated tanks, four (4) excavation and eight (8) natural water. A comprehensive analysis of the water infrastructure is discussed later in this document.

2.1.1 Indicators and Targets

The obvious indicators are the condition of the network and its associated facilities and further the majority of the use of this estate and infrastructure.

Indicators	Targets
Condition of primary and secondary estate	Primary & Secondary routes maintained in good condition
Condition of remaining estate	Minor & Inactive routes maintained through permit to occupy (or other licensing system)
Number of significant differences between Blackall-Tambo Regional Council management approaches and those of adjoining Shires which impede smooth travel between Shires.	Zero
Number or complaints received	Zero

regarding impediments to travel on the network.	
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2.1.2 Network Integrity Policies

The policies discussed in this section will provide the necessary advices to all stakeholders involved in the use of the network. There are a number of policies specified to certain aspects of the operation of the network, these policies can be found within the ensuing chapters.

2.1.3 Network Integrity Strategies and Actions

A number of options for the continued use of the network have been debated and discussed and the following represent the preferred options for the SRN within the Blackall-Tambo Region:

Strategy	Action	By Who	Priority	By When
Maintain primary and secondary estate at the status quo	To maintain these routes under Council's control	BTRC		Ongoing
To manage the minor and inactive route under permits to occupy (or other licensing system)	To investigate the possibility of implementation of the permit to occupy (or other licensing system) system	BTRC / DNRM		Ongoing
Management Approaches	Develop partnership approach with adjoining Shires to develop consistent management approaches.	Council	High	Ongoing
Complaints Review	Develop policies if required resulting from complaints.	Council	High	Ongoing
Water Agreements	Advice of obligations to holders of water agreements.	CEO and Ranger	Medium	Ongoing
Unfenced Routes	Advice of obligations to adjoining land holders.	CEO and Ranger	Low	Ongoing

	Advice of obligations to drovers	CEO and Ranger	Medium	Ongoing
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2.2 Grazing Management

This chapter will discuss in depth the cover of pasture and other edible vegetation across the network and how Council will apply grazing management techniques. Accordingly applying an indicator or target of the assessment of the carrying capacity of the network will sometimes be difficult and must include a level of flexibility.

2.2.1 Goal

The goal for this section is to provide an assessment tool for grazing management that is acceptable to all stakeholders that are impacted upon by any decision taken by the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council in relation to grazing management of the network. The main goal of such an assessment tool would be for the Local Government to administer grazing management.

2.2.2 Indicators and Targets

An appropriate target for this grazing management section is to have a clear and well-defined grazing management assessment tool that is applied equitably to all potential stock movements along the network.

Grazing Management Indicators Targets

The level of pasture (and its potential nutritional value) on the Stock Route Network

Permits issued only if the Stocktake system proves there is capacity to carry the level of stock applied for. (refer to Appendix 9 for explanation of Stocktake grazing management indicators)

To ensure that there is always adequate desired grasses on lands under Permits to Occupy for travelling stock on Primary and Secondary Routes

To maintain a minimum desired grass cover at all times on Primary and Secondary Routes

Percentage of land on Stock Route Network in Blackall-Tambo Region in A condition 60%

Percentage of land on Stock Route Network in Blackall-Tambo Region in B condition	30%
Percentage of land on Stock Route Network in Blackall-Tambo Region in C condition	< 5%
Percentage of land on Stock Route Network in Blackall-Tambo Region in D condition	< 5%

2.2.3 Grazing Management Policies

The land and pasture management policy as set out below outlines the areas that Council sees as important management issues that require strategic management tools in order to achieve sustainable grazing of stock routes and reserves for travelling stock within the Region.

The Council is committed to implementing this policy through its administrative and work-planning processes and through sound decision making.

- To ensure that reserves and other tracts of land that are of suitable carrying capacity are adequately maintained and made available upon suitable request.
- To ensure that there is adequate pasture and access to water facility for each travelling stock application (or that the drover will carry same).
- Council will encourage the seeding of grass after sufficient rain on Blackall-Tambo Regional Council Stock Route Network and will close the Stock Route Network to allow sufficient time for pastures to germinate and rejuvenate.

2.2.4 Grazing Management Issues

Council will ensure that stock route staff are constantly educated in the assessment and management of the network. Staff are kept up to date with relevant technologies by regularly attending land protection meetings across the State.

There may be periods during which there is pasture loads that will require short term stocking, harvesting, through fire or other environmental methods. The Ranger Coordinator, through (DNRM's) *Stocktake* assessment system and consultation with Council will determine the appropriate methodology to be applied to each given situation.

For Council to meet the goals and targets set for grazing management, and to be able to manage the Stock Route Network in accordance with the grazing management policies, the following issues need to be addressed:

1. capability within Council to monitor land condition is limited, as staff are not proficient in the monitoring methods or the technical side of calculating carrying capacities, and
2. spelling of primary and secondary routes for rehabilitation will create some controversy.

2.2.5 Grazing Management Strategies and Actions

Strategy	Action	By Who	By When
To assess each travelling stock and Permit to Occupy application against the <i>Stocktake</i> ® assessment tool	Ensure there is sufficient feed and water on tract of land required to move stock	Ranger Coordinator	Upon application
	Or to ensure the drover has the capacity to carry feed and water		
	To ensure that an acceptable minimum cover is maintained on all lands under Permits to Occupy		
Set residual pasture levels	Consult with DNRM (or other relevant agencies) to set residual pasture levels	Ranger	12 months
Increase grazing management skills of the Ranger	Ranger to attend a 'Stocktake' training program provided by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines	Ranger DNRM	High
	Ranger to attend a 'Grazing Land Management Educational Workshop'.	Ranger	High
Raise awareness	Notify the public and users of the network that the routes will be spelled and when they will be spelled.	DNRM Council	High
Set residual pasture levels	Consult with DNRM (or other relevant agencies) to set residual pasture levels	Ranger DNRM	Medium

2.3 Significant Area Management

There are a small number of known sites of community significance across the SRN within the Blackall-Tambo Region. All of the sites listed on the Cultural Heritage Register are of varying indigenous or community significance.

The nature of each individual site is relatively unknown to the general public, a situation intentionally driven by the Environmental Protection Agency to afford maximum protection to the sites. The less people that know the whereabouts or nature of these sites the less chance of opportunistic vandalism or deterioration through tourist traffic.

2.3.1 Relevance for SRN Management

While Council may not be aware of all sites of significance (biodiversity, cultural heritage and riparian areas) on the Stock Route Network in the Region, we will endeavour to follow existing guidelines (such as the Cultural Heritage Guidelines in Appendix 6) when conducting or permitting stock route activities.

Council believes that successful management and community awareness strategies will directly contribute to maintaining the integrity of areas of significance on the Stock Route Network, whether they be natural resources, cultural heritage sites, riparian areas, regional ecosystems and the like.

That is, the identification, recognition and awareness strategies should preserve and protect known areas from degradation and harm. This plan's objective will contribute to community awareness and commitment to preserving significant areas from users of the Stock Route Network and the community at large.

2.3.2 Indicators and Targets

Significant Area Management Indicators	Targets
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Inventory of incidents causing degradation and their causes.	Zero incidents caused by stock.
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2.3.3 Cultural Heritage Management Policy

Where the significance of a particular Cultural Heritage site is detailed to Council, mechanisms to protect the respective site will be initiated as per the Cultural Heritage Guidelines included in Appendix 7 of this plan. Similarly, if

stock route activities are to be conducted where no known Cultural Heritage sites are located, Council will adhere to these guidelines.

The Council recognises that there may be some significant areas in the Region, ranging from cultural heritage sites (Indigenous and historic) to areas that hold significant environmental value (including riparian areas and areas of significant biodiversity). This plan aims to manage the Stock Route Network in these areas to a degree that minimises impacts by travelling and agisted stock on the significant area.

2.3.3.1 Biodiversity Management Policy

Blackall-Tambo Regional Council is only too aware of the inexorable loss of biodiversity through human pressures on the environment. The SRN traverses a large variety of biota and environs across the Region. Blackall-Tambo Regional Council has and will always apply environmental management methodologies that are most conducive to the Central West Queensland environment.

- Areas identified as being highly significant areas in terms of biodiversity shall be monitored by either the Ranger, or through other monitoring programs (eg volunteers and school groups). Results will be compiled and considered during plan reviews to rectify problems.
- The Council may produce maps displaying the significant areas located within the Region and make these available for public reference.
- The Ranger will evaluate the effectiveness of fencing off significant areas for retention of biodiversity, providing recommendations to Council. Council will approve fencing where appropriate to do so.

