

Northern Tablelands Region Duval NR Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2005 Sheet 1 of 1

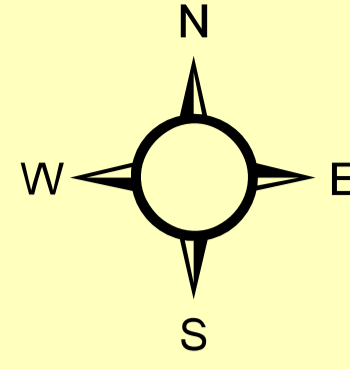


This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans. These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife and its employees disclaim liability for any act done on the information in the data and any consequences of such acts or omissions. 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. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service is part of the Department of Environment and Conservation. Published by the Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), October 2005. Contact: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Northern Tablelands Region PO Box 402 Armidale NSW 2350.

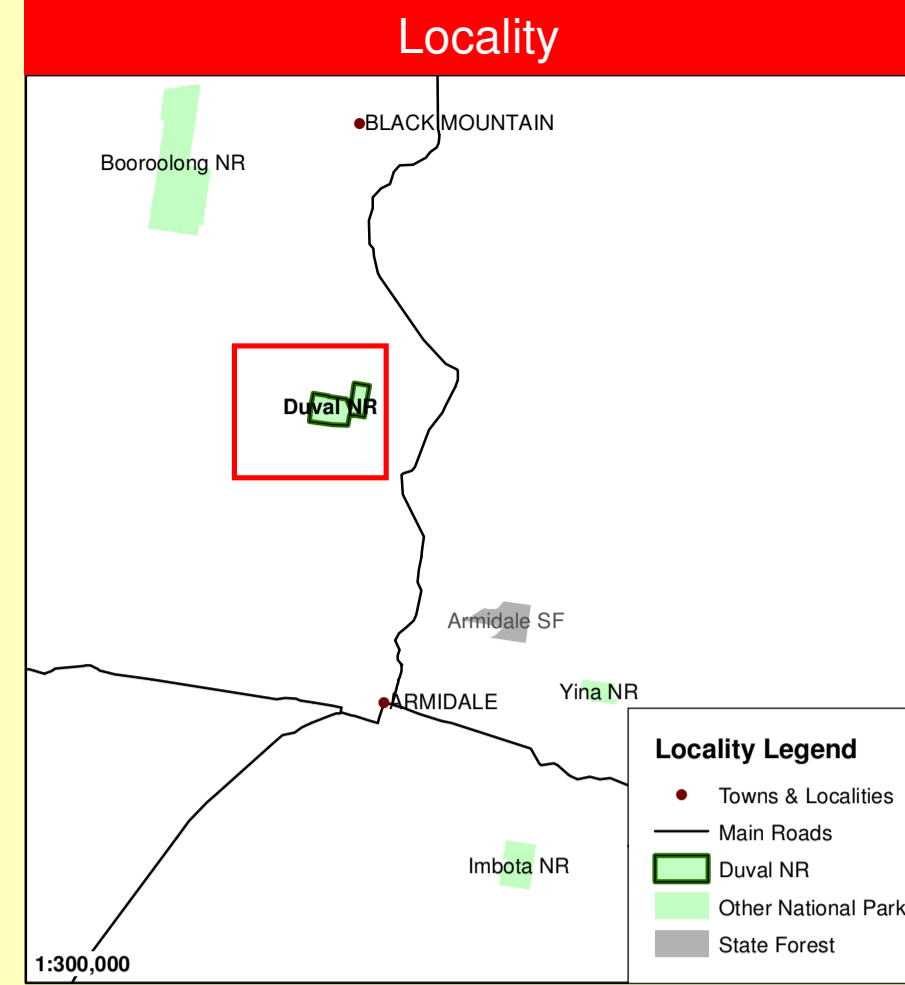
ISBN: 1 74137 573 8 DEC Number: 2005/452 Last Updated: 4 Oct 2005

