

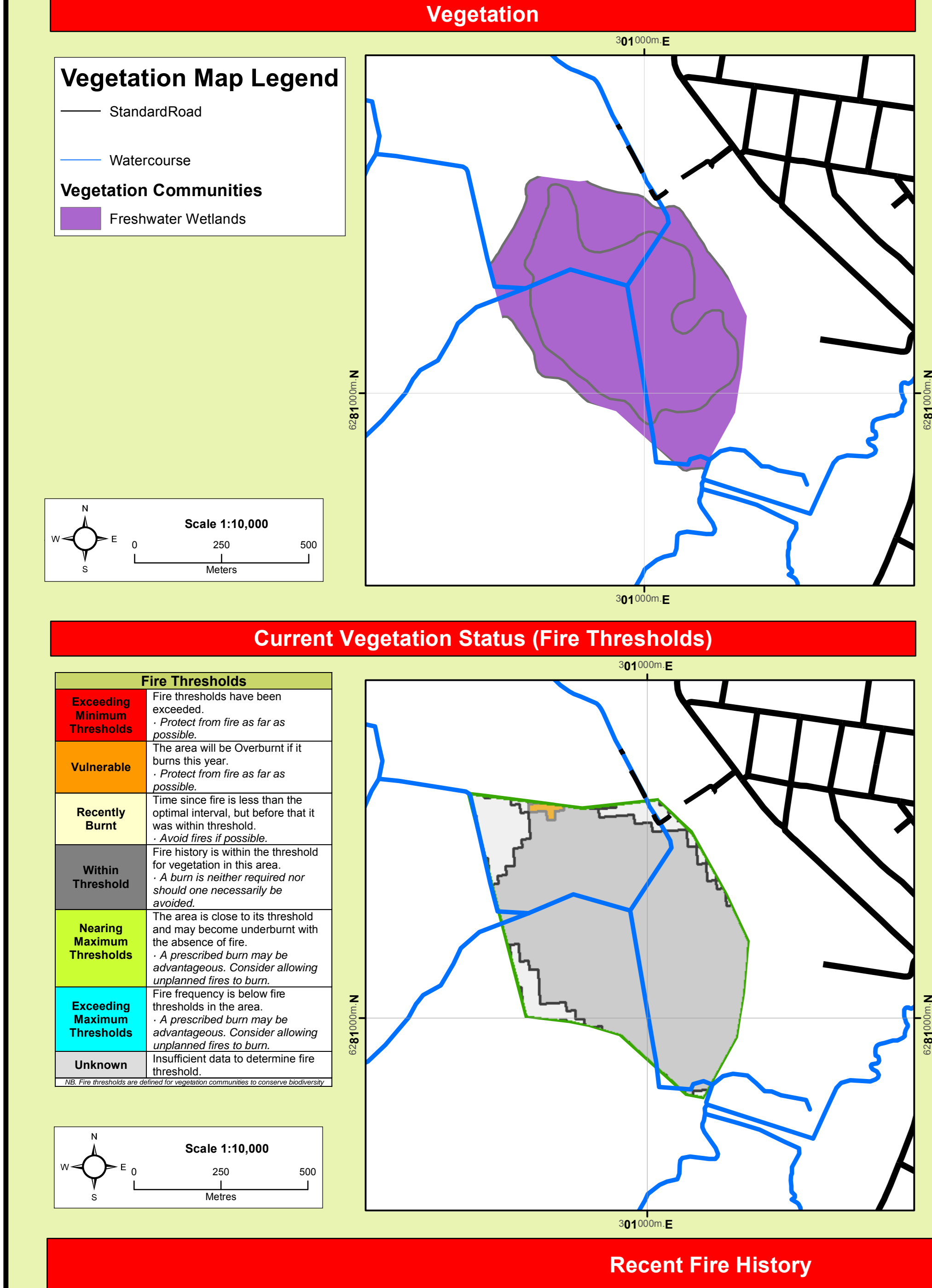
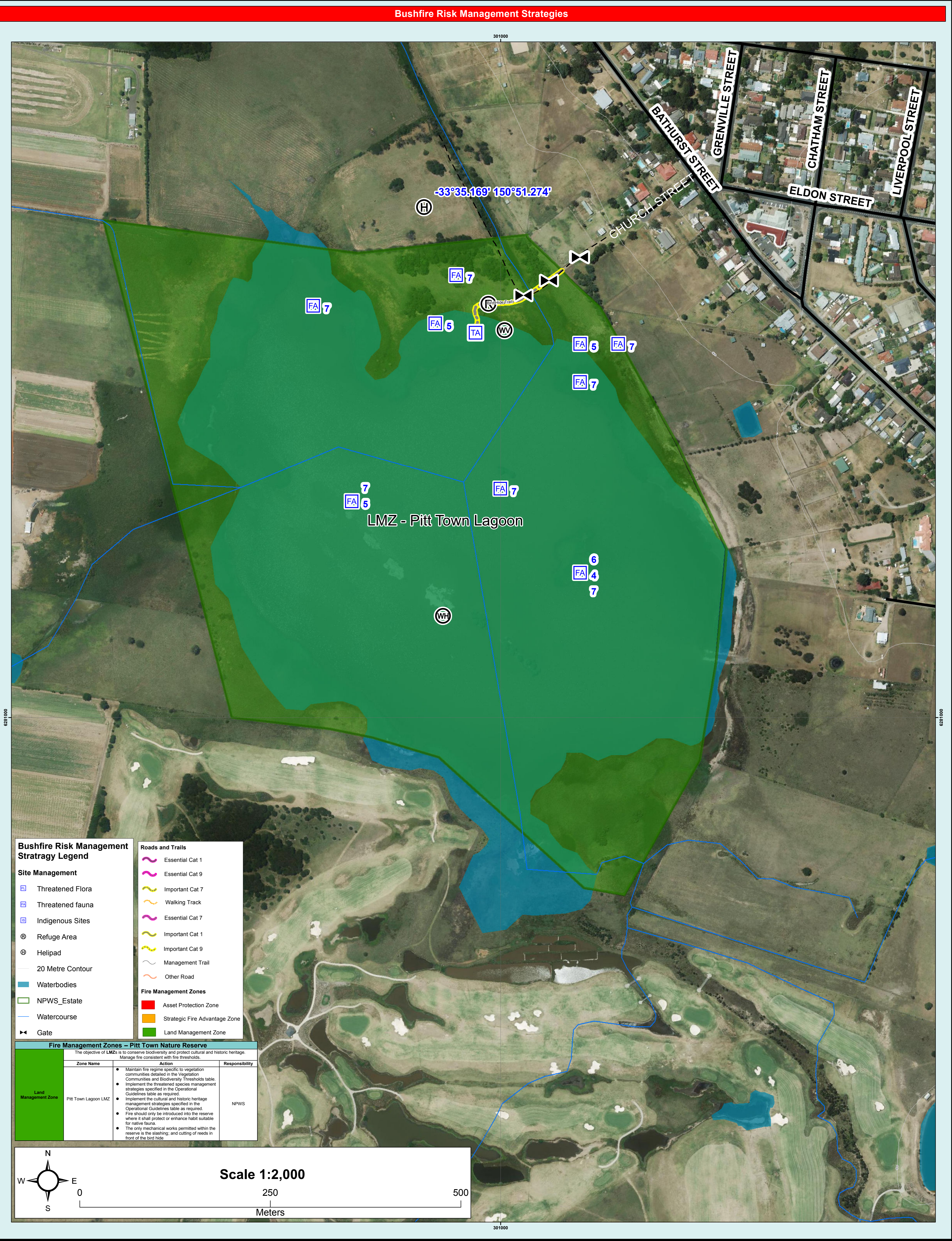
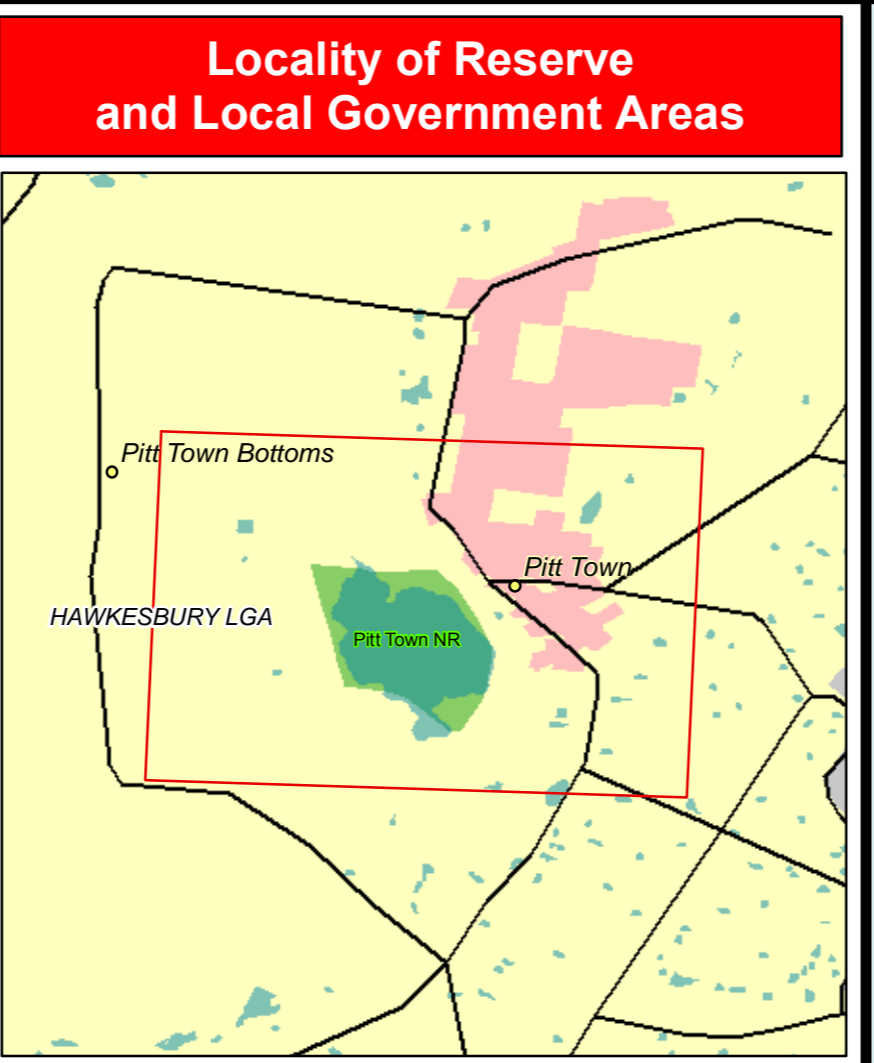
Related Documents	
• National Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Management Manual, 2015.	• Scheyville National Park and Pitt Town Nature Reserve Plan of Management, 2000
• Sydney Cumberland River Flat Forest Endangered Ecological Community Information, February 20 04	

