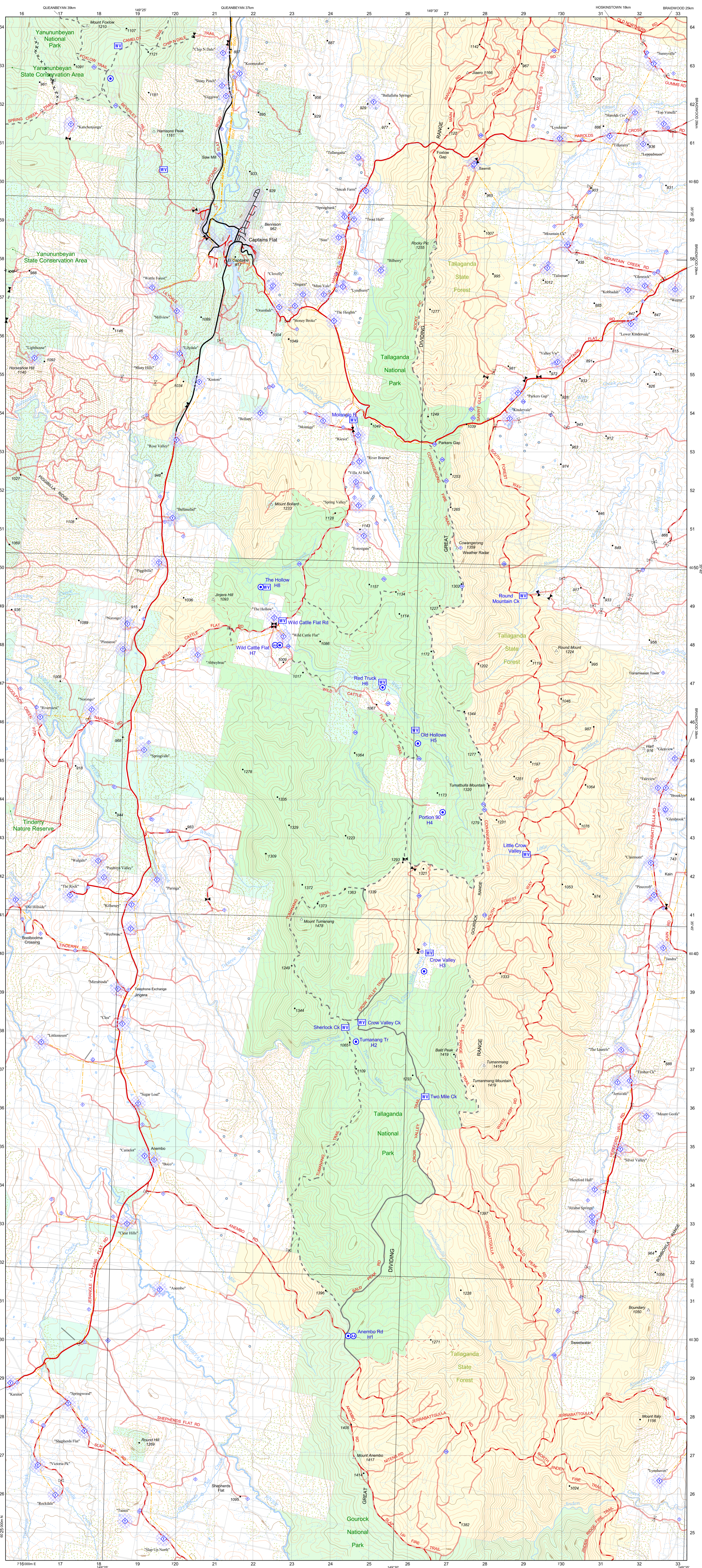


South West Slopes Region Tallaganda National Park (South) Fire Operations Map 2006



This Map should be used in conjunction with air photos and ground reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.
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OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

