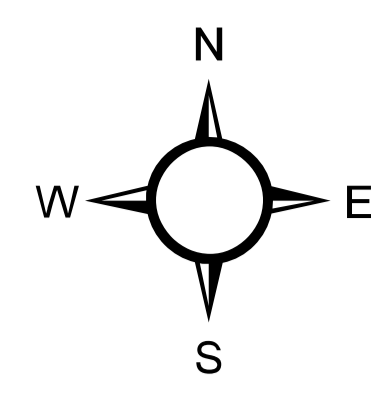
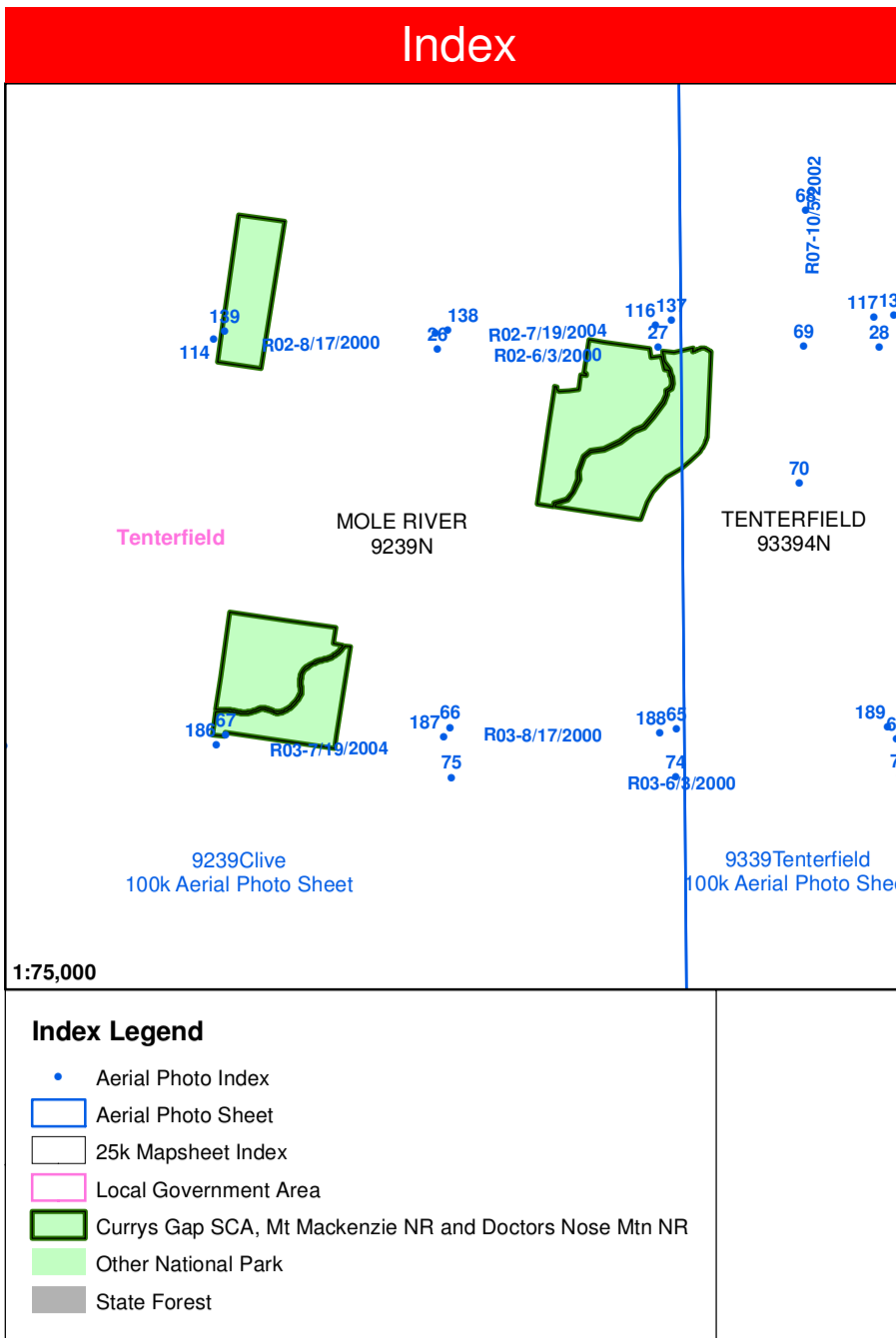
