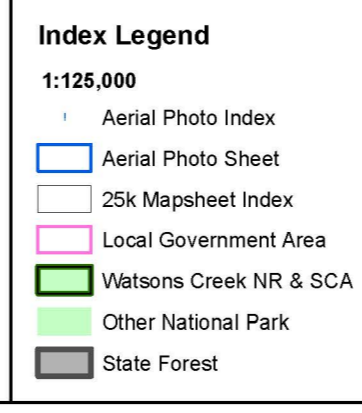
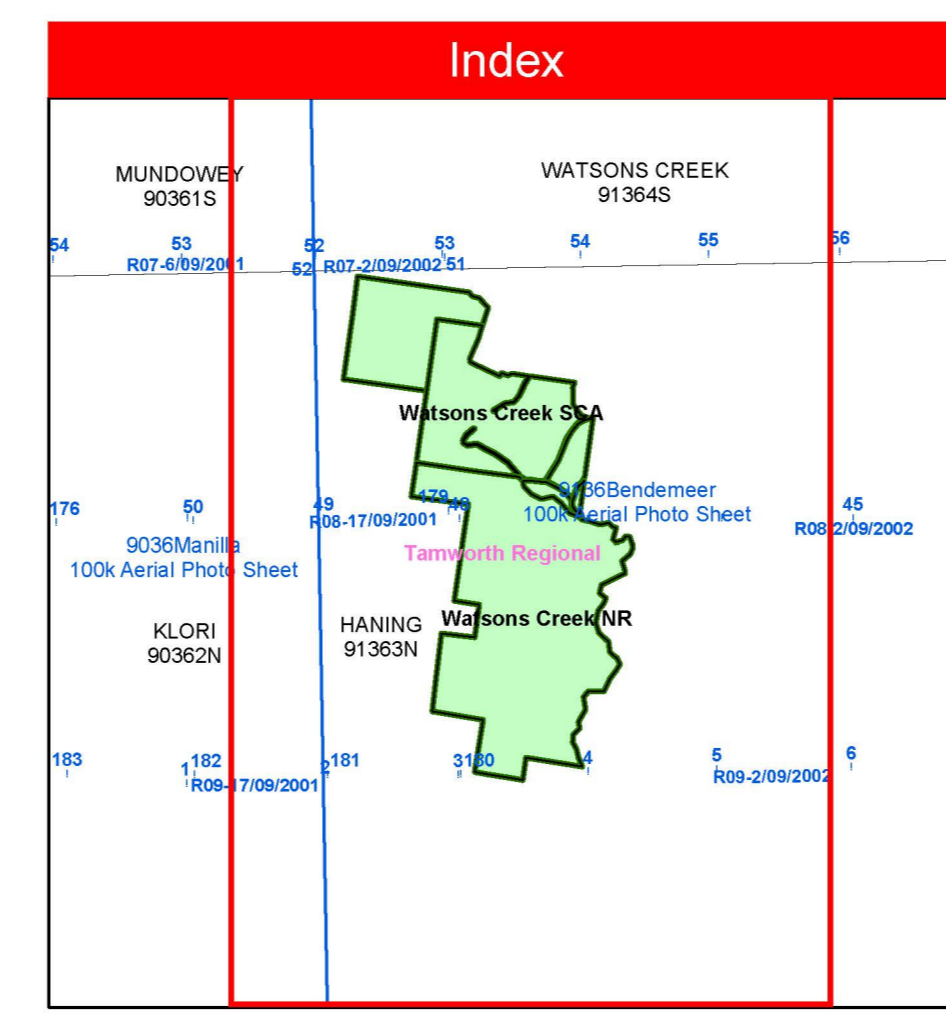
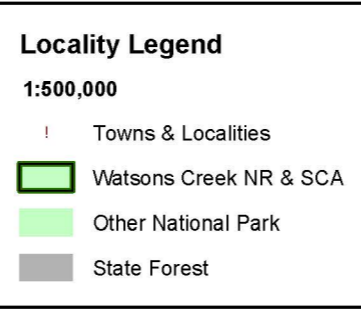
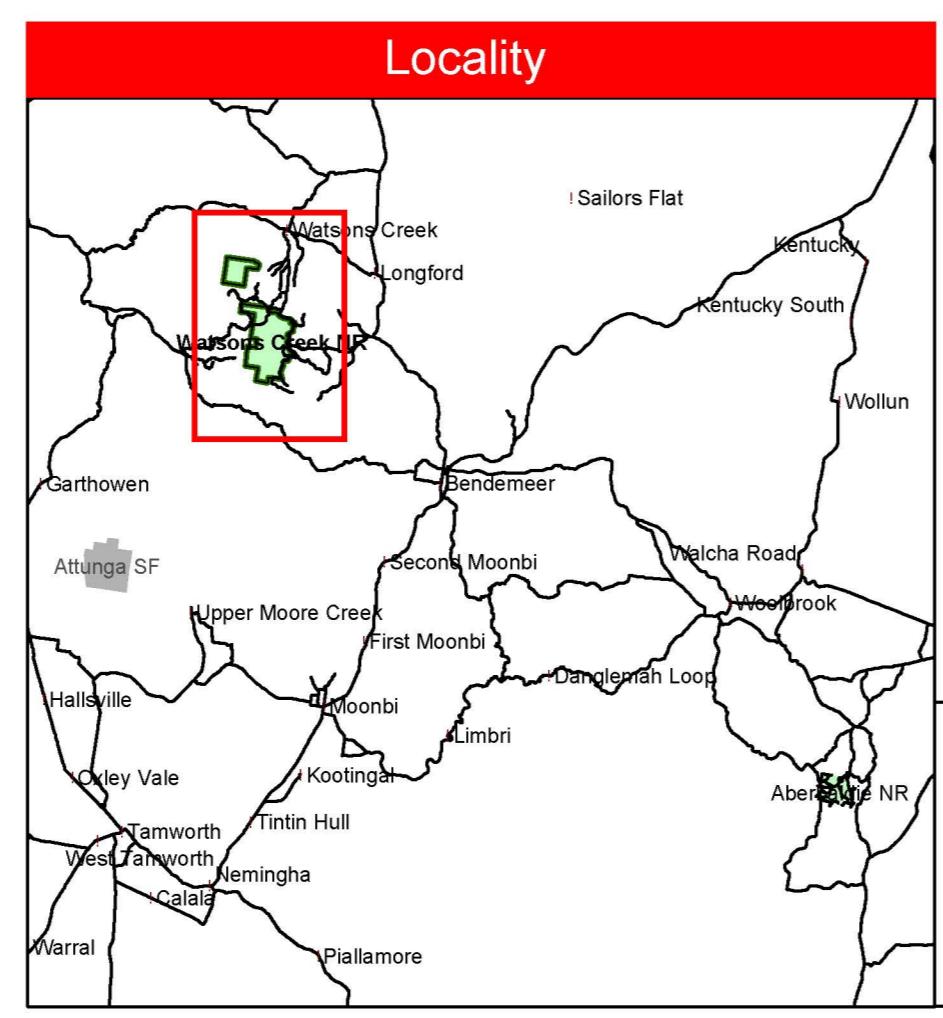




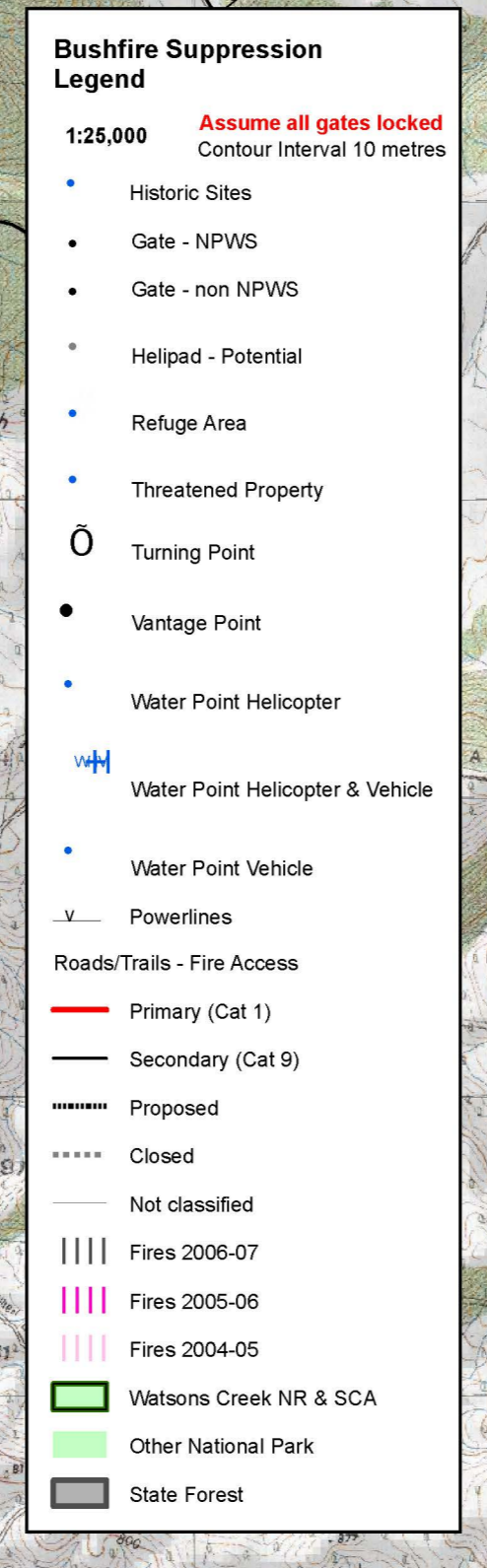
