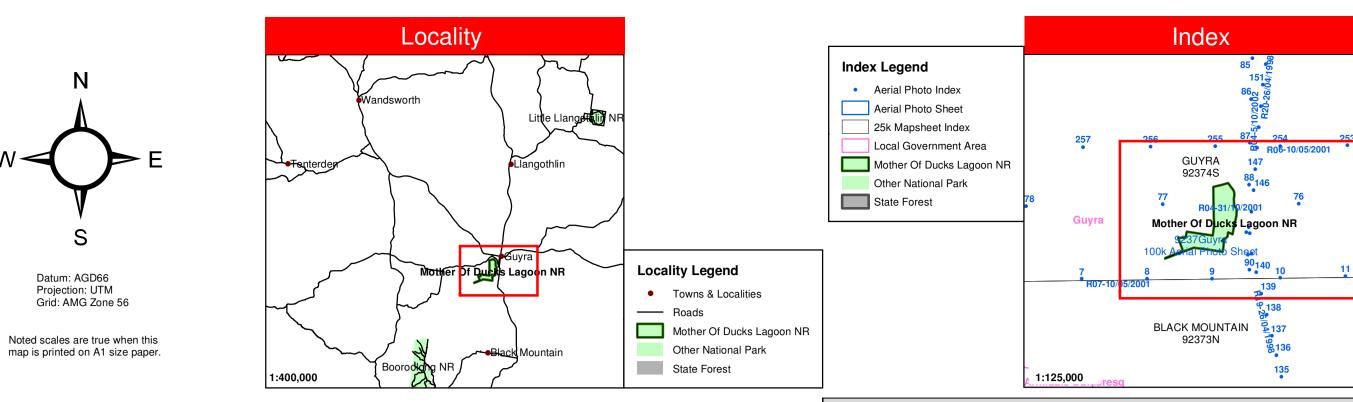


A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.

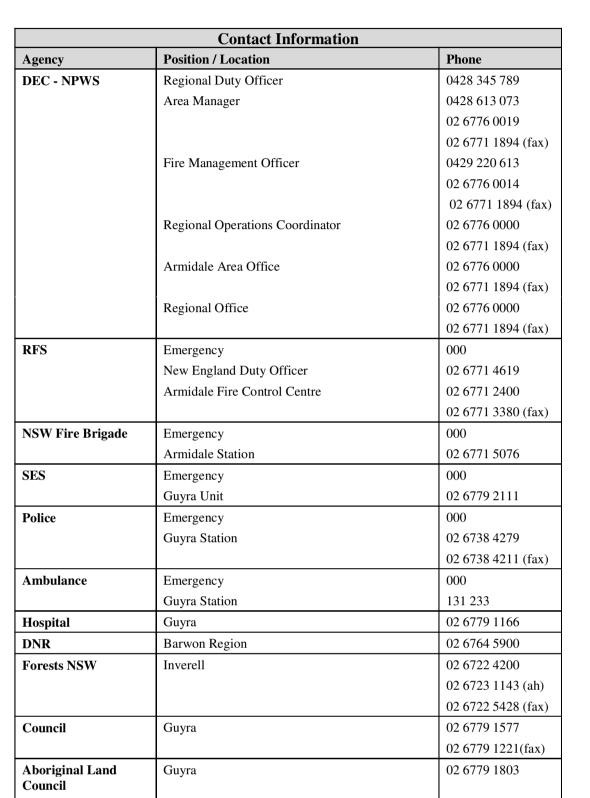
 \cdot A prescribed burn may be advantageous. Consider allowing unplanned fires to burn.

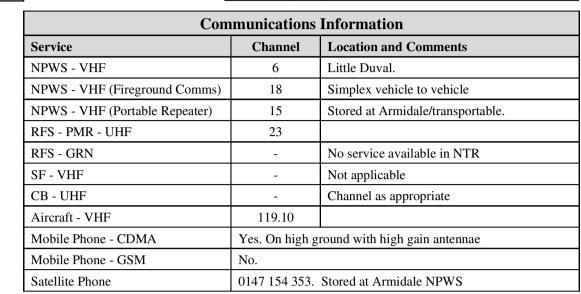
Fire frequency is below fire thresholds in the area.