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

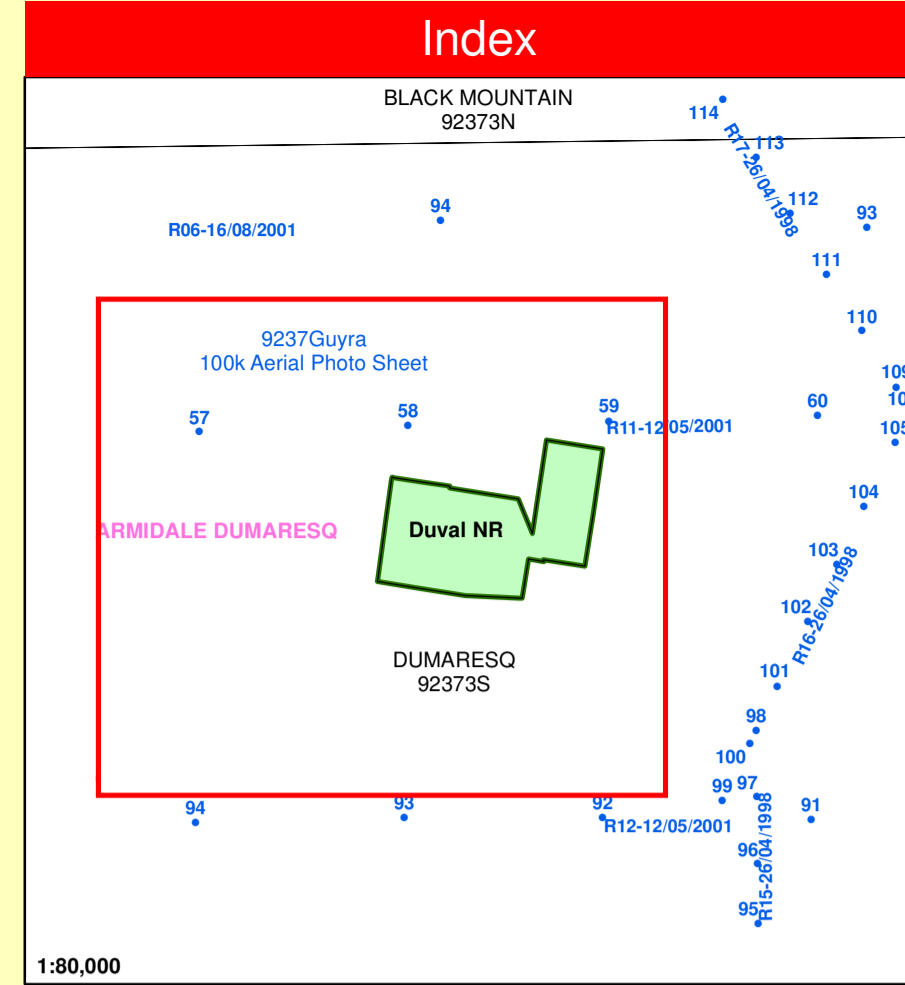
Approved Date: 27 Oct 2005



Datum: AGD96
Projection: UTM
Grid: AMG Zone 56
Noted scales are true when this map is printed on A1 size paper.