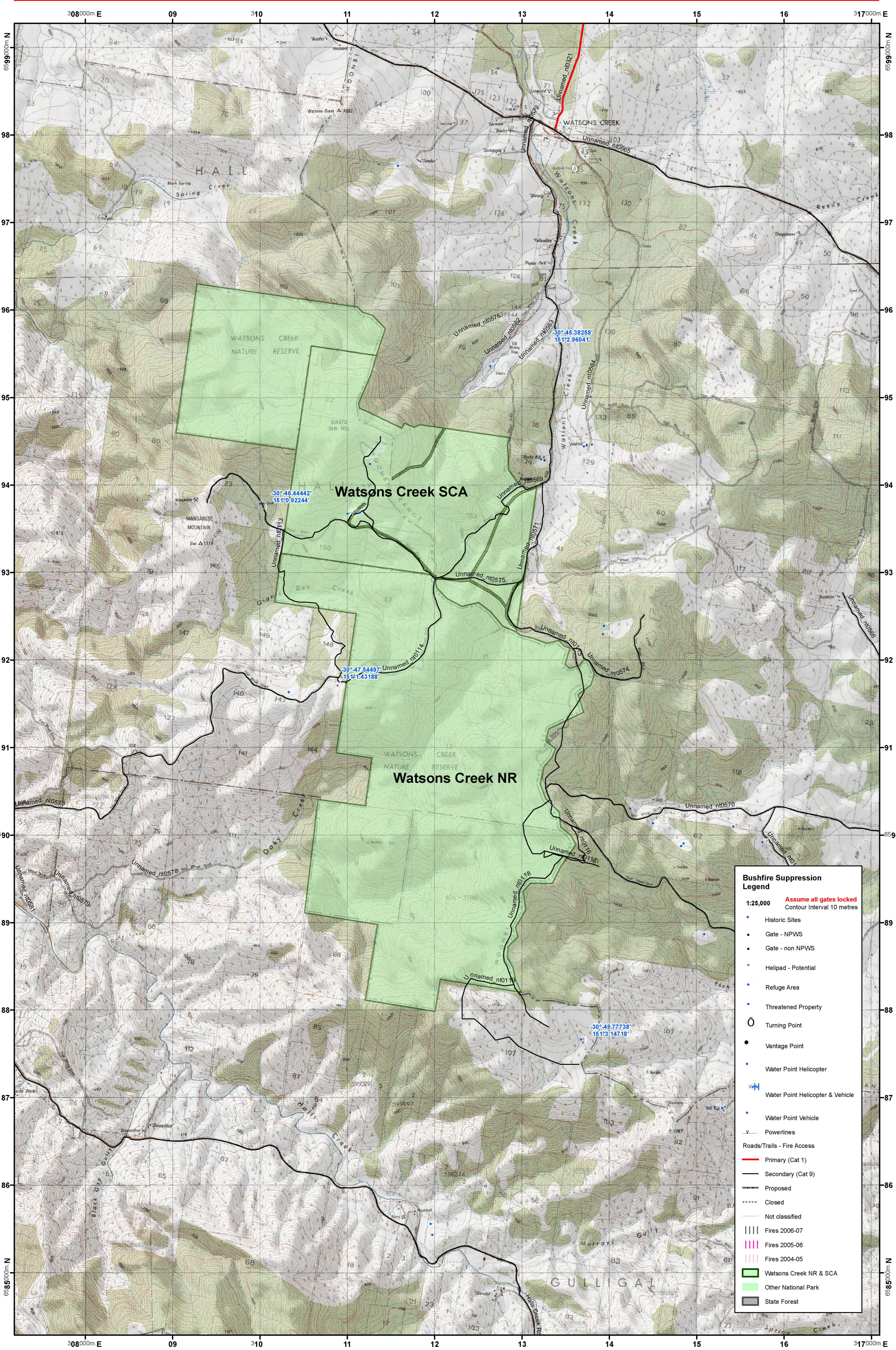
2

Datum: AGD56
 Projection: UTM
 Grid: MGRS Zone 56

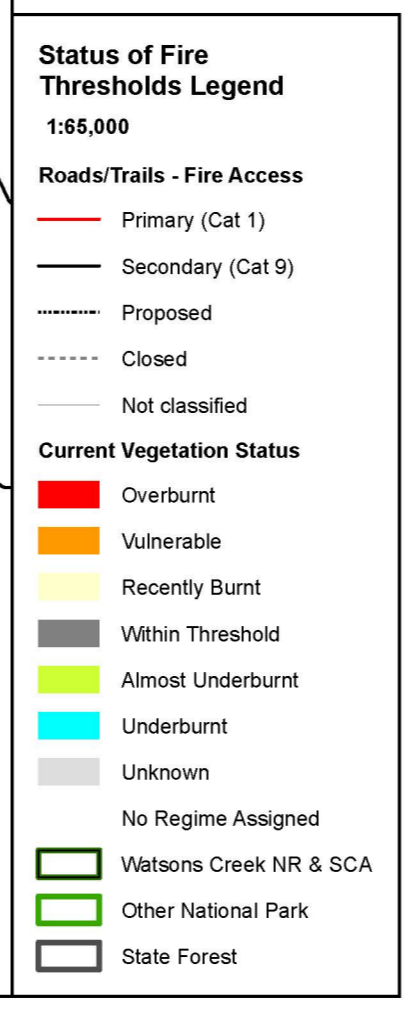
