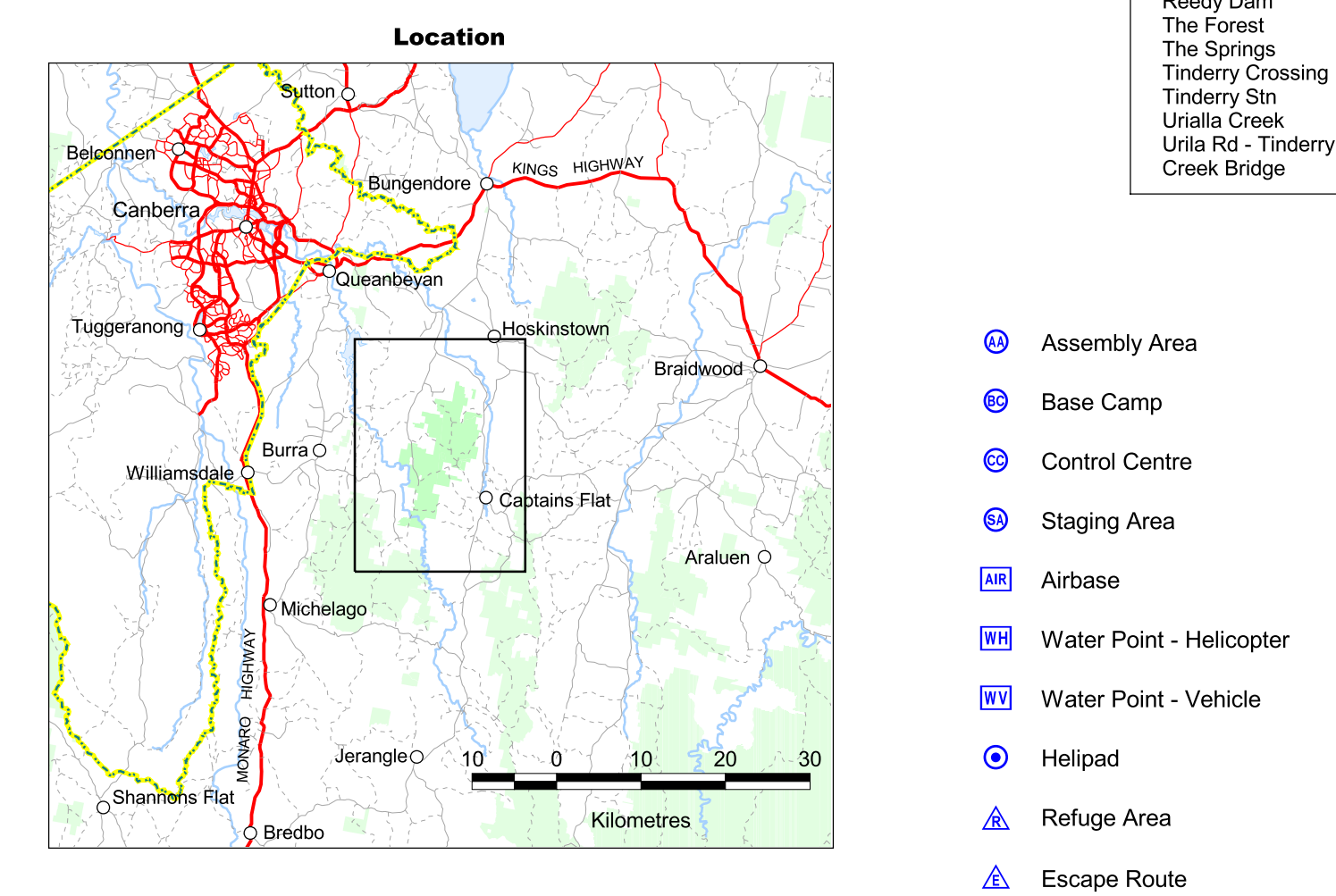
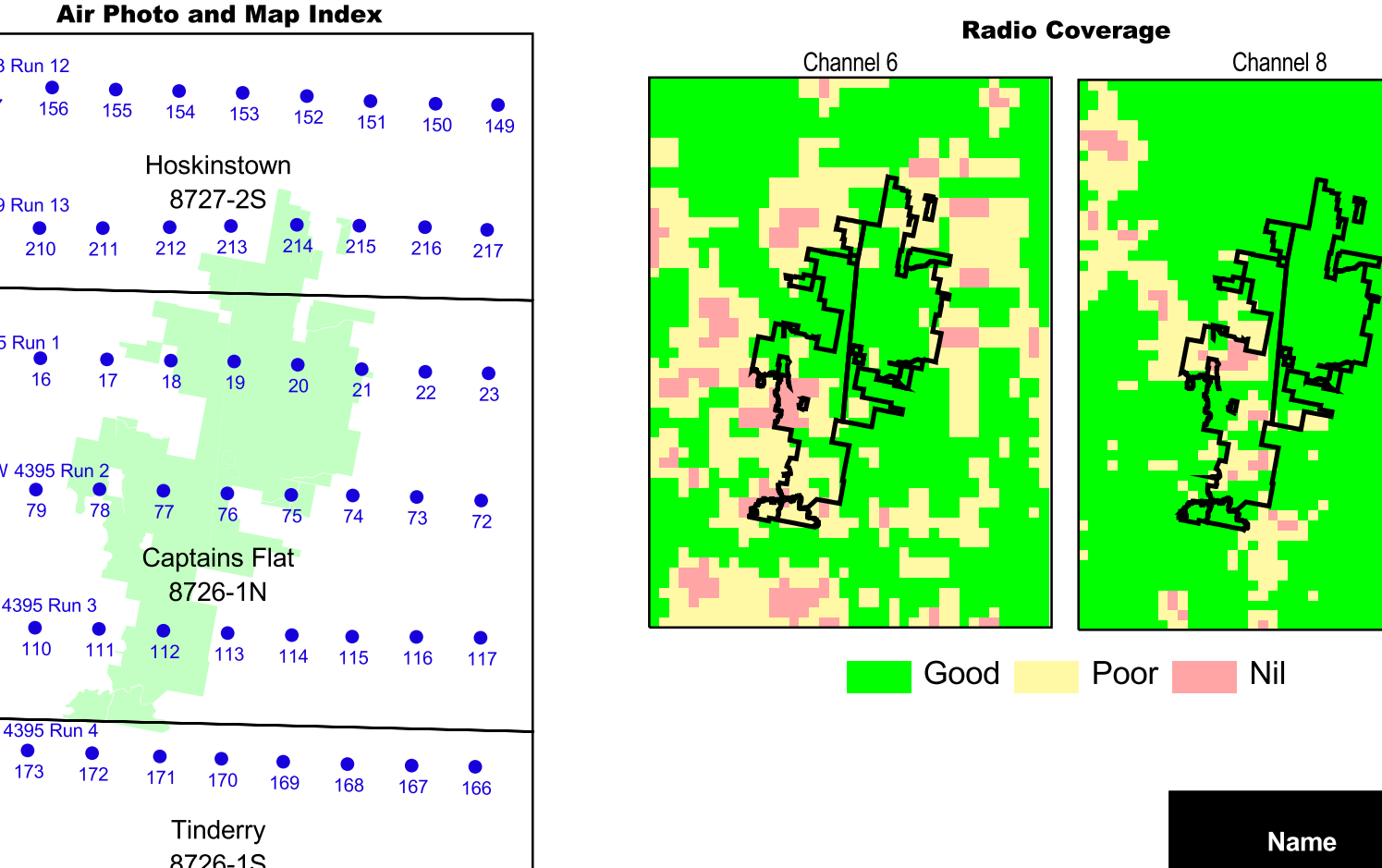
