South West Slopes Region
Cuumbeun, Stony Creek & Wanna Wanna Nature Reserves
Fire Operations Map
2006

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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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This map is based on Land and Property Information Standard 1:25000 Topographic Map Series.
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OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

ACTIVITY	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
Command, control and firefighting arrangements Fire Response (FMM 4.1 & 4.2)	- 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. - On arrival of other fire agencies, the initial incident controller will consult with the other agencies on the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BFMC Plan of Operations. - The use of earth-moving equipment and aerial suppression must be approved by a senior NPWS officer.
Aircraft Operations (NPWS FMM 4.4 & 4.8)	- 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, foams should be used to increase the effectiveness of water, however limit use within 50m 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 (NPWS FMM 4.8)	- All backburning operations must be planned and approved by a senior NPWS officer. - Backburning operations should minimise the potential run of introduced fire. - All crews must be briefed on the sequence and safety precautions of the operation. - Generally, burning should commence when the humidity rises in late afternoon or early evening and spotting is minimal. 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 backburn ignition preparation.
Control lines (NPWS FMM 3.9)	- Existing constructed or natural fire control advantages should be used, wherever possible, to contain bushfires. - Trails that comply with the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee Policy 1/03 "Fire Trails" are identified on this operations map. - As a minimum, management trails identified on the operations map are maintained to a standard to provide access to Category 9, unless otherwise indicated.
Earth moving machinery (NPWS FMM 4.3)	- Strategies involving earth-moving equipment must be approved by the senior NPWS officer before implementation. - Earth-moving equipment must be supervised and guided by an experienced NPWS officer or a person recognised to be appropriately experienced. - All earthmoving equipment employed in fire operations must be accompanied by a support vehicle that has equipment available to contact support personnel in an emergency. Plant involved in direct or parallel attack must be accompanied by either a slip-on or a fire tanker for safety purposes. - At the commencement of shifts, all operators and guides must be briefed on safety consideration and actions to prevent damage to sensitive natural and cultural heritage. - Where possible, control lines running along valley areas should be constructed 50m from gullies to avoid severe erosion.
Fire suppression chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.9)	- Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression. - Use of chemicals must be authorised by the senior NPWS officer. - As far as possible, exclude the use of surfactants within 50m of watercourses and dams. - Use surfactants where natural advantages provide the most effective applications of the chemicals.
Post fire rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	- The rehabilitation process should be addressed during the incident, in the Incident Action Plan.
Smoke management (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. - Where smoke has the potential to be a hazard on local roads or highways the police, RTA, local shire council and relevant media must be notified. - Monitor local roads and access for smoke hazards and install road safety/warning signs where necessary. Traffic control must comply with RTA Traffic Control at Worksites Manual requirements.
Transmission lines (Powerlines)	- May cause danger to ground personnel through smoke conduction of electricity through the air - Contact the relevant authority to turn the power off prior to back burning operations under lines
Water supplies	- Access to water supplies on private property will be negotiated prior to use, except according to S44 provisions - Arrangements may be made to replace water used after the fire, as required.

SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES

FFDI	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
Current Low - Mod & Forecast Low - Mod	- 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 >	- 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. - Consider fall back containment strategies
Current High or > & Forecast High or >	- Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines. - Secure and deepen containment lines along the next 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	- Streams in the reserve are intermittent and should not be regarded as passive control lines under normal conditions - Reserve trails will 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 December and February, when seasonal conditions have the highest potential to sustain fire. Particular care and monitoring is required during periods of prolonged drought when strong negative Southern Oscillation Indices occur and low pressure systems dominate through central and southern Australia during and leading up to the summer season. During these times fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour in windy conditions and exceed current rate of spread indices.
Any proposed prescribed burning should be undertaken before late autumn precipitation occurs. Least likely period to disrupt fauna during prescribed burning is at the end of March and April, depending on weather conditions (past, present and forecast). Any fire in spring should be avoided.
During the fire season prevailing winds during the day are from the north and northwest. In the evenings and nights winds can often come from the east (based on average seasonal information).

