

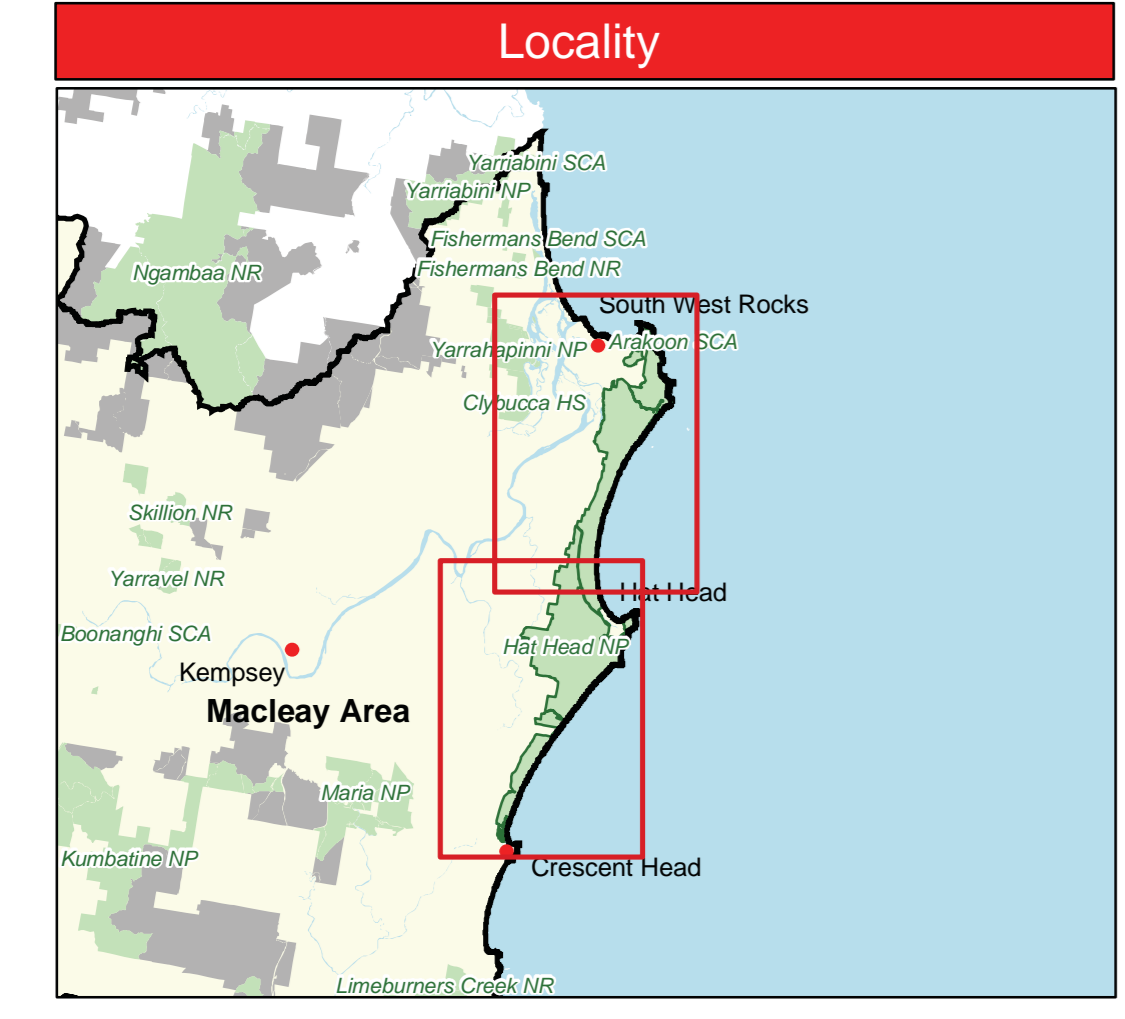
Mid North Coast Region Arakoon State Conservation Area and Hat Head National Park Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2008 Sheet 1 of 2