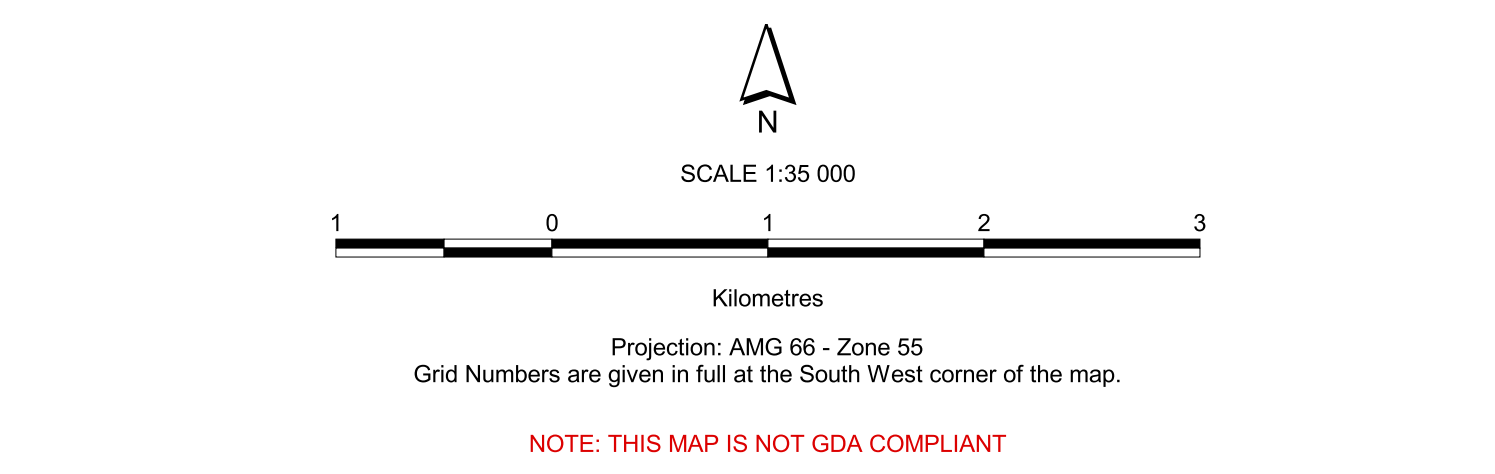


OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES	
ACTIVITY	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
Command, control and firefighting arrangements (FMM 4.1 & 4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>First fire personnel of any agency on site may assume control of the fire, but must ensure the relevant land management agency is promptly notified.</li><li>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.</li><li>The use of earth-moving equipment, retardants and aerial suppression must be approved by a senior NPWS officer.</li></ul>
Aircraft Operations (NPWS FMM 4.4 & 4.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>Water bombing operations should support containment operations by aggressively attacking flanks, hotspots, spot-overs and head fires where required.</li><li>Where possible, foams should be used to increase the effectiveness of water, however limit use within 50m of watercourses and dams.</li><li>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.</li><li>Ground crews must be briefed and alerted to aerial ignition and water bombing operations.</li></ul>
Back burning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All backburning operations must be planned and approved by a senior NPWS officer.</li><li>All crews must be briefed on the sequence and safety precautions of the operation.</li><li>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.</li><li>Where practicable, clear 1m radius around dead and foras barkless trees adjacent to containment lines prior to burning, or wet down these trees as part of the backburn ignition preparation.</li></ul>
Control lines (NPWS FMM 3.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Existing constructed or natural fire control advantages should be used, wherever possible, to contain bushfires.</li><li>Trails that comply with the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee Policy 103 "Fire Trails" are identified on this operations map.</li><li>As a minimum, management trails identified on the operations map are maintained to standard to provide access to Category 1, unless otherwise indicated.</li><li>Dormant trails may be used as a strategic control line during an incident, however may need some mechanical work to clear regenerating vegetation and fallen timbers.</li></ul>
Earth moving machinery (NPWS FMM 4.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Strategies involving earth-moving equipment must be approved by the senior NPWS officer before implementation.</li><li>Earth-moving equipment must be supervised and guided by an experienced NPWS officer or a person recognised to be appropriately experienced.</li><li>All earth-moving 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.</li><li>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.</li><li>Where possible, control lines running along valley areas should be constructed 20-50 from gullies to avoid severe erosion.</li></ul>
Fire suppression chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression.</li><li>Use of retardants must be authorised by the senior NPWS officer.</li><li>Retardants should be ammonium sulphate based and should not be used where reasonable alternatives are available.</li><li>As far as possible, exclude the use of surfactants and retardant within 50m of watercourses and dams.</li><li>Use surfactants and retardants where natural advantages provide the most effective applications of the chemicals.</li></ul>
Post fire rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The rehabilitation process should be addressed during the incident, in the Incident Action Plan.</li><li>The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations.</li><li>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.</li><li>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.</li></ul>
Smoke management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	

SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES	
Current FFDI	Forecast FFDI
Low - Mod	Low - Mod
Low - Mod	High or >
High or >	High or >

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT ZONE 1 GUIDELINES		
CODE	SPECIES	GUIDELINES
◆	Threatened Fauna (Fire Group A&B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Where possible, - Minimise the size and intensity of fire to reduce the potential impacts on species habitat.</li><li>- Protect mature, hollow bearing trees and avoid tree falling in areas these species are identified.</li><li>- Avoid ground disturbance, especially in gully lines and water courses.</li></ul>
◆ 1	Threatened Fauna (Fire Group C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Where possible, - Minimise the size and intensity of fire to reduce the potential impacts on available species habitat.</li><li>- Avoid ground disturbance, especially in gully lines and water courses.</li><li>- Avoid the use of fire suppression chemicals within 100m of swamps, streams, farm dams &amp; river flats.</li></ul>
◆ 1	Threatened Flora (Fire Group A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Where possible, - Minimise the size and intensity of fire at recorded sites.</li><li>- Prescribed fire should be avoided where this species occurs, unless there is a demonstrated loss of biodiversity.</li><li>- Avoid the use of earthmoving equipment at site locations.</li><li>- Retardants and foams should not be directly applied to plants.</li></ul>
◆ 2	Threatened Flora (Fire Group B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Where possible, - Minimise the size and intensity of fire to reduce the potential impacts on these species and associated community.</li><li>- Protect mature, hollow bearing trees and avoid tree falling in areas these species are identified.</li><li>- Prescribed fire should be avoided where this species occurs, unless there is a demonstrated loss of biodiversity.</li></ul>



South West Slopes Region

Yanununbeyan Reserves

Fire Operations Map 2005

Version: September 2005, ISBN: 1 74137 808 7, DEC: 2006/09

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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LIFE & PROPERTY GUIDELINES	
Visitor safety (NPWS FMM 3.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>"Park closed" or "smoke hazard" signs must be placed in areas used by visitors prior to undertaking prescribed burning.</li><li>Notify media that wildfire or prescribed fire exists within the reserve/area.</li></ul>
Asset Protection (FMM 4.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The gauging station on the Queanbeyan River is the only identified APZ within the reserve and the direct responsibility of the NPWS.</li><li>- Use APZ for fire suppression activities to protect the asset (check NPWS works program for implementation updates).</li><li>- If water retardant is required to protect the asset, line and spread drops are less likely to have impacts on the asset.</li><li>- Foams and retardants can be used, however should be minimised in areas in close proximity to water courses.</li></ul>

CULTURAL HERITAGE GUIDELINES	
THEME	GUIDELINES
Aboriginal & Historic Heritage (FMM 4.11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>Consult with the relevant heritage officer and/or representative where considered necessary.</li></ul>
Scarred trees ◆ 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Clear fuels, with hand tools, from tree base and/or foam base to 3m up tree trunk.</li><li>Do not clear or fell trees.</li><li>Where possible, avoid new trail construction within 20m of trees and construct trails on the advancing fire side of the tree.</li><li>Hazard reduction or back burning operations should minimise the potential threat of radiant heat on the tree.</li></ul>
Rock arrangements, rock engravings, bora rings, etc ◆ 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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 fire side.</li><li>Clear, by hand, excess fuels from the site.</li><li>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.</li><li>Hazard reduction or back burning operations should minimise the potential threat of radiant heat and smoke (carbon deposition) on sites.</li></ul>
Art sites and over-hangs ◆ 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>Clear, by hand (whipper snippers, brush cutters, mowers), excess fuels from the site.</li><li>Avoid direct attack methods on sites.</li><li>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.</li><li>Hazard reduction or back burning operations should minimise the potential threat of radiant heat and smoke (carbon deposition) on sites.</li></ul>
Open camp sites ◆	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>Avoid direct attack methods (including aerial water bombing) at known sites.</li><li>Use of foam or aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites.</li></ul>
"Foxlow Flat" Heritage Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Minimise ground disturbance within the zone. Earthmoving should be minimised to prevent unearthing or damaging features in the area. This includes the potential damage to the historic fence within the tree line.</li><li>The use of this area as a Staging Area or a Helipad is ideal. However, restrict activities to the NW cleared area.</li><li>Minimise water bombing directly on features.</li></ul>
Trig Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Minimise earthmoving or structural disturbance in the immediate area of the sites.</li><li>Use of retardants and surfactants is recommended.</li><li>Minimise water bombing directly on features.</li></ul>