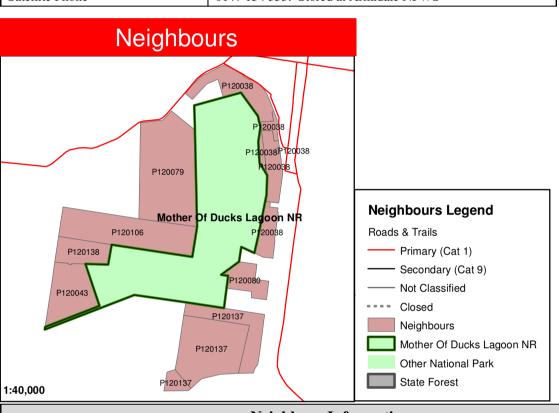
Insufficient data to determine fire threshold.



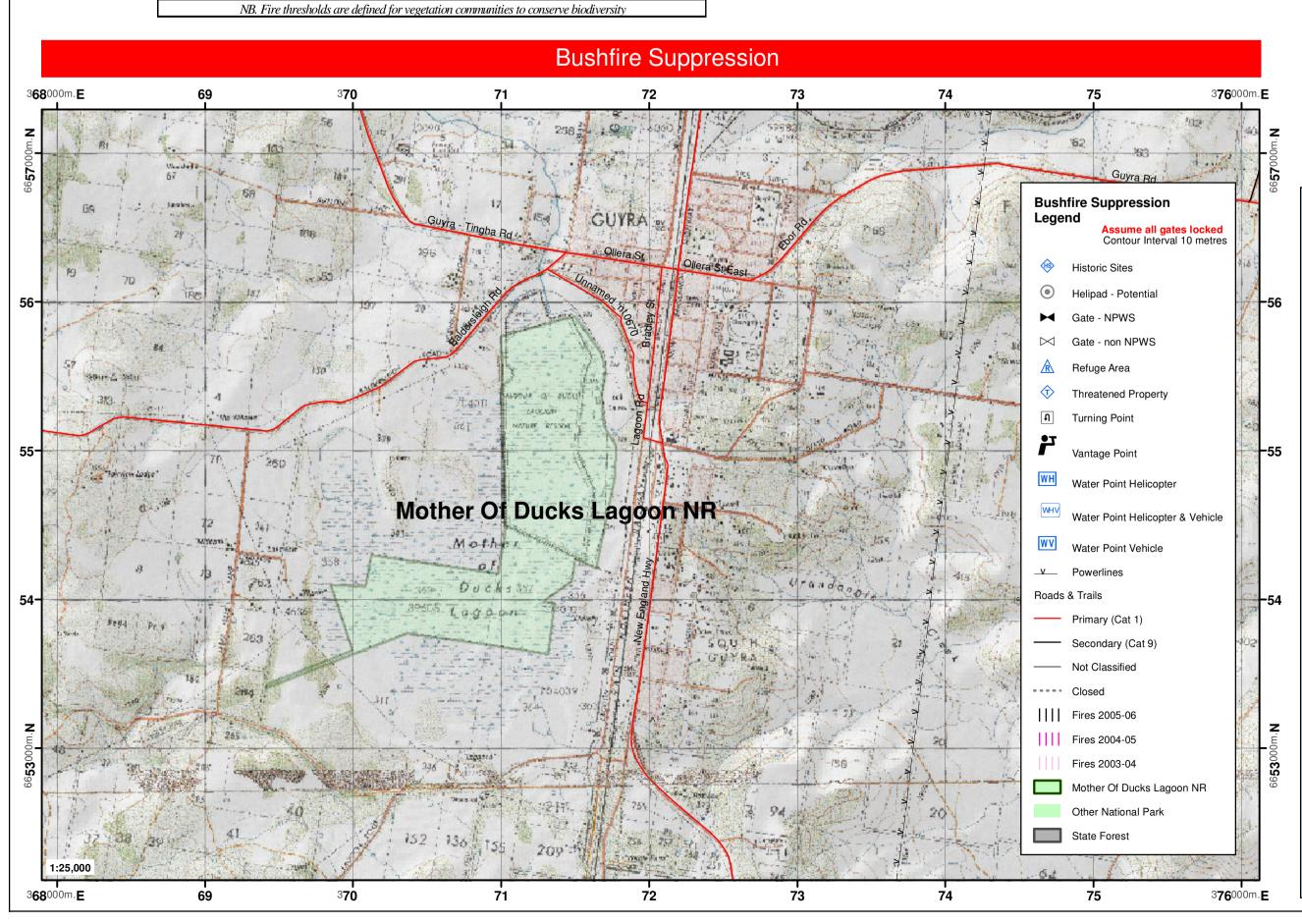
	Contact Information	
Agency	Position / Location	Phone
DEC - NPWS	Regional Duty Officer	0428 345 789
	Area Manager	0428 613 073
		02 6776 0019
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Fire Management Officer	0429 220 613
		02 6776 0014
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Regional Operations Coordinator	02 6776 0000
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Armidale Area Office	02 6776 0000
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
	Regional Office	02 6776 0000
		02 6771 1894 (fax)
RFS	Emergency	000
	New England Duty Officer	02 6771 4619
	Armidale Fire Control Centre	02 6771 2400
		02 6771 3380 (fax)
NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	000
	Armidale Station	02 6771 5076
SES	Emergency	000
	Guyra Unit	02 6779 2111
Police	Emergency	000
	Guyra Station	02 6738 4279
		02 6738 4211 (fax)
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Guyra Station	131 233
Hospital	Guyra	02 6779 1166
DNR	Barwon Region	02 6764 5900
Forests NSW	Inverell	02 6722 4200
2 02 05 05 1 15 7 7		02 6723 1143 (ah)
		02 6722 5428 (fax)
Council	Guyra	02 6779 1577
- Junion		02 6779 1221(fax)
Aboriginal Land	Guyra	02 6779 1803
Council	Guyia	02 0779 1003
Aboriginal Heritage Conservation Officer		0267390721

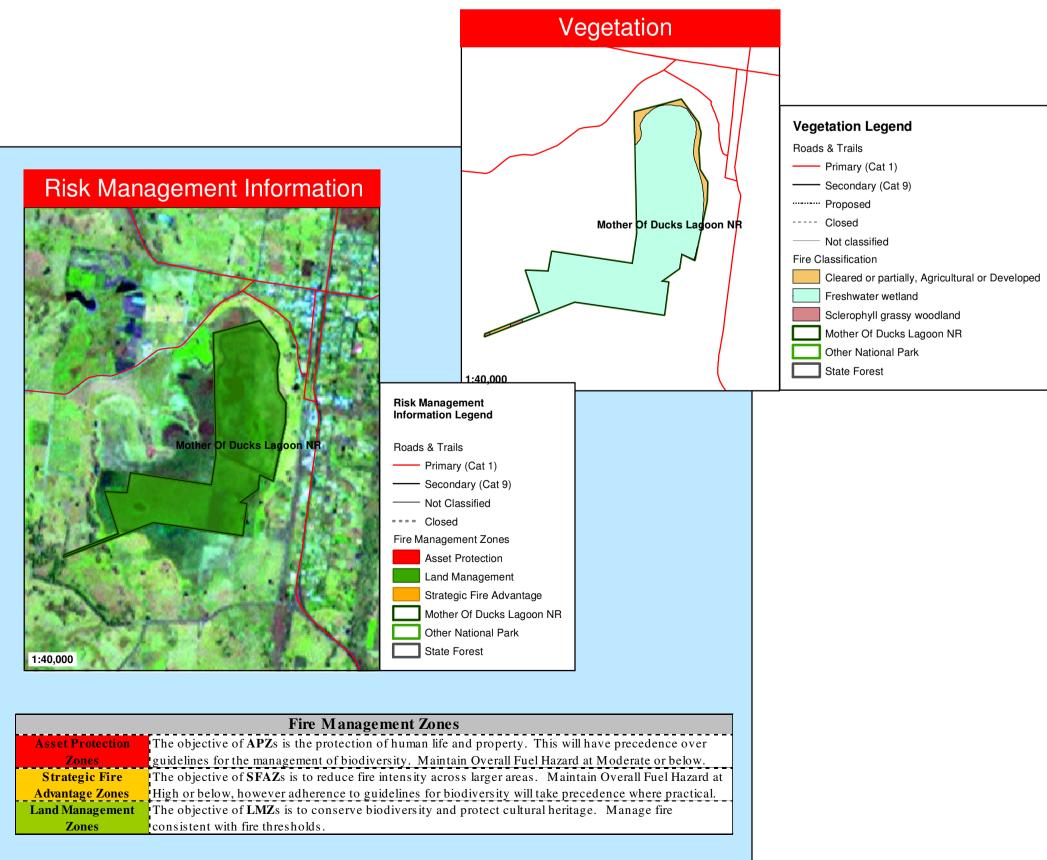






Neighbour Information							
Map ID	Property Name	Surname	Firstname	Phone			
P120038	No property name						
P120043	Devoncourt						
P120079	Lagoon View						
P120080	Lakeview						
P120106	No property name						
P120137	No property name						
P120138	No property name						





			Strategy Information			
	Fire Season Information					
Wildfires		•	Have been known to start as early as late August, but usually the potential for large fire event is greatest between October and December. This period may extend into January in more severe years.			
		•	During this period in dry seasons fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour under windy conditions.			
Prescribed Burning (NPWS Fire Management Manual 4.7)		•	Autumn to late Winter. Burning is possible in early Spring but not desirable of a regular basis from an ecological or tourism point of view.			
			Suppression Strategies			
Current FDR	Forecast FDR					
Low – Mod	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.			
Low – Mod	= > High	•	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.			
High	All	•	Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines.			
		•	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.			

	Operational Guidelines		
	gy for Fire Management 2003 and Fire Management Manual 2004. sonnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:		
Resource Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM 4.11)	Guidelines Aboriginal sites are not indicated on this strategy. For information on Aboriginal sites contact the Aboriginal Conservation Heritage Officer or Local Aboriginal Land Council		
Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM 4.10)	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located contact a Senior NPWS Officer.		
Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM 4.12 & 5.2)	No known sites in Reserve. If new sites are located contact a Senior NPWS Officer.		
Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM 4.12)	 Brief all personnel involved in fire suppression operations, on site location and the required management strategies appropriate to the site. Where practicable, protect populations or individuals from fire if the fire frequency threshold has been exceeded, or the species is an obligate seeder (fire response category), or if the fire frequency threshold &/or fire response category is unknown. 		
Threatened Property	 Where possible property owners with assets at possible risk from a wildfire event should be kept informed regarding the progress of the fire; and asked for an assessment of their current level of asset protection preparedness. 		
General Aerial Water Bombing	Guidelines The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively		
(NPWS FMM 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOP's 02 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	attacking hot spots and spot overs. The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.		
Aerial Ignition	Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations. • Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where		
(NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4 / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)	 Acrial ignition may be used during back-burning of fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Utilise incendiaries to rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required. 		
Backburning (NPWS FMM 4.8)	• 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, backburning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening. With a lower FDI backburning may be safely undertaken during the day.		
	 Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these trees as part of the backburn ignition. Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and intense up 		
Command & Control	 slope burn is likely. The first combatant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must 		
(NPWS FMM 4.2)	 ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly. On the arrival of other combatant agencies, the initial incident controller will consu 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, excep 		
(NPWS FMM 2.2 & 3.9)	 where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer. 		
	 the wildfire suppression operation. 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.		
Earthmoving Equipment (NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.4)	 Earthmoving equipment amp 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. Earthmoving equipment must always be guided and supervised by an experienced NPWS officer. 		
	 NPWS 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 Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be surveyed, where possible, to identify 		
Fire Advantage Recording	 unknown cultural heritage sites. All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and 		
Fire Suppression Chemicals	 where relevant added to the database. Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire 		
(NPWS FMM 4.2.20 & 4.9)	suppression. • The use of fire retardant is only permitted with the prior consent of the senior NPW		
	officer, and should be avoided where reasonable alternatives are available. • Exclude the use of surfactants and retardants within 50m or rainforest, watercourse,		
	 dams and swamps. Areas where fire suppression chemicals are used must be mapped and the used products name recorded. 		
	 Observe the Threatened Species Operational Guidelines. 		
Peat Fires	 Under certain conditions ground fires in peat may burn for extended periods and/or travel considerable distances. These characteristics may enable fire within this reserve to breech surface containment lines. Special care should therefore be taken 		
	to ensure active edges in close proximity to containment lines are properly extinguished, and where appropriate checking using infra-red technology.		
Rehabilitation	Where practicable, containment lines should be stabilised and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.		
(NPWS FMM 5.1) Smoke Management	 the wildfire suppression operation. The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered 		
(NPWS FMM 3.4)	 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. 		
Visitor Management	• The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or		