2.3.4 Significant Area Management Strategies and Action

Strategy	Action	By Who	Priority	By When
To acknowledge sites of significance	Notify the relevant authority of the required protection to significant areas	BTRC	Medium	Upon each application

	Source significant area mapping from DERM	BTRC	Low	Ongoing
Riparian Areas	Provide DNRM with information on riparian areas used to water travelling stock	BTRC	Medium	When requested
Cultural Heritage	Follow Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Guidelines when performing or permitting stock route activities	BTRC	Medium	Ongoing
Outsource monitoring of significant areas	Investigate groups which may voluntarily monitor significant area conditions	BTRC	Medium	On going
	Investigate regional bodies capacity to monitor significant areas	BTRC	Medium	On going
Increase capacity within Council to monitor significant areas	Engage volunteer groups and/or regional body resources to monitor significant areas	BTRC	Medium	On going
	Provide training to Ranger on significant area monitoring and management through the Department of Environment and Resource Management.	DERM	Medium	When available
Raise awareness	Notify the public and users of the network about the areas that will be fenced off for conservation	DNRM BTRC	Low	On going
Provide artificial watering points (as funding permits) where travelling stock currently water at natural water	Seek funding through Regional DNRM	CEO Ranger	Low	When available

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2.4 Risks and Safety Management

The larger proportion of the Stock Route Network within the Region runs along road reserve on both State and locally controlled roads. Drivers are already required to place signage, for traffic in both directions, indicating that stock is travelling along the road reserve and to be aware.

Watering facilities within the Region are safety conscious with fencing surrounding all of our waters. These fences are not person proof but they are stock proof for all four legged animals. The windmills are not inclusive to these fences and are at a higher risk of being climbed by unauthorised persons. There are also some overflow pits that fill with excess water and these also are not fenced for any purpose. They can become boggy due to water soaking in these pits for long periods of time.

Persons authorised to the Stock Route Network are informed of these situations when they arise. All watering facilities are currently being updated so as to minimise the risk associated with them.

2.5 Infrastructure Management

If the Stock Route Network is to be in a condition that is both conducive to and adequate for use for travelling stock then clearly the infrastructure must be serviceable and accessible.

2.5.1 Goal

The main goal for the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council is to assess the infrastructure along the network and to further assess the continuance of any such infrastructure for the purposes of travelling stock and for Permits to Occupy.

Given the limited utilisation of inactive route across the Region, Council will prefer to initiate permits to occupy (or other licensing systems) arrangements with water facility agreements rather than to continue the current arrangement. Therefore the goal for infrastructure management will be for the Council to either remove utilised facilities or to enter maintenance arrangement for the remaining facilities.

All the facilities along the primary and secondary route will be fully maintained by Council in negotiation with the landholder thereon.

Graziers entering into permits to occupy (or other licensing systems) and water agreements will encumber the maintenance responsibility of all infrastructure thereon.

Travelling stock can access well maintained water supplies at regular intervals along primary and secondary routes of the SRN within Blackall-Tambo Region.

2.5.2 Indicators and Targets

Infrastructure management indicators	Targets
▶ Facilities are maintained at good to fair condition	▶ 100% of facilities in good – fair condition
▶ Maximum distance between water facilities on primary and secondary routes	▶ 17 kms

2.5.3 Infrastructure Management Strategies and Actions

DNRM Annual Works Program	Apply to DNRM for funding for highest priority construction and maintenance works	Ranger Coordinator	Annually
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Overall the general condition of the SRN within the Blackall-Tambo Region is reasonable. The watering facilities are generally in reasonable condition. A list of the watering facilities across the network is attached in Appendix 7.

2.6 Pest and Disease Management

There is a potential for stock and drovers (and their equipment) to carry pests and diseases whilst travelling along the SRN. This section will provide the mechanisms available to Council to minimise the risk of pest and disease spread through moving stock on the SRN. Council is responsible for the respective treatment of disease and pests along the SRN unless the area is under a permit to occupy. Council will assist in the event of an outbreak.

2.6.1 Pest and Disease Management Policies

Council will implement quarantine procedures for all stock coming into the Region on foot or on transport from weed declared areas. This quarantine will

be implemented prior to stock being allowed into the Blackall-Tambo Region. All drovers must produce a weed hygiene declaration form before proceeding into the Region.

2.6.2 Pest and Disease Issues

The spread of weed seed across the SRN is a very real and continually emerging threat to the system. This will necessitate weed hygiene declaration documentation from all stock that originate from known declared pest plant areas. Such declarations will be required from stock moving on the hoof or by transport to other relevant lands. Any stock moving from a weed declared area into the Region must be quarantined or show evidence of quarantine prior to entering the Region or remain quarantined within a defined area before proceeding.

For Council to meet the goals and targets set for pest and disease management, and to be able to manage the SRN in accordance with the pest and disease management policies, the following issues need to be addressed:

1. Raise awareness of “Weed Busters” program.
2. Give drovers weed information and ask them to report weeds to the Ranger. Pests and diseases management strategies and actions to address issues.
3. Give drovers information on any pest animal baiting carried out on or near the SRN.
4. Potential spread of the Florestina weed (similar to Parthenium) from Tambo and Barcaldine Regions and entering the Barcoo River system.
5. Ensuring the roles in pest management on the SRN are clear for landholders and Council i.e. pest management is the landholders responsibility when the part of the SRN is under a Permit to Occupy or fenced into the landholder’s country. Pest management is Council’s responsibility when the part of the SRN is fenced and not under Permit to Occupy.

2.7 Permitting Travel and Agistment

The issuing of travel and agistment permits over the SRN is probably one of the most important aspects of SRN management. Ensuring that the route is in adequate condition to carry the stock and that the water facilities and fencing are in adequate

condition to sustain and contain the stock are two (2) of the main considerations prior to issuing any form of permit.

2.7.1 Relevance for SRN management

Council recognises that this plan is based on the recognition that while there can be multiple uses of the SRN, the principal use of the network is for travelling stock as identified in the principles and strategy of the Act.

Council also recognises that there is competing interest for use of the network for the agistment of stock, and this has to be managed in the context of the principal use.

2.7.2 Goal

To carry out the process of assessing applications for permits to travel and/or agist stock on the SRN that ensures that the resources of SRN are sustained.

2.7.3 Indicators and Targets

Indicators	Targets
Stock movements	Number of applications approved
Condition of the land	As per <i>Stocktake</i> ®
# of permitting decisions disputed	Nil

2.7.4 Permitting Travel and Agistment Policies

Each application for stock movement will be assessed on its merits and considered by utilising all the methodologies documented and described in this plan. If at all possible Council will facilitate the movement of stock along the Blackall-Tambo Region SRN, through the issuing of stock route travel permits. All such applications considered within the three working day time period.

2.7.4.1 Travelling Stock Rationale Policy

Council have indicated that they will only consider applications for a maximum of 2000 head of cattle on primary route and 1500 head on secondary route at any one time, unless the applicant can demonstrate to Council's satisfaction that issues regarding traffic safety, water availability and fodder availability can be satisfactorily dealt with.

No stock are permitted to travel over the same stock route within a 28 day period as a destination must be included in all permit applications

prior to consideration being offered. This methodology will ensure that the resource is available to all users of the network.

To implement this policy council may request a list of NLIS numbers to support any given application.

2.7.5 Permitting Travel and Agistment Issues

The condition of the network is the first consideration, the *Stocktake*® assessment tool will clearly identify if the network is in a receptive condition. The presence of and condition of water infrastructure is an integral requirement to allow movement along a particular section of the network. A risk assessment of the application will then follow. If all checks and balances indicate that the application to move stock is viable then Council will facilitate the action.

Strategy	Action	By Who	By When
Facilitate Stock movement on the SRN	Assess each application for stock route permits	CEO Ranger	As required
Maintain communication with neighbouring Regions	Contact relevant neighbouring Regions prior to issuing permits	Ranger	As required

2.8 Compliance Issues

For an active stock route network compliance with legislative requirements is clearly a necessary function. Clearly there are issues of legislative compliance with many of the gazetted reserves throughout the Region.

Some of the compliance issues are as follows:

- Over Grazing;
- Stock Hindrance;
- Notice from Stock Route Network users to land holders;
- Not very clear statements on PTO'S;
- Permit to Occupy holders not clear on what the Stock Route Network is for;
- Lingering Drovers.

