

## Hunter Region Scone Mountain National Park Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2009

Sheet 1 of 1

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

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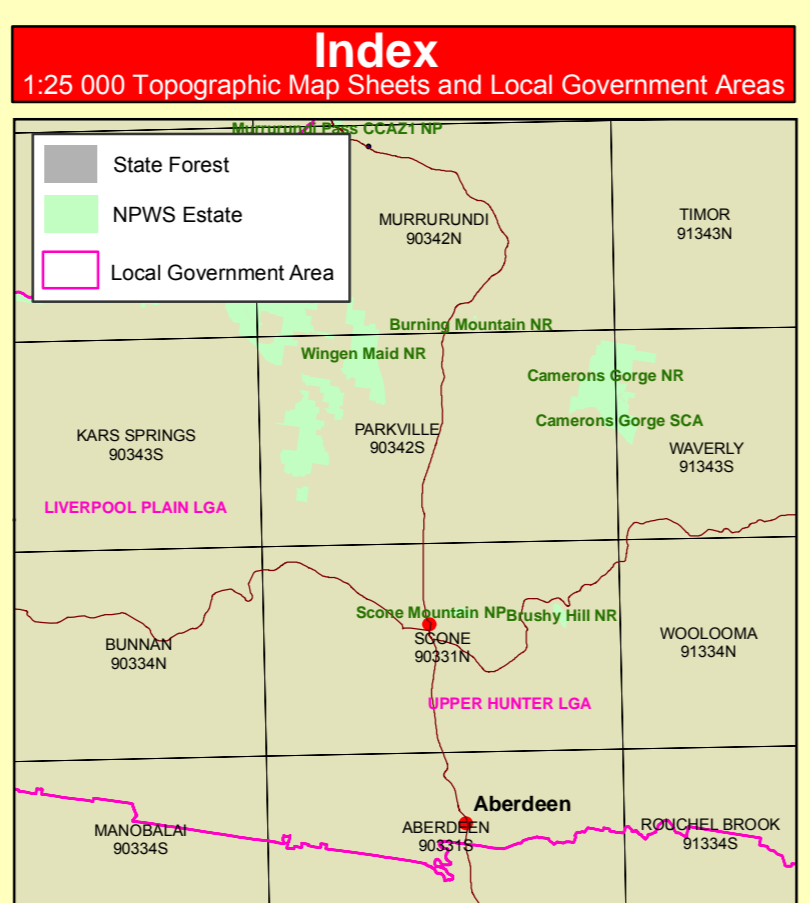
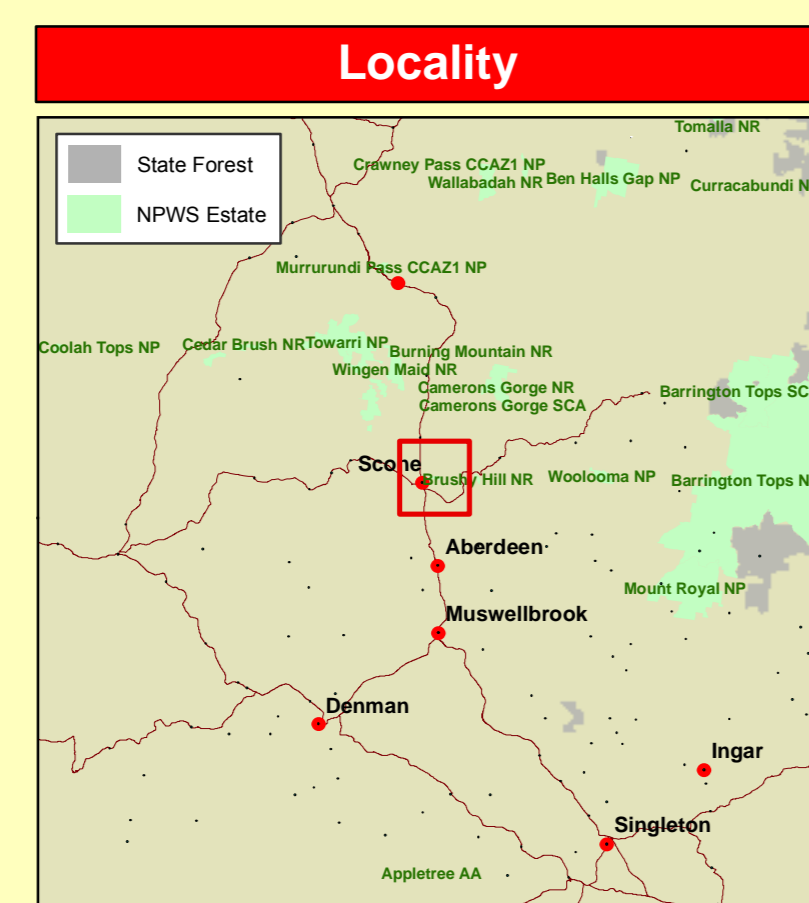
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Department of Environment and Climate Change (NSW) This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

Endorsed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: / /

Director Northern Parks & Wildlife Group



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NSW Fire Brigade	Emergency	026747493 (24hr)
	Emergency	026747493 (24hr)
SES	Emergency	000
	Emergency	000
Police	Emergency	000
	Emergency	000
Ambulance	Emergency	000
	Emergency	000
Hospital	Emergency	000
	Emergency	000
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Local Aboriginal Land Council	Warruah	65431288
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### Operational Guidelines (continued)

Refer to Current Fire Management Manual (updated annually)

