



Our ref: CORP F2025/000284

CORPORATE SERVICES

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3 October 2025

Removed from Disclosure Log

Dear Removed from Disclosure Log

### Determination under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*

I refer to your application made under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* which was received by the Department for Environment and Water on 20 August 2025 and partially transferred to the Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA) on 8 September 2025, seeking access to the following:

*"In regard to Clare Valley Aerial Deer Cull operation I request the following:*

- *Details of funding allocated to this operation.*
- *All Standard operating Procedures for this operation.*
- *Number of deer culled by private contractors with the animals being processed for human consumption since 1/01/2020.*
- *Oversight to recognise any potential misappropriation of funds and/or dual relationship between financially invested operators and decision makers.*
- *Details of the tender process used to award the contract for the aerial cull."*

Timeframe: 1/01/2020 to 19/08/2025

Accordingly, the following determination has been finalised.

I have located three documents that are captured within the scope of your request, which refer to the first, second and fifth paragraphs of your application.

#### **Determination 1**

I have determined that access to the following document is **granted in full**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
2	National Standard Operating Procedure: Aerial Shooting of Feral and Wild Deer – PestSmart – Information current as of 31/1/2023	13

An updated version of the above document is available online at:  
[www.pestsmart.org.au/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2024/08/NATSOP-DEER001.pdf](http://www.pestsmart.org.au/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2024/08/NATSOP-DEER001.pdf).

## **Determination 2**

I have determined that access to the following document is **granted in part**:

<b>Doc No.</b>	<b>Description of document</b>	<b>No. of Pages</b>
3	Minute from Chief Executive, PIRSA to Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development (and attachments) dated 23/8/2022 re PAR4677 – Purchase Recommendation – Thermal Assisted Aerial Culling to Support Pest Animal Culling/Eradication in South Australia	21

The information removed from the above document is pursuant to Clause 6(1) and Clause 7(1)(c) of Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act.

The remaining information removed is outside of the scope of your request, some of which relates to other services being provided under the contract to which your application refers.

Clause 6(1) states:

***“6 - Documents affecting personal affairs***

*(1) A document is an exempt document if it contains matter the disclosure of which would involve the unreasonable disclosure of information concerning the personal affairs of any person (living or dead).”*

The information removed pursuant to Clause 6(1) consists of the following:

- Names, mobile telephone number and signatures of Departmental officers
- Email address of a Departmental officer
- Name of a representative of an evaluation team

Consent has not been provided to disclose the name of the individuals concerned and, accordingly, there would be an expectation that their personal information would not be released in this way.

As well as identifying a staff member, as a mobile telephone number allows a person, including an officer of an agency, to be contacted outside of business hours and is information that is not ordinarily available to the public, the information is taken to concern the personal affairs of an individual.

Accordingly, it is considered that disclosure of this information would be an unreasonable intrusion into the privacy rights of the individuals concerned.

Clause 7(1)(c) states:

**“7 – Documents affecting business affairs**

(1) A document is an exempt document –

(c) if it contains matter –

(i) consisting of information (other than trade secrets or information referred to in paragraph (b)) concerning the business, professional, commercial or financial affairs of any agency or any other person; and

(ii) the disclosure of which –

(A) could reasonably be expected to have an adverse effect on those affairs or to prejudice the future supply of such information to the Government or to an agency; and

(B) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest”

The information removed pursuant to Clause 7(1)(c) consists of the following:

- Name of a successful supplier and other identifying details
- Names of other companies and other identifying details
- Business information of third parties, including methodologies and pricing structures, in response to an invitation to tender
- Evaluation and scoring details relating to the third parties who responded to an invitation to tender

In addressing the public interest test requirement for the Clause 7(1)(c) exemption, I have balanced the following factors:

*In favour of the public interest:*

- Meeting the objects of the Freedom of Information Act favouring access to documents.
- Ensuring optimal use of public resources.
- High level of interest in the accountability of public office holders.
- The importance of transparency and openness and the interest that the public has in the decision-making processes of Government.
- High level of community interest in the evaluation of tender processes.

*Contrary to the public interest:*

- Protecting the commercial and business interests of third parties.
- Disclosure of this information would reveal detail which is considered commercially sensitive to the companies concerned.
- It is expected that release of this information would result in a competitive disadvantage to the companies concerned and potentially jeopardise future business planning between the companies and Government.
- The need to maintain high standards of integrity and probity in government procurement processes.
- The potential effect on PIRSA’s ability to deal effectively in the future in the context of a competitive market environment.

- The release of this information would discourage the organisations concerned and other third parties from engaging with PIRSA.
- If third parties cannot be assured of confidentiality by Government with respect to their commercially sensitive information, this would have the potential to harm business relationships with Government and hamper future dealings with agencies for the betterment of South Australia.

Having considered the various factors weighing for and against disclosure, I have determined that disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

**Determination 3**

I have determined that access to the following document is **granted in part**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
1	Tax Invoice to PIRSA dated 7/8/2025 re Thermal Assisted Aerial Culling	2

The information removed from the above document is pursuant to Clause 7(1)(c) of Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act. The remaining information removed is outside of the scope of your request.

The information removed pursuant to Clause 7(1)(c) consists of the following:

- Quantity and unit pricing of costings for the provision of thermal assisted aerial culling services
- Other identifying information that could calculate the breakdown of rates
- Name, contact details and other identifying information of a third party

In addressing the public interest test requirement for this exemption, I have balanced the following factors:

*In favour of the public interest:*

- Meeting the objects of the Freedom of Information Act favouring access to documents.
- Ensuring optimal use of public resources.
- High level of interest in the accountability of public office holders.
- The importance of transparency and openness and the interest that the public has in the decision-making processes of Government.

*Contrary to the public interest:*

- Protecting the commercial and business interests of third parties.
- Disclosure of this information would reveal detail which is considered commercially sensitive to the company concerned.

## OFFICIAL

- It is expected that release of this information would result in a competitive disadvantage to the company concerned and potentially jeopardise future business planning between the company and Government.
- The highly specialised work has been developed by the company through years of experience and disclosure would diminish the company's competitive edge when competing for work.
- The potential effect on PIRSA's ability to deal effectively in the context of a competitive market environment.
- The release of this information would discourage the organisation concerned and other third parties from engaging with PIRSA.
- If third parties cannot be assured of confidentiality by Government with respect to their commercially sensitive information, this would have the potential to harm business relationships with Government and hamper future dealings with agencies for the betterment of South Australia.

Having considered the various factors weighing for and against disclosure, I have determined that disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

I advise that no documents were located within the remaining paragraphs of your application, for the reasons as outlined below:

- Third paragraph:
  - PIRSA has not paid private contractors to harvest deer during the timeframe of your application.
- Fourth paragraph:
  - No documents were located relating to any potential misappropriation of funds and/or dual relationship between financially-invested operators and decision-makers.

