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Contact: Northern Tablelands Region, P.O Box 402 Armidale NSW 2350. Ph 6776 0000

Contour Interval 10 metres

Noted scales are true when this map is reproduced on A0 size paper

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Assume all gates locked

Datum: GDA 94 Projection: UTM Grid: MGA Zone 56

Locality Kings Plains NP **Locality Legend** Indwarra NP New Valley SF The Basin NR Towns & Localities

Index NULLAMANNA SAPPHIRE
R7-129 R7-130 R7-131 R7-132 91384S R7-135 R7-136 R7-137 R7-138 91381S
R7-133 R7-134 R7-139 R7-140 R8-172 R8-171 R8-170 R8-166 R8-165 R8-164 R8-162 R8-161 R8-169 Barayamal CCAZ1 NP

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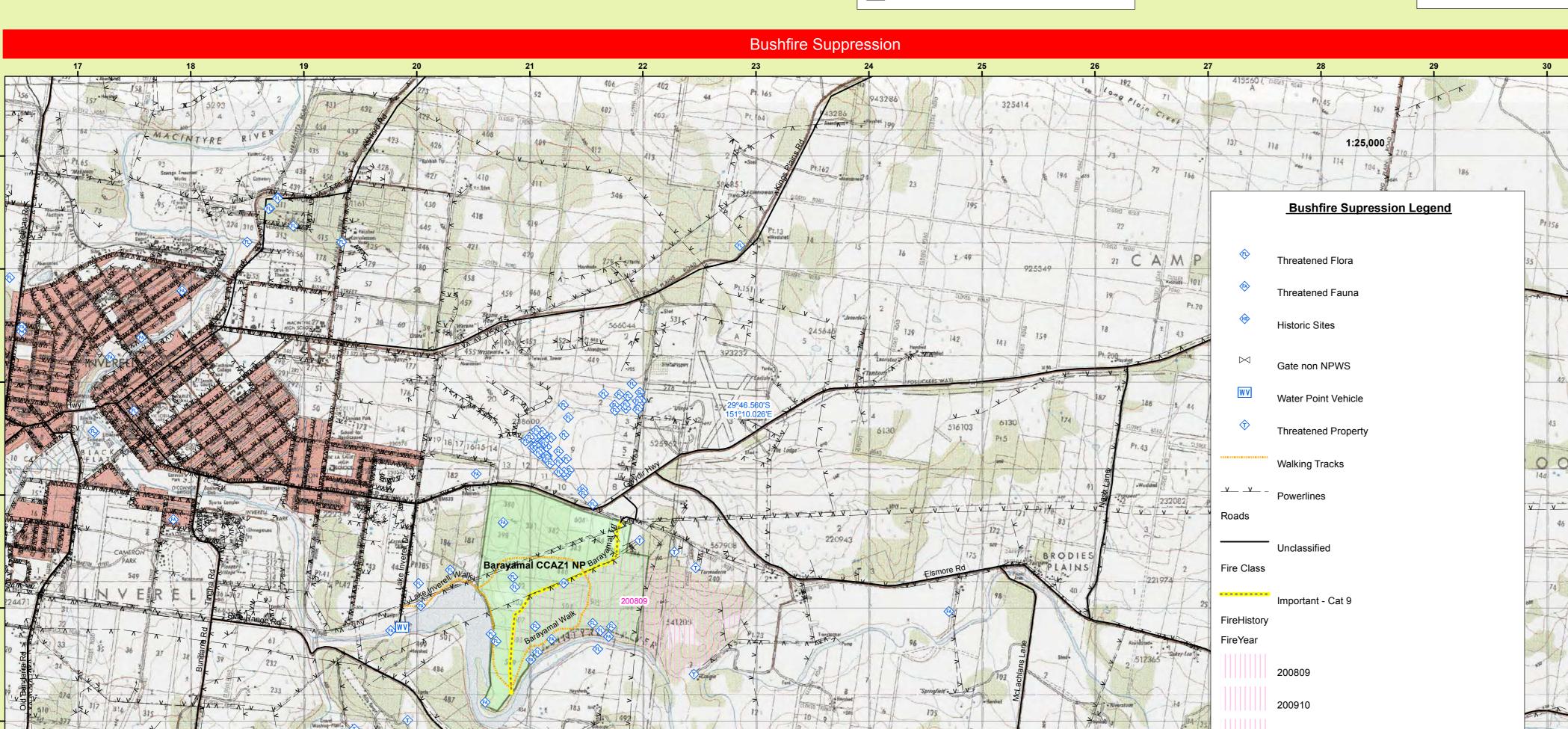
Goonoowigal CCAZ3 SCA and Barayamal CCAZ1 NP

