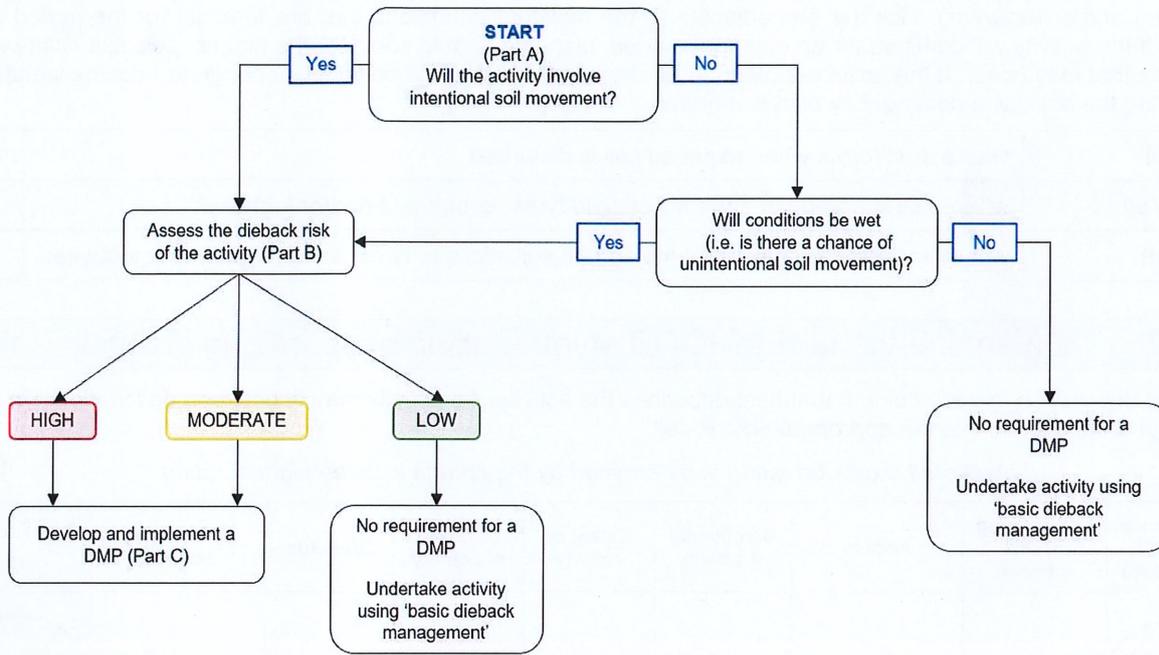




PART A: DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY

The decision tree below will help determine if the activity constitutes a disturbance and requires a risk assessment (Part B), and the risk assessment will determine if a DMP is required (Part C).



Details of disturbance activity

Region/District of activity:	FRANKLAND	Date of activity: <i>(give date range if a prolonged activity)</i>	01/12/2025- 01/09/2030
Location of site of activity: <i>(Forest Block, Reserve or coordinates)</i>	Walpole Airstrip, Plain Rd	Disease Risk Area: <i>(yes or no)</i>	no
Vegetation type/complex:	Heath		
Description of the activity: <i>(timber harvesting, road upgrade etc.)</i>	Fenceline clearing		
Proponent of the activity: <i>(DBCA, FPC, MRWA, Water Corp. etc.)</i>	DBCA-Fire management services		
Departmental objective for dieback management:	LIMIT SPREAD		

Indicate what parts of the form have been completed for the activity described above:

Part	Purpose	Requirement	Tick parts completed
B	Risk Assessment	To be completed if decision tree in Part A indicates that intentional or unintentional soil movement will occur during the activity.	
C	DMP	To be completed if risk is assessed in Part B to be 'High' or 'Moderate'	√
		Dieback Management Plan No. <i>Allocated by District</i>	WalpoleAirportFenceProject 01



PART B: RISK ASSESSMENT

Step 1: MOISTURE conditions

Higher moisture during a disturbance activity increases the likelihood that soil will stick to a carrier (e.g. vehicles, equipment and/or footwear). Tick the box adjacent to the moisture conditions that are forecast for the period of the activity. If the activity will continue for an extended period, planning should consider the highest possible risk (wettest) conditions that may occur. If the activity is planned for dry conditions but the conditions change to become wetter prior to or during the activity, a contingency plan is required.

