EUROBODALLA National Park
Fire Operations Map
2003
Sheet 2 of 2

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

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

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Operational Guidelines

Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2005.
Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:

General	Guidelines
Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs CO 1 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	• 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 CO 4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	• Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of NPWS Regional Manager or Section 44 delegate. • Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.6)	• 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)	• 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)	• 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 personal involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	• 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)	• 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 product's 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)	• 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.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)

In the event of a wildfire or before prescribed burning, the Incident Controller should make contact with the local Aboriginal Sites Officers based in the Far South Coast region, or else contact the Management Board for the Park.
If the Aboriginal Sites Officer(s) or Management Board cannot be contacted, call the Manager of the Southern Cultural Heritage Unit for inclusion of appropriate staff in the Incident Management Team.
Consult Aboriginal Community members before constructing control lines ie Bega LALC and Merrimans LALC
Consult Aboriginal Community members before conducting works along Mumbulla Trig Road
Brief all personnel involved in control line construction on the location of the sites and appropriate actions to protect sites
Where possible, restrict control line construction to existing trails and routes.

- As far as possible protect site from fire.
- Do not cut down trees.
- Use of foams, wetting agents & retardant is acceptable.
- As far as possible protect site from fire.
- Avoid ground disturbance including hand tools, dozers.
- Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance.
- Avoid ground disturbance including hand tools, dozers.
- Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance.
- Site may be burnt by wildfire, backburn, prescribed burn.

*RCHMS: Regional Cultural Heritage Management Strategy.

- It areas where the assist may be in or close to a water body, wetland or swamp, no foam or retardant is to be used.

Historic Heritage Management

Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)

- High RCHMS* priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- Avoid all water bombing activities.
- High RCHMS* priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- High or low RCHMS* priority.
- Heritage site unlikely to be effected by fire.
- Danger to any fire crew activity. Avoid site at all costs.
- Low RCHMS* priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- Avoid all water bombing activities.
- Low RCHMS* priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- High or low RCHMS* priority.
- Heritage site unlikely to be effected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
- High or low RCHMS* priority.
- Heritage site unlikely to be effected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
- Avoid all water bombing activities.

Threatened Fauna Management

Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12.6.5.2)

- Protect large and hollow bearing trees.
- Protect large and hollow bearing trees.
- Avoid interfire intervals of < 10 yrs.
- Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopies and fallen logs.
- Avoid interfire intervals of < 10 yrs.
- Habitat unlikely to be effected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitats.
- Avoid use of retardant and foam in wetland habitats.
- Habitat unlikely to be effected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery in dune habitats
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR, as far as possible in wetland habitat.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitats.
- Avoid use of retardant and foam in wetland habitats.
- Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopies and fallen logs.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR, as far as possible.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery.

Threatened Flora Management

Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)

- Avoid interfire intervals of < 10 yrs.
- Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery.
- Avoid the use of retardant.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburn, HR, as far as possible.
- Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery.
- Avoid the use of retardant.
- Avoid high intensity fire.
- Avoid interfire intervals <10 years, effect unknown.
- Avoid the use of earth moving machinery.
- Avoid summer fire.
- Avid high intensity fire.
- Avoid earth-moving machinery.
- Avoid low intensity fire.
- Avoid interfire intervals of < 5 yrs.
- Avoid earth-moving machinery.
- Avoid the use of retardant.

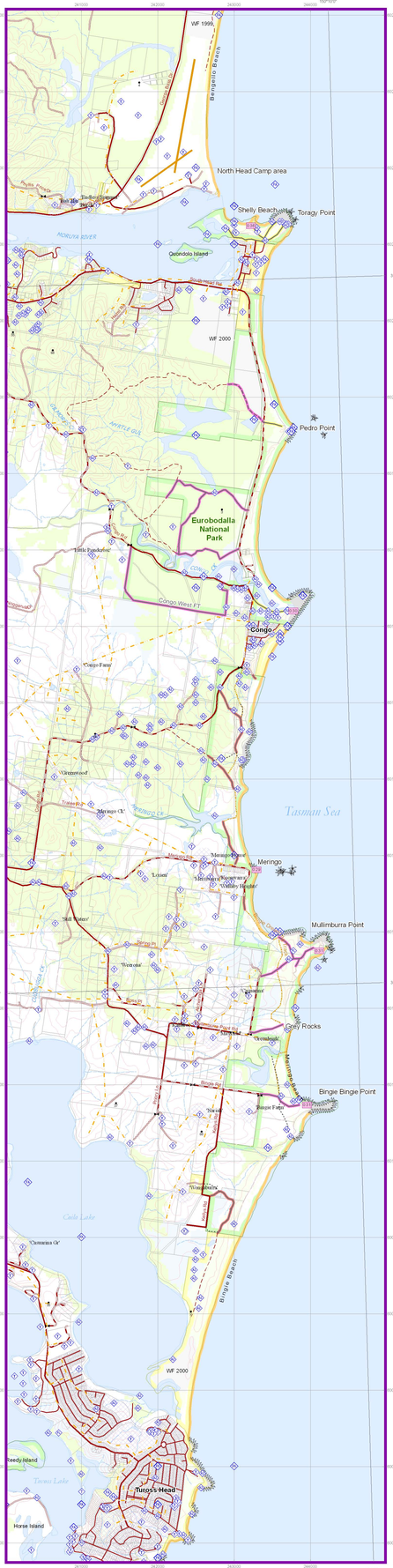
Threatened Property

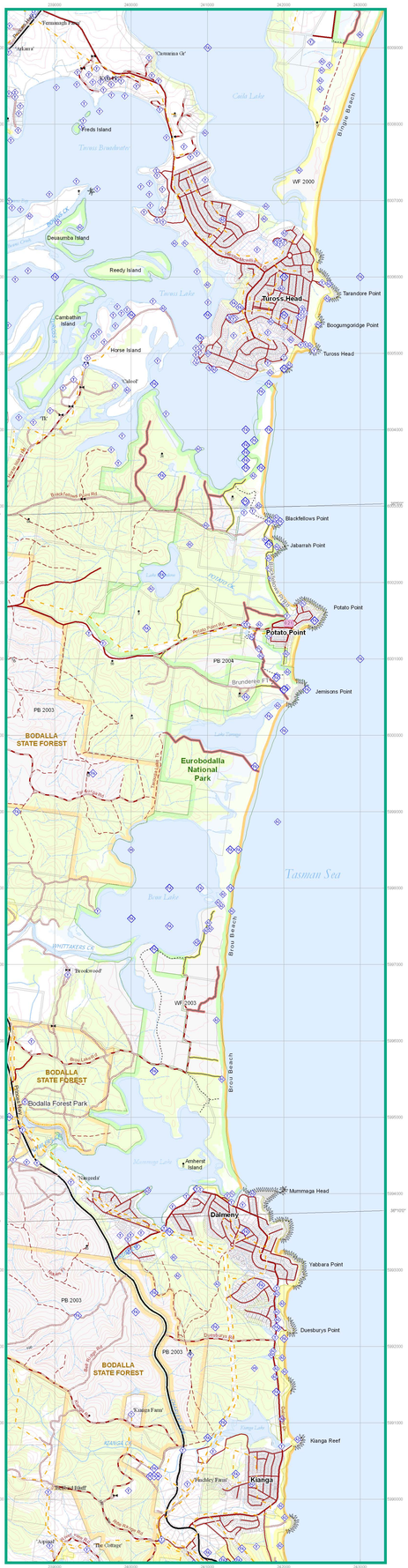
- Where possible property owners with assets at risk from a wildfire event should be kept informed regarding the progress of the fire; and asked for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness.

Communications Information

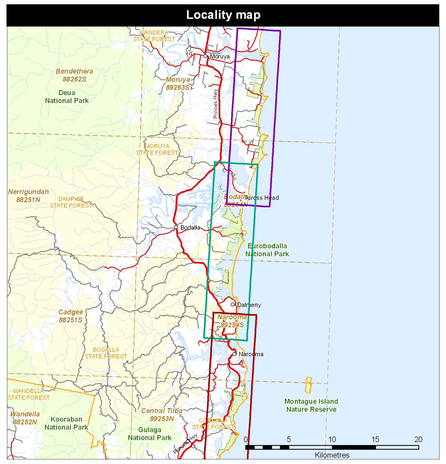
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
VHF Communications (NPWS Two Way Radios)	21 24	Coverage is generally good across all parts of the park
UHF-PMR (RFS Two Way Radios)	??	
Mobile Phone	3G	At the time of printing the 3G coverage was unknown.

Department of **Environment & Climate Change** NSW





Locality map



Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service (Dept. of Environment & Climate Change)	Narooma Office (0830-1630 Mon-Fri) NPWS Incident Response Answering Service (after hours)	(02) 4476 2888 1800 629 104
NSW Rural Fire Service	Moruya Fire Control	(02) 4474 2855
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
Forests NSW	Batemans Bay	(02) 4472 6211
SES	Emergency Eurobodalla Duty Officer Eurobodalla Controller – Mark Musgrove	132 500 0428 691 457 0427 285 621
Police	Emergency Bodalla Moruya Narooma	000 (02) 4473 5244 (02) 4474 2444 (02) 4476 2044
Ambulance	Emergency Bookings	000 131 233
Hospital	Moruya	(02) 4474 2666
Council	Bega Valley Shire Council	(02) 6499 2222

Fire Control Advantages

Index	Type	Easting	Northing	Index	Type	Easting	Northing

Legend

Assets
- Built asset
- Homestead
- Threatened fauna
- Threatened flora
- European sites (HHIMS)
- Aboriginal site (type 1)
- Aboriginal site (type 2)
- Aboriginal site (type 3)
- Builtup area
- Powerline
- Pine plantation

On-park access (BFCC class)
- Essential
- Important
- Dormant

Trail capacity
- Cat 1
- Cat 7
- Cat 9
- Gate
- Walking Track

Fire Control Advantages
- Fire tower
- Heavy vehicle turn-around
- Dozer unloading ramp
- Water Point Helicopter
- Water Point Vehicle
- Assembly Area
- Refuge Area
- Helipad (not maintained)
- Helipad
- Landing ground

Off-park access standard
- Major sealed road
- Minor sealed road
- Residential street
- 2WD track All-weather
- 2wd track Dry weather only
- 4WD track
- h.mm Travel time from Narooma

Elevation contours
- 10 metre
- 100 metre
- High point
- Spot height

Water features
- River/creek
- Watercourse (perennial)
- Watercourse (intermittent)
- Dam
- Waterbody
- Beach
- Rock

Tenure
- NPWS Estate
- State Forest
- Crown land
- Cadastre

Vegetation cover
- Grassland/Pasture
- Heathland/Woodland
- Forest/Rainforest

0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres

Grid Interval 1000m
Scale 1:25,000
Projection: UTM, Datum: AGD'66, Zone: 55