If you are dissatisfied with this determination, you are entitled to exercise your right of review and appeal as outlined in the attached documentation [Making a Freedom of Information Application | State Records of South Australia \(archives.sa.gov.au\)](#), by completing the "FOI Application Form for Internal Review of a Determination" and returning the completed form to:

Freedom of Information Principal Officer  
Department of Primary Industries and Regions  
GPO Box 1671  
ADELAIDE SA 5001

or via email [PIRSA.FOI@sa.gov.au](mailto:PIRSA.FOI@sa.gov.au)

OFFICIAL

In accordance with the requirements of Premier and Cabinet Circular PC045, details of your application, and the documents to which you are given access, will be published in PIRSA's disclosure log. A copy of PC045 can be found at [http://dpc.sa.gov.au/data/assets/pdf\\_file/0019/20818/PC045-Disclosure-Log-Policy.pdf](http://dpc.sa.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0019/20818/PC045-Disclosure-Log-Policy.pdf)

If you disagree with publication, please advise the undersigned in writing within fourteen calendar days from the date of this determination.

Should you require further information or clarification with respect to this matter, please contact Ms Lisa Farley, Senior Freedom of Information Advisor on 8429 0422 or email [PIRSA.FOI@sa.gov.au](mailto:PIRSA.FOI@sa.gov.au).

Yours sincerely



Michelle Griffiths  
**Accredited Freedom of Information Officer**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONS**

# TAX INVOICE

Department of Primary Industries & Regions (PIRSA)

**Invoice Date**

7 Aug 2025

**Invoice Number**

INV-5732

**ABN**

7(1)(c)

7(1)(c)

Description	Quantity	Unit Price	GST	Amount AUD
Myall Tarran Feral Deer Control Coordinator- Thermal Assisted Aerial Culling to Support Pest Animal Culling / Eradication in South Australia. PAR4677, SCHEDULE NUMBER: 019.				
Accommodation, Meals and mobilisation: Meals day rate for 7(1)(c) crew - 7(1)(c) days @ 7(1)(c) per day, per person	7(1)(c)	7(1)(c)	10%	2,987.64
Fuel solution travel - C 7(1)(c) km @ C 7(1)(c) per km Accommodation - \$0	Clause 7(1)(c)	C 7(1)(c)	10%	404.80
Flight Charges: Aircraft Ferry Hours	C 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	10%	4,481.19
TAAC Aircraft Operational Flight Hours (Includes aircraft, pilot, camera and camera operator)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	10%	109,011.41
Aerial Marksmen Charges: 7(1)(c) Marksmen operational days	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	10%	15,648.60
Marksmen travel days / standby days	C 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	10%	948.00
Marksmen Travel - Clause 7(1)(c) km @ Clause 7(1)(c) per km	C 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	10%	1,865.00
Ammunition - 7(1)(c) rounds @ Clause 7(1)(c) per round	C 7(1)(c)	C 7(1)(c)		0.00
			Subtotal	135,346.64
			TOTAL GST 10%	13,534.66
			<b>TOTAL AUD</b>	<b>148,881.30</b>

**Due Date: 14 Aug 2025**

If payment made by Credit/Debit card a 2.2% (inc GST) Merchant Fee will be applied.

Online payment - BSB: Clause 7(1)(c) Account: Clause 7(1)(c) Name: 7(1)(c)



# PAYMENT ADVICE

To:

7(1)(c)



<b>Customer</b>	Department of Primary Industries & Regions (PIRSA)
<b>Invoice Number</b>	INV-5732
<b>Amount Due</b>	<b>148,881.30</b>
<b>Due Date</b>	14 Aug 2025
<b>Amount Enclosed</b>	_____

Enter the amount you are paying above



# NATIONAL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE: AERIAL SHOOTING OF FERAL AND WILD DEER

Information current as of 31 January 2023

Reference as:

Terrestrial Vertebrate Working Group. 2023. National Standard Operating Procedure: Aerial Shooting of Feral and Wild Deer. Australia.

Available for download at [pestsmart.org.au/toolkits/feral-deer/](https://pestsmart.org.au/toolkits/feral-deer/)

Associated documents (referred to as associated COP and SOPs) relating to the National Standard Operating Procedure: Aerial Shooting of Feral and Wild Deer, include:

- National Code of Practice for the Effective and Humane Management of Feral and Wild Deer
- National Standard Operating Procedure: Ground Shooting for Feral and Wild Deer
- National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping for Feral and Wild Deer

**This document outlines best practice guidelines for the effective and humane management of feral and wild deer in Australia.**

**The Code of Practice (COP) outlines humane control strategies and their implementation while standard operating procedures (SOPs) describe control techniques, their application, and strategies to minimise any harmful impacts.**

**The national COP and SOPs comprise model guidelines that set minimum animal welfare standards. They do not override COPs and SOPs in jurisdictions where these documents have been developed, prior to or after the endorsement of these documents, to address specific management issues or to comply with relevant legislation. For example, the national-level COP and SOP for the management of feral and wild deer are not relevant in New South Wales, which currently has both state-level COP and SOPs in place (Sharp et al, 2022).**

This SOP along with associated COP and SOPs will be reviewed by the Terrestrial Vertebrate Working Group (TVWG) within 12 months when they were endorsed, to manage any potential risks to operations throughout the country.

Jurisdictions conducting operations for feral and wild deer control are encouraged to submit reports to the TVWG secretariat for discussion at either the 12 monthly review, or sooner if there are urgent matters that need to be raised. The reports should include:

- whether the national COP and SOPs were implemented in their jurisdiction
- whether the national COP and SOPs was effective
- apparent mistakes or oversights in the national COP and SOPs
- unintended consequences or adverse events that occurred when implementing the national COP and SOPs
- new techniques or modifications to existing techniques as a result of research or registration

These reports will form the basis of reviews by the TVWG.

*This revision of the COP for feral deer management builds on the extensive work conducted by NSW over several years (see Sharp et al. 2022), which provided the springboard for expansion to a national approach. Guidance, input and reviews were provided by the multi-jurisdictional membership of the TVWG. Consultation and input was also provided by the RSPCA, veterinary experts, contractors, and operational and policy government staff.*

This document has been endorsed by the Environment and Invasives Committee.

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## PREFACE

This standard operating procedure (SOP) should be read in conjunction with the overarching [Code of Practice for the Effective and Humane Management of Feral and Wild Deer](#), to ensure that the most appropriate pest control techniques are selected and deployed in combination with other techniques, to achieve rapid and sustained reduction of pest animal populations and impacts.

This SOP builds on the extensive work conducted by NSW over several years (see Sharp *et al.* 2022), which provided the springboard for expansion to a national approach. This national SOP and the associated COP and SOPs provide the most relevant and up-to-date information to support best practice approach to feral deer management for all regions.

This SOP and the associated COP and SOPs also cover the activities of recreational or sporting shooters in some jurisdictions, but not in others, as specified by jurisdictional legislation. This SOP also recognises that differences exist among jurisdictions in their approaches to managing feral deer. For example, access to suppressors for firearms varies among jurisdictions. Variations and modifications to pest control techniques among jurisdictions will be reflected in jurisdiction-specific COP and SOPs, which take precedence over the national versions.