ACTIVITY	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
Command, control and firefighting arrangements (FMM 4.1 & 4.2)	- First fire personnel of any agency on site may assume control of the fire, but must ensure the relevant land management agency is promptly notified. - On arrival of other fire agencies, the initial incident controller will consult with the other agencies on the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BFMC Plan of Operations. - The use of earth-moving equipment and aerial suppression must be approved by a senior NPWS officer. - Pilots must be briefed on the location and type of powerlines within incident operation area. - Aerial water bombing and aerial ignitions are permissible in this reserve, however can only be used and commenced on the instruction of the incident controller or senior NPWS officer.
Aircraft Operations (NPWS FMM 4.4 & 4.8)	- Water bombing operations should support containment operations by aggressively attacking flanks, hotspots, spotfires and head fires where required. - Where possible, foams should be used to increase the effectiveness of water, however limit use within 50m of watercourses and dams. - The use of water bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to specific circumstances as determined by the senior NPWS officer. - Ground crews must be briefed and alerted to aerial ignition and water bombing operations.
Back burning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	- All backburning operations must be planned and approved by a senior NPWS officer. - Backburning operations should minimise the potential run of introduced fire. - All crews must be briefed on the sequence and safety precautions of the operation. - Generally, burning should commence when the humidity rises in late afternoon or early evening and spotting is minimal. With a low FDI, burning may be safely undertaken during the day. - Where practicable, clear 1m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to burning, or wet down these trees as part of the backburn ignition preparation.
Control lines (NPWS FMM 3.9)	- Existing constructed or natural fire control advantages should be used, wherever possible, to contain bushfires. - Trails that comply with the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee Policy 103 'Fire Trails' are identified on this operations map. - As a minimum, management trails identified on the operations map are maintained to a standard to provide access to Category 2, unless otherwise indicated.
Earth moving machinery (NPWS FMM 4.3)	- Strategies involving earth-moving equipment must be approved by the senior NPWS officer before implementation. - Earth-moving equipment must be supervised and guided by an experienced NPWS officer or a person recognised to be appropriately experienced. - All earthmoving equipment employed in fire operations must be accompanied by a support vehicle that has equipment available to contact support personnel in an emergency. Plant involved in direct or parallel attack must be accompanied by either a slip-on or a fire tanker for safety purposes. - At the commencement of shifts, all operators and guides must be briefed on safety considerations and actions to prevent damage to sensitive natural and cultural heritage. - Where possible, control lines running along valley areas should be constructed 50m from gullies to avoid severe erosion.
Fire suppression chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.9)	- Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression. - Use of chemicals must be authorised by the senior NPWS officer. - As far as possible, exclude the use of surfactants within 50m of watercourses and dams. - Use surfactants where natural advantages provide the most effective applications of the chemicals.
Post fire rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	- The rehabilitation process should be addressed during the incident, in the Incident Action Plan. - The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations.
Smoke management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	- Where smoke has the potential to be a hazard on local roads or highways the police, RTA, local shire council and relevant agencies must be notified. - Monitor local roads and access for smoke hazards and install road safety/warning signs where necessary. Traffic control must comply with RTA Traffic Control at Worksites Manual requirements.
Transmission lines (Powerlines)	- May cause danger to ground personnel through smoke conduction of electricity through the air. - Contact the relevant authority to turn the power off prior to back burning operations under lines.
Water supplies	- Access to water supplies on private property will be negotiated prior to use, except according to S44 provisions. - Arrangements may be made to replace water used after the fire, as required.

FIRE SEASON INFORMATION

The critical fire season occurs during January and February, when the potential for fire events is at its highest. Particular care and monitoring is required during periods of prolonged drought when strong negative Southern Oscillation indices occur and low pressure systems dominate through central and southern Australia during and leading up to the summer season. During these times fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour in windy conditions and exceed current table of scored indices.
During the fire season prevailing winds during the day are from the north and northwest. In the evenings and nights easterly winds are common mitigating temperatures and raising relative humidity.

SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES

FFDI	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
Current Low - Mod & Forecast Low - Mod	- Undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along existing containment lines. - Where practicable, consider maximising the fire area in accordance with the requirements of any proposed prescribed burns in the fire planning strategy and Bushfire Management Committee agreements.
Current Low - Mod & Forecast High or >	- In order 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. - Consider fall back containment strategies.
Current High or > & Forecast High or >	- Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines. - Secure and deepen containment lines along the next predicted down wind side of the fire. - Allow sufficient time to secure containment lines to avoid wasted effort and potential failure. - Prepare and implement fall back containment strategies.
Fire Advantages	- Streams in the reserve are intermittent and should not be regarded as passive control lines under normal conditions. - Reserve trails may function as fire advantages.

Note: Always ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire impacting upon them.