Fire Season Information	
• The statutory wildfire season occurs between 1 st October and 31 st March. This may be extended if weather conditions lead to increased fire danger outside of this period.	• Prescribed burning in this area is normally undertaken in Spring through to Autumn.

Wildfires	
Prescribed Burning (news item 4.7)	

Contact Information		
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service	Duty Officer	(02) 8579 0929
	Cumberland Area Manager	06 19 763 787
	Cumberland Area Office	4572 3100
Hawkesbury District NSW Rural Fire Service	MSW Regional Office	(06) 480 2714
	Business Hours	9542 0245
SES	Emergency	4576 6400
	Business Hours	4576 4476
Police	Emergency	000
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Western Sydney and Nepean Blue Mountains Sector	4587 4099
Hospital	Emergency	000
	Nepean	4731 4501
Local Aboriginal Land Council	Emergency	4738 2000
	Department of Health	4734 5600
		4502 4444

Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS VHF	133 VHF Channel	• Good coverage
NPWS/VRS	RFS FG 1-20	• RFS and NPWS radios can chat on same frequency channels (a RFS FG 3 = NPWS FG 43)
UHF - CB	1-99	• Available in most NSW and RFS vehicles
Mobile Phone	GSM	• Choose channel on fire-ground with NPWS and RFS
		• Good coverage



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

- Use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and cool spots.
- Consult with Sydney Catchment Authority (SCA) if planning to use the project Reservoir.
- Ensure equipment used will not introduce chemicals or weed propagules into the reservoir.
- Use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.
- Ground crews should be alerted to aerial operations.

