

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**
 - Aerial Water Bombing**
 - The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs.
 - Use of 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**
 - 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 District Manager.
 - Utilities incineraries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
 - Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement back-burns.
 - Generally, where the FDI is very high or greater, back-burning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening. With a lower FDI back-burning may be safely undertaken during the day.
 - Where practicable, clear a fire radius around the target trees subject to containment lines prior to back-burning, 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.
 - The first containment 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 containment agencies, the initial incident controller will consult with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BFMAC Plan of Operations.
 - 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 established 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 aerial operations in containment line construction should be notified on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.
 - Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of the 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, above 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 exiting NPWS estate.
 - All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
 - Writing and marking agents (sulfur dyes) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression.
 - The use of retardant is only permitted with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and should be avoided where reasonable alternatives are available.
 - Exclude fire retardant and retardant 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.
 - Where practicable, containment lines should be established and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
 - 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**
 - The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

- As far as possible protect site from fire.
- Do not cut down trees.
- Use of booms, writing 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.

Historic Heritage Management

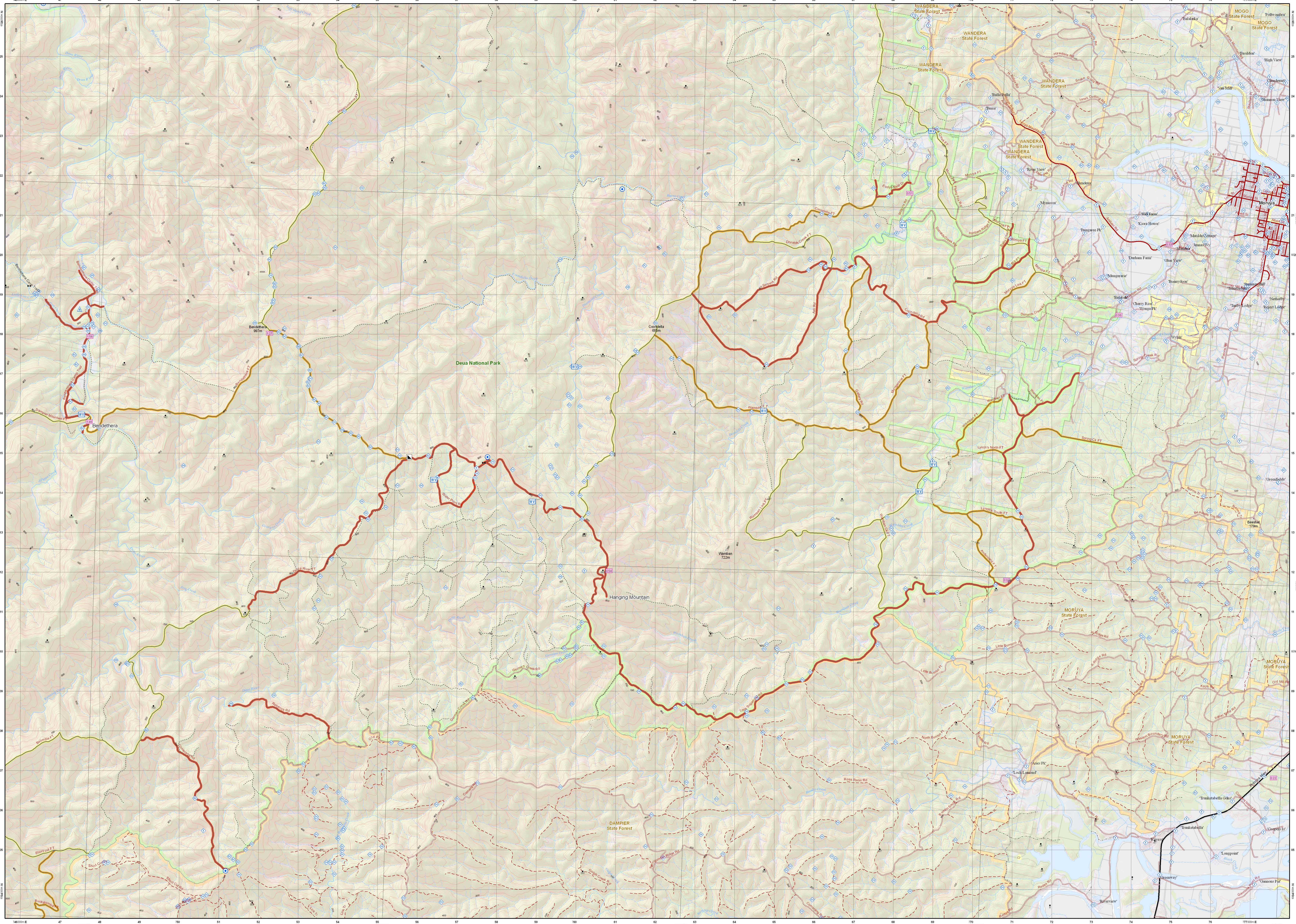
- High RCHMSD priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- Avoid all water bombing activities.
- High RCHMSD priority.
- Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
- High or low RCHMSD priority.
- Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Danger to any fire crew activity.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

