

ISBN: 1 74137 888 5 DECC: 2008/234 Updated: 30 June 2008 Fire Management Zones The objective of **APZ**s is the protection of human life and property. This will have precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity. Maintain Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below. The objective of **SFAZ**s is to reduce fire intensity across larger areas. Maintain O∨erall Fuel Hazard at High or below,

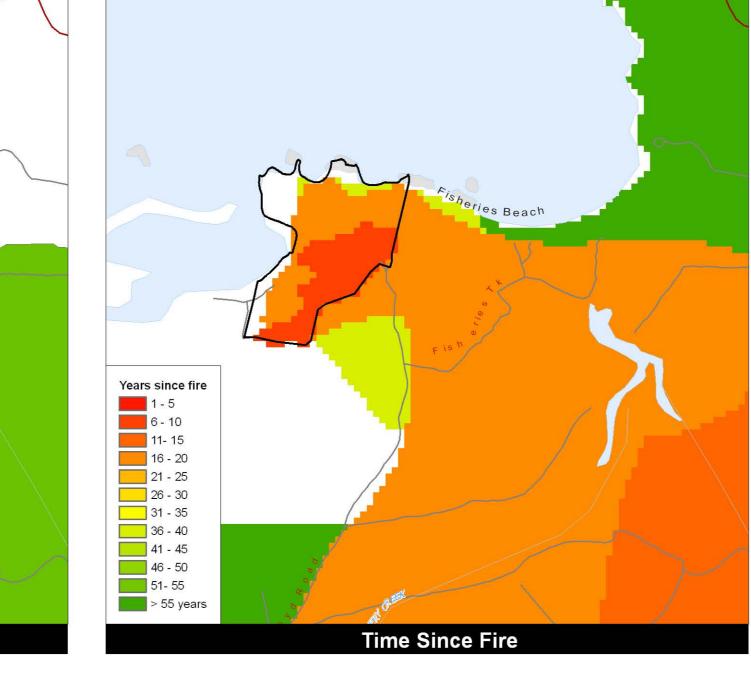
Contact: NPWS Far South Coast, PO Box 656 Merimbula NSW 2548

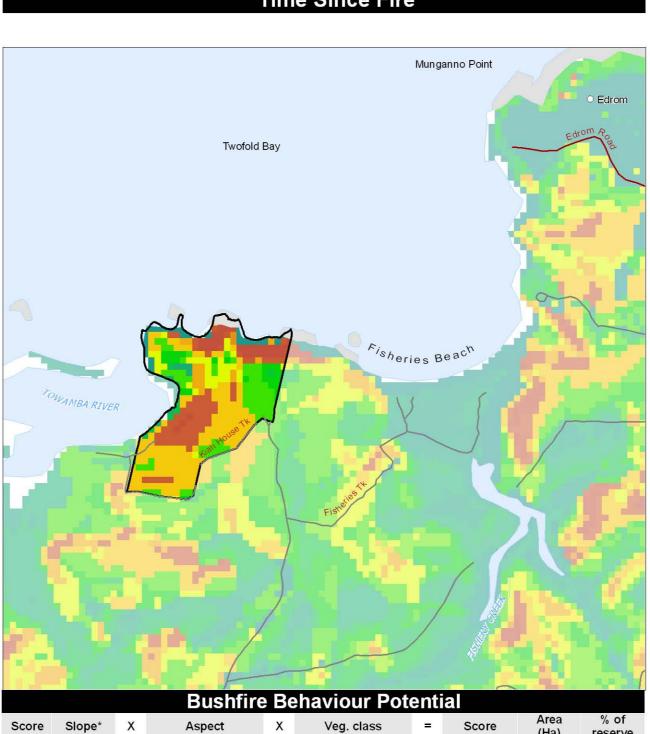
however adherence to guidelines for biodiversity will take precedence where practical. The objective of **LMZ**s is to conserve biodiversity and protect cultural and historic heritage.

Manage fire consistent with fire thresholds.



