

Northern Rivers Region
Bungawalbin NP, NR & SCA & Yarrungully NR & SCA
Fire Management Strategy (Type 2)
2010
Sheet 1 of 1

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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Office of Environment & Heritage
 This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (4) of Rural Fires Act 1997.

Operational Guidelines	
Refer to Fire Management Manual.	
Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:	
Resource	Guidelines
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management	Aboriginal sites are not shown on this version. Vulnerable sites will be shown on the operational version of this strategy following consultation with the Aboriginal Community.
Historic Heritage Management	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
Threatened Fauna Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid impact on wetlands, rainforest and streams. Protect large and hollow-bearing trees and live and dead timber bridges.
Threatened Flora Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid impact on wetlands, rainforest and streams.
Threatened Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
General	Guidelines
Aerial Water Bombing (NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of water bombing.
Aerial Ignition (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. Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
Backburning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear a 1m radius around dead and felled barbed 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 then must ensure the NPWS 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 RIMC Plan of Operations.
Command & Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new containment lines in wetlands. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
Earthmoving Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. 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. Earthmoving equipment should be washed down prior to entering NPWS estate. All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
Fire Advantage Recording	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Fire Suppression Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. All to opened and new containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident. 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. The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.
Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. All to opened and new containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident. 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. The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.
Smoke Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. All to opened and new containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident. 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. The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.
Visitor Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. All to opened and new containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident. 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. The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

