



Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire and Emergency Control Plan

(This plan considers and supersedes the Strategic Fire and Emergency Control Plan East Gippsland Fires dated February 8 2014)

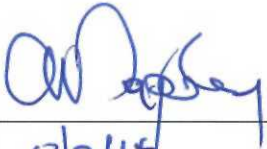
Period: 13 February to 12 March 2014

(One month with weekly reviews)

Version 2.0

Review Date: 19 February 2014

Approved by: State Control Team

STATE CONTROLLER	
DATE	13/2/14

Endorsed: Grange Jephcott

Regional Controller – Gippsland Region

Date: 13 February 2014

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- Regional Controllers and Regional Control Teams
- All SCC Functional Roles
- DEPI State Duty Officer
- CFA State Duty Officer
- Regional Fire Control Team (RFCT)
- Regional Emergency Management Team (REMT)
- Incident Controllers



- CFA Regional Director – Gippsland
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1. OVERVIEW

Following extreme fire conditions overnight on Saturday 8th February and well into the evening of Sunday 9th February, 16 uncontrolled fires covering 131845 hectares remain burning in the Gippsland region. Fires are burning from Baw Baw Shire in the west to the border country in the Far East and into the South Gippsland area to the South. Of additional concern is a fire in the Northern end of the coal mine at Hazelwood which has potential to impact power generation and the Princes Fwy. A fire which started at Hernes Oak on Friday has reached and is burning in the overburden heaps at the Yallourn coal mine. A fire at the Maryvale Paper Mill is currently burning in wood heaps. Many roads across the region are currently closed or under restrictions including the Princes Fwy at Morwell.

The weather for the rest of this week is expected to be reasonably benign with some rain forecast from Thursday and into the weekend. It is unlikely that rainfall will be sufficient to have a sustained impact on larger fires and may merely hinder or delay operations. Conditions for the rest of the month are expected to be dry and hot. Little or no rain is forecast at this stage. Thunderstorms are an ever present possibility with the potential for new fire starts.

Table 1: Going Fires of concern as at 1800hrs 11/02/2014

ICC	Fire
Orbost ICC	<u>Orbost Complex -</u> Buchan – Jacksons Crossing Tk Goongerah – Deddick Trail Club Terrace – Goolengook River
Traralgon	Jack River – Egans Rd Maryvale Paper Mill Morwell - Hernes oak
Bairnsdale	Mt Ray – Glenaladale Timbarra – Gil Groggin
Hazelwood	Hazelwood mine Yallourn mine



1.1 Scope

The scope of this plan is considered in the context of the current fire emergencies across the Gippsland Region and the potential for days of extreme heat which are likely to compound the impacts on communities and the resources of local agencies and organisations.

Where these events are likely to cause impacts on communities which are the responsibility of government agencies and other organisations including not for profits, this plan is restrained to the identification of these impacts and the identification of responsible agencies/organisations.

It is however the responsibility of the Regional Controller to ensure that responsible agencies/organisations are properly notified.

In the event of another emergency, not being a fire or heat event impacts the region, and the requirement for a strategic emergency control plan is established. It is the responsibility of the relevant regional controller to convene a strategic planning unit to develop a relevant plan.

2. FIRE SCENARIOS

Scenarios for the potential spread and impact of existing fires have been developed in conjunction with fire behaviour experts at the SCC and individual ICC's. Initial work uses current weather predictions to inform scenarios for the coming week. Longer term weather prognoses, as available will be used to inform scenarios for the rest of the month. It is intended this work will inform the identification of risks and enable the development of control options and priorities.

3. OBJECTIVES AND CONTROL PRIORITIES

3.1 Management Objectives

1. Identify control options to minimise the impact of current and potential fires on Gippsland communities, businesses and industry.
2. Provide protection for and minimise impacts on key state and regional infrastructure.

The following table identifies regional fire control priorities and shows their alignment with State priorities.

