Nature Reserve

The Charcoal Tank

Fire Management Strategy 2014 Mapsheet 1 of 1

This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the develop ment of incident action plans.

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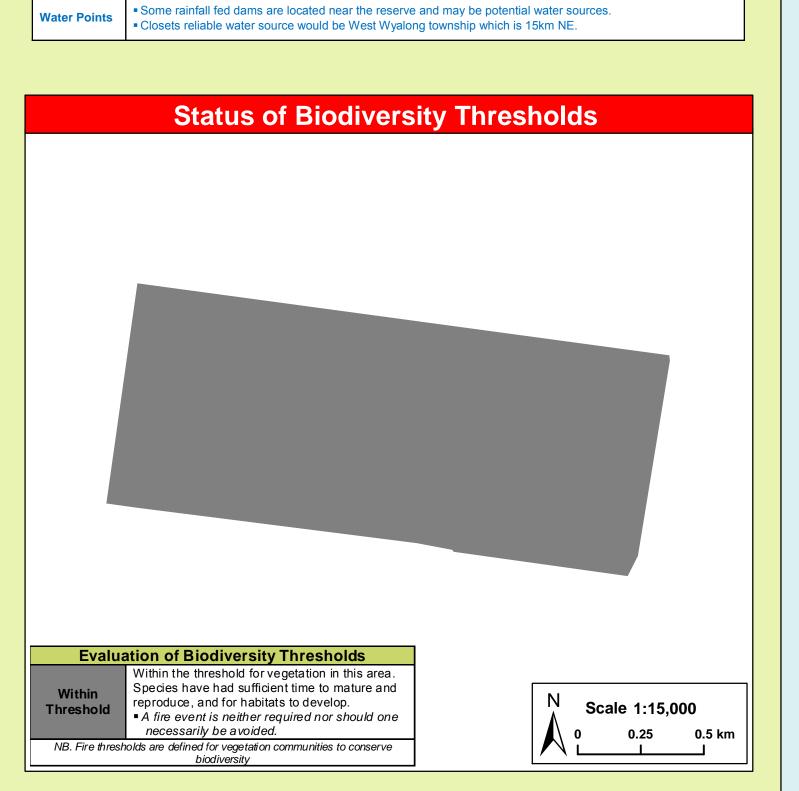
Contact: OEH PWG Regional Office: 200 Yambil St, Griffith NSW 2680 P.O. Box 1049 Griffith NSW 2680 ph. 02 6966 8100

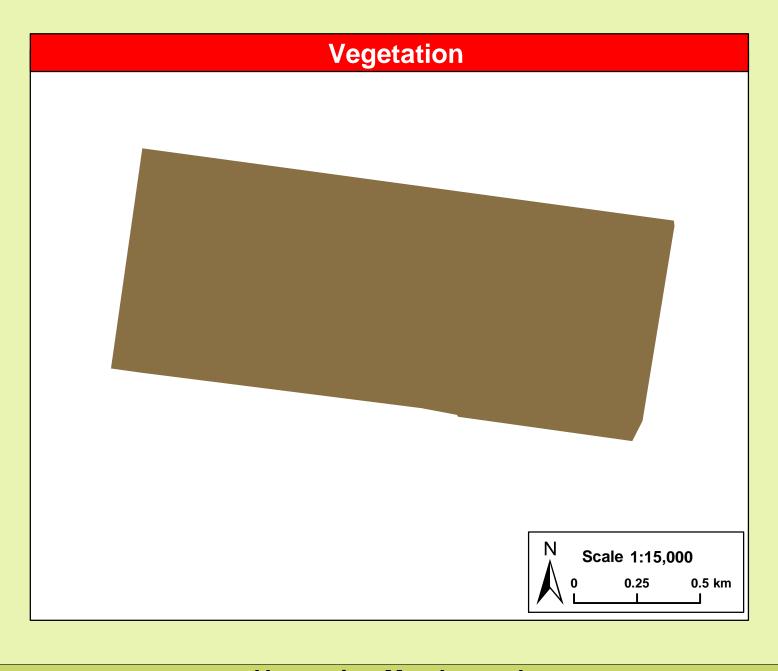
ISBN: 978 1 74359 077 5 **OEH**: 2103/0305 **Date**: July 2014

Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone 55 (AGD-1966) Data: Spot Satellite Imagery: 2005.

