

131444

131233

02 6657 2044

02 6657 2066

02 6653 0100

02 6655 6950

02 6652 0111

McKenzies HMZ

Fire Management Zones

The objective of **APZ**s is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over

Heritage Management The objective of HMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire

Strategic Fire The objective of SFAZs is to reduce fire intensity across larger areas. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at

guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.

High or below, however adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical.

Bagul Waajaarr NR

Asset Protection Zone

Primary (Cat 1)

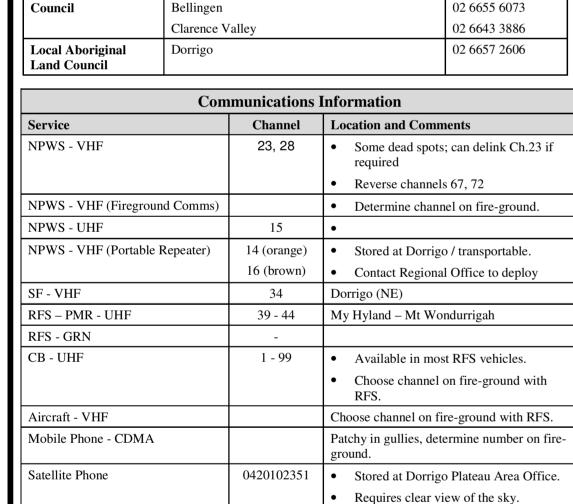
Dormant

Unclassified

Secondary (Cat 9)