3.2



Control Priorities

State	Regional
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and preservation of life is paramount. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Safety of emergency services personnel, and; _ Safety of community members including vulnerable community members and visitors/tourists located within the incident area; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard tree assessment and identification in fire impacted areas. • Establishment of safety zones • Accurate and comprehensive briefings for all crews • Effective resource planning • Welfare planning • Effective community risk assessment and protection planning which considers and includes community assets and infrastructure. • Identification of vulnerable community members and engagement with responsible agencies and organisations in the development of response, relief and recovery planning. • Liaise with tourism industry representatives to identify common tourist destinations and routes which may be at risk from or impacted by fire. • Develop communications strategies which include accurate messages about areas of risk and alternative safe destinations. • Relief planning to cater for the needs of tourists/travelers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing of community information and community warnings detailing incident information that is timely, relevant and tailored to assist community members make informed decisions about their safety; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community information strategies to include community based solutions which can operate independently of existing telecommunications and power infrastructure. • Community information and messaging to be targeted, timely and accurate. • Develop communications strategies to target tourists and the travelling public • Comprehensive community communications plans to be developed by IMT's
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of critical infrastructure and community assets that support community resilience; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and documentation of critical infrastructure and community assets to be carried out using existing plans and risk registers (i.e. Regional and Municipal fire management plans, CERA risk assessments, VFRR, Community/Local/agency specific plans). • Inclusion of Infrastructure/assets in community protection plans where appropriate or development of asset specific protection plans for remote assets. • Liaison with asset owners/operators when carrying out asset identification/risk assessments and protection planning. • Consideration of community values and inclusion of community representation during community protection



	planning.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of residential property as a place of primary residence; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early engagement with communities, provision of accurate and relative information and advice. • Provide support and assistance with community preparation activities if possible. • Engage community members in discussions about risk and treatment opportunities as part of the development of community protection plans. • Community protection plans to include agreed community actions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of assets supporting individual livelihoods and economic production that supports individual and community financial sustainability 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of environmental and conservation assets that considers the cultural, Biodiversity and social values of the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriately qualified and experienced staff to be included in IMT's. Expert community advisors to be sought for local advice. • Response and community protection planning to include relevant protective actions. • Early environmental recovery planning undertaken and actions taken to minimise impacts.

3.3 Control Options Analysis

During consideration of control options available the following high level objectives have been considered in line with, and in addition to the state and regional priorities (above) fire control priorities.

1. Contain fires which pose an imminent threat to communities
2. Contain and extinguish fire in Hazelwood and Yallourn open cut coal mines
3. Contain and extinguish fire at Maryvale paper mill
4. Contain other fires
5. Prevent new fire starts
6. Suppress new fire starts

Each ICC has carried out their own options analysis for the fires under their control, in the case of Orbost and Bairnsdale they have developed joint management strategies for the fires bounding the Snowy River (**Appendix 1**)

Work contained within this plan has focused on a longer time frame with the development of models for fire spread which consider potential scenarios and allows for the evaluation of potential control strategies. Modeling has been constrained to identified high risk fires (table 1 above) which have the potential to impact communities, infrastructure or community assets given unfavorable weather conditions.

4. STRATEGIC FIRE CONTROL OPTIONS



4.1 Command and Control Arrangements

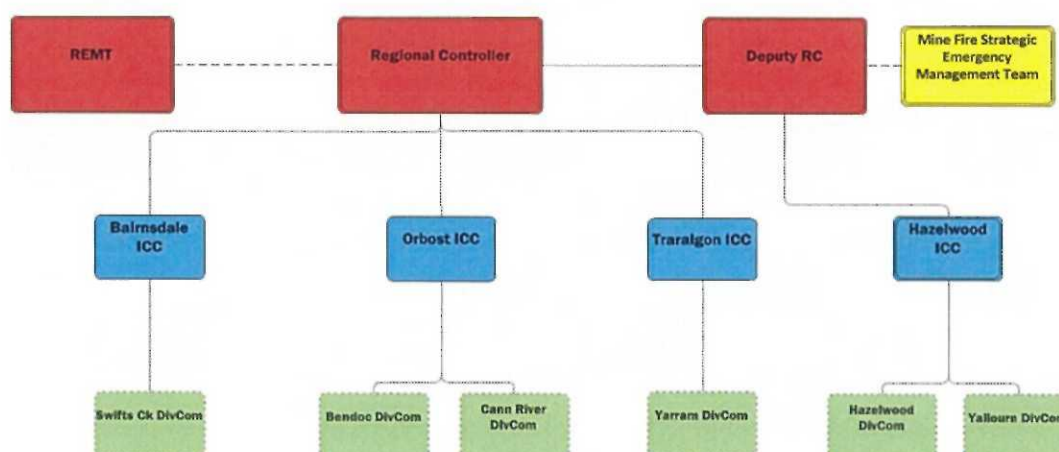
As indicated in diagram 1 below there are 4 level 3 ICC's in operation across the Gippsland region. Each ICC manages fire within its designated footprint with the exception of the Hazelwood ICC which has been specially formed to manage fires in the Hazelwood and Yallourn mines. Each incident controller reports to the Regional Controller with the exception of the Hazelwood IC who reports to a deputy Regional Controller who in turn reports to the RC. Each ICC has one or more Divisional Command Centres under its control.

