

ACTIVITY	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
Command, control and firefighting management Fire Response (FMM 4.1 & 4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 BFMIC Plan of Operations. The use of earth-moving equipment and aerial suppression must be approved by a senior NPWS officer.
Aircraft Operations (NPWS FMM 4.4 & 4.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Water bombing operations should support containment operations by aggressively attacking flanks, hotspots, spot-overs and head fires where required. Where possible, tanks 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 4.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5, unless otherwise indicated. 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.
Earth moving machinery (NPWS FMM 4.3)	<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. Where smoke has the potential to be a hazard on local roads or highways the police, RTA, local shire council and relevant media 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 Workplaces Manual requirements.
Fire suppression chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rehabilitation process should be addressed during the incident, in the Incident Action Plan.
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. Where smoke has the potential to be a hazard on local roads or highways the police, RTA, local shire council and relevant media 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 Workplaces Manual requirements.
Transmission lines (Powerlines)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous stand pipes and hydrants are available for use within Tumut. Access to this water should be request via RFS or Tumut Shire Council. Access to other water supplies (private property) will be negotiated prior to use, except according to 544 provisions.

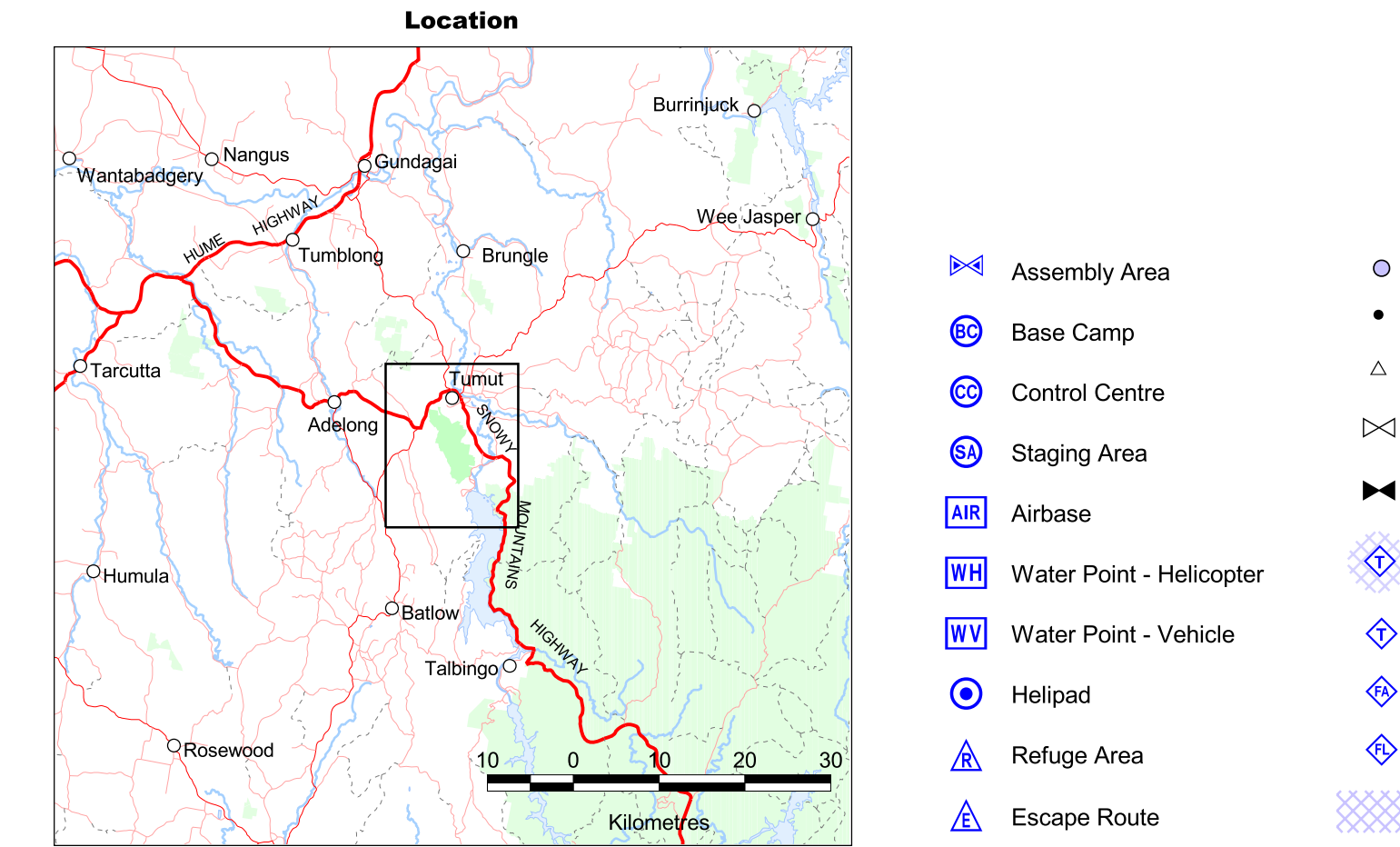
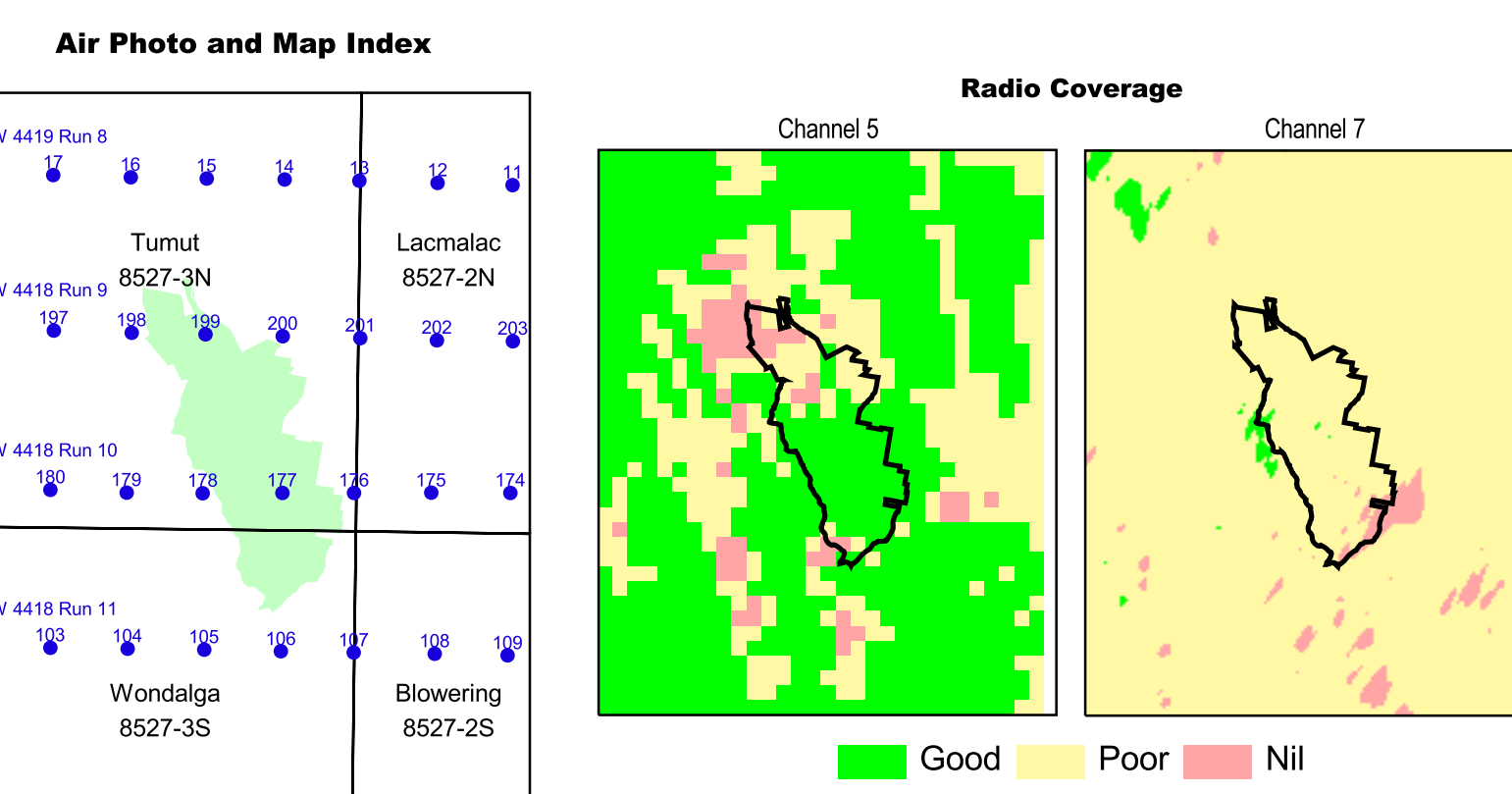
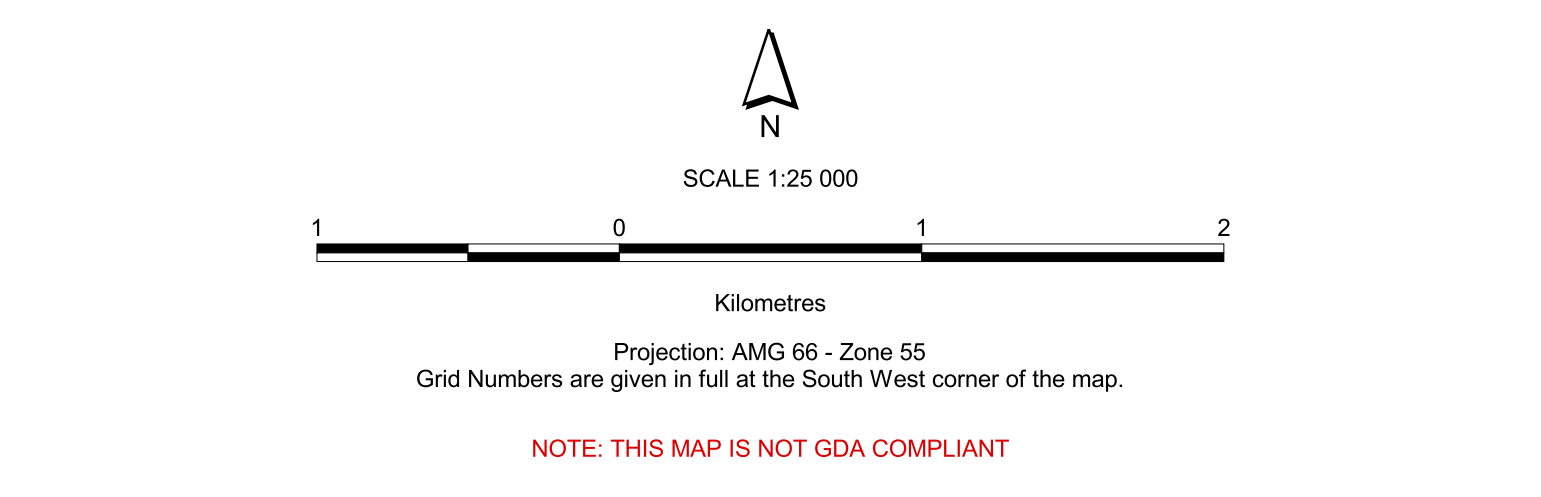
FFDI	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
Current Low - Mod & Forecast Low - Mod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along existing containment lines. Where practicable, consider maximising the fire area in accordance with the requirements of any proposed prescribed burns in the fire planning strategy and Bushfire Management Committee agreements.
Current Low - Mod & Forecast High or >	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 >	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines. Secure and deepen containment lines along the next predicted downwind 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