Related Documents
 Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994
 1:50k Topographic Map: Wyalong 8330-S
 OEH Fire Management
 Manual 2013 - 2014. Scale: Noted scales are true when printed on A1 size paper

| Br | ief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues using the SMEACS format: |
|----------------------------------|--|
| General | Guidelines |
| Aerial Water Bombing | The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and sp overs, The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances, Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water, |
| Aerial Ignition | Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations. Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of NPWS Senior Officer, Section 44 delegate or as prescribed in an operational burn plan, The use of aerial ignition as a fire suppression tool should be specified in the IAP or within the prescribed burn plan. Aerial ignition will only be undertaken by qualified and competent navigators and bombardiers, Utilise aerial ignition to rapidly burn out large areas. |
| Back-burning | Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement back burns. Generally, when the FDI is Very High or greater, back-burning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening, with a lower FDI back-burning may be safely undertaken during the day, Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and hollow bearing trees adjacent to containment lines prio to back-burning, or wet down these trees as part of the back-burn ignition, Use parallel containment lines when applicable, All personnel must be fully briefed before back-burning operations begin. |
| Command & Control | Standard Incident Management Systems are to be applied, The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly. On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the Incident Controller will consult with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BFMC Plan of Operations |
| Containment Lines | Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact, For new containment lines IMT to liaise with and receive consent from a Senior NPWS officer prior to construction, Use parallel containment lines when applicable, All containment lines not required for other purposes should be closed at the cessation of the incident, All personal involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location, Containment line construction using earthmoving equipment must be in accordance with the earthmoving quidelines contained within the RFMS. |
| Earthmoving Equipment | Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high, Earthmoving equipment must always be guided and supervised by an appropriately experienced person, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a fire fightir vehicle, Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should consider the protection of drainage features, observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be surveyed, where possible, to identify unknown cultural heritage sites, Earthmoving equipment must be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate and again exiting NPWS estate, Where multiple items of earthmoving equipment are being used, the IMT should consider the establishment of Plant Operations Manager. |
| Fire Advantage Recording | All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database. |
| Fire Suppression Chemicals | Use of wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) is permitted on the reserve, The use of fire retardants are only permitted with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer and should be avoided where reasonable alternatives are available, Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50m of watercourses, dams and swamps, Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded, The Threatened Species Operational Guidelines are to be observed. |
| Rehabilitation | • Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation. |
| Smoke Management | The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations, If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified, Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines. |

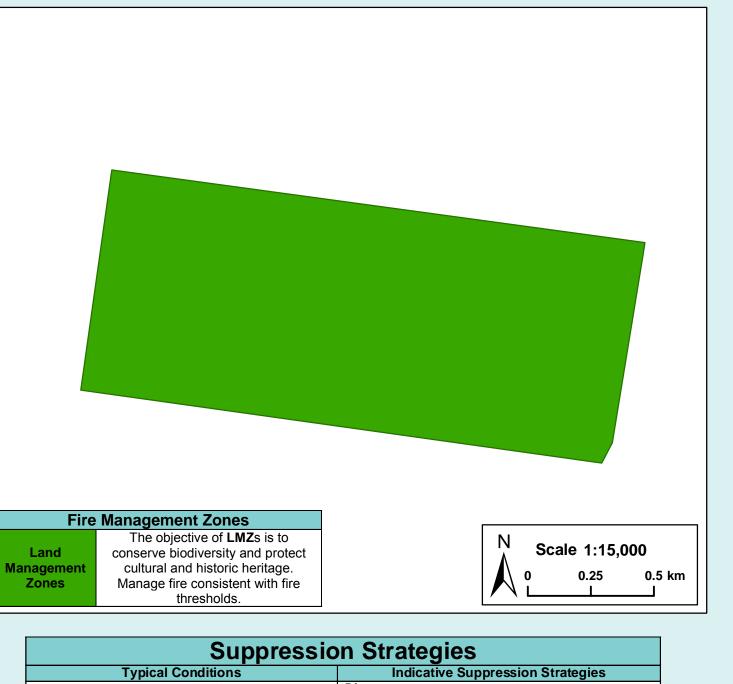




| | Vegetation Map Legend | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Broad Vegetation Class | Vegetation Types | Biodiversity Thresholds | Fire Behaviour | | | |
| Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub- formation) | Tall shrubland of bull mallee Eucalyptus behriana - blue mallee E. polybractea - green mallee E. viridis, with an understorey of broombush Melaleuca uncinata. Mugga ironbark Eucalyptus sideroxylon - inland grey box E. macrocarpa - white cypress pine Callitris glaucophylla woodland. Dwyer's Red Gum Eucalyptus dwyeri - Black Cypress Pine Callitris endlicheri low woodland. | An interval between fire events less than 15 years should be avoided. There is no maximum interval between fire events specified for this vegetation type as there was insufficient data to give definite intervals. | These vegetation communities generally have a moderate fire potential. Fire intensities range from moderate to high and is largely influenced by ephemeral growth. Low ground fuels in normal years will only allow for patchy fires unless weather conditions are extreme. Back-burning may be difficult in years with low ephemeral fuels. Crown fires are likely in high to very high and above fire danger periods in the mallee areas. | | | |
| Fire History | The fire history data for this area is incomplete. No recorded fires since reservation in 1966. | | | | | |
| Ephemeral Conditions | community. As a result expect higher fire intensity. During drought conditions it will be very difficult to undertake prescribed burning across many communities as the surface fuels are low. Wildfire areas will be minimised. This reserve contains the Critically Endangered Ecological Community of Mallee and Mallee-Broombush dominated woodland and shrubland, lacking <i>Triodia</i> , found in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion as listed under the <i>NSW</i> | | | | | |
| Drought Conditions | | | | | | |
| Prescribed Burning | | | | | | |