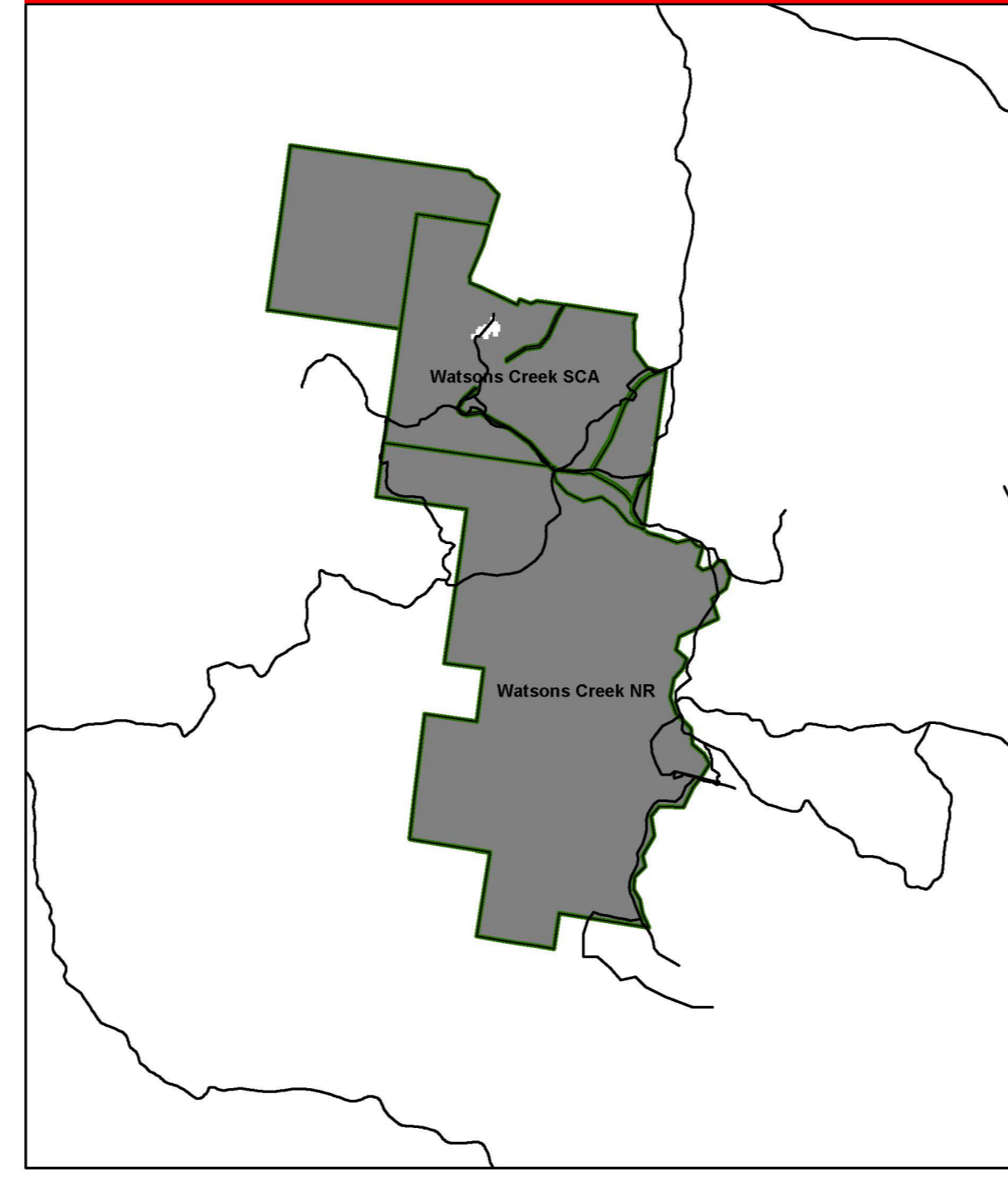
Noted scales are true when this map is printed on A0 size paper.