FIRE SEASON INFORMATION

The critical fire season occurs between November and March, when the potential for fire events is at its highest. Particular care and monitoring is required during periods of prolonged negative Southern Oscillation indices preceded the fire season, and when low pressure systems dominate central and southern Australia during and leading up to the fire season. During these times fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour in windy conditions and exceed current rate of spread indices. Periods of extended drought, may give rise to higher potential bushfire behaviour during winter.

Any proposed prescribed burning should be undertaken before late autumn precipitation occurs. Least likely period to disrupt fauna during prescribed burning is at the end of March and April, depending on weather conditions (past, present and forecast). Any fire in spring should be avoided.

During the fire season prevailing winds during the day are from the west and northwest. All ignitions under a SW influence should be managed with the potential for flanks to become heads when W to NW wind trends return.



South West Slopes Region
Werreboldera
State Conservation Area
Fire Operations Map
2007

Version: June 2007 ISBN: 1 74137 292 5 DEC 2005/118
 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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LIFE & PROPERTY GUIDELINES	
Visitor safety (NPWS FMM 3.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible: 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 media that wildfire or prescribed fire exists within the reserve/area.
Asset Protection (FMM 4.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Communications Tower and Trig Site are the only assets within the reserve. Use APZ to assist in fire suppression activities. Coordinate management through the Bushfire Management Committee.

RESERVE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES	
Where possible:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain all fires (including prescribed burns) to small areas. Minimise the potential for fire to spread and/or contain to existing control lines. Prescribed fire or other fuel manipulation program may be applied to the area to reduce potential risks to assets. Manage fire to produce mosaic (patchy) burn patterns across the reserve landscape. Earthmoving equipment may be used to contain fire within DEC policy guidelines. Retardants and foams may be used to suppress fire, however minimise use within 50m of water courses and dams.

