

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES	
ACTIVITY	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
Command and Control & Fire Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none">First fire personnel of any agency on site may assume control of the fire, but must ensure the relevant land management agency is promptly notified.Where NPWS is not the first responding authority to arrive at a fire on NPWS lands, a competent officer of the first fire authority will direct fire management activities until a competent NPWS officer assumes control (unless prior agreements have been made).The use of earth moving equipment and aerial suppression must be approved by a senior NPWS officer.
Aircraft Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pilots must be briefed on the location and type of powerlines within incident operation area.Aerial water bombing and aerial ignitions are permissible in this reserve, however can only be used and commenced on the instruction of the incident controller or senior NPWS officer.Water bombing operations should support containment operations by aggressively attacking flanks, hotspots, spot-overs and head fires where required.Where possible, teams should be used to increase the effectiveness of water, however limit use within 100m of watercourses and dams.The use of water bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to specific circumstances as determined by the senior NPWS officer.Ground crews must be briefed and alerted to aerial ignition and water bombing operations.
Back Burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All back burning operations must be planned and approved by a senior NPWS officer.All crews must be briefed on the sequence and safety precautions of the operation.Safety checks to ensure personnel and public safety are to be undertaken prior to light up.Control lines are to be completed before lighting up and be of sufficient size to contain fire under anticipated conditions.
Control Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Generally, burning should commence when the humidity rises in late afternoon or early evening. With a low FDI, burning may be safely undertaken during the day.Where practicable, clear 1m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to burning or wet down these trees as part of the back burn ignition preparation.Adequate means of communication will be available to all personnel involved.Appropriate light up pattern and sequence to be applied.
Earthmoving machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Plant is to be guided at all times.Existing constructed or natural fire control advantages should be used, wherever possible, to contain bushfires. As far as possible, control lines are not to be constructed within 30m of known cultural heritage sites and 100m of Corroboree Frog habitat.Where the incident controller is not an NPWS officer, approval must be gained from the senior NPWS officer for the use of earthmoving equipment.Earthmoving equipment must be supervised and guided by an experienced NPWS officer or a person recognised to be appropriately experienced.All earthmoving equipment must be accompanied by a support vehicle with communications equipment able to contact support personnel in an emergency. Plant involved in direct or parallel attack must be accompanied by either a dip-on or a fire tanker.At the commencement of shift all operators are to be briefed on safety and actions to prevent damage to natural and cultural heritage.Where possible, control lines running along valley areas should be constructed at least 50m from gullies to avoid erosion.
Fire Suppression Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The use of wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression.Use of retardants must be authorised by the senior NPWS officer.Foam or retardant is not to be used within 100m of a drainage line or swamp.Use surfactants and retardants where natural advantages provide the most effective applications of chemicals.
Post Fire Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The rehabilitation process should be addressed during the incident, in the Incident Action Plan.
Smoke Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations.Where smoke may affect public roads, warning signs are to be installed and the police, road authorities, and local government offices in NSW and ACT notified.Advice of burning operations will be provided the ACT Emergency Services Authority and the public.
Transmission Lines (Powerlines)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">May cause danger to ground personnel through fires arising to the ground.Contact local power supply authority if their employees are not already there.

SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES	
FFDI	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
Current Low - Mod & Forecast Low - Mod	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 the fire planning strategy and Bushfire Management Committee agreements.
Current Low - Mod & Forecast High or Greater	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 most predicted down wind side.Consider fall back containment strategies.
Current High or Greater & Forecast High or Greater	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines.Secure and deepen containment lines along the most predicted downwind side of the fire.Allow sufficient time to secure containment lines to avoid wasted effort and potential failure.Prepare and implement fall back containment strategies.
Fire Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Streams in the reserve are intermittent and should not be regarded as passive control lines under normal conditions.Reserve tails may function as fire advantages.

Note: Always ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire impacting upon them.