LIFE & PROPERTY GUIDELINES

Visitor safety (NPWS FMM 3.6)	- Visitors in or adjacent to the fire ground will not be permitted unless authorised by the Incident Controller. The presence of visitors should be reported to the incident controller immediately, who will arrange for an evacuation if necessary. - Park closed or 'smoke hazard' signs must be placed in areas used by visitors prior to undertaking prescribed burning. - Notify local residents and prescribed fire areas within the reserve.
Asset Protection (FMM 4.10)	There are no recorded assets within the reserve.

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT ZONE GUIDELINES

ZONE	GUIDELINES (WITHIN THE ZONE)
HMZ 1 (High Priority)	- Don't introduce fire to zone except for the identified strategic prescribed burn. - Minimise size and intensity of wildfires. - Exclude fire from at least part of each vegetation type, where possible. - Implement small (300 ha - 5% of southern Tallaganda) strategic burn adjoining the 2003 burn to assist in containing fire north of this area. Lightning strikes are common in this part of the park (refer to fire history map). - Wildfires will be suppressed by effective means. - Attempts will be made to increase burn patchiness by use of incendiaries, retardant, water bombing etc.

CULTURAL HERITAGE GUIDELINES

THEME	GUIDELINES
Aboriginal & Historic Heritage (FMM 4.11)	- Brief personnel involved in control line construction and vehicle based fire suppression operations on site locations and the required management strategies for site protection. Include in Incident Action Plans. - Liaise with the relevant heritage officer and/or representative where considered necessary.
Scattered trees 1	- Clear fuels, with hand tools, from tree base and/or foam base to 3m up tree trunk. - Do not clear or fell trees. - Where possible, avoid new trail construction within 20m of trees and construct trails on the advancing fire side of the tree. - Prescribed burn or back burning operations should minimise the potential threat of radiant heat on the tree.
Rock arrangements, rock engravings, bora rings, etc 2	- Avoid new trail construction or ground disturbance within close proximity of site. Where possible, ensure site is protected by constructing trails or hand tool lines on the advancing fire side. - Clear, by hand, excess fuels from the site. - Avoid direct attack methods (including aerial water bombing) at known sites. Surfactants and retardants in aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites. - Prescribed burn or back burning operations should protect sites from the potential threat of radiant heat and smoke on sites.
Art sites and overhangs 3	- Avoid new trail construction or ground disturbance within close proximity of site. Where practicable, ensure site is protected by constructing trails or hand tool lines on the advancing fire side. - Clear, by hand (whipper snippers, brush cutters, mowers), excess fuels from the site. - Avoid direct attack methods on sites. - Avoid aerial water bombing, use of foams and retardants at known sites. Use of foam or aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites. - Prescribed burn or back burning operations should protect sites from the potential threat of radiant heat and smoke (carbon deposition) on site.
Open camp sites	- Avoid ground disturbance at or within close proximity of the site (30m). Earthmoving blades should be raised in these locations to avoid damage to sites on trails, unless a 'Consent to Destroy' has been obtained. - Avoid direct attack methods (including aerial water bombing) at known sites. - Use of foam or aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites.
Historic Heritage	- Avoid earth-moving equipment damaging structures. - Avoid earth-moving equipment damaging structures.

FMM - contains extracts from NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Management Manual (December 2004). For the purposes of public utilisation, some information will not be disclosed due to obligations under the Freedom of Information Act 1989, Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998, regulations and amendments, and Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Environment and Conservation and Aboriginal Communities.