Incident Management Teams at each ICC have responsibility for the development of control strategies and the management of operations for fires under their control. The Regional Management Team supports each ICC by managing resource requests, providing advice and expertise and performing a liaison function with other agencies, government, media and the community.

In addition the Regional Controller has responsibility for the provision of strategic oversight of management of incidents within the region.

Diagram 1: Current Incident Control Structure

Gippsland Regional Fire Control Structure



As at 19000hrs February 11th 2014

4.2 Community Preparedness

Community Engagement Structure

This structure has been developed to clearly articulate the community engagement responsibilities of each level in Emergency Management and suggested engagement activities (including Warnings & Advice). It is to be read in conjunction with Community Engagement Principles that follow.

Recovery - Post impact or no fire impact



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice Message • Community Meeting with Recovery agencies • Personnel at Relief Centres • Joint media with Recovery agencies 	Responsibility IMT IEMT REMT RCT
Level One - 1 to 2 hours prior to expected impact	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Warning Message • Telephone Alerting 	Responsibility IMT
Level Two - 2 to 12 hours prior to expected impact	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation to Evacuate • Watch & Act Message • Telephone Alerting • Door Knock 	Responsibility IMT
Level Three - Greater than 12 hours to impact or if smoke is present in the community	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice Message • Smoke Messaging • Community Meeting 	Responsibility IMT
Level Four - If fire is expected to impact community within a week	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting • Community Information Point • Door Knock • Targeted Media • Engage with local networks • Engage with local CFA Brigade • Engage with community leaders 	Responsibility IMT
Level Five - Fire is expected to impact community beyond a week	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting • Door Knock • Targeted Media • Engage with local government and recovery agencies • Engage with local networks • Engage with local CFA Brigade • Engage with local risk owners • Engage with REMT • Engage with Industry and Community Stakeholders 	Responsibility Fire Agencies RCT REMT Local Government IMT

Community Engagement Principles

To ensure that community messaging remains consistent and keeping with the “Timely, Tailored and Relevant” approach, the following strategies will apply to all Public Information Sections across Gippsland:

- Every effort will be taken to tailor engagement activities and messages to meet the differing needs and structures of each community.
- “If you know it, tell the community” should be the approach for communication at all times.



- Ensure internal as well as external communication is maintained at all times.
- The Incident Control Centres will utilise the systems available to them to ensure that appropriate warnings will be issued including text messages, social media and pre-recorded phone calls.
- Incident management teams to consider local communications and messaging solutions which are independent of existing telecommunications and power infrastructure for potentially isolated communities.
- If time permits, ask the community how best to engage with them.
- Where possible utilise local people to engage with local people.
- Incident Management Teams will utilise all available technology and local contacts to alert relevant communities in the event that the risk increases.
- Consult with recovery Agencies when developing messages to support recovery efforts.
- Consider the need for local communications strategies in the case of telecommunications and/or power failures

4.3 Community Protection Planning

The overarching objective for the Community Protection Plan is to ensure that there is an integrated approach between government agencies, councils, non-profit organisations and the community.