FMM - contains extracts from NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Management Manual (December 2004). For the purposes of public exhibition, some information will be disclosed 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.

FIRE SEASON INFORMATION	
The critical fire season occurs between December and February, when the 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 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. Last 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).	

CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS	
<b>NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b> 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 (Turnbull) 6947 7000	<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b> POLICE - Queanbeyan 6298 0599 AMBULANCE 13 12 33 SES Queanbeyan 6299 3333 SES Captains Flat (P4 08936) 6299 0222 Fire Brigade - Queanbeyan 6297 2332 ACT Emergency Services Bureau 6207 8333
<b>RURAL FIRE SERVICE</b> Queanbeyan Fire Control Centre 6297 1840 Cooma-Monaro Fire Control Centre 6452 5533 State Operations (24 hrs) 8741 5400	<b>OTHER ORGANISATIONS</b> Wildcare (24 Hr) 6299 1966

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS			
AGENCY/RESOURCE	CHANNEL	M/RX FREQ.	MTX FREQ.
NPWS (VHF)	6	MRX 78.7750	MTX 81.2750
NPWS (VHF)	8	MRX 78.7500	MTX 81.2500
NPWS (VHF)	17	82.3875	82.3875
FIRE GROUND	18	79.8075	79.8075
	19	79.8625	79.8625
RFS (PMR)	61	MRX 414.8500	MTX 405.4000
	32	MRX 412.9250	MTX 403.475
RFS (UHF) CB	23	476.975	
	30	477.150	
AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS (Fire Communication)	119.10 Mhz	State wide	
Traffic Advisory	120.80 Mhz	State wide	
Frequencies F-CTAF	122.80 Mhz	State wide	
	123.45 Mhz	Pilots (CH chat) "The Numbers" channel	
	128.70 Mhz	State wide	
	132.75 Mhz	State wide	
Mobile Phone Coverage: coverage is marginal in valleys and hill shadow areas.			

Yanununbeyan NP/NR/SCA - Waypoints							
Name	Ref No	Description	Eastings	Northings	Longitude	Latitude	
Beverly Hill Trail		Waterpoint - Vehicle	719679	6606319	149°25' 27"	35°34' 35"	
Boundary Trail North		Waterpoint - Vehicle	708013	6602797	149°17' 51"	35°36' 48"	
Boundary Trail South		Waterpoint - Vehicle	708014	6605072	149°17' 53"	35°36' 47"	
Foxlow Flat	H1	Remote Helipad	718308	6602614	149°24' 31"	35°33' 25"	
Foxlow Flat Dam		Waterpoint - Vehicle	718507	6603321	149°24' 38"	35°35' 52"	
Kangaroo Grounds	H3	Waterpoint - Vehicle, Remote Helipad	707673	6606389	149°17' 34"	35°36' 52"	
Ready Dam	H2	Waterpoint - Vehicle	718526	6601808	149°24' 32"	35°33' 48"	
The Forest		Staging Area, Remote Helipad	712289	6604688	149°20' 35"	35°37' 34"	
The Springs		Waterpoint - Vehicle	713891	6606762	149°21' 37"	35°34' 25"	
Tinderry Crossing		Waterpoint - Vehicle	712739	6605078	149°20' 59"	35°37' 01"	
Tinderry Silt		Staging Area, Remote Helipad	709071	6605164	149°16' 34"	35°39' 26"	
Unala Creek		Waterpoint - Vehicle	708144	6606000	149°16' 32"	35°34' 39"	
Unala Creek Bridge	H4	Waterpoint - Vehicle	711063	6603907	149°19' 51"	35°38' 13"	