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

Resource	Guidelines
<b>Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM)</b>	<p><b>HS2</b> Regional Cultural Heritage Management</p> <p>Where possible, property owners with assets at 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.</p> <p>Earth-moving machinery is to be used around, rather than over, threatened assets.</p>
<b>HS3</b>	High RCHMS priority. Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & PB.
<b>HS4</b>	High or low RCHMS priority. Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire. Danger to life crew activity. Avoid site at all times.
<b>HS5</b>	Low RCHMS priority. Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning & PB.
<b>HS6</b>	High or low RCHMS priority. Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire. Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
<b>HS7</b>	High or low RCHMS priority. Heritage site unlikely to be affected by fire. Avoid use of earth moving machinery.
<b>Threatened Fauna Management (NPWS FMM)</b>	<p><b>FA1</b> Protect large and hollow bearing trees.</p> <p><b>FA2</b> Avoid large and hollow bearing trees. Avoid interfire intervals of &lt; 10 yrs.</p> <p><b>FA3</b> Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopy and hollow logs.</p> <p><b>FA4</b> Avoid interfire intervals of &lt; 10 yrs.</p> <p><b>FA5</b> Habitat unlikely to be affected by fire. Avoid use of earth moving machinery in dense habitat.</p> <p><b>FA6</b> Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning &amp; PB, or as far as possible in wetland habitat. Avoid use of earth moving machinery in wetland habitat.</p> <p><b>FA7</b> Avoid high intensity fires that consume tree canopy and hollow logs.</p> <p><b>FA8</b> Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning &amp; PB, or as far as possible. Avoid use of earth moving machinery.</p>
<b>Threatened Flora Management (NPWS FMM)</b>	<p><b>FL1</b> Avoid interfire intervals of &lt; 10 yrs. Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery. Avoid the use of retardant.</p> <p><b>FL2</b> Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning, prescribed burning, or as far as possible. Avoid the use of earthmoving machinery. Avoid the use of retardant.</p> <p><b>FL3</b> Avoid high intensity fire. Avoid interfire intervals &lt; 10 years, effect unknown. Avoid the use of earth moving machinery.</p> <p><b>FL4</b> Avoid summer fire. Avoid high intensity fire. Avoid earth moving machinery.</p> <p><b>FL5</b> Avoid low intensity fire. Avoid interfire intervals of &lt; 5 yrs. Avoid earth moving machinery.</p>

### Operational Guidelines (continued)

Refer to Current Fire Management Manual (updated annually)

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

Resource	Guidelines
<b>Threatened Property</b>	Where possible, property owners with assets at 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.
<b>General</b>	<p><b>Aerial Water Bombing (NPWS FMM / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)</b></p> <p>The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spotovers.</p> <p>The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.</p> <p>Where practicable, foam should be used to increase the effectiveness of the water.</p> <p>Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.</p> <p><b>Aerial Ignition (NPWS FMM / NSW Fire Agencies Aviation SOPs O2-4 / NPWS Guidelines for Effective Aircraft Management)</b></p> <p>Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.</p> <p>Unless impractical, rapidly progress back-burns down slope where required.</p> <p>Beware of high voltage powerlines running from north to south through park.</p>
<b>Backburning (NPWS FMM)</b>	Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement back-burns. Generally, when the FDR is Very High or greater, backburning should commence when the humidity begins to rise in the late afternoon or early evening. With a lower FDR backburning may be safely undertaken during the day. <p>Where practicable, clear a 1m radius around dead and stressedarked trees adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or set down those trees as part of the backburn ignition.</p> <p>Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and intense up slope burn is likely.</p> <p>Brief all involved personnel on the location of cultural sites and threatened species prior to backburning, and adhere to the above guidelines.</p>
<b>Command &amp; Control (NPWS FMM)</b>	The first constant agency on site may assume control of the fire, but then must ensure the relevant land management agency is notified promptly. <p>On the arrival of other constant agencies, the initial incident controller will consult with regard to the ongoing command, control and incident management team requirements as per the relevant BEMC Plan of Operations.</p>
<b>Smoke Management (NPWS FMM)</b>	The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered when planning for wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations. <p>If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant media must be notified.</p> <p>Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines.</p> <p><b>Caution:</b> Scone Township is located south west of park. Within the Scone shire numerous high yielding agricultural industries (i.e. horse studs) exist.</p>

### Operational Guidelines

Refer to Current Fire Management Manual (updated annually)

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

Resource	Guidelines
<b>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Management (NPWS FMM)</b>	<p><b>A1</b> As far as possible protect site from fire. Do not cut down trees. Use of bombs, wetting agents &amp; retardant is acceptable.</p> <p><b>A2</b> As far as possible protect site from fire. Avoid ground disturbance including handtools, doors.</p> <p><b>A3</b> Avoid water bombing which may cause ground disturbance.</p> <p>Avoid ground disturbance including handtools, doors.</p> <p>Site may be burnt by wildfire, backburn, prescribed burn.</p>
<b>Historic Heritage Management (NPWS FMM)</b>	<p><b>H1</b> RCHMS - Regional Cultural Heritage Management Strategy</p> <p>In areas where the asset may be in or close to a water body, wetland or swamp, no foam or retardant is to be used.</p> <p>Earth-moving machinery is to be used around, rather than over, through assets.</p> <p>High RCHMS priority.</p> <p>Avoid fire, including wildfire, backburning &amp; PB.</p> <p>Avoid all water bombing activities.</p>