Bushfire Suppression

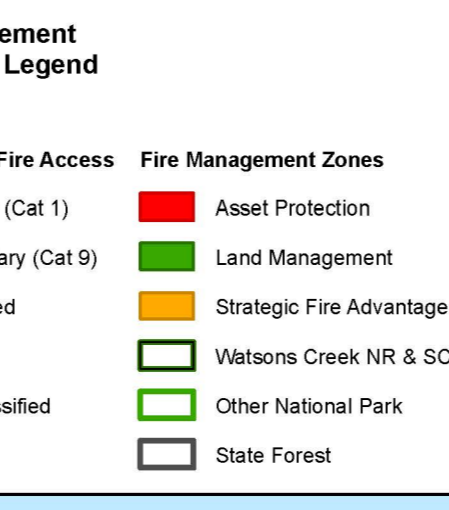
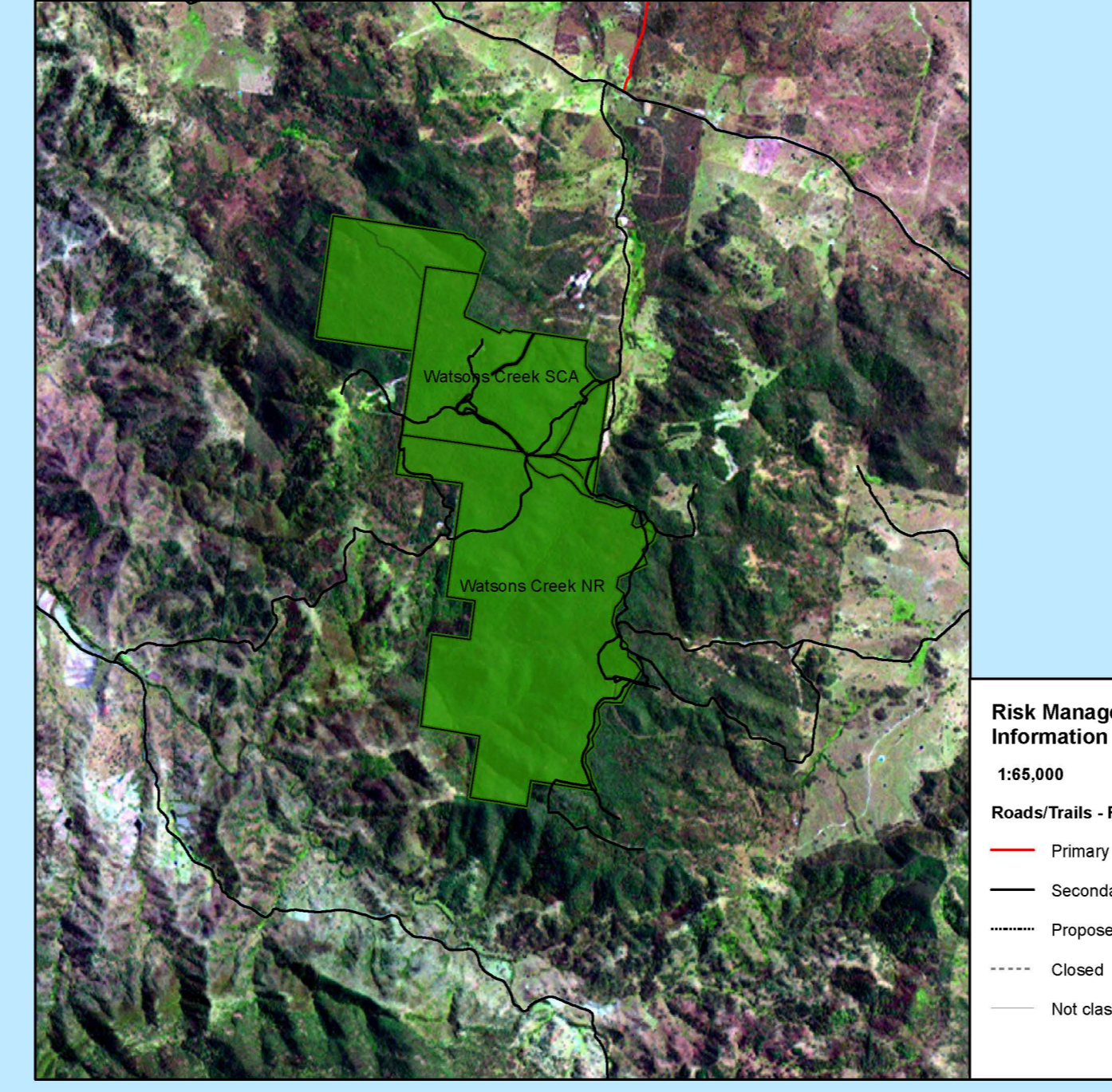


Status of Fire Thresholds



Fire Threshold	Description
Overburnt	Fire thresholds have been exceeded. Protect from fire as far as possible. The area will be Overburnt if it burns this year.