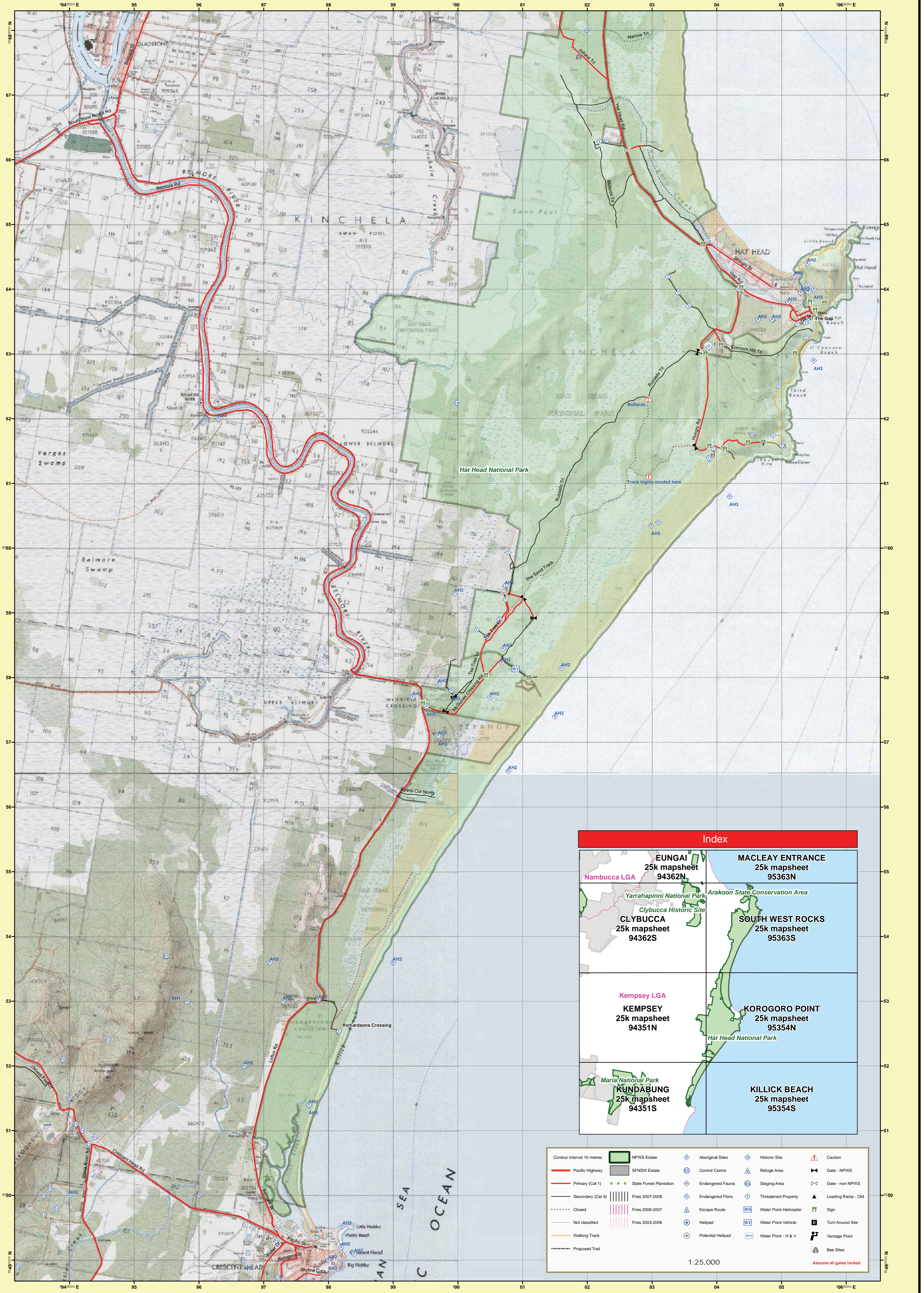
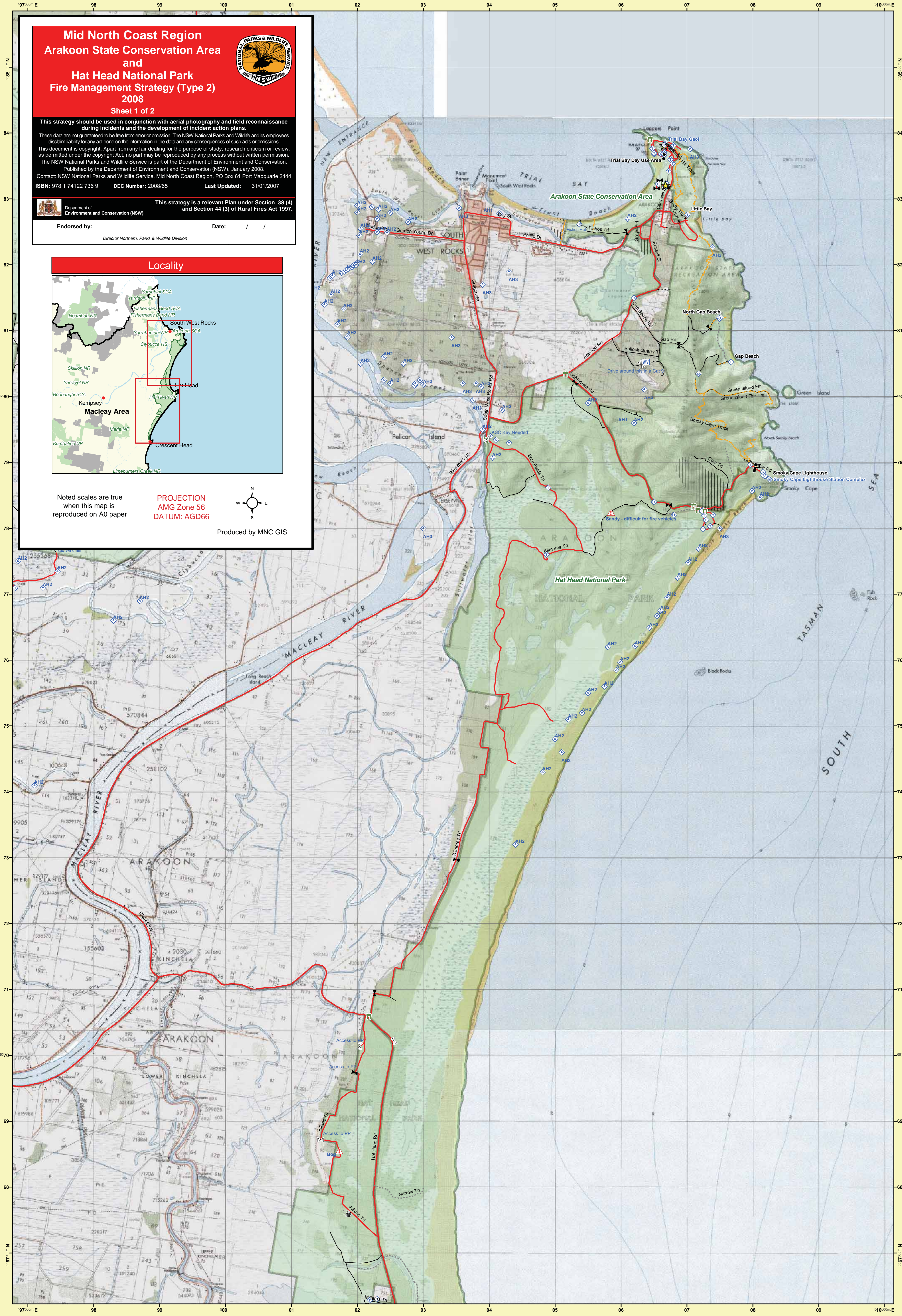
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This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