Aerial Water Bombing

- Use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.
- Ground crews should be alerted to aerial 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.
- Use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.
- Ground crews should be alerted to aerial operations.

Burning Operation

- Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement back burns. Generally, when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening. When the humidity is high or dropping, back-burns should not be undertaken.
- Where practicable, clear a fire radius around dead and fungus infected trees adjacent to back burn operations.
- Back-burns should be undertaken at a distance of 100m or more where a long and intense up slope burn is likely.

Coordinated Responses

- The first contact 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 commander will consult with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BEMC 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 the relevant land management agency.
- Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and reinforced as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
- All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed as soon as possible.
- All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on the location of the containment lines.
- Within SCA Protected Zone lines and wetlands are unnecessary and will be avoided.
- Earthmoving equipment must always be 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 habitats, drainage the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be constructed where possible to identify unknown cultural heritage sites. Earthmoving equipment should be washed down, where practicable, prior to entering NPWS estate.
- Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a high NPWS officer, and then only if the success of its success is high.

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Fire Advantage Recording

- All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be recorded and where relevant added to the database.
- Writing, forming agents (aerobically) and retardants may be used where there is a high probability of their use being successful.
- Fire retardant chemicals should not be used.
- Never water supply of lines and avoiding spray drift.
- Where spray drift may affect water storages, DICCC must inform SCA of the proposed use of fire retardants.
- Circumstances where use of retardants is inappropriate include:
 - areas where there is a high probability of back fires
 - areas where there is a thick canopy cover
 - areas within the water quality management zone, and
 - areas where there is a high probability of back fires

Fire Suppression Checklists

- Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and reinforced 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 other agencies should be notified.

Smoke Management

- 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 other agencies should be notified.

Suppression Strategies

Current FDR	Forecast FDR	Low - Mod	Low - Mod	High	All
Low - Mod	Low - Mod				
Low - Mod	High				
High	All				
All	All				

Threatened Fauna Fire Ecology

Label	Name	Fire Ecology
FA	Bristow's whistling heron	• Avoid burning during October to January breeding season. Nests are built in isolated places in densely vegetated wetlands on a platform of reeds. Favours permanent freshwater wetlands with tall dense vegetation. Maintain appropriate fire regimes where community thresholds for reeds, watercress, creekside or swampland trees, mangroves, occasionally willows on margins of river swamps, tidal creeks and mudflat habitat.
FA	Eastern whistling heron	• High-intensity fires are avoided. Tolerant to Australia during non-breeding months, arriving August - November and departing March - April. Feeds on terrestrial mudflats of creekbeds, but also sometimes in permanent freshwater wetlands. Feeds on beeches, continuous consuming worms, molluscs, crustaceans, etc. - feed sensitive to fire events. Avoid use of foam near habitat.
FA	Common Moorhen	• Breeds in salt and marginal to Australia for winter. Favours sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries with large intertidal mudflats and mudflats. Feeds on molluscs and crustaceans. Avoid use of foam near habitat.
FA	Lesser Sandpiper	• Breeds in salt and marginal to Australia for winter. Favours sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries with large intertidal mudflats and mudflats. Feeds on molluscs and crustaceans. Avoid use of foam near habitat.
FA	Large wading bird	• Breeds in salt and marginal to Australia for winter. Favours sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries with large intertidal mudflats and mudflats. Feeds on molluscs and crustaceans. Avoid use of foam near habitat.
FA	Black-necked Stork	• Breeds in salt and marginal to Australia for winter. Favours sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries with large intertidal mudflats and mudflats. Feeds on molluscs and crustaceans. Avoid use of foam near habitat.
FA	Black-billed Stork	• Breeds in salt and marginal to Australia for winter. Favours sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries with large intertidal mudflats and mudflats. Feeds on molluscs and crustaceans. Avoid use of foam near habitat.
FA	Black-billed Stork	• Breeds in salt and marginal to Australia for winter. Favours sheltered bays, harbours and estuaries with large intertidal mudflats and mudflats. Feeds on molluscs and crustaceans. Avoid use of foam near habitat.
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