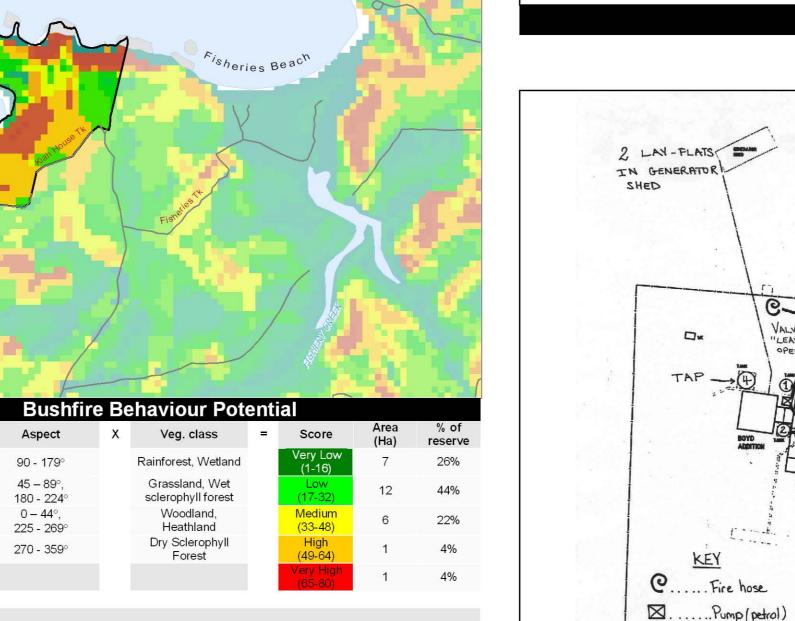
Year of fire Fire History - Wildfire

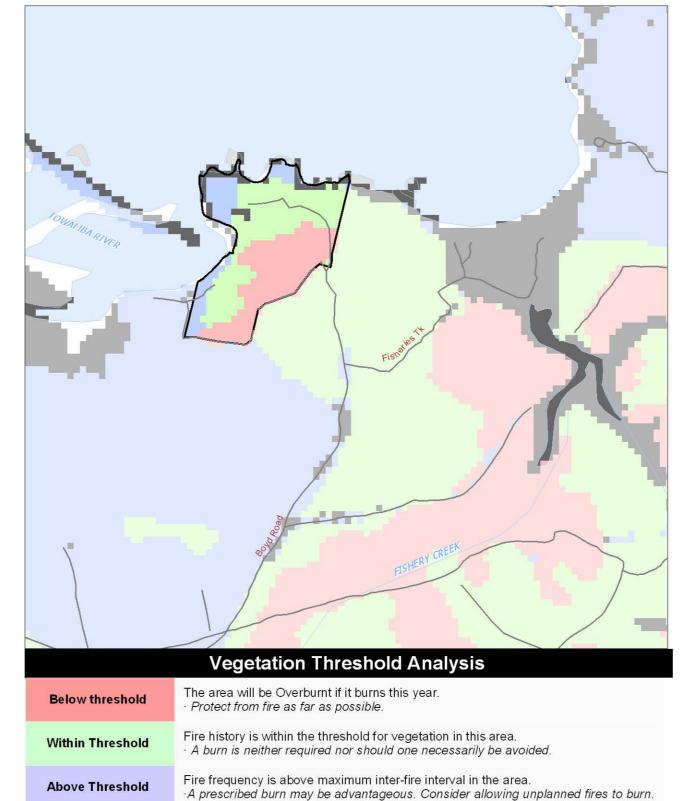




4 15 – 18°

Model details





e vegetation in this are is fire intolerant.

Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.

Protect from fire as far as possible.