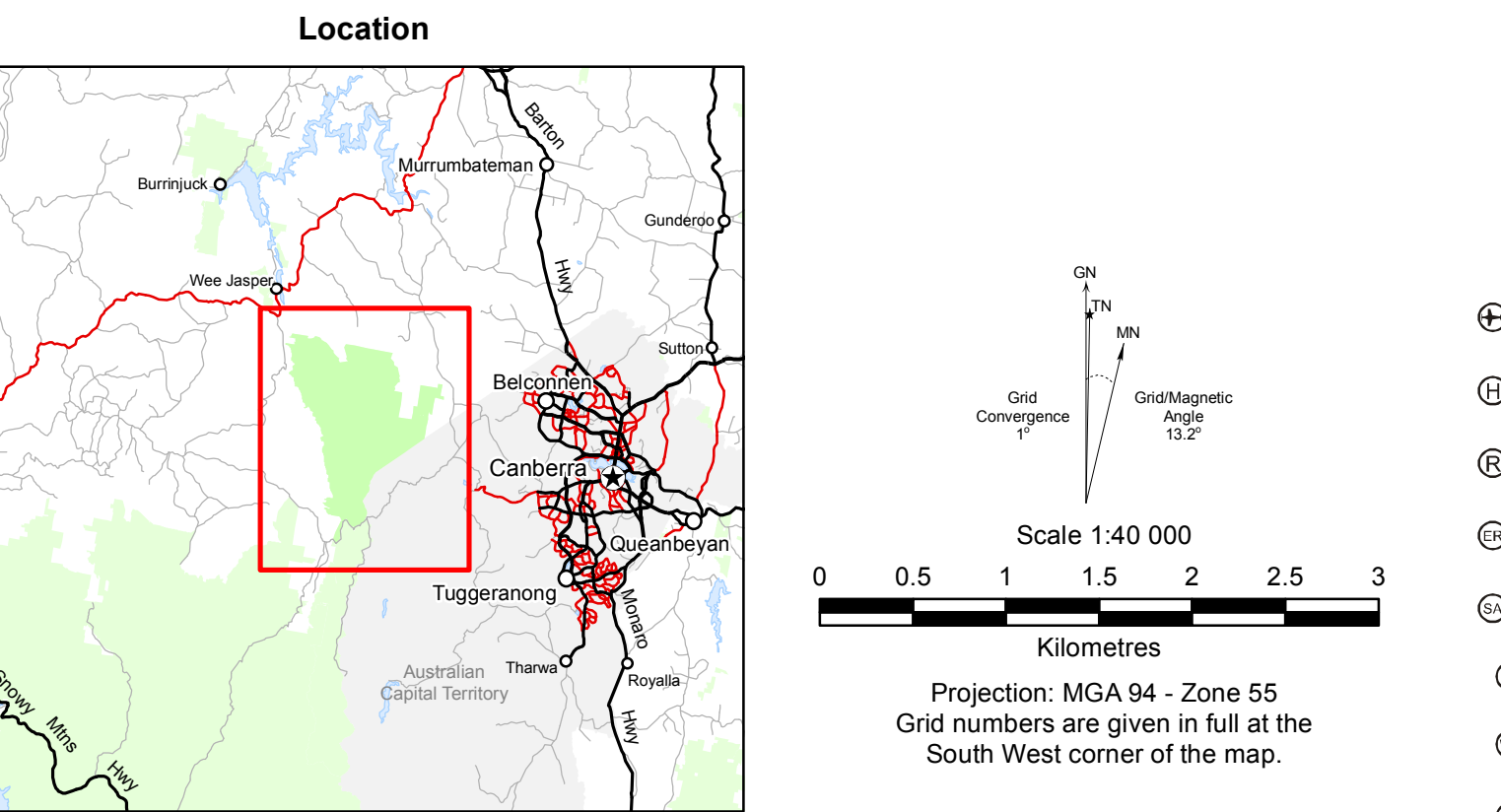