Vulnerable	Protect from fire as far as possible. The area is close to its threshold and may become overburnt but before that it was within threshold.
Recently Burnt	Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area. A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.
Within Threshold	The area is close to its threshold and may become overburnt with the absence of fire. A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.
Almost Underburnt	Insufficient data to determine fire threshold or no regime assigned.
Underburnt	Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.
Unknown	Insufficient data to determine fire threshold or no regime assigned.

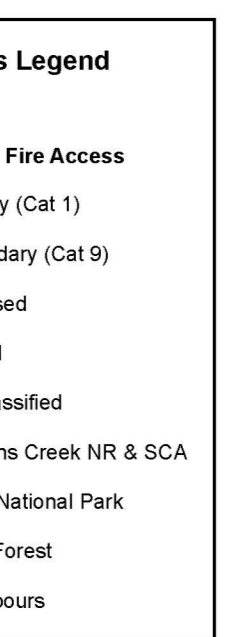
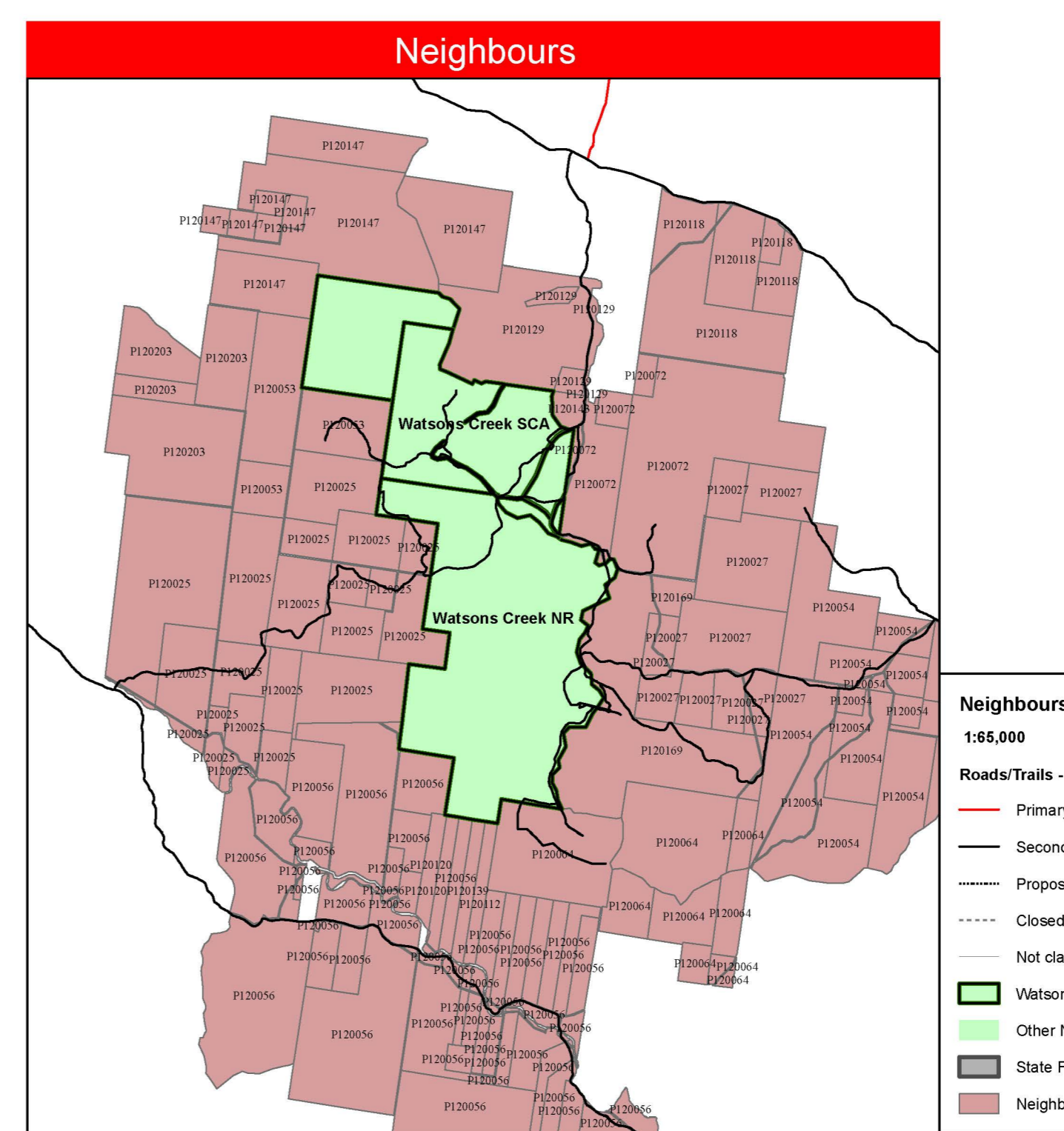
Risk Management Information



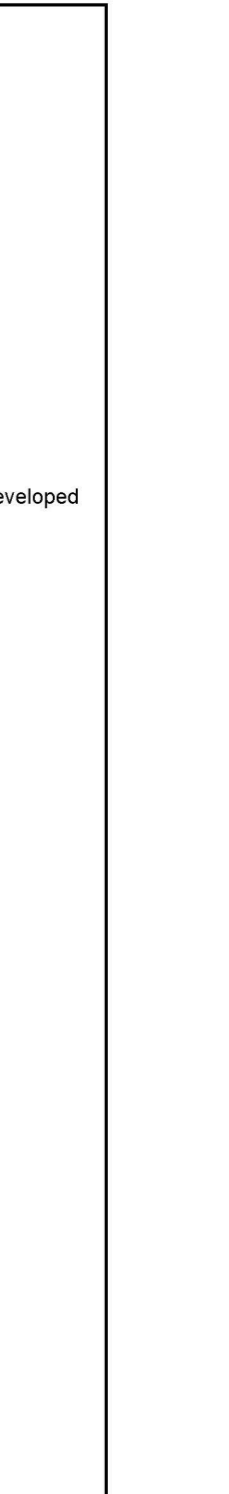
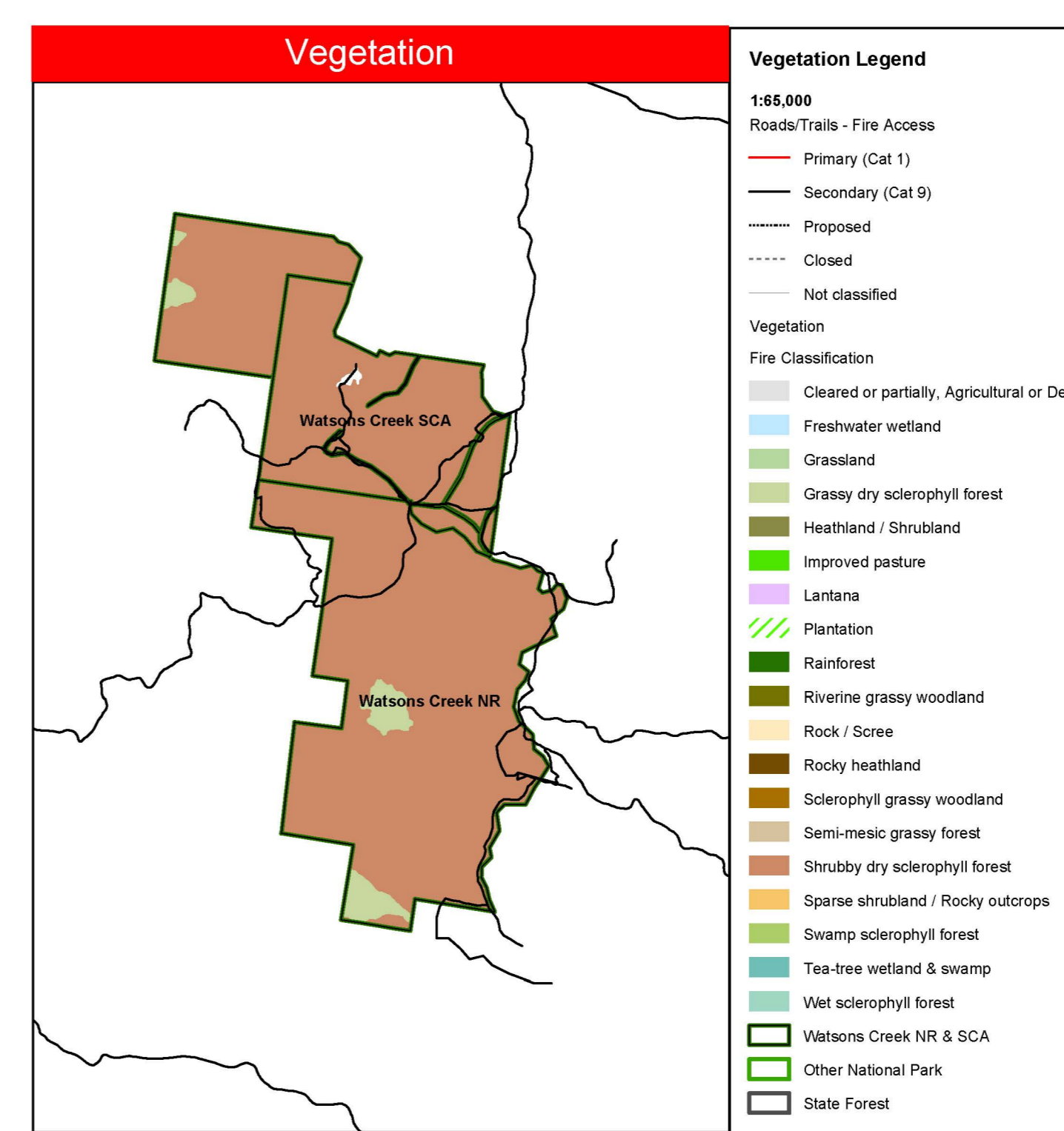
Fire Management Zone	Description
Asset Protection Zones	The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zones	The objective of 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 the thresholds.

Strategy 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. 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.
Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	Ch 6 & Ch 7	Little Duval & Melrose
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	Ch 18	Simplex vehicle to vehicle
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	15	Stored at Armidale (transportable)