2.8.1 Relevance for SRN Management

If there is a history of non-compliance or recalcitrance from those sharing boundaries or using (or misusing) the route then there is clearly relevance to the network. Where there is clear evidence of non-compliance, it would be appropriate to pursue compliance with legislation.

2.8.2 Goal

The main goal in regard to compliance will be to ensure those reserves and portions of the SRN the community are interested in maintaining are pursued.

2.8.3 Indicators and targets

Compliance indicators

- ▶ Compliance with Legislation
- ▶ Number of notices/warnings issued
- ▶ Number of prosecutions carried out

Targets

- ▶ Minimal Compliance Issues
- ▶ unlimited
- ▶ As required

2.8.4 Compliance Policies

The protection of the route and its networks and infrastructure will be afforded the relevant level of protection. Generally all other avenues will be exhausted prior to the exercise of the compliance provisions of the Act. However if all other mechanisms fail then compliance will be achieved through enforcing the penalty clauses.

2.8.5 Compliance Issues

- Ensuring the stock are travelling the required distance has traditionally been an ongoing problem,
- drovers leaving rubbish behind,
- issues with adequate fencing,
- not containing stock at night,
- stock damaging water facilities
- over grazing of Permits to Occupy
- Lack of knowledge of legislation requirements by users of the Stock Route Network.
- Application information not sufficient
- Time to assess permit applications insufficient.
- Over grazing;
- Stock Hindrance;
- Notice from Stock Route Network users to land holders;
- Not very clear statements on Permits to Occupy;

- Permit to Occupy holders not clear on what the Stock Route Network is for;
- Lingered Drivers.

2.8.6 Compliance strategies and actions to address issues

Strategy	Action	By Who	Priority	By When
Develop enforcement partnerships with DNR and adjoining Regions	Negotiate with DNR and adjoining Regions	Council	High	Ongoing
	Set up an agreement with DNRM and adjoining Shires to carry out enforcement for each other.	Council	High	Ongoing
All have a clear understanding of issues, policies and consequences in partnership with DNRM	Report annually to Council	Ranger Coordinator	Medium	Annually
Pursue compliance with legislation	Monitoring compliance	Rangers		Ongoing
Increase enforcement skills of Ranger Coordinator	Ranger to attend regulatory compliance skills course offered by DNRM	Rangers		When available
Raise awareness of industry of legislative requirements surrounding SRN mgt	Distribute information notice on legislative requirements (developed in conjunction with DNRM)	Rangers, DNRM		When available

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

3.1 Council Resources

Council has a permanent Coordinating Ranger, two Rangers and one Trainee Ranger who administer the stock routes throughout the Region. The positions also administer the equipment, which consists of the following:

- 2 x Motorbike (4 wheel) with tanks + sprays
- 3 x 4 x 4 utility
- Assorted hand tools

- 3 x Quikspray
- Misting Machine
- 3 x Trailers
- 2 x Cement Mixer (1080) + 2 x Injecting Table
- Adequate computer and software, GPS, camera
- Training
- Fencing Equipment
- 2 x coldrooms
- Various Poly Fittings
- Budget

3.2 Council Commitment

Council is committed to implementing this plan to improve the conditions and operational ability of the SRN.

4.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PLAN

4.1 Performance Indicators

Performance indicators have been included with each of the management components of the plan. These indicators will be monitored prior to the annual review period of the plan, and the achievement of targets will be assessed.

4.2 Review

The document has been prepared with the expectation that it will be reviewed annually and amended accordingly.

If there is a legislative change or amendment then Council will critique any such variation, assess the impact on Stock Route Management practice and undertake any required changes to both the document and management practice.

4.3 Document Control

BTRC operates a secure document control system. Only those listed below will be issued with a copy of the Document.

1. Mayor/Council
2. Chief Executive Officer
3. Manager of Corporate Services
4. Coordinating Ranger
5. 2 x Rangers
6. File copy
7. DNRM copy
8. Public copy

5.0 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation

BTRC	Blackall-Tambo Regional Council
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DNR&M	Department of Natural Resources and Mines
DEEDI	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
DERM	Department of Environment and Resource Management
LGA	Local Government Area
MRD	Main Roads Department
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
RAN	Rangers
SRN	Stock Route Network
SRNMP	Stock Route Network Management Plan
The Act	The Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002
WSSO	Water Supply and Sewerage Officer

6.0 APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix 1 – Working group members

Blackall Shire Council Working Group Members

Name	Position	Organisation
Les Wheelhouse	Mayor	Blackall Shire Council
Peter Skewes	Councillor	Blackall Shire Council
Allen Lane	Councillor	Blackall Shire Council
Mac Allan	Councillor	Blackall Shire Council
Peter Evans	Councillor	Blackall Shire Council
Colin Wood	Councillor	Blackall Shire Council
Sally Cripps	Councillor	Blackall Shire Council
Brenda Kelly	CEO	Blackall Shire Council
Phillip Hayward	Shire Rural Lands Officer	Blackall Shire Council
Martyn Costello	Land Protection Officer	DNR&M

Tambo Shire Council Working Group Members

Name	Position	Organisation
Ken Timms	CEO	Tambo Shire Council
John Taylor	Councillor	Tambo Shire Council
Peter Sanderson	Deputy Mayor	Tambo Shire Council
Shane Noon	RL Supervisor	Tambo Shire Council
Kelvin Hafey	RLO	Tambo Shire Council
Will Hobbs	Community Member	Tambo
Lindsay Russell	Community Member	Tambo
Murray Wingett	Regional Stock Insp	DEEDI
Ian Leyton	Geologist	Main Roads
Damian Arthur	Principal Natural Resource Officer	NRW
Kerry Graham	EHO (facilitator)	Tambo Shire Council

Blackall-Tambo Regional Council Working Group Members

Name	Position	Organisation
Barry Muir	Mayor	BTRC
Richelle Johnson	Deputy Mayor	BTRC
D.T. (Terry) Brennan	Councillor	BTRC
Jeremy Barron	Councillor	BTRC
Neville Dolinski	Councillor	BTRC
Tom Johnstone	Councillor	BTRC
Megan Prow	Councillor	BTRC
Ken Timms	CEO	BTRC
Susan Jarvis	MCS	BTRC
Neil MacDonnell	Coordinating Ranger	BTRC
Kelvin Hafey	Ranger	BTRC
Phillip Hayward	Ranger	BTRC
Vince Stephens	EHO	BTRC

6.2 Appendix 2 – Blackall-Tambo Regional Council – Listing of Stock Routes

<u>Stock Route ID</u>	<u>Local Stock Route Name</u>	<u>Length (km)</u>
Primary		
P002	Landsborough Highway (Murweh/Tambo/Blackall/Barcaldine)	211
Secondary		
S305	Ravensbourne Road	55
S221	Isisford Road	88
S058	Ward Road	84
Minor		
M212	Avington Road	61
M221	Malvern Hills – Homebush	30
M222	Emmet Road	49
M302	Adavale Road	88
M312	Jericho Road	71
	Total	739

6.3 Appendix 3 – List of Water Agreements for Stock Routes Water Facilities

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PARTICULARS</u>
9/08/2010	Water Facility Agreement for the Chatham Stock Route Facility (W0311), Tambo Stock Route No. P002
9/08/2010	Water Facility Agreement for the Glenusk Stock Route Facility (W0423), Jericho Stock Route No. M312
9/08/2010	Water Facility Agreement for the 4 Mile Stock Route Facility (W1685), Blackall Tambo Primary Stock Route No. P002
11/08/2010	Water Facility Agreement for the 4 Mile Stock Route Facility (W1685), Blackall Tambo Primary Stock Route No. P002
11/08/2010	Water Facility Agreement for the Northampton Stock Route Facility (W2698), Blackall Tambo Primary Stock Route No. P002
23/08/2010	Water Facility Agreement for the Yalleroi Stock Route Facility (W1743), Blackall Jericho Stock Route No. M312
17/09/2010	Water Facility Agreement for the Coolatai Stock Route Facility (W0316), Ravensbourne Stock Route No. S305
18/11/2010	Water Facility Agreement for the Forest Park Stock Route Facility (W0421), Blackall Tambo Primary Stock Route No. P002