CULTURAL HERITAGE GUIDELINES	
Aboriginal & Historic Heritage (FMM 4.11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Scarred trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear fuels, with hand tools, from tree base and/or foam base to 3m up tree trunk. Do not clear or fall 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 and smoke on sites.
Rock arrangements, rock engravings, rock rings, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 sites.
Open camp sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	None recorded.

FMM - contains extracts from NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Management Manual (December 2004). For the purposes of public exhibition, some information will not be displayed due to obligations under the Freedom of Information Act 1988, Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1988, regulations and instruments, and Memorandums of Understanding between the Department of Environment and Conservation and Aboriginal Communities.

CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS			
NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FORESTS NEW SOUTH WALES	EMERGENCY SERVICES	0 0 0
SWS Tumut Office (B/H)	6947 7000 Tumut Office (Ph)	6947 3911 POLICE - Tumut (Ph)	6947 7199
SWS Tumut Office Fax	6947 4170 24 Hour Duty Officer	0428 643 115 (Fax)	6947 7111
SWS Blowering Workshop	6949 5262 Fire Room	6947 4811 AMBULANCE	13 2233
Incident Answering Service (A/H)	1800 629 104	6947 4811 SES Tumut	6947 2977
RURAL FIRE SERVICE	COUNCILS	6947 0542 Rescue Squad Tumut	6947 1679
Tumut Fire Control Centre (Ph)	6947 0542 Tumut Council	6947 4518 Fire Brigade - Tumut	6947 1622
Tumut Fire Control Centre (Fax)	6947 0566 Tumut-Brungle LALC		
Duty Officer	6947 0566 NEIGHBOUR INFORMATION	OTHER ORGANISATIONS	
State Operations (24 hrs)	8741 5400 Consult SWS Region databases	WIRES (24 Hr)	6949 5999

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS			
AGENCY/RESOURCE	CHANNEL	MRX FREQ.	MTX FREQ.
NPWS (VHF)	5	MRX 77.7000	MTX 80.2000
	7	MRX 77.7000	MTX 80.2000
NPWS (VHF) FIRE GROUND	17	82.3875	82.3875
	18	79.8375	79.8375
	19	79.9625	79.9625
RFS (PMR)	65	MRX 415.0625	MTX 405.6125
	78	MRX 418.9625	MTX 409.5125
RFS (UHF) CB	10	27.075 MHz	
	6	27.025 MHz	
AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS			
(Fire Communication)		119.10 Mhz	State wide
(Traffic Advisory)		123.45 Mhz	State wide
(Frequencies F-CTAF)		128.70 Mhz	State wide
		132.75 Mhz	State wide

Werreboldera SCA - Waypoints					
Name	Description	Eastings	Northing	Longitude	Latitude
Dam Camp	Staging Area	611840	6082880	148° 13' 53"	35° 23' 26"
Elm Drive Stand Pipe	Waterpoint - Vehicle	611870	6092490	148° 13' 50"	35° 19' 18"
Forest St	Waterpoint - Vehicle	611060	6090720	148° 13' 19"	35° 19' 14"
Jones Bridge	Waterpoint - Vehicle	614050	6084640	148° 15' 20"	35° 22' 30"
Old Top	Staging Area	611530	6089650	148° 13' 38"	35° 12' 48"
Parks Office	Control Centre - Staging Area	610310	6093410	148° 12' 48"	35° 17' 47"
Shut Close	Staging Area	609160	6091160	148° 11' 38"	35° 19' 41"
Trout Farm	Waterpoint - Vehicle	613200	6082880	148° 14' 47"	35° 23' 27"
Tumut Airport	Airbase	612790	6096260	148° 14' 24"	35° 15' 14"
Yarna Rd Stand Pipe	Waterpoint - Vehicle	609600	6095340	148° 12' 47"	35° 17' 47"

Assembly Area	Farm Dam	BGCC Standard Trail	Walking Track	Waterbody
Base Camp	Spotlight	Primary	Railway	Werreboldera SCA
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 Border
Water Point - Vehicle	Asset	Cat 2	State Border	100m Contour
Helipad	Threatened Fauna	Cat 3	20m Contour	Cadastral
Refuge Area	Threatened Flora	Cat 4	River	Creek
Escape Route	Asset Buffer Zone	Cat 7	Drainage Line	Recently Burnt Area