Bushfire Risk Management Strategies

Environmental Factors.



| Suppression Strategies | | |
|--|---|--|
| Typical Conditions | Indicative Suppression Strategies | |
| ■ Current Fire Danger Rating (FDR) of Very High or Greater ■ Short and medium range forecasts suggest conditions typical to a FDR of Very High or Greater ■ A risk to life and/or property exists in the short – medium term ■ A broad area risk to biodiversity exists. | Direct Initial attacks should be to try to extinguish or to contain to the smallest possible area. Indirect Develop a suppression plan using existing and/or potential containment lines. If possible take into account biodiversity requirements but never to the detriment of life and property. | |
| FDR of High or below Short – medium term forecast indicate a continuing FDR of High or below No risk to life or property exists in the short-medium term Only small area risk to biodiversity exists. | Direct Evaluate the biodiversity thresholds and use direct attack methods to extinguish if required. Indirect Develop a fire suppression plan to the maximum allowable perimeter based on Biodiversity thresholds. | |

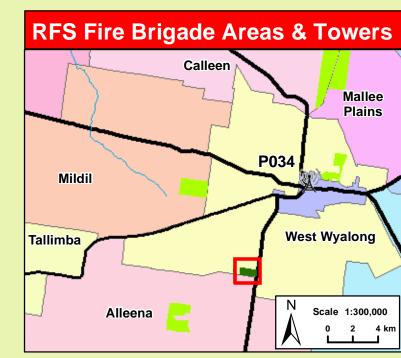
| Contact Information | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Agency | Position / Location | Phone | | | |
| National Parks | Duty Officer (8am-10pm) | 02 6332 6350 | | | |
| & Wildlife Service | Regional Office – 200 Yambil St Griffith | 02 6966 8100 | | | |
| NSW Rural Fire | Bland Fire Control Centre | 02 6970 1100 | | | |
| Service Bland/Temora Zone | Duty Officer | 02 6972 0038 | | | |
| Fire and Rescue NSW | West Wyalong Fire Station | 02 6972 3120 | | | |
| Emergency Services | | 000 | | | |
| SES | | 13 2500 | | | |
| Police Station (not open 24 hrs) | West Wyalong | 02 6972 2444 | | | |
| Police - Local Area Command | Griffith | 02 6969 4310 | | | |
| Hospital | West Wyalong | 02 6979 0000 | | | |
| Council | Bland Shire Council | 02 6972 2266 | | | |
| Local Aboriginal Land Council | West Wyalong | 02 6972 3493 | | | |

| Threatened Sites Guidelines | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Site | Guidelines | | | |
| | Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management | | | |
| Note | An Aboriginal sites survey is yet to be conducted for this reserve (as of Janua 2014). Therefore Aboriginal sites may be present although not shown in this document. | | | |

Threatened Fauna Management Although not shown on this map there are a range of vulnerable species that have been

Western Blue-tongued Lizard, Spotted Harrier, Little Eagle, Major Mitchell's Cockatoo, Superb Parrot, Barking Owl, Brown Treecreeper, Shy Heathwren, Speckled Warbler, White-fronted Chat, Grey-crowned Babbler, Chestnut Quali-thrush, Varies Sitella, Gilbert's Whistler, Hooded Robin and the Diamond firetail. Consideration of these when planning prescribed burn activities is essentiall and for more detailed information contact NPWS.

 Critically Endangered Ecological Community of Mallee and Mallee-Broombush dominated woodland and shrubland, lacking *Triodia*. This is indicated by a yellow outline and hatching on the incident map.



Autumn or early Spring.

burn over most of the area treated.

Prescribed burning should generally be undertaken during

•Care should be taken to ensure a medium to high intensity

Wildfires

Prescribed

Burning

| n | Alleena N Scale 1:300,000 0 2 4 km | | | imba Road | West Wyalong N Scale 1:300,000 0 2 4 km |
|---|--|----------|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| | | | Communications Information | | |
| | Fire Season Information | | | | |
| | Fire Season Information | | Service | Channel | Location and |
| | ■The critical wildfire season generally occurs from October/November to March/April. | _ | Service NPWS | Channel 11 10 | |
| | ■The critical wildfire season generally occurs from | <u>-</u> | | 11 | Location and Comments VHF Fire Ground 1 |

State Forests VHF

VHF Repeater

Locality

■Manna Mountain

26 275

Mobile phone coverage likely to be unreliable.

Bland LGA