- 6/05/2011 Water Facility Agreement for the Swan Hill Stock Route Facility (W2613), Blackall Tambo Primary Stock Route No. P002
- 6/05/2011 Water Facility Agreement for the Coolati Stock Route Facility (W0316), Ravensbourne Stock Route No. S305
- 9/05/2011 Water Facility Agreement for the Glenusk Stock Route Facility (W0423), Jericho Stock Route No. M312
- 26/09/2011 Water Facility Agreement for the 4 Mile Stock Route Facility (W1685) on the Blackall Tambo Primary Stock Route No. P002
- 5/01/2012 Water Facility Agreement for the Eastwood Stock Route Facility (W0758) on the Ravensbourne Stock Route No. S305
- 17/03/2010 Water Facility Agreement for the Windeyer Stock Route Facility (W2106) on the Windeyer Stock Route No. U304
- 16/10/2009 Water Facility Agreement for the Lansdowne Stock Route Facility (W0673) on the Ward Stock Route No. S058
- 16/10/2009 Water Facility Agreement for the Metowra Stock Route Facility (W2107) on the Ward Stock Route No. S058
- 16/11/2009 Water Facility Agreement for the Birkhead Stock Route Facility (W2454) on the Tambo-Jericho Stock Route No. M304

- 25/11/2009 Water Facility Agreement for the Bexhill Stock Route Facility (W1500) on the Tambo Stock Route No. P002
- 25/11/2009 Water Facility Agreement for the Isoroy Stock Route Facility (W0313) on the Langlo Road Stock Route No. M312
- 25/11/2009 Water Facility Agreement for the Greendale Stock Route Facility (W1501) on the Langlo Road Stock Route No. P002
- 28/10/2009 Water Facility Agreement for the Chatham Stock Route Facility (W0311) on the Tambo Stock Route No. P002
- 28/10/2009 Water Facility Agreement for the Windeyer Stock Route Facility (W2106) on the Windeyer Stock Route No. U304
- 28/10/2010 Water Facility Agreement for the Isoroy Stock Route Facility (W0313) on the Langlo Road Stock Route No. M312
- 20/11/2011 Water Facility Agreement for the Four Mile Stock Route Facility (W1685) on the Blackall Stock Route No. P002
- 20/11/2011 Water Facility Agreement for the Eastwood Stock Route Facility (W0758) on the Ravensbourne Stock Route No. S305

6.4 Appendix 4 – Stocktake Grazing Resource Monitoring Program

Stocktake is a grazing resource monitoring program developed by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. It is a program to monitor and classify land conditions.

Stock Route Agistment Policy

11th November 2009

Policy Number: LE 1

Version Number: One



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1 RESOLUTION

11/11A/09

2 DEPARTMENT

Corporate - Rural Lands

3 SCOPE

This policy applies to the issuing of permits for agistment of stock on relevant land within Blackall-Tambo Regional Council boundaries

4 OBJECTIVE

To ensure that the appropriate delegations are in place for the issue of stock route permits under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*.

5 DEFINITION

Definitions are as indicated in the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* and the Department of Environment and Resource Management guidelines "Applying for a Stock Route Agistment Permit: a guide for applicants."

6 POLICY

That the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to issue Stock Route Agistment Permits to landholders to graze stock on relevant land, and subject to the standard conditions of Council, the Department of Environment and Resource Management and where relevant, the Department of Main Roads, pertaining to grazing of stock, and the requirements of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*.

7 PROCEDURE

The procedure for issuing Stock Route Agistment Permits is in accordance with the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* and the Department of Environment and Resource Management Guidelines "Applying for a Stock Route Agistment Permit: a guide for applicants."

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The following Conditions of Approval apply to Stock Route Agistment Permits issued by Council and are in addition to those applying under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* or imposed by other Government Departments.

8 GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. The Council shall only grant approval for agistment on Council controlled roads and reserves.
2. The Council shall only grant approval if it is satisfied that the proposed grazing will not interfere with the use of any Council road by vehicles or pedestrians.
3. The Council shall not allow agistment on unfenced reserves on the National Highway.
4. Stock are only to graze the road area in daylight hours.
5. No bulls, stallions, rams, donkeys, goats or camels are to be permitted to graze on the reserves.
6. Signs are to be erected at both ends of the grazing area. The signs will read: "CAUTION: STOCK GRAZING".
7. Agistment shall be granted to Landholder's who's:
 - land is affected by drought
 - land is affected by fire
 - land is affected by flood
 - application made in response to notice advertising agistment availability
 - stock to be free, internally and externally, of all reproductive material of any declared pest plant.
8. Applicants must possess a public risk policy of insurance with a reputable insurer for an amount of at least \$10 million showing the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment and Resource Management as an interested party. The underwriters must indemnify the State of Queensland and the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council.
9. The term of the permit shall be subject to cancellation by Council without notice.
10. An Agistment Permit (AP) cannot be issued over land which has a Permit to Occupy (PTO).



9 MAXIMUM GRAZING NUMBERS

The approval for maximum grazing numbers will be made by Council on each application after receiving advice from the Rural Lands Officers on the condition of the reserve including water availability.

The Rural Lands Officers are to ensure that where stock are agisted, the reserves are not overgrazed and that areas are left in a clean condition.

10 MAXIMUM DURATION OF PERMITS

That approval be granted for a period of 28 days as per Section 122(3)(b) *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*.

That upon renewal application, a maximum period of a further 28 days be granted.

That if a landholders has had a stock route agistment permit and one renewal they must wait three months from the expiry date before applying for a new permit to agist stock on the same land.

11 RENEWING PERMITS

The holder of a stock route agistment permit granted for 28 days may apply to Council to renew the permit.

- The application –
 - (a) must be made before the permit expires; and
 - (b) may be in written or electronic form

12 FENCES

No fences are to be erected on any Reserves while cattle are grazing, unless fencing has been approved by or required by Council.

Fences erected on roadsides must be removed immediately once the stock are moved.

The Rural Lands Officers are authorised to remove illegal fences (including electric fences) on road reserves if verbal advice to the owner to remove the fence is not adhered to.



13 ILLEGAL GRAZING

The Rural Lands Officers are to give one (1) warning to owners whose stock are grazing where they should not be.

14 CHANGES SINCE LAST REVISION

New Policy as of 11.11.2009 to reflect current procedures

15 RECORDS

When completed and approved the original, signed hard copy of the policy is filed in the Master File.

Electronic copies are saved in the appropriately labelled folder in InfoXpert.

6.6 Appendix 6 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Guidelines

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Guidelines – Stock Route Network

Requirements of Legislation	Category of Activity	Examples of Stock Route Activities	Stock Route Network Management Actions
Nature of Activity & Likelihood of it Causing Harm to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Category 1 Activities involving No Surface Disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of a windmill Pulling a bore Cleaning tanks and troughs Inspection of stock route facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an activity involves no Surface Disturbance of an area it is generally unlikely that the activity will harm Aboriginal cultural heritage and the activity will comply with the duty of care guidelines. In these circumstances, it is reasonable and practicable for the activity to proceed without further cultural heritage assessment.
	Category 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where an activity causes No Additional Surface Disturbance of an area it is generally unlikely that the activity will harm Aboriginal cultural heritage or could cause additional harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage to that which has already occurred, and the activity will comply with the duty of care guidelines. In these circumstances, subject to certain measures set out below, it is reasonable and practicable for the activity to proceed without further cultural heritage 	

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003

section 23(2)(a)

Activities causing Additional Surface Disturbance

No

- Travelling stock
- Grazing stock
- Burning pasture in natural grasslands or previously cleared areas

Category 3

1.1 Developed Areas

- Grading an existing access track along a stock route
- Replacement of a pipeline within the same location as the existing

assessment.

- **Excavating, relocating, removing or harming Aboriginal cultural heritage:** If at any time during the activity it is necessary to excavate, relocate, remove or harm a Cultural Heritage Find the activity should cease immediately. Contact NR&M's Cultural Heritage Coordination Unit (3238 3839) who will assist in identifying and contacting the Aboriginal Party for the area for the purposes of seeking their advice and agreement as to how best this may be managed to avoid or minimise harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- **Reaching Agreement:** It is advisable that the terms of any agreement you reach with the Aboriginal Party for the area be recorded and documented in the event of future disputes.
- **Failure to Reach Agreement:** Where agreement cannot be reached with the Aboriginal Party for the area, you continue to have a duty of care obligation under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (s23) and must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage including, where necessary, through the development of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan under Part 7 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.
- Where an activity is proposed in a Developed Area it is generally unlikely that the activity will harm Aboriginal cultural heritage and the activity will comply with the duty of care guidelines.
- In these circumstances, subject to certain measures set out below, it is reasonable and practicable for the activity to proceed without further cultural heritage assessment.
- **Excavating, relocating, removing or harming Aboriginal cultural heritage:** If at any time during the activity it is necessary to excavate, relocate, remove or harm a Cultural Heritage Find the activity should cease immediately.

