

**North Coast Region**  
**Bindarri National Park and State Conservation Area**  
**Fire Management Strategy (Type 2)**  
**2005**  
**Sheet 1 of 1**

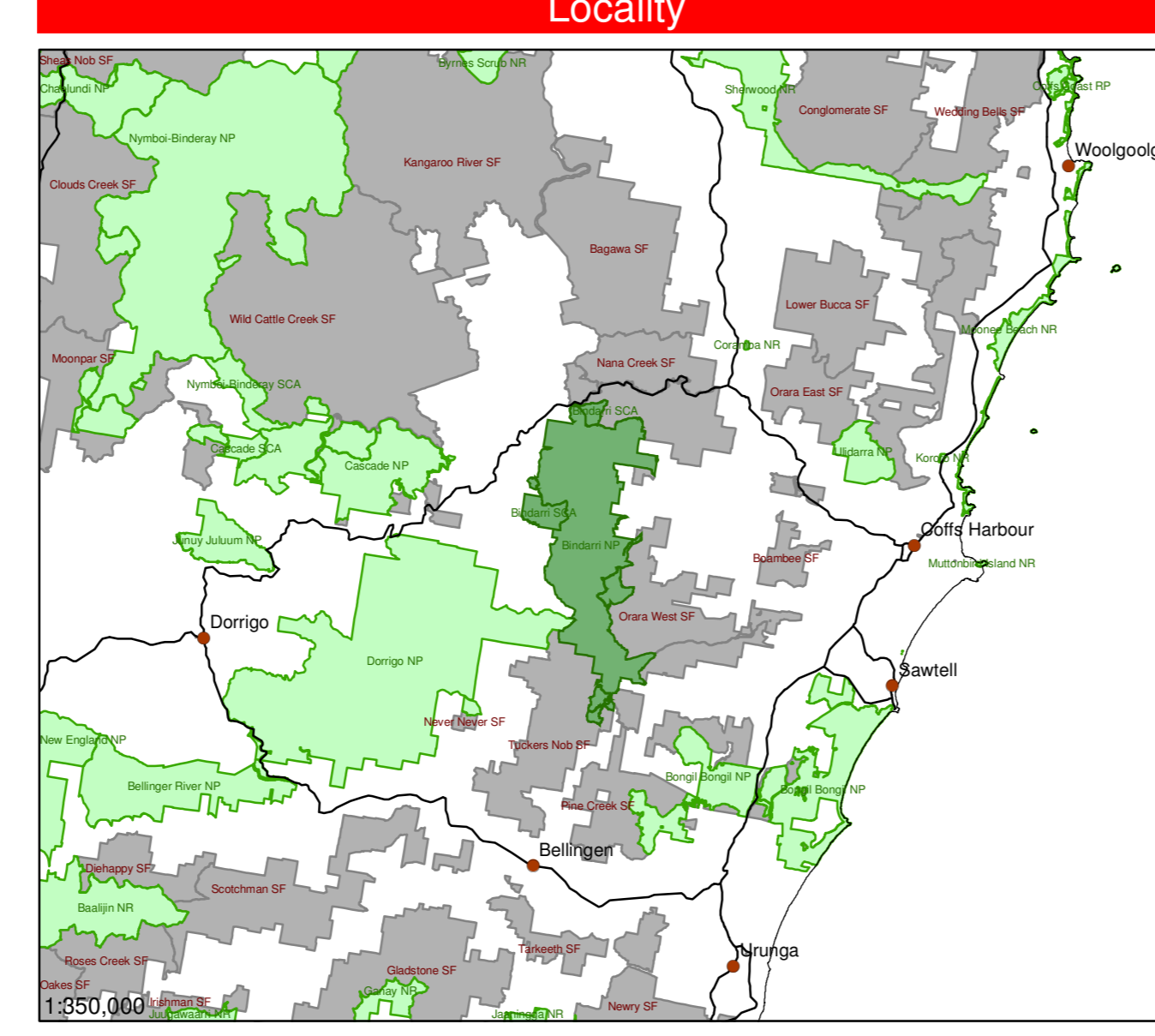
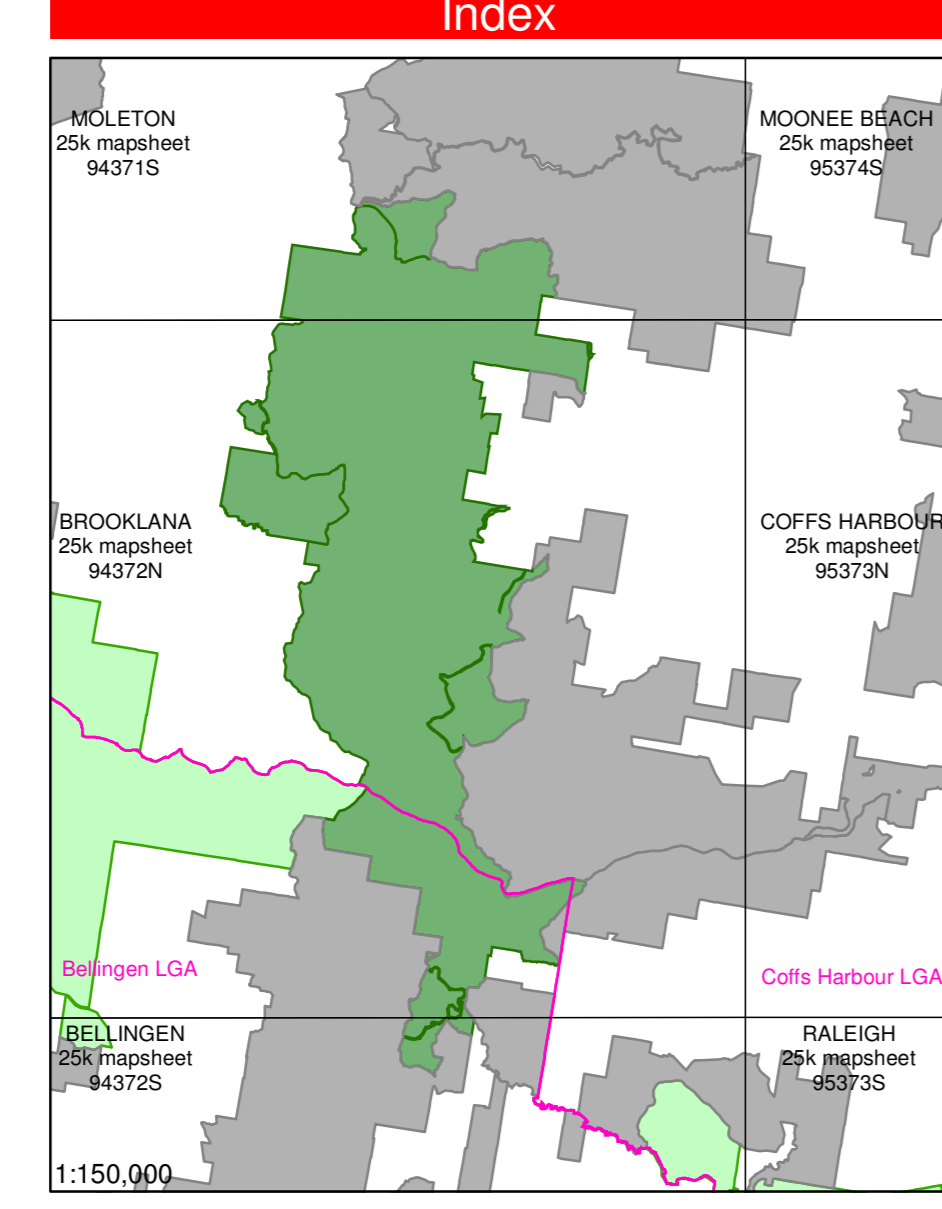
This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

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Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW) **This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of Rural Fire Act 1997.**

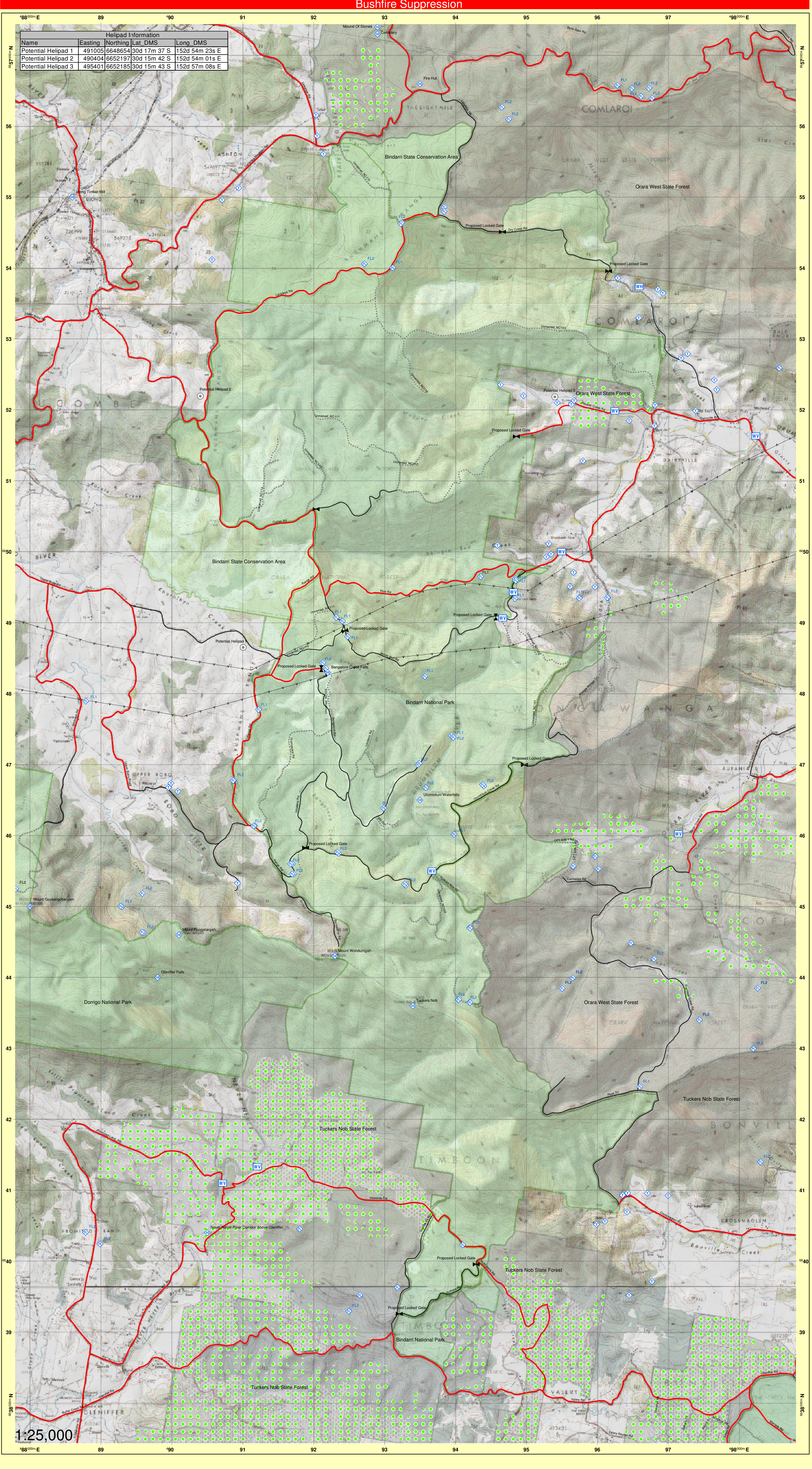
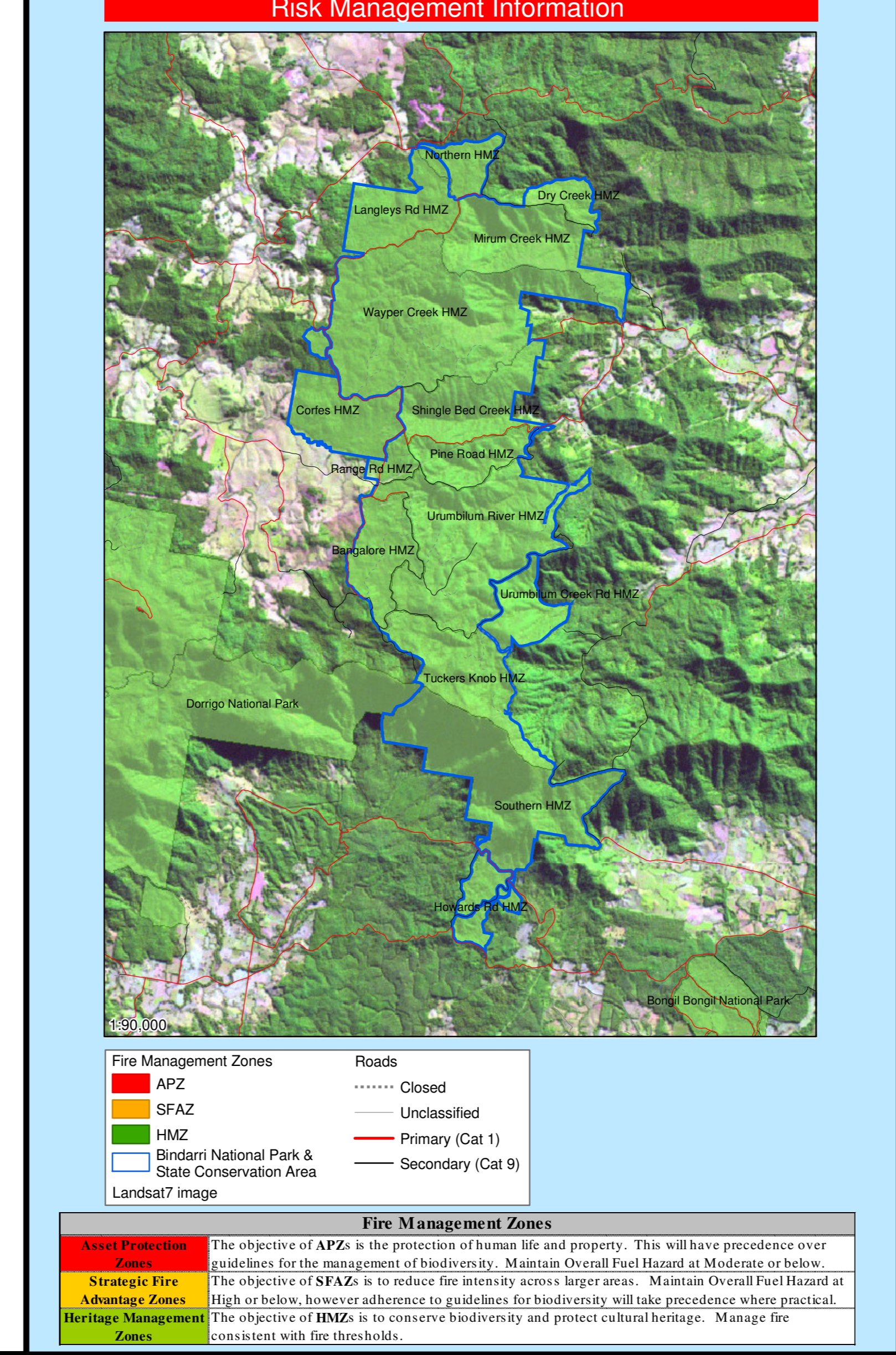
Endorsed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: / /

Director Northern Parks & Wildlife Division



Contact Information		
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