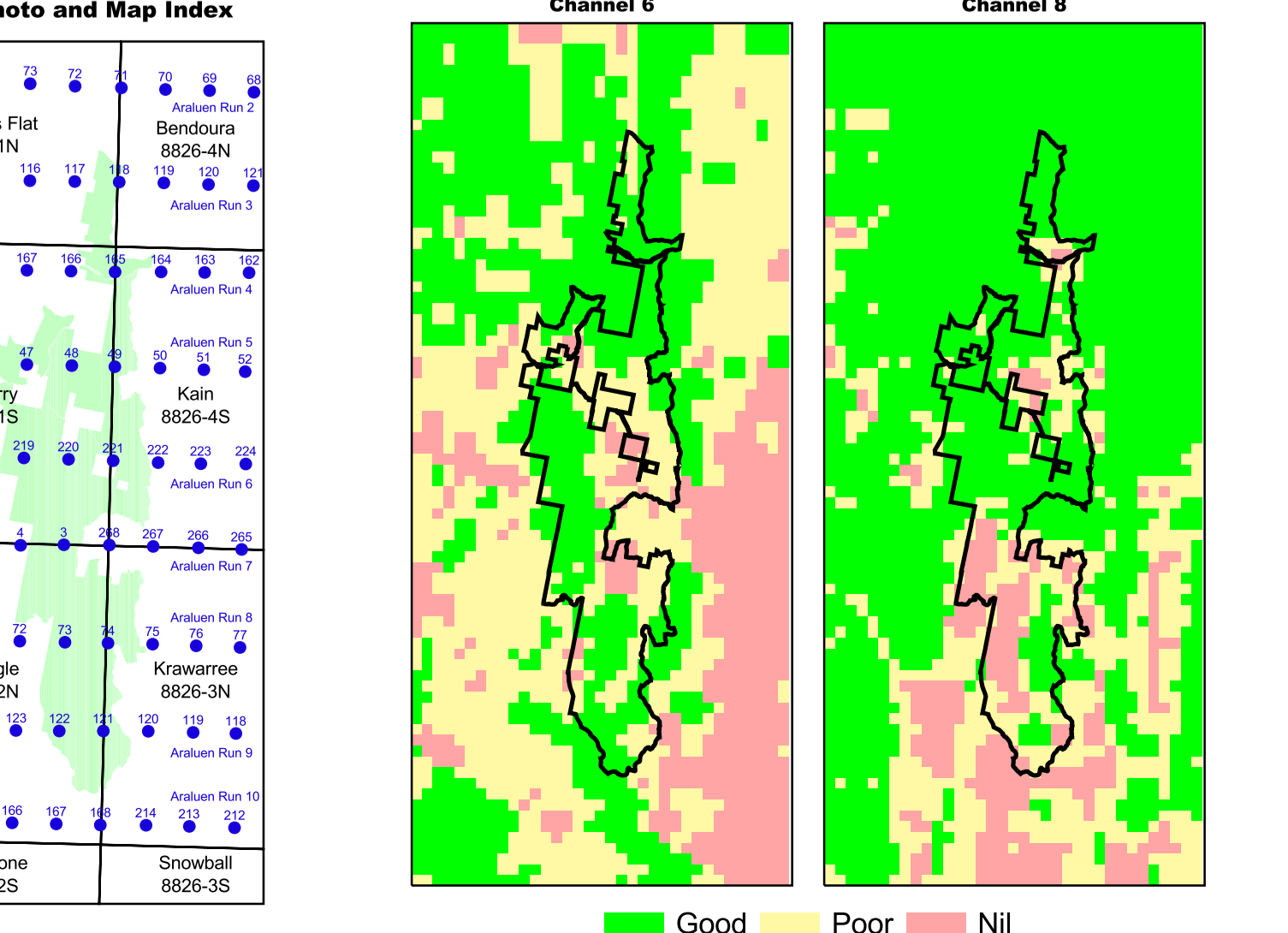
CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	RURAL FIRE SERVICE	NSW Forestry
SWS Queanbeyan Area Office (BH) 6299 2509	Queanbeyan Fire Control Centre 6297 1840	Duty Officer (24 hrs) 0428 643 115
SWS Queanbeyan Area Office Fax 6297 8408	Cooma-Monaro Fire Control Centre 6452 5533	Batemans Bay 4472 6211
SWS Queanbeyan Area Workshop 6297 8001	Braidwood 4942 2516	EMERGENCY SERVICES 000
Incident Answering Service (AHS) 1200 029 004	State Operations (24 hrs) 6297 1840	POLICE - Michelago 6238 9131
SWS Regional Office (Tumut) 6947 7000	OTHER ORGANISATIONS	- Cooma 6452 0399
	Wildcare (24 hr) 6299 1996	- Capatras Flat 6238 9211
COUNCILS		AMBULANCE 13 12 33
Palerang Council 6298 4111	NEIGHBOUR INFORMATION	SES Queanbeyan 6299 3333
Cooma-Monaro Council 5453 1717	4474 5229	SES Braidwood 0429 033 371
Moop Aboriginal Land Council 4474 5229	Consult SWS Regional databases	
Ngunawal Aboriginal Land Council 6297 4152		