- pipeline
- Replacement of a pipeline within an existing bore drain

Contact NR&M's Cultural Heritage Coordination Unit (3238 3839) who will assist in identifying and contacting the Aboriginal Party for the area for the purposes of seeking their advice and agreement as to how best this may be managed to avoid or minimise harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage.

- **Reaching Agreement:** It is advisable that the terms of any agreement you reach with the Aboriginal Party for the area be recorded and documented in the event of future disputes.
- **Failure to Reach Agreement:** Where agreement cannot be reached with the Aboriginal Party for the area, you continue to have a duty of care obligation under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (s23) and must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage including, where necessary, through the development of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan under Part 7 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.
- **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Database:** An activity under Category 3 or Category 4 that will excavate, relocate, remove or harm Aboriginal cultural heritage entered on the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register or the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Database should not proceed without the agreement of the Aboriginal Party for the area or a Cultural Heritage Management Plan.
- Where an activity is proposed in an area, which has previously been subject to Significant Ground Disturbance it is generally unlikely that the activity will harm Aboriginal cultural heritage and the activity will comply with the duty of care guidelines.
- In these circumstances, subject to certain measures set out below, it is reasonable and practicable for the activity to proceed without further cultural heritage assessment.
- In some cases, despite an area having been previously subject to Significant Ground Disturbance, certain features of the area may have residual cultural

Nature & Extent of Past Uses in the Area Affected by the Activity

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003
section 23(2)(g)

Category 4

Areas previously subject to Significant Ground Disturbance

- Desilting a turkey nest
- Desilting a dam where the silt will remain within disturbed areas
- Clearing previously cleared areas

heritage significance. These features are set out in paragraph 6 of the duty of care guidelines and are summarised below:

- Ceremonial places, scarred or carved trees, burials, rock art, fish traps and weirs, occupation sites, quarries and artefact scatters, grinding grooves, contact sites and wells.
- Landscape features that may also have cultural heritage significance include: rock outcrops; caves; foreshores and coastal dunes; sand hills; areas of biogeographical significance, such as natural wetlands; permanent and semi-permanent waterholes, natural springs; particular types of native vegetation; and some hill and mound formations.
- The views of the Aboriginal Party for an area are key in helping assess the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of these kinds of features.
- Appropriately qualified persons such as anthropologists, archaeologists and historians can also provide valuable assistance.
- It is important to be informed about any cultural heritage significance that may attach to these features and extra care must be taken prior to proceeding with any activity that may cause additional surface disturbance to the feature, or the area immediately surrounding the feature that is inconsistent with the pre-existing Significant Ground Disturbance. In these circumstances, it is necessary to notify the Aboriginal Party and seek:
 - Advice as to whether the feature constitutes Aboriginal cultural heritage; and
 - If it does, agreement as to how best the activity may be managed to avoid or minimise harm to any Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- **Excavating, relocating, removing or harming Aboriginal cultural heritage:** If at any time during the activity it is necessary to excavate, relocate, remove or harm a Cultural Heritage Find the activity should cease immediately.

Contact NR&M’s Cultural Heritage Coordination Unit (3238 3839) who will assist in identifying and contacting the Aboriginal Party for the area for the purposes of seeking their advice and agreement as to how best this may be managed to avoid or minimise harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage.

- **Reaching Agreement:** It is advisable that the terms of any agreement you reach with the Aboriginal Party for the area be recorded and documented in the event of future disputes.
- **Failure to Reach Agreement:** Where agreement cannot be reached with the Aboriginal Party for the area, you continue to have a duty of care obligation under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (s23) and must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage including, where necessary, through the development of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan under Part 7 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.
- A Category 5 activity is any activity, or activity in an area, that does not fall within Category 1, 2, 3 or 4.
- Where an activity is proposed under Category 5 there is generally a high risk that it could harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. In these circumstances, the activity should not proceed without cultural heritage assessment. Cultural heritage assessment should involve consideration of the matters a Court may consider under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003. These matters are:
 1. The nature of the activity and the likelihood of it causing harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.
 2. The nature of the Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be harmed by the activity.
 3. The extent to which the person consulted with Aboriginal parties about carrying out the activity and the results of the consultation.
 4. Whether the person carried out a study or survey of any type of the area affected by the activity to find out the location and extent of the Aboriginal cultural heritage and the extent of the study or survey.

Category 5

Activities causing Additional Surface Disturbance

- Construction of new stock route facilities
- Replacing facility components

- (tanks, troughing, piping etc) in a different location to the existing component
- Desilting of a dam where the silt is likely to flow away from previously disturbed areas
5. Whether the person searched the database and register for information about the area affected by the activity.
 6. The extent to which the person complied with cultural heritage duty of care guidelines.
 7. The nature and extent of past uses in the area affected by the activity.
- Particular care must be taken where it is proposed to undertake activities causing additional surface disturbance to the features likely to have cultural heritage significance, set out in paragraph 6 of the duty of care guidelines and summarised below:
 - Ceremonial places, scarred or carved trees, burials, rock art, fish traps and weirs, occupation sites, quarries and artefact scatters, grinding grooves, contact sites and wells.
 - Landscape features that may also have cultural heritage significance include: rock outcrops; caves; foreshores and coastal dunes; sand hills; areas of biogeographical significance, such as natural wetlands; permanent and semi-permanent waterholes, natural springs; particular types of native vegetation; and some hill and mound formations.
 - The views of the Aboriginal Party for an area are key in helping assess the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of these kinds of features.
 - Appropriately qualified persons such as anthropologists, archaeologists and historians can also provide valuable assistance.
 - It is important to be informed about any cultural heritage significance that may attach to these features and extra care must be taken prior to proceeding with any activity that may cause additional surface disturbance to the feature, or the area immediately surrounding the feature that is inconsistent with the pre-existing Significant Ground Disturbance. In these circumstances, it is necessary to notify the Aboriginal Party and seek:

- Advice as to whether the feature constitutes Aboriginal cultural heritage; and
 - If it does, agreement as to how best the activity may be managed to avoid or minimise harm to any Aboriginal cultural heritage.
-
- **Excavating, relocating, removing or harming Aboriginal cultural heritage:** If at any time during the activity it is necessary to excavate, relocate, remove or harm a Cultural Heritage Find the activity should cease immediately. Contact NR&M's Cultural Heritage Coordination Unit (3238 3839) who will assist in identifying and contacting the Aboriginal Party for the area for the purposes of seeking their advice and agreement as to how best this may be managed to avoid or minimise harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage.
 - **Reaching Agreement:** It is advisable that the terms of any agreement you reach with the Aboriginal Party for the area be recorded and documented in the event of future disputes.
 - **Failure to Reach Agreement:** Where agreement cannot be reached with the Aboriginal Party for the area, you continue to have a duty of care obligation under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (s23) and must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage including, where necessary, through the development of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan under Part 7 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.

6.7 Appendix 7 – Blackall-Tambo Region Stock Route Water Facility Inventory

NRMW Facility No	Facility Name	NRMW Barcode Number	Description	Remaining Useful Life	Suggested Remaining Useful Life	Does this asset exist? And what is the condition of the Asset?		Is the facility likely to be used again in the future for Stockroute purposes? If "No" provide comment.		Comments
						Yes / No	Condition definition. No entry required.	Yes / No		
Examples										
W1234	RUDDYS	R0001234	Tank - Galvanised Steel - capacity 154.6kl	5.0		Yes - Broken Down	#N/A			Tank needs to be replaced
W4321	SYDDUR	R0004321	Windmill Tower - 35 feet	15.0	5	Yes - Working - Good	#N/A	No		Nil
W5678	KIPPERS	R0005678	Trough - Galvanised Steel - unit length 2.44m	10.0		Yes - Working - Poor	#N/A			Trough holds water, but is in bad shape and will need replacing soon

↑

Working - Good - Working as required. Working
 - Fair - Working in diminished capacity.
 Working - Poor - Working in some capacity - limited life left.
 Broken Down - Can be rDERMired / would work if other assets were rDERMired or replaced.
 Not Working - Cannot be rDERMired / not economical to rDERMir.