## BACKGROUND

### Aerial shooting programs

Aerial shooting of feral deer from a helicopter is used over large spatial scales and in inaccessible areas. It is a cost-effective primary method of quickly reducing feral deer populations. At a minimum, teams involved in aerial culls from a helicopter require a shooter and a pilot. An observer may be included to look for and report hazards, ensure the helicopter does not leave the approved shooting area, identify targets for the pilot, and record locations, species, and numbers of animals killed. The pilot aligns the helicopter for the optimum shot, advises the shooter when it is safe to engage, confirms kills, and advises on requirements for additional shots for humaneness purposes. Pilots and shooters undertaking aerial shooting must be assessed as competent by an appropriate accreditation process relevant to the jurisdiction.

Aerial shooting is a humane method of killing feral deer when:

- it is carried out by experienced and skilled aerial shooters and pilots
- the animal can be clearly seen and is within range of the firearm
- appropriate firearm and ammunition are used
- shots are placed in either the head (brain) or chest (heart-lung)
- using a minimum of 2 shots per animal policy
- wounded animals are promptly located and killed
- appropriate flyback procedures are applied.

The type of helicopter used in aerial shooting is dependent on jurisdictional requirements, operators, the programs being undertaken, the terrain, equipment being used and number of people in the helicopter. Crew configurations in aerial shooting operations will vary depending on the jurisdiction, equipment being used, target deer species, and the number of shooters.

Thermal imaging equipment can be used to increase the number of feral deer detected during aerial shooting programs. In areas of challenging terrain and dense vegetation, thermal imaging equipment is recommended because it can help maximise welfare outcomes for feral deer, which may be visually obscured after being shot. The thermal imagery easily reacquires the feral deer so a second shot can be taken, providing a quick humane death. This equipment can be used in aerial shooting programs through the addition of thermal equipment for the shooter, and/or through the addition of a dedicated thermal imager operator as additional crew in the helicopter. The increased rates of detection of feral deer and the distance at which feral deer can be detected is dependent on the quality of thermal imaging equipment being used. Configuration of the crew with an additional thermal imager operator may be subject to jurisdictional requirements.

In Australia, both rifles and shotguns are used by contractors and government agencies in aerial shooting operations for feral deer. Shotguns are also routinely used on red deer in New Zealand with good welfare outcomes. Some aerial operations, in Australia, routinely carry two firearms, a rifle and shotgun, in aerial shooting operations for chital and fallow deer, enabling them to swap firearms.

Some aerial shooting operations use two shooters in the helicopter, allowing for two types of firearms (e.g. shotgun and rifle) to be used interchangeably. If using this arrangement, the two firearms are never used at the same time. Under the direction of the pilot, the presence of two shooters enables a rapid response when deer are found. For example, the pilot can advise one shooter to 'hold fire', turn the helicopter by 90 degrees, and advise the other shooter to engage their firearm.

Detailed investigations into maximising the efficiency of the aerial shooting operation and animal welfare outcomes will continue to feed a best practice approach to feral deer management in Australia.

## **APPLICATION**

### **Aerial shooting programs**

- Aerial shooting programs must comply with relevant Commonwealth, state, and territory legislation, policy, and guidelines specifically the Civil Aviation Safety Regulations and subordinate documents.
- Helicopter operators must have approval from the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) to undertake aerial shooting operations and flying at low levels.
- Helicopter pilots must hold the appropriate licences and permits and be experienced in flying aerial operations as per CASA requirements including Part 138 (Aerial Work Operations) Manual of Standards 2020.
- Shooting of feral deer should only be performed by skilled operators who have the necessary ability and experience with firearms and who hold the appropriate licences and accreditation for the task as per CASA requirements including Part 138 (Aerial Work Operations) Manual of Standards 2020.
- Aerial shooting should only be used in a strategic manner as part of a coordinated program designed to achieve sustained effective control. A shooting operations plan must be prepared and approved by the relevant agency for each program.
- Storage, transportation, and use of firearms and ammunition must comply with the relevant legislation, policy, and guidelines.

- Aerial shooting may be affected by adverse weather conditions (e.g., strong wind, rain, low cloud).
- Shooter(s) must only engage under the direction of the pilot.
- Use of thermal equipment can increase visibility of target animals and effectiveness of program in particular in areas of dense vegetation and low light; to ensure maximum temperature differences, thermal equipment should be used in the few hours after dawn and before dusk, during autumn, winter, and spring.

## **ANIMAL WELFARE CONSIDERATIONS**

### **Impact on feral deer**

- Aerial shooting can be conducted with a high level of humaneness with the right skill and judgement of the shooter and observer/camera operator.
- Shooting must be conducted in a manner which maximises its effect, causing rapid death. This outcome requires appropriate use of firearms and ammunition.
- Head (brain) or chest (heart-lung) shots are to be used.
- A chest (heart-lung) shot causes tissue damage and death from haemorrhaging of major blood vessels. If the shot stops the heart functioning, the animal will rapidly lose consciousness. Correctly placed head shots cause brain functions to cease, insensibility is immediate (refer to Figure 1).
- A target animal is only shot when:
  - it is clearly visible
  - it is within effective range of shooter and the firearm and ammunition being used
  - a humane kill is probable.
- The pilot must offer the shooter the best opportunities for a humane kill. This support includes maintaining a stable shooting platform and ensuring the helicopter is aligned so that the shooter can maintain accuracy and to avoid non-lethal shots (e.g., to the spine or neck).
- If an animal is wounded, all reasonable effort must follow to ensure it is killed quickly and humanely. This follow-up is achieved by:
  - using a deliberate policy to accurately place multiple shots per animal, instead of a single shot
  - thermal cameras can help ensure no wounded animals remain in dense vegetation.
- If an animal is wounded and cannot be found to deliver a subsequent shot, all reasonable effort must follow to find and kill the injured animal quickly and humanely.
- Each shot animal must be considered dead by the shooter and the pilot or camera operator, and verbally announced as a 'kill' before shooting any other animal.
- The cost of ammunition, number of shots fired, and extra flying time must not deter shooters from applying the appropriate follow-up procedures.
- Aerial shooting should not be carried out if the nature of the terrain reduces accuracy or prevents the humane and prompt shooting of wounded animals.
- Thermal binoculars or cameras may assist with confirming insensibility and shot placement after an animal has collapsed.
- To minimise the risk of dependent fawns being missed, they should be targeted first.

- If female deer are shot, efforts should be made to find any dependent young and kill them quickly and humanely.
- Aerial shooting programs must be highly accountable. Apart from maintaining maximised animal welfare standards, records should be kept of number and location of animals killed, number of animals injured (not killed) and their outcome, hours flown, ammunition used, and other procedures.
- The use of suppressors or sound moderators, where jurisdictional legislation permits, can help to minimise disturbance to other feral deer in the area.

## **Impact on non-target animals**

- Shooting is target specific and does not usually impact other species. However, a risk of injuring or killing non-target animals, including livestock, may occur if shots are taken before an animal has been positively identified. This risk is minimised by:
  - confirmation of target species must occur between at least two members of the flight crew before engaging the target.
- Sensitive livestock such as horses and pets may be frightened by gunshots, helicopter rotor noise, and downwash from the helicopter. These animals may injure themselves by running into fences or other obstacles. Pest programs should avoid shooting in areas where livestock occurs or organise their removal from the area prior to the shooting program.
- Thermal equipment may also improve detectability of animals, which may reduce pressure on non-target animals and livestock. The improved detectability using thermal equipment does vary with the quality of equipment being used.
- The use of suppressors or sound moderators, where jurisdictional legislation permits, can help to minimise disturbance to non-target animals in the area.