Dry soil	where dust forms when exposed soil is disturbed	√
Moist soil	where soil is damp but does not stick to tyres, equipment and/or footwear	
Wet soil	where soil and moisture combine so that soil sticks to tyres, equipment and/or footwear	

Step 2: Determine the LIKELIHOOD of introducing or spreading dieback

Circle the description in each column that best describes the activity. An activity may fit between descriptions, in which case write a description into the appropriate blank cell.

The overall likelihood rating is determined by the criteria with the highest rating.

Disturbance type (e.g. action)	Introduction of raw material	Access	Complexity of activity	Extent of activity	Duration of activity	Drainage	Unmanaged access	Likelihood rating
Heavy earth moving, tracked vehicles	Infested or unknown raw material	Access crosses water (irrespective of frequency)			Activity area disturbed & map expired so impossible to revalidate boundaries		Increased public access in area of high public use	Very likely
Soil disturbance over a distance		Activity requires frequent access to site	Highly complex	Vehicle traverses several mini-catchments	Activity extends over several wet seasons	Surface water increased		Likely
Soil disturbance at single points	Crushed rock with no organic fraction		Complex		Activity occurs during a single wet season	Likely to impact existing drainage forms	Increased public access, but access restricted and/or site remote	Possible
Rubber tyred vehicle, bicycle	'High confidence' uninfested raw material	Activity requires infrequent access to site		Single mini-catchment	Entry in short timeframe under dry conditions	Minimal increase in surface water		Unlikely
No soil disturbance, vegetation only	No introduction of new material	One single access to site	Not complex	Point or human traffic	Single entry in short timeframe under dry conditions	No impact to drainage	Activity does not alter frequency of access to site	Very unlikely



Step 3: Determine the CONSEQUENCE of introducing or spreading dieback

Determine the potential CONSEQUENCE that introducing or spreading dieback may cause by going through the table below systematically and circling the description in each column that best estimates the consequence.

The overall consequence rating is determined by the criteria with the highest rating.

Area put at risk	Predicted impact	Biodiversity and sensitive areas at risk	Consequence rating
Ongoing potential ¹ to completely infest all protectable areas in activity landscape unit ²	Predicted very high impact: (majority of species at the activity area are susceptible and/or introducing dieback will result in extinction of species or populations) or Wet areas which contain any <i>Banksia</i> species or jarrah	>1 threatened/priority plant or animal species, critical habitat, TEC and/or Ramsar wetlands that is susceptible to dieback and/or Old-growth jarrah forest	Severe
Potential to infest all protectable areas in activity landscape unit ¹	Predicted high impact: (many susceptible species and/or introducing the pathogen will result in loss of populations or localised extinction of species) or Where predicted impact cannot be determined, jarrah forest on upland areas	At least one threatened/priority plant or animal species, critical habitat, TEC and/or Ramsar wetlands that is susceptible to dieback and/or Sensitive neighbouring property	Significant
Potential to infest more than 5% of any protectable area or 4 ha's (whichever is greater – assessor may set a lower minimum protectable area where appropriate)	Predicted moderate impact: (moderate numbers of susceptible species and/or introducing the pathogen will result in a reduction in species/populations)		Intermediate
Total impact area. <1% of Forrest block areas. Total area 3 ha.	Predicted low impact (low numbers of susceptible species)	Fauna Habitat Zones	Minor
No protectable areas estimated within any related landscape unit and/or The area is already infested ³	No susceptible species and/or the activity area is in the 'excluded' category. or Introducing dieback will have no impact discernible outside natural variation ³	No threatened/priority plant or animal species; critical habitat; TEC; and/or Ramsar wetlands that are susceptible to dieback. or As the activity area is already infested there will be no increased risk to threatened species and communities present ³	Insignificant

¹ Ongoing potential for an area to become infested occurs when the disturbance activity involves construction of permanent infrastructure e.g. roads or camp sites especially high in the landscape

² Landscape unit is an area bounded by features such as creeks, ridges, saddles, open roads and/or freehold land

³ Provide a map showing evidence that area is infested and attach to the risk assessment



Step 4: Determine the overall dieback RISK rating

- Refer to the table below that corresponds to the soil MOISTURE conditions (Step 1)
- Circle where the LIKELIHOOD rating (Step 2) intersects the CONSEQUENCE rating (Step 3)

This is the overall dieback RISK rating for the activity.

