

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES	
ACTIVITY	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
Command, control and firefighting arrangements (FMM 4.1 & 4.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. The use of earth-moving equipment and aerial suppression must be approved by a senior NPWS officer.
Aircraft Operations (NPWS FMM 4.4 & 4.8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilots must be briefed on the location and type of powerlines within incident operation area. 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. Water bombing operations should support containment operations by aggressively attacking flanks, hotspots, spotovers and lead fires where required. Where possible, foams should be used to increase the effectiveness of water, however limit use within 50m of watercourses and dams. 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. Ground crews must be briefed and alerted to aerial ignition and water bombing operations.
Back burning (NPWS FMM 4.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All backburning operations must be planned and approved by a senior NPWS officer. Backburning operations are to minimise the potential run of introduced fire. All crews must be briefed on the sequence and safety precautions of the operation. 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. Where practicable, clear 1m radius around dead and fibrous barked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to burning, or wet down these trees as part of the backburn ignition preparation. Trails that comply with the Bush Fire Contracting Committee Policy 103 "Fire Trails" are identified on this operations map. As a minimum, management trails identified on the operations map are maintained to a standard to provide access to Category 2, unless otherwise indicated.
Control lines (NPWS FMM 3.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies involving earth-moving equipment must be approved by the senior NPWS officer before implementation. Earth-moving equipment must be supervised and guided by an experienced NPWS officer or a person recognised to be appropriately experienced. All earthmoving equipment employed in fire operations must be accompanied by a support vehicle that has equipment available to assist 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. At the commencement of shifts, all operators and guides must be briefed on safety considerations and actions to prevent damage to sensitive natural and cultural heritage. Where possible, control lines running along valley areas should be constructed 50m from gullies to avoid severe erosion.
Fire suppression chemicals (NPWS FMM 4.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetting and foaming agents (surfactants) are permitted for use in wildfire suppression. Use of chemicals must be authorised by the senior NPWS officer. As far as possible, exclude the use of surfactants within 50m of watercourses and dams. Use surfactants where natural advantages provide the most effective applications of the chemicals.
Post fire rehabilitation (NPWS FMM 5.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rehabilitation process should be addressed during the incident, in the Incident Action Plan.
Smoke management (NPWS FMM 3.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations. 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. 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 Workplaces Manual requirements.
Transmission lines (Powerlines)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May cause danger to ground personnel through smoke conduction of electricity through the air. Contact the relevant authority to turn the power off prior to back burning operations under fire.
Water supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to water supplies on private property will be negotiated prior to use, except according to S44 provisions. Arrangements may be made to replace water used after the fire, as required.

SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES	
FFDI	OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
Current Low - Mod & Forecast Low - Mod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 in the fire planning strategy and Bushfire Management Committee agreements.
Current Low - Mod & Forecast High or >	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 down predicted down wind side. Consider fall back containment strategies.
Current High or > & Forecast High or >	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake indirect attack along existing or newly constructed containment lines. Secure and deepen containment lines along the next predicted downwind side of the fire. Allow sufficient time to secure containment lines to avoid wasted effort and potential failure. Prepare and implement fall back containment strategies.
Fire Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streams in the reserve are intermittent and should not be regarded as passive control lines under normal conditions. Reserve trails may function as fire advantages.