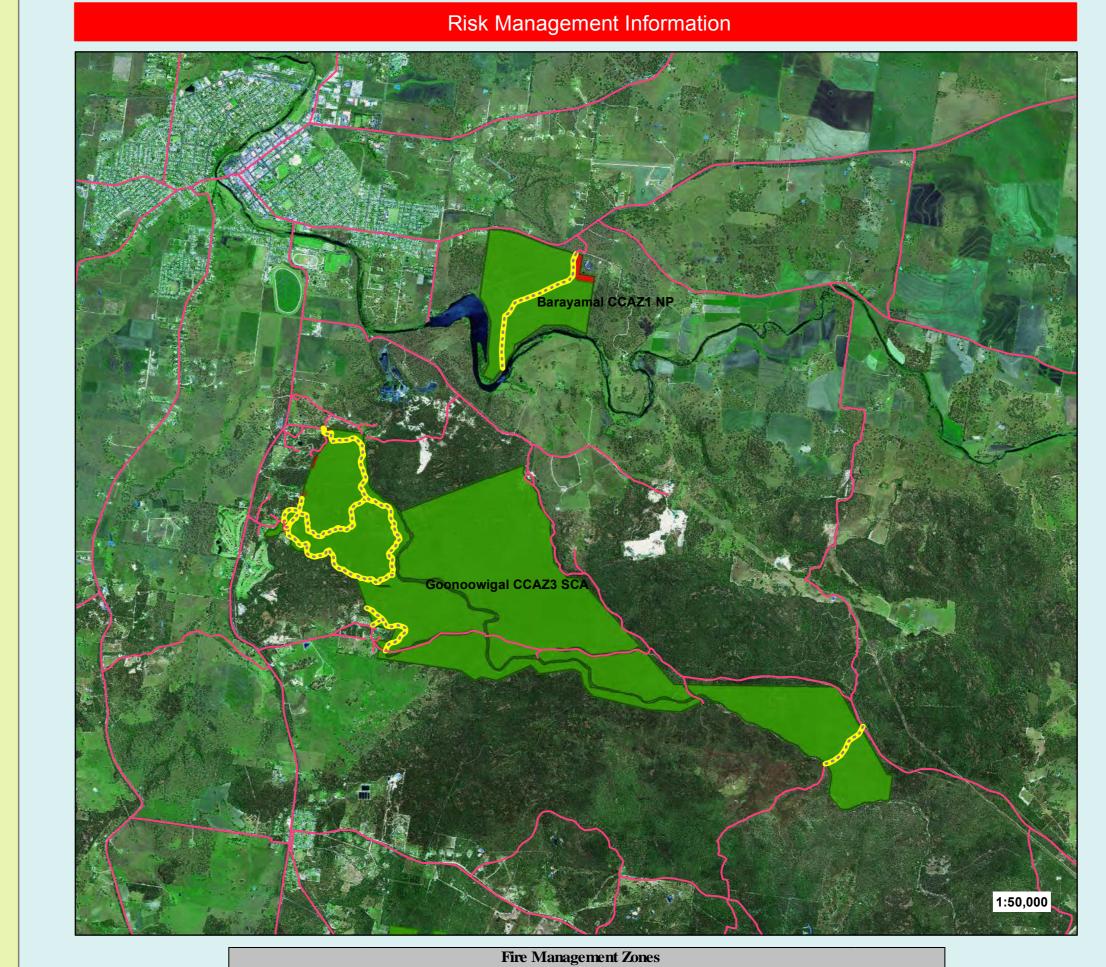
Channel Incident Location and Comments NPWS - VHF 331 IMT to Div Com Mnt Ross NPWS - VHF 631 Fireground Car to Car channel (all classes) NPWS - VHF (Portable Repeater) Stored at Glen Innes (Transportable). Source and deploy as required. 24 Fireground RFS - PMR - UHF IMT to Div Com Forests NSW - VHF Fireground CB - UHF 15 Fireground Channel as appropriate. (Div Com, CL to Contractors) Aircraft - VHF 119.10 IMT - Aircraft Yes IMT – Div Com On high ground
0147162100 IMT – Div Com Stored at Glen Innes Mobile Phone - Next G Satellite Phone