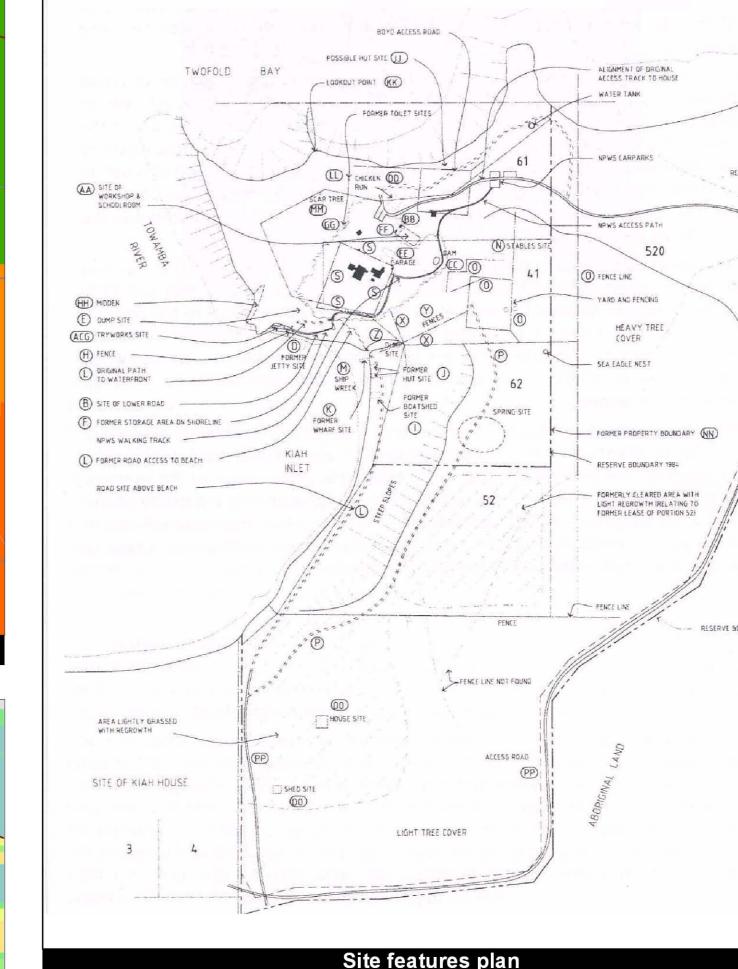
NB. Fire thresholds are defined for vegetation communities to conserve biodiversity

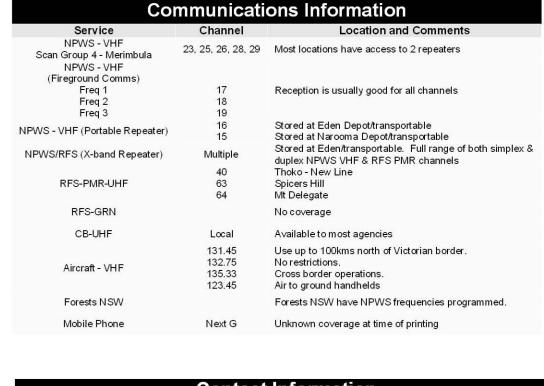
Bushfire behaviour potential was modelled using a combination of slope, aspect and vegetation type. The model

intervals were defined as: Very low (1-16), Low (17-32), Medium (33-48), High (49-64), Very high (65-80).

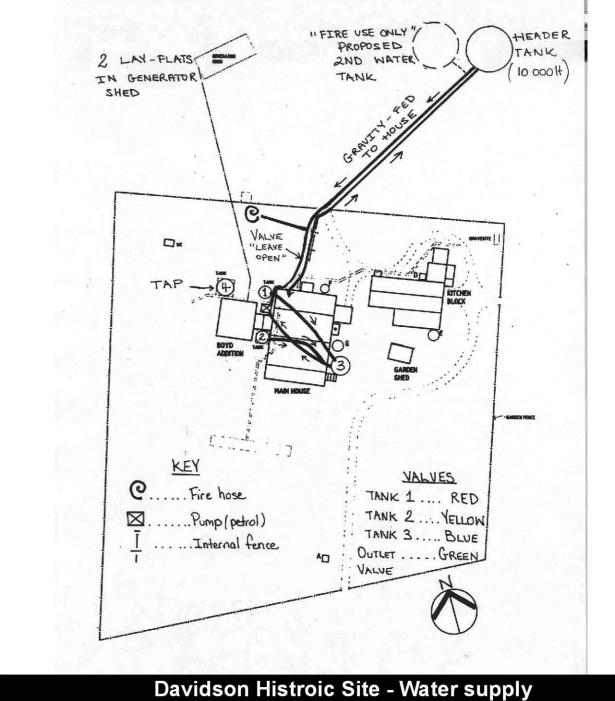
* Source: Planning for Bushfire Protection, NSW Planning 2001