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Director Northern Parks & Wildlife Division



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PROJECTION AMG Zone 56
DATUM: AGD66
Produced by MNC GIS



Index	
EUNGAI 25k mapsheet 94362N	MACLEAY ENTRANCE 25k mapsheet 95363N
CLYBUCCA 25k mapsheet 94362S	SOUTH WEST ROCKS 25k mapsheet 95363S
KEMPSEY 25k mapsheet 94351N	KOROGORO POINT 25k mapsheet 95354N
KUNDABUNG 25k mapsheet 94351S	KILLICK BEACH 25k mapsheet 95354S

Contour Interval 10 metres	NPWS Estate	Aboriginal Sites	Historic Site	Caution
Pacific Highway	SFSWV Estate	Corral Centre	Refuge Area	Gate - NPWS
Primary (Cat 1)	State Forest Plantation	Endangered Fauna	Staging Area	Gate - non NPWS
Secondary (Cat 9)	Fires 2007-2008	Endangered Flora	Threatened Property	Loading Ramp - Old
Chapel	Fires 2006-2007	Escape Route	Water Point Helicopter	Sign
Not classified	Fires 2003-2006	Helipad	Water Point Vehicle	Turn Around Site
Walking Track	Proposed Trail	Potential Helipad	Water Point - H & V	Vantage Point
			Bee Sites	Assume all gates locked

1:25,000

Mid North Coast Region Arakoon State Conservation Area and Hat Head National Park Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2008 Sheet 2 of 2