## **HEALTH AND SAFETY CONCERNS**

- Aerial shooting operations must comply with the CASA requirements and jurisdictional work, health and safety legislation.
- Aerial shooting requires safety protocols to be strictly followed. Each team member must be trained and briefed on helicopter and firearm safety.
- The helicopter pilot must give a pre-flight briefing to all personnel to establish communication protocols including:
  - pre-shot manoeuvres
  - commands for firing
  - emergency procedures.
- Shooting from a helicopter can be hazardous, particularly in rugged areas. The combination of low-level flight, proximity to obstacles (trees, rocks, wires), and the use of firearms makes this activity high-risk. The risks are mitigated through:
  - adhering to an approved 'aerial shooting safety management plan' (ASSMP) or similar jurisdictional documents.
  - appropriate training and experience of all personnel (helicopter crew and shooter)
  - approval from landholders to undertake shooting on their property, reminders to landholders of when the shooting will occur, and notifying neighbours
  - mapping of shooting zone, buffers, and no-shoot zones
  - clear communication among flight crew

- daily reviews of operations
- risk assessments and operational reviews.
- Ejected ammunition must not interfere with the safe operation of the helicopter. Some jurisdictions require the fitting of a deflector plate or case catcher to the firearm.
- When not in use, firearms and ammunition must be securely stored in a manner that meets jurisdictional requirements.
- Firearms are not loaded until the helicopter is in the air and approval is given by the pilot.
- Approved helmets and hearing protection should be worn by the shooter and others in the helicopter.
- Safety glasses, or visors attached to the helmets, may be used to protect the eyes from gases and metal fragments.

## **EQUIPMENT REQUIRED**

The following equipment is required for conducting aerial shooting operations.

### **Firearms and ammunition**

- Firearms that will cause death of the target animals, such as rifles or shotguns will be used. The type of firearm used is at the discretion of the shooter and based on jurisdictional and operational requirements and deer species and sizes to be culled.
- The firearms must be used in accordance with CASA requirements including CASR Part 91 (general operating and flight rules), Part 92 (consignment and carriage of dangerous goods by air) and Part 138 (aerial work operations).
- Self-loading (semi-automatic) firearms are preferred, because they allow for rapid reengagement to deliver a second or subsequent follow-up shot to the target animal.
- Shotgun and rifle may be interchanged to allow for variability to suit the situation.
- When using a shotgun the minimum requirement is for a 18 inch barrel with  $\frac{3}{4}$  - full choke.
- Firearms may be fitted with a red dot scope, appropriate low magnification telescopic sights, open/iron sights, red dot scope, or thermal scope.
- Shooters should select ammunition that best suits the species being targeted to achieve the humane kills. Recommended ammunition types and their capabilities are listed in Tables 1 and 2.
- Shooters should have a backup firearm on board the aircraft in case of firearm/ammunition malfunction and equipment to conduct repairs.
- The firearms need to be reliable, and well maintained.
- The accuracy and precision of firearms should be test fired before operations as well as checking the ejection of empty cartridge cases from the firearm is suitable for aerial operations.
- The shooters must ensure there is adequate amount of ammunition and loaded magazines prior to the commencement of each flight.

**Table 1** Recommended minimum cartridge and distance requirements for rifles used in feral deer operations

Cartridge	Bullet weight (gr)	Max. distance (m)	Situation	Species
.308 Winchester	130	150	Open ground to dense vegetation	All species (individual animal sizes should be taken into consideration)
.308 Winchester	135			
.308 Winchester	150			
.308 Winchester	180			

**Table 2** Recommended minimum cartridge and distance requirements for shotguns used in feral deer operations

Cartridge	Number of Pellets	load (gram)	Max. distance based on effective spread pattern of the projectile (m)	Situation	Species
Buckshot no. 00 (.33)	9	36-42	25	Open ground to lightly vegetated area	All Hog, Fallow, and Chital Deer  Red or Rusa Deer to adult female size
Buckshot no. 00 (.33)	12				
Buckshot no. 1 (.30)	16				
Buckshot no. 2 (.27)	21				

## Aircraft

- Aircraft used for aerial shooting should be manoeuvrable, fast, and responsive to allow quick follow-up of any wounded animals; it should also provide a stable platform for accurate shooting.
- Factors that may influence the type of aircraft being used in an aerial shooting operation include jurisdictional requirements, aircraft type capabilities, operational requirements, terrain, and number of personnel on board.
- GPS (global positioning systems) and computer mapping equipment with appropriate software may be used to assist in the accurate recording of information (e.g., where animals are shot, flight heights etc.) and to reduce the risk of shooting in off-target areas.

## Other equipment

- Flight helmet (with intercom)
- Fire-resistant flight suit
- Safety harness
- Lace-up boots, gloves, and appropriate eye and hearing protection
- Survival kit (including a first aid kit)
- Emergency locating beacon
- Lockable ammunition box
- Suppressors/sound moderators where jurisdictional legislation permits
- Thermal cameras with a high refresh rate (>50 Hz); thermal binoculars/monocular with appropriate tether.

## WEATHER CONDITIONS

- Weather conditions need to be checked, prior to take-off. Weather conditions are taken from the closest station to the intended working area or real-world observations from the flight crew and on-ground staff posted at the area of operation.
- The pilot has the final say in determining if it is safe to fly in the weather conditions.
- Thermal imaging is most effective under certain environmental/weather conditions.

## PROCEDURES

- The pilot and shooters must only shoot feral deer on land where the land manager has given permission for shooting.
- Shooters must not shoot at an animal unless they are confident of a kill. Only chest (heart-lung) or head/brain shots must be used.
- When a target is positively identified, the pilot should position the helicopter as close as is safe to the target animal for a humane kill.
- The pilot should make the shooting platform as stable as possible.
- Where target animals are encountered in a mob, they should typically be shot from the back of the mob first. If this is not possible, the pilot and shooter need to communicate so they focus on the same animal. Each animal must be shot at least twice, with at least one bullet placed in the heart/lung, before shooting other animals.
- The shooter must shoot an animal more than twice in the following circumstances:
  - where directed by the pilot
  - if the shooter considers it necessary
  - until a bullet is placed in the heart/lung of the animal
  - if the animal doesn't appear dead. Signs of life could include attempting to lift its head, any coordinated body movement, eye blinking or breathing.
- Each animal shot must be considered dead, with no signs of life, and verbally announced by two-crew as a "kill" before engaging another animal. Signs of life could include attempting to lift its head, any coordinated body movement, eye blinking or breathing.

- A flyback procedure is required after shooting a mob of feral deer. The procedure is to:
  - flyback over each animal shot
  - hover over each animal long enough to confirm that it has no sign of life
  - if the shooter or pilot have any doubt as to whether the animal is dead, the shooter is to shoot into the heart/lung area.
- If feral deer are detected in thick or tall timber making engagement difficult, pressure can be applied to move feral deer. Pursuit times and techniques used should be considered to minimise the stress on target animals.