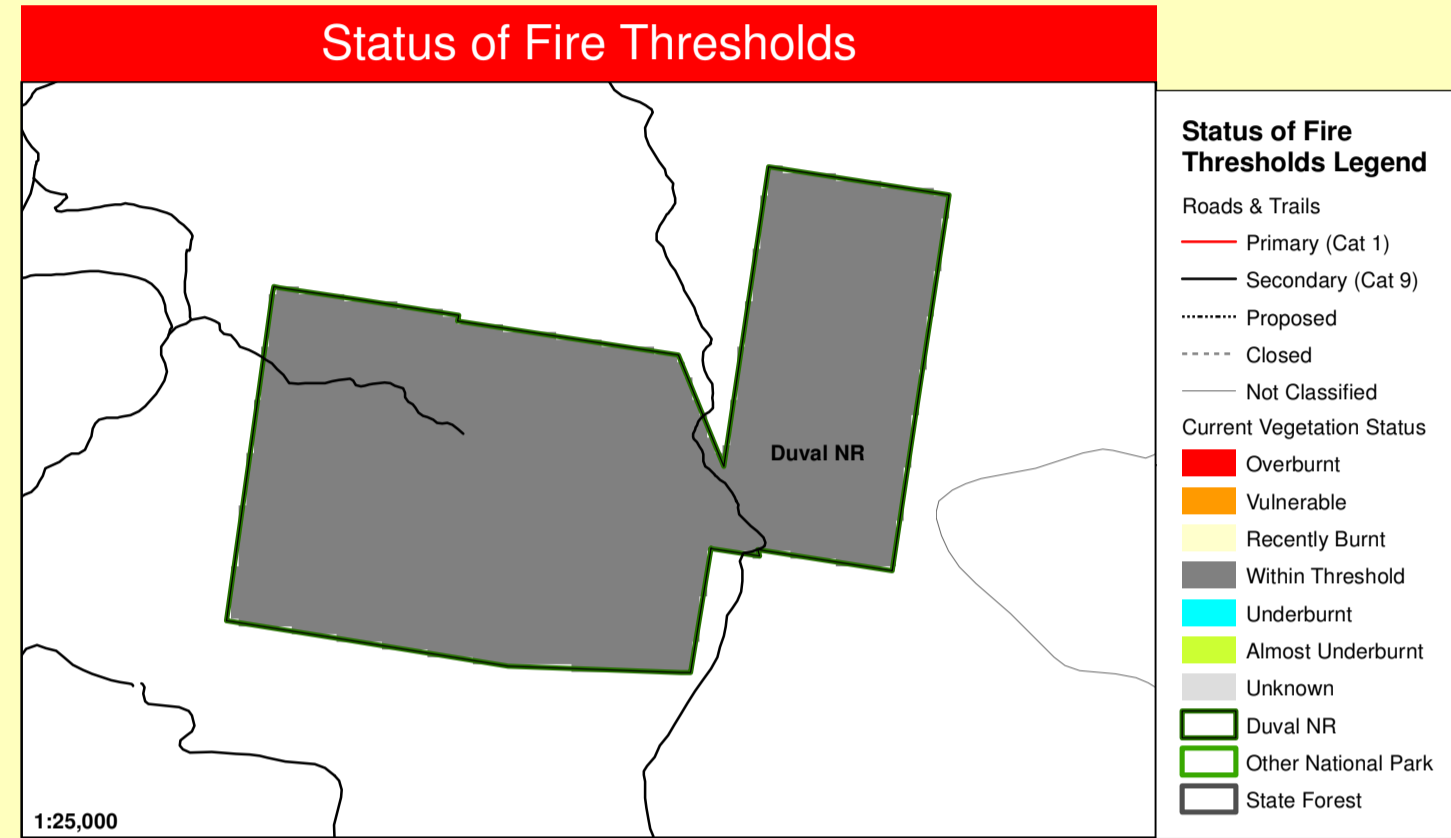


Locality Legend
• Towns & Localities
— Main Roads
■ Duval NR
■ Other National Park
■ State Forest

