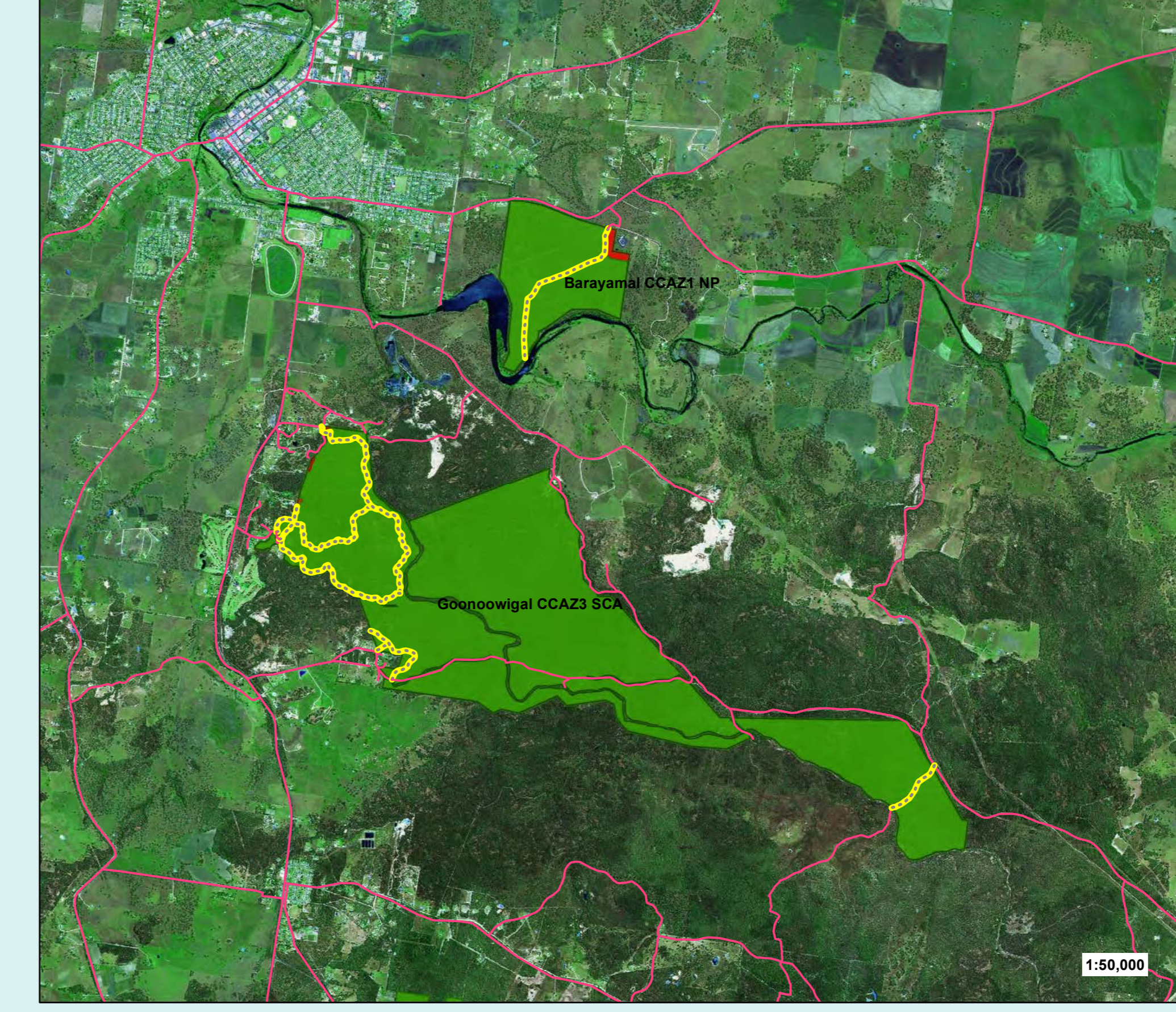


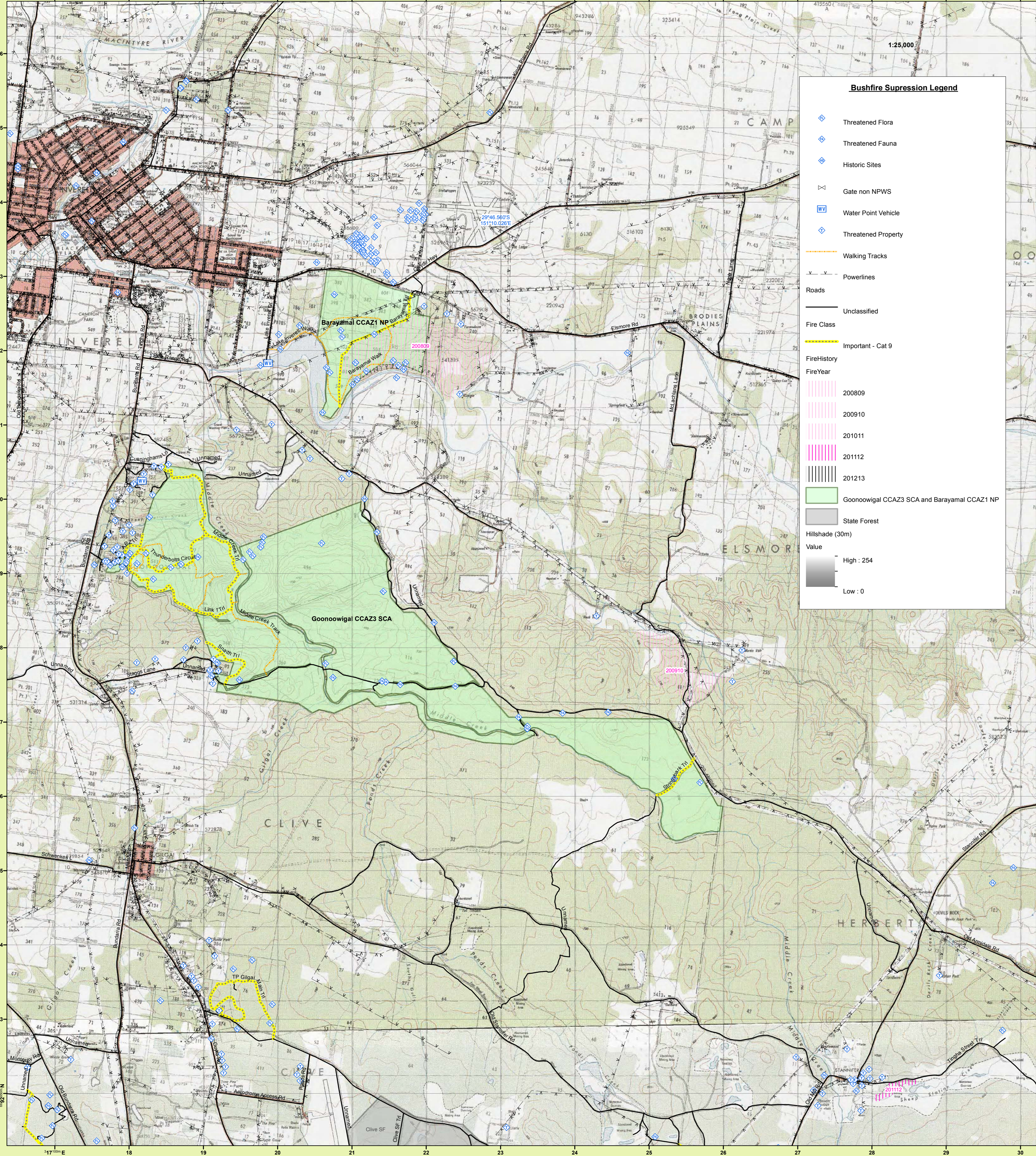
Service	Channel	Incident	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	331	IMT to Div Com	Mit Ross
NPWS - VHF	631	Fireground	Car to Car channel (all classes)
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	24	Fireground	Stored at Glen Innes (Transportable). Source and deploy as required.
