

Communications Information			Contact Information				Operational Guidelines		Resource	Guidelines
ervice	Channel	Location and Comments	Agency	Position / Location	Phone	Mobile/Fax/Pager		egy for Fire Management 2003" and NPWS "Fire Management Manual 2004".	Threatened Flora	• Also refer to 'Fire Suppression Chemicals'
PWS - VHF Dorrigo Plateau Area Office)	23 & 28	Reverse channels 67& 72 Mt Moombil & Pt. Lookout. Can delink Ch. 23 if required.	Mildlife Dorrigo Plateau North Coast Fire Managemen Regional Operati Dorrigo Plateau Dorrigo Plateau Regional Operati Dorrigo Plateau Plateau Depot, C North Coast Regional Operati North Coast Regional Operation	e	1 02 6657 2309 02 6657 2145 (fax) 02 6657 5942 02 6657 2961 02 6657 2945 (fax) 02 6641 1500 02 6643 5569 (fax) 02 6643 5569 (fax)	0427 109030	Resource Aboriginal Cultural	Ived in suppression operations on the following issues: Guidelines • Aboriginal site locations are not shown on the exhibited strategy for confidentiality Living with the relevant DEC Ab arising! United Strategy for confidentiality	Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	• Where practicable, protect threatened flora the fire frequency threshold has been excee (fire response category), or if the fire frequencies category is unknown.
PWS – VHF (Fireground Comms) PWS - VHF (Portable Repeater) FS – PMR - UHF	35 & 40 14 Orange 16 Brown 72	Simplex Contact Dorrigo Plateau Area office to deploy. Mount Moombil		Regional Operations Coordinator - Nth Coast Dorrigo Plateau Area Office & A/H diverted (Rainforest Centre) Dome Rd., Dorrigo 2453		Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	 Liaise with the relevant DEC Aboriginal Heritage Officer to check for sites & appropriate fire prescriptions. Aboriginal Heritage Prescriptions: AH1 - As far as possible, protect Site from fire. Do NOT cut down trees. Use of foams, wetting agents and retardant is acceptable. 	Threatened Property	 Where possible, property owners with asse kept informed regarding the progress of the assessment of their current level of asset p appropriate actions can be incorporated in 	
FS - GRN B – UHF (fireground chat)	- 1 - 99	No service available in study area. Choose channel at fire with IC		Incident Room – Dorrigo Office Plateau Depot, Casuarina St., Dorrigo North Coast Regional Office - Grafton		() ()	569 (fax)	 AH2 - As far as possible, protect Site from fire. Avoid ground disturbance including, handtools and dozers. Avoid water bombing that may cause ground disturbance. AH3 - Avoid ground disturbance and water bombing. 	General Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NPWS Guidelines for	 Guidelines Aerial ignition may be used during fuel rewhere practicable, but only with the prior Also see NSW Fire Agencies Aviation Statement
tate Forests NSW - VHF .ircraft - VHF	7 & 34 23	and RFS. Equiv. To Ch. 83 & 80 on NPWS VHF radio.	Forests NSW	Fire Control Centre – Bellingen (24 hrs) Fire Control Officer Bellingen / Coffs NorthEast Region, WestHigh St.CoffsHarbour	02 6655 7001 02 6651 6133 02 6652 0111	02 6655 7008 (fax) 0428 388067 02 6655 6950 (24hrs)	Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	 Site may be burnt by wildfire, backburn or prescribed burn if unavoidable. Historic Heritage Prescriptions: HH1 - Protect Site from fire and maintain an asset protection buffer around Site. Avoid all ground disturbance including waterbombing. Use of foams, wetting agents and retardant is acceptable. HH2 - Protect Site from fire and maintain an asset protection buffer around Site. Avoid all ground disturbance including waterbombing. Avoid all ground disturbance including waterbombing. Avoid use of foams, wetting agents and retardant. HH3 - Avoid all ground disturbance including waterbombing. 	Effective Aircraft Mg't) Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation S.O.P.s O2 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management) Backburning	 The use of bombing aircraft should support attacking hotspots and spotovers. The use of bombing aircraft without the spotovers.
Iobile Phone - CDMA atellite Phones Iorth Coast 04 1511 6201 04 1615 5612	511 6201 Requ	Good coverage on ridges. Require clear view of the sky. Both in NC Regional	Ambulance	Fire Ops Room, Coffs Harbour24 hour emergency calls for assistanceAll other bookings	02 6652 0115 000 131233					 should be limited to very specific circum Where practicable foam should be used to Ground crews must be alerted to water bo Temperature and humidity trends must be
04 1615 5613 communications vehicle.		(NSW) Fire Brigade Local Government Local Aboriginal Land Council	24 hour calls for fire emergency assistance Dorrigo Station Bellingen Council Dorrigo LALC	000 02 6657 2484 02 6655 7300 02 6657 2606	02 6655 2310 (fax)	Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	 Also refer to 'Fire Suppression Chemicals' and 'Threatened Species Prescriptions'. 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 negative or unknown impact. Old Growth Habitat Prescriptions - As far as possible, exclude fire from areas of Candidate Old Growth. Where possible, protect hollow bearing habitat trees. 	. (NPWS FMM 4.8)	 remperature and numberly dends must be safest times to implement backburns. Ger greater, backburning should commence whafternoon or early evening. With a lower undertaken during the day. Where practicable, prior to backburning, c barked trees adjacent to containment lines 	
			Police State Emergency Service	Bellingen Station Dorrigo Station 24 hour emergency calls for assistance Bellingen Unit Dorrigo Unit	02 6655 1444 02 6657 2044 132 5000 02 6655 1188 02 6657 2605				Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.2)	 The first combatant agency on site may as ensure the relevant land management agencies consult with regard to the ongoing comma team requirements as per the relevant BFN

	General		Guidelines						
ls' and 'Threatened Species Prescriptions'. ra populations or individuals from fire if ceeded, or the species is an obligate seeder quency threshold &/or fire response	Containment L (NPWS FMM 2.2		roads and tra minimal envi require the pr	of new containment lines should be avoided (i.e. aim to use existing ails). If construction is necessary, however, ensure it is done with ironmental impact and erosion potential. New containment lines prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.					
