



# CLARE & GILBERT VALLEYS COUNCIL

## BROADACRE BURNING PERMIT APPLICATION

Before completing the application, please read the prescribed and local conditions on the reverse side

Applicant details:			
Name:			
Residential Address:			
Postal Address:			
Phone:		Mobile:	
Email:			

Equipment at hand:			
Number of tanks:		Tank capacity:	
Type of firebreak:		Width of firebreak:	
No. of people:		Other equipment:	

Section/Lot	Road Frontage	Hundred	Type of burning
<i>Sec 123</i>	<i>Brothers Hill Road</i>	<i>Upper Wakefield</i>	<i>Bean Rows</i>

Certification by applicant
By signing this application you certify that you have vehicle mounted tanks and pumps in good working order with a total capacity of at least 800 litres, that the paddocks to be burnt have well established fire breaks at least 4 metres wide around the entire perimeter of the land to be burnt, that the first rows (where applicable) have been raked a further 4 metres inside the fire break, that the minimum number of people required at the fire will be on site until the fire has extinguished, and that prior to burning notification will be provided to all neighbouring properties, the issuing Council, Adelaide Fire, and the captain for the closest SACFS brigade, and that you have read, understand, and agree to abide by the prescribed and local conditions.

Signature of applicant:		Date:	/	/
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## CONDITIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT AND REGULATIONS, 2005

The conditions applicable to any permit issued under the Act for Burning Off land on any day during the Fire Danger Season other than a day of Total Fire Ban are:

- (a) That the land immediately around the relevant land must be cleared of all flammable material to a distance of at least 4 metres;
- (b) That at least 2 persons who are able to control the fire, or such greater number of persons as may be specified in the permit, must be present at the site of the fire from the time it is lighted to the time it is completely extinguished;
- (c) That the fire must first be lighted from the leeward side of the relevant land to establish a protective break, and then may be lighted from the windward side of the land;
- (d) That at least 250 litres of water, or such greater amount of water as may be specified in the permit, must be kept at hand to extinguish the fire;
- (e) A water pump and hoses must be kept at hand in case water must be used to control or extinguish the fire;
- (f) That the holder of this permit, not more than 7 days, and not less than 2 hours, before the fire is lighted, give notice of his or her intention to light the fire –
  - (i) To any person who owns, occupies or is in charge of land adjoining the land holding where the relevant land is situated and who resides within 8 kilometres of the relevant land or, if it is not reasonably practicable to give such notice, to the person in charge of the nearest police station; and
  - (ii) If the relevant land is inside (or partially inside) a council area – to an officer of the council for that area; and
  - (iii) If the relevant land is within 2 kilometres of a government reserve – to the person in charge of the reserve; and
  - (iv) –
    - A) If the relevant land is within the area of an SACFS brigade – to an officer of that brigade; and
    - B) If the relevant land is within a designated area – to the fire control officer for that area; and
    - C) If neither sub-subparagraph A) Nor B) Apply – to the chief officer.

~~The conditions applicable to any permit issued under the Act for purposes other than Burning Off land other than on a day of Total Fire Ban are:~~

- ~~(a) That the space immediately around and above the fire must be cleared of all flammable material to a distance of at least 4 metres;~~
- ~~(b) That an appropriate agent adequate to extinguish the fire must be kept at hand;~~
- ~~(c) That at least 1 person who is able to control the fire, or such greater number of persons as may be specified in the permit, must be present at the site of the fire from the time it is lighted to the time it is completely extinguished;~~
- ~~(d) That if the fire is to be lighted within the area of an SACFS brigade, the holder of the permit must, not more than 7 days, and not less than 2 hours, before the fire is lighted, give notice of his or her intention to light the fire to an officer of that brigade.~~

**“AUTHORISED Officers are to strike through any condition that is removed and initial at the start and finish of each removed condition”**

**LOCAL CONDITIONS ADOPTED BY THE CLARE & GILBERT VALLEYS FIRE PREVENTION COMMITTEE FOR  
THE PURPOSE OF BURNING OFF LAND**

- (a) –
- (i) Canola Burning – that at least three person who are able to control the fire, or such greater number of persons as may be specified in the permit, must be present at the site of the fire from the time it is lighted to the time it is completely extinguished.
  - (ii) All other Broadacre Burning – that at least four persons who are able to control the fire, or such greater number of person as may be specified in the permit, must be present at the site of the fire from the time it is lighted to the time it is completely extinguished.
- (b) That at least 800 litres of water, or such greater amount of water as may be specified in the permit, must be kept at hand to extinguish the fire to be present on site and immediately available; and
- (c) That the land immediately around the relevant land must be cleared of all flammable material to a distance of at least 4 metres, with the first windrow at least a further 4 metres from the firebreak (or 8 metres from the perimeter of the land).
- (d) That on the day of the intended burn, prior to lighting the fire, the holder of the permit must activate the permit for the day by lodging their notification at <https://cgvc.sa.fires.elementorg.com/> or contacting the Clare & Gilbert Valleys Council, Clare Office – (08) 8842 6400 and providing the required information.
- (e) That prior to lighting the fire, the holder of the permit must give notice of his or her intention to light the fire –
- (i) To Adelaide Fire immediately prior to lighting the fire – **1300 008 175**; and
  - (ii) To the contact of the nearest SACFS brigade listed under 4(b)b. on page 1
- (f) That the fire may be lit from 10:00am after notice has been given, as specified in subsection (c), and must be completely extinguished by 9:00pm.
- (g) That no burning is to occur on Saturday, Sunday, or Public Holidays.
- (h) That burning must not occur, or is to cease if –
- (i) The prevailing wind direction from the land to be burnt is in close proximity to any vineyards, which as a result of the burn may give rise to the increased risk of ‘smoke taint’; or
  - (ii) The prevailing wind direction from the subject land is in the direction of any adjoining major arterial road(s), which may give rise to a smoke hazard to traffic travelling along the adjoining road(s)
  - (iii) The forecasted weather indicates a total fire ban will be in place in any of the next three days; or
  - (iv) The forecasted weather indicates the wind speed and maximum temperatures over the next three days will increase the risk of rekindling the fire.
- (i) That at any time an authorised officer can notify the permit holder of the decision to revoke the active status of the permit rendering it inactive for the remainder of the day.

**PREVENTING SMOKE TAIN IN WINE**  
**Information relating to Smoke Taint for the purpose of condition (g)(i)**

Broadacre burning, particularly early in the season when permits are required, often occurs while the wine industry is still harvesting grapes. In years when the season is late, grapes may remain on the vine until early May.

If grapes are subject to heavy smoke for prolonged periods, it may result in smoke taint being detected in the finished wine which would prohibit its sale.

If you are carrying out broad-acre burning before the annual grape harvest is complete, please consider the following:

- Where possible, delay burn offs until the vintage is finished. Depending on the season, this could be as late as the start of May.
- Choose to burn when the wind direction is blowing away from vineyards or conditions are still and smoke is rising straight upwards.
- When making decisions about when to burn, please consider the negative effects smoke taint could have on the livelihoods of local vigneron.
- Serious cases of smoke taint in wine have occurred in South Australia in recent years after bush fires and prescribed burns.
- AWRI factsheet *Smoke Taint – entry into grapes and vineyard risk factors* provides more information on factors that affect smoke uptake by vines.

Enquiries to Anna Baum at the Clare Region Winegrape Growers Association.



*Clare Region Winegrape  
Growers Association*

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For the purpose of condition (h)(i).