Threatened Fauna Management

- Protect large and hollow bearing trees.
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- Avoid interfere intervals of < 10 yrs.
- Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopies and fallen logs.
- Avoid interfere intervals of < 10 yrs.
- Habitat unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitats.
- Habitat unlikely to be affected by fire.
- Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland 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 boom 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 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.



Threatened Flora Management

- Avoid interfere 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 interfere intervals < 10 years, effect unknown.
- Avoid the use of earth moving machinery.
- Avoid summer fire.
- Avoid high intensity fire.
- Avoid earthmoving machinery.
- Avoid low intensity fire.
- Avoid interfere intervals of < 5 yrs.
- Avoid earthmoving machinery.
- Avoid the use of retardant.

Communications Information

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
VHF Communications (NPWS Two-Way Radio)	CH 30 CH 21 CH 24	Bushwing - for operations in northern Deua NP Plumwood - for operations in northern and central Deua NP Peak Stone - for operations in southern Deua NP
UHF (RFS Two-Way Radios)	PO 41 PO 14 PO 30	Boundary Mountain Murray Peak Stone
Aircraft communications	119.100 133.600, 124.750, 123.850 123.850, 125.450, 124.050 123.450	All to ground communications only. All to air / air to ground. The numbers 'all' to air only. 30 networks available in most high terrain areas throughout planning area. SatPhone coverage in all parts of planning area with a clear view of sky.
Mobile Phone		
Satellite Phone		

Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service	Naromona Office (office hours)	(02) 4476 2988
	Bradwood Office (office hours)	(02) 4842 1426
Forests NSW	Naromona Incident Response Answering Service (after hours)	1800 629 104
	Bathurst Bay Office	(02) 4472 5211
NSW Rural Fire Service	Fire Control Office (Mongra)	(02) 6462 3533
	Duty Officer - Lake George Zone	0408 633 231
	Naromona Brigade (Ron Lake, Captain)	0421 152 681
	Mongra Brigade (Phil Howie, Captain)	0416 161 677
	Arakulan Brigade (J Mullins, Captain)	(02) 4846 4093
State Emergency Service	Bradwood Brigade (D Callan, Captain)	(02) 4842 2493
	Emergency	132 500
	Bradwood Area	0429 933 371
	Cooma-Monaro Shire	(02) 6450 1777
Police	Eurobodalla Shire (Mark Murgrove, Duty Officer/Controller)	(02) 4474 2326
	Talgandga Shire	(02) 4842 2533
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Bradwood	(02) 4842 2191
Hospital	Naromona	(02) 4476 2484
	Mongra	(02) 4474 2444
Council	Emergency	000
	Mongra District Health Service	131 233
		4734 2000
		(02) 4840 1777
		1300 736 026
		(02) 4474 1000
		(02) 4842 2225



Asset	Terrain	Watercourse	Tenure	Fire control advantage	Gate
Built asset	High point	Intermittent	NPWS Estate	Airbase	BFFC fire trail class
Homestead	Spot height	Perennial	State Forest	Base Camp	Essential
FloraThreatened	Contour line - 10m	Waterbody	Crown land parcel	Fire Tower	Important
FloraThreatened	Contour line - 100m	Dam	Cadastre	Hill Landing Site	Dormant
European Sites				Refuge Area	Fire trail capacity
Builtup area				Staging Area	Cat 1
Vegetation/Landform				Threatened Property	Cat 7
Woodland, Heath				Vantage Point	Cat 9
Forest, Rainforest				Water Point H & V	Access standard
Wetland, Swamp				Water Point Helicopter	Highway / Major Road
Grassland				Water Point Vehicle	Sealed Road
				Gate P/WG	Unsealed Road
				Gate non P/WG	4WD track
				Caution	Management Track
				RoutePoint	Private Property Trail
				Helipad	Closed Road
				Loading Ramp	Walking track
					Travel time from Naromona