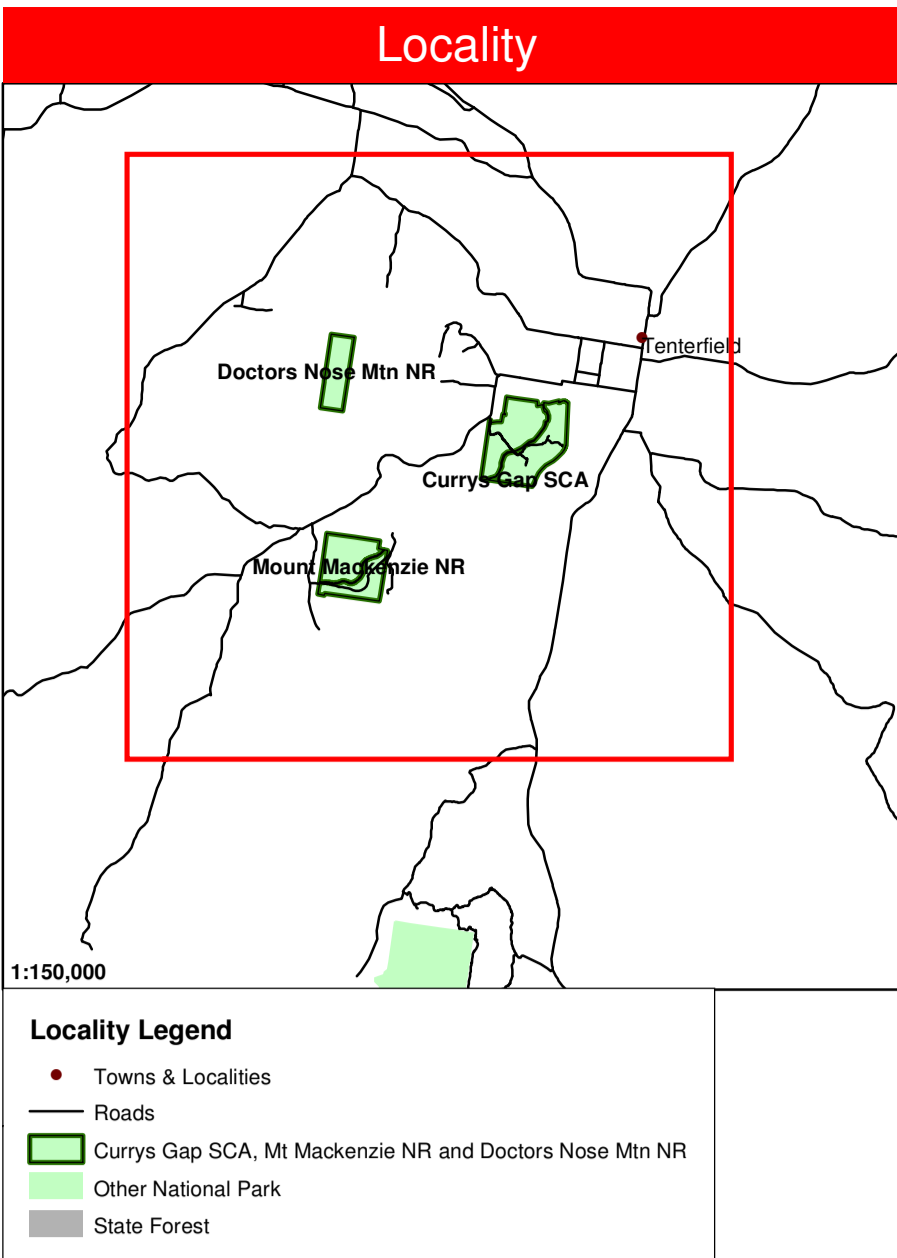


Northern Tablelands Region Currys Gap SCA, Mt Mackenzie NR and Doctors Nose Mountain NR Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2009 Sheet 1 of 1



Datum: GDA94
Projection: UTM
Grid: MGA Zone 56

Note: Scale is true when this map is printed on A3 size paper.



This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in this data and any consequences of such acts or omissions. The Parks and Wildlife Group is part of the Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW. This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of study, research criticism or review, as permitted under the copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission. Published by the Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW, June 2009.

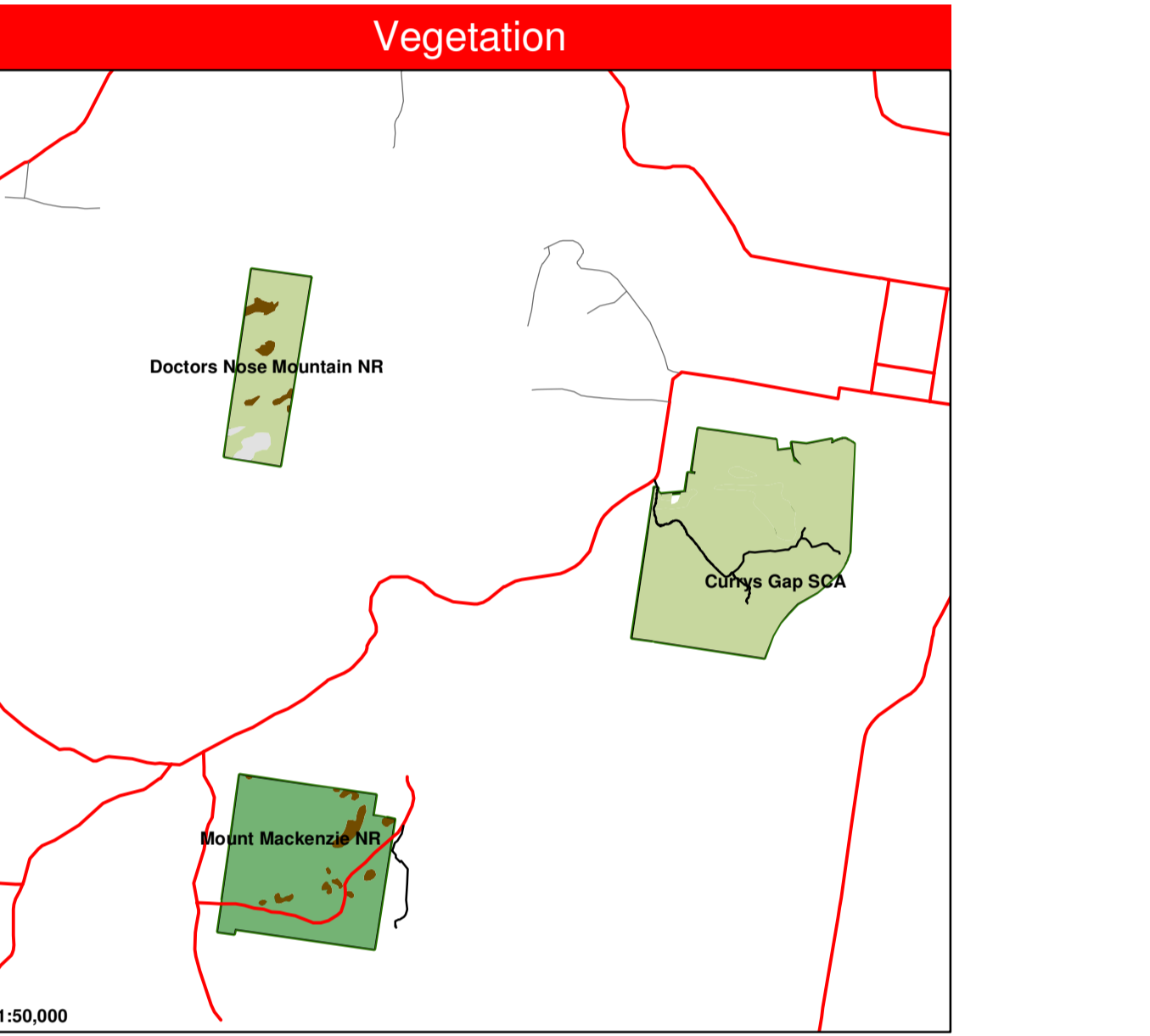
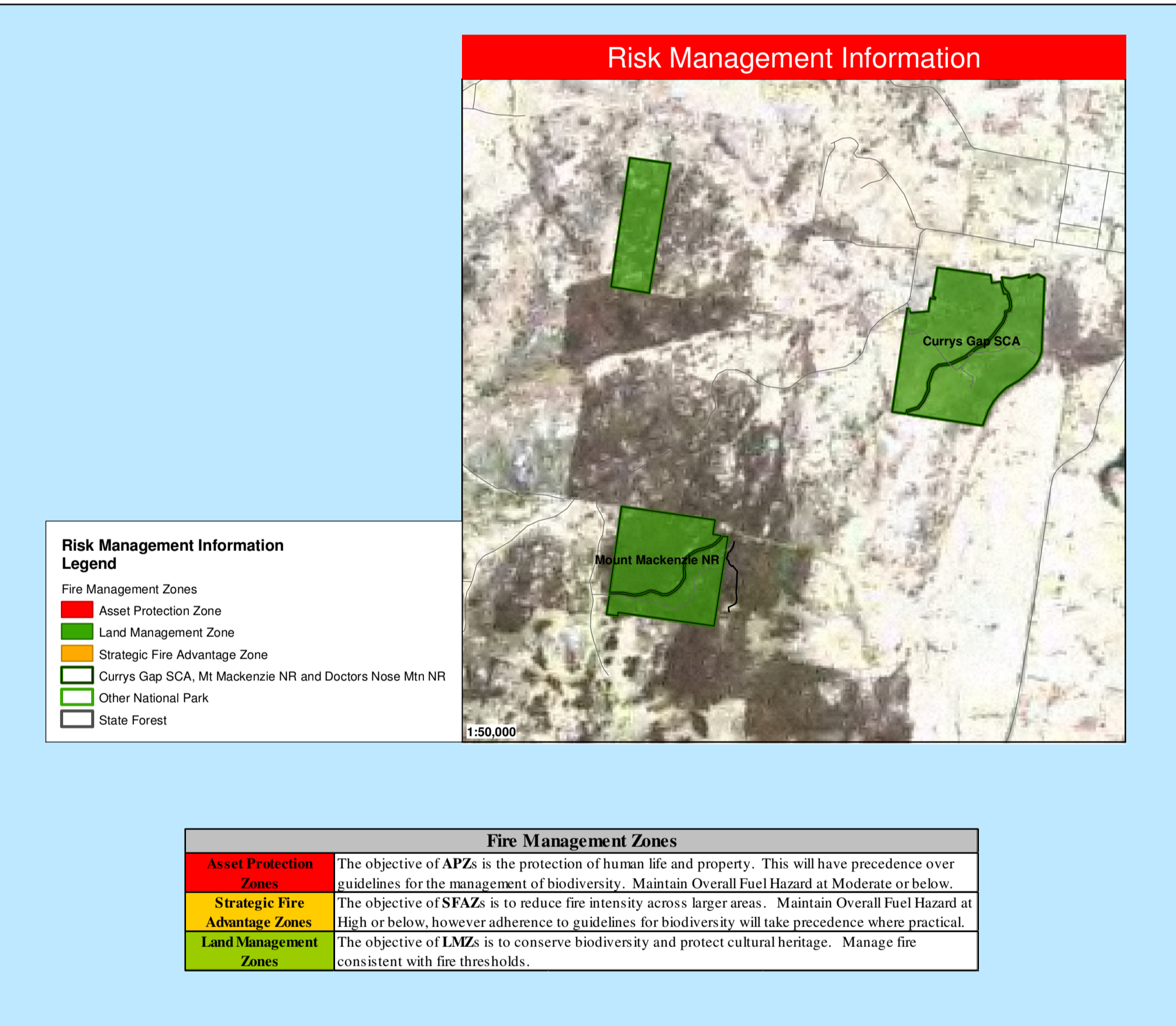
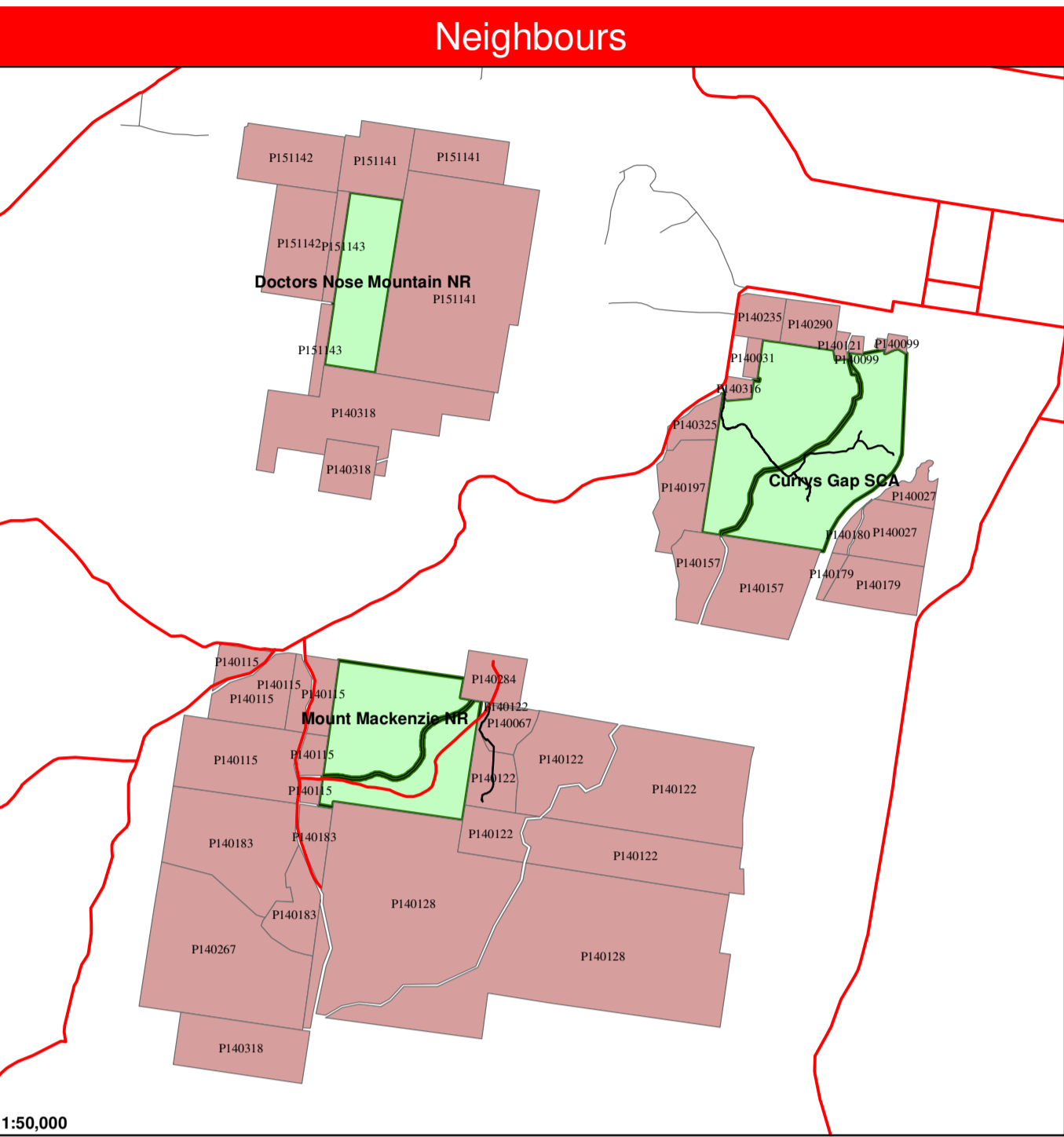
Contact: Parks & Wildlife Group, Northern Tablelands Region, PO Box 402 Armidale NSW 2350.
ISBN: enter number here DEC Number: enter number here Last Updated: 8 June 2009