First Response Communications Plan – Barayamal NP & Goonoowigal SCA



R10-222 R10-221 R10-220 R10-219 R10-218 R10-217 R10-216 R10-215 R10-214 R10-213 R10-212 R10-211 Index Legend 1:200,000 91383S R11-232 R11-233 R11-233 Clive SF^{R1} Aerial Photos 2006 25k Mapsheet Index Local Government Area Goonoowigal CCAZ3 SCA and Barayamal CCAZ1 NP





Asset Protection The objective of APZs is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over

Strategic Fire The objective of SFAZs is to reduce fire intensity across larger areas. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Advantage Zones High or below, however adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical. Land Management The objective of LMZs is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural heritage. Manage fire

> NSWFormation <Null>

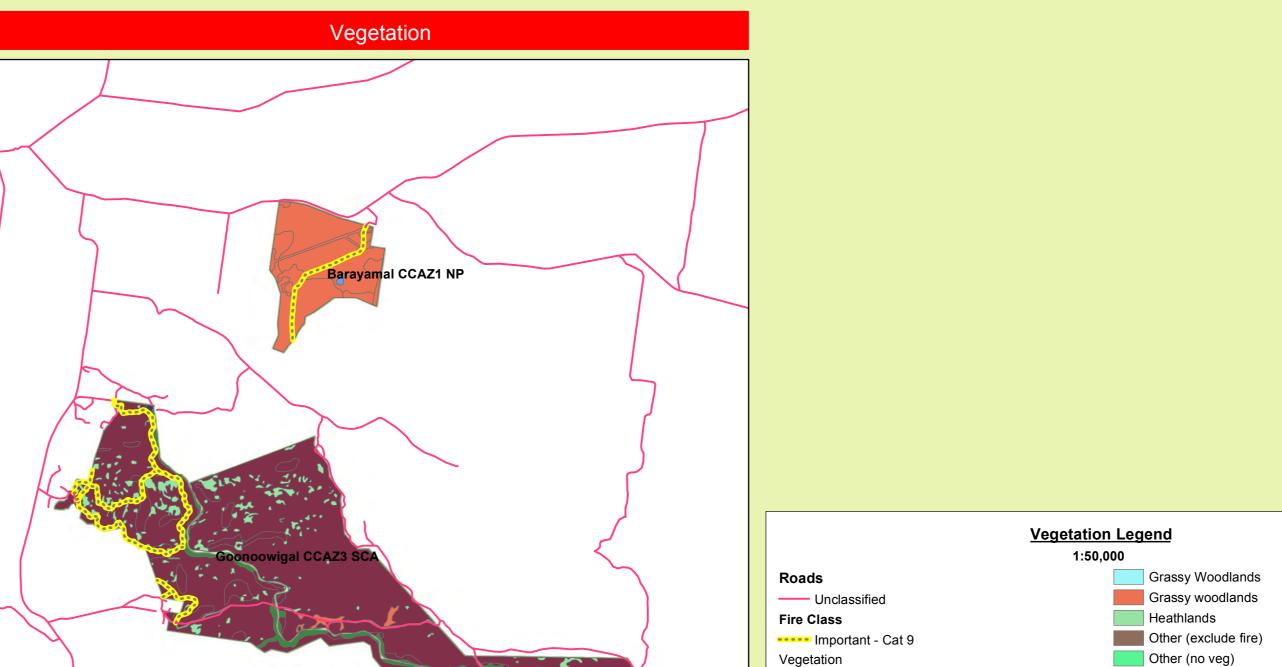
Grasslands

Forested wetlands

Freshwater wetlands

Dry sclerophyll forests (shrubby subformation)

guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.



consistent with fire thresholds.

