

**DEUA and MONGA National Parks**  
 & Badja Swamps Nature Reserve, Berlang and Monga State Conservation Areas  
**Fire Operations Map**  
**2011**  
 Far South section  
 Sheet 9 of 9

This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

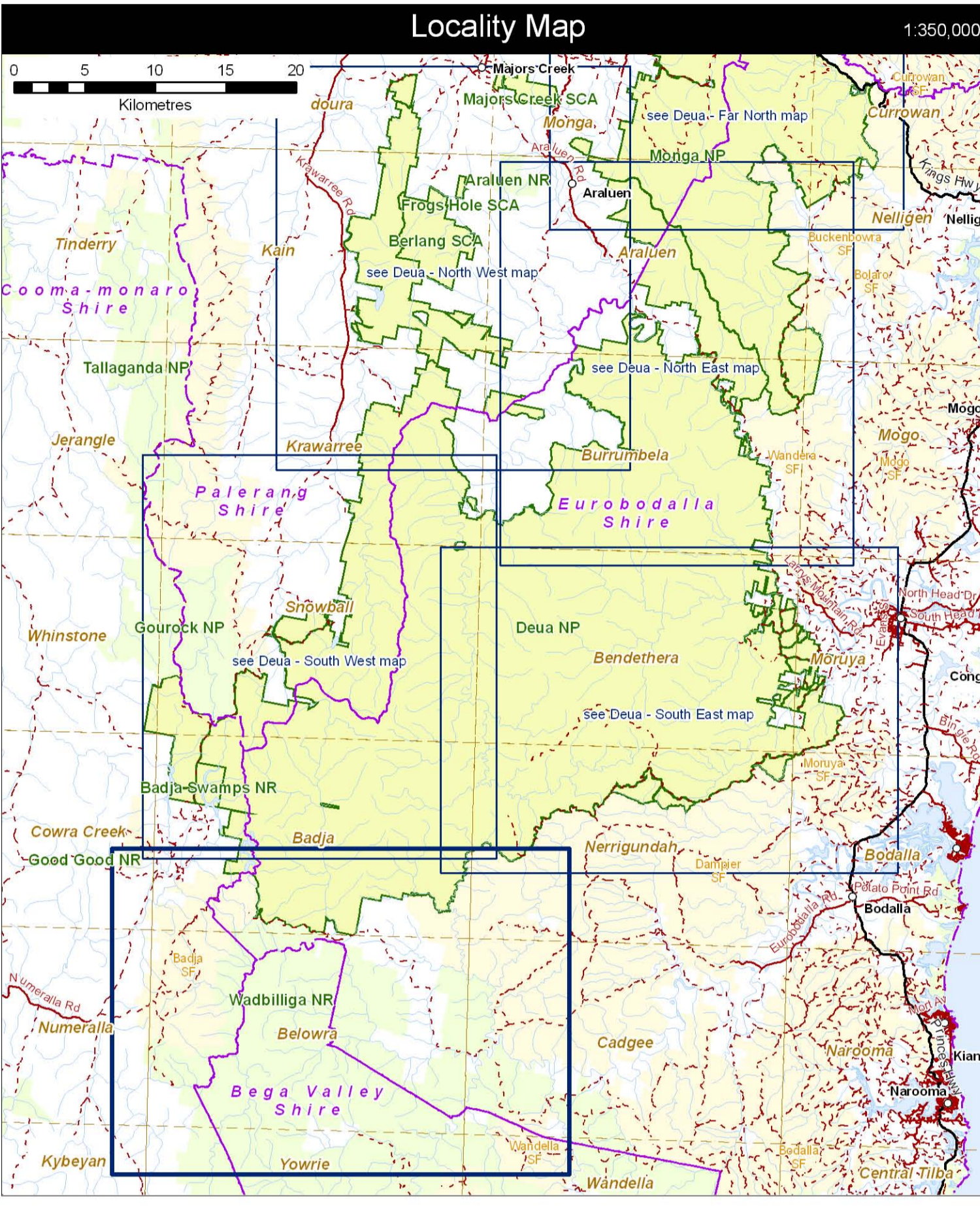
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This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 39 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