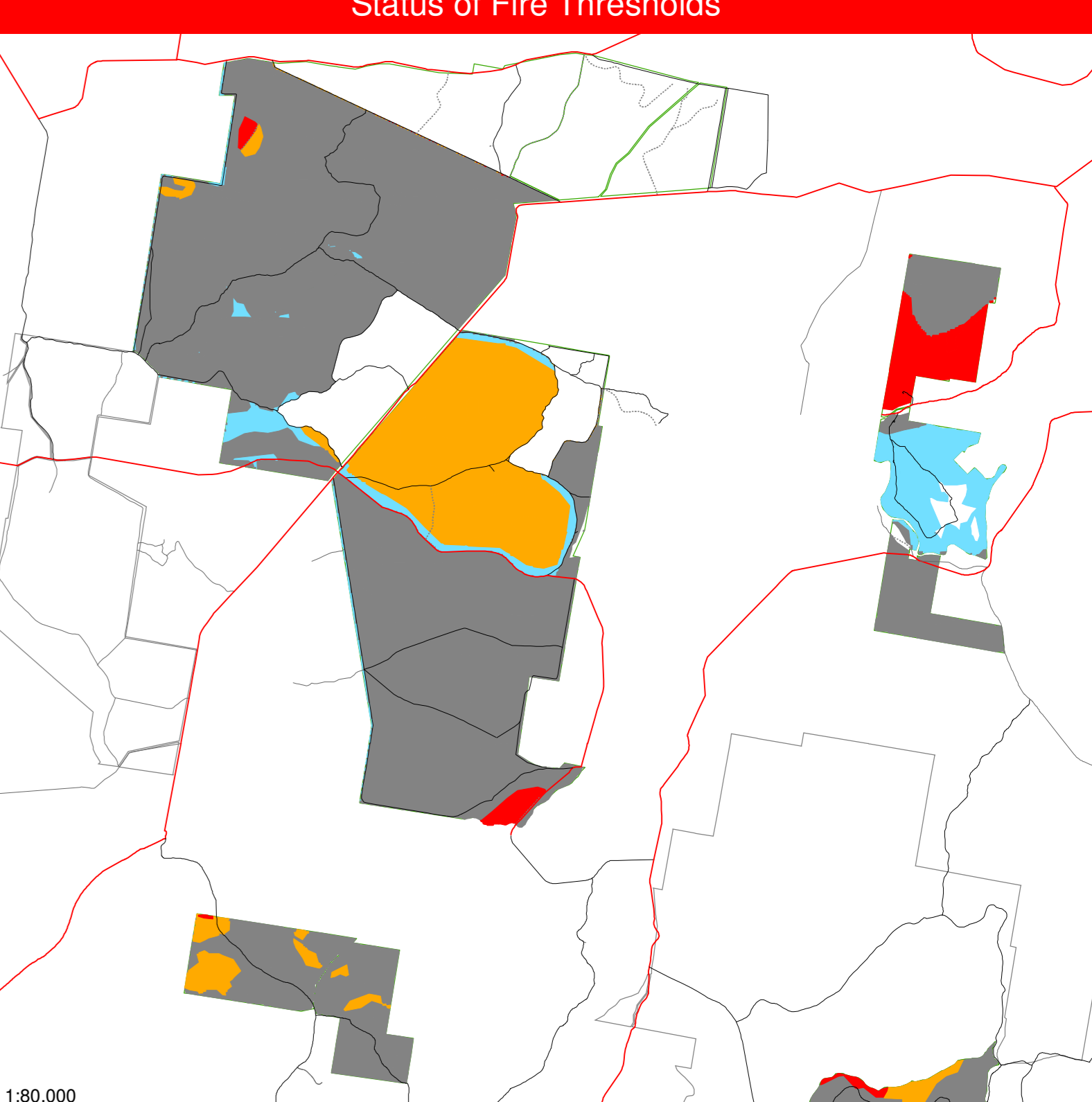
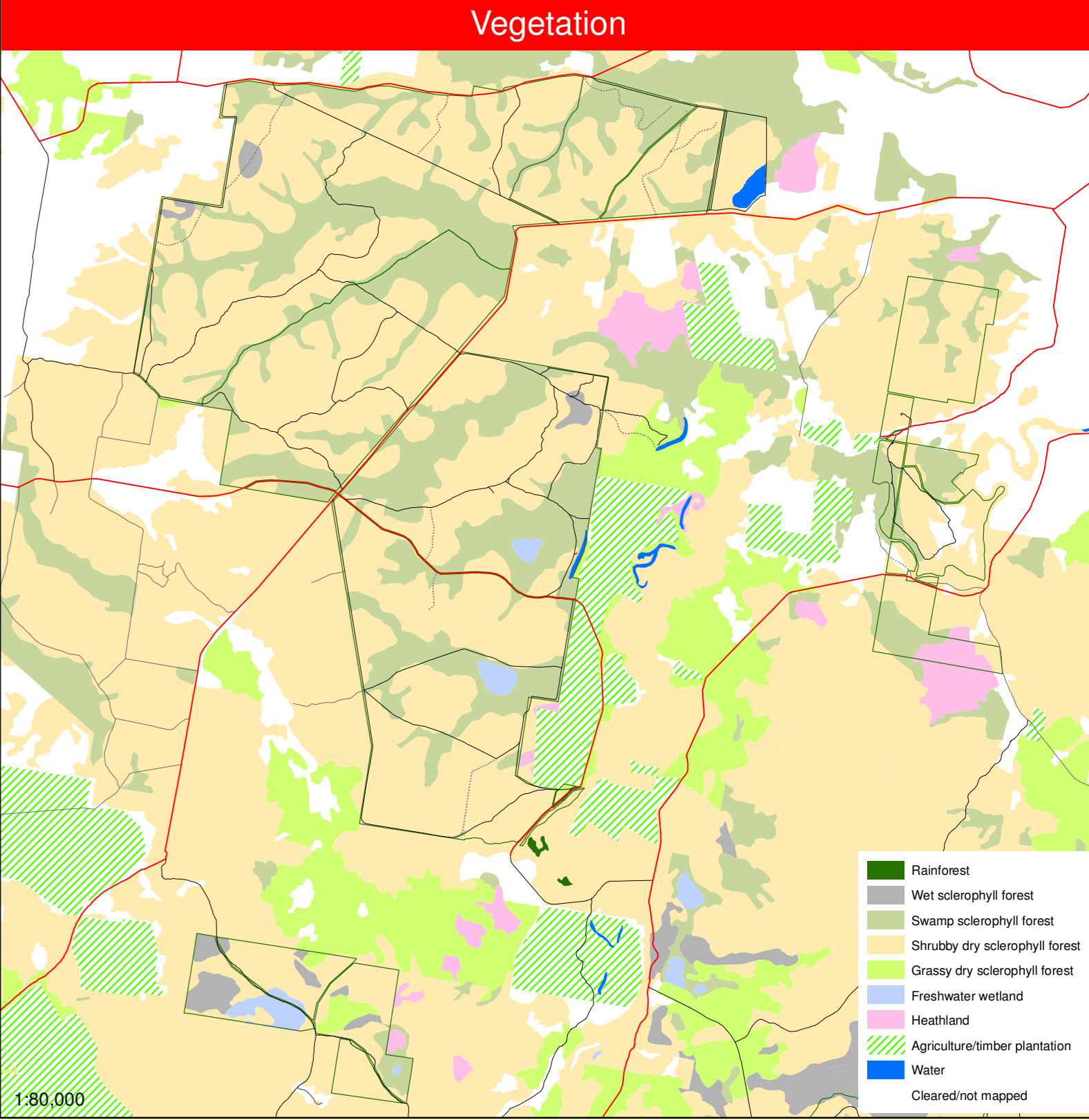
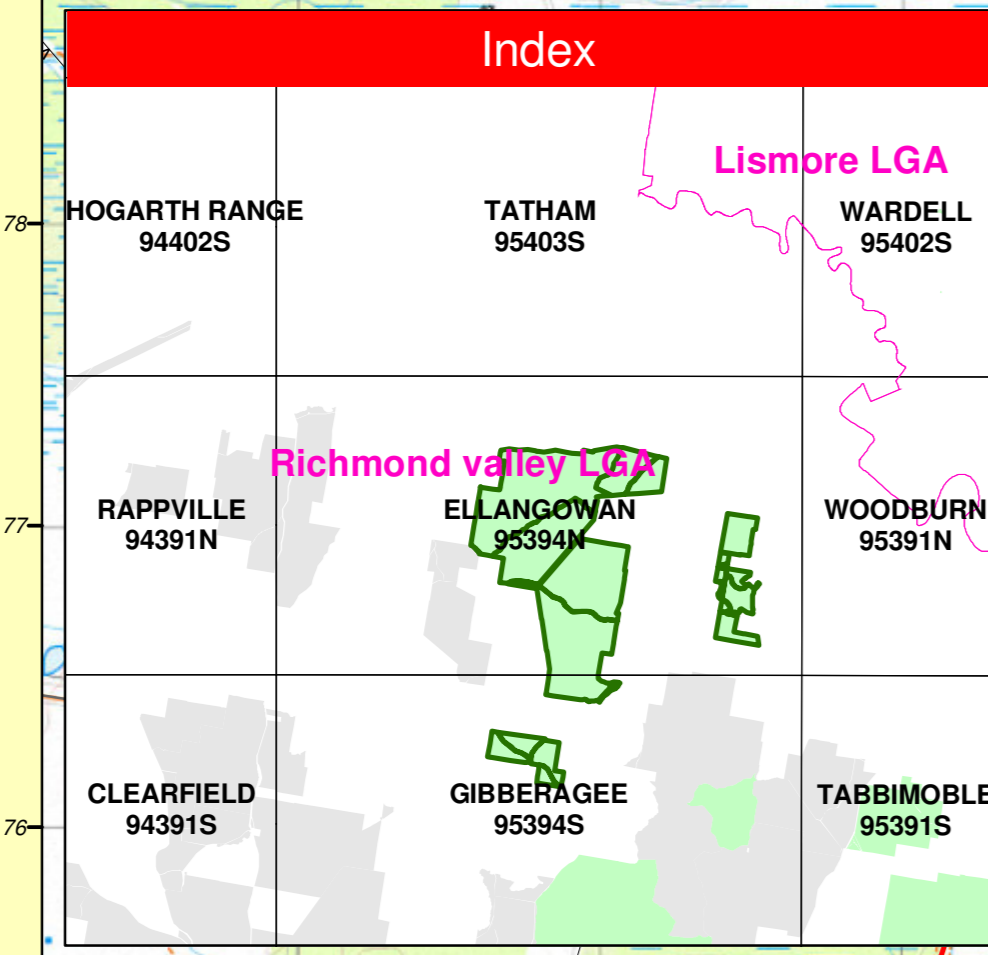
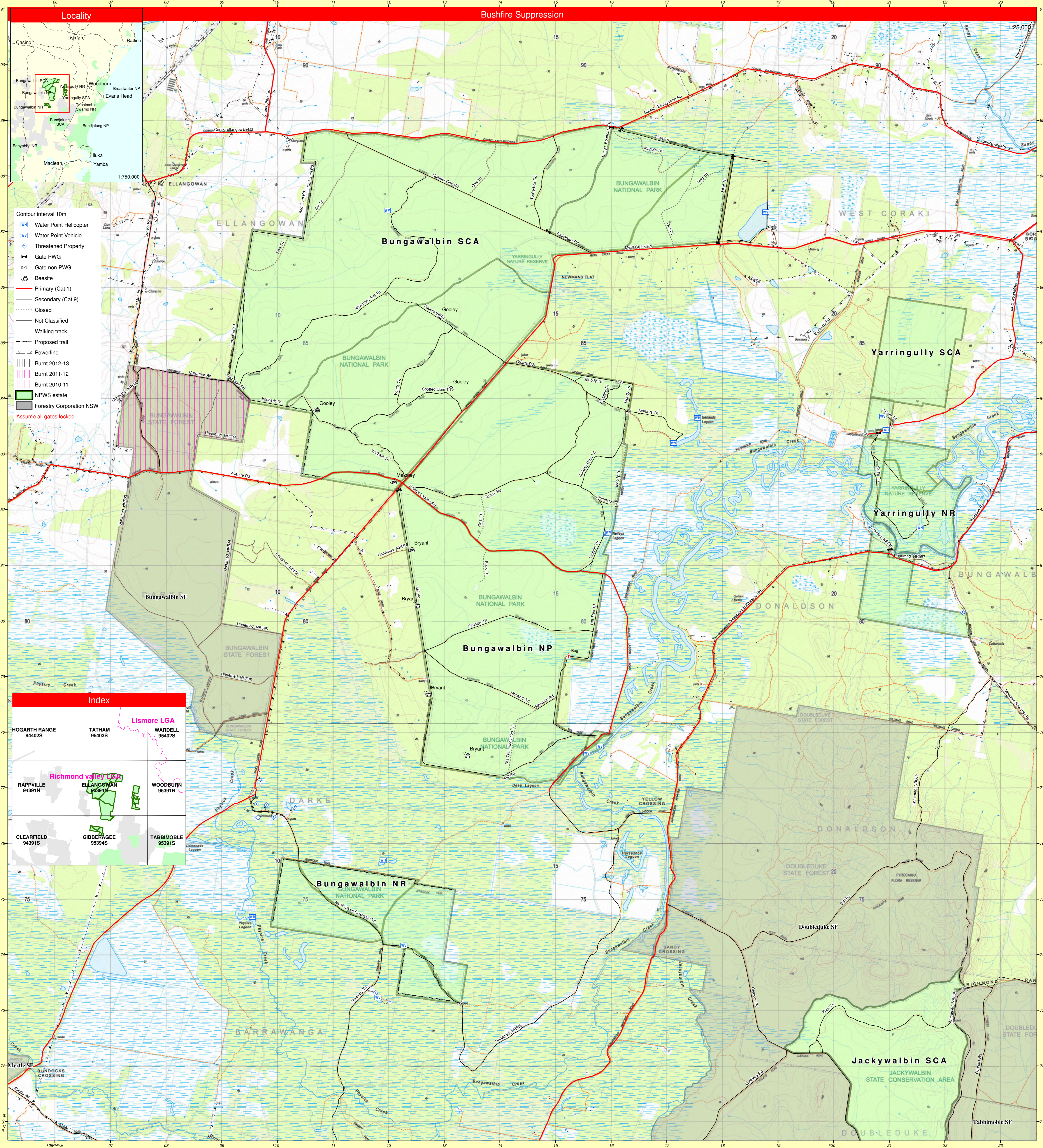
Strategy Information	
Fire Season Information	
Wildfires	Have been known to start as early as late August, but usually the potential for a large fire event is greatest between October and December. This period may extend into January in more severe years.
Prescribed Burning	General season is Autumn to 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