DRY SOIL		CONSEQUENCE				
LIKELIHOOD	Disturbance examples	Insignificant	Minor	Intermediate	Significant	Severe
Very likely	tracked machines ripping, pushing soil	Low	Moderate	High	High	High
Likely	snigging/light surface skim over distance	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
Possible	installing posts, exploration drilling	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
Unlikely	driving with rubber tyres	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Very unlikely	walking	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

MOIST SOIL		CONSEQUENCE				
LIKELIHOOD	Disturbance examples	Insignificant	Minor	Intermediate	Significant	Severe
Very likely	tracked machines ripping, pushing soil	Low	High	High	High	High
Likely	snigging/light surface skim over distance	Low	Moderate	High	High	High
Possible	installing posts, exploration drilling	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
Unlikely	driving with rubber tyres	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	High
Very unlikely	walking	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate

WET SOIL		CONSEQUENCE				
LIKELIHOOD	Disturbance examples	Insignificant	Minor	Intermediate	Significant	Severe
Very likely	tracked machines ripping, pushing soil	Low	High	High	High	High
Likely	snigging/light surface skim over distance	Low	High	High	High	High
Possible	installing posts, exploration drilling	Low	Moderate	High	High	High
Unlikely	driving with rubber tyres	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
Very unlikely	walking	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate

Step 5: Can the RISK be reduced by altering the activity or conditions?

If the risk rating is 'High' consideration should be given to:

- Cancelling the activity which avoids the risk; or
- Postponing the activity until conditions are dry for activities scheduled during moist or wet conditions.

If cancelling or postponing is not possible the activity should be re-assessed to determine if the risk can be reduced by altering some of the parameters of the activity. For example, tyred machinery generally causes less soil disturbance and are easier to clean, compared to tracked machines which cause more damage and pick up soil in the cleats which is hard to remove. Refer to the appendices for further guidance on reducing risk associated with an activity.



Step 6: Determine requirements based on RISK rating

Tick the box adjacent to the RISK rating of the activity as determined by the risk table.

High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Part C based on valid comprehensive dieback interpretation with Regional Manager (or delegate) approval before implementation, and sign-off after close-out Green Card training¹ for all proponents and contractors involved in activity 	
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Part C based on valid comprehensive dieback interpretation OR conditional dieback occurrence information with Regional Manager (or delegate) approval before implementation, and sign-off after close-out Green Card training¹ for proponent and contractors involved in activity 	√
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part C not required. Activity can proceed using basic dieback management Green Card training¹ for all proponents and contractors involved in activity 	

¹ Green Card training is mandatory for nominated departmental staff

Step 7: Risk Assessment sign-off

	Full Name	Position	Signature	Date
Risk Assessment conducted by:	George Ellwood	Ass/ Fire Ops Officer		01/12/2025
Risk Assessment checked by: <i>(Regional Manager or delegate)</i>	Janine Liddelow	Conservation Coordinator		4/12/20

Additional comments or conditions:



PART C: DIEBACK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Dieback Management Plan No.
Allocated by District

Walpole Airport Fence Project 01

Step 1: Dieback occurrence information & map *(supervising officer/proponent)*

Valid comprehensive occurrence information		or	Conditional occurrence information	
Interpreter report/map no. and/or name			Source	Local spatial information. Occurrence understood <i>DIEBACK INFESTED</i>

Step 2: DMP meeting *(supervising officer/proponent)*

Date:	<i>4/2/25</i>	Convened by:	<i>GEORGE ELWOOD</i>
Attended by:	<i>GEORGE ELWOOD, SIMON WATKIN, JAVINE LIDDELOW</i>		