N

SCALE 1:20 000

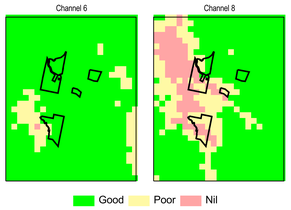
1 0 1

Kilometres

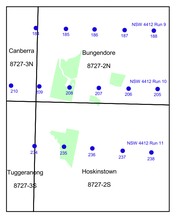
Projection: AMG 66 - Zone 55
Grid Numbers are given in full at the South West corner of the map.

NOTE: THIS MAP IS NOT GDA COMPLIANT

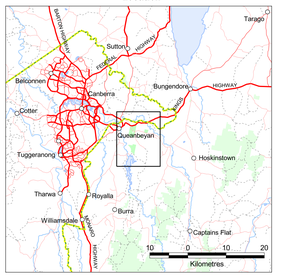
Radio Coverage



Air Photo and Map Index



Location



Assembly Area
Base Camp
Control Centre
Staging Area
Airbase
Water Point - Helicopter
Water Point - Vehicle
Helipad
Refuge Area
Escape Route

Farm Dam
Spotheight
Survey Landmark
Gate
Locked Gate
Homestead Complex
Asset
Threatened Flora
Threatened Fauna
Asset Buffer Zone
Heritage Management Zone 1 (HMZ1)

BFCC Standard Trail
Primary
Secondary
Dormant
Management Trail
Cat 1
Cat 2
Cat 7
Cat 9
Other Roads
Sealed Road
Main Unsealed Road
Minor Unsealed Road
Trail
Dormant Trail

Walking Track
Railway
Landing Ground
Gas Pipe Line
66KV Major Power Line (With Voltage)
Minor Power Line
River
Creek
Drainage Line
Waterbody
100m Contour
20m Contour

Cadastre
State Border
Cuumbeun, Stony Creek, Wanna Wanna NR's
Other DEC Estate
Googong Foreshores
Crown Land
State Forest
Timber Plantation
Wooded Area
Recently Burnt Area

LIFE & PROPERTY GUIDELINES

Visitor safety (NPWS FMM 3.6)	- Visitors in or adjacent to the fire ground will not be permitted unless authorised by the Incident Controller. 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.
Asset Protection (FMM 4.10)	There are no recorded assets within the reserve. However, there is a "Certified Organic Producer" adjoining the eastern boundary of Cuumbeun Nature Reserve (South). - The Certified Organic Producer" (Hickory Hill) is to be contacted if any fire occurs within the Reserve.

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT ZONE GUIDELINES

ZONE	GUIDELINES (WITHIN THE ZONE)
HMZ 1 (High Priority)	Where possible; - Contain fires to small areas and lower potential intensity and manage to produce mosaic burn patterns. - Avoid the use of earth moving machines. - Avoid the use of suffactants/retardants. - Protect mature trees and avoid felling large and hollow bearing trees during 'mop up' activities. - Prescribed fire should be avoided, unless deemed necessary for ecological purposes.
HMZ 2	Where possible; - Minimise the potential for fire to spread and or contain to existing control lines. - Where wildfires occur in untreated areas programed for prescribed burning (ie. SFMZ). - Prescribed fire or other fuel manipulation program may be applied to the area to reduce potential risks. - Manage fire to produce mosaic (patchy) burn patterns (where weather conditions permit). - Earthmoving equipment may be used to contain fire within DEC policy guidelines. - Retardants and foams may be used to suppress fire, however minimise use within 50m of water courses and dams.

CULTURAL HERITAGE GUIDELINES

THEME	GUIDELINES
Aboriginal & Historic Heritage (FMM 4.11)	- 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. - Liaise with the relevant heritage officer and or representative where considered necessary.
Scarred trees ◈1	- 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.
Rock arrangements, rock engravings, bora rings, etc ◈2	- Avoid new trail construction or ground disturbance within close proximity of site. Where possible, ensure site is protected by constructing trails or hand tool lines on the advancing fires side. - Clear, by hand, excess fuels from the site. - Avoid direct attack methods (including aerial water bombing) at known sites. Surfactants and retardants in aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites. - Prescribed burn or back burning operations should protect sites from the potential threat of radiant heat and smoke on sites.
Art sites and over-hangs ◈3	- Avoid new trail construction or ground disturbance within close proximity of site. Where practicable, ensure site is protected by constructing trails or hand tool lines on the advancing fire side. - Clear, by hand (whipper snippers, brush cutters, mowers), excess fuels from the site. - Avoid direct attack methods on sites. - Avoid aerial water bombing, use of foams and or retardants at known sites. Use of foam or aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites. - Prescribed burn or back burning operations should protect sites from the potential threat of radiant heat and smoke (carbon deposition) on sites.
Open camp sites ◈4	- 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.
Historic Heritage ◈	- Avoid earth-moving equipment damaging structures.