Contact Information		
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NPWS	NR Regional Office - Alstonville	6627 0200
	and Richmond River Area office	6628 3937 (fax)
	Richmond River Area Depot	6628 3786
Rural Fire Service	Aboriginal Heritage Consultation Officer	6627 0200
	Duty Officer	6632 3044
Emergency	Northern Rivers Fire Control Centre	6663 0000
	Lismore	6622 6088
NSW Fire Brigade	All emergency services	000
	Coraki Station	6683 2223
Police	Police Assistance Line	131444
	Woodburn	6682 2444
Ambulance	Casino	6662 0999
	All other bookings	131223
Hospital	Casino Memorial Hospital	6662 2111
	Lismore Base Hospital	6621 8000
SES	Coraki Unit	6683 2777
	Casino	6662 1889
Dept. of Agriculture	Duty officer	0408 660 725
	Woodburn	6682 8369
State Forests	Wollongbar	6626 1200
	24 hour fire calls	6655 6950
Council	NE Region - Coffs Hbr	6652 0111
	Casino	6662 0900
Aboriginal contacts	Richmond Valley Council	6660 0300
	Bogal LALC	6683 2510
Bee Keepers	Bryant, Mervyn	6621 3412
	Crossman, Ian	6628 4464
Goolesy, John		6621 6190
	Lawry, Milton	6628 1275
Maloney, Alistair		6682 8235