This approach will focus upon community resilience, minimizing the impact of the bushfire and providing the community an ability to recover.

The key elements of this plan are to:

- Prevent bushfires from entering communities;
- Minimise the impacts resulting from a bushfire travelling through a community;
- Contribute to safe egress and access for communities and fire and emergency personnel;
- Timely recovery arrangements tailored to the need of the fire affected communities.
- Protect critical infrastructure and community assets

Refer to **Appendix 2** – Community Protection Plan Framework.

4.4 Risk and Consequences

The Regional Management Team (RMT) has reviewed existing planning including the Gippsland Strategic Fire Management Plan, the East Gippsland Municipal Fire Management Plan, Regional Emergency Response and Recovery plans. The RMT has consulted widely with members of the Regional Emergency Management Team to develop the Gippsland Fire and Heat Risk and Consequence Plan (V2.0, 7 February 2014) which has been used to inform a WoG approach to the development of agency strategies and actions related to the current fire and



potential heat events throughout Gippsland. This plan considers potential impacts on communities, state and community infrastructure and considers broader impacts from emergencies including, community protection and wellbeing, delivery of essential services, access and egress, relief and recovery.

4.5 Readiness and Resourcing

The Regional Management Team has developed and maintains a strategic resource plan which supports ICC's by providing certainty around resource availability and matches skills, qualifications and experience to the needs of the ICC. The plan incorporates a multi-agency 'best fit' approach and includes flexibility to cater for the deployment of interstate and international personnel if required.

The RMT monitors conditions and commitment of resources to ensure early planning for surge needs and regularly communicates with ICC's on readiness and response matters.

5. CONTROL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Bushfire

Fire Control Zones have been developed for landscape fires which are deemed to pose a potential threat to communities, infrastructure and community assets. These zones are used to predict potential fire impacts and to enable the establishment of trigger points which can be used in planning for response and recovery activities, community messaging and the implementation of community protection plans. These zones are described in the accompanying maps and notes (**Appendix 3&4**)

5.2 Mine Fires

A Strategic Plan has been developed for the management of the Latrobe Valley Mine Fires (**Appendix 5**)

6. POTENTIAL FIRE IMPACTS (CONSEQUENCES)

Incident Management Teams are utilising existing plans and intelligence to ensure potential impact areas are identified and treated. The RMT has worked closely with the REMT to ensure relevant information is made available to enable accurate community and infrastructure risk assessments and the establishment of effective protection strategies.

IMT's are accessing existing risk assessment and planning including CERA, Regional and Municipal Fire and Emergency Management Plans, Relief and Recovery Plans, the Victorian Fire Risk Register and existing agency and community planning.



7. NEXT STEPS

In developing the next iteration of this plan, the following work will be undertaken:

- Further analysis and modeling will occur for fires of concern
- Carry out a review of Command and Control arrangements
- A review of control strategies and options will be conducted for all fires in the Gippsland region
- A review of resourcing will be undertaken to ensure continued best utilisation of agency resources
- Linking of control zones to targeted mitigation, preparedness and control actions

8. REFERENCE LIST

- Gippsland Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan 2013 – 2023 (Version 2.0 – June 2013)
- East Gippsland Fire Management Plan 2013 – 2016 (Version 2.0 – May 2013)
- East Gippsland Municipal Emergency Management Plan (November 2012)
- Latrobe City Fire Management Plan (Draft 2013)
- Shire of East Gippsland Municipal Fire Prevention Plan (October 2009)
- Orbost and District Community Plan 2010 – 2020 (January 2010)
- East Gippsland Shire Council Municipal Council Neighborhood Safer Places Plan (September 2010)
- Far East Community Protection Strategy – February 2014
- Mountain Rivers District Community Plan 2012 – 2017
- Nowa Nowa and District Community Plan 2012 – 2016
- Relevant Wildfire Response Plans
- Relevant Local Incident Management Plans (LIMP's)
- Relevant Community Information Guides
- Gippsland Regional Emergency Response Plan
- Gippsland Region Emergency Recovery Plan

9. APPENDIX LIST

1. Orbost Fire Complex Strategic Control Plan
2. Community Protection Plan Framework
3. CONTROL OPTIONS – Orbost Complex & Gil Groggin Fires
4. Orbost Complex Fire Control Zones Map

10. ATTACHMENT LIST

1. Latrobe Valley Coal Mines Fires Strategic Plan



Appendix 1

ORBOST FIRE COMPLEX STRATEGIC CONTROL PLAN

12 February 2014

Summary

The extreme fire behaviour of 9 February resulted in a number of fires within the Orbost District being over-run or significantly increasing in size. The current situation requires a review of the response structure, strategies and tactics to meet the fire management objectives.