↓

SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0006	THORNLEIGH	R0006369	SRWF - PIPELINE	29.0					
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0006	THORNLEIGH	R0000007	BORE - ARTESIAN	44.5					
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0231	GUM HOLES	R0000317	FENCE - SMALL	24.5					
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0231	GUM HOLES	R0000323	TROUGH INLET PIPE - PVC	11.5					
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0231	GUM HOLES	R0000325	BORE - SUB-ARTESIAN	41.5					
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0231	GUM HOLES	R0004331	PUMP - SUBMERSIBLE	4.0					
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0231	GUM HOLES	R0004332	SOLAR PANELS	19.0					
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0231	GUM HOLES	R0004329	TROUGH - CONCRETE - FLAT BOTTOMED	28.0					
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0231	GUM HOLES	R0004330	TROUGH - CONCRETE - FLAT BOTTOMED	28.0					
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0231	GUM HOLES	R0006457	SRWF - TANK - GALVANISED STEEL	30.0					
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0231	GUM HOLES	R0006460	SRWF - TROUGH - THICK STEEL	30.0					
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0231	GUM HOLES	R0006456	SRWF - TANK - GALVANISED STEEL	30.0					
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0311	CHATHAM	R0000548	TANK - GALVANISED STEEL	-					

Working - Good - Working as required.

Working - Fair

Water Supply - Flaking of bore casing, dam showing signs of silting, fluming shifting.
 Pumping Equipment - Needs servicing, parts worn.
 Water Troughs - Cracked/rusted no leaks, areas been rDERMired, some lengths need replacing.
 Gravity Tanks - Cracked/rusted no leaks, areas been rDERMired/patched, weathered.
 Fencing & Other - Posts/stays leaning, wires showing corrosion/wear.
 Other Miscellaneous - Piping showing corrosion/wear, windmill tower/platform/pullout needs rDERMirs, valves/taps stuck needs work.

Working - Poor

Water Supply - Silting of bore, dam needs desilting, fluming displaced.
 Pumping Equipment - Diminished pumping capacity, needs overhaul, parts need replacing.
 Water Troughs - Cracked/rusted leaking, trough needs replacing, all lengths need replacing.
 Gravity Tanks - cracked/rusted leaking, unable to be rDERMired/patched further.
 Fencing & Other - Posts rotted, gate broken/missing, wires broken /missing.
 Other Miscellaneous - piping corroded and leaking, platform/stays/pullout missing joints broken valves/taps corroded.

Broken Down - Can be rDERMired / would work if other assets were rDERMired or replaced.

Not Working - Cannot be rDERMired / not economical to rDERMir.

SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0311	CHATHAM	R0000549	TANK - GALVANISED STEEL	-
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0311	CHATHAM	R0000550	WINDMILL HEAD	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0311	CHATHAM	R0000551	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0311	CHATHAM	R0000552	WINDMILL TOWER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0311	CHATHAM	R0000553	TROUGH INLET PIPE - PVC	21.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0311	CHATHAM	R0000554	TROUGH - GALVANISED STEEL	21.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0311	CHATHAM	R0000555	BORE - SUB-ARTESIAN	42.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0312	RODDS	R0000556	FENCE - SMALL	19.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0312	RODDS	R0000557	TANK - TURKEYS NEST	19.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0312	RODDS	R0000558	WINDMILL HEAD	33.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0312	RODDS	R0000559	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	28.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0312	RODDS	R0000560	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	33.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0312	RODDS	R0000561	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	16.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0312	RODDS	R0000562	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	19.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0312	RODDS	R0000563	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	23.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0313	ISOROY	R0000564	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	10.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0313	ISOROY	R0000565	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0313	ISOROY	R0000566	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	8.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0313	ISOROY	R0000568	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	8.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0313	ISOROY	R0000569	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	0.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0313	ISOROY	R0000570	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	0.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0313	ISOROY	R0000571	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0316	COOLATAI	R0000572	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	7.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0316	COOLATAI	R0000573	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	21.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0316	COOLATAI	R0000574	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	8.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0316	COOLATAI	R0000575	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	8.5
SRBLT LGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0320	MALVERNTON	R0000576	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0320	MALVERNTON	R0000577	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	1.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0320	MALVERNTON	R0000578	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0320	MALVERNTON	R0000579	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0320	MALVERNTON	R0000580	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0320	MALVERNTON	R0000581	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0320	MALVERNTON	R0000582	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	1.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0320	MALVERNTON	R0000583	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0421	FOREST PARK	R0000704	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	2.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0421	FOREST PARK	R0000705	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0421	FOREST PARK	R0000706	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0421	FOREST PARK	R0000707	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0421	FOREST PARK	R0000708	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0421	FOREST PARK	R0000709	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0421	FOREST PARK	R0000710	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0423	GLENUSK	R0000711	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0423	GLENUSK	R0000712	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0423	GLENUSK	R0000713	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0423	GLENUSK	R0000714	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0423	GLENUSK	R0000715	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0423	GLENUSK	R0000716	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0423	GLENUSK	R0000717	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0423	GLENUSK	R0000718	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0425	BOREE	R0006364	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	29.0
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0425	BOREE	R0000720	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	13.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0425	BOREE	R0000721	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	23.5
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W0425	BOREE	R0000722	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	23.5



SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W1743	YALLEROI	R0001965	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W1743	YALLEROI	R0001966	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W1743	YALLEROI	R0001967	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W1743	YALLEROI	R0001968	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W1743	YALLEROI	R0001969	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W1883	DRINSMINE	R0002330	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W1883	DRINSMINE	R0002331	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W1883	DRINSMINE	R0002332	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W1883	DRINSMINE	R0002333	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W1883	DRINSMINE	R0002334	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	21.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W1883	DRINSMINE	R0002335	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	21.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W1883	DRINSMINE	R0002336	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2106	WINDEYER	R0002533	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2106	WINDEYER	R0002534	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2106	WINDEYER	R0002535	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2106	WINDEYER	R0002536	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2106	WINDEYER	R0002537	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2106	WINDEYER	R0002538	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2106	WINDEYER	R0002539	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2106	WINDEYER	R0002540	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2107	METOWRA	R0002541	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2133	TARVES	R0002598	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2133	TARVES	R0002599	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2133	TARVES	R0002600	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	22.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2133	TARVES	R0002601	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	3.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2133	TARVES	R0002602	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	3.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2385	MCCULLOUGHES	R0003224	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2453	MANNING	R0004351	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	28.3			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2453	MANNING	R0004352	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	28.3			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2453	MANNING	R0006378	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	29.0			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2453	MANNING	R0003319	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	9.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2453	MANNING	R0003320	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	9.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2453	MANNING	R0003321	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	9.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2453	MANNING	R0003322	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2453	MANNING	R0003323	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2453	MANNING	R0003324	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	8.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2454	BIRKHEAD	R0003325	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2454	BIRKHEAD	R0003326	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2454	BIRKHEAD	R0003327	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	8.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2454	BIRKHEAD	R0003329	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	8.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2454	BIRKHEAD	R0003330	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2454	BIRKHEAD	R0003331	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2454	BIRKHEAD	R0003332	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	8.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2613	SWAN HILL	R0003627	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2613	SWAN HILL	R0003628	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2613	SWAN HILL	R0003629	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2613	SWAN HILL	R0003630	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2613	SWAN HILL	R0003631	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2613	SWAN HILL	R0003632	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	26.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2614	BRYNDERWYN	R0006363	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	29.0			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2614	BRYNDERWYN	R0003634	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2614	BRYNDERWYN	R0003635	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2614	BRYNDERWYN	R0003636	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2614	BRYNDERWYN	R0003637	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	4.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2614	BRYNDERWYN	R0003638	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	23.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2615	TAMBO	R0003639	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2615	TAMBO	R0003640	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2615	TAMBO	R0003641	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2615	TAMBO	R0003642	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2638	BLACKALL	R0003693	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2638	BLACKALL	R0003694	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2638	BLACKALL	R0003695	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2638	BLACKALL	R0003696	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2640	12 MILE	R0003698	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2686	THE PONDS	R0003755	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	-			

SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2697	GILLESPIE	R0003768	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2698	NORTHAMPTON	R0003769	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	21.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2698	NORTHAMPTON	R0003770	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	21.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2698	NORTHAMPTON	R0003771	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	21.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2698	NORTHAMPTON	R0003772	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	21.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2698	NORTHAMPTON	R0003773	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	21.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2739	BURRA BURRA	R0003810	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	43.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2747	YELLOW ROCK	R0003819	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	18.5			
SRBLTALGA - Blackall Tambo Regional	W2771	UANDA	R0003838	PUMP - DRAW PLUNGER	23.5			



6.8 Appendix 8 – National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) and Local Government Management of the Stock Route Network

National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)

and

Local Government Management of the Stock Route Network

Information contained in this document describes the responsibilities of local government in relation to the implementation of the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) associated with their management of the stock route network (SRN).