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

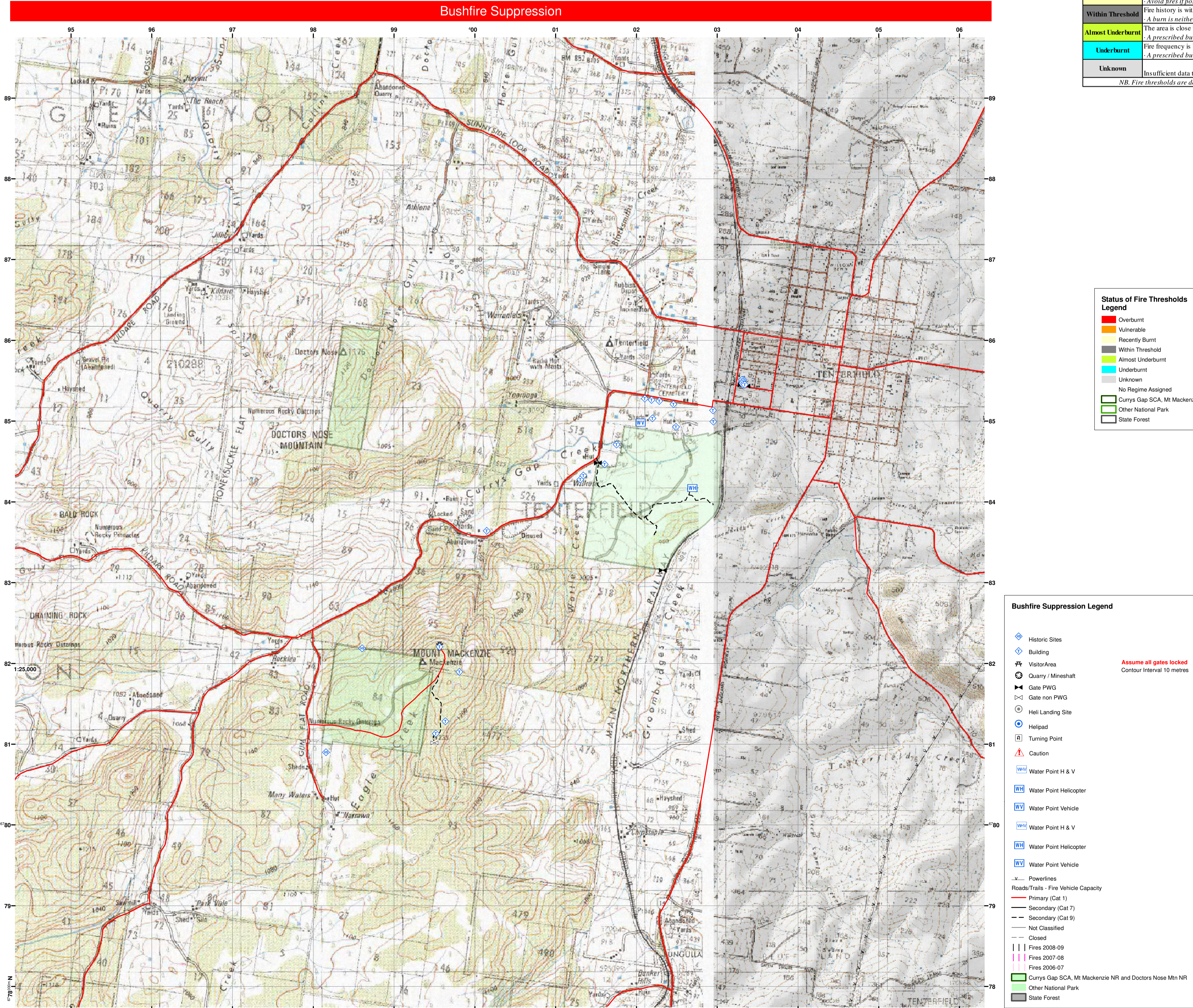
Endorsed by: _____ Date: / /
Director Northern, Parks & Wildlife Group