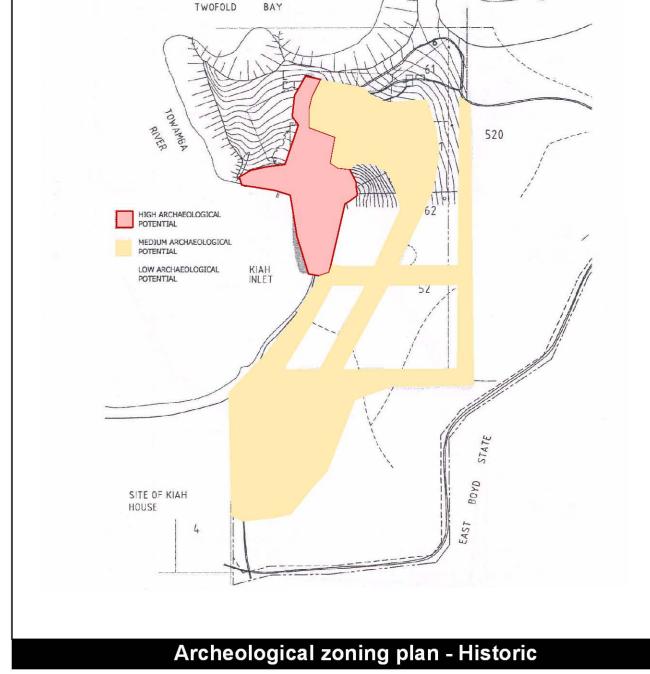
equation is: Slope score (1-5) x Aspect score (1-4) x Vegetation score (1-4). Giving an overall range of 1 to 80. Class





Contact Information					
Agency	Position / Location	Phone			
All Emergency Calls 24hrs		000			
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Merimbula Office (bus. hours) NPWS Incident Response Answering Service (after hours)	(02) 6495 5000 1800 629 104			
State Forests NSW	General contact Eden	(02) 9988 4100 (02) 6496 1500			
	Fire Control Office (Bega Valley) FCO – John Cullen	(02) 6494 7400			
NSW Rural Fire Service	Kiah RFS Cathy Munday (Capt)	0414 979 057 (02) 6496 3745 0416 306 664			
	Gary Miller (Dept Capt)	(02) 6496 4056 0424 537 446			
	Phillip Novac (Dept Capt)	(02) 6496 2949			
State Emergency Service	Emergency (24 hours) SES Eden	132 500 (02) 64961676			
Police	Emergency Bega	000 (02) 6492 9999			
Ambulance	Emergency Bookings Bega Cann River Eden Merimbula	000 131 233 (02) 6492 9999 (03) 5158 6202 (02) 6496 1444 (02) 6495 136			
DSE (Victoria)	Gippsland Regional Office (Traralgon) Cann River Office	(03) 5172 2111 (03) 5158 2100			
Council	Bega Valley Shire Council	(02) 6492 2222			
Eden Local Aboriginal Land Council		(02) 6496 1922			
SE Fibre Exports		(02) 6496 0222			
Department of Defence - Navy Ammunition Facility	Explosive Ordinance Depot	(02) 6499 7003			





CURRENT OPERATION

Rainwater is collected at house and pumped via petrol pump to header tank (10 000 lt) approximately 150 meters up the hill. From there it is gravity fed back to the house supplying all garden and internal taps and a fire hose reel. Tank 4 is an independent Regular and opportunistic pumping is required to ensure header tank retains adequate water level for house and fire emergency purposes.

