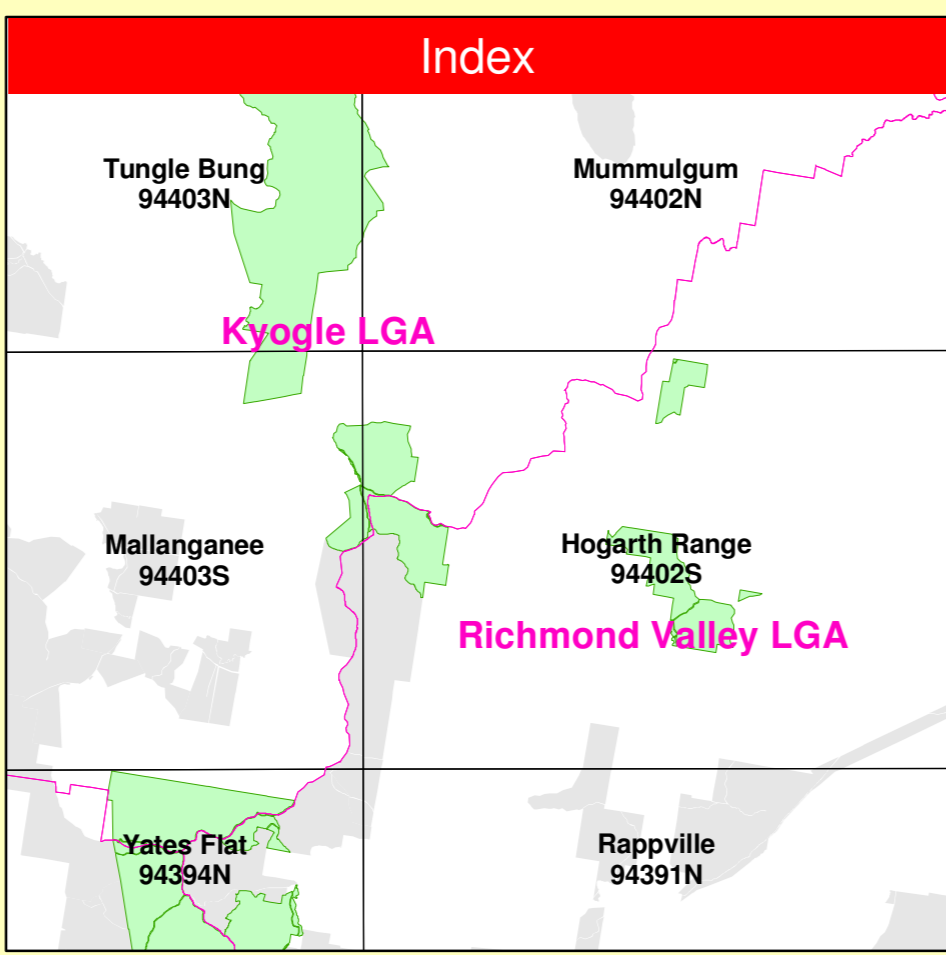
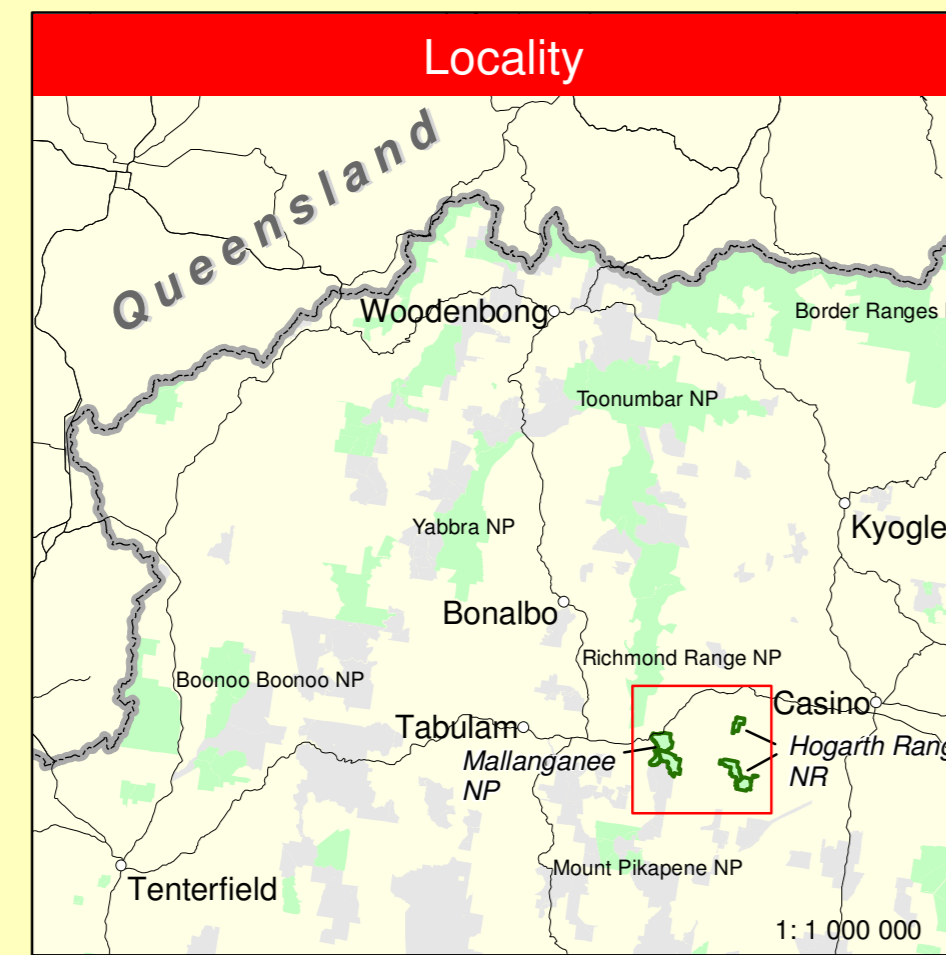


Northern Rivers Region Mallangane NP and Hogarth Range NR Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2006 Sheet 1 of 1

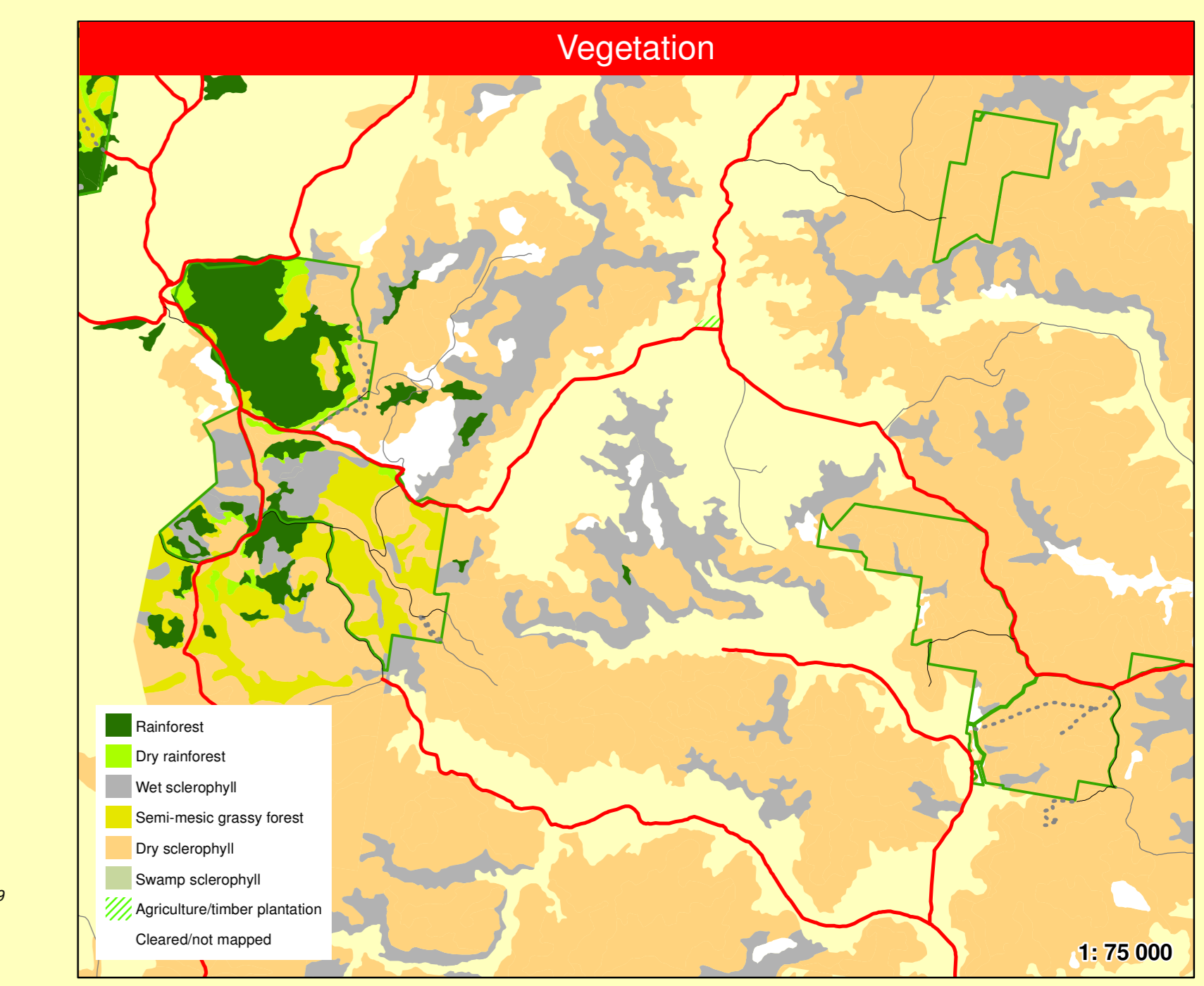
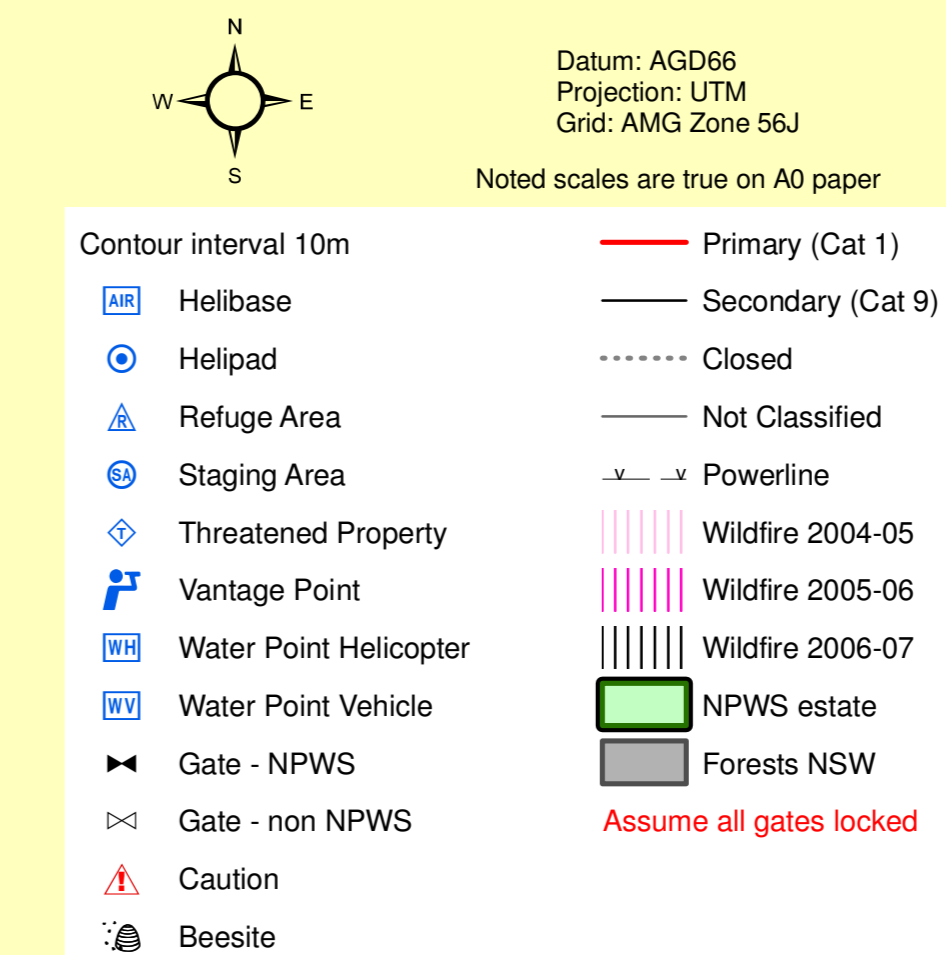
This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans. These data are not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or 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. Established by the Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW) November 2006. Contact: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Northern Rivers Region, PO Box 856, Alstonville, 2477. ISBN 1 74137 843 5 DEC Number: 2006/100 Last Updated: 10 Nov 2006

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

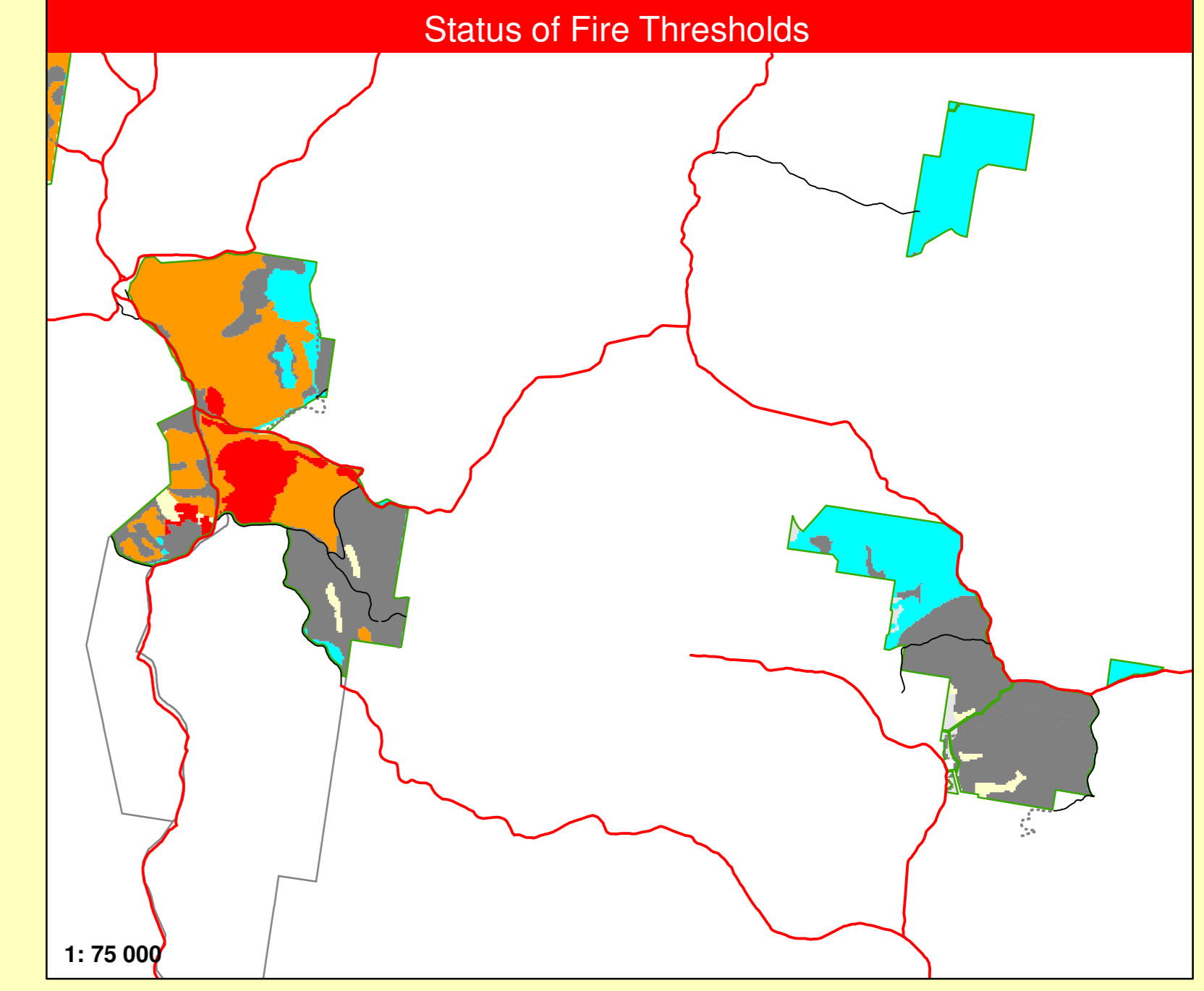
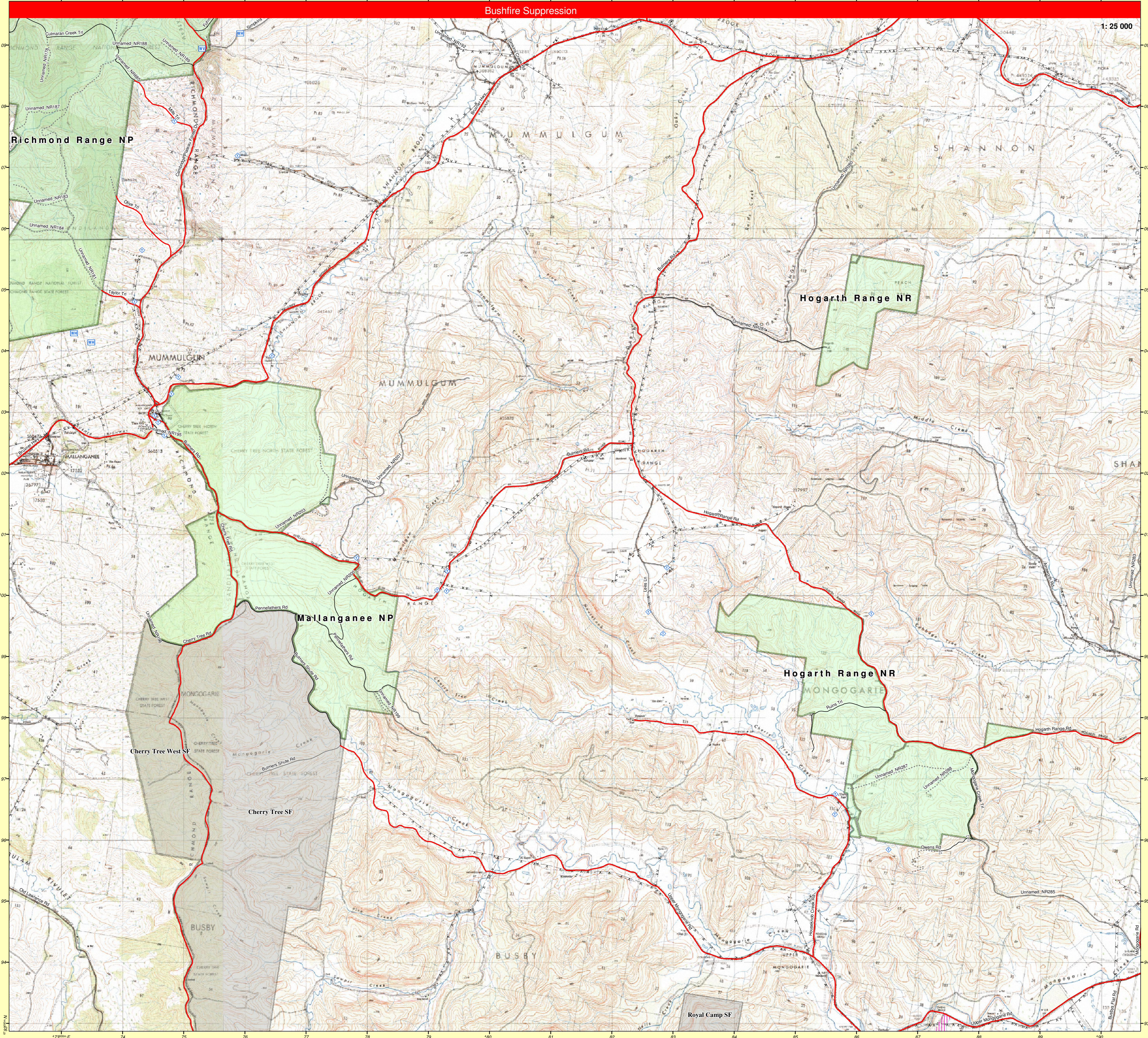


Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	2	Toombar
NPWS - VHF	4	Haystack Mountain
NPWS - VHF	34	Fireground chat channel (single frequency) monitors channel 2
NPWS - VHF	36	Fireground chat channel (single frequency) monitors channel 4
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	13	Blue Code, Northern Rivers Region. Stored at Regional workshops.
RFS - PMR - UHF	81 / 5	81 for 100 Channel UHF or 5 for 24 Channel UHF.
Haystack	83 / 6	83 for 100 Channel UHF or 6 for 24 Channel UHF.
RFS - GRN	-	No service available.
CB - UHF (Burrumbidgee RFS)	-	To be confirmed with RFS brigade captain on the day.
Forests NSW	78	Forests 2 Haystack Mountain
	81	Forests 5 Giberagee (Casino)
	84	Forests 8 Mt Nardi
Aircraft - VHF	125.45 MHz	Or as directed by Incident Controller or Air Operations
Mobile Phone - CDMA	-	Coverage varies. Best reception at elevated points.
Mobile Phone - GSM	-	Coverage varies. Best reception at elevated points.

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

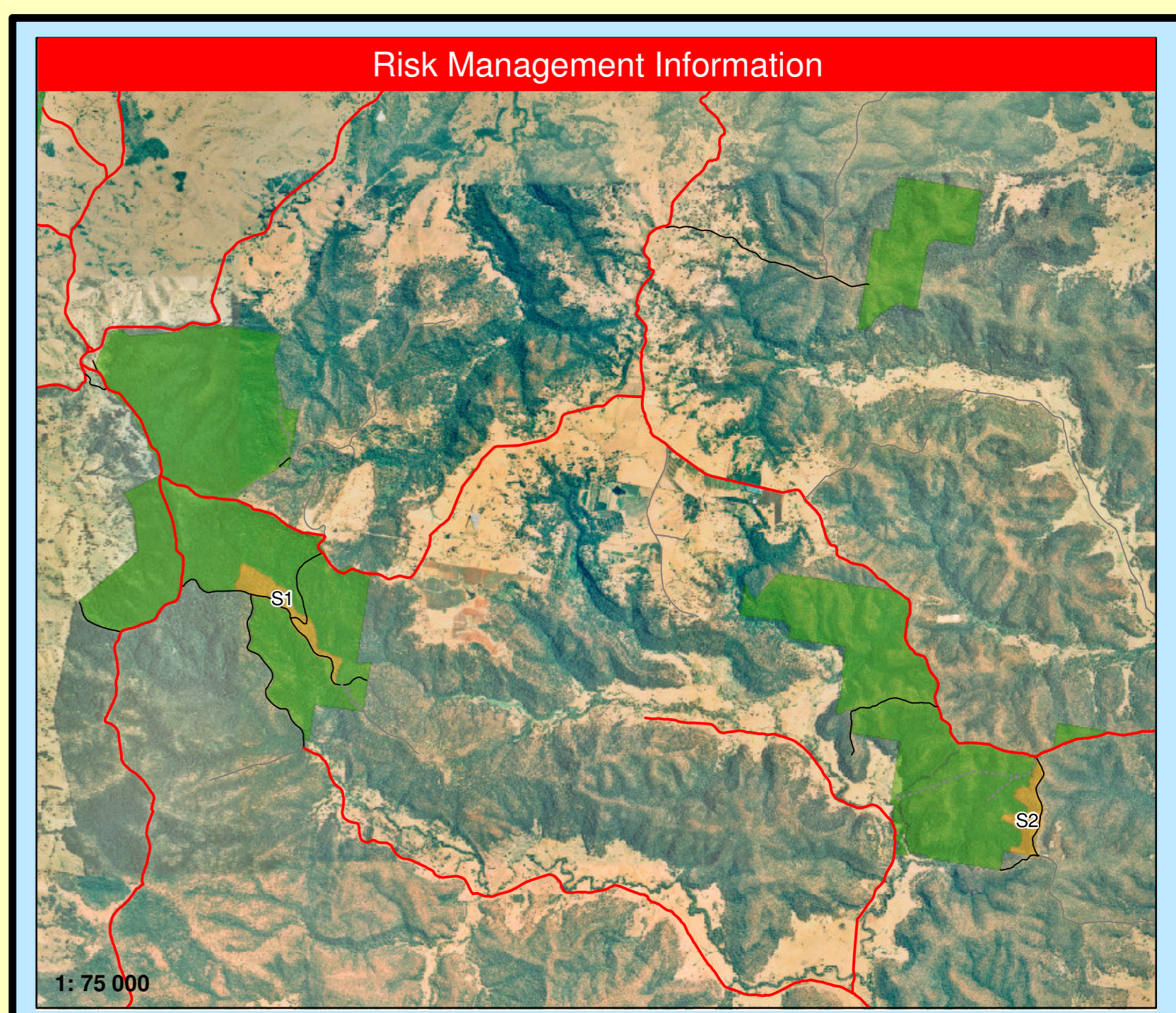


Operational Guidelines	
Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004. Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:	
Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	Aboriginal sites are not shown on this version. Vulnerable sites will be shown on the operational version of this strategy following consultation with the Aboriginal Community. The "Sensitive Area Management System" identifies locations of sites on park roads. Green guide posts indicate areas of sensitivity where no disturbance by earthworks is to occur.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	No known sites in park. If new sites located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	Avoid impact on rainforest. Avoid impact on streams. Protect large and hollow-bearing trees.
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	Avoid impact on rainforest. The "Sensitive Area Management System" identifies locations of sites on park roads. Green guide posts indicate areas of sensitivity where no disturbance by earthworks is to occur. Operators to be briefed on this.
Threatened Property	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)	Foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of water bombing.
Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations. Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	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 NPWS 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 BFMIC Plan of Operations.
Containment Lines (NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	No new containment lines in rainforest. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3)	Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. 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. Earthmoving equipment should be washed down 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)	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.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	Containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. All re opened and new containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident.
Smoke Management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	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	Fire Thresholds
Overburnt	Fire thresholds have been exceeded.
Vulnerable	Protect from fire as far as possible. The area will be Overburnt if it burns this year.
Recently Burnt	Protect from fire as far as possible. 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.
Underburnt	Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.

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



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 SFAZs 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.		
	Zone	Action	Responsibility
	Pennefathers (S1) 41 ha	Prescribed burn when overall fuel hazard exceeds high.	NPWS
	Hogarth (S2) 34 ha	Prescribed burn when overall fuel hazard exceeds high.	NPWS
	Mallangane 1103 ha	Refer to fire thresholds map and table as part of decision making process regarding suppressing or applying fire.	NPWS
	Hogarth 848 ha		

Contact Numbers	
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service	
NRR Regional Office - Alstonville	6622 0200
Kyogle Area Office	6632 0000
Kyogle Area Works Depot	6632 1133
Urbinville Works Depot	6634 1455
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Officer	6627 0205
RFS Kyogle	6632 2558
Day Officer - Northern Rivers	6632 3044
Forests NSW - Casino	6662 0900
Kyogle Council - Enquiries	6632 1611
After hours emergencies	0429 152 112
Police (Kyogle phone diverted if unmanned)	6632 1444
Urbinville	6634 1244
Woodnong	6635 1244
Ambulance	000/131 233
Radio tech (David Priest - Northern Rivers Communications)	0428 665 938