RFS - PMR - UHF	23	
RFS - GRN	-	No service available in NTR.
SF - VHF	-	Not applicable.
CB - UHF	-	Channel as appropriate
Aircraft - VHF	119.10	
Mobile Phone - CDMA	Yes	On high ground with high gain antenna.
Mobile Phone - GSM	No	
Satellite Phone	0147154533	Stored at Armidale NPWS



Map ID	Property Name	Surname	Firstname	Phone
P120025	Boxvale			
P120027	Brooklyn			
P120036	Unknown			
P120053	Glen View			
P120054	Glenclair			
P120056	Glendon			
P120064	Hilltop			
P120072	Jindovic			
P120112	Unknown			
P120118	Unknown			
P120120	Unknown			
P120129	Unknown			
P120139	Unknown			
P120143	Unknown			
P120147	New England Creek			
P120169	Rocky Top			
P120203	Wellbank			



Contact Information		
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
DEC - NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	0428 345 789
	Area Manager	0428 613 073
		02 6776 0019
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
		0429 220 613
	Fire Management Officer	02 6771 1894 (fax)
		02 6776 0014
	Regional Operations Coordinator	02 6771 1894 (fax)
		02 6776 0000
	Armidale Area Office	02 6771 1894 (fax)
		02 6776 0000
	Regional Office	02 6771 1894 (fax)
		02 6776 0000
RFS	Fire Control Officer	0427 306 845
		02 6762 7641
		02 6762 7647 (fax)
		02 6762 7641
	Tamworth Fire Control Centre	02 6762 7647 (fax)
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	Tamworth Station	02 6766 2319
SES	Emergency	000
	Tamworth Unit	02 6762 0711
Police	Emergency	000
	Bendemeer Station	02 6769 6544
		02 6768 2805 (fax)
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Tamworth Station	131 233
Hospital	Tamworth	02 6766 1722
DIPNR	Barwon Region	02 6764 5900
Forests NSW	Inverell	02 6722 4200
		02 6723 1143 (ah)
		02 6722 4200 (fax)
Council	Tamworth Regional	02 6766 2908
		02 6766 9028
Aboriginal Land Council	Tamworth	02 6776 0038
Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer	Armidale	02 6776 0038

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 map. For information on Aboriginal sites contact the Aboriginal Conservation Heritage Officer or Local Aboriginal Land Council.
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	No known sites in reserve. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief all personnel involved in fire suppression operations, on site location and the required management strategies appropriate to the site type. Where practicable protect populations or individuals from fire if the fire threshold has been exceeded, or if the species is an obligate seeder, or if the fire threshold and/or the fire response category is unknown.
Threatened Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.
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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 product's name recorded. The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
Rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.