PUMPING WATER TO HEADER TANK

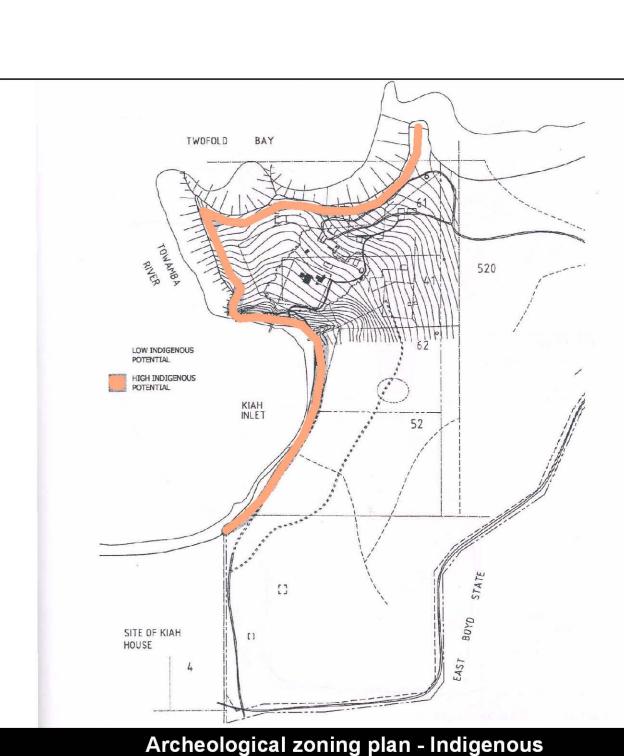
Petrol pump located under box cover near gas tanks draws water from tank number 3. Tank 1 and 2 drain into tank 3 via colour coded valves at the base of tank 3

- When tanks are full after rain ensure pump is ok for petrol and oil and pump outlet valve (green) is open. (Jerry can in Gen shed)
- Start pump.
- Monitor water level in tank 3 as you pump up to header tank. When almost empty, stop pump.
- Drain water into tank 3 from tank 1 via colour coded valve. Monitor level in tank 3 and when full, turn off colour coded valve from tank 1.
- Repeat pumping process up to header tank. Monitor water level and stop pump when tank 3 is almost empty.
- Repeat draining process for tank 2. Repeat pumping process.

IN CASE OF FIRE

Fire hose located in house yard is currently dependent on the water level in the header Two lay flat extension hoses with couplings are in the generator shed providing wide coverage of fire protection around the house.

- Develop structural fire fighting capacity that included fire fighting foam induction



				Location Plan	,
149°54'30"E	758600 758800	759000	149°55'0" ₹59200	759400 759600	759800
0088889 30"E-		Shield Tree Northern LMZ			
2888600	Davidson What Station Historic	Davidson APZ Car Pari Memorial pine tree			FISHERIES BEACH
5888400	TOWAMBA RIVER WV	Southern SFAZ			
2888200	Son	Kiah House Tk	BoydiRd		Zone Type Asset Protection Zone Strategic Fire Advantage Zone Land Management Zone Assets Built asset Homestead
Jane Wats 6496 3898	Aboriginal Land Eden LALC - 6496 19	222			European sites (HHIMS) Aboriginal site (type 1) Aboriginal site (type 2) Aboriginal site (type 3) On-park access (BFCC class) Essential Dormant
2887800	Edell LALG -0490 (3				Trail capacity Cat 1 Cat 7 Cat 9 Off-park Access WD track All-weather 2wd track Dry weather only
					4WD track ► Gates Fire Control Advantages

Fire Management Zoning and Historic/Cultural Site Issues

Fires are not permitted in the Historic Site precinct except for management purposes.

The Asset Protection Zone is aimed to maintain a fuel free area around the principal site assets. Predominantly mechanical means of fuel removal. Extends around all buildings and some features. Includes the Following Assets:- House "Loch Gara" (c1898)-timber building; Kitchen-timber building; Surrounding historic garden (including Memorial Pine Tree); Wood Shed; NPWS toilet; Boyds Shower; Garden fence; NPWS Generator Shed, wooden boardwalk.

