Operational Plan
Moehau Aerial Operation 2017

Version History

Version	Author	Date Written	Change/Reason for change
1	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	2-February-2017	First draft
2	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	11-April-2017	Revisions to respond to peer review and consultation
3	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	02-May-2017	Revisions in response to consent conditions
4	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	20-July-2017	Addition of task specifications
5	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	31-August-2017	Updated target dates
6	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	06-Sept-2017	Update task list with new tasks
7	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	19–Sept-2017	Updated map with consent conditions

Overview

Conservation outcome
To preserve and enhance the health and integrity of the forest plant communities within the Moehau ecological area.

Scope
This project includes possum and rat control in the Moehau ecological area.

This plan covers the details of the project's technical design and the organisation of the logistics for completing the work in the operational phases (pre-operational, operational & post-operational). It includes result monitoring.

This project ends when lessons and recommendations from the Pestlink report have been followed up. This is expected to occur by January2017.

Outcome target
Improve average foliar cover to 50% for monitored Kohekohe trees by Jan 2020.

Increase North Island Robin breeding pairs in the Moehau ecological area by Jan 2020.

Result target
The result target for this operation:

1. A residual trap catch of less than 2% (2 possums per 100 trap-nights) by 30th Dec 2017 for the aerial controlled area.
2. Small Mammal Index of less than 3% by 3rd Nov 2017 for the aerial controlled are.

Control Design
To achieve the outcome target of the block, rats and possums need to be controlled over the range of forest habitats in the area. The treatment area covers 4,500 ha comprising of the Moehau ecological area and a few pockets of adjoining forest (refer to map). This will be achieved by using one method;

1. An aerial application of 1080 over 4,359 ha of the block.
The operation is planned to take place between the approved timeframe of 4th Sept 2017 and 31st October 2017. This time has been chosen as the best time to conduct the operation as possums and rats are more vulnerable to poisoning in winter/early spring where alternative food sources are seasonally low.

Limiting the re-invasion of possums from habitat adjacent or near the boundary supports the conservation outcomes that this operation is looking to achieve. To aid with this, consideration has been given to a coordinated effort with Waikato Regional Council (WRC) There is DOC farm lease block and a private block totalling about 2700ha to the north west of the Moeahu ecological area, this area is mostly pasture with pockets of forest habitat. WRC will be carrying out ground control over this area to aid with lowering the rate of re-invasion into the Moehau ecological area.

Future pest control operations in this area will depend on initial control levels achieved from this operation and on the rate of re-invasion from adjacent areas. It is expected that the possum population will take at least five years before they begin to have a measurable effect on the indicator species. Aerial operations are planned to be carried out every four years over the next 50 year period with 600ha within the Moehau ecological area being treated for rats, occurring once yearly except the year of aerial treatment

One application of 1.5 kg (6 gram baits) per hectare of pre-feed cereal bait will be sown by helicopter for the aerial operation. Following the pre-feed, 1080 will be applied at a rate of 2.5 kg (12 gram baits) per hectare for the Moehau ecological area. The timing of the sowing of the 1080 baits will require a weather window of three fine nights to achieve maximum toxin uptake.

Site Description

Moehau mountain is sacred to local iwi, its full name is Te Moengahau-o-Tamatekapua – the windy sleeping place of Tamatekapua, the Te Arawa chief and steersman who had a strong association with the mountain.
The summit of Moehau is the burial place of the great chief Tamatekapua who arrived in New Zealand with the first Polynesian navigators. The prow of his canoe is said to have been laid with him on Moehau.
With other iwi having strong connection and association with Moehau.
There are numerous Pa sites and middens on the coastal headlands and beaches surrounding Moehau, during the musket wars local tribes fought on these beaches and headlands, many of these sites are now Wahi Tapu.

An amazing variety of unique and rare plants and animals live here sharing a diverse range of habitats from coastal cliffs to sub-alpine grasslands. Moehau contains coastal pōhutukawa, kauri, tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*) and podocarp forests, within lowland and montane bioclimatic zones. Within Moehau forest can be found internationally significant ecological values including locally endemic Weta and stag beetles, Archey and Hochstetters frog, Coromandel striped gecko, Pateke (Brown Teal), Kaka, Bellbird, Grey Warbler, Kakariki (parakeets), Brown Kiwi, Long tailed and Shining cuckoo, North Island Robin, Kereru and Morepork.