| Contact Information | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| Agency | Position / Location | Phone | | | |
| DECC - NPWS | Regional Duty Officer | 0428 345 789 | | | |
| | Area Manager | 02 6732 5133 | | | |
| | | 0409 243 167 | | | |
| | | 02 6732 5130 (fax | | | |
| | Fire Management Officer | 02 6776 0014 | | | |
| | | 0429 220 613 | | | |
| | | 02 6771 1894 (fax | | | |
| | Glen Innes Area Office | 02 6732 5133 | | | |
| | | 02 6732 5130 | | | |
| | Regional Office | 02 6776 0000 | | | |
| | | 02 6771 1894 (fax | | | |
| Rural Fire Service | Fire Control Officer | 0428 639 116 | | | |
| | | 02 6732 3746 | | | |
| | Inverell Fire Control Centre | 02 6721 0446 | | | |
| NSW Fire Brigade | Emergency | 000 | | | |
| _ | Inverell Station | 02 6721 0015 | | | |
| SES | Emergency | 000 | | | |
| | Inverell Unit | 02 6721 0833 | | | |
| Police | Emergency | 000 | | | |
| | Inverell Station | 02 6722 0599 | | | |
| Ambulance | Emergency | 000 | | | |
| | Glen Innes Station | 13 1233 | | | |
| | | 02 6766 7429 (fax | | | |
| Hospital | Inverell | 02 6728 8300 | | | |
| DNR | Inverell | 02 6721 9800 | | | |

Anaiwan Aboriginal Council

29 Ruby St Tingha

Forests NSW

Local Aboriginal

Conservation Officer

Land Council

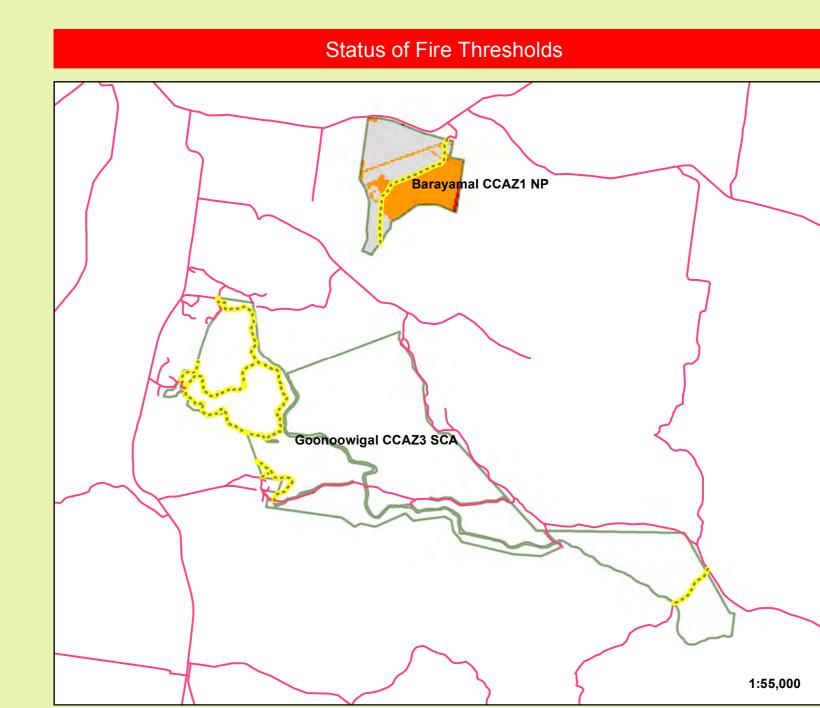
(LALC)

02 6722 4200

02 6728 8288 02 6765 1666

02 6723 3022

02 6739 0721



Dry sclerophyll forests (shrub/grass subformation) Semi-arid woodlands (shrubby subformation)