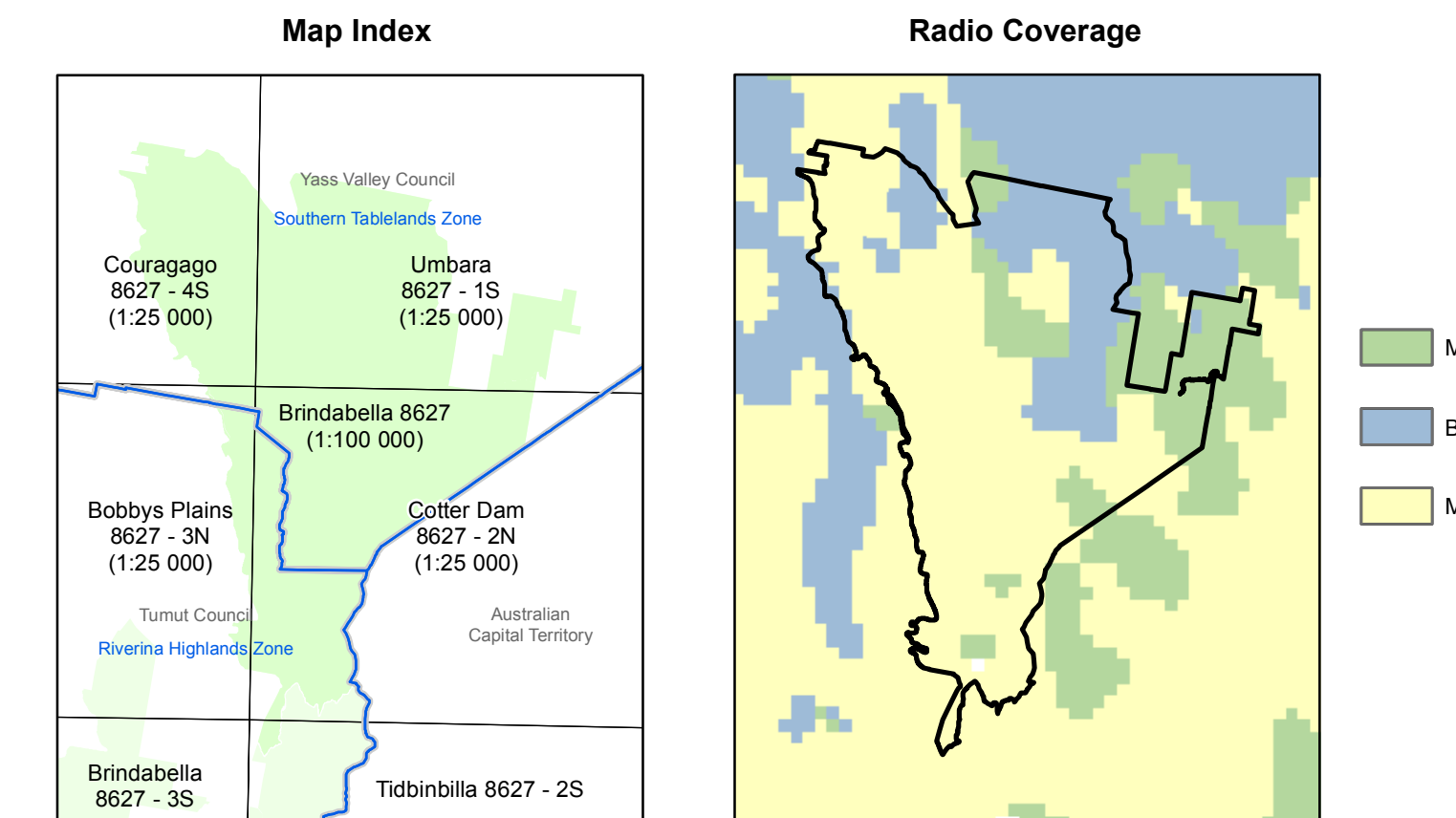
FIRE SEASON INFORMATION

