



Bushfire Suppression Legend		
Contour Interval 10 metres		
Roads		Ν
Primary (Cat 1)		S
Secondary (Cat 9)	• • •	Ρ
····· Dormant		A

Contact Information			
ıcy	Position / Location	Phone	
/S	Regional Duty Officer (24 hrs)	02 6641 1500	
	Area Manager (Coffs Coast)	02 6652 0900	
		0427 257 631	
	Ranger Bongil Bongil National Park	02 6652 0900	
	Fire Management Officer	02 6641 1500	
		0427 250 122	
	Regional Operations Coordinator	02 6641 1500	
		0427 165 785	
	Coffs Coast Area Office	02 6652 0900	
		02 6651 9525	
		(fax)	
	Regional Office	02 6641 1500	
		02 6643 5569 (fax)	
l Fire Service	Fire Control Officer	02 6651 6133	
	Coffs Harbour Fire Control Centre	02 6651 6133	
Fire Brigade	Emergency	000	
	Coffs Harbour	02 6651 6891	
	Emergency	000	
	Coffs Harbour Unit	02 6652 2722	
e	Emergency	000	
	Coffs Harbour Station	02 6652 0299	
ulance	Emergency	000	
	All other bookings	131233	
oital	Coffs Harbour Base Hospital	02 6656 7000	
NR	Coffs Harbour	02 6653 0100	
Forests	24 hour fire calls	02 6655 6950	
	NE Region - Coffs Hbr	02 6652 0111	
ncil	Coffs Harbour	02 6648 4000	
	Bellingen	02 6655 7300	
riginal Land ncil	Coffs Harbour Local Aboriginal Land Council	02 6652 8740	

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

	Stra	ntegy Information		
		Season Information		
/ildfires		• Have been known to start as early usually the potential for a large fibetween October and December. extend into January in more seve		
rescribed Burning IPWS Fire Manage	•	 General season is Autumn to late possible in early Spring but not d regular basis from an ecological view. 		
Suppression Strategies				
Current FDR	Forecast FDR			
Low – Mod	Low – Mod	 Undertake direct, parallel or indirective existing containment lines. Where practicable consider maxing in accordance with the requirement prescribed burns. 		
Low – Mod	= > High	 In order to minimise the fire area flanks as soon as possible, under or indirect attack along the closes Pay particular attention to the fla predicted down wind side. 		
High	All	 Undertake indirect attack along e constructed containment lines. Secure and deepen containment l predicted downwind side of the f If applicable consider broader that containment strategies to avoid w high risk of failure. 		
All	All	• Ensure there is sufficient time to		

on Information
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.
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.
sion Strategies
Undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along existing containment lines.
Where practicable consider maximising the fire area in accordance with the requirements of any proposed prescribed burns.
In order to minimise the fire area and secure the flanks as soon as possible, undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along the closest containment lines.
Pay particular attention to the flank on the next predicted down wind side.
Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines.
Secure and deepen containment lines along the next predicted downwind side of the fire.
If applicable consider broader than normal containment strategies to avoid wasted effort and high risk of failure

Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004. Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:				
Resource	Guidelines			
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management	 Information on sites of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance is stored for confidentiality. 			
(NPWS FMM 4.11)	• Refer to Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and regional Cultural Heritage Conservation Officers.			
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	 Sites within the reserve are natural features, which would not be detrimen affected by fire. If new sites are located consult with a senior NPWS office 			
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	 Threatened fauna within reserve are located in areas with a low fire risk. Where practicable, protect habitat areas and trees from the fire if the effect resulting fire frequency, season &/or intensity will have a significant or u impact. 			
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	 Where practicable, protect large and hollow-bearing trees. FL1 - Avoid the use of earth moving machinery in locations where these known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where these speci 			
×	 FL2 - As far as possible, exclude all fire from locations where these specific known to occur. Avoid the use of earth moving machinery in locations we species are known to occur. Avoid the use of retardant in locations where species are known to occur. 			
Threatened Property	 Where possible property owners with assets at risk from a wildfire event kept informed regarding the progress of the fire and asked for an assessm current level of asset protection preparedness. 			
General	Guidelines			
Aerial Water Bombing	• The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by ag			
(NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	attacking hotspots and spot-overs.The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression.			
	should be limited to very specific circumstances.Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the			
	Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.			
Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.2.20, 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	 Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operat practicable, but only with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where req 			
Backburning	 Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determi 			
(NPWS FMM 4.8)	safest times to implement back-burns. Generally, when the FDI is Very I greater, backburning should commence when the humidity begins to rise 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 tree to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees as part backburn ignition.			
	 Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and interslope burn is likely. 			
Command & Control	• The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but the			
(NPWS FMM 4.2)	 ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly. On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the initial incident controller with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management to requirements as par the relevant REMC Plan of Operations. 			
Containment Lines (NPWS FMM 2.2, 3.9)	 requirements as per the relevant BFMC Plan of Operations. Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practica 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 rehabilitate the wildfire suppression operation.			
	• All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at cessation of the incident.			
	• All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.			
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20, 4.3)	• Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a sen officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high.			
	 Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an exp officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct of attack this vehicle must be a firefighting vehicle. 			
	 Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should consider protection of drainage features, observe the Threatened Species and Cultur Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be surveyed, where possible, to ider unknown cultural heritage sites. 			
	• Earthmoving equipment should be washed down, where practicable, prio entering NPWS estate.			
Fire Advantage Recording	• All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be r where relevant added to the database.			
Fire Suppression Chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.2.20, 4.9)	 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 se officer, and should be avoided where reasonable alternatives are available Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50m of rainforest, was 			
	 dams and swamps. Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the products name recorded. 			
	The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed.			
Rehabilitation	 Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitate the wildfire suppression operation 			
(NPWS FMM 5.1) Smoke Management	 the wildfire suppression operation. The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be contracted on the statement of the			
(NPWS FMM 3.4)	 when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operation If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and rel media must be notified. 			
	 Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic ma guidelines. 			