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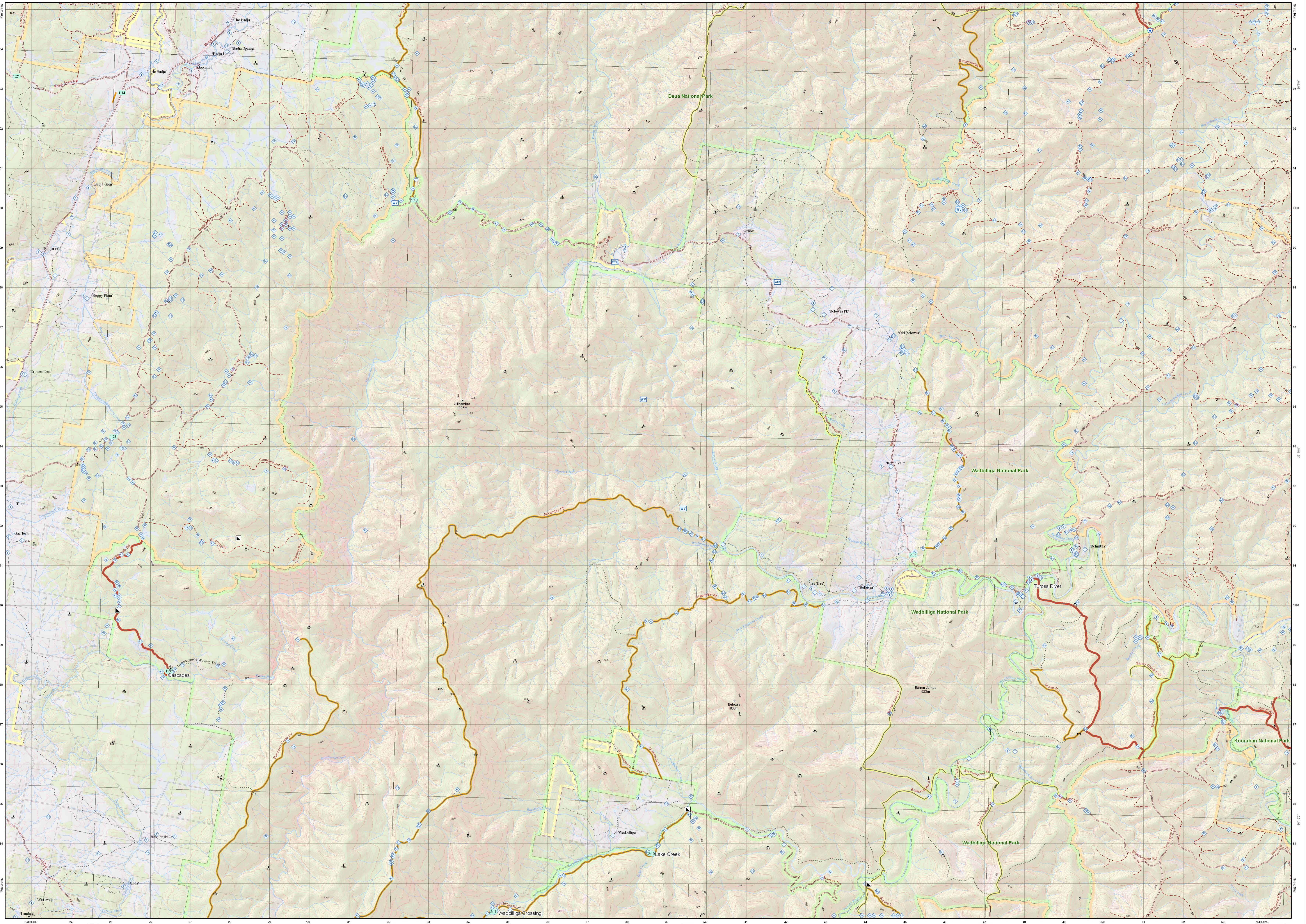
- ### Operational Guidelines
- Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2005. Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:
- General**
    - Aerial Water Bombing**
      - The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs.
      - 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**
      - 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 Section 44 delegate.
      - Utilities-incidentaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
      - Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement backburns. 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, close a fire regime around dead and/or bare 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.
      - The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but 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 BFMIC 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 personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed 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 its 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 fighting 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 entering NPWS estate.
    - Fire Advantage Recording**
      - All the advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
      - Writing and tagging 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.
      - 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
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FPM 4.11)
- As far as possible protect site from fire.
  - Control cut down trees.
  - Use of beams, 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.
- \* NPWS Regional Cultural Heritage Management Strategy  
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- ### Historic Heritage Management
- Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FPM 4.12)
- High RCHMSD priority.
  - Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & HR.
  - Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
  - 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.
  - Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
  - High or low RCHMSD priority.
  - Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire.
  - High or low RCHMSD priority.
  - Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire.
  - Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
  - Avoid use of water bombing activities.

- ### Threatened Fauna Management
- Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FPM 4.13)
- Protect large and hollow bearing trees.
  - 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 dune 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 foam 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

Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FPM 4.14)

- 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 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	Bushfire - for operations in northern Deua NP Plumwood - for operations in northern and central Deua NP Peak Area - for operations in southern Deua NP
UHF-PWR (RFS Two Way Radio)	PO 41 PO 14 PO 35 PO 36	As to ground communications only. As to air / air to ground The numbers are for air only. 3G network available in most high terrain areas throughout planning area. SatPhone coverage in all parts of planning area with a clear view of sky.
Aircraft communications	119.100 133.600, 147.700, 123.850 123.850, 125.450, 124.050 123.450	
Mobile Phone		
Satellite Phone		

### Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service	Narranong Office (office hours)	(02) 4476 2368
	Bradwood Office (office hours)	(02) 4842 1426
	NPWS Incident Response Answering Service (after hours)	1800 629 104
Forests NSW	Bathurst Bay Office	(02) 4472 9211
	Fire Control Office (Murrumbidgee) / Duty Officer - Lake George Zone	(02) 6482 2533 0608 632 331
NSW Rural Fire Service	Narranong Brigade (Ron Lake, Captain)	0421 552 661
	Monga Brigade (Phil Hawke, Captain) / Arakoon Brigade (J Muller, Captain) / Bradwood Brigade (D Callan, Captain)	0418 161 177 (02) 4846 4063 (02) 4842 2493
State Emergency Service	Emergency	132 500
	Bradwood Area / Cooma-Monaro Shire / Eurobodalla Shire (Mark Muagrove, Duty Officer Controller) / Tallanganda Shire	0429 933 371 (02) 5450 1777 (02) 4474 2326 (02) 4842 2533
Police	Emergency	000
	Bradwood	(02) 4842 2191
Ambulance	Narranong	(02) 4476 2444
	Monga	000
Hospital	Emergency	131 233
	Bookings	4734 2000
Council	Cooma-Monaro Shire Council	(02) 6450 1777
	Paleang Shire Council / Eurobodalla Shire Council / Tallanganda Shire Council	1300 736 025 (02) 4474 1000 (02) 4842 2225

### Legend

Asset	Tenure	Watercourse	Vegetation/Landform	Fire control advantage	Fire trail capacity	BFFC fire trail class	RoadSection
Bull asset	NPWS Estate	Intermittent	Woodland, Heath	Contour Lines - 10m	Cat 1	Essential	Highway / Major Road
Homestead	State Forest	Perennial	Forest, Rainforest	Contour Lines - 100m	Cat 7	Important	Sealed Road
FloraThreatened	Crown land parcel	Waterbody	Wetland, Swamp	Spot height	Cat 9	Dormant	Unsealed Road
FaunaThreatened	Cadastre	Shoreline	Grassland	High point	BFFC fire trail class	Management Trail	4WD track
Aboriginal site (type 1)		Dam				Private Property Trail	Closed Road
Aboriginal site (type 2)						Walking track	Travel time from Tanja
Aboriginal site (type 3)							
European Sites							
FlowerCommLine							
Landing ground							
Bullup area							
Pine plantation							
Shoreline							
Dam							
Airbase							
Base Camp							
Fire Tower							
Helipad							
Hel Landing Site							
Refuge Area							
Staging Area							
Threatened Property							
Vantage Point							
Water Point H & V							
Water Point Helicopter							
Water Point Vehicle							
Gate PWG							
Gate non PWG							
Cadion							
RoutePoint							
Helipad							
Loading Ramp							