## **Target animal and shot placement**

Aiming points for head and chest shots are as follows (illustrated in Figure 1)

### *Chest Shot*

#### Side view

The firearm is aimed at the centre of a line encircling the minimum girth of the animal's chest, immediately behind the forelegs. The shot should be taken slightly to the rear of the shoulder blade (scapula). This angle is taken because the scapula and humerus provide partial protection of the heart from a direct side-on shot.

### *Head Shots*

#### Poll position (rear view)

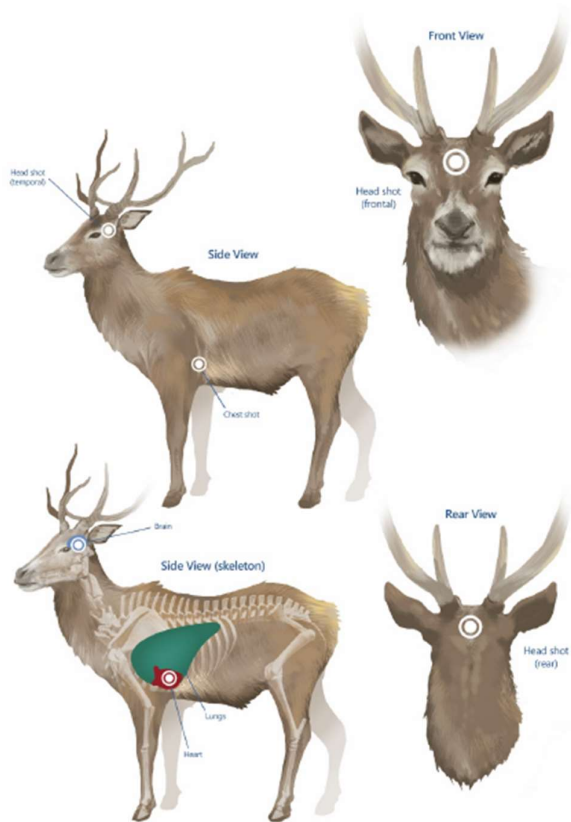
When aerial shooting, most head shots will be taken at this position as animals are running away from the helicopter. The firearm should be aimed at the back of the head at a point between the base of the ears and directed towards the mouth.

#### Temporal position (side view)

This shot is occasionally used where a second shot needs to be delivered to an injured animal that is lying on its side. The deer is shot from the side so that the bullet enters the skull at a point midway between the eye and the base of the ear.

#### Frontal position (front view)

This position is occasionally used when an animal faces the shooter. It should not be used for larger adult deer due to the heavier bone structure of the front of the skull. The shot is directed at a point of intersection of lines taken from the base of each ear to the opposite eye.



**Figure 1** Shot placement for aerial shooting of deer.

*Note that shooting an animal from above or below the horizontal level as depicted here will influence the direction of the bullet through the body. Adjustment to the point of aim on the external surface of the body may need to be made to ensure that the angled bullet path causes extensive (and therefore fatal) damage to the main organs in the target areas.*



Minute to  
**Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development**  
**Minister for Forest Industries**

Ref: A5558318

MINISTER'S  
 OFFICE

23 AUG 2022

RECEIVED

CA197959

For	<b>Approval and Signature</b>
Critical Date	<b>29 August 2022</b>
Subject	<b>PAR4677 - Purchase Recommendation – Thermal Assisted Aerial Culling to Support Pest Animal Culling/ Eradication in South Australia</b>

### Synopsis

The Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA) Biosecurity Division requires the services of a helicopter company to undertake thermal assisted aerial culling to support priority pest animal control programs. A routine procurement and a Request for Services process have been completed through the *Across Government Aviation Services Panel Agreement*. Two (2) compliant offers were received and have been evaluated according to an approved Evaluation Plan. The Purchase Recommendation (Attachment A) now requires your approval for the selection of a preferred supplier.

### Recommendations

That you:

1. APPROVE and SIGN the attached Purchase Recommendation (Attachment A).  
~~APPROVED~~ NOT APPROVED
2. NOTE that a Customer Order Form will be sent to you for execution immediately following your approval of the Purchase Recommendation.

NOTED

*C.M. Scriven*

Hon Clare Scriven MLC

**Minister for Primary Industries  
 and Regional Development**

**Minister for Forest Industries**

29/8/2022

## Background

Out of scope



- The upcoming 10-year SA Feral Deer Eradication Program, jointly funded by the State Government and Commonwealth, will also require TAAC to achieve its objectives.
- An Acquisition Plan (Attachment B) to procure TAAC services up to \$6 million for a contract period of up to 5 years, and an Evaluation Plan for offers received (Attachment C), have been completed. Both were approved by the PIRSA Chief Executive.
- A Request for Services was sent to five (5) suppliers listed under the Panel for services "Agreement Aerial Works Operational Services for all Task Specialist Rotary Wing (AWOS1/RW)".
- The Request for Services was open for three (3) weeks, and the offer period closed at COB on 05 July 2022.

## Discussion

- Two (2) complete offers were received from different aerial contracting companies by the close of invitation for tenders on 05 July 2022.
- Of the offers received, one (1) was from a <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> [redacted], and one (1) from <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> [redacted].
- <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> [redacted]
- The procurement process undertaken was in accordance with the Approved Plans (Acquisition and Evaluation Plans) with no departures from applicable procurement policies.
- The Purchase Recommendation recommends that <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> [redacted] is awarded the contact.

- As the supplier is a member of the *Government Passenger Air Transport Services and Aerial Work Operational Services Panel*, a Financial Variability Assessment is not required as this has already been conducted by the Department of Treasury and Finance, in the establishment of the panel.

### **Farmer and Stakeholder impacts/ Regional Business and Stakeholder impacts**

- The proposed contract for Thermally Assisted Aerial Culling will cover work for the remainder of the KI Feral Pig Eradication Program, as well as the initial stages of the SA feral deer eradication. Work will occur over both private and public lands across the state to reduce populations of these priority pest animals, reducing their impacts on stakeholders.

### **Management of key risks**

- The PIRSA Principal Procurement and Contracts Lead provided Procurement and Probity advice through the evaluation and negotiation meeting, and has reviewed the attached Purchase Recommendation.
- The preferred supplier meets the insurance requirements are for Public Liability Insurance including Third Party Liability, and Aviation Liability Policy including passenger liability. The amount required for both insurances is not less than \$20,000,000.
- A Contract Management Plan will be developed to support the delivery of the proposed contract.

### **Financial implications**

- As Minister, you have contract and payment authority for purchases above \$1.5 million (GST inclusive).
- Your approval of the attached Purchase Recommendation (Attachment A) is being sought to award a contract of maximum value \$6 million (GST inclusive), over a 5-year period to the preferred supplier, Clause 7(1)(c) .
- With your approval of the Purchase Recommendation, A Customer Order Form has been drafted, outlining works to be completed by the supplier under the Overarching Aviation Services Panel Agreement. The Customer Order Form will be sent to you for execution immediately following your approval of the Purchase Recommendation.
- Work will be conducted on an as-needs basis, and the full value of the contract may not be expended. Individual operations will be raised as Purchase Orders under the Customer Order and Overarching Aviation Services Panel Agreement.
- Budget is available from the externally funded budgets of the Out of scope , Out of scope , and the SA Feral Deer Eradication Program (\$4M).