NPWS	Regional Duty Officer (24 hrs)	02 6641 1500
	Area Manager (Coffs Coast)	02 6652 0900
	Ranger Bindarri National Park	0427 257 631
	Ranger Bindarri National Park	02 6652 0900
	Fire Management Officer	02 6641 1500
	Regional Operations Coordinator	02 6641 1500
	Coffs Coast Area Office	0427 165 785
	Coffs Coast Area Office	02 6652 0900
	Regional Office	02 6651 9525 (fax)
	Regional Office	02 6641 1500 (fax)
Rural Fire Service	Fire Control Officer	02 6563 2566
	Coffs Harbour Fire Control Centre	02 6651 6133
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	Coffs Harbour	02 6651 6891
SES	Emergency	000
	Coffs Harbour Unit	02 6652 2722
Police	Emergency	000
	Coffs Harbour Station	02 6652 0299
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	All other bookings	131233
Hospital	Coffs Harbour Base Hospital	02 6656 7000
	Coffs Harbour	02 6653 0100
DIPNR	24 hour fire calls	02 6655 6950
	NE Region - Coffs Hbr	02 6652 0111
Council	Coffs Harbour	02 6648 4000
	Bellingen	02 6655 7300
Aboriginal Land Council	Coffs Harbour Local Aboriginal Land Council	02 6652 8740

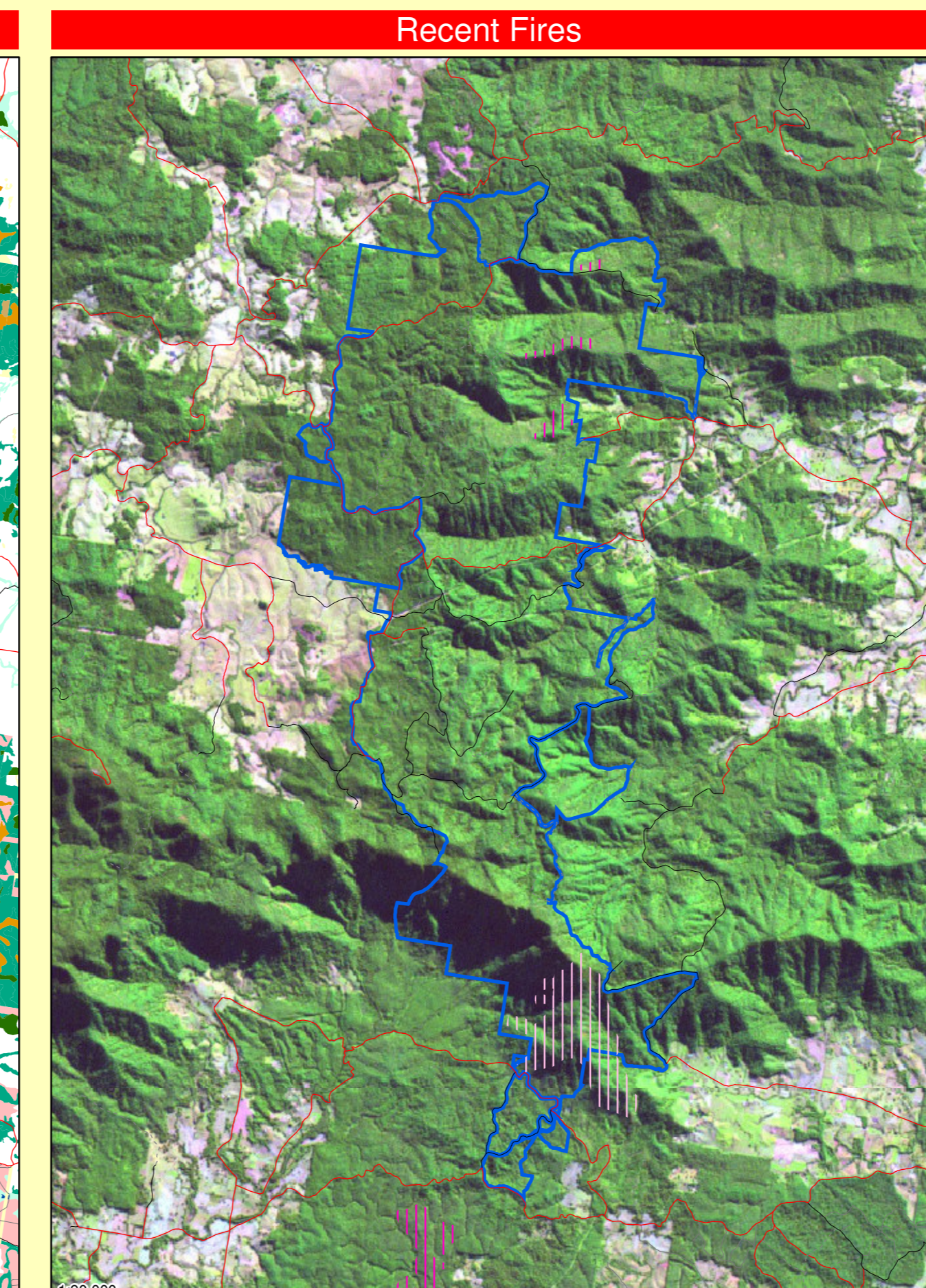
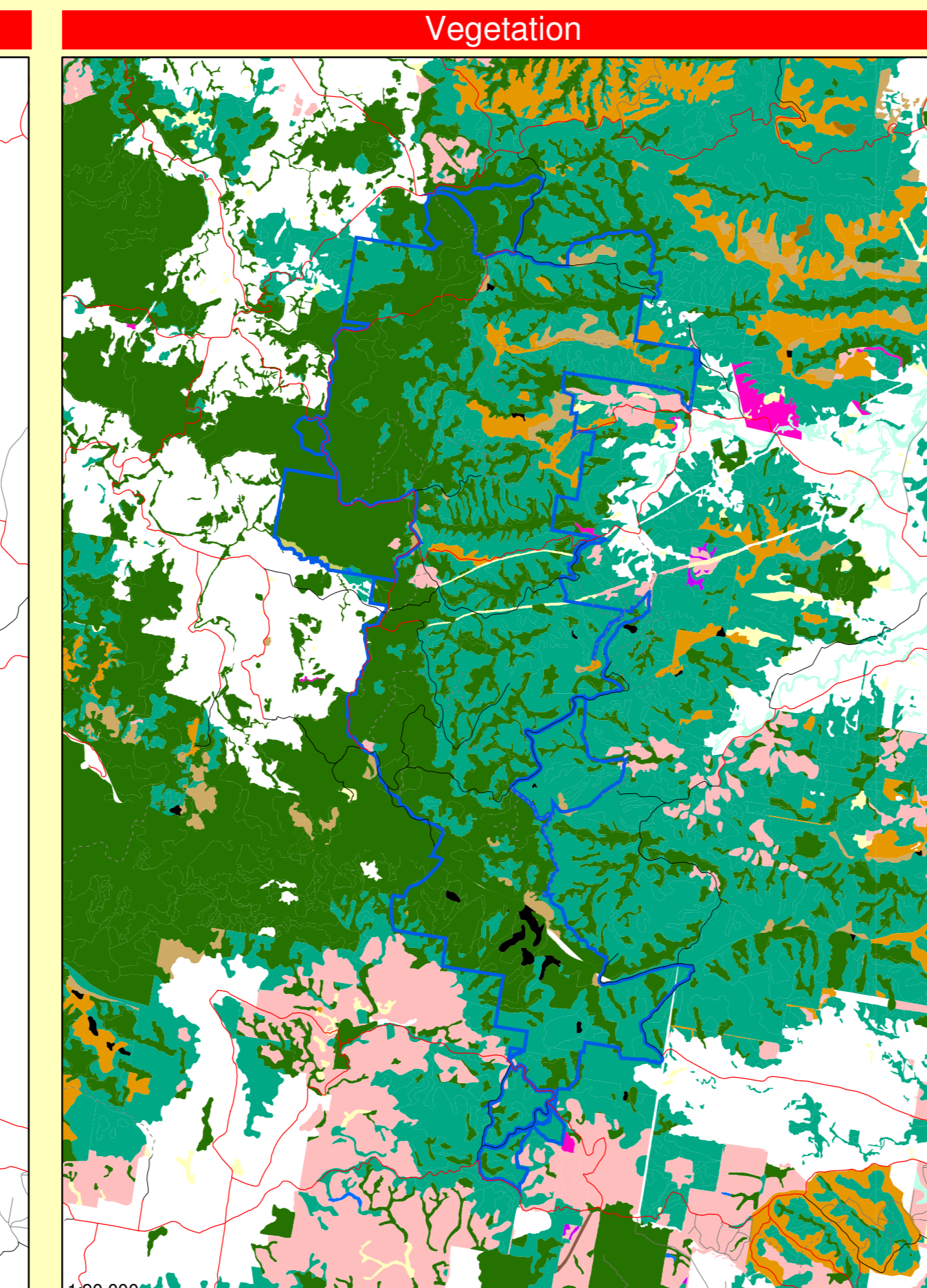