Step 3: Risk management tactics *(supervising officer/proponent)*

Tactic no.	TACTICS TO BE DEPLOYED <i>Refer to the Appendices in the Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual for guidance</i>	To be implemented <i>(✓= required)</i>	Implemented <i>(initialled when complete)</i>	Checked <i>(initialled when checked)</i>
MOISTURE CONDITIONS				
1	Moisture conditions as per Part B/Step1 Dry: ✓ moist <input type="checkbox"/> wet <input type="checkbox"/>			
2	Contingency in event that conditions become wetter than those planned for before or during the activity:			
	• postpone/cease activity	✓		
	• fall back to low risk area (e.g. infested area)	✓		
	• risk reassessed and new DMP developed based on wetter conditions	NA		
PROTECTABLE AREAS <i>(and other management boundaries)</i>				
3	Protectable area (and management unit boundaries within them) have been established in the field and are identified as P <input type="checkbox"/> NA to P <input type="checkbox"/> NA on the attached dieback management map	✓ (none)		
4	Management boundaries (unrelated to Protectable Areas) have been established in the field and identified on the management map e.g. mini-catchments, impact etc.	✓		
HYGIENE				
5	Clean on Entry (COE) points and No Soil Movement (NSM) roads identified on map and signs installed in-field (record COE numbers in appropriate boxes): <input type="checkbox"/> ✓ <input type="checkbox"/> COE road access <input type="checkbox"/> NA COE entering vegetation / <input type="checkbox"/> NA COE NSM protectable areas	✓		
6	<input type="checkbox"/> NA COE gates installed and indicated on map against COE no.	NA		



Tactic no.	TACTICS TO BE DEPLOYED <i>Refer to the Appendices in the Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual for guidance</i>	To be implemented (✓= required)	Implemented (initialled when complete)	Checked (initialled when checked)
7	<input type="text"/> turnarounds for COE points, numbered and marked on map	NA		
8	COE points <input type="text"/> will be closed to Type <input type="text"/> when the operation is to cease for <input type="text"/> weeks, and on completion of all <input type="text"/> activities all temporary COE will be closed to Type <input type="text"/> by the proponent	NA		
9	Cleandown points established in field and indicated on map How is effluent to be managed for wet cleandown? Ideally will be dry clean down. If wet clean required, it will not occur upslope of un-infested areas Preference is for machine to clean down at DHQ. Ideally machine can be cleaned down dry. If required, a truck can support a wet cleandown at the lowest point in landscape i.e. it will not occur upslope of un-infested areas	√ (refer to comment)		
10	Machines and vehicles with portable hygiene kits	NA		
11	Records kept (circle relevant): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COE <input type="checkbox"/> clean down <input type="checkbox"/> NSM	√		
12	Management points (if applicable) numbered on map. Provide detail below on the decision or action that must be taken at each management point: M1: M2:	NA		
TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION				
13	Staff/contractors with Green Card training	√		
14	DMP briefings (circle relevant): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at commencement <input type="checkbox"/> weekly <input type="checkbox"/> daily <input type="checkbox"/> other	√		
DISTURBANCE				
15	Machinery type(s): Bulldozer	Machine Nos: <input type="text" value="1"/>	√	
RAW MATERIALS				
16	Type: NA	Supplier/Source:	NA	
17	Status (attach evidence):		NA	
ACCESS				
18	Disease Risk Area permit obtained if required (attach copy)	NA		
19	Access route planned to place least amount of protectable area downslope at risk, and shown on map	√		
20	Road maintenance uses tactics to mitigate harm to protectable areas:	use interpreted boundaries	√	
21		push soil downslope only	√	
22		clean bucket, shovel, auger after digging culverts/holes	√	
23		use uninfested/low risk material to patch road. Where appropriate.	√	
24	<input type="text" value="0"/> roads to be closed, each road closure is numbered and marked on map	NA		
25	Each road closure has been constructed to effectively control access	NA		
26	Roads effectively closed/rehabilitated within <input type="text"/> weeks of end of activity	NA		



Tactic no.	TACTICS TO BE DEPLOYED <i>Refer to the Appendices in the Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual for guidance</i>		To be implemented <small>(✓= required)</small>	Implemented <small>(initialled when complete)</small>	Checked <small>(initialled when checked)</small>
27	Road construction uses tactics to mitigate harm to protectable areas:	located in infested/unprotectable categories when possible	NA		
28		low in profile	NA		
29		high crown for better drainage	NA		
30		deep roadside drains & coarse material to minimise erosion	NA		
31		mitre/offshoot drain preferentially located towards base of the slope	NA		
32	'Green bridge' implemented (mark on map)		NA		
33	Activity to be undertaken using split-phase (provide detail):		NA		
DURATION					
34	Duration of activity >1 year, engage Interpreter to recheck the boundaries		NA (<1 year)		
EXTENT					
35	Divide area into management units for work in dry, moist or wet (circle relevant)				
36	Select factors to be used to split dry, moist and wet soil management units	1 Protectability	NA		
37		2 Presence of biodiversity values	NA		
38		3 Predicted impact	NA		
39		4 Potential for spread	NA		
40		5 Machine/vehicle floatation	NA		
41		6 Access prone to bogging	NA		
42		7 Ability to control unmanaged access	NA		
43		8 Distance from roads	NA		
44	Operate to mini-catchments. Operation defined to small are (3ha) adjacent the Walpole River		√ (refer to comment) Single operation		
DRAINAGE					
45	Drainage directed away from protectable areas, and drainage points numbered and marked on map. <i>To ASSESS DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS. E.G. GRADER TO CREATE FALL</i>		√		
46	Imported water	Source: NA			
47		Disinfectant type and dosage: NA	NA		
WEEDS					
48	In areas infested with Declared/Prohibited or very high to moderate priority weeds, which are marked orange triangle on the map, the proponent (circle appropriate): a) will not enter area b) will clean down machinery when leaving area		√		
ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS					