The critical fire season occurs between January and March, when the weather conditions and potential for fire events is at its highest. Particular care and monitoring is required during periods of prolonged drought when strong negative Southern Oscillation indices precede the fire season, and when low pressure systems dominate central and southern Australia during and leading up to the fire season. During these times fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour in windy conditions and exceed current rate of spread indices. Periods of extended drought, may give rise to higher potential bushfire behaviour during winter.

Any proposed prescribed burning should be undertaken before late autumn precipitation occurs. The least likely period to impact on fauna during prescribed burning between the end of March and early April, depending on weather conditions (past, present and forecast). Prescribed fire should only be implemented when conditions provide low intensity and patchy burning coverage. Any fire in spring should be avoided. During the fire season the day are from the west and northwest. All ignitions under a SW influence should be managed with the potential for flanks to become heads, as fronts pass through, and W to NW wind trends return.

LIFE & PROPERTY GUIDELINES	
Visitor Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Visitors in or adjacent to the fire ground will not be permitted unless authorised by the Incident Controller. If a fire breaks out check compounds for visitors (preferably by air) and give directions if required. The presence of visitors should be reported to the incident controller immediately, who will arrange for an evacuation if necessary."Park closed" or "smoke hazard" signs must be placed in areas used by visitors prior to undertaking prescribed burning.Notify media that wildfire or prescribed fire exists within the reserve/area.Access trails will be closed to the public during fire operations, where appropriate.Park closure may be implemented during periods of extreme fire danger, when the park is threatened by fire, or when a fire is actually burning in park.High priority assets include the Mount Coree Fire Tower and TransGrid powerlines.Refer to Cultural Heritage Guidelines for cultural assets.Whenever possible fires should be suppressed prior to entering or leaving the park.
Asset Protection	

NATURAL HERITAGE GUIDELINES	
TYPE	GUIDELINES
Threatened Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Where possible:Contain fires to small areas, lower potential intensity and manage to produce a mosaic burn pattern.Avoid ground disturbance, especially in gully lines, swamps and watercourses.A control line will be identified surrounding the habitat of the Northern Corroboree Frog site in the Swamp Creek vicinity. This control line will be established and utilised to protect this site from an approaching fire.Do not use earthmoving machinery or fire suppression chemicals within 100m of known Corroboree Frog habitat.Protect mature hollow bearing trees and avoid removal when establishing control lines or in mop up activities.Any burns implemented for strategic purposes should be applied between mid March and late May to minimise impacts on threatened species. March - April is preferred for threatened owl species.



Southern Ranges Region

Brindabella

National Park

Fire Operations Map 2015

ISBN 978-1-76039-124-9 / OE020150612, Version: September 2015

This Map should be used in conjunction with air photos and ground reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

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LAND MANAGEMENT ZONE GUIDELINES	
ZONE	GUIDELINES (WITHIN THE ZONE)
Fire Exclusion Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Attempt to exclude fire from this zone or increase burn patchiness by use of incendiaries, retardant, water bombing etc.Minimise the use of earthmoving equipment.Avoid the use of fire suppression chemicals within 100m of drainage lines and wet heath (bogs).
LMZ 1 (High Priority)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contain fires to small areas, lower potential intensity and manage to produce mosaic patterns.Minimise the use of earth moving equipment.Avoid the use of surfactants and retardants within 100m of drainage lines and wet heath (bogs).Protect mature trees and avoid felling large and hollow bearing trees during mop up activities.Prescribed fire will be used where deemed necessary for ecological purposes.
LMZ 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contain fires to small areas, lower potential intensity and manage to produce mosaic patterns.Protect mature trees and avoid felling large and hollow bearing trees during mop up activities.Fire suppression chemicals may be used to suppress fire, however, minimise use within 100m of drainage lines.Earthmoving equipment may be used to contain fire within OEH policy guidelines.Prescribed fire will be used where deemed necessary for ecological purposes (including protection of catchment values).