sets at risk from a wildfire event will be the fire. Also, they will be asked for an protection preparedness so that into the incident response.			with relevant IMT and Fire Ground staff.All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident.						
eduction and backburning operations			 Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both 						
r consent of the senior NPWS officer. tandard Operating Procedures O2-4	Detection of W	ildfires	• Early detection	cultural heritage sites in the location. on of fire will be achieved via the use of observation towers, aerial mated lightning strike detection and neighbour contact.					
ort containment operations by aggressively			• Aerial patrols for fire detection must be co-ordinated with adjacent NPWS Regions & other relevant agencies so as to maximise effectiveness and efficiency.						
support of ground based suppression crews istances. o increase the effectiveness of the water.	Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2	2.20 & 4.3)	 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. Earthmoving equipment must be washed down prior to it entering NPWS estate. 						
ombing operations. e monitored carefully to determine the enerally, when the FDI is Very High or			 As far as possible, restrict its use to previously used containment lines. 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. Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should be at least 50 m from depression lines in order to avoid erosion problems. 						
when the humidity begins to rise in the late r FDI backburning may be safely									
clear a 1 m radius around dead and fibrous es or wet down these trees. ssume control of the fire, but then must			 Observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines. Proposed containment lines to be constructed with earthmoving equipment should 						
ency is notified promptly. es, the initial incident controller will	Fire Advantage	e	• All fire advar	 All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped					
hand, control and incident management FMC Plan of Operations.	Recording Fire Suppression	on		elevant added to the database. foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in fire suppression.					
	Chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.2		 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 50 m of rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps. Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used 						
			product's nameObserve the T	me recorded. Threatened Species Operational Guidelines.					
	Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)		cable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part re suppression operation.					
	Smoke Manage (NPWS FMM 3.4			l impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered ng 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.						
	Visitor Manage (NPWS FMM 3.6			may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or ire suppression operations.					
				Strategy Information					
Fire Interval Thresholds Used for Dete		Wildfires		Fire Season Information Wildfires in the Coastal hinterland are most likely to occur during October to					
Vegetation Group MIN Interva (Yrs) Freshwater wetland 6	I MAX I Interval (Yrs) 35	Prescribed (NPWS Fir Manual 4.7	e Management	 December. Historically, wildfires do not occur in the escarpment Rainforest. Prescribed burning is usually undertaken in late Autumn to Winter. Burning is possible in early Spring but not desirable on a regular basis for ecological or tourism management purposes. 					
Grassland/herbfield 2	10		, 	Suppression Strategies					
Grassy dry sclerophyll forest5Grassy sclerophyll woodland10Heathland7	50 40 30	Current FD Low – Mo		 * Fire Danger Rating Direct, parallel or indirect attack along pre-existing containment lines. Where practicable, consider maximising the fire area in accordance with the 					
Native Regrowth n/a Rainforest Exclud Fire Rock / Sand / Water	e Exclude Fire n/a	Low – M	Iod => High	 requirements of any proposed prescribed burns. 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. 					
Semi-mesic grassy forest10Shrubby dry sclerophyll forest7Swamp sclerophyll forest7	50 30 35	High	All	 Undertake indirect attack along pre-existing or new containment lines. Secure and deepen containment lines along the next predicted downwind side of the fire. 					
Wet sclerophyll forest 25 Reference: NPWS Bushfire Research Group (2002 Guidelines for Broad Vegetation Types, NSW Gov	60) Fire Interval t. All		All	 If applicable, consider broader than normal containment strategies to avoid wasted effort and high risk of failure. Ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire 					
			Vagatati	impacting upon them; otherwise fall back to the next potential line.					
			Vegetatio						
VEGETATION CLASS									
Rainforest Wet sclerophyll forest			~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~						
Semi-mesic grassy forest Grassy dry sclerophyll forest									
Shrubby dry sclerophyll forest									
Grassy sclerophyll woodland Swamp sclerophyll forest		No. No.							
Freshwater wetland	*								
	DORRIGO	5							
Native regrowth Rock / Sand / Water									
Cleared / not applicable	5	The second	my ny	States of the st					
Derived from: Resource and Conservation Div., DIPNR (2001) Completion of GIS Products for the Upper North East CRAFTI Structural and Floristic Layers, NSW Govt.									