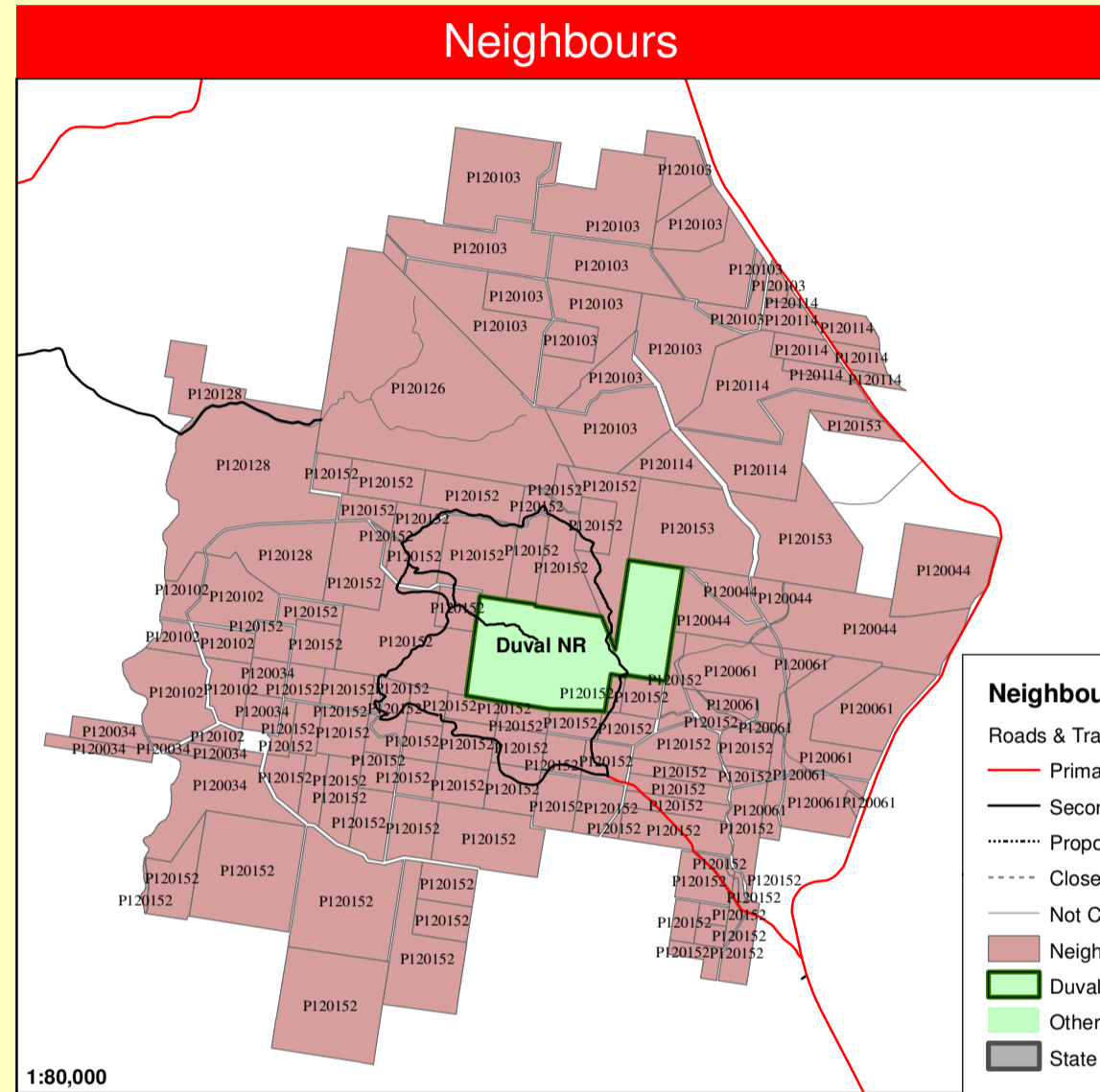


Index Legend
• Aerial Photo Index
□ Aerial Photo Sheet
□ 25k Mapsheet Index
□ Local Government Area
■ Duval NR
■ Other National Park
■ State Forest