Strategic Fire Advantage Zor

Heritage Management Zone



Risk Managment Information

lymboida HMZ

consistent with fire thresholds

Police Assistance Line

Dorrigo

Emergency

Coffs Harbour

24 hour fire calls

All other bookings

Dorrigo District Hospital

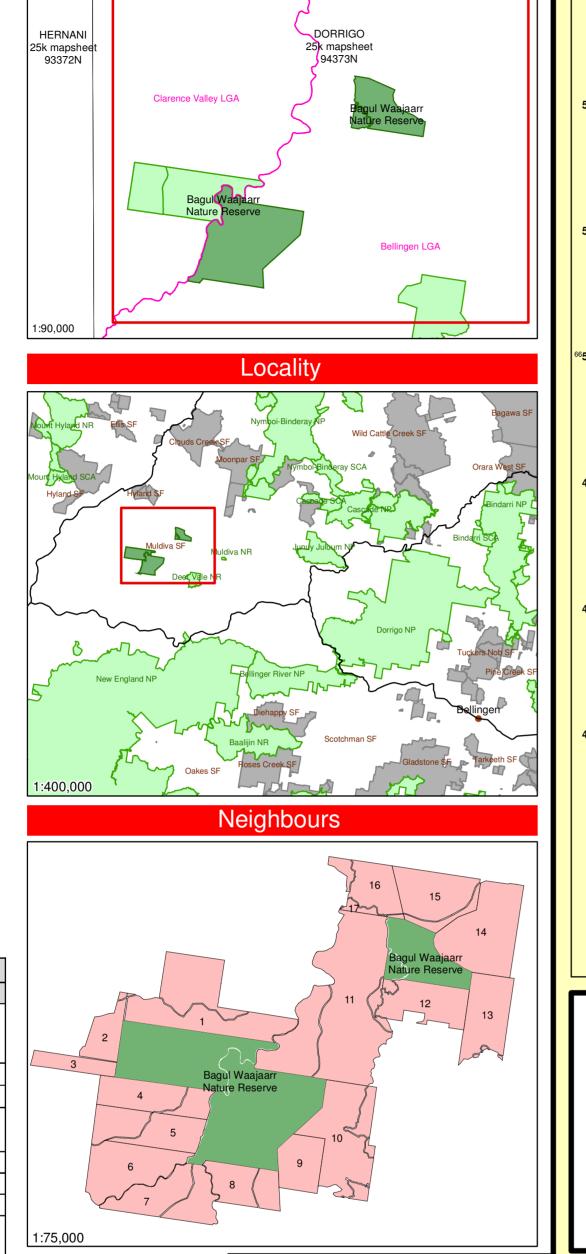
