

## **Appendix IX: Good management practices to prevent or minimise the discharge of smoke from burning vegetation**



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- Consider alternatives to burning – e.g. mulching for recovery of nutrient value, drying for recovery as firewood.
- Vegetation that is to be burned (such as trimmings, pruning or fellings cut from active growth) should as a general guide be allowed to dry to brown appearance prior to burning.
- Except for tree stumps or crop stubble, the place of combustion should be at least 50 metres from any road other than a highway, and 100 metres from any highway or dwellinghouse on a neighbouring property or national park boundary.
- Due regard should be given to direction and strength of wind, and quantity and state of vegetation to be combusted, prior to initiating combustion.
- In the case of vegetation previously treated by spray with any agrichemical, any manufacturer's instructions as on the label of any container in respect of the burning of treated vegetation must be observed.
- Two days' fine weather should be allowed prior to burning.
- Vegetation should be stacked loosely rather than compacted.
- A small fire, started with the driest material, with further material continually fed onto it once it is blazing, is preferable to a large stack ignited and left unattended.

**Note:** Rule 61 applies

Refer also to the local rural fire authority.