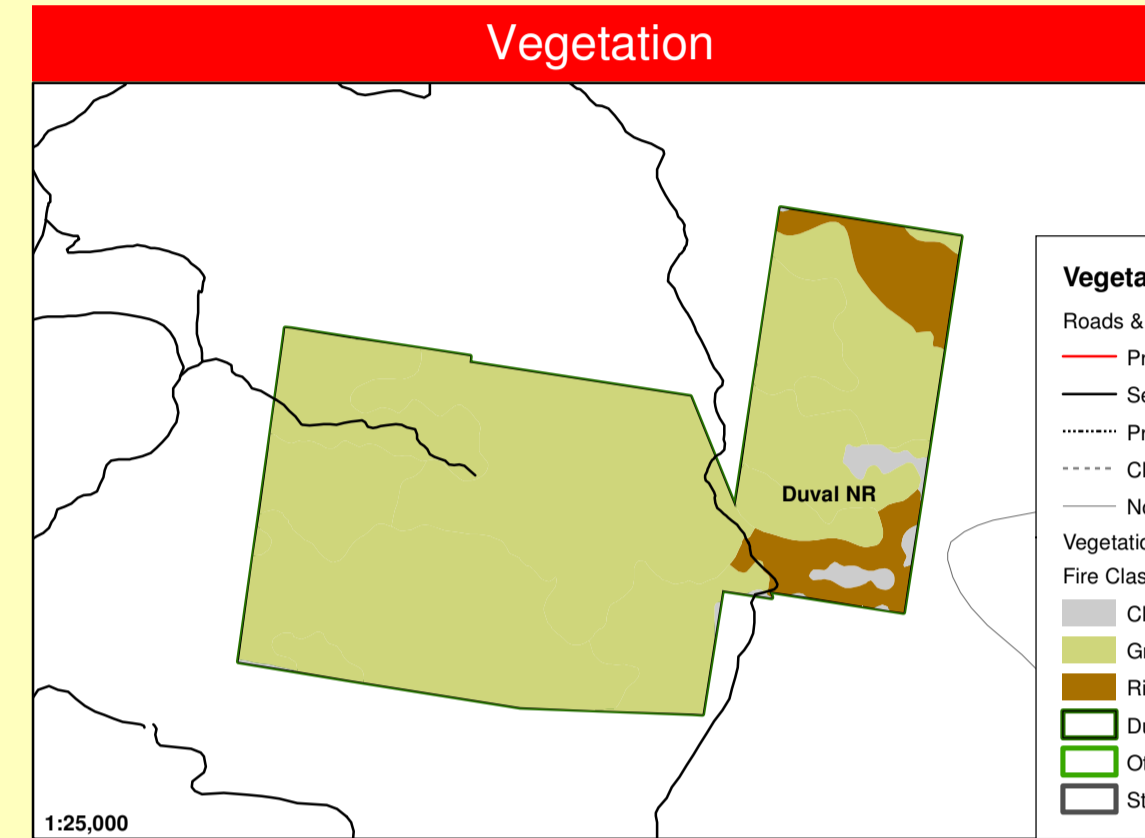
| Strategy Information | |
|---|--|
| Fire Season Information | |
| Wildfires | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have been known to start as early as late August, but usually the potential for a large fire event is greatest between October and December. This period may extend into January in more severe years. During this period in dry seasons fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour under windy conditions. |
| Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |



Status of Fire Thresholds Legend
Roads & Trails
— Primary (Cat 1)
— Secondary (Cat 9)
- - - Proposed
- - - Closed
- - - Not Classified
Current Vegetation Status
■ Overburnt
■ Vulnerable
■ Recently Burnt
■ Within Threshold
■ Underburnt
■ Almost Underburnt
■ Unknown
■ Duval NR
■ Other National Park
■ State Forest



Neighbours Legend
Roads & Trails
— Primary (Cat 1)
— Secondary (Cat 9)
- - - Proposed
- - - Closed
- - - Not Classified
■ Neighbours
■ Duval NR
■ Other National Park
■ State Forest