NE Region - Coffs Hbr

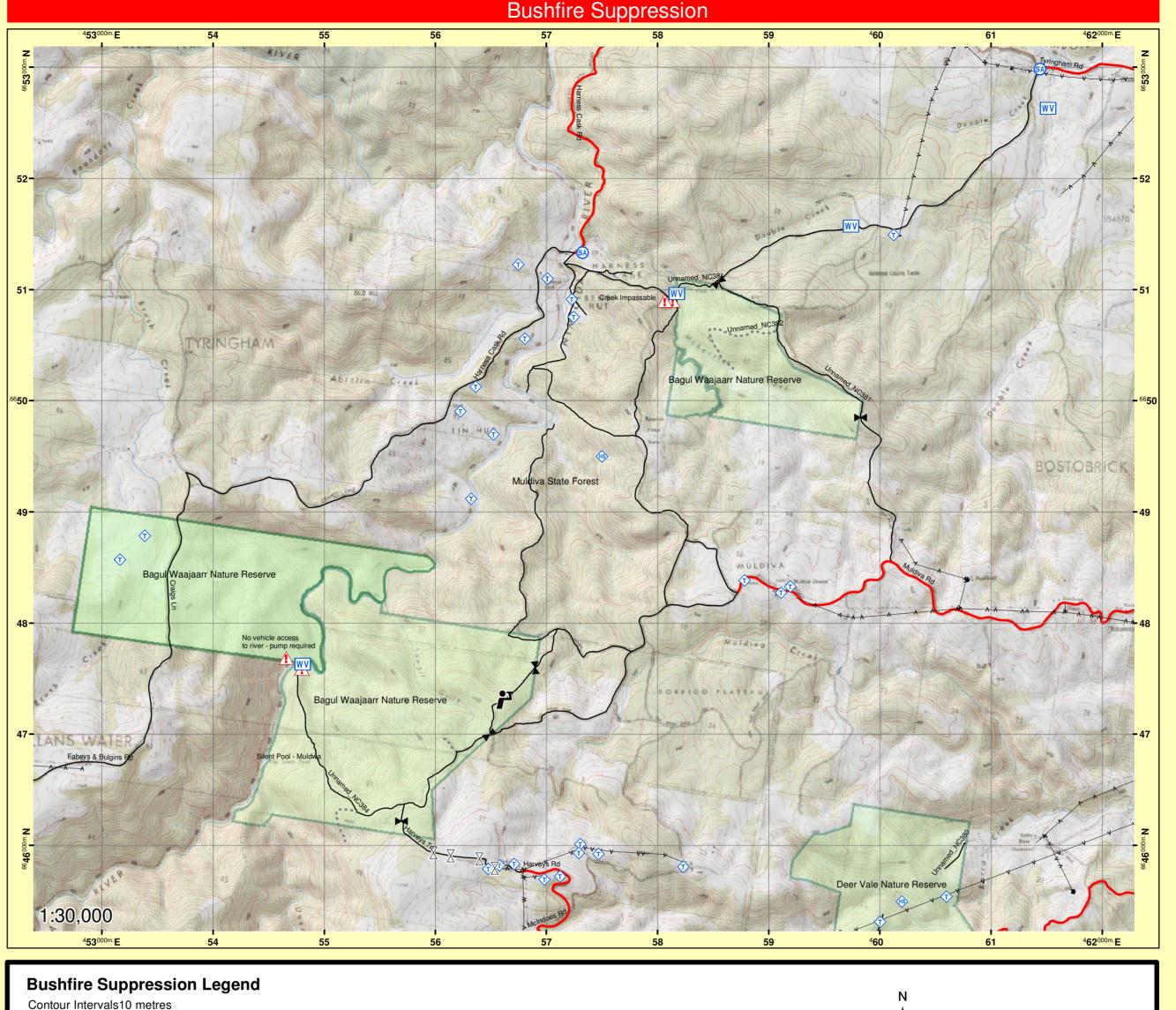
Ambulance

DPI - Forests

Hospital

DNR





Datum: AGD66

Projection: UTM

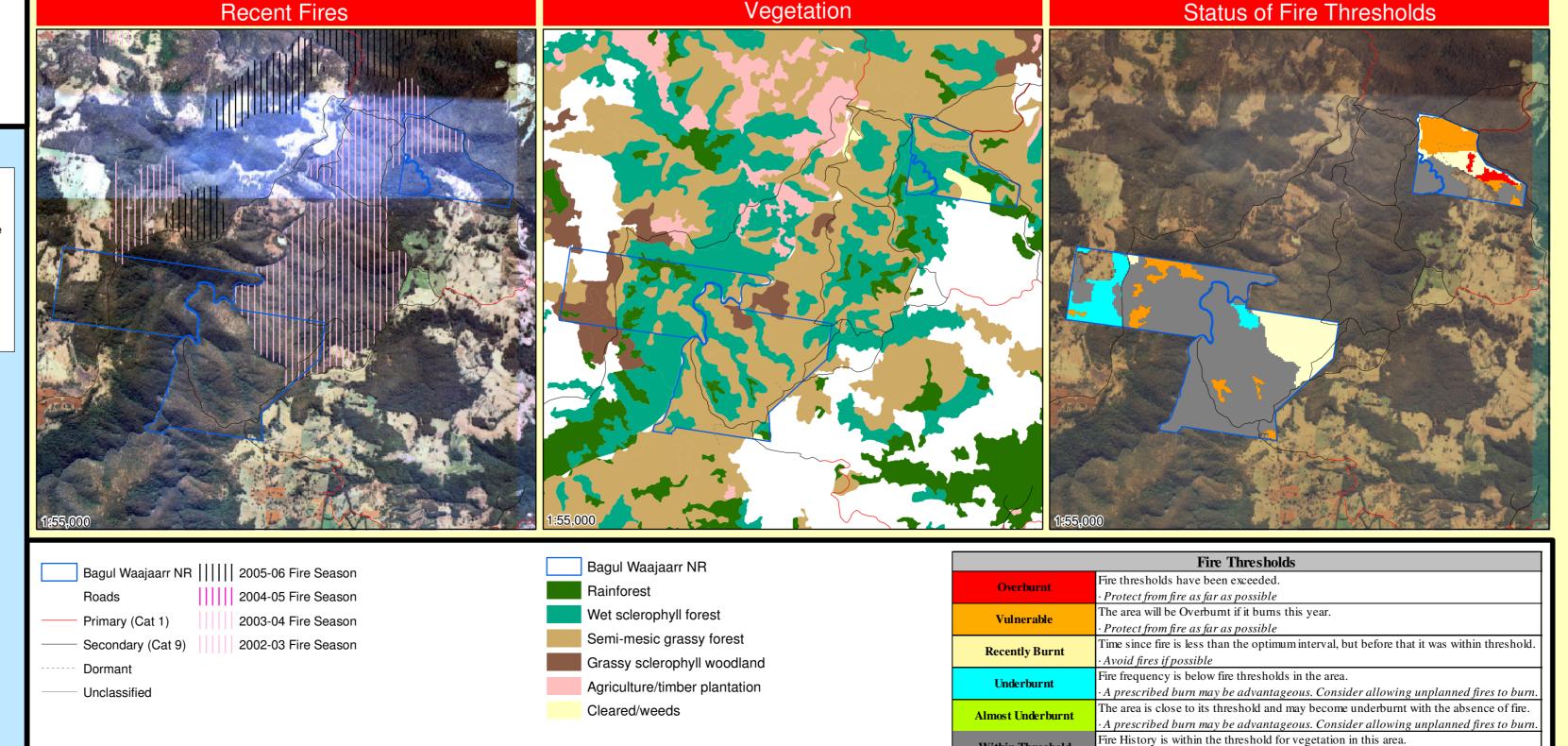
Grid: AMG Zone 56

Noted scales are true when this map is printed on A1 size paper

A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.