Out of scope

Out of scope

### Attachments

- Attachment A - Purchase Recommendation - thermal aerial culling
- Attachment B - Approved Acquisition Plan - Thermal Assisted Aerial Culling SA
- Attachment C - Approved Evaluation Plan - TAAC 2022
- Attachment D - Pre evaluation report 2022
- Attachment E - Evaluation Matrix Consolidated Scores



### CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Department of Primary Industries and Regions

23/8/2022

<b>CONTACT</b>	Clause 6(1)
<b>POSITION</b>	Executive Director
<b>DIVISION</b>	Biosecurity
<b>MOBILE and LANDLINE</b>	Clause 6(1) and 08 8429 3135
<b>Cleared by</b>	Clause 6(1)



Government  
of South Australia

Department of Primary  
Industries and Regions

Department of Primary Industries and Regions

# Purchase Recommendation

PAR4677 - Thermal Assisted Aerial Culling to Support Pest  
Animal Culling/ Eradication in South Australia

Objective File reference fA3108774

Objective Document number: A5558317

Allocated PARS Reference Number: PAR4677

# 1 Executive Summary

PIRSA Division Contact Details	
PIRSA Division/Business Unit:	Invasive Species Unit, Biosecurity
Contact Person Name:	Clause 6(1)
Title:	Biosecurity Planning Officer – Feral Pigs
Phone:	Clause 6(1)
Email:	Clause 6(1)

Acquisition Details	
Procurement Description	PIRSA Biosecurity requires the services of a helicopter company to undertake aerial culling assisted by thermal imagery. This will support priority feral animal control projects across the Invasive Species Unit, including the final stage of the Kangaroo Island (KI) Feral Pig Eradication program, and the initial stages of the upcoming South Australian Feral Deer Eradication Program. The contractor may also be asked to undertake aerial culling activities to support other priority projects.
Complexity Assessment	Transactional <input type="checkbox"/> Routine <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complex <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input type="checkbox"/>
Risk Assessment	Low <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/>
Consultancy	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date Acquisition Plan was approved	18/05/2022
Acquisition Plan approved by: (Name and Position Title)	Mehdi Doroudi, Chief Executive
Approved Departures	<p>Were there any departures from the approved Acquisition Plan or Evaluation Plan?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Were there any departures from the <i>Procurement Planning Policy</i> or <i>Sourcing Policy</i> that were not identified in the Acquisition Plan?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

Recommended Supplier/s	
Recommended Supplier Entity Name (as per their ABN or ACN)	Clause 7(1)(c)
Office location of Supplier	Clause 7(1)(c)  <b>Please note:</b> if the Adelaide office of a large national supplier is responsible for undertaking the contract work, then the location of the supplier is Metropolitan Adelaide.

Financial Details	
Estimated Value of Procurement	Up to \$6,000,000 (GST inclusive) Amount approved in Acquisition Plan
Actual Value of Procurement	Up to \$6,000,000 (GST inclusive) Cost of contract over total contract term (including any extension options)

<b>Whole-of-Life Cost</b>	Up to \$6,000,000 (GST inclusive) <i>Whole-of-life cost of the procurement over contract term</i>
<b>Total Direct Financial Savings Achieved</b>	Prices are in line with agreed rates in the Aviation Services Panel Agreement. <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>

<b>Contractual Arrangements</b>	
<b>Base Contract Term</b>	60 months (5 years)
<b>Contract Extension Options</b>	Nil
<b>Total Contract Term</b>	60 months (5 years)
<b>Base Contract Value</b>	Up to \$6,000,000 (GST inclusive)
<b>Extension Options Value</b>	Nil
<b>Total Contract Value</b>	Up to \$6,000,000 (GST inclusive)
<b>Pricing Information</b>	Fixed
<b>Contract Arrangement</b>	Period Contract
<b>Contract Disclosure</b>	Is this contract subject to contract disclosure as per <a href="#">Premier and Cabinet Circular 27</a> ? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Contract Execution Delegate (Name and Position Title)</b>	Hon Clare Scriven MP Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development Minister for Forest Industries

## 2 Acquisition Details

### 2.1 Summary of procurement objective/s and outcome/s

PIRSA Biosecurity requires the services of an aviation services supplier to undertake Thermal Assisted Aerial Culling (TAAC). This will support priority feral animal control projects across the PIRSA Biosecurity, Invasive Species Unit, including the final stages of the Kangaroo Island (KI) Feral Pig Eradication program, and the initial stages of the South Australian Feral Deer Eradication Program.

The select tender market approach undertaken via the mandated 'Passenger Air Transport and Aerial Work Operational Services panel', sought to engage a suitable supplier to deliver the following:

1. Surveying (using thermal equipment) in designated locations for feral pigs and deer or other priority pest animals; and
2. culling any encountered animals.

The procurement process undertaken was conducted in accordance with the approved Acquisition Plan (**Attachment B: A5395781**) and Evaluation Plan (**Attachment C: A5462408**), which resulted in a single preferred supplier <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> being nominated for award of the contract, due to the strength of their tender response and competitive rates.

## 2.2 Approved departures from the approved Acquisition Plan or Evaluation Plan

A minor variance between the approved Acquisition Plan and Evaluation Plan was incurred in the form of the evaluation team composition and slight changes to the weighted evaluation criteria detail for clarity. All of the minor departures between the two (2) documents were outlined within the Evaluation Plan approval minute (A5465077).

The Acquisition Plan's approved Evaluation Team was revised to include an industry representative. The finalised Evaluation Team incorporated Clause 6(1)

Clause 6(1), who represents a community and industry that will significantly benefit from the work proposed under this contract.

There were no departures from the Procurement Planning Policy or Sourcing Policy that had not previously been identified in the Acquisition Plan.

## 3 Supply Market Approach

### 3.1 Approach to the Market

Since 2022, procurement of aviation services for the whole of State Government must occur through the newly established "*Across Government Passenger Air Transport Services and Aerial Work Operational Services Panel Agreement*"

Under the Panel Agreement there were five (5) suppliers in South Australia that have been identified as being able undertake TAAC operations. These suppliers are outlined in the Acquisition Plan and were approached with the Procurement Services SA's pro-forma Request for Services form.

As the Request for Services template was fairly lean in its template design, an attachment was also used to support and seek further information from the selected suppliers. This attachment was a Detailed Response Request (A5462840), which outlined the key requirements and specifications for the tender.

The selected suppliers were asked to provide costings for a hypothetical \$600,000 operation, including ferry costs, meals, and accommodation, as well as their hourly aircraft rate and any additional charges.

The selected suppliers were emailed the Tender documents on 14 June 2022 and followed up via a telephone phone call to ensure they had received the tender documents. The offer period closed after 21 days at COB on 05 July 2022.

No extensions to the tender period were requested nor granted.

### 3.2 Supply Market Response

The five companies identified by the *Across Government Passenger Air Transport Services and Aerial Work Operational Services Panel Agreement* were:

- Clause 7(1)(c)
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]

Of the above five (5) suppliers, two (2) submitted a response. They are Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

The remaining <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> companies <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> declined to/did not make an offer.