NLIS devices

Cattle devices

NLIS devices for cattle can be an ear tag or a rumen bolus/visual ear tag combination (the ear tag indicating a bolus is dark green).

White 'Breeder' devices are applied to cattle on their property of birth. Orange 'Post-breeder' devices are applied to cattle no longer on their property of birth, and not already identified with an NLIS device. This includes cattle that have lost their breeder device after leaving their property of birth.

Once an NLIS device is attached properly, it should remain with the animal for life. If you purchase cattle that are already identified with an NLIS device, you do not need to apply another device.

Sheep and goat devices

NLIS devices for sheep and goats can be either a visual ear tag or an RFID ear tag.

Visual tags for sheep are coloured according to the year the animal was born. There are eight tag colours that rotate through a defined eight-year sequence.

RFID 'Breeder' tags for sheep or goats are usually yellow but may be any of the eight colours used for visual tags. RFID 'Post-breeder' tags are pink. These are applied to sheep or goats that have lost their breeder device after leaving their property of birth.

Once an NLIS device is attached, it should remain with the animal for life. If you purchase sheep or goats that are already identified with an NLIS device, you do not need to apply another device.

Testing and field trials

NLIS identification devices for cattle, sheep or goats must undergo a three-year field trial. During this time, if the device meets performance criteria at prescribed intervals defined in the relevant standard, it may be awarded conditional accreditation. The conditional status must be marked clearly on the manufacturer's packaging.

If the device continues to perform well throughout the three-year field trial, it is awarded full accreditation.

NLIS device standards & trial protocols

The NLIS Standards Committee will review device standards and trial protocols as required. Once the review is finalised, the latest versions of these documents will be published on this page and are applicable from the published effective date.

NLIS contacts

NLIS Helpdesk

For assistance with the NLIS contact the NLIS Helpdesk on 1800 654 743 or email nlis.support@mla.com.au

Buying or selling EU cattle

The Federal Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry controls meat exports and administers the European Union Cattle Accreditation Scheme (EUCAS).

For more information, including lists of EU-accredited farms, feedlots or saleyards, call the EUCAS Hotline on 1800 305 544, send an email to eucas@aqis.gov.au or visit the AQIS website.

Obtain a PIC and order tags

State/Territory NLIS authorities issue a unique Property Identification Code (PIC) to identify parcels of land used for agricultural purposes. The PIC is the first eight characters of the NLIS ID which is printed on the tags issued to producers. Every time an animal moves to a property with a different PIC, or to a feedlot, saleyard, abattoir or other location, the PIC it moved from and to is recorded on the database, so a 'life history' of movements for that animal is established.

NLIS State/Territory authorities

Although NLIS is a national system, State/Territory NLIS regulations may differ slightly. You should contact your local authority about NLIS regulations, PIC registration and ordering devices.

QLD	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry (DAFF) Biosecurity Queensland Business Information Centre: 13 25 23 DEEDI Email: nlis_admin@daff.qld.gov.au

NLIS cattle

Cattle identification and traceability

NLIS-accredited radio frequency identification devices (RFIDs) contain microchips which are encoded with unique numbers that are linked to the PIC that the RFIDs were issued to. RFID numbers are uploaded to the NLIS database by tag manufacturers, along with the device's corresponding NLISID number, which is printed on the outside of every device and can be read visually.

Cattle producers must apply a white NLIS device (either an ear tag or a rumen bolus/ear tag combination) to cattle bred on their property.

When cattle move from one PIC to another, their devices are scanned electronically with a tag reader, or the NLISID number is read visually and the number is noted. The consignment's movement details are then recorded on the NLIS database and automatic notifications of the movement are sent to the appropriate account holders and authorities via email.

If cattle are bought or sold through a saleyard or sold to an abattoir, the saleyard or abattoir must record the movement.

If cattle are bought or sold privately, the person who receives the cattle is responsible for notifying the database of the movement.

If cattle move between properties with a different PIC, the movements must be recorded on the database, even if the properties have the same owner.

If cattle move to an agistment property owned by someone else, the movement off the owner's property and onto the agistment property must be recorded on the database.



NLIS and meat safety status

A record of each PIC that an animal resides on is stored on the database to allow cattle to be traced quickly. Using this information, the NLIS database is able to provide a life history of an animal's residency, and to discern other animals it has come into contact with.

Statuses may be assigned to individual animals or to properties to record pertinent information against a device or property on the NLIS database. For example, a device status that is assigned may indicate that a device is damaged; that the animal it is attached to has been stolen, or has been vaccinated against a particular disease, that it has been exposed to disease or chemicals, or various other pieces of information that relate to a single animal or a device. A PIC status may indicate that all of the animals on a particular property were exposed to disease or chemicals, that a property is LPA or EU-accredited, or various other pieces of information that may relate to a property.

Any device or PIC statuses that indicate that any animals may pose a biosecurity or health risk are reported to abattoirs and processing facilities to ensure that the affected animals are tested at slaughter. This maintains the safety, quality and integrity standards of Australian beef and reduces the impact of a potential livestock disease epidemic or residue incident.

NLIS equipment

There are various types of NLIS-accredited devices and several tag manufacturers. NLIS Ltd accredits devices that meet performance standards, but not equipment such as readers or weigh scales, or software packages from other companies. Producers should always contact the equipment manufacturer or supplier for current products and prices.

Town Commons

Town commons may form part of the stock route network in some local government areas. If this is the case, a different PIC should be sought from the DEEDI for the town common to that issued to the stock route network that travels through it. This will allow rapid tracing through the NLIS database of cattle that have travelled on the stock route as opposed to cattle permanently resident on the town common. Most town commons have been previously identified with PIC's in order to allow the use of tail tags. In many cases there will be no reason to change the current arrangements and PIC allocated to the common.

The control of use of NLIS devices on cattle on commons can be handled in the same way as for tail tags. Local governments can decide whether or not they wish to obtain order forms from DEEDI stock inspectors, purchase the devices and resell to owners of stock grazing on commons or alternatively, allow owners to obtain their own order forms directly from DEEDI. Cattle on commons will be eligible for both breeder and post breeder devices depending on whether or not they were born on the common.

Where cattle are moved directly to and from town commons to other properties, there will be an obligation on the responsible person to record the movement in the NLIS database. This will require a producer account to be opened with the national database in the name of the owner of the holding. Stock owners may then seek a third party authorisation from the local authority to operate on the account.

Permits to Occupy etc.

Any areas of relevant land grazed under a Permit to Occupy, Special Lease or other form of tenure may have two PICs – one for the relevant land and one for the property they are part of. For the purposes of disease trace back, this is satisfactory provided the cattle are identified only with devices related to the PIC of the property.

Summary

In summary, local government responsibilities in relation to the NLIS and the Stock Route Network are:

1. Obtaining PICs for **relevant land** and pound yards prior to 1 July 2005
2. (a) Where stock **with no** NLIS device fitted are found to be straying on to part of the Stock Route Network – local governments will be responsible for assigning NLIS devices and notifying the NLIS database of the details of the NLIS device.

(b) Where stock **with an** NLIS device fitted are found to be straying on to part of the Stock Route Network – local governments will be responsible for notifying the NLIS database of the details of the NLIS device.

6.9 Appendix 9 – Stocktake Grazing Resource

Stocktake Grazing Resource

Stocktake is a paddock-scale land condition monitoring and management package that has been developed by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries to provide grazing land managers with a practical, systematic way to assess land condition and long-term carrying capacity and to calculate short term forage budgets.

Within stocktake grazing land condition can be split into 4 broad categories based on an evaluation of coverage of perennial (3P) grasses (considered palatable, perennial for grazing purposes), soil condition, woodland condition and weed infestation. Ground cover is an indicator of what might happen to future soil condition.

Good or "A" condition has the following features:

- Good coverage of perennial grasses dominated by those species considered to be 3P grasses for that land type, little bare ground (<30 %) in most cases;
- Few weeds and no significant infestations;
- Good soil condition, no erosion, good surface condition; and
- No sign, or early signs of woodland thickening.

Fair or "B" condition has a least one or more of the following features:

- Some decline of 3P grasses, increase in other species (less favoured grasses, weeds) and/or bare ground (>30% but 60%) in most cases;
- Some decline in soil condition, some signs of previous erosion and/or current susceptibility to erosion is a concern; and
- Some thickening in density of woody plants.

Poor or "C" condition has one or more of the following features, otherwise similar to "B" condition.