| Brief all per | sonnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues: |
|--|--|
| Resource Aboriginal Cultural Heritage | Guidelines |
| Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11) | Brief all personnel involved in containment line construction &/or vehicle base suppression operations, on site locations and the required management strategi- appropriate to the site type. |
| | Ensure close liaison with the relevant Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Office order to check for &/or identify new sites. |
| | AH1 – As far as possible protect site from fire, do not cut down trees |
| | AH2 – As far as possible protect site from fire, avoid all ground disturbance including the use of earthmoving machinery, handline construction and driving |
| | site, avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance. AH3 – Avoid all ground disturbance, avoid water bombing, site may be burnt bushfire, back-burn or prescribed burn without damage. |
| Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.12) | There are many historic remains throughout the reserve. These include mining evidence, hut remains and signs of habitation such as the old Ferndale Townsh |
| Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2) | Refer to the 'Earthmoving Equipment Guidelines' below. Vulnerable species recorded for the Reserve include Brown Treecreeper, Speci Warbler, Diamond Firetail, and Turquoise Parrot. Where practicable, protect h |
| (| areas and trees from the fire if the effects of the resulting fire frequency, season intensity will have a significant or unknown impact. Other vulnerable species recorded for the Reserves include the Koala, Squirrel |
| | Glider and Eastern Long-Eared Bat. As far as possible, protect large and hollo bearing trees. There are also known records of the vulnerable Border Thick-tailed Gecko. As |
| | disturbance of rock habitat by heavy machinery Avoid the use of retardants and chemicals in drainage and creek line areas. |
| Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.1) | Barayamal CCAZ1 - There are known stands of White Box which is listed as <i>Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland</i>, a Critically Endangere Ecological Community. This community is to be managed within required fire regimes. Avoid disturbance from earthmoving equipment. Goonoowigall CCAZ3 - There are patches of Howell Shrubland which is an |
| | Endangered Ecological Community. This community is to be managed within required fire regimes. Avoid disturbance from earthmoving equipment. If new sites are found, protect populations or individuals from fire if the fire |
| | frequency threshold has been exceeded, or the species is an obligate seeder (fir response category), or if the fire frequency threshold &/or fire response categorynknown. |
| Threatened Property | Where possible property owners with assets at risk from wildfire event should kept informed regarding the progress of the fire; and asked for an assessment o current level of asset protection preparedness. |
| General | Guidelines |
| Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM 4.5 & 5.1 / NSW Fire | • The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggress attacking hotspots and spotovers. |
| Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 / | • The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression c |
| NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management) | should be limited to very specific circumstances |
| | Be aware of three major powerlines traversing Barayamal CCAZ1 Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the wat |
| | Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations. |
| Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM 4.8 & 4.5 & 2.12 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management) | Aerial ignition may be used during fuel reduction and backburning operations practicable, but only with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer. |
| Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8) | Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement backburns. Generally, when the FDI is Very High o greater, backburning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the afternoon or early evening. With a lower FDI backburning may be safely |
| Command & Control (NPWS FMM 4.3) | where practicable, clear a 1 m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees adj to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees as part of th backburn ignition. Brief all involved personnel on the location of cultural sites and threatened spe prior to backburning, and adhere to the above guidelines. The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then muensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly. On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the initial incident controller will c with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team |
| Containment Lines | requirements as per the relevant BFMC Plan of Operations. • Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, except where they contained the containment lines should be avoided. |
| (NPWS FMM 2.3 & 4.9) | built by hand with minimal erosion potential. Only existing or previous trails or containment line routes will be used. |
| | Roads and trails to be used as containment lines but requiring works should be prioritised in consultation with relevant IMT and Fire Ground staff. All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed immediately. |
| | at the cessation of the incident. |
| | Where practicable, erosion control works should be incorporated into the containment line construction phase. All personal involved in containment line construction should be briefed on be |
| | All personal involved in containment line construction should be briefed on be natural and cultural heritage sites in the location. |
| Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.4 & 2.3) | Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high. |
| | Earthmoving equipment must be washed down prior to it entering NPWS estate |
| | As far as possible, restrict its use to previously used containment lines. Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experien NPWS officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct parallel attack this vehicle must be a firefighting vehicle. |
| | Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should be at least 50 from depression lines in order to avoid erosion problems. |
| | Observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines Proposed containment lines to be constructed with earthmoving equipment should be a supplied to the construction of the construction of the construction. |
| Fire Advantage Recording | be surveyed to identify unknown cultural heritage sites. All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped. |
| Fire Suppression Chemicals | where relevant added to the database. • Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire |
| (NPWS FMM 4.5 & 4.10) | suppression.The use of fire retardant is only permitted with the prior consent of the senior limits. |
| | officer, and should be avoided where reasonable alternatives are available. Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50 m of rainforest, watercourses, dams and swamps. |
| | Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded. |
| Rehabilitation | Observe the Threatened Fauna Operational Guidelines. Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as |
| (NPWS FMM 5.1) Smoke Management | the wildfire suppression operation. The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considerable. |
| 1 | when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations. |
| (NPWS FMM 2.10) | If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified. |
| (NPWS FMM 2.10) Visitor Management (NPWS FMM 2.13 & 3.4) | If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant |

Operational Guidelines

Refer to Strategy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2007.

| | 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, | | usually the potential for a large fire event is greatest between October and December. This period may extend into January in more severe years. | |
|---|---|-------------------|--|--|
| on Legend | Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Manage | ement 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. | |
| 0,000 | Suppression Strategies | | | |
| | Current FDR | Forecast FDR | | |
| Grassy Woodlands Grassy woodlands | Low – Mod | Low – Mod | Undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along existing containment lines. | |
| Heathlands | | | Where practicable consider maximising the fire area in | |
| Other (exclude fire) | | | accordance with the requirements of any proposed prescribed burns. | |
| Other (no veg) | Low – Mod | = > High | In order to minimise the fire area and secure the flanks | |
| Rainforests | | | as soon as possible, undertake direct, parallel or indirect attack along the closest containment lines. | |
| Semi-arid woodlands (grassy subformation) | | | Pay particular attention to the flank on the next | |
| n) Semi-arid woodlands (shrubby subformation) | | | predicted down wind side. | |
| Unknown (no veg data) Water | High | All | Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines. | |
| Wet sclerophyll forests (grassy subformation) Wet sclerophyll forests (shrubby subformation) | | | 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. | |
| | All | All | Ensure there is sufficient time to secure containment lines prior to the fire impacting upon them; otherwise fall back to the next potential line. | |
| | | | | |

Strategy Information
Fire Season Information

Have been known to start as early as late August, but

| Too Frequently Burnt Consecutive fire intervals shorter than recommended minimum interval | These areas have experienced sustained (two or more) consecutive intervals between fires shorter than the recommended minimum interval for this vegetation type. Any Rainforest / Mangrove / fi exclusion vegetation that has been burnt will be in this category. Areas of vegetation that are repeatedly burnt at intervals shorter than recommended for the vegetation type may experience a decline in the abundance of plant species sensitive to frequent fire. If inter- fire intervals shorter than the recommended minimum continue, these sensitive species are at risk of local extinction. Attempts should be made to minimise fire occurrence in these areas. |
|---|--|
| Vulnerable to Frequent Fire Most recent fire interval shorter than recommended minimum interval | These areas have already experienced one inter-fire interval less than the minimum interval recommended for this vegetation type and/or the current time-since-fire is less than the minimum recommended interval. All unburnt Rainforest / Mangrove / fire exclusion vegetation is in this category. |
| Within Threshold | The time-since-fire age of the vegetation is greater than the minimum recommended inter-fire interval and less than the maximum recommended inter-fire interval. If a fire occurs before the number of years specified as the minimum interval has been reached it will move into the 'Vulnerable to Frequent Fire' category. If three or more fires occur in close succession the area will move into the 'Too Frequently Burnt' category. |
| Long Unburnt One or more fire intervals longer than longest suggested interval | The post-fire age of the vegetation is greater than the recommended maximum inter-fire interval for this vegetation type. If fire continues to be absent from the vegetation for a prolonged time, it is anticipated that plant species that require fire to stimulate flowering or seed production (and their seed banks) may begin to senescence. Long unburnt areas in some vegetation types are very rare and therefore significant. Long unburnt vegetation may also have other ecological values that make it importan habitat for certain species in a given area. Careful consideration should be given before burning these areas, and wherever possible the decision should be based on a scientific assessment and/or recommendation prior to burning. |
| Unknown | There has been no fire mapped for this area and the maximum recommended fire interval for the vegetation type is longer than the length of time for which fire records are available in the study area. It is not possible to determine if the vegetation is in the 'Within Threshold' or 'Long Unburnt' category. |
| No Fire Regime | Areas which do not have recommended fire intervals assigned to them, e.g. cleared land, rock etc. |

Guidelines for interpreting fire regime threshold status