RFS - PMR - UHF		IMT to Div Com	
Forests NSW - VHF		Fireground	
CB - UHF	15	Fireground	Channel as appropriate. (Div Com. CL to Contractors)
Aircraft - VHF	119.10	IMT - Aircraft	
Mobile Phone - Next G	Yes	IMT - Div Com	On high ground
Satellite Phone	0147162100	IMT - Div Com	Stored at Glen Innes

Operational Guidelines	Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2007.
<b>Resource</b>	Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:
<b>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management</b> (NPWS FM 4.11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brief all personnel involved in containment line construction &amp;/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type.</li> <li>Ensure close liaison with the relevant Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer in order to check for &amp;/or identify new sites.</li> <li>AH1 - As far as possible protect site from fire, do not cut down trees</li> <li>AH2 - As far as possible protect site from fire, avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over site, avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance.</li> <li>AH3 - Avoid all ground disturbance, avoid water bombing, site may be burnt by bushfire, but-burn or prescribed burn without damage.</li> </ul>
<b>Historic Heritage Management</b> (NPWS FM 4.12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are many historic remains throughout the reserves. These include mining evidence, but remains and signs of habitation such as the old Fendall Township. Refer to the 'Earthmoving Equipment Guidelines' below.</li> </ul>
<b>Threatened Fauna Management</b> (NPWS FM 4.12 & 5.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable species recorded for the Reserve include Brown Treecreeper, Spotted Warbler, Diamond Firetail, and Turquoise Parrot. Where practicable, protect habitat areas and trees from the fire if the effects of the resulting fire frequency, season or intensity will have a significant impact on the survival of the species.</li> <li>Other vulnerable species recorded for the Reserves include the Koala, Squirrel Glider and Eastern Long-Eared Bat. As far as possible, protect large and hollow bearing trees.</li> <li>There are also known records of the vulnerable Border Thick-tailed Gecko. Avoid disturbance of rock habitat by heavy machinery.</li> <li>Avoid the use of retardants and chemicals in drainage and creek line areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Threatened Flora Management</b> (NPWS FM 4.12 & 5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barayamal CCA21 - There are known stands of White Box which is listed as <i>Pithecellobium bilobatum</i> in the NSW Fire Management Manual. A Critically Endangered Ecological Community. This community is to be managed within required fire regimes. Avoid disturbance from earthmoving equipment.</li> <li>Goonowigal CCA23 - There are patches of <i>Shrubland</i> which is an Endangered Ecological Community. This community is to be managed within required fire regimes. Avoid disturbance from earthmoving equipment.</li> <li>If new sites are found, protect populations or individuals from fire if the fire frequency threshold has been exceeded, or the species is an obligate seeder (fire response category), or if the fire frequency threshold &amp;/or fire response category is unknown.</li> </ul>
<b>Threatened Property</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where possible property owners with assets at risk from 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.</li> </ul>
<b>General Guidelines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spoilers.</li> <li>The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.</li> <li>Be aware of three major possibilities involving Barayamal CCA21:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water.</li> <li>Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Aerial ignition may be used during fuel reduction and backburning operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer.</li> </ul>
<b>Aerial Water Bombing</b> (NPWS FM 4.8 & 5.1, NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs 02, NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where practicable, clear a 1 m radius around dead and fibrousarked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees as part of the backburning operation.</li> <li>Brief all involved personnel on the location of cultural sites and threatened species prior to backburning, and adhere to the above guidelines.</li> <li>The fire combat agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly.</li> <li>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 BFMIC Plan of Operations.</li> </ul>
<b>Aerial Ignition</b> (NPWS FM 4.8 & 4.5 & 2.12 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOP, 02-4 NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safe times to implement backburns. 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.</li> <li>Where practicable, clear a 1 m radius around dead and fibrousarked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees as part of the backburning operation.</li> </ul>
<b>Backburning</b> (NPWS FM 4.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fire combat agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly.</li> <li>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 BFMIC Plan of Operations.</li> </ul>
<b>Command &amp; Control</b> (NPWS FM 4.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, except where they can be built by hand with minimal erosion potential.</li> <li>Only existing or previous trails or containment line routes will be used.</li> <li>Roads and trails to be used as containment lines but requiring works should be prioritised in consultation with relevant IMT and Fire Ground staff.</li> <li>All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately at the cessation of the incident.</li> <li>Where practicable, erosion control works should be incorporated into the containment line construction phase.</li> <li>All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.</li> </ul>
<b>Containment Lines</b> (NPWS FM 2.3 & 4.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high.</li> <li>Earthmoving equipment must be washed down prior to entering NPWS estate. As far as possible, restrict its use to previously used containment lines.</li> <li>Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experienced NPWS officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a firefighting vehicle.</li> <li>Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should be at least 50 m from depression lines in order to avoid erosion problems.</li> <li>Observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines.</li> <li>Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should be surveyed to identify unknown cultural heritage sites.</li> </ul>
<b>Earthmoving Equipment</b> (NPWS FM 4.4 & 2.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposed containment lines to be constructed with earthmoving equipment should be surveyed to identify unknown cultural heritage sites.</li> <li>All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Advantage Recording</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writing and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50 m of rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps.</li> <li>Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded.</li> <li>Observe the Threatened Fauna Operational Guidelines.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire Suppression Chemicals</b> (NPWS FM 4.5 & 4.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.</li> <li>The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations.</li> <li>If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified.</li> </ul>
<b>Rehabilitation</b> (NPWS FM 5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.</li> </ul>
<b>Visitor Management</b> (NPWS FM 2.13 & 3.4)	

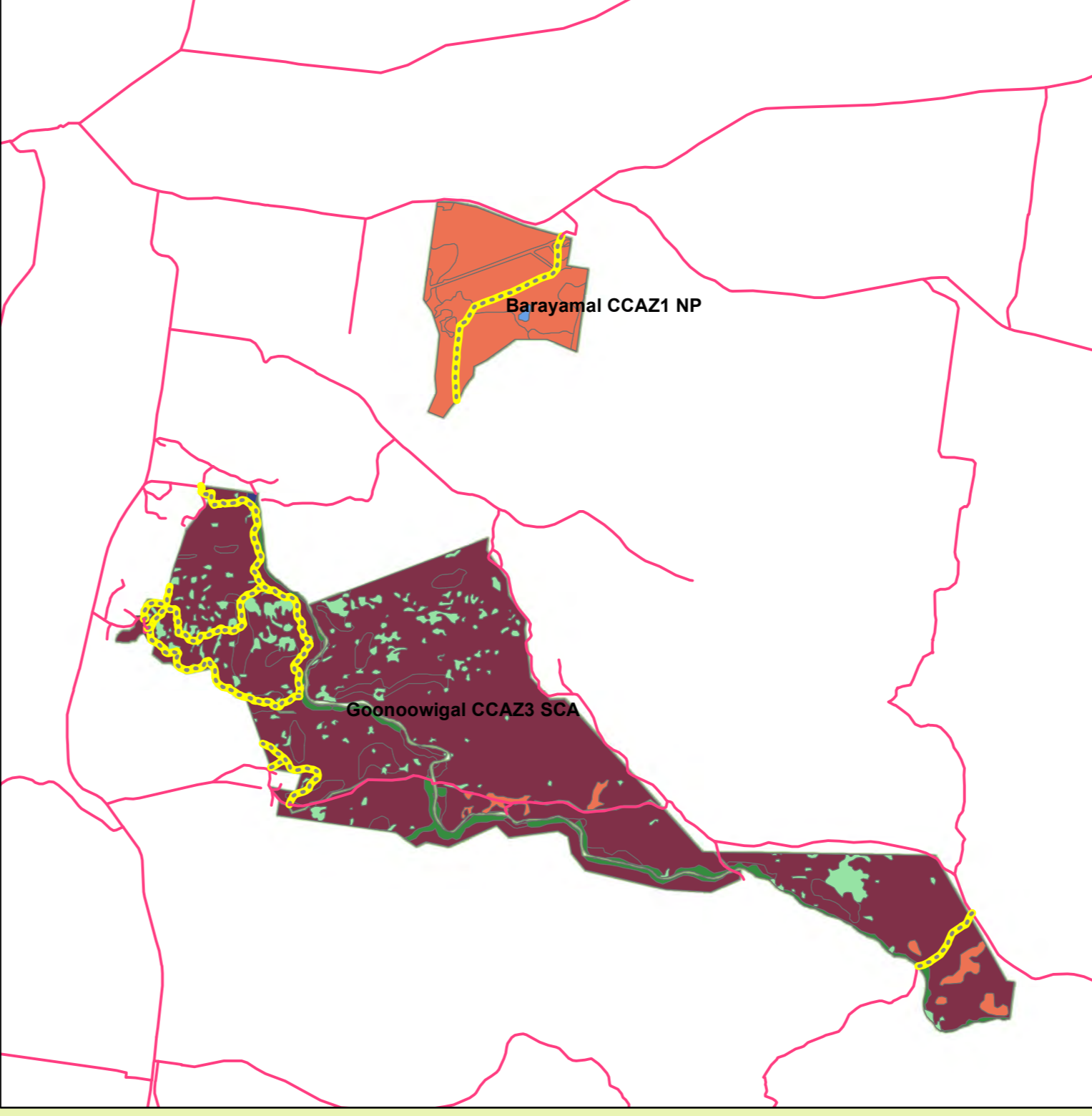
**Risk Management Information**



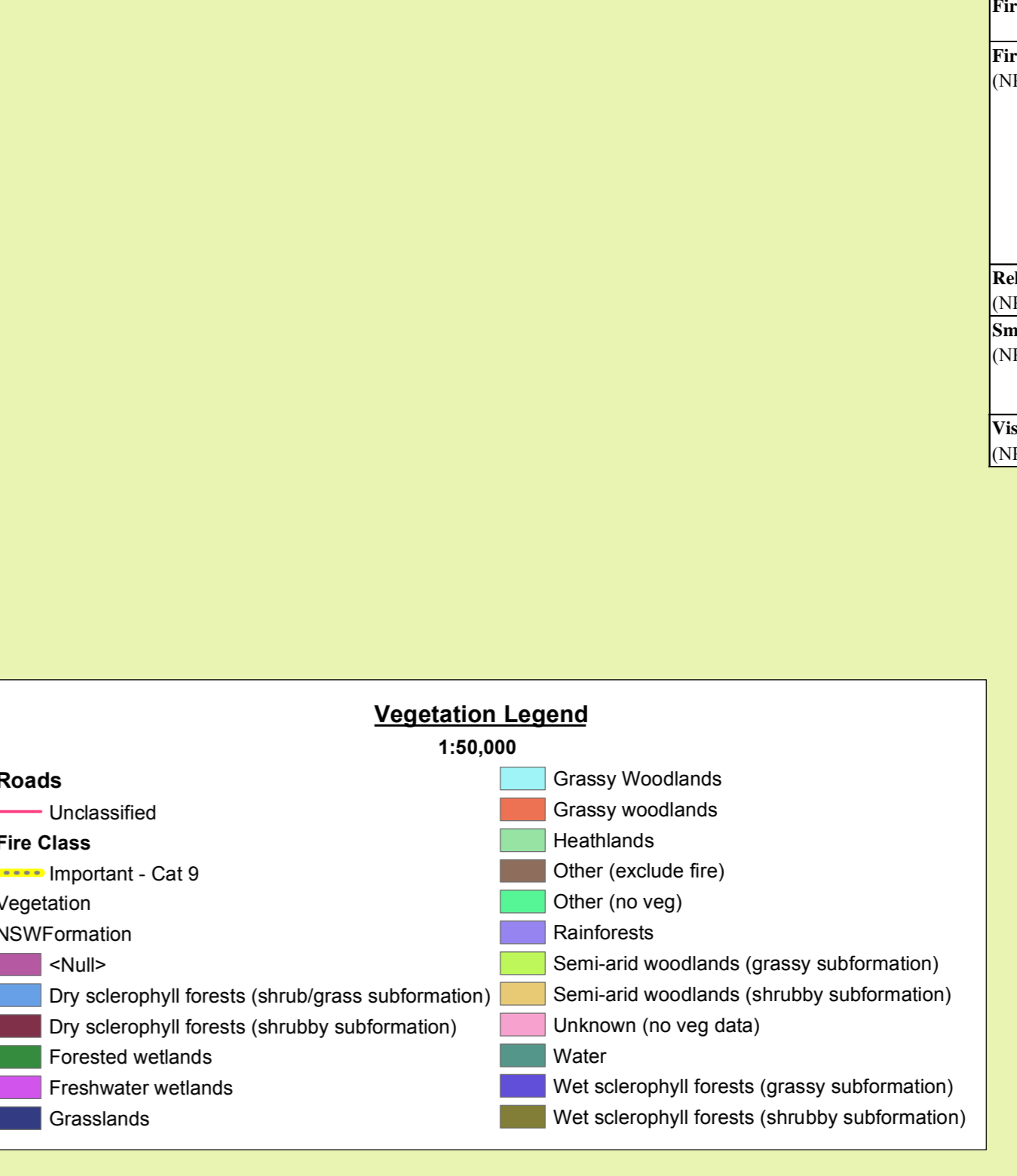
**Bushfire Suppression**



**Vegetation**



**Status of Fire Thresholds**



Agency	Position / Location	Phone
BCC - NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	0428 345 789
	Area Manager	02 6732 5133 0409 243 167
	Fire Management Office	02 6732 5130 (fax) 02 6776 0014 0429 220 613
	Glen Innes Area Office	02 6771 1894 (fax) 02 6732 5133 02 6732 5130
	Regional Office	02 6776 0000 02 6771 1894 (fax)
		02 6732 5130
Rural Fire Service	Fire Control Officer	0428 639 116 02 6732 3746
	Inverell Fire Control Centre	02 6721 0446
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	Emergency Station	02 6721 0015
SES	Emergency	000
	Inverell Unit	02 6721 0833
Police	Emergency	000
	Inverell Station	02 6722 0599
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Glen Innes Station	13 1233 02 6766 7429 (fax)
Hospital	Inverell	02 6728 8300
	Inverell	02 6721 9800
Forests NSW	Inverell	02 6722 4200
	Consett	02 6728 8288
Transgrid	Tamworth	02 6765 1666
	Local Aboriginal Land Council (AALC)	02 6723 3022
Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer	Abnawin Aboriginal Council	29 Ruby St Tingha Northern Zone 02 6669 1200
	Glen Innes	02 6739 0721

Category Name	Guidelines for interpreting fire regime threshold status
<b>Frequently Burnt</b>	These areas have experienced minimal (two or more) consecutive intervals between fires shorter than the recommended minimum interval for this vegetation type. Any <i>Rainforest / Mangrove / fire exclusion vegetation</i> that has been burnt will be in this category.
<b>Vulnerable to Frequent Fire</b>	Areas of vegetation that are repeatedly burnt at intervals shorter than recommended for the vegetation type may experience a decline in the abundance of plant species sensitive to frequent fire. If fire intervals shorter than the recommended minimum continue, these sensitive species are at risk of local extinction. Attempts should be made to minimise fire occurrence in these areas.
<b>Within Threshold</b>	These areas have already experienced one fire interval less than the minimum interval recommended for this vegetation type and/or the current time-since-fire is less than the minimum recommended interval. All <i>Subant Rainforest / Mangrove / fire exclusion vegetation</i> is in this category.
<b>Long Unburnt</b>	The time-since-fire age of the vegetation is greater than the minimum recommended inter-fire interval and less than the maximum recommended inter-fire interval. If a fire occurs before the number of years specified as the minimum interval has been reached it will move into the 'Vulnerable to Frequent Fire' category. If three or more fires occur in close succession the area will move into the 'Frequently Burnt' category.
<b>One or more fire intervals</b>	The post-fire age of the vegetation is greater than the recommended maximum inter-fire interval for this vegetation type.
<b>Unknown</b>	There has been no fire mapped for this area and the maximum recommended inter-fire interval for the vegetation type is longer than the length of time for which fire records are available in the study area. It is not possible to determine if the vegetation is in the 'Within Threshold' or 'Long Unburnt' category.
<b>No Fire Regime</b>	Areas which do not have recommended fire intervals assigned to them, e.g. cleared land, rock etc.