FMM - contains extracts from NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Management Manual (December 2004).
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 Department of Environment and Conservation and Aboriginal Communities.

CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE:

SWS Queanbeyan Area Office (B/H)	6299 2929
SWS Queanbeyan Area Office Fax	6297 8408
SWS Queanbeyan Area Workshop	6297 8601
Incident Answering Service (A/H)	1800 629 104
SWS Regional Office (Tumut)	6947 7000

RURAL FIRE SERVICE

Queanbeyan Fire Control Centre	6297 1840
State Operations (24 hrs)	8741 5400
COUNCILS	
Palerang Council	6298 4111
Ngunnawal ALC	4474 5229
OTHER ORGANISATIONS	
Wildcare (24 Hr)	6299 1966

EMERGENCY SERVICES **0 0 0**

POLICE - Queanbeyan	6298 0599
AMBULANCE	13 12 33
SES Queanbeyan	6299 3333
Fire Brigade - Queanbeyan	6297 2332
ACT Emergency Services Bureau	6207 8333

NEIGHBOUR INFORMATION
Consult SWS Region databases

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

AGENCY/RESOURCE	CHANNEL	MRX FREQ.	MTX FREQ.	NOTES
NPWS (VHF)	**6**	MRX 78.7750	MTX 81.2750	Mt Ginini - may be marginal in some areas of this reserve.
	8	MRX 78.7500	MTX 81.2500	Mt Cronin - may be marginal in some areas of this reserve.
NPWS (VHF) FIRE GROUND	**17**	82.3875	82.3875	Channel to be determined by ground crews, crew leaders, Division commanders etc. Any changes will be noted in IAP.
	18	79.8375	79.8375	
	19	79.9625	79.9625	
RFS (PMR)	**61**	MRX 414.8500	MTX 405.400	Consult with RFS to determine primary communications during an incident.
	32	MRX 412.9250	MTX 403.475	
RFS (UHF) CB	**23**	476.975		
	30	477.150		

AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS		
(Fire Communication Traffic Advisory Frequencies F-CTAF)	119.10 Mhz	State wide
	120.80 Mhz	State wide
	122.80 Mhz	State wide
	123.45 Mhz	Pilots (chit chat) "The Numbers" channel
	126.70 Mhz	State wide
	132.75 Mhz	State wide

Unauthorised and inappropriate use of Aviation Channels is a criminal offence

Mobile Phone Coverage- generally, the coverage is very good, however may be marginal in valleys and hill shadow areas.

Cuumbeun/Stony Creek/Wanna Wanna Nature Reserves - Waypoints

Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude
1	Waterpoint - Helicopter, Waterpoint - Vehicle	706441	6085765	149°16' 19"	35°20' 60"
2	Waterpoint - Vehicle	706137	6085719	149°16' 07"	35°21' 02"
3	Waterpoint - Vehicle	706413	6085416	149°16' 18"	35°21' 11"
4	Waterpoint - Vehicle	706745	6084612	149°16' 32"	35°21' 37"
5	Waterpoint - Vehicle	706162	6084514	149°16' 09"	35°21' 41"
6	Waterpoint - Vehicle	706858	6084383	149°16' 36"	35°21' 44"
7	Waterpoint - Vehicle	706779	6084062	149°16' 34"	35°21' 55"
8	Waterpoint - Vehicle	706375	6081314	149°16' 20"	35°23' 24"
9	Waterpoint - Vehicle	709632	6084312	149°18' 26"	35°21' 45"
Weetalabah Tr	Staging Area	707085	6086083	149°16' 44"	35°20' 49"
Shed Tr	Assembly Area	706886	6084528	149°16' 37"	35°21' 40"