Ensure all infrastructure associated with fire suppression is fire resistant and in place and operable; Maintain cleared areas in APZ by trimming trees,

removing shrubs, rake ground fuels and removing fire prone sp in uncleared sections of APZ, clear to bare earth under structures, maintain metal fly screens. There is a significant need to develop structural fire fighting capacity that is easy to operate and deploy to include fire fighting foam induction and extra water supply dedicated to building protection fire fighting purposes only. An additional 12,000L or larger dedicated fire fighting water supply /storage tank is required. This should be located next to the existing tank and plumbed into the current supply line and kept separate via ball valves. A foam delivery system should be incorporated into the supply side to increase the effectiveness of the water supply for structural protection of the historic fabric of the site. Specific and sign posted water supply delivery points need to be built near the buildings, available and accessible to fire fighting vehicles. Building smoke detectors, fire blankets and extinguishers must be installed and maintained.

A Strategic Fire Advantage Zone is designed to reduce the intensity and impact of wildfires on the assets within the APZ. Works will be undertaken using slashing, hand work and HR Burning.

(see archaeological Map/Plan of Mgt) and rake around , foam and extinguish during burn offs. Note fence posts at Forestry House site.

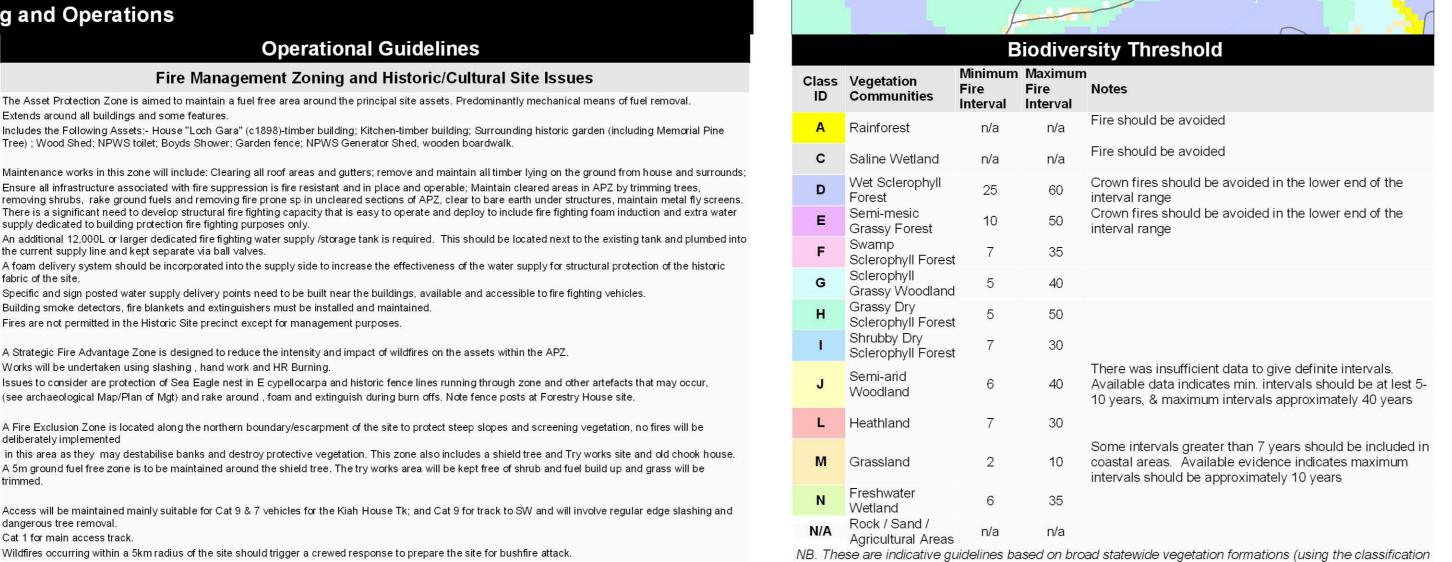
A Fire Exclusion Zone is located along the northern boundary/escarpment of the site to protect steep slopes and screening vegetation, no fires will be in this area as they may destabilise banks and destroy protective vegetation. This zone also includes a shield tree and Try works site and old chook house. A 5m ground fuel free zone is to be maintained around the shield tree. The try works area will be kept free of shrub and fuel build up and grass will be

Issues to consider are protection of Sea Eagle nest in E cypellocarpa and historic fence lines running through zone and other artefacts that may occur,

Access will be maintained mainly suitable for Cat 9 & 7 vehicles for the Kiah House Tk; and Cat 9 for track to SW and will involve regular edge slashing and dangerous tree removal.