Moehau is the northern limit for many southern montane species such as mountain toatoa and mountain cedar (pahautea). Moehau requires ongoing protection for nationally threatened and regionally rare plant species. Flora values include *Peraxilla tetrapetala* (Red mistletoe), *Prasophyllum hectorii* (swamp leek orchid), *Caladenia bartlettii, Pittosporum virgatum, Celmisia.incana, Veronica punicea* (Hebe*) and Brachyglottis kirkii var. kirkii* (Kirk's daisy).

Land form values include the nationally unique Paritu pluton, a geographical feature of volcanic origin. Wind and rain sculpture the rugged peak of Moehau that rises steeply from the sea. At 892m it is the highest point on the Coromandel Peninsula.

Values

Moehau is a notable area which has been identified under the Natural Heritage Management System (NHMS) as a high priority site. This area is prioritised for management because of the high conservation values. In some instances, this relates to threatened biodiversity such the nationally vulnerable Coromandel Brown Kiwi *Apteryx mantelli*. In other cases, there are unique ecosystems present, such as the sub-alpine grasslands at the top.

Threatened species

Coromandel brown kiwi

Coromandel Brown Kiwi (CBK) are present in the operational area. CBK's are the rarest of the North Island brown kiwi taxa with an estimated 900 pairs across the Coromandel. Kiwi densities are highest in the northern regions of the Peninsula, making Moehau an important area for CBK.

North Island Robin

About 100 North Island Robin from Pureora Forest park were released into the Moehau area, 61 of those birds were released on public conservation land on the eastern side of Mt Moehau at Stony Bay in 2009 and 2011. 30 birds were released in 2009 on 300 ha of privately owned land just south of Stony Bay. Moehau is the only place in the Coromandel region to have North Island Robin.

Long-tailed bats

Long-tailed batshave been found in the Moehau ecological area and are likely the only native land mammal on the Coromandel. Searches continue for short-tailed bats, but none have been found to date.

Threatened plants

Brachyglottis kirkii var. kirkii (Kirk's daisy) At Risk – Declining

Peraxilla tetrapetala (Red mistletoe) At Risk - Declining

Prasophyllum hectorii (swamp leek orchid) At Risk - Declining

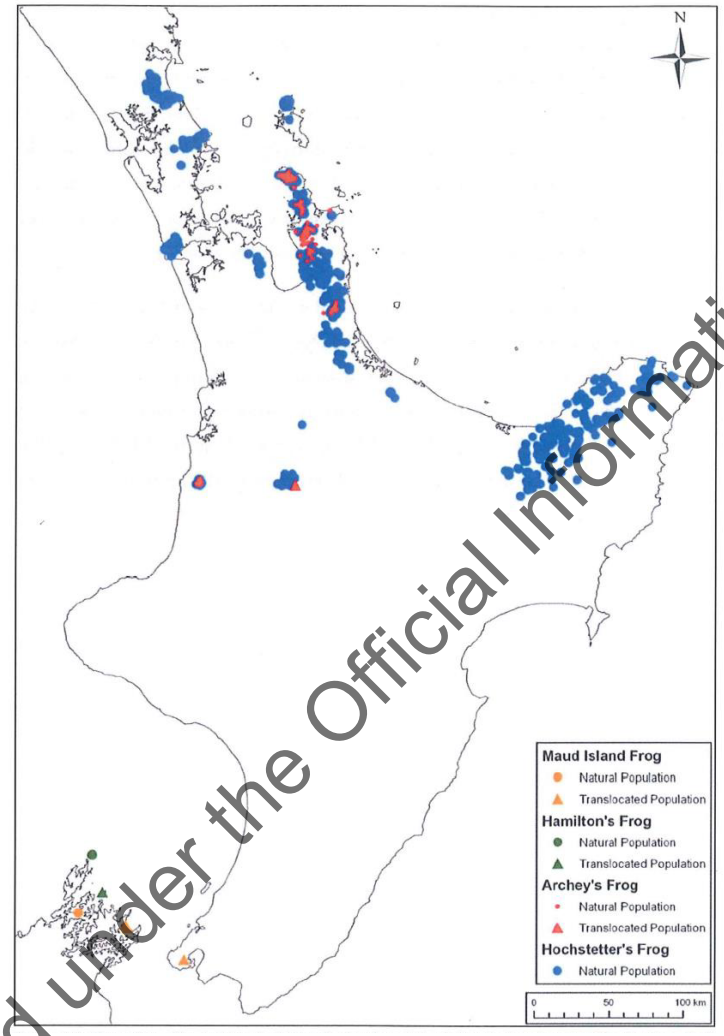
Caladenia bartlettii At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Pittosporum virgatum At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Veronica punicea (Hebe) At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Archey's frog

The Coromandel Peninsula is home to much of the threatened Archey's frog range. The only other places they are found include a small coastal forest block in the King Country, Maungatautari and captive facilities such as the Auckland Zoo. The Coromandel represents the national stronghold for Archey's frog (see below).



It has been proven that rat predation has a significant impact on Archey's frog populations and that rat control has a positive impact (see Whareorino research). Juvenile froglets on the back of an adult male were observed within the Papakai pest control operational area during a monitoring session in early 2014. This was direct evidence of breeding success.

Iconic species

In addition to high priority threatened species, there are also iconic species throughout the block, the Moehau stag beetle, is one of the more unusual species that inhabit the mountain.

Kauri

The Moehau ecological area includes impressive stands of Kauri. Kauri are a significant species, influencing community species composition through alterations to soil chemistry. Kauri are under threat from kauri dieback disease (Phytophthora

Taxon Agathis), which has recently been confirmed on the Coromandel for the first time.

Freshwater fish

Native freshwater fish have been recorded throughout the several catchments in the operational area including: short jawed kokopu, banded kokopu, inanga, long finned and short finned eels, koura, torrent fish and red finned bullies inhabit the streams.

Threats

Animal pest species present in the reserve are: stoat, weasel, Norway rat, ship rat, mouse, hedgehog, cat, pig, rabbit and possum. The most recent trap catch results (July 2016) for the Moehau ecological area is 6.3 possums per 100 trap nights.

Introduced pests are having major impacts on Moehau flora and fauna. Possums are causing mortality of canopy trees like rata and kohekohe through defoliation. Possums have been managed since 1989 with trapping starting in Port Jackson and then moving southward. The first toxin used between 1995 and 2000 was brodifacoum in bait stations set out on a grid approximately 150m apart. DOC discontinued the use of brodifacoum in 2000 and possums have been controlled around parts of Moehau using other toxins approximately every 4 years, with a first aerial application of 1080 in 2012 over 4500ha achieving a result of 0% RTC.

Ship rats are abundant and together with mice, are opportunists, eating both vegetation and animal matter. Rats predate heavily on Weta, beetles, spiders, moths, stick insects, cicadas, native snails and frogs, slugs, and lizards. Seasonal food includes bird eggs and chicks. Rat numbers increased on Moehau once Mustelid trapping was initiated in 1995, rat control begun with trapping using victor traps in northern stony bay in 2002 and 2003 (Murphy 2004) followed by Diphacinone in bait stations laid on a grid approximately 75m apart in 2004. Since then low rat numbers have been maintained at Stony Bay using a 75m grid system over 1500 ha (reduced to 600ha in 2015) using toxins including 1080.

Mustelids (weasels, ferrets and stoats) and feral cats are present. All four species threaten conservation values by preying on vertebrate and invertebrate populations, but the most destructive is the stoat. Stoats are adept tree climbers and, along with ship rats, will predate birds, nestlings, eggs, lizards and invertebrates within the canopy.

Mustelid especially stoats are affecting kiwi through chick predation., in 2000 a trapping grid was set up on Moehau covering approximately 1800hec, 1600 traps are laid 200m apart on selected ridges, roads etc. Since trapping was introduced to Moehau kiwi chick survival has averaged 77% of all chicks produced by tagged Kiwis over the years 2000 to 2005.(De Monchy2005).

Hedgehogs are also present, mainly preying on native invertebrates. The extent to which hedgehogs, rodents and pigs affect snails at this site is unknown.

Goats were first controlled by government hunters on Moehau in 1956 but sustained control at regular intervals did not occur until 1981 with their final removal occurring in 2005, since then only a couple of goats have been shot and their presence or how they got there was unknown, but most likely from neighbouring farms.

Cattle from neighbouring farms have historically grazed the accessible parts of Moehau have caused considerable damage to the understorey. In the last 10 years, boundary fences have been erected around most of the mountain except in the south west corner made up of the Tehope, Ongohi and Urarima catchments. Grazing is still occurring in parts of these areas and a completed boundary fence around Moehau will be a longer-term goal.

Cats are controlled around Moehau to protect Pateke from predation, 43 traps have been maintained since April 2011.

Pigs are present on Moehau and cause damage to the forest ecosystem. A seasonal ballot has been the control method for pigs in recent years.

Considerable forest modification has occurred in the last 100 years, goats, possums and cattle have depleted many species on the forest floor and in the canopy. Accessible areas of the mountain were logged or cleared for farmland also in this period, parts of the land cleared for farming is now regenerating.

Issues

Treatment area is under Treaty claim, which could raise some sensitive issues between local Iwi and the Department. Due to sufficient consultation and engagement this should be limited.
Deeply dissected valleys, rugged terrain, steep slopes, and bluffs means access on foot will be difficult and unsafe in places
Some of the boundaries in the area around the operational area do have unfenced or sensitive areas, this concern could be mitigated through consultation or movement of the operational boundary and or stock.
Neighbouring landowners rely on rainwater for domestic supply, and streams for stock water.
Conflict with local pig hunting groups and the lack of access after the operation will be considered during the consultation process, but the choice of timing for the operation should be more in favour of the pig hunting groups due to the block not being closed during the winter. Bait and carcass monitoring will be put in place in place to possibly shorten the stand down period of the area after the operation is conducted.

Other management at the site

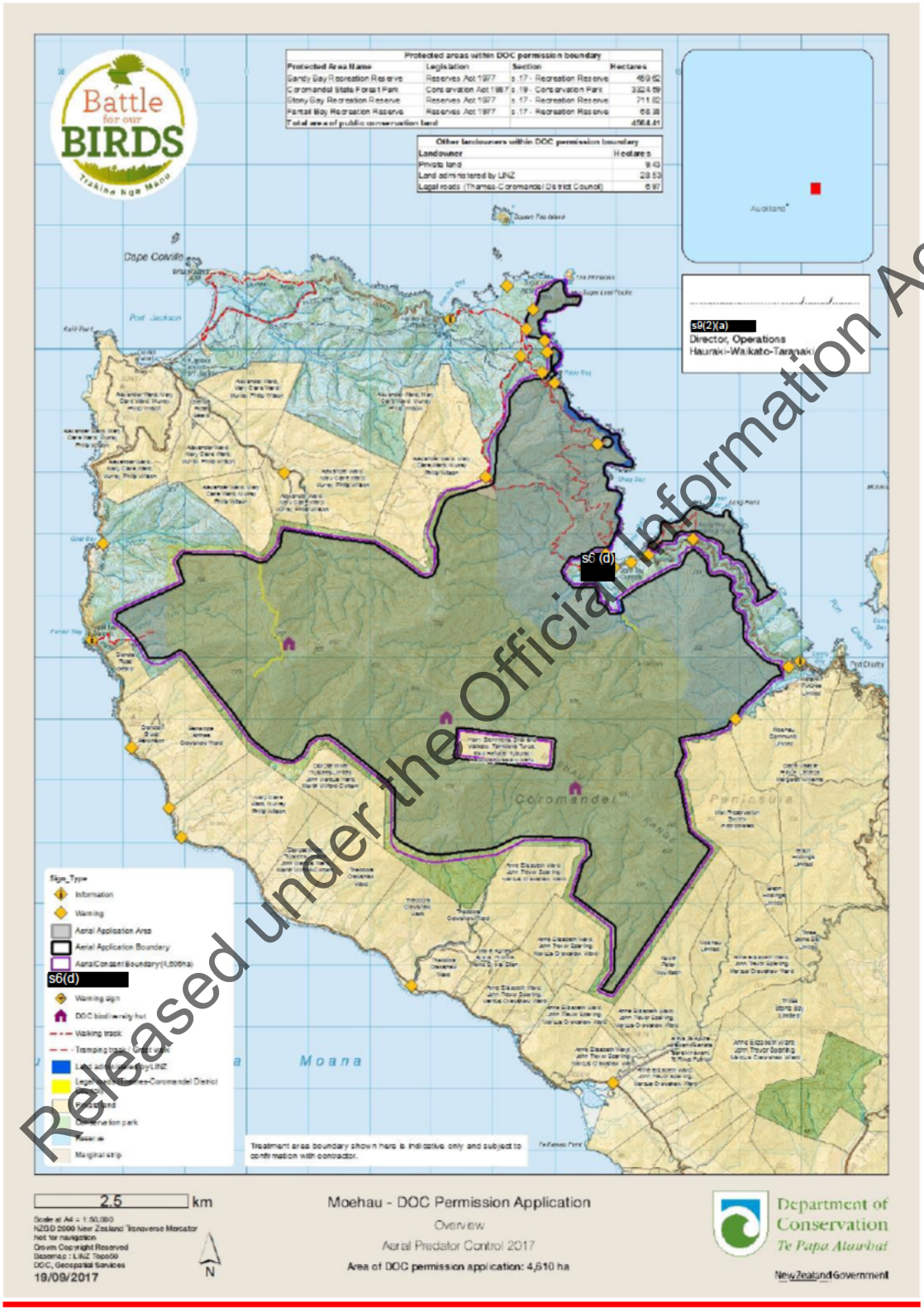
Past:

Year	**Operation Name**	**Control Method**	**Pestlink Ref**
2015-2016	Ship rat Control in Te Mauri o Moehau	Baitstation	1516HAU03
2012-2013	Possum, Ship rat Control in Te Mauri o Moehau 2013	Aerial 1080	1314HAU01
2006-2007	Possum, Ship rat Control in Moehau West - Cape Colville	Hand lay – Feratox, Feracol	0607HAU02

2005-2006	Possum, Ship rat Control in North East Moehau rat block	Baitstation – 1080, Racumin	0506HAU01
2004-2005	Possum Control in Te Mauri o Moehau - Urarima (2004/05)	Baitstation - 1080	0405HAU09
2003-2004	Goat Control in Moehau (2003/04)	Hunt - Ground	0405HAU12
2003-2004	Ship rat Control in Northeast Moehau rat block	Hand lay - Racumin	0405HAU07
2003-2004	Ship rat Control in Northeast Moehau rat block (2003/04)	Baitstation – Diphacinone Hand lay - Racumin	0405HAU06
2002-2003	Goat Control in Moehau (2002/03)	Hunt - Ground	0405HAU10
2002-2003	Ship rat Control in Northeast Moehau rat block (2002/03)	Trap - Kill	0405HAU05
2002-2003	Possum Control in Te Mauri o Moehau (2002/03)	Baitstation - Feratox	0304HAU03
2002-2003	Ship rat Control in Te Mauri o Moehau - Poley Shag Bay/Stock Track	Trap - Kill	0203HAU22
2001-2002	Possum Control in Te Mauri o Moehau 2001/02	Baitstation - Feratox	0809HAU02
2000-2001	Possum Control in Te Mauri o Moehau - Urarima (2000/01)	Hand lay – Cyanide Trap - leghold	0405HAU08
2000-2001	Goat Control in Moehau 2000/01	Hunt - Ground	0203HAU31
2000-2001	Possum Control in Te Mauri o Moehau - Western Block	Baitstation - Talon	0203HAU13
2000-2001	Possum Control in Te Mauri o Moehau - Fletchers Bay Block	Baitstation - Feratox	0203HAU12
2000-2001	Possum, Ship rat Control in Te Mauri o Moehau - Mt Homebush	Baitstation - Cholecalciferol	0203HAU01
1999-2000	Possum Control in Te Mauri o Moehau-Eastern Block	Baitstation - Talon	0203HAU02
1998-1999	Goat Control in Moehau 1998/99	Hunt - Ground	0203HAU32
1998-1999	Possum Control in Te Mauri o Moehau - Mt Homebush-Fletcher Bay/Ongohi	Baitstation - Talon	0203HAU14
1997-1998	Possum Control in Te Mauri o Moehau (1997/98)	Baitstation - Talon	0304HAU12
1997-1998	Goat Control in Moehau 1997/98	Hunt - Ground	0203HAU41
1996-1997	Goat Control in Moehau 1996/97	Hunt - Ground	0203HAU42
1995-1996	Goat Control in Moehau 1987 - 1996	Hunt - Ground	0203HAU43
1986-1987	Goat Control in Moehau 1979 - 1986	Hunt - Ground	0203HAU44

There is no other management planned for this site at this stage.

Where?



What?

Method
Aerial application of 1080 cereal pellets for the Moehau ecological area.

Timing
The aerial component of the operation is planned to take place in the period 4th September 2017 and 31st October 2017.

Method detail
The Aerial component of the operation will be conducted with the following method.

Brand name of pesticide	0.15% 1080 Pellets
Name of pesticide	Sodium fluoroacetate
Type of bait	(1080)
Toxic loading	Cereal pellet Wanganui #7 1.5 g/kg

Bait Details	**Pre-feed**	**Toxic**
Bait type	Cereal Pellet	Cereal Pellet
Lure/mask	Single Cinnamon	Double Cinnamon
Lure/mask	0.15%	0.3%
Dye	None	Green
Cereal Pellet Weight	6 gm	12 gm
Sowing Rate Details	1.5 kg per hectare	2.5kg per hectare
Planned start date	10th Sept 2017	25th Sept 2017

	TREATMENT AREA	BLOCK NAME	SOWING	HECTARES	RATE	BAIT
PREFEED	Moehau Ecological Area	Moehau Ecological Area	Prefeed	4500	1.5 Kg	6 gram
			TOTAL	**4500**	**7020 Kg** (4% contingency)	

	TREATMENT AREA	BLOCK NAME	SOWING	HECTARES	RATE	BAIT
TOXIC	Moehau Ecological Area	Moehau Ecological Area	1080	4500	2.5 Kg	12 gram
			TOTAL	**4500**	**11700 Kg** (4% contingency)	

Treatment details	**Pre-feed**	**Toxic**
No. of drops	1	1
Time between pre-feed and toxic	six weeks maximum	

Aircraft type	Helicopter
Number of Aircraft	2-3
Loading Method	Truck mounted crane and hopper

Bait Type
This project will use 0.15% 1080 Pellets using Wanganui #7 20mm (12 g) baits. Baits will be 'double' cinnamon lured (0.3%).

Bait Transport
Bait will be transported to the site by the helicopter contractor.

Pre-feeding
Pre-feeding using non-toxic Wanganui #7 cinnamon lured 16mm (6g) bait will begin in the first suitable weather window on or after 03 July 2017. Pre-feed baits will be sown at a rate of 1.5kg/ha a forecast of at least 2 nights with less than 10mm of rain in any 24 hour period will be required

Toxic Baiting
Toxic baiting will follow at the first available weather opportunity at least 5 days after pre-feeding but not exceeding 6 weeks. In case no weather window eventuates within this allowable interval there will be another prefeed application applied. Toxic bait will be sown at 2.5kg/ha,a forecast of at least 3 nights with less than 10mm of rain in any 24 hour period will be required.

Bait loading
Despite using non-toxic baits the loading of pre-feed will be treated as a 'dress rehearsal' for toxic baiting so loading crews will wear full PPE as per Safe Handling Sheet 1. The contractor will supply all loading, driver, and delivery personal. The loading system will be debriefed at the end of pre-feeding and improvements made for the toxic baiting.

Clean up and disposal
Empty bags will be bundled into wool fadges on site and returned to the Coromandel DOC workshop bait store for later disposal. The helicopter transport truck decks will be inspected and swept before back-loading empty pallets and bags to the Coromandel DOC workshop bait store at the completion of toxic baiting. The helicopter bucket and loader will be washed down with high pressure water after first removing any visible pellets remaining. The loading site itself will be fenced off. Fencing and loading site signs will remain in place until 50mm of rain has fallen on the site. Contaminated PPE will be disposed with empty toxic bait bags.

Outcome and Result Monitoring

Result monitoring
When monitoring the effectiveness of the operation, it is considered essential to measure:

- the abundance of possums in a treatment area prior to control (influences choice of control technique)

- Whether the operation has reduced possum abundance to the target residual catch rate.
- Whether the operation has reduced rat abundance to the target small mammal index (SMI).

For possums, the residual trap catch rate is an expression of how many animals are caught per 100 trap nights. For forest recovery to occur the target residual catch rate is 5%. The Department of Conservation uses a standard trap catch monitoring protocol (NPCA 2005).

For this operation, 20 lines of 10 raised-set leg hold traps, that will be in accordance with the most up to date NPCA guidelines for possum monitoring methodology published in 2015, available at www.npca.org.nz.. The pre-operational monitor lines will be run in June 2016 and the post-operation monitor lines will be run in the period 2 to 3 months after the toxic bait application.

SMI monitoring will occur across 1000ha on the eastern side (around Stony Bay area, including the 600ha rat block); these results will also be used to indicate the reduction in rat abundance over the rest of the control area. The pre-operational monitor lines will be run in June 2017 and the post-operation monitor lines will be run in the period 2 to 6 weeks after the toxic bait application with reoccurring monitoring after the first post operation monitor every 2 to 6 weeks to gauge rat population recovery timelines.

Outcome monitoring

Vegetation monitoring to assess the achievement of outcome targets will be conducted every five years and results analysed to identify changes in forest health. Vegetation monitoring focuses on a few plant species (indicator species) known to be vulnerable to possum damage. Part of the operation's success will be assessed using vegetation monitoring results. This information will assist decisions on the timing of future possum control. Methods to be used are:

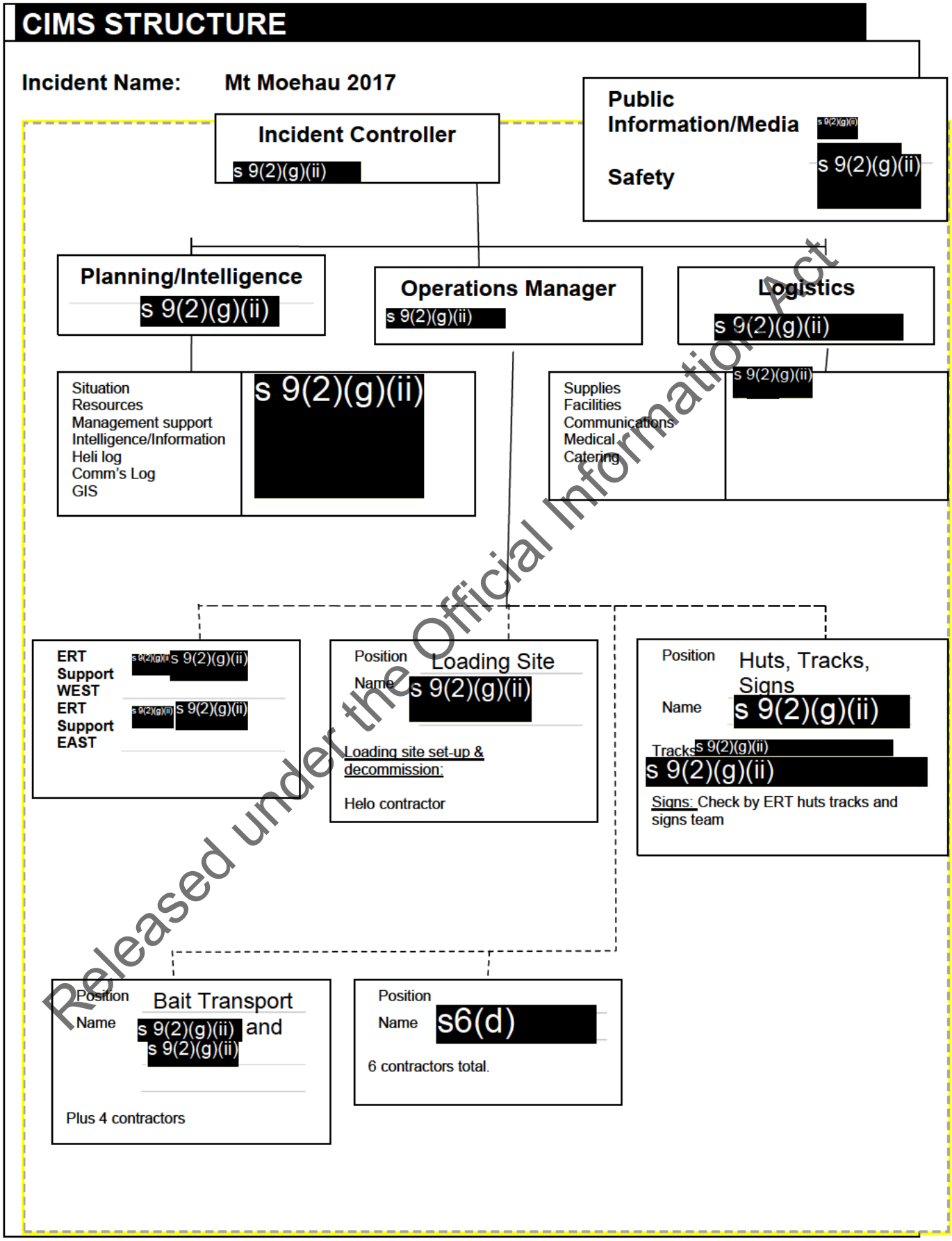
- Foliar browse index: assessment.

How?