The strategic fire management review has:

- Clearly defined a Strategic Control Line that is achievable and defensible given time and resource constraints, and give due consideration for community and asset protection and minimise environmental impacts (see attached map).
- Sectorised the fire area into functional divisional management areas (see attached map).
- Clearly sets out a range of strategies and tactics for each division.

Division	Strategy	Tactics
Bendoc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burn out to the Strategic Control Line and minimise impact to communities and private/public assets. • Direct attack on any fires outside the Strategic Control Line. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track and contain all spot fires north of McKillops Rd and east of the Bonang Rd (Sector H). • Backburn from the Strategic Control Line from Deddick Park to Clem Tk along the private property boundary (30km in Sector I). • Track the fire perimeter from Clem Tk to Sun Tk (18km in Sector H). • Burn out west of the Bonang Rd from Sun Tk to Rising Sun Rd to Legges Rd to Postman Tk (16km in Sector H). <p>Total backburning = 46 km</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contain to existing control lines and allow to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track and contain spot fires either side of the Ada Divide



Cann River	burn out to the fuel moisture differential (Wet Forest) if safe to do so.	<p>Tk (Sector G).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patrol and blackout the south and east edges of the Goolengook River fire (No. 29) (Sector F). Burn out from the Burton Tk and Bola Creek Tk in the Ada Sector of the Goolengook River fire (3km in Sector F). Allow the north edge of the Goolengook River fire to burn out to the fuel moisture differential (Wet Forest) if safe to do so. Monitor with FLIR (Sector G). Allow the east edge of the Mt Jersey fire (No. 44) to burn out to the fuel moisture differential (Wet Forest) if safe to do so. Monitor with FLIR (Sector G). <p>Total backburning = 3km</p>
Orbost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate the fire perimeter within the Strategic Control Line to provide community and asset protection. Direct attack on any fires outside the Strategic Control Line. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track and contain the Coulsons Rd fire (No. 75) Track and contain the Long Point fire (No. 69) Track and contain the Wombat Creek fire (No. 68) Burn out; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> north of Cattleyard Tk from Greens Rd to Kilpatrick Rd (7 km in Sector D). north of Sardine Creek Rd from Kilpatrick Rd to the Bonang Rd (21 km in Sector C). west of the Bonang Rd from the fire boundary in the north to the Old Bonang Hwy in the south (28km in Sector B). west along Scout Camp Rd, north of private property, Wehner Tk, Cherry Tree Tk and Garnets Tk to meet up with the fire boundary (40km in Sector A). between the Deddick Trail fire and the Jacksons Crossing fire and east of the Snowy River using aerial incendiary. north, east and south of Goongerah township back into the fire boundary (12km in Sector E). <p>Total backburning = 108km</p>



Nowa Nowa / Gelanity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consolidate the fire perimeter within the Strategic Control Line to provide community and asset protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contain fire between Running Creek Tk, Tulloch Ard Rd and New Guinea Tk west of the Snowy River through ground and aerial suppression• Campbell Knob - Construct control lines from the Gelanity Rd towards the Snowy River. Monitor fire and limit spread through ground and aerial suppression.
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Appendix 2 – Community Protection Plan Framework