## 4 Evaluation Process

### 4.1 Conflict of Interest Declaration

There were no conflicts of interest declared or identified by the evaluation team. Conflict of interest forms were signed by all members of the evaluation team.

### 4.2 Evaluation Summary

The evaluation process was conducted in accordance with the set methodology as outlined in the approved Evaluation Plan (A5465077). The evaluation was conducted individually then via consensus using a scoring matrix (fA3105333).

An evaluation meeting was held on 2 August 2022 to discuss and combine the scores in a final Consolidated Scoring Matrix (A5557010). Individual scores were compared and discussed to derive consensus scores, which averaged the individual scores were agreed upon by all Evaluation Team members.

A member of the PIRSA Procurement Advisory Unit was invited as an observer to the meeting, to ensure that probity and good procurement practice was upheld. The Procurement Advisory Unit observer also provided advice throughout the process.

The resulting final consensus score (out of 100) was tallied by the Chair, resulting in <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> evaluation score) being nominated as the shortlisted supplier. Followed by <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> evaluation score), which was not shortlisted.

The two (2) responses are summarised in the following table. More comprehensive details are available in the Consolidated Scoring Matrix (**Attachment D**).

No commercial risks were identified with the shortlisted supplier and it was noted that any commercial risks would have been addressed through the Aviation Panel Services Agreement (A5559721) membership tender process.

Referee checks were made for the first ranked candidate and responses are detailed in the Referee Reports (fA3109011).

Name of Supplier	Total Price	Rank	Summary Comments
<sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup>	<sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup> hourly rate	1	<b>Criteria 1: Pricing</b> <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup>  <b>Criteria 2: Max hours flight time</b> Industry standard for this helicopter type.  <b>Criteria 3: Efficiency/comprehensiveness of plan</b> <sup>Clause 7(1)(c)</sup>

			<p>Clause 7(1)(c)</p> <p><b>Criteria 4: Demonstrated/prior experience</b> Clause 7(1)(c)</p> <p><b>Criteria 5: Quality of equipment</b> Clause 7(1)(c)</p> <p><b>Criteria 6: Ability to operate</b> Clause 7(1)(c)</p> <p><b>Criteria 7: Current documents</b> Clause 7(1)(c)</p> <p><b>Criteria 8: Industry Participation Plan</b> Clause 7(1)(c) % score on IPP score card.</p>
Clause 7(1)(c)	<p>Clause 7(1)(c)</p> <p>hourly rate</p>	2	<p><b>Criteria 1: Pricing</b> Clause 7(1)(c)</p> <p><b>Criteria 2: Max hours flight time</b> Industry standard for this helicopter type.</p> <p><b>Criteria 3: Efficiency/comprehensiveness of plan</b> Clause 7(1)(c)</p> <p><b>Criteria 4: Demonstrated/prior experience</b> Clause 7(1)(c)</p> <p><b>Criteria 5: Quality of equipment</b> Clause 7(1)(c)</p> <p><b>Criteria 6: Ability to operate</b> Clause 7(1)(c)</p> <p><b>Criteria 7: Current documents</b> Clause 7(1)(c)</p>

			<b>Criteria 8: Industry Participation Plan</b> <small>Clause 7(1)(c)</small> score on IPP score card.
--	--	--	--

**4.3 Evaluation outcome and recommended supplier/s**

For the reasons summarised in the above table, and in the Scoring Matrix, Clause 7(1)(c) was the supplier shortlisted by the Evaluation Team. In terms of experience, pricing, quality, comprehensiveness of plan and quality of equipment, Clause 7(1)(c) is the standout supplier.

The value for money from Clause 7(1)(c) was clear in terms of gross pricing (refer **Attachment E**), as well as quality of the services and equipment being offered.

Clause 7(1)(c)

**5 Negotiations**

Clause 7(1)(c) was invited to participate in a Negotiation and Clarification meeting on the 15 August 2022 (A5559816). A Negotiation and Clarification Schedule was attached and sent with the letter for clarification and negotiation (A5559815).

The suppliers' responses to the negotiation register were noted by the Negotiation Team, and the PIRSA Principal Procurement and Contract Lead attended the meeting in the capacity of an observer. The suppliers' final responses to the clarification and negotiation register were recorded in the Negotiation Meeting Report (A5570610).

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

**6 Contract Implementation and Management**

<b>Contract Type</b>	Panel Contract - Across Government Passenger Air Transport Services and Aerial Work Operational Services Agreement
<b>Liability Limit</b>	5 times the aggregate value of the contract will apply.
<b>Insurances</b>	Public Liability: <i>Not less than \$20 million</i> Product Liability: <i>Not less than \$20 million</i> Professional Indemnity: <i>Not Applicable</i>
<b>Contract Commencement Date</b>	September 15 <sup>th</sup> 2022
<b>Contract Completion Date</b>	September 15 <sup>th</sup> 2027
<b>Extension Options</b>	Nil

<b>Total Contract Value (including options)</b>	Up to \$6,000,000 (GST inclusive) across 5 years.
<b>Pricing and Payment Arrangements</b>	Payment will be provided upon completion of hours flown on a project-by-project basis. Payment will be based upon the hourly aircraft rate, mobilisation fees and other associated charges.
<b>Management of Contract Deliverables</b>	A Contract Management Plan will be formulated for this contract. The deliverables will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporting on hours/distances flown,</li> <li>• Reporting on deer/pigs/priority pest animals culled/seen,</li> <li>• Access to safety record documents and regular reporting on safety issues,</li> <li>• Regular access to helicopter maintenance records,</li> <li>• All data, mapping and recordings to be made available to PIRSA when requested</li> </ul>
<b>Contract Manager for this Contract</b>	Government Party: <small>Clause 6(1)</small> [Redacted] A/GM Invasive Species Unit <small>Clause 6(1)</small> [Redacted] Ph: <small>Clause 6(1)</small> [Redacted]  Supplier: <small>Clause 7(1)(c)</small> [Redacted]

## 7 Lessons Learned / Continuous Improvement

One evaluation panel member reported a preference for better formatting of evaluation documentation for the ease of printing and conducting paper-based evaluations. In future procurement activities, materials will be made more accessible for those working remotely or with a preference for printed materials.

## 8 Recommendation

It is recommended that the contract for PAR4677 - Thermal Assisted Aerial Culling to Support Pest Animal Culling/ Eradication in South Australia, be awarded to Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted] at total value of up to \$6,000,000 (GST inclusive), Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]

Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]

Clause 7(1)(c) [Redacted]

This contract is for the supply of a suitable helicopter and pilot with associated ancillary services to provide Thermal Assisted Aerial Culling to support the final stages of the Feral Pig Eradication on Kangaroo Island (KI), and the initial stages of the South Australian Feral Deer Eradication Program. Other priority pest animal aerial culling work may be considered under the contract. The total contract period will be 60 months (5 years).

**Note:** The total budget of \$6,000,000 (Inc GST) may not be expended. Out of scope [Redacted]

The remaining \$4,000,000 will be sourced from the budget of the Commonwealth and State Government funded South Australian Feral Deer Eradication Project, as well as other externally funded project budgets within the Invasive Species Unit for other priority pest animals (such as wild dogs, goats etc).