CULTURAL HERITAGE GUIDELINES	
THEME	GUIDELINES
Aboriginal & Historic Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Brief personnel involved in control line construction and vehicle based fire suppression operations on site locations and the required management strategies for site protection, include in Incident Action Plans.Clear fuels, with hand tools, from tree base and/or foam base to 3m up tree trunk.Do not clear or fell trees.Where possible, avoid new trail construction within 20m of trees and construct trails on the advancing fire side of the tree.Prescribed burn or back burning operations should minimise the potential threat of radiant heat on the tree.
Scarred trees	
Open camp sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Avoid ground disturbance at or within close proximity of the site (30m). Earthmoving blades should be raised in these locations to avoid damage to sites on trails, unless a 'Consent to Destroy' has been attained.Avoid direct attack methods (including aerial water bombing) at known sites.Use of foam or aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites.
Bag Range & McIntyres Hut	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce fuels or vegetation for 20m around hut
Hume Sawmill, Coree Hut & Top Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Avoid earthmoving works in the immediate vicinity (30m) of site

For the purposes of public exhibition, some information will not be displayed due to obligations under the Freedom of Information Act 1989, Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998, regulations and amendments, and Memorandum of Understanding between the Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal Communities.

CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS	
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Rural Fire Service
Incident Answering Service (AHS) 1800 629 104	Riverina Highlands Zone 6941 2229
Southern Ranges (Queanbeyan) 6229 7106	Southern Tablelands Zone 6226 3100
Queanbeyan Office Fax 6229 7004	State Operators (24 Hr) 874 1400
Queanbeyan Workshop 6297 8601	ACT RFS 24 hour pager 9962 4699
Southern Ranges (Jindabyne) 6440 6555	Enquiries 6207 8909
Southern Ranges (Tumut) 6947 7000	SES Queanbeyan 6128 3400
	SES Tumut 6941 2000
Other Organisations	ACT Parks, Conservation & Lands
TransGrid (24 Hr) 132 3000	Duty Officer (24 Hr) 0403 607 606
Wildcare Queanbeyan 6299 1966	Councils
Tumut-Brungle ALC 6947 4518	Tumut Council 6941 2555
	Yass Valley Council 6226 1477
	Emergency Services
	POLICE - ACT 131 444
	POLICE - Queanbeyan 6298 0599
	POLICE - Tumut 6947 7199
	POLICE - Yass 6226 8399
	AMBULANCE - NSW 131 233
	AMBULANCE - ACT 132 600
	Enquiries 6207 8909
	SES Queanbeyan 6128 3400
	SES Tumut 6941 2000
	Fire & Rescue Queanbeyan 6297 2332
	Fire & Rescue Tumut 6947 1202
	Fire & Rescue Yass 6226 1068
	ACT Emergency Services 6207 8333

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS		
AGENCY/ RESOURCE	CHANNEL	NOTES
NPWS (VHF)	280	Southern Ranges North vote group.
	281	Mt Cronin - Pig Hill and Coree Flats have the best coverage.
	282	Black Trig - best channel on Baldy Range and Doctors Flat Road.
	283	Mt Ginini - best channel for the majority of the reserve.
NPWS FIREGROUND	11 - 17	
NPWS PORTABLE REPEATER	31 - 38	Channel to be determined by ground crews, crew leaders. Division commanders etc. Any changes will be noted in IAP.
RFS FIREGROUND	41 - 60	
RFS PORTABLE REPEATER	61 - 70	
ACT	TBA	ESO 1 can be activated for joint operations
AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS	119.10 MHz	State wide
(Fire Communication Traffic Advisory Frequencies F-CAT)	120.80 MHz	State wide
	122.80 MHz	State wide
	123.45 MHz	Pilots (chf chnl) "The Numbers" channel
	122.70 MHz	State wide
	132.75 MHz	State wide
Mobile Phone Coverage - Variable on top of Brindabella/Baldy Range. Will drop out in gullies and western fall of the range down to the Goodradigbee River.		