Responsibility	Prevent bushfires from entering communities	Minimise the impacts resulting from a bushfire travelling through a community	Contribute to safe egress and access from communities and fire and emergency personnel
Agency Actions	<p>CFA/DEPI/Shire fire prevention activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify where brigades/MFMP has nominated key/strategic fuel reduction/fire breaks ▪ Align works with prediction zones ▪ Gap analysis ▪ Prioritise treatments ▪ Check status of works ▪ Reassess if additional works are required <p>Plan to undertake required fuel reduction based on the various scenarios and the status of the fire</p> <p>Utilise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal Fire Management Plan ▪ Municipal Emergency Management Plan ▪ Agency specific preparedness plans 	<p>CFA/DEPI/Shire Fire prevention activities:</p> <p>Encourage the community to be vigilant of potential fire and escalation, focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early identification of fire ▪ Early assessment ▪ Community warnings <p>Shire, DHS & others agree upon and develop recovery triggers.</p> <p>Consider evacuation.</p> <p>Identify and treat important community infrastructure including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water ▪ Power ▪ Telecommunications ▪ Community buildings 	<p>Critical roads identified in plans are treated to increase their ability to provide safe access and egress.</p> <p>Utilise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal Fire Management Plan ▪ Municipal Emergency Management Plan ▪ Agency specific preparedness plan
Community Actions	<p>Communities undertake fuel reduction activities around key assets and boundaries of their properties, prior to potential fire impacts or as advised by fire agencies.</p> <p>Encourage the community to be aware of their current situation in relation to both existing and the potential for new fire starts. Promote the need for smart fire prevention activities, such as</p>	<p>When the community becomes aware of bushfire, take an active role to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inform emergency services ▪ Inform neighbours/community ▪ Take individual actions <p>Individual actions – work with the community to ensure that they have multiple plans, that are known by all in</p>	<p>Communities undertake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor road closures ▪ Know their travel options ▪ Be prepared for road travel



Responsibility	Prevent bushfires from entering communities	Minimise the impacts resulting from a bushfire travelling through a community	Contribute to safe egress and access from communities and fire and emergency personnel
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate use of machinery ▪ Care with welding/grinding ▪ Other ignition sources 	<p>household, understood and actionable. Plan needs to include being prepared for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leave early option ▪ Stay and defend ▪ Caught on road, in open ▪ Proposed recovery arrangements <p>Community members need to know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What being prepared means ▪ Actions to take <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NSP's locations 	



Appendix 3

CONTROL OPTIONS – Orbost Complex & Gil Groggin Fires

The following control options in order of decreasing control risk, are available for achieving fire control priorities.

Option 1: Direct attack on the fire edge using ground crews with air support. This is only possible on the generally north eastern and south western flanks and requires considerable resources

Option 2:

Close indirect attack using backburning within one kilometer of the fire edge. This is only possible on flanks where fuel loads are light or downhill from the fire edge.

Option 3:

Indirect attack using backburning from control lines established more than one kilometer from the fire edge.

Option 4:

Direct attack using aircraft only. This is the only option where access by ground crews and machinery is not possible.

Option 5:

No control activity as fire predicted to self extinguish due to fuel conditions or anticipated weather.

The actual strategy and tactics implemented will employ a combination of the above options depending on fire edge location and condition and topography and weather. Control Zone 1 employs a combination of the above options where the fire edge location is known. Further Zones are based on Option 3, but there will be opportunities for Options 1 and 2, and situations where Options 4 and 5 will be the only options available.



CONTROL ZONES

(current at 0900 Thurs 13 February 2014)

A series of control zones have been identified for the the Orbost Fire Complex and Gil Groggin Fire. A zone is defined by the area between its control line and the fire or the previous control line. A control line and its associated Zone are employed once the previous line fails. The control lines are often in segments, so failure of a control line at one point does not mean immediate fallback to the entire next control zone, but fallback only in that segment. Failure of a line is not when fire passes that line, but when control of any spot fires beyond the line or slopovers fails or control is immediately considered unlikely to succeed.

The set of Zones encompass the entire area covered by the potential impact area until 15 February and much of the additional potential impact area under an extreme case scenario of similar weather to 9 February occurring after 15 February. It should be noted that the fire area is predicted to receive showers on the days 13-17 February.

Control Zone X is the area outside the outer control line, but within the extreme case scenario. While it is a largely theoretical exercise proposing control lines in this area, the consequences in terms of assets can be identified in this Zone.