Tactic no.	TACTICS TO BE DEPLOYED <i>Refer to the Appendices in the Phytophthora Dieback Management Manual for guidance</i>	To be implemented <i>(✓= required)</i>	Implemented <i>(initialled when complete)</i>	Checked <i>(initialled when checked)</i>

Step 4: Dieback management map checklist *(supervising officer/proponent)*

Tactics decided on above should be clearly marked on the map using the symbols in brackets. Each point will have a unique no. (e.g. COE1; COE2; X1) and the total number recorded below (e.g. total 2 COE points; 1 road closure)
Note: staff and contractors in the field must be briefed and supplied with a management map

DMP No. recorded on management map <input type="text" value=""/> <i>WalpoleAirportFenceProject 01</i> <input type="text" value=""/>	Road drainage points (D): No. <input type="text" value="NA"/>
Protectable areas and/or management units <input type="text" value="infested"/>	Roads/areas with 'No Soil Movement' (NSM): No. <input type="text" value="NA"/>
'Clean on Entry' points (COE): No. <input type="text" value="1"/>	Road closures (X): No. <input type="text" value="NA"/>
COE with gates (COE with gates): No. <input type="text" value="NA"/>	Turnarounds and roads for rehab. (map legend)
Management points (M): No. <input type="text" value="NA"/>	Access route (map legend)
Clean down locations (W): No. <input type="text" value="1"/>	

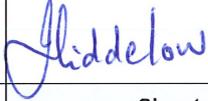
Step 5: Proponent sign-off *(external i.e. non-DBCA proponent)*

I, the undersigned, agree to implement the above DMP:

George Ellwood	Ass/Ops Officer	DBCA		1/12/2025
Full Name	Position	Agency/Organisation	Signature	Date

Step 6: DMP approval *(Regional Manager or delegate)*

I, the undersigned, have reviewed the Risk Assessment and approved the DMP:

<i>Janine Liddelow</i>	<i>Nature Conservation Co-ordinator</i>		<i>4/12/2025</i>
Full Name	Position	Signature	Date
Comment <i>(if required)</i>			

Step 7: DMP close-out *(supervising officer/proponent)*

All tactics identified in the DMP were implemented as approved? Yes No

Full Name	Position	Signature	Date
Comment <i>(if required)</i>			

Step 8: DMP sign-off *(Regional Manager or delegate)*

I, the undersigned, am satisfied that the DMP has been implemented and closed-out as approved:

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Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions
OFFICIAL

**PHYTOPHTHORA DIEBACK RISK ASSESSMENT
& MANAGEMENT PLAN FORM**

FEM079

Full Name	Position	Signature	Date
Comment (if required)			

Step 9: Document management checklist

Records ticked below are filed in the following location:

	Dieback occurrence information (Interpretation report and map) have been uploaded to DAS or forwarded to Forest Management Branch at femweb@dbca.wa.gov.au
	Dieback Management Map
	Dieback Risk Assessment and Management Plan form (Parts A, B and C)
	COE and clean down records
	Disease Risk Area permit