Consents required:

1. Landowner or occupier consent	☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**
2. Resource consent	☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**
3. Public health permission	☒ **Permission** ☐ **Notification** ☐ **Not required**
4. DOC permission	☒ **Yes (operation involves pesticides)** ☐ **No (traps or hunting only)**
5. EPA permission	☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

CIMS STRUCTURE



Task list

Phase	Target Date	Task	Delegated to:	Task specification	Date Completed
	30.09.16	Pre Possum monitoring	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-303774	*09.08.16*
	30.04.17	Landowner consents	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-2973569	*02.05.17*
	30.08.17	MOH Consent	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3003399	*08.09.2017*
	30.08.17	DOC Permissions	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-2998138	*08.09.2017*
	31.07.17	Revise planning documents in response to consultation	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-2973569	*31.08.2017*
	12.04.17	Revise in response to peer review	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3137380	*28.04.2017*
	01.9.17	Revise in response to consents	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3137192	*31.08.2017*
	August	Writing the task specs	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	Whiti S Drive	*17.08.2017*
	August	Readiness check using the compliance register	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-2975744	*17.08.2017*
	20.02.17	Bait ordered	s 9(2)(g)(ii)		*March 17*
	31.05.17	Bait ordered quantity check	s 9(2)(g)(ii)		*31.05.17*
	Ongoing	Maintain Communication plan	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-2973569	*Ongoing*
	31.04.17	Iwi notification	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-2973569	*June 17*
	31.05.17	Pre-operational notification	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-2973569	*June 17*
	June	Pre-operational monitoring/Rat	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-2810180	*July 17*
	July	Mapping & Boundaries	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	***Link to Maps*** DOC-2974094	*July 17*
	August	Tender documents	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3026838	*13.07.17*
	August	Audit contractor safety plan	Procurement Team		

	25.08.17	Contractor visit	s 9(2)(g)(ii)		
	29.08.17	Contract finalised	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3152015	*08.09.2017*
	June	Staff Training	s 9(2)(g)(ii)		
	August	Loading site preparation	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	Loading site setup	*11.09.2017*
	August	Safety plans	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-2987865 Risk manager #4526	*04.09.2017*
	August	Safety equipment organised	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3152634	*11.09.2017*
	August	Safety briefing prepared	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3156551	*11.09.2017*
	August	Field equipment organised	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3152634	*11.09.2017*
	August	Communication equipment	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3152634	*11.09.2017*
	September	Arrange weather forecasting	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	Metconnect	*ongoing*
	September	Check for pre-operational tasks in consent conditions	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3163663	*13.09.2017*
Operational	*September*	Check for operational tasks in consent conditions	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3163663	*13.09.2017*
	August	Updating the pesticides application	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOCgis Pesticides	*13.09.2017*
	September	Boundary & Exclusion zone check	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	Boundary & Exclusion Zone Check	
	04.09.17	Prefeed Application	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3011330	
	06.09.17	Debrief prefeed operation	s 9(2)(g)(ii)		
	Sept/Oct	24-hour notice	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-2973569	
	Sept/Oct	Install signs	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	Install warning signs	

	09.9.17	Toxic Bait application	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC 3011744	
	Sept/Oct	On-site briefing	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3156551	
	Sept/Oct	Safety Officer	s 9(2)(g)(ii)		
	Sept/Oct	Flight line downloads	s 9(2)(g)(ii)		
	Sept/Oct	Track clearing	s 9(2)(g)(ii) Contractors	Track clearing Task specifications	
	Sept/Oct	Disposal	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-2987865	
	Sept/Oct	Operation log	s 9(2)(g)(ii)		
	Sept/Oct	Notes for report	s 9(2)(g)(ii)		
	Sept/Oct	Security	s6 (d)	DOC-3149784	
	Sept/Oct	Enquiries	s 9(2)(g)(ii)		
Post-operational	*Sept/Oct*	Check for post-operational tasks in consent conditions	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	See consents	
	Sept to six months after	Sign maintenance & removal	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	DOC-3134882	
	Feb/March	Bait & Carcass monitoring	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	Bait & Carcass Monitoring	
	December	Post operational monitoring	s 9(2)(g)(ii) Contractor		
	Oct/Nov	Post operational notification	s 9(2)(g)(ii)	*DOC-2973569*	
	Nov 17	Debrief completed	s 9(2)(g)(ii)		

Deliverables

Document Index DOC-2973566
Communication Plan – Moehau Pest Operation 2017 DOC-2973569
DOC Application Moehau DOC-2998138
Contract for aerial application of 1080 baits DOC-3152015
MOH Moehau DOC- 3003399
Emergency Response Plan – Pre-Feed DOC-2988085
Emergency Response Plan – Toxin DOC-2987865
Warning sign register DOC-3134882
Safety briefing DOC-3156551