Orbost Complex

Description and comments are provided by Division moving in a clockwise direction around the fire perimeter.

Control Zone 1:

This represents an optimistic view of weather and fire behaviour and hence where the fire can be controlled in the short term. Direct attack is proposed where intelligence indicates that fire edge is dead or very quiet. The control line generally corresponds to the current Orbost ICC strategy.

Bendoc Division

Boundary TK from just east of McKillops Bridge to Clem Tk. The fire has backed down to this line in places.

Tracked fire edge in plantations and paddocks to Good Hope Ck.

Sun Tk to link Deddick Trail and Mt Jersey Fires

Fire edge to Bonang

Bonang Rd to Bendoc turn off

Mt Koolabbra spot assumed held



Watch Division

Fire edge along Legge Rd and Postman Tk and through head of Brodribb River to Ellery Ck Rd
East along Ellery Ck Rd, east along BA Rd
Goolengook headwaters spot assumed to eventually self extinguish

Cann River Division

Club Terrace Fire remains separate to the Mt Jersey/Ellery Ck Fire under this Zone
Dead fire edge as at 11 February and slopover edges in Bola Ck Tk, Barrs Rd and Shady Tk area
Ada River spot assumed held

Orbost Division

From BA Rd, south along Greens Rd
Wet gullies around south side of Mt Ellery to Big River Rd
Big River Rd, Sardine Ck Rd for a short distance then new trail to Brodribb River
Brodribb River to Sardine Ck Rd, Bonang Rd junction, deviating around spots in Rich 501 Tk area
Old Bonang Hwy, Cooney Ridge Rd, fire edge south of Mt Buck back onto Cooney Ridge Rd, Yalmy Rd, Forty Four Tk
Coulsons Rd fire assumed held
New trail along Divide between Rough and Loongelaat Cks to Garnets Tk
Garnets Tk, then fire edge where fire edge encountered to Snowy River through Garnets Block

Bairnsdale Division

Dead edge out of the Snowy along Jacksons Crossing Tk
Running Ck Tk, Tulloch Ard Rd, Betts Ck Tk, Snowy River
Fire edge west of River over Campbell Knob Tk, Snowy River to McKillops Bridge

Control Zone 2:

This Zone generally corresponds to the current Orbost ICC strategic control line and relies on closest established roads to Zone 1. It should be outside predicted fire spread until 15 February.

Bendoc Division

McKillops Rd to Cabanandra, Monarch Gully Tk, Honeysuckle Range Tk, Bonang Rd
Koola Ck Tk, Mt Koolabbra Tk (around spot)
Old Bonang Bendoc Rd, Playgrounds Rd, Bendoc Orbost Rd

***Watch Division***

Errinundra Rd

Cann River Division

Christians Rd, Errinundra Rd, Ada River Tk (around spot)

Billy Buster Tk, north up Errinundra Rd

New trail up ridge south of Blackwood Ck onto Teachers Tk, south down ridge onto Combienbar Rd

South along Combienbar Rd, new trail across Combienbar River to link up with Old Combienbar Rd

Cross freehold to link up with Fraser Tk, south along Blackwatch Tk

New trail down across Goolengook River through freehold (past Gordon Thompson's shack) to Goolengook Rd

Crabhole Ck Tk, west along Puggaree Rd

New trail across Arte River onto Arte Rd

North along Arte Rd, Smiths Rd to Greens Rd

Orbost Division

North along Greens Rd, fire edge, Big River Tk, Big River Rd, Ferntree Rd, Ferntree Tk, Sardine Ck Rd, Bonang Rd

Horse head Tk, new trail down divide between Sod Ck and Gravelly Ck to Brodribb River, then up to Lightwood Tk, Coulsons Rd, Iron Chimney Tk, Storers Tk, north along Bonang Rd (around Coulsons Rd fire)

Eight and half Mile Tk, Old Bonang Hwy, major Ck Tk, Yalmy Rd, Cherry tree Tk, Garnets Tk to Loongelaat Ck