Noted scales are true on A0 paper

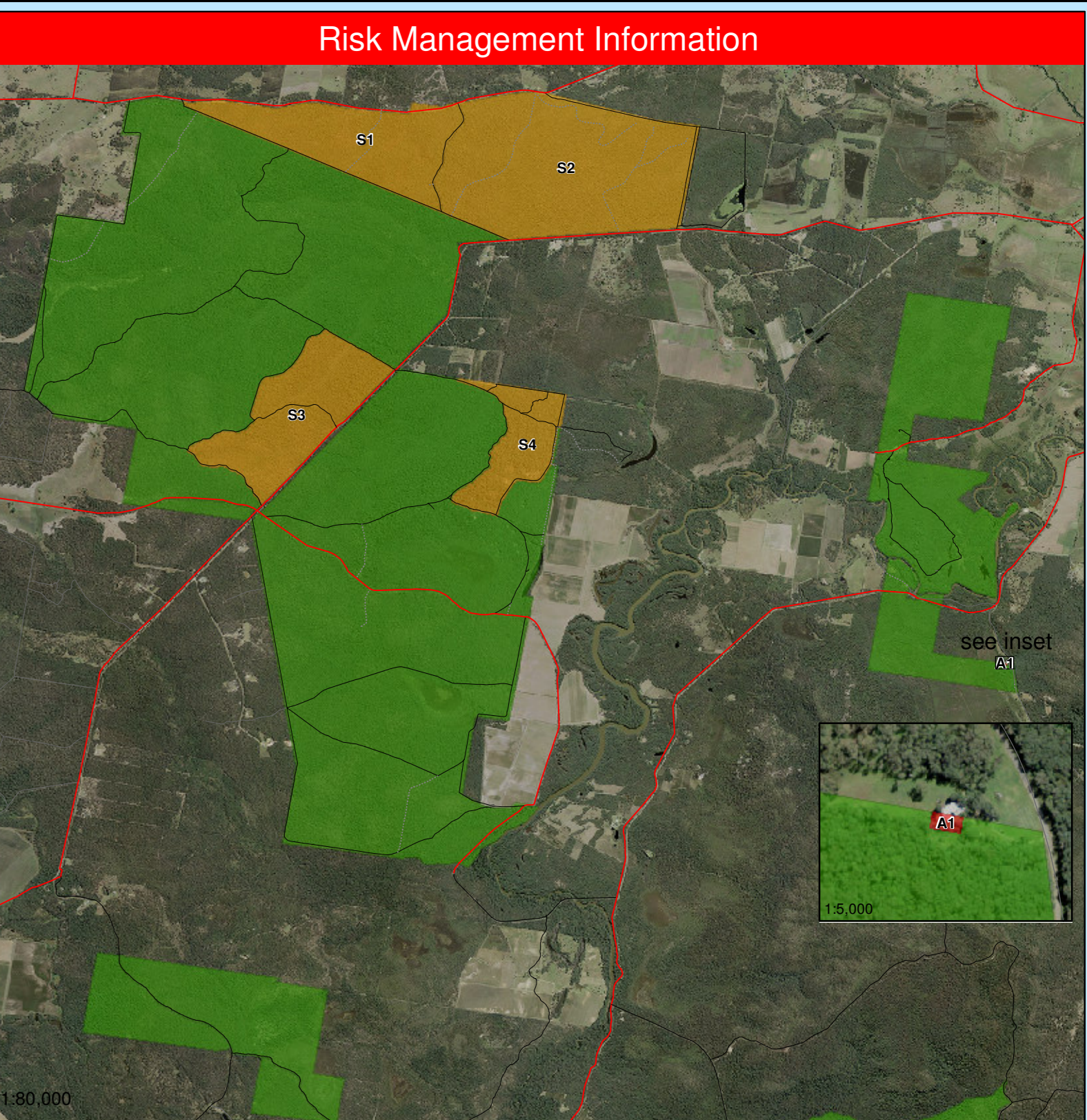
Datum: GDA66
 Projection: UTM
 Grid: MGA Zone 56J

Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	8	Mt Nandi
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	40	Fireground chat channel (single frequency) monitors channel 8
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeaters)	13	Portable repeater, Blue Code. Stored at Kyogle NPWS Depot / transportable.
RFS - PMR - UHF	82 / 64	Moonimba and Naughtons Gap
RFS - GRN	-	No service available.
CB - UHF	-	To be confirmed with RFS brigade captain on the day.
Aircraft - VHF	125.45	Or as directed by Incident Controller or Air Operations
Mobile Phone - NextG	Average	Reception only at elevated points.



Threshold Status	Description
Red	Fire thresholds have been exceeded.
Orange	Protect from fire as far as possible. The area will be too frequently burnt if it burns this year.
Yellow	Protect from fire as far as possible. Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area.
Green	A barn is either required nor should one necessarily be avoided. Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area.
Blue	A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.
Grey	Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.

NR Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity.



Zone	Objective	Action	Responsibility
APZ (Assessment Protection Zone)	The objective of APZ 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 during bushfire danger period.	Zone: Fredericks (A) 15m x 8m Action: Mechanical treatment when on-erall fuel hazard reaches moderate.	NPWS
SCA (Strategic Fire Advantage Zones)	The objective of SCA is to reduce the intensity across larger areas. However adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical.	Zone: Number One (S1) 292 ha, Cow (S2) 626 ha, Spotted Gum (S3) 287 ha, Quarry (S4) 147 ha. Action: Prescribed burn when overall fuel hazard reaches high.	NPWS
LMA (Land Management Zones)	The objective of LMA is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire consistent with the thresholds.	Zone: Bungawalbin NP and SCA 426 ha, Yarrungully NP and SCA 448 ha. Action: Refer to fire thresholds map and table as part of decision making process regarding suppressing or applying fire.	NPWS Incident Controller