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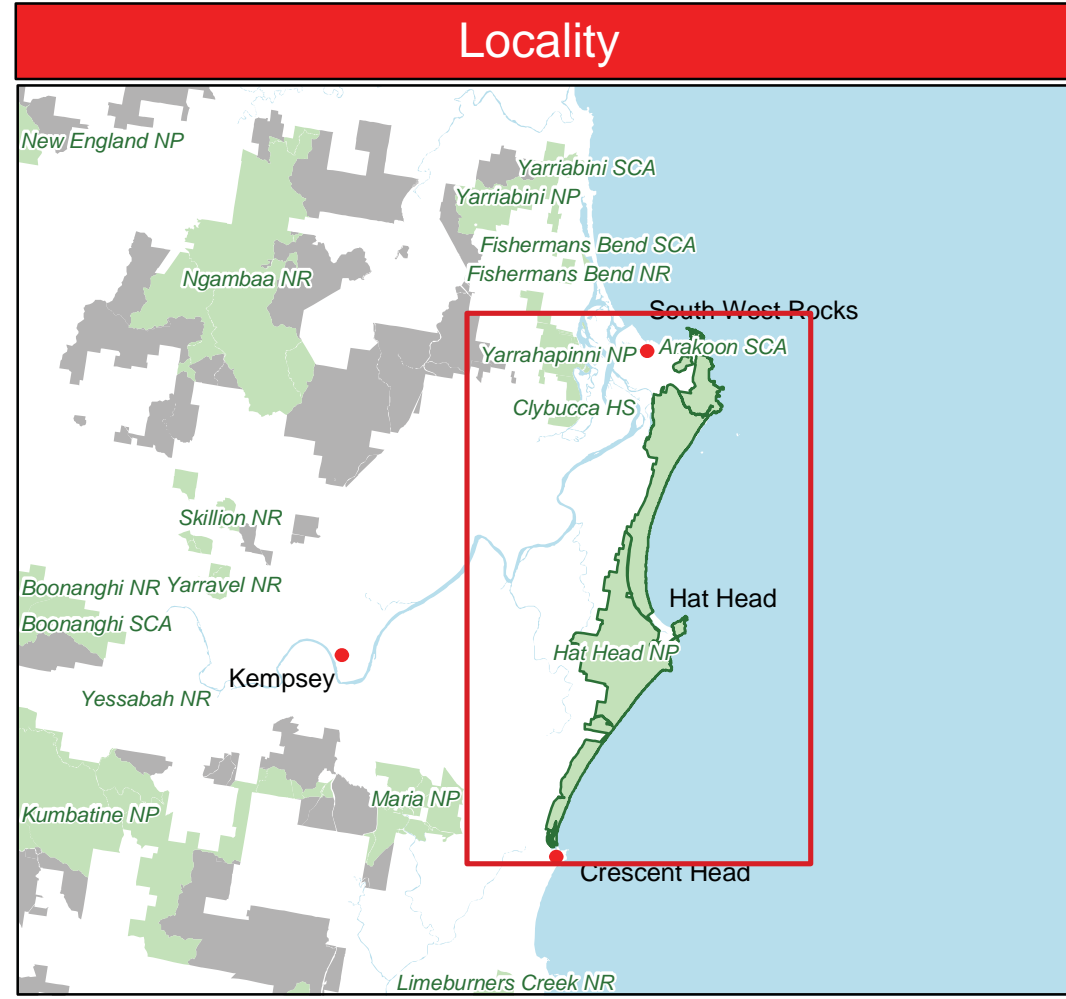
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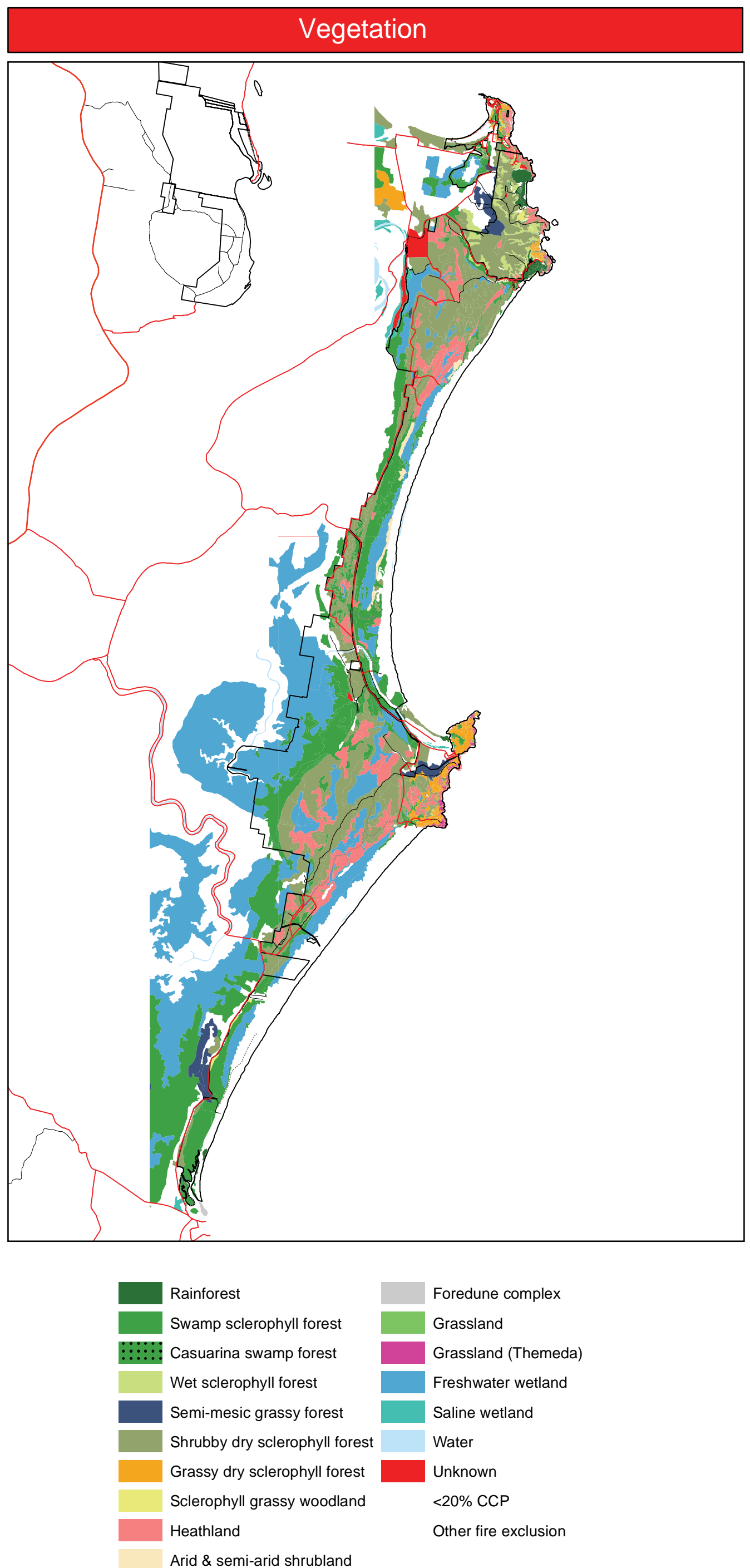