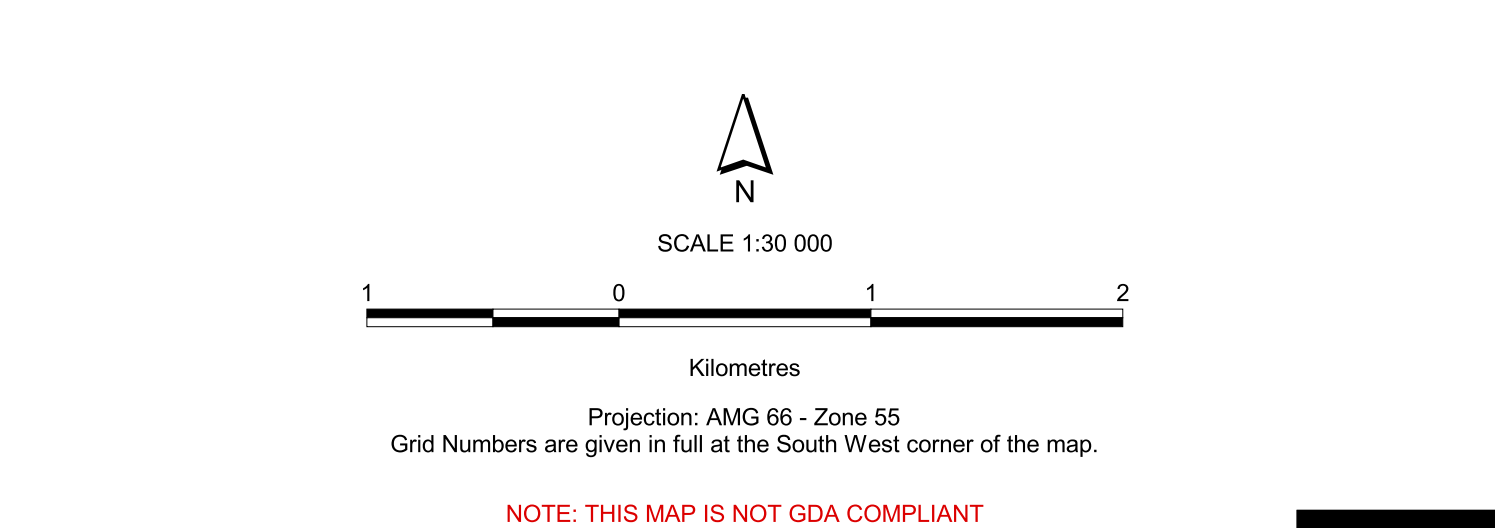
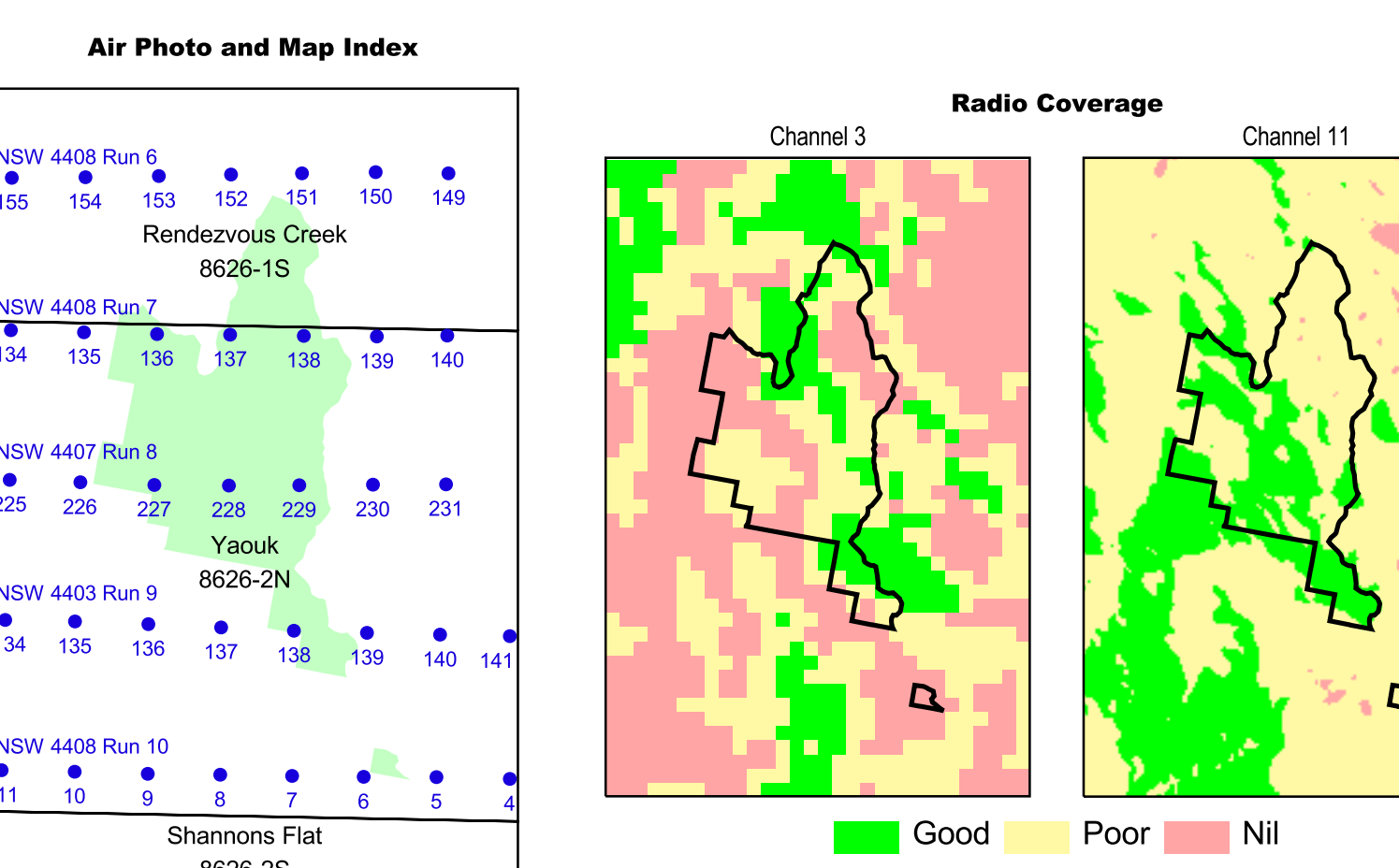
FIRE SEASON INFORMATION