Vegetation Legend
Roads & Trails
— Primary (Cat 1)
— Secondary (Cat 9)
- - - Proposed
- - - Closed
- - - Not Classified
Vegetation
■ Cleared, agricultural or developed
■ Grassy dry sclerophyll forest
■ Riverine grassy woodland
■ Duval NR
■ Other National Park
■ State Forest

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:

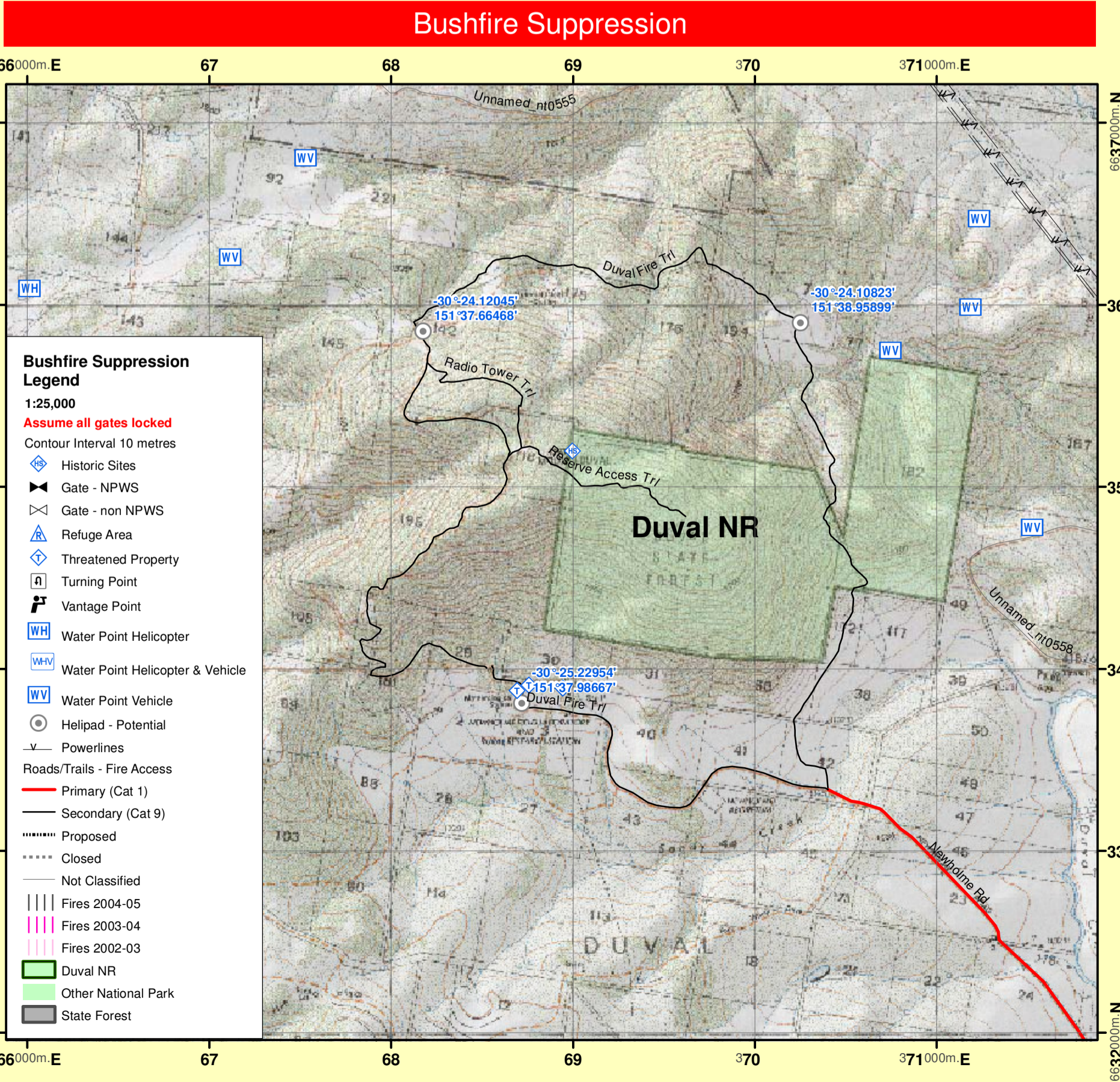
| Resource | Guidelines |
|---|---|
| Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11) | Aboriginal sites are not indicated on this strategy. For information on Aboriginal sites contact the Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer or Local Aboriginal Land Council. |
| Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10) | 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 damage site. |
| Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2) | No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer. |
| Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12) | No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer. |
| Threatened Property | 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 Guidelines | |
| 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. Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required. |
| 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"> 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. |
| High Voltage Overhead Power Lines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before conducting wildfire suppression or hazard reduction burning operations, in or near high voltage overhead power line (138 kilovolt (KV) or greater) easements, all personnel must be briefed as per NPWS Fire Management Circular 2001/8 dated 14 November 2001. |
| 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 support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a firefighting 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 | 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) | 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) | 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. <i>Protect from fire as far as possible.</i> |
| Vulnerable | The area will be Overburnt if it burns this year. <i>Protect from fire as far as possible.</i> |
| Recently Burnt | Time since fire is less than the optimum interval, but before that it was within threshold. <i>Avoid fires if possible.</i> |
| Within Threshold | Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area. <i>A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.</i> |
| Almost Underburnt | The area is close to its threshold and may become underburnt with the absence of fire. <i>A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.</i> |
| Underburnt | Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. <i>A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.</i> |
| Unknown | Insufficient data to determine fire threshold. |