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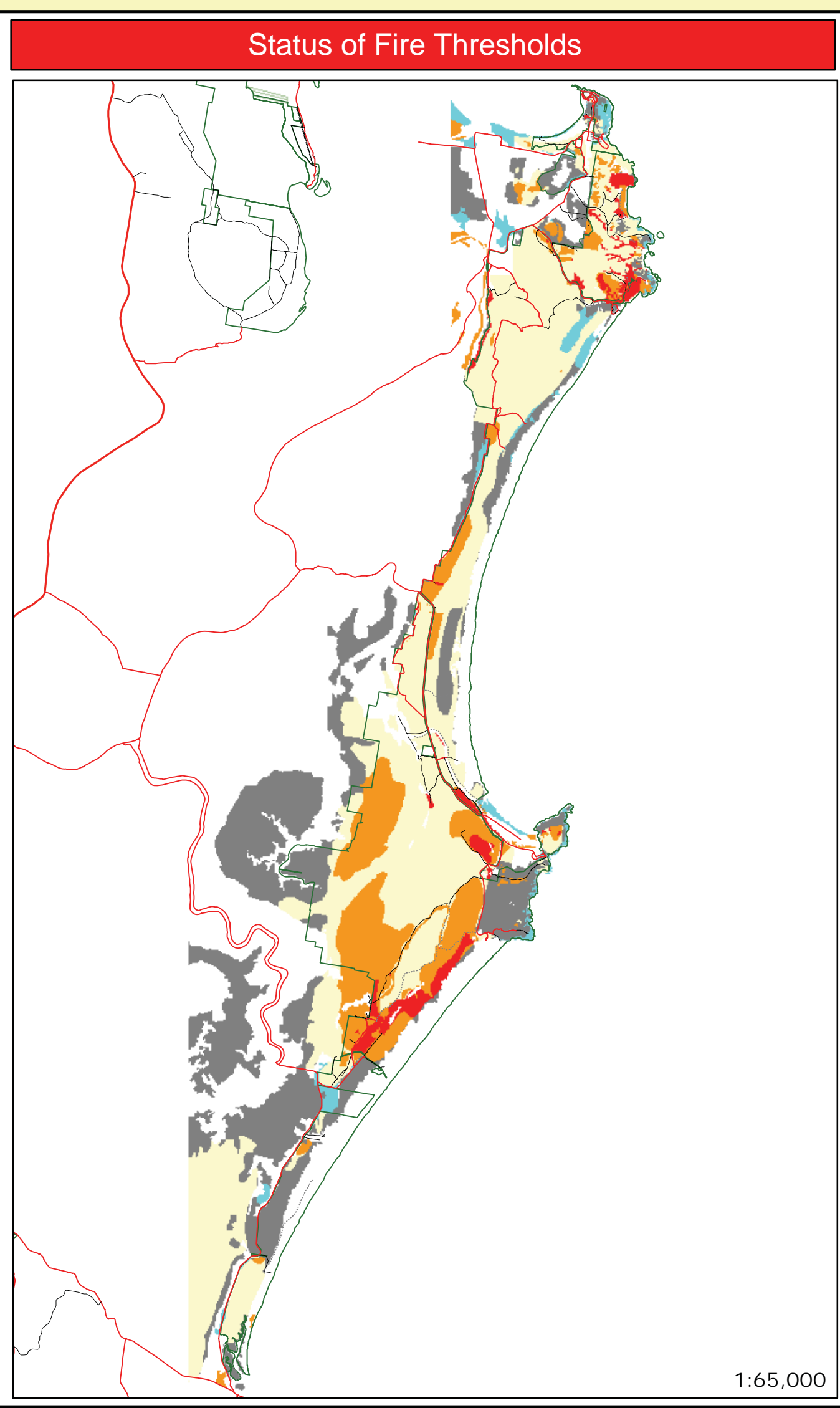
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PROJECTION
AMG Zone 56
DATUM: AGD66