# 9 Sign-off

## Purchase Recommendation Prepared by:

Signed: Clause 6(1) Name: Clause 6(1)

Date: 15/08/22 Position: Pest Animal Control Coordinator

## Evaluation Team Endorsement:

Signed (Chair):  Name: Clause 6(1)

Date: 16/08/22 Position: A/Principal Biosecurity Officer – Pest Animals

Team Member Name	Signature	Date
<span style="background-color: grey; color: red; font-size: small;">Clause 6(1)</span>	<span style="background-color: grey; color: red; font-size: small;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	15/08/22
<span style="background-color: grey; color: red; font-size: small;">Clause 6(1)</span>	<span style="background-color: grey; color: red; font-size: small;">Clause 6(1)</span>	16/08/2022

## Work Unit Director – Endorsement:

Signed: Clause 6(1) Name: Clause 6(1)

Date: 16/08/22 Position: A/General Manager, Invasive Species

## Work Unit Executive Director – Endorsement:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: Clause 6(1)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Position: Executive Director, Biosecurity

## Procurement Governance Committee – Endorsement:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: Clause 6(1)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Position: Chief Finance Officer, Chair signing on behalf of the PGC.

## Chief Executive – Endorsement:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: Professor Mehdi Doroudi

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Position: Chief Executive, PIRSA

## Procurement / Purchase Approval of Purchase Recommendation:

Funds are available for the total proposed contract term.

Approved

Conditions related to approval:

.....

Not approved

Signed: *C.M. Scriven*

Name: Hon Clare Scriven MLC

Date: 29-8-2022

Position: Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Minister for Forest Industries

## 10 Attachments

Externally Attached documents:

- Attachment B: Approved Acquisition Plan (A5570919)
- Attachment C: Approved Evaluation Plan (A5462408)
- Attachment D: Evaluation Matrix (outcome)
- Attachment E: Tender Pricing

## Attachment B - Approved Acquisition Plan

*Attached as an external document.*

## Attachment C - Approved Evaluation Plan

*Attached as an external document.*

## Attachment D: Evaluation Matrix (Outcome)

CONSENSUS SCORING: <span style="color: red;">Clause 6(1)</span> <span style="color: red;">Clause 6(1)</span> (Chair), <span style="color: red;">Clause 6(1)</span> , <span style="color: red;">Clause 6(1)</span> <span style="color: red;">Clause 6(1)</span> 2/8/22, 1-2pm.		<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>			<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>		
Evaluation Criteria	Weighting %	Raw Score out of 10	Weighted Score	Comments / Notes	Raw Score out of 10	Weighted Score	Comments / Notes
Criteria 1: Pricing	20.0%	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>
Criteria 2: Max hours flight time	5.0%	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	3 hours is max flight for most machines, fuel depots and ability to provide fuel. Both providers same.	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	3 hours is max flight for most machines, fuel depots and ability to provide fuel, <span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>
Criteria 3: Efficiency/comprehensiveness of plan	15%	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>
Criteria 4: Demonstrated/prior experience	25%	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>	<span style="color: red;">Clause 7(1)(c)</span>

Criteria 5: Quality of equipment	5%	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)
Criteria 6: Ability to operate	10%	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)
Criteria 7: Current documents	5%	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)
Criteria 8: Industry Participation Plan	15%	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c) %/100	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c) %/100

**Weighted Total Score**

**Score out of 100**

**RANK**

Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)
Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)
Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)
<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

## Attachment E: Tender Pricing (Ex GST)

<b>REQUEST FOR QUOTE RESPONSE</b> (To be completed by Supplier)			
<b>Service Category to be provided</b>	Aerial Work Operation, Task Specialist - Rotary Wing (aerial culling assisted by thermal imagery)		
<b>Aircraft Make Model</b> ( <i>insert rows where required</i> )	<b>Aircraft Service Hours</b>	<b>Aircraft Hourly Wet Hire Rate</b>	<b>Total Aircraft Hourly Hire Cost</b>
Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)
Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)
<b>Pilot</b>	<b>Pilot Service Hours</b>	<b>Pilot Hourly Rate</b>	<b>Total Hourly Rate</b>
	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)
<b>Flight Crew</b> ( <i>if applicable insert rows where required</i> )	<b>Service Hours</b>	<b>Hourly Rate</b>	<b>Total Hourly Rate</b>
	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)
<b>Ground Crew</b> ( <i>if applicable insert rows where required</i> )	<b>Service Hours</b>	<b>Hourly Rate</b>	<b>Total Hourly Rate</b>
	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)
<b>Standby Rates</b> ( <i>if applicable insert rows where required</i> )	<b>Hourly</b>	<b>Daily</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)	Clause 7(1)(c)
<b>Ferry Costs</b> ( <i>if applicable insert rows where required</i> )	<b>From Location</b>	<b>To Location</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
	Out of scope	Out of scope	Out of scope
<b>Additional Costs</b> (e.g., Accommodation/hire of additional equipment or other as specified in Schedule 3 Agreed Rates of the Agreement)	Clause 7(1)(c)		
<b>Additional Information</b> ( <i>where additional information is required enter details here</i> )	A complete table and breakdown of rates and costs are presented in the "Detailed Response" document that accompanies this document.		
<b>Total Cost GST Exclusive</b>	Please see "Detailed Response" document		
<b>GST Applied</b>	10%		
<b>Total Cost GST Inclusive</b>	Please see "Detailed Response" document		

## Pricing Structure

All prices are Ex GST

### Mobilisation Costs

Out of scope

Fuel support vehicle and caravan (if required) - Clause 7(1)(c) per km

Other mobilisation costs. Such as Out of scope, en-route meals and accommodation, will be passed on at cost.

Out of scope

### TAAC operational Costs

Aircraft "Standby" or "Day Rate" charge - Clause 7(1)(c)

Aircraft Rate - Clause 7(1)(c) per hour Clause 7(1)(c)

Accommodation - Clause 7(1)(c)

Meals - Clause 7(1)(c)

Caravan (covers accommodation and meals for pilot and camera operator) - Clause 7(1)(c) per day

Fuel support vehicle bridging costs (that occur during program) - Clause 7(1)(c) per km Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

"Aircraft Rate" includes:

Clause 7(1)(c)

### Total Hours Estimate

Based off the hypothetical budget of \$600,000 as per the "Detailed Response Request", and assuming:

One trip to/from Kangaroo Island for aircraft ferry, fuel and support vehicles sea ferry crossing, 70 days of operations

1 bridge "refuel" of our fuel tanker during the program

This would allow for approximately 227 hours of operational TAAC.

### Contract Aerial Marksmen Costs

Aerial Marksman Day Rate (operational) - Clause 7(1)(c)

Aerial Marksman Day Rate (travel / standby) - Clause 7(1)(c)

Ammunition - Clause 7(1)(c) per round

Travel costs - Clause 7(1)(c) per km

All meals and accommodation, Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)

Clause 7(1)(c)



Clause  
7(1)(c)



Clause 7(1)(c)



Clause 7(1)(c)