Contact Information			
Agency	Position / Location	Phone	
NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	0428 343 789	
	Area Manager	02 6736 4850	
	Fire Management Officer		0429 230 613
			02 6776 0014
		02 6771 1894 (fax)	
		02 6776 0007	
Regional Operations Coordinator		0428 977 519	
	Tenterfield Area Office	02 6736 4298	
		02 6736 4301 (fax)	
		02 6776 0000	
Regional Office		02 6771 1894 (fax)	
		000	
		02 6736 4150	
RFS	Fire Control Officer	0427 555 155	
		02 6736 4150	
	Tenterfield Fire Control Centre	02 6736 3756 (fax)	
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000	
	Tenterfield Station	02 6736 3835	
SES	Emergency	000	
	Tenterfield Unit	02 6736 2923	
Police	Emergency	000	
	Tenterfield Station	02 6736 1144	
Ambulance	Emergency	02 6736 2492 (fax)	
	Tenterfield Station	13 1233	
Hospital	Tenterfield	02 6739 5200	
	Barrington Region	02 6764 5000	
Forests NSW	Casino	02 6662 9000	
	Inverell	02 6662 5826 (fax)	
Council	Inverell	02 6722 4200	
	24 hr fire calls	02 6655 6950	
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Tenterfield	02 6736 1744	
		02 6736 2669 (fax)	
Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer	Tenterfield	02 6736 3219	
	Glen Innes	02 6739 0721	

Neighbour Information					
For further information, please refer to the Regional Contacts database.					
Map ID	Property Name	Surname	Firstname	Phone	
P140027	Brangians				
P140031	Unknown				
P140067	Unknown				
P140099	Unknown				
P140115	Unknown				
P140121	Unknown				
P140122	Unknown				
P140128	Unknown				
P140157	Kabonne				
P140179	Unknown				
P140180	Unknown				
P140183	Many Waters				
P140197	Misty Mountain				
P140235	Unknown				
P140267	Springside				
P140284	Tenterfield Shire				
P140290	Tombstone				
P140316	Wattlegrove				
P140318	Unknown				
P140325	Willrose				
P151141	Unknown				
P151142	Unknown				
P151143	Unknown				