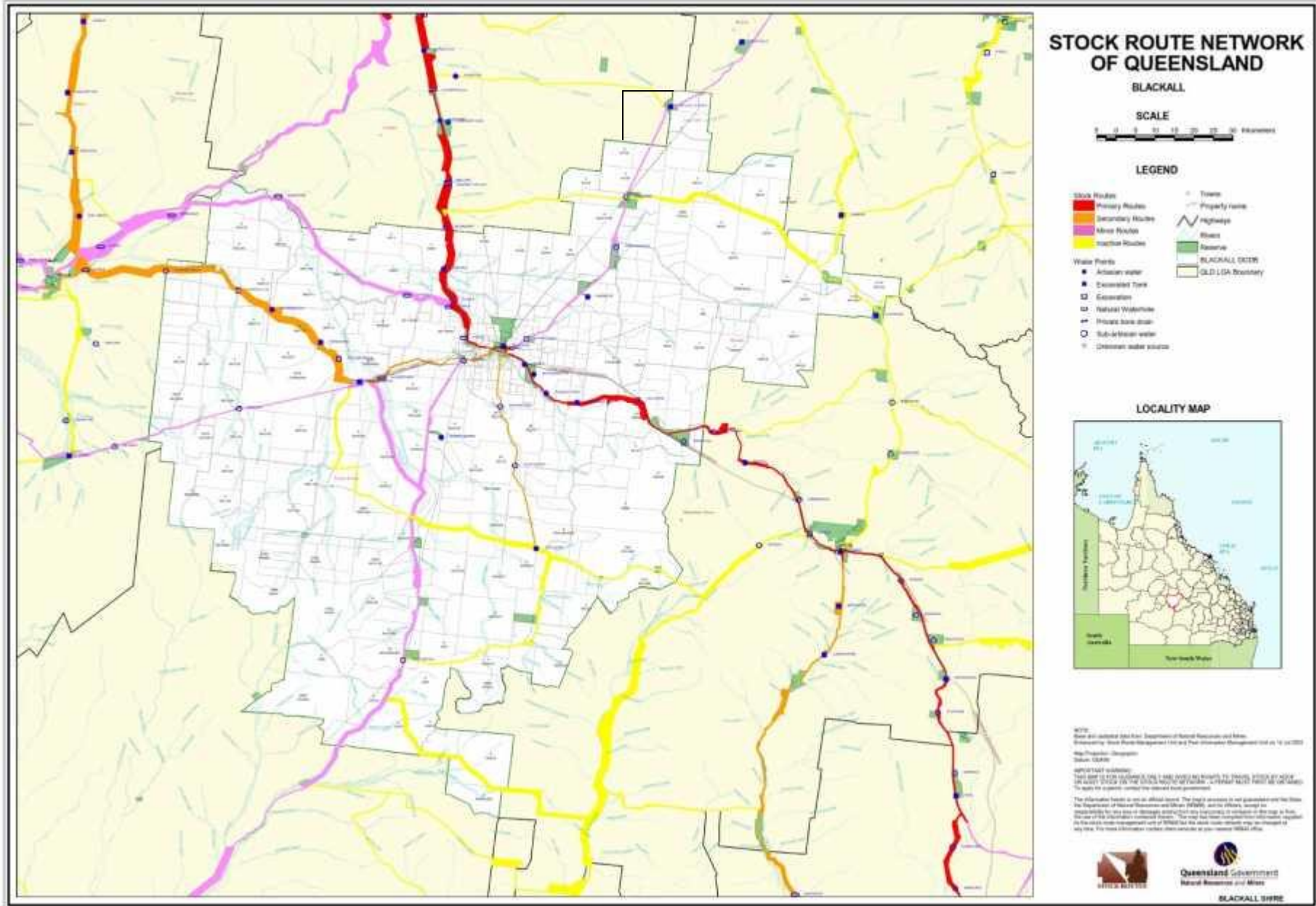
- General decline in 3P grasses, large amounts of less favoured species and/or bare ground (<60 %) in most cases;
- Obvious signs of past erosion and/or susceptibility currently high; and
- General thickening in density of woody plants.

Very Poor or "D" condition has one or more of the following features:

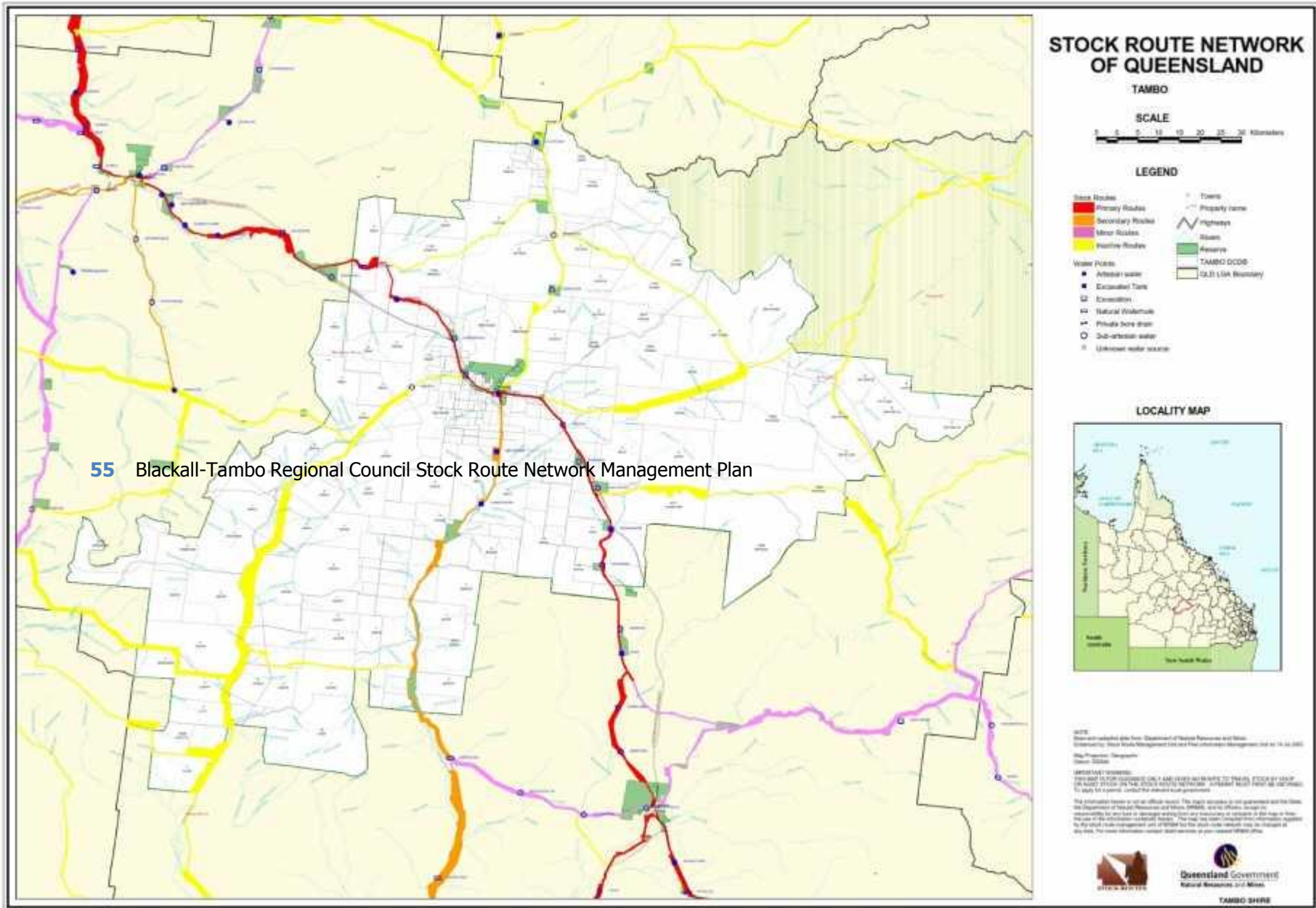
- General lack of perennial grasses or forbs;
- Severe erosion or scalding resulting in hostile environment for plant growth; and
- Thickets or woody plants cover most of the area.

Source: QDEEDI&F (2004). Stocktake. Balancing Supply and Demand. The State of Queensland, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries

7.0 STOCK ROUTE NETWORK OF QUEENSLAND – BLACKALL AND TAMBO



55 Blackall-Tambo Regional Council Stock Route Network Management Plan



The background is a solid, muted green color. In the lower half, there are several large, overlapping, organic shapes in a slightly lighter shade of green. These shapes resemble stylized waves, clouds, or perhaps the outlines of a face or a landscape feature, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall aesthetic is clean, modern, and nature-inspired.

Exploring the past. Innovating the future.