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

Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.



Within Threshold

Threatened Property

Water Point Vehicle

Staging Area

Vantage Point

Primary (Cat 1) NPWS Estate

European Cultural Sites

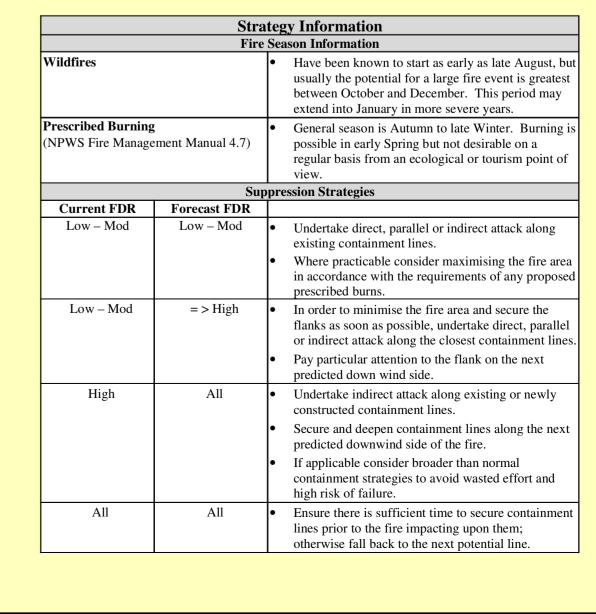
···· Dormant

Powerlines-NC

Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Information on sites of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance is stored separately for confidentiality. Management (NPWS FMM 4.11) Refer to Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database and regional Cultural Heritage Conservation Officers. Sites within the reserve are natural features, which would not be detrimentally Historic Heritage Management affected by fire. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer. (NPWS FMM 4.10) Threatened fauna within reserve are located in areas with a low fire risk. Threatened Fauna Management Where practicable, protect habitat areas and trees from the fire if the effects of the (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2) resulting fire frequency, season &/or intensity will have a significant or unknown Where practicable, protect large and hollow-bearing trees. Threatened Flora Management FL1 - Avoid the use of earth moving machinery in locations where these species are (NPWS FMM 4.12) known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur. FL2 - As far as possible, exclude all fire from locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of earth moving machinery in locations where these species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these species are known to occur. 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. **Aerial Water Bombing** The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively (NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies attacking hotspots and spot-overs. Aviation SOPs O2 / NPWS Guidelines for The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews Effective Aircraft Management) 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 (NPWS FMM 4.2.20, 4.4 / NSW Fire practicable, but only with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required. Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Backburning Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement back-burns. Generally, when the FDI is Very High or (NPWS FMM 4.8) 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, clear a 1m radius around dead and fibrous barked 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. Command & Control The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must (NPWS FMM 4.2) 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 BFMC Plan of Operations Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except **Containment Lines** (NPWS FMM 2.2, 3.9) 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 stabilised 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** Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS (NPWS FMM 4.2.20, 4.3) 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 firefighting vehicle. Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should consider the protection of drainage features, observe 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 it entering NPWS estate. Fire Advantage Recording All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database. Fire Suppression Chemicals Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire (NPWS FMM 4.2.20, 4.9) 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, Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used products name recorded. The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed. Rehabilitation Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of (NPWS FMM 5.1) the wildfire suppression operation. Smoke Management The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered (NPWS FMM 3.4) 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 Visitor Management The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or

Operational Guidelines

Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004.



(NPWS FMM 3.6, 4.13)