**FEM079 -
WalpoleAirportFenceProject 01**

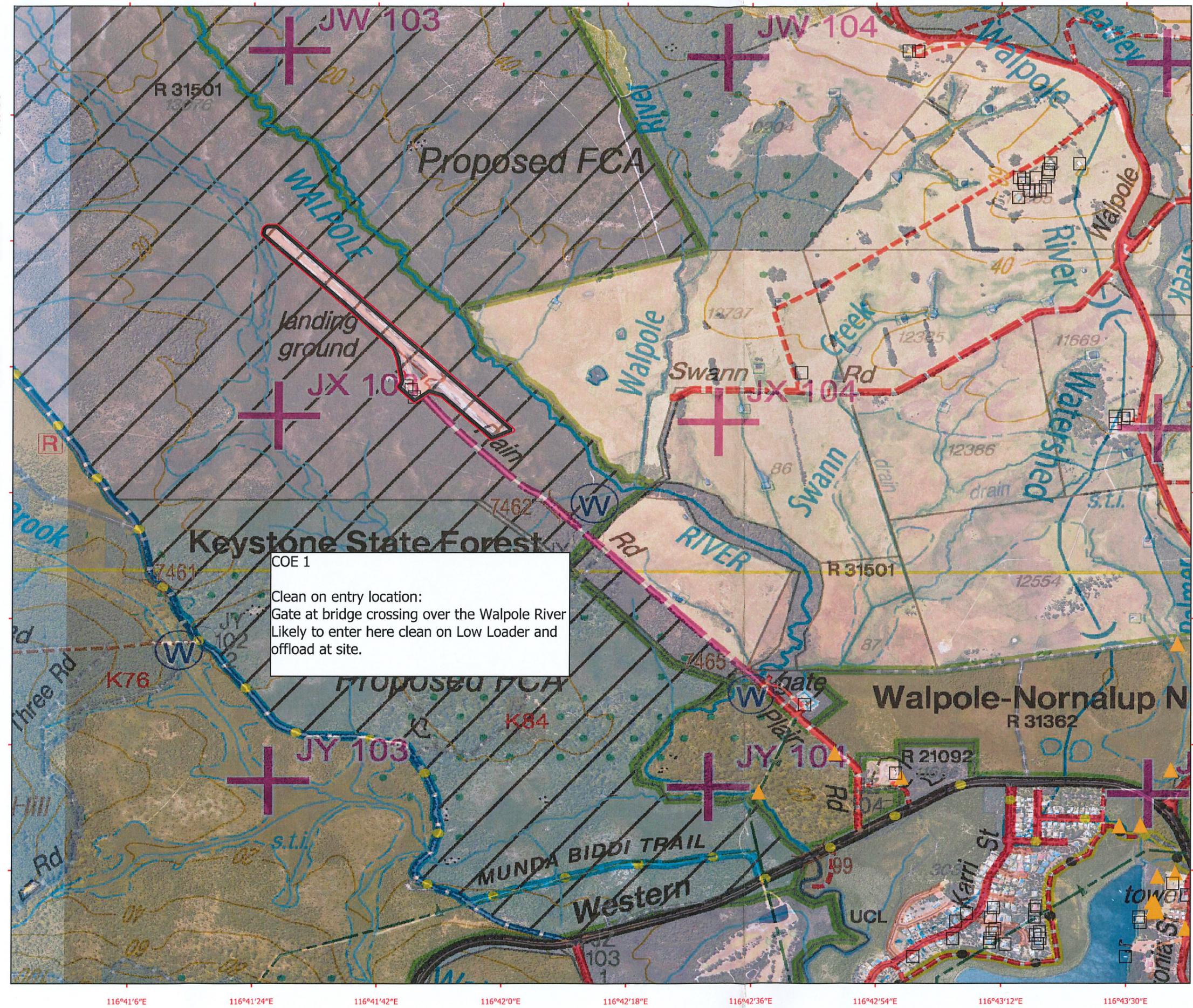
Legend

- Main map
- Proposed Fencing
- 10m Buffer Proposed Clearing
- LANDGATE Building Points
- Nat Con Values
- Frk_Weeds_MGA_50

4/12/25
DIEBACK INFESTED
PRIORITY TO LIMIT SPREAD OF WEEDS

1:10,000 (A3)
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
Geographic Projection
Datum: GDA94

COE 1
Clean on entry location:
Gate at bridge crossing over the Walpole River
Likely to enter here clean on Low Loader and
offload at site.



The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions does not guarantee that this map is without flaw of any kind and disclaims all liability for any errors, loss or other consequence which may arise from relying on any information depicted. Roads and tracks on land managed by DBCA may contain unmarked hazards and their surface condition is variable. Exercise caution and drive to conditions on all roads.