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

AGENCY/RESOURCE	CHANNEL	MRX FREQ.	MTX FREQ.	NOTES
NPWS (VHF)	6	MRX 78.7750	MTX 81.2750	M. Ginni - may be marginal in some areas of this reserve.
	17	MRX 78.7500	MTX 81.2500	M. Cronin - may be marginal in some areas of this reserve.
NPWS (VHF)	8	82.3875	82.3875	Channel to be determined by ground crews, crew leaders, Division commanders etc. Any changes will be noted in IAP.
FIRE GROUND	18	79.8375	79.8375	
	19	79.9625	79.9625	
RFS (PMR)	61	MRX 414.8500	MTX 405.400	Consult with RFS to determine primary communications during an incident.
	10	MRX 412.9500	MTX 403.475	
RFS (UHF) CB	33	476.650		Hoskingtown Brigade
	14	476.750		Bombay, Farrington & Kawarera Brigades
	25	477.025		Capatras Flat Brigade
AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS (Fire Communication Traffic Advisory Frequencies F-CTAF)		119.10 Mhz	State wide	Unauthorized and inappropriate use of Aviation Channels is a criminal offence
		120.80 Mhz	State wide	
		122.80 Mhz	State wide	
		123.45 Mhz	State wide	
		132.75 Mhz	State wide	

Mobile Phone Coverage: coverage is marginal in valleys and hill shadow areas.



Assembly Area	Farm Dam	BFCC Standard Trail	Walking Track	Waterbody
Base Camp	Spotheight	Primary	Railway	DEC Estate - HMZ1
Control Centre	Survey Landmark	Secondary	Landing Ground	Other DEC Estate
Staging Area	Gate	Dormant	Gas Pipe Line	Crown Land
Airbase	Locked Gate	Management Trail	Major Power Line (With Voltage)	State Forest
Water Point - Helicopter	Homestead Complex	Cat 1	Minor Power Line	State Boundary
Water Point - Vehicle	Asset	Cat 2	NP/SCA Boundary	State Boundary
Helipad	Threatened Fauna	Cat 7	State Border	100m Contour
Refuge Area	Threatened Flora	Cat 9	20m Contour	20m Contour
Escape Route	Asset Buffer Zone	Other Roads	Main Unsealed Road	Cadastre
		Sailed Road	Minor Unsealed Road	Trail
			Dormant Trail	Dormant Trail
				Drainage Line

Tallaganda National Park (South) - Waypoints

Name	Ref No	Description	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude
Amenbo Rd	H1	Assembly Area, Remote Helipad	724390	6030130	149° 29' 05"	35° 50' 50"
Beverly Hill Tr	H2	Waterpoint - Vehicle	719680	6060320	149° 25' 28"	35° 34' 35"
Crow Valley	H3	Remote Helipad, Waterpoint - Vehicle	728570	6040200	149° 25' 11"	35° 46' 28"
Little Crow Valley	H4	Waterpoint - Vehicle	724740	6038220	149° 29' 11"	35° 46' 27"
Molongong Cr	H5	Waterpoint - Vehicle	729150	6042570	149° 32' 02"	35° 44' 03"
Old Hollows	H6	Waterpoint - Vehicle	724600	6053830	149° 28' 45"	35° 38' 01"
Round Mountain Ck	H5	Remote Helipad, Waterpoint - Vehicle	726240	6045450	149° 30' 03"	35° 42' 32"
Round Mountain Ck	H4	Remote Helipad	729810	6043660	149° 32' 11"	35° 43' 22"
Sherlock Cr	H5	Remote Helipad, Waterpoint - Vehicle	725350	6046990	149° 29' 26"	35° 41' 43"
The Hollow	H8	Waterpoint - Vehicle	720920	6040300	149° 51' 49"	35° 40' 24"
The Hollow	H7	Waterpoint - Vehicle	724420	6038070	149° 28' 58"	35° 46' 33"
The Hollow	H8	Remote Helipad, Waterpoint - Vehicle	722220	6049500	149° 27' 19"	35° 40' 24"
Two Mile Ck	H2	Waterpoint - Vehicle	724870	6037720	149° 28' 08"	35° 46' 44"
Wild Cattle Flat	H7	Assembly Area, Remote Helipad	726440	6036300	149° 30' 20"	35° 47' 28"
Wild Cattle Flat	H7	Waterpoint - Vehicle	722760	6049000	149° 27' 42"	35° 41' 12"
Wild Cattle Flat	H7	Waterpoint - Vehicle	722760	6048630	149° 27' 41"	35° 40' 51"