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Fire Management Zones	
Asset Protection Zones	The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zones	The objective of SFAZs is to reduce fire intensity across larger areas. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at High or below, however adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical.
Land Management Zones	The objective of LMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.



Strategy Information	
Fire Season Information	
Wildfires	Have been known to start as early as late August, but usually the potential for a large fire event is greatest between October and December. This period may extend into January in more severe years.
Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)	General season is Autumn to late Winter. Burning is possible in early Spring but not desirable on a regular basis from an ecological or tourism point of view.
Suppression Strategies	
Current FDR	Forecast FDR
Low - Mod	Low - Mod
Low - Mod	=> High
High	All
All	All

Fire Thresholds	
Overburnt	Fire thresholds have been exceeded. Protect from fire as far as possible.
Vulnerable	The area will be Overburnt if it burns this year. Protect from fire as far as possible.
Recently Burnt	Time since fire is less than the optimum interval, but before that it was within threshold. Avoid fires if possible.
Within Threshold	Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area. A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.
Almost Underburnt	The area is close to its threshold and may become underburnt with the absence of fire. A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.
Underburnt	Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.
Unknown	Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.

NB. Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity

Operational Guidelines	
Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004. Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:	
Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AH1 - As far as possible protect site from fire. Do not cut down trees. AH2 - As far as possible protect site from fire. Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites. Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance. AH3 - Avoid all ground disturbance. Avoid water bombing. Site may be burnt by bushfire, back-burn or prescribed burn without damage.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As far as possible protect site from fire. Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear 1m radius around stags, habitat and feed trees, as well as on-ground hollows adjacent to control lines, before commencement of HR or Backburn. Avoid high intensity fire, where possible do not allow flame height to exceed one third of tree height Post fire fox baiting program suggested Wildlife rescue program to be implemented when IC declares it safe to undertake on ground rescue operations.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid high intensity fire, where possible do not allow flame height to exceed one third of tree height Wetting agents, foams and retardants are not to be used within 50 metres of water way or water bodies.
Threatened Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible property owners with assets at risk from a wildfire event should be kept informed regarding the progress of the fire; and asked for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness. Beekeepers must be notified within the first four hours of a reported ignition. For their safety bee keepers are to be accompanied by a Cat 9 and crew, if the bee sites are either in the predicted path of the fire, on or adjacent to the fireground. Contact MNC Regional Office for telephone numbers of the Beekeeper. The bee site is at Korogoro Mapsheet GR E501850 N6567600
General	
Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs. The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances. Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water. Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.
Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement back-burns. Generally, when the FDI is Very High or greater, backburning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening. With a lower FDI backburning may be safely undertaken during the day. Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees as part of the backburn ignition. Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and intense up slope burn is likely.
Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly. On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the initial incident controller will consult with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BFMC Plan of Operations.
Containment Lines (NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new control lines will be constructed within the reserve. Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident. All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high. Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experienced officer, and accompanied by a firefighting capable support vehicle. Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should consider the protection of drainage features, observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be surveyed, where possible, to identify unknown cultural heritage sites. Earthmoving equipment should be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate.
Fire Advantage Recording	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
Fire Suppression Chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression. The use of fire retardant is only permitted with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and should be avoided where reasonable alternatives are available. Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50m of rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps. Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used products name recorded. The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations. If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified. Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines.
Visitor Management (NPWS FMM 3.6 & 4.13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	2	Channel One (1) as alternate
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	34	Channel 33 as alternate
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	13	Held at Hastings Depot in Port Macquarie.
RFS - PMR - UHF	76	Channel 50 as alternate
RFS - GRN		Not Available
SF - VHF	6	
CB - UHF	12	
Aircraft - VHF	No	N/A
Mobile Phone - CDMA	Yes	
Mobile Phone - GSM	Yes	

Contact Information		
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NPWS	Regional Duty Officer / After Hours	Pager 016 301 161
	Area Manager	6566 7251 0417 261 064
	Fire Management Officer	6586 8329 0417 497 031
	Regional Operations Coordinator	6586 8317 0417 260 055
	Macley Area Office	6566 6621
	Regional Office	6586 8300
RFS	Area Manager : 24hrs Number	6568 2536
	Operations Officer Macleay: 24hrs Number	0417 681 243
	Macleay Fire Control Centre	6562 1964
SES	Emergency	000
	Kempsey Unit	6562 2228
Police	Emergency	000
	Kempsey Station	6562 6444
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	All Stations	13 1233
Hospital	Kempsey Base Hospital	6562 6155
	Mid North Coast Region	6585 3744
Council	Kempsey	6566 3200
	Emergency AH Number	1300 663 211
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Regional Aboriginal Land Council	6563 1862
	Kempsey Aboriginal Land Council	6562 8688