Cat 1 for main access track. Wildfires occurring within a 5km radius of the site should trigger a crewed response to prepare the site for bushfire attack.

NPWS will identify the fire fighting requirements of the site to other agencies likely to respond and assist such as Local RFS Brigades, Forests NSW, South



of Keith (2002)). These guidelines are not intended to be interpreted as prescriptions. They define a domain

of 'acceptable' fire intervals consistent with the maintenance of existing plant species.

Fire History - Prescribed Burns

• Have been known to occur as early as Spring, but the potential for fires is greatest between

• Autumn to late Winter. Burning is possible in early Spring but not desirable on a regular basis

• Furthermore, any fire ignited in Spring has the potential to be problematic if not contained

• Strong coastal/maritime wind influences in August/September are a common feature on the

Fire Season Information

South Coast and can rapidly enhance the intensity of a fuel reduction burn.

Wildfires • During this period in dry seasons, fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour in windy

October and February

within safe boundaries.

Fuel moisture often too high to allow burning

Twofold Bay

Burning

Proposed modifications • A water tank is to be installed for independent supply to fire hose reel at the house, this is to be dedicated to building protection, for fire purposes ONLY. Fire blankets to be added to the house Sign post water access point eg standpipe

• Earthmoving equipment may only be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its • Earthmoving equipment must be always guided and supervised by an experienced officer, and accompanied by a support vehicle. When engaged in direct or parallel attack this vehicle must be a firefighting vehicle. • Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should consider the protection of drainage features, observe the (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.3) Significant historic and cultural artefacts exist throughout the site

Fire Advantage

Fire Suppression

(NPWS FMM 3.6 & 4.13)

Containment Lines

(NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)

General

Aboriginal & Historic

Heritage Sites

(NPWS FMM 4.12 & 4.13)

Threatened Fauna &

Flora Management

Aerial Water Bombing

Aerial Ignition

NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)

Command & Control is notified promptly.

(NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)

• Earthmoving equipment should be washed down, where practicable, prior to it entering NPWS estate. • All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant added to the database. Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression. • The use of fire retardant is only permitted with the prior consent of the senior NPWS officer, and should be avoided where

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

Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:

(NPWS FMM 4.2) • On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the initial incident controller will consult with regard to the ongoing command,

control and incident management team requirements as Bega Valley BFMC Plan of Operations.

• No sites known in historic site. If new sites located consult with a senior NPWS Officer.

NPWS Guidelines for Effective • Where practicable foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water, especially on structures.

NB Watch out for Sea-eagle nesting sites in tall trees.

Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.

• There is property in close proximity to the west of the site (three cottages).

(NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / • Aerial ignition is not considered practical due to the small size of the reserve.

cultural heritage sites.

reasonable alternatives are available.

• Brief all personnel involved in control line construction on the location of the sites and the appropriate actions to protect the

• The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot-overs.

The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific

• The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency

Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with

All personal involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the

Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be surveyed, where possible, to identify unknown

When preparing to defend the site against bushfire attack a search should be done for visitors. A decision must be made

minimal environmental impact. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.

Chemicals • Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50m of rainforest, watercourses and dams. For swamp areas, retardants should be allowed, avoiding wetlands. Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used product's name recorded.

 Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines Smoke Management Smoke could become a hazard on Edrom Rd and as such the chip mill should be notified of the potential hazard

Where possible restrict control line construction to existing trails and routes

(NPWS FMM 3.4) to trucks. Police and media should be notified. • The reserve may be closed to the public during wildfire suppression operations and periods of extreme fire danger. Visitor Management

whether to evacuate visitors from the site or escort them to a refuge area (beaches).

Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW