

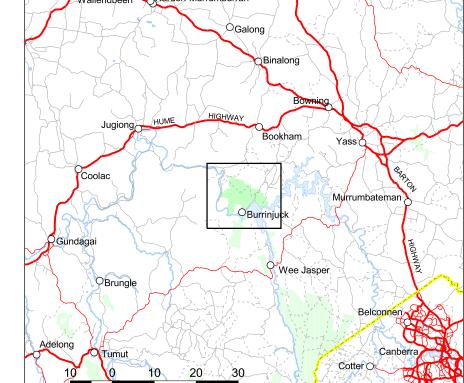
The critical fire season occurs between November and March, when the potential for fire events is at its highest. Particular care and monitoring is required during periods of prolonged drought when strong negative Southern Oscillation Indices precede the fire season, and when low pressure systems dominate central and southern Australia during and leading up to the fire season. During these times fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour in windy conditions and exceed current rate of spread indices. Periods of extended drought, may give rise to higher

Any proposed prescribed burning should be undertaken before late autumn precipitation occurs. Least likely period to disrupt fauna during prescribed burning is at the end of March and April, depending on weather conditions (past, present and forecast). Any fire in spring should be During the fire season prevailing winds during the day are from the west and northwest. All ignitions under a SW influence should be

SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES					
FFDI	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES				
Current Low - Mod & Forecast Low - Mod	 - Undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along existing containment lines. - Where practicable, consider maximising the fire area in accordance with the requirements of any proposed prescribed burns in the fire planning strategy and Bushfire Management Committee agreements. 				
Current Low - Mod & Forecast High or >	 In order to minimise the fire area and secure the flanks as soon as possible, undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along the closest containment lines. Pay particular attention to the flank on the next predicted down wind side. Consider fall back containment strategies 				
Current High or > & Forecast High or >	 - Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines. - Secure and deepen containment lines along the next predicted downwind side of the fire. - Allow sufficient time to secure containment lines to avoid wasted effort and potential failure. 				

Note: Always ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire impacting upon them.

Air Photo and Map Index 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126



South West Slopes Region Burrinjuck **Nature Reserve** Fire Operations Map

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This Map should be used in conjunction with air photos and ground reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans. Copyright Department of Environment and Conservation. These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The Department of Environment and Conservation and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in the data and any consequences of such acts or omissions. This map is based on Land and Property Information Standard 1:25000 Topographic Map Series. Reproduced with permission of Land and Property Information.

LIFE & PROPERTY GUIDELINES

Visitor safety - Visitors in or adjacent to the fire ground will not be permitted unless authorised by the Incident Controller. The presence (NPWS FMM 3.6) of visitors should be reported to the incident controller immediately, who will arrange for an evacuation if necessary. - 'Park closed' or 'smoke hazard' signs must be placed in areas used by visitors prior to undertaking prescribed burning. - Notify media that wildfire or prescribed fire exists within the reserve/area.

Asset Protection Powerlines run through the southern part of the reserve. Where possible:

- Liaise with Transgrid, ensure crew safety and establish asset protection methods appropriate to weather and fire conditions.

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT ZONE GUIDELINES **GUIDELINES (WITHIN THE ZONE)**

Where possible; - Contain fires to small areas and lower potential intensity and manage to produce mosaic burn patterns - Avoid the use of earth moving machines. - Avoid the use of suffactants/retardants. Retardants are prohibited in the catchment of Burrinjuck Dam. - Protect mature trees and avoid felling large and hollow bearing trees during 'mop up' activities. - Prescribed fire should be avoided, unless deemed necessary for ecological purposes.

- Minimise the potential for fire to spread and or contain to existing control lines. - Where wildfires occur in untreated areas programed for prescribed burning (ie. SFMZ).

- Prescribed fire or other fuel manipulation program may be applied to the area to reduce potential risks. - Manage fire to produce mosaic (patchy) burn patterns (where weather conditions permit). - Earthmoving equipment may be used to contain fire within DEC policy guidelines. - Retardants are prohibited in the catchment of Burrinjuck Dam.

CULTURAL HERITAGE GUIDELINES

Aboriginal & - Brief personnel involved in control line construction and vehicle based fire suppression operations on site locations and **Historic Heritage** the required management strategies for site protection. Include in Incident Action Plans. - Liaise with the relevant heritage officer and or representative where considered necessary. - Clear fuels, with hand tools, from tree base and/or foam base to 3m up tree trunk. Do not clear or fell trees. - Where possible, avoid new trail construction within 20m of trees and construct trails on the advancing fire side of the tree. - Hazard reduction or back burning operations should minimise the potential threat of radiant heat on the tree. · Avoid new trail construction or ground disturbance within close proximity of site. Where possible, ensure site is **Rock arrangements,** protected by constructing trails or hand tool lines on the advancing fires side. - Clear, by hand, excess fuels from the site. rock engravings, bora rings, etc · Avoid direct attack methods (including aerial water bombing) at known sites. Surfactants and retardants in aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites. - Hazard reduction or back burning operations should minimise the potential threat of radiant heat and smoke (carbon · Avoid new trail construction or ground disturbance within close proximity of site. Where practicable, ensure site is protected by constructing trails or hand tool lines on the advancing fire side.

- Clear, by hand (whipper snippers, brush cutters, mowers), excess fuels from the site. - Avoid direct attack methods on sites. · Avoid aerial water bombing, use of foams and or retardants at known sites. Use of foam or aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites. · Hazard reduction or back burning operations should minimise the potential threat of radiant heat and smoke (carbon

Avoid ground disturbance at or within close proximity of the site (30m). Earthmoving blades should be raised in these locations to avoid damage to sites on trails, unless a "Consent to Destroy" has been attained. - Avoid direct attack methods (including aerial water bombing) at known sites. Use of foam or aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites. Historic Heritage The 'Grownow' shed provides evidence of former agricultural activities in the new reserve addition. There are two weirs in

the north east of the reserve, off Burrinjuck Road, however the damage potential to these structures by fire would be low. - Clear fuels from structure and or use foam to protect feature. - Where possible, avoid new trail construction within 30m of feature and construct trails on the advancing fire side. Protect sites from back burning or prescribed burning operations. - Minimise the use of direct attack methods on sites.

6226 3100 POLICE - Yass

use of aviation channels is a

criminal offence.

FMM - contains extracts from NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Management Manual (December 2004). For the purposes of public exhibition, some information will not be displayed due to obligations under the Freedom of Information Act 1989, Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998, regulations and amendments, and Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Environment and Conservation and Aboriginal Communities.

CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RURAL FIRE SERVICE

(Fire Communication

Frequencies F-CTAF)

Traffic Advisory

SWS Queanbeyan Area Office 6299 2929 Yass Fire Control Centre

8741 5400 AMBULANCE SWS Queanbeyan Area Office Fax 6297 8408 State Operations (24 hrs) Incident Answering Service (A/H) 1800 629 104 OTHER ORGANISATIONS SWS Regional Office (Tumut) 6947 7000 State Forests 6226 1058 6947 3911 Fire Brigade - Yass Roads and Traffic Authority 4822 3888 NEIGHBOUR INFORMATION Wildlife Rescue - Goulbourn Yass Valley Local Government 6226 1477 Transgrid - Operations Control (24 hr) 6226 9688 Consult SWS Region databases 6947 4518 Burrinjuck State Park Brungle Tumut ALC 6227 8114 Burrinjuck Dam 6227 8121

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS						
AGENCY/RESOURCE	CHANNEL	MRX FREQ.	MTX FREQ.	NOTES		
NPWS (VHF)	6	MRX 78.7750	MTX 81.2750	Mt Ginini - may be marginal in some areas of this reserve.		
	8	MRX 78.7500	MTX 81.2500	Mount Cronin - may be marginal in some areas of this reserve.		
	9	MRX 79.3500	MTX 81.8500	Black Trig- may be marginal in some areas of this reserve.		
NPWS (VHF) FIRE GROUND	17	82.3875	82.3875	Channel to be determined by ground crews, crew leaders, division commanders etc. Any changes will be noted in IAP.		
	18	79.8375	79.8375			
	19	79.9625	79.9625			
RFS (UHF)	19	412.5000	403.0500	Mount Spring		
	74	418.6625	409.2125	Black Trig		
AIRCRAFT		119.10 Mhz	State wide			
COMMUNICATIONS		120.80 Mhz	State wide	Unauthorised and inappropriate		

123.45 Mhz Pilots (chit chat) "The Numbers" channel

122.80 Mhz State wide

128.70 Mhz State wide

132.75 Mhz State wide

Mobile Phone Coverage- coverage is marginal in valleys and hill shadow areas.

Radio Coverage Channel 9

Good Poor Nil