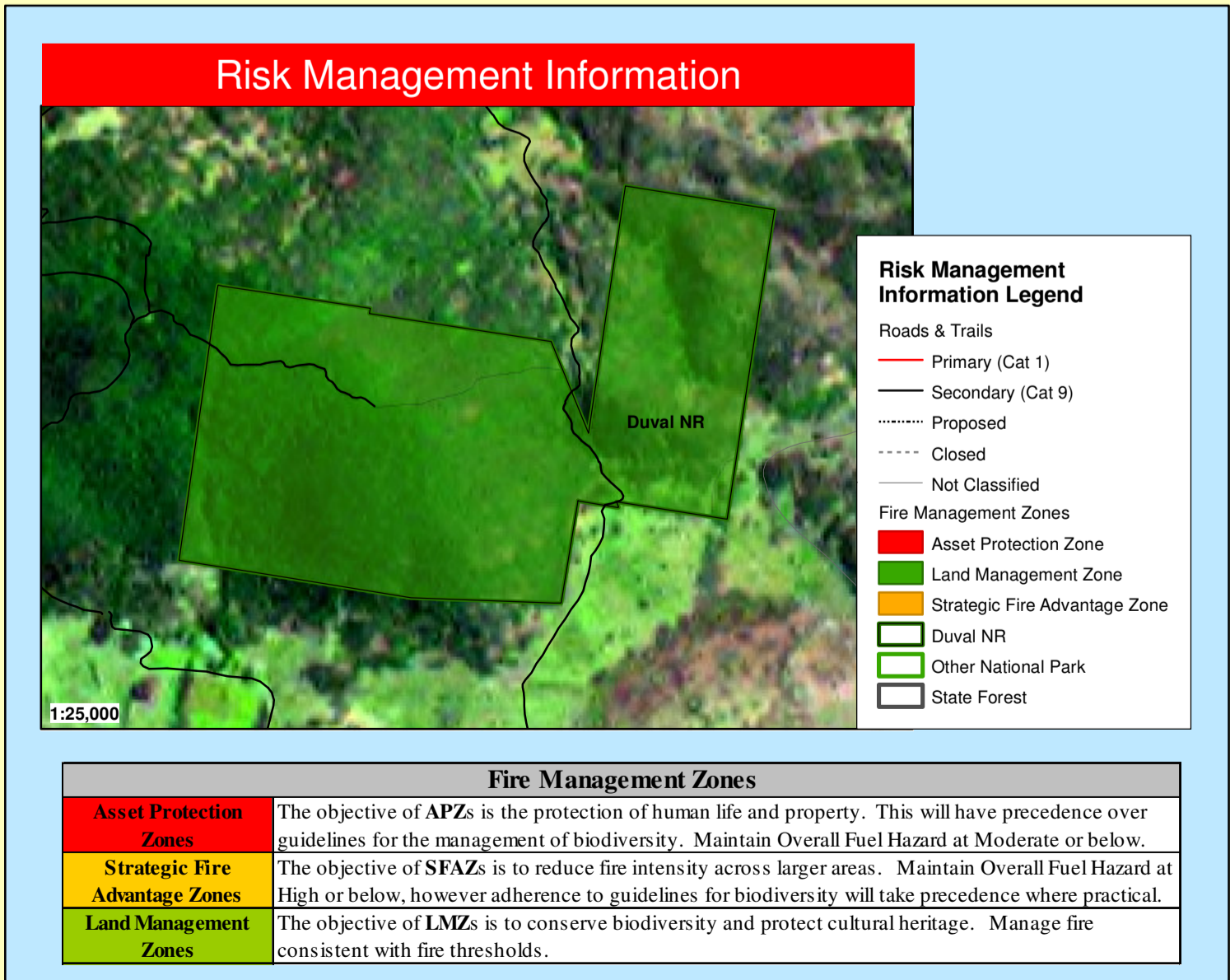
NB. Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity

| Neighbour Information | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|-----------|-------|
| For further information, please refer to the Regional Contacts database. | | | | |
| Map ID | Property Name | Surname | Firstname | Phone |
| P120034 | Unknown | | | |
| P120044 | Elderslie | | | |
| P120061 | Gymbee | | | |
| P120102 | Unknown | | | |
| P120103 | Unknown | | | |
| P120114 | Unknown | | | |
| P120126 | Unknown | | | |
| P120128 | Unknown | | | |
| P120152 | Newholme | | | |
| P120153 | Newman Park | | | |

| Communications Information | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Service | Channel | Location and Comments |
| NPWS - VHF | 6 | Little Duval |
| NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms) | 18 | Simplex vehicle to vehicle |
| NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater) | 15 | Stored at Armidale/transportable |
| RFS - PMR - UHF | 71 | Little Duval Mountain |
| RFS - GRN | - | No service available in NTR |
| CB - UHF | - | Channel as appropriate |
| Aircraft - VHF | 119.10 | - |
| Mobile Phone - CDMA | Yes - Little Duval | |
| Mobile Phone - GSM | No service | |
| Satellite Phone | 0147 154 353 - stored at Armidale NPWS | |



Bushfire Suppression Legend
1:25,000
Assume all gates locked
Contour Interval 10 metres
◆ Historic Sites
◆ Gate - NPWS
◆ Gate - non NPWS
◆ Refuge Area
◆ Threatened Property
◆ Turning Point
◆ Vantage Point
◆ Water Point Helicopter
◆ Water Point Helicopter & Vehicle
◆ Water Point Vehicle
◆ Helipad - Potential
- - - Powerlines
- - - Roads/Trails - Fire Access
— Primary (Cat 1)
— Secondary (Cat 9)
- - - Proposed
- - - Closed
- - - Not Classified
Fires 2004-05
Fires 2003-04
Fires 2002-03
■ Duval NR
■ Other National Park
■ State Forest



Risk Management Information Legend
Roads & Trails
— Primary (Cat 1)
— Secondary (Cat 9)
- - - Proposed
- - - Closed
- - - Not Classified
Fire Management Zones
■ Asset Protection Zone
■ Land Management Zone
■ Strategic Fire Advantage Zone
■ Duval NR
■ Other National Park
■ State Forest

| 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 SFZs 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. |