NAME	DESCRIPTION	EASTING	NORTHING	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
Blundells Flat	Staging Area, Helipad	666340	6089910	148° 49' 48" E	35° 19' 13" S
California Flats	Water Point Vehicle	661430	6100100	148° 46' 26" E	35° 13' 45" S
Coree Campground	Staging Area, Water Point Vehicle	664370	6092510	148° 48' 28" E	35° 17' 48" S
Coree Flats	Helipad, Refuge Area, Water Point Vehicle	664500	6094120	148° 49' 32" E	35° 16' 57" S
Dingo Dell	Helipad, Refuge Area, Staging Area, Water Point	668330	6101440	148° 50' 58" E	35° 12' 57" S
Fairlight RFS	Staging Area, Water Point Vehicle	674030	6099770	148° 54' 45" E	35° 13' 48" S
Flea Creek	Helipad, Refuge Area, Water Point Vehicle	659360	6088080	148° 45' 13" E	35° 20' 16" S
Folly Farm	Helipad, Refuge Area, Water Point	656310	6105110	148° 43' 0" E	35° 11' 1" S
Goodradigbee River	Water Point Helicopter	659040	6086950	148° 45' 1" E	35° 20' 53" S
Holloway Springs	Water Point	661570	6101750	148° 46' 31" E	35° 12' 52" S
Hume Sawmill Dam	Water Point Vehicle	664650	6105130	148° 48' 30" E	35° 11' 0" S
Kangaroo Flat	Water Point	663620	6106600	148° 47' 56" E	35° 10' 13" S
Kenya Farm	Staging Area, Water Point	662380	6108590	148° 46' 58" E	35° 9' 9" S
Lowells Flat	Helipad, Refuge Area, Staging Area, Water Point Vehicle	658210	6094470	148° 44' 23" E	35° 16' 50" S
McDonalds Flat	Helipad, Water Point Helicopter	659010	6085960	148° 45' 0" E	35° 21' 25" S
McIntyres Hut	Helipad, Refuge Area, Water Point Vehicle	658070	6090600	148° 44' 16" E	35° 15' 58" S
Michells Ringings	Helipad, Refuge Area, Water Point Vehicle	665300	6102420	148° 42' 22" E	35° 12' 33" S
Mount Blundell	Staging Area	664860	6093630	148° 51' 9" E	35° 17' 11" S
Piccadilly Circus	Helipad, Refuge Area, Staging Area	663510	6085650	148° 47' 59" E	35° 21' 33" S
Pig Hill	Helipad	667260	6100840	148° 53' 50" E	35° 13' 14" S
Top Crossing	Helipad, Water Point Vehicle	665190	6103730	148° 48' 52" E	35° 11' 45" S
Waterfall Trail Dam	Helipad, Refuge Area	667400	6100820	148° 43' 46" E	35° 13' 24" S

	Indigenous Site		Fire Trail Classification		Spot Height		Waterbody
	Historic Site		Essential Fire Trail		Trig Station		Land Management Zone 2
	Threatened Fauna		Important Fire Trail		Landing Ground		Land Management Zone 1
	Threatened Trail		Dormant Trail		Powerline < 66 kv		Fire Exclusion Zone
	Homestead Buffer/Urban Area		Fire Trail Carrying Capacity		Other OEH estate		Namadji NP
	Asset		Cat 1		State Forest		Timbered Area (off park)
	Dam		Cat 7		Pine Plantation		Vineyard/Orchard
	Locked Gate		Cat 9		Drainage Line		
	Unlocked Gate		Sealed Road				
	Quarry		Unsealed Road				
	Wind Monitoring Site		Trail				
			Dormant Track				