The critical fire season occurs between January and March, 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 precede the fire season, and when low pressure systems dominate central and southern Australia during the leading up to the fire season. During these times fires may exhibit high intensity behaviour in windy conditions and exceed current rate of spread indices. Periods of extended drought, may give rise to higher potential bushfire behaviour during winter.

Any proposed prescribed burning should be undertaken before late autumn precipitation occurs. Least likely period to disrupt fauna during prescribed burning is April (KBD) -30) depending on weather conditions (past, present and forecast). Any fire in spring should be avoided.

During the fire season, winds change rapidly and differ greatly depending on location. Prevailing winds from the west. All ignitions under a SW influence should be managed with the potential for flanks to become heads when W to NW wind trends return. Easterly conditions can also prove difficult during suppression as winds circulate in the valley and ranges. Reverse flow wind conditions can occur across the local ranges. Fire suppression tactics will have to include considerations for these type of wind conditions.

In addition, during hot mid-summer and autumn evenings, fire may continue to burn with severity at higher altitude due to diurnal inversions.



Name	Ref No	Description	Eastings	Northings	Longitude	Latitude
Boogong Ck		Waterpoint - Vehicle	665010	6036130	148°49' 34"	35°48' 18"
Bung Harris Ck		Waterpoint - Vehicle	664210	6041500	148°48' 59"	35°45' 24"
Kennedy's Rd	H1	Waterpoint - Vehicle	663740	6036080	148°48' 42"	35°48' 18"
Murrumbidgee River	H2	Waterpoint - Helicopter, Waterpoint - Vehicle	662920	6035500	148°48' 13"	35°49' 42"
Old Yaouk		Waterpoint - Helicopter	664170	6040240	148°48' 58"	35°46' 05"
Rowleys Hill		Waterpoint - Helicopter	664730	6042780	148°49' 18"	35°44' 42"
West Valley		Staging Area	667420	6033780	148°51' 12"	35°49' 33"
Yaouk Ck		Staging Area, Helpad, Waterpoint - Vehicle	666750	6036780	148°52' 03"	35°47' 54"
Yaouk Rd	H3	Staging Area	666200	6034660	148°48' 56"	35°49' 06"

South West Slopes Region Scabby Range Nature Reserve Fire Operations Map 2007

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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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This map is based on Land and Property Information Standard 1:25000 Topographic Map Series.
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LIFE & PROPERTY GUIDELINES	
Visitor safety (NPWS FMM 3.6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible: 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. "Park closed" or "smoke hazard" signs must be placed in areas used by visitors prior to undertaking prescribed burning. "Noisy media" that will or is prescribed fire assets within the reserve.
Asset Protection (FMM 4.10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no recorded assets within the reserve, however there is a private shed within 100m of the reserve boundary. Where possible: respond immediately to reports of fire and keep fire to smallest possible area. prevent the spread of fire from the reserve to neighbouring property. work in conjunction with RFS officers to reduce impacts of on neighbouring properties.

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT ZONE GUIDELINES	
ZONE	GUIDELINES (WITHIN THE ZONE)
HMZ 1 (High Priority)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible: Contain fires to small areas and lower potential intensity and manage to produce mosaic burn patterns. Avoid the use of earth moving machines. Avoid the use of surfactants/retardants. Protect mature trees and avoid felling large and hollow bearing trees during 'map up' activities. Prescribed fire should be avoided, unless deemed necessary for ecological purposes.
HMZ 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible: Minimise the potential for fire to spread and/or contain to existing control lines. Where wildfires occur in untreated areas programed for prescribed burning (ie. SFMZ) fire may be allowed to burn (within the treatment area) if conditions are appropriate. Prescribed fire or other fuel manipulation program may be applied to the area to reduce potential risks. Manage fire to produce mosaic (patchy) burn patterns (where weather conditions permit). Earthmoving equipment may be used to contain fire within DEC policy guidelines. Retardants and foams may be used to suppress fire, however minimise use within 50m of water courses and dams.

CULTURAL HERITAGE GUIDELINES	
THEME	GUIDELINES
Aboriginal & Historic Heritage (FMM 4.11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief personnel involved in control line construction and vehicle based fire suppression operations on site locations and the relevant management strategies for site protection, include in Incident Action Plans. Liaise with the relevant heritage officer and/or representative where considered necessary.
Scarred trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear fuels, with hand tools, from tree base and/or foam base to 3m up tree trunk. Do not clear or fall trees. Where possible, avoid new trail construction within 20m of trees and construct trails on the advancing fire side of the tree. Hazard reduction or back burning operations should minimise the potential threat of radiant heat on the tree.
Rock arrangements, rock engravings, bora rings, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Clear, by hand, excess fuels from the site. 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. Prescribed burn or back burning operations should protect sites from the potential threat of radiant heat and smoke on sites.
Art sites and over-hangs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Clear, by hand (whipper snippers, brush cutters, mowers), excess fuels from the site. Avoid direct attack methods on sites. 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. Prescribed burn or back burning operations should protect sites from the potential threat of radiant heat and smoke (carbon deposition) on sites.
Open camp sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Avoid direct attack methods (including aerial water bombing) at known sites. Use of foam or aerial line drops may be used adjacent to, but not directly on sites.
Historic Heritage (unmapped rock border markers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid new trail construction or ground disturbance within close proximity of site. 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. Use the same guidelines as Aboriginal rock arrangements (above).

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS				
AGENCY	CHANNEL	MRX FREQ.	MTX FREQ.	NOTES
NPWS (VHF)	3	MRX 78.7875	MTX 81.2875	Mt Selwyn - marginal in the north and in gullies.
	11	MRX 79.4000	MTX 81.9000	Bugtown Repeater - may be limited on the eastern side of the reserve.
NPWS (VHF) FIRE GROUND	17	82.3875	82.3875	Channel to be determined by ground crews, crew leaders, Division commanders etc. Any changes will be noted in IAP.
	18	79.8375	79.8375	
RFS (PMR)	19	79.9625	79.9625	
	71	418.3500	408.9000	Mt Roberts.
AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS (Fire Communication Traffic Advisory Frequencies F-CTAF)	35	413.0750	403.6250	Eucumbene.
	79	418.9750	409.5250	Wambook.
RFS (UHF) CB	6	476.550		Mt Roberts repeater.
	9	476.625		Shannons Flat Brigade.
	19	476.875		Adaminaby Brigade.

CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS			
NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	RURAL FIRE SERVICE	EMERGENCY SERVICES	0 0 0
SWS Turnoff Office (BH)	6947 7000	Cooma-Monaro Fire Control Centre (Ph)	6452 5533
SWS Turnoff Office Fax	6947 4170	Shannons Flat Fire Control Centre (Ph)	6452 3628
SWS Turnoff Workshop	6949 5262	Cooma Fire Brigade Duty Officer	0427 309 665
Incident Answering Service (AH)	1800 629 104	Bendale Fire Control Centre (Ph)	6456 4555
			6456 3647
Cooma Monaro Council	6947 0542	Duty Officer	0412 563 216
Waggoner Aboriginal Land Council	4476 1144	Other Organisations (24 hrs)	8741 5400

Scabby Range Nature Reserve - Waypoints						
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Boogong Ck		Waterpoint - Vehicle	665010	6036130	148°49' 34"	35°48' 18"
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