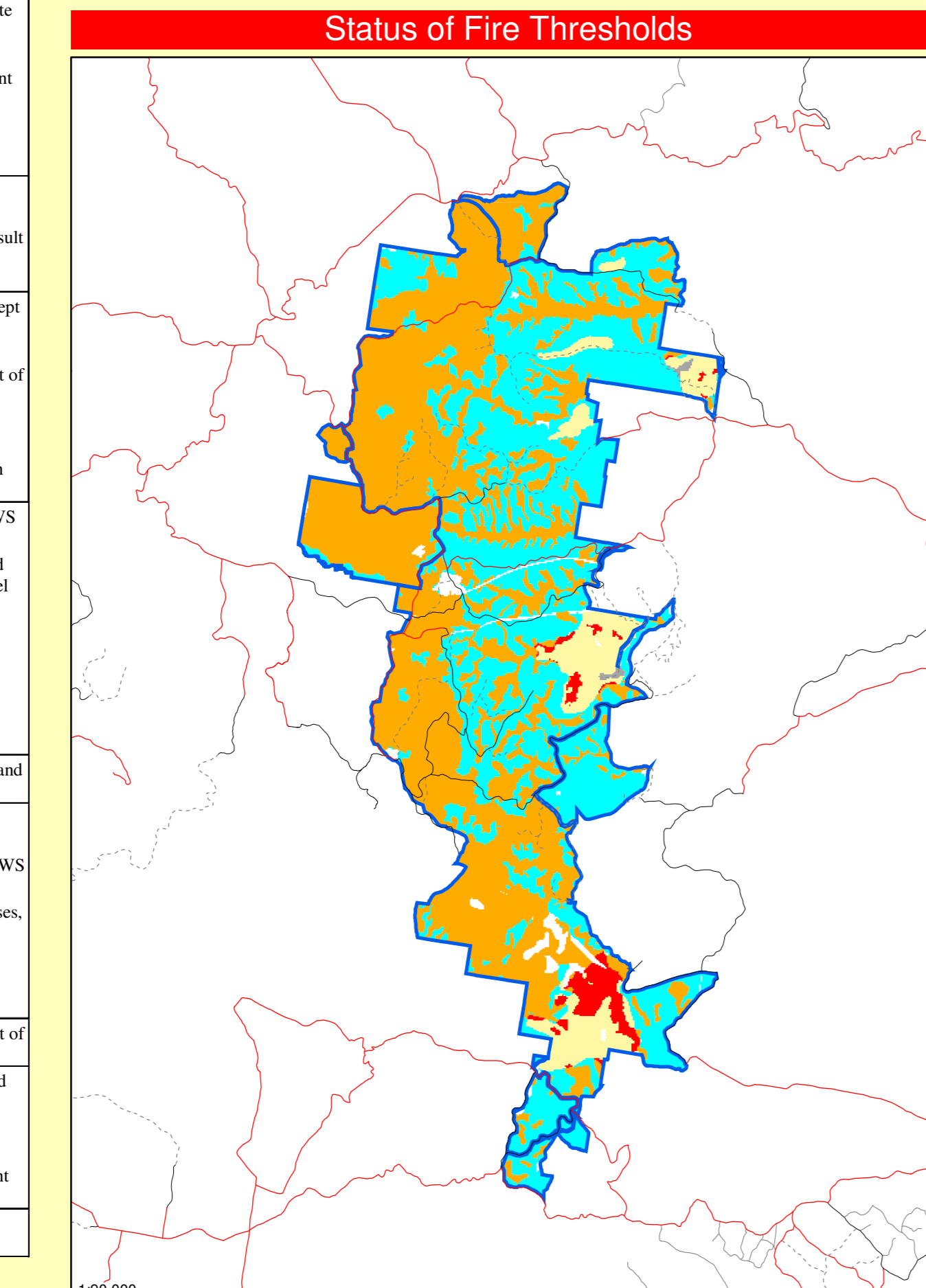
Communications Information		
Service	Channel	Location and Comments
NPWS - VHF	23	• Some dead spots; can detalk Ch.23 if required. • Reverse channels 67
NPWS - VHF (Fireground Comms)	(fa)	• Determine channel on fire-ground.
NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater)	14 (orange)	• Stored at Dorrigo / transportable. • Can be located as required. • Contact Regional Office, Grafton to deploy.
SFNSW	34	• Available in most RFS vehicles.
RFS - PMR - UHF	80	• Coramba
RFS - GRN	-	• Choose channel on fire-ground with RFS.
CB - UHF	1 - 99	• Patchy in gullies, determine number on fire-ground.
Aircraft - VHF	-	• Choose channel on fire-ground with RFS.
Mobile Phone - CDMA	-	• Patchy in gullies, determine number on fire-ground.
Satellite Phone	0416155917	• Stored at Coffs Coast Area Office. • Requires clear view of the sky.



Operational Guidelines	
Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004. Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:	
<b>Resource</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>
<b>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management</b> (NPWS FMM 4.11)	• Information on sites of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance is stored separately for confidentiality. • Refer to Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database and regional Cultural Heritage Conservation Officers.
<b>Historic Heritage Management</b> (NPWS FMM 4.10)	• Sites within the reserve are natural features, which would not be detrimentally affected by fire. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS officer.
<b>Threatened Fauna Management</b> (NPWS FMM 4.12, 4.5, 5.2)	• Threatened fauna within reserves are located in areas with a low fire risk. • Where practicable, protect habitat areas and trees from the fire. If the effects of the resulting fire frequency, season &/or intensity will have a significant or unknown impact. • Where practicable, protect large and hollow-bearing trees.
<b>Threatened Flora Management</b> (NPWS FMM 4.12)	• FL1 - 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. • FL2 - As far as possible, exclude all earth 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.
<b>Threatened Property</b>	• 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.
<b>General</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>
<b>Aerial Water Bombing</b> (NPWS FMM 4.4, NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOP, OZ NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	• The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot fires. • 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.
<b>Aerial Ignition</b> (NPWS FMM 4.2.3, 4.4, NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOP, OZ NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	• Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. • Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.
<b>Backburning</b> (NPWS FMM 4.5)	• 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 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.
<b>Command &amp; Control</b> (NPWS FMM 4.2)	• The first combatant 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 combatant agencies, the initial incident controller will consult with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BEMC Plan of Operations.
<b>Containment Lines</b> (NPWS FMM 2.2, 3.9)	• 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 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.
<b>Earthmoving Equipment</b> (NPWS FMM 4.2, 3.4, 3.1)	• 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 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 entering NPWS estate.
<b>Fire Advantage Recording</b>	• All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database.
<b>Fire Suppression Chemicals</b> (NPWS FMM 4.2, 3.4, 3.9)	• Wetting and foaming 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 products name recorded. • The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.
<b>Rehabilitation</b> (NPWS FMM 5.1)	• Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
<b>Smoke Management</b> (NPWS FMM 3.4)	• 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.
<b>Visitor Management</b> (NPWS FMM 3.6, 4.13)	• The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

Fire Thresholds	
<b>Overburnt</b>	Fire thresholds have been exceeded. The area will be Overburnt if a burn this year. <i>Protect from fire as far as possible.</i>
<b>Vulnerable</b>	Time since fire is less than the optimum interval, but before that it was within threshold. <i>Avoid fires if possible.</i> <i>Protect from fire as far as possible.</i>
<b>Recently Burnt</b>	Fire history is within the threshold for vegetation in this area. <i>A burn is neither required nor should one necessarily be avoided.</i> The area is close to its threshold and may become underburnt with the absence of fire. <i>A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.</i>
<b>Within Threshold</b>	Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area. <i>A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.</i> Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.
<b>Almost Underburnt</b>	
<b>Underburnt</b>	
<b>Unknown</b>	No fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity.

Strategy Information	
Fire Season Information	
<b>Wildfires</b>	• 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.
<b>Prescribed Burning</b> (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)	• 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	
<b>Current FDR</b>	<b>Forecast FDR</b>
Low - Mod	Low - Mod
Low - Mod	=> High
High	All
All	All



Bindarri National Park & State Conservation Area
Overburnt
Vulnerable
Recently Burnt
Within Threshold
Underburnt
Almost Underburnt
Unknown / No regime assigned
Roads as per Bushfire Suppression Legend

Bindarri National Park & State Conservation Area	Heathland
Rainforest	Semi-semi grassy forest
Wet sclerophyll forest	Shrubby dry sclerophyll forest
Freshwater wetland	Shrubby grassy dry sclerophyll forest
Swamp sclerophyll forest	Grassy sclerophyll woodland
Water	Native regrowth
Native regrowth	Native regrowth/Weeds
Agriculture/timber plantation	Cleared/weeds
Rock/sand	

Bindarri National Park & State Conservation Area
2003-04 Fire Season
2002-03 Fire Season
Landsat 7 image
Roads as per Bushfire Suppression Legend