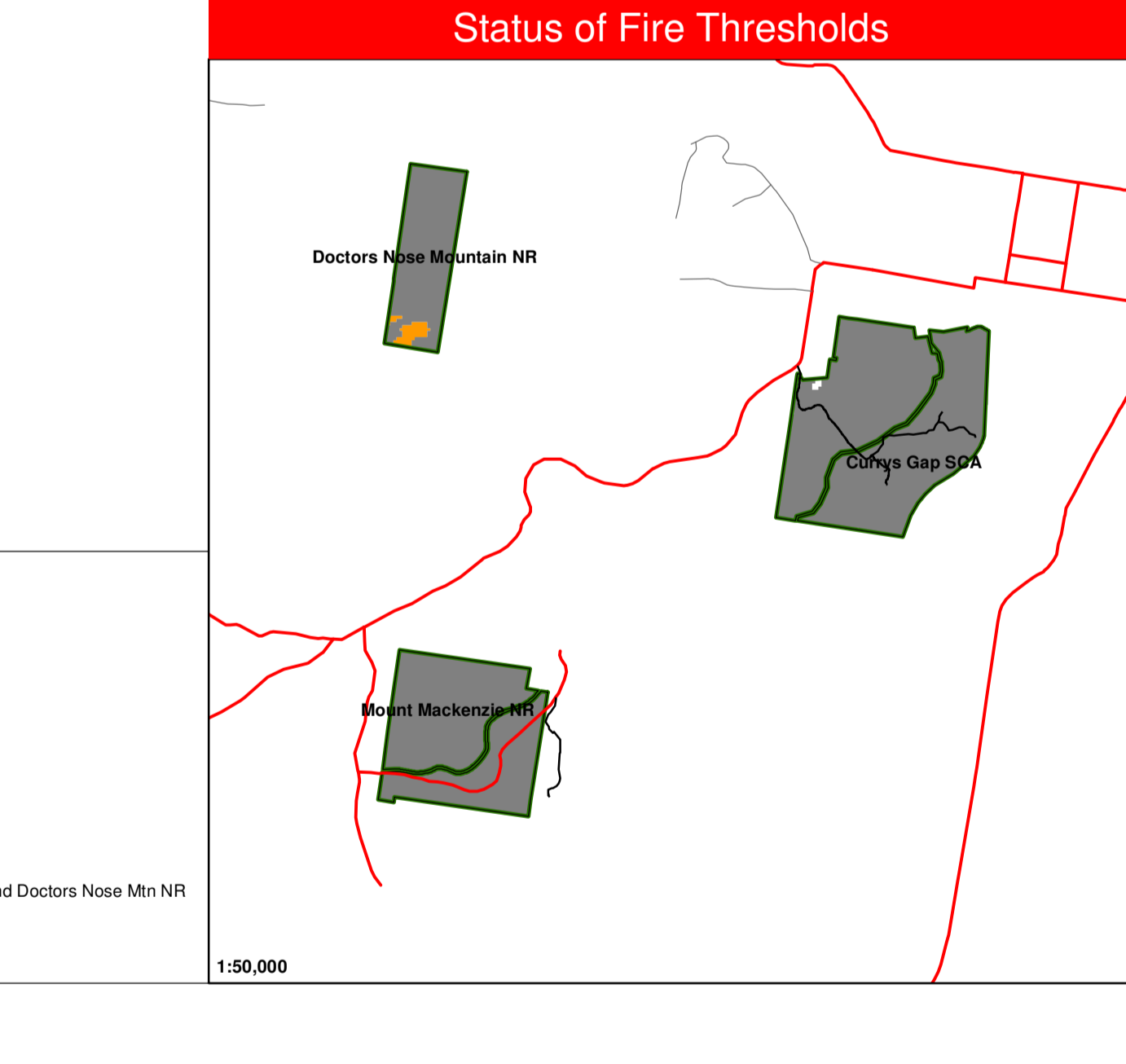


Operational Guidelines	
Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004.	
Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type. 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. Ensure close liaison with the relevant Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer in order to check for fire identify new sites.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type. HS1 - 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. HS2 - As far as possible protect site from fire. Avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving over sites. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type. FA1 - As far as possible, protect large and hollow-bearing trees in locations where these species are known to occur. FA2 - As far as possible, protect large and hollow-bearing trees in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid inter-fire intervals of <10 years in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid high intensity fires that consume canopies and fall logs in locations where these species are known to occur. 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 or unknown impact.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle based fire suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type. FL1 - Avoid inter-fire intervals of <10 years in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of earth moving machinery in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur. FL2 - As far as possible, exclude all fire from locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of earth moving machinery in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur. Where practicable, protect populations or individuals from fire if the fire frequency threshold has been exceeded, or the species is an obligate responder (fire response category), or if the fire frequency threshold &/or fire response category is unknown. Where possible, protect old growth habitat trees.
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.
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spotovers. 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 allocated to water bombing operations.
Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.5 & 5.1 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2/NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning of fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.5 & 5.1 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<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 fibrousarked 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. All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location. In areas of Phyllophora cinnamomi infestation, the use of earthmoving equipment is not permitted. After rain, the use of vehicles is to be restricted to times when soil will not be moved off site in the form of mud etc. In the event of vehicles moving during rain, they are to be effectively washed down prior to leaving known infested sites.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database. Writing and fanning 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.
Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.3)	<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 2.3 & 4.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. 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 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 always be guided and supervised by an experienced officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a firefighting vehicle. Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should determine 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. In areas of Phyllophora cinnamomi infestation, the use of earthmoving equipment is not permitted. After rain, the use of vehicles is to be restricted to times when soil will not be moved off site in the form of mud etc. In the event of vehicles moving during rain, they are to be effectively washed down prior to leaving known infested sites.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.4 & 2.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database. Writing and fanning 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.
Fire Advantage Recording (NPWS FMM 4.5 & 4.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. 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.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	<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.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 2.10)	<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.
Visitor Management (NPWS FMM 2.1 & 3.4)	<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.



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. Protect from fire as far as possible.
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.

NP: Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity



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.
Current FDR	Low - Mod
Forecast FDR	Low - Mod
Low - Mod	=> High
High	All
All	All

Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	27	Mt Mackenzie
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	39	Mt Mackenzie
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	15	Stored @ Glen Innes (transportable).
RES - PMR - UHF	-	No service in NTR.
RFS - GGN	-	No service in NTR.
FNSW - VHF	NPWS 27	SF 427
CB - UHF	-	Channel as appropriate.
Aircraft - VHF	119.10	
Mobile Phone - CDMA	Yes.	On high ground with high gain antenna.
Mobile Phone - GSM	No.	
Satellite Phone	0147 166 331	Stored @ Tenterfield