Snowy River to Bally Hooley Rd

Bairnsdale Division

Bally Hooley Rd from Snowy, Tulloch Ard Rd, new trail down spur into Butchers Ck, Butchers Ck to New Guinea Rd

New trail up divide between Black Satin Ck and Devils Den Ck to Devils Den Tk

Devils Den Tk, Tulloch Ard Rd, Snowy Divide Tk, Tulloch Ard Rd, Dingo Hill Rock Tk

North around edge of cleared country across Campbell Knob Tk, Points Rd, St Helena Spur Tk to Gelantipy Rd before Boundary Ck

Resume along edge of cleared country, including Farm Rd block to McKillops Rd

McKillops Rd to McKillops Bridge



Control Zone 3:

This Zone is most unlikely to come into consideration before 18 February.

Bendoc Division

Armstrong Tk, Amboyne Boundary Tk, Ingram Tk, Tingaringy Tk, Camerons Tk, Hobbs Rd, Telecom Tk, Strawberry Tk, Bonang Rd, Pretty Gully Tk, Old Bonang Bendoc Rd, Jughandle Tk, Bendoc Orbost Rd

Watch Division

Gunmark Rd, Spotmill Tk, Hammonds Rd, new trail down ridge across west branch Errinundra River to Crows Rd

Cann River Division

Crows Rd, Helmers Tk (overgrown)

New trail up ridge across Errinundra river north of Little Ada Ck along NP boundary to Teachers Tk

South along Teachers Tk, Bungywarr Rd, across Combienbar Rd and River link up to Blackburn Rd

Old Combienbar Rd, Pyramid Ck Rd, Hill 60 Tk, De Ross Tk, ClubTerrace Loop Rd, Natural gas pipeline, Camp Tk, Boulder Ck Tk, unnamed track up to Round Top, Round Top Tk, McKenzie river Rd, Puggaree Rd, Arte Short Cut, Arte Rd, Pikes Hill Rd,

New trail over Bald Mount to Greens Rd

Orbost Division

South along Greens Rd, Jack rich Divide Tk, Rocky river Rd, Pipeline Tk, link track to Knock Up Tk, link across Brodrigg River

South Boundary Rd, Orbost Tip Rd, freehold boundary to Yalmy Rd, freehold boundary to Wehners Tk, Garnets Tk to Loongelaat Ck

Cross Snowy River, Sandy Point Tk, Buchan Orbost Rd to Tara Range Rd

Bairnsdale Division

Buchan Orbost Rd, Moons Rd, edge of cleared country along Murrindal river to Shaws Gully Rd to Gelantipy Rd

Around edge of W Tree community, Messmate Tk, Forest Ck Tk, Glen Shiel Rd, Gelantipy Rd, Mckillop Rd

Control Zone 4:

This Zone only occurs on the eastern and southern sides of the complex, and would only come into consideration if a severe spike day were to occur after 17 February.

***Bendoc Division***

Not applicable

Watch Division

From Bendoc Orbost Rd, Mustards Rd, Clarkeville Rd, Goonmirk Rocks Rd, Sellers Rd, short link required to Coast Range Rd

Cann River Division

Cobon Rd, Misery Spur Tk, Combienbar Rd, Staggs Ck Rd, Pyramid Ck Rd, Blue Gum Rd, Hunt Tk, Lind Park Extension Rd, Lind Park Rd, Princes Hwy

Boulder Ck Tk, Maidens Tk, McKenzie River Rd, Pheasant Ck Tk, Bendoc Ridge Rd, Puggaree Rd, Glen Arte Rd

Orbost Division

South along Greens Rd, Murrungowar Rd, Old Princes Hwy through Brodribb Mill, Princes Hwy to Orbost

Orbost township protection perimeter

Princes Hwy west of Orbost to Simpsons Ck

Forest boundary track, Buchan Orbost Rd, Back Break Tk (strategic break), back onto Buchan Orbost Rd, Monument Tk, Mottle Range Rd, Tara Link Rd, Tara Range Rd to Buchan Orbost Rd

Bairnsdale Division

Buchan Orbost Rd, Gelantipy Rd where not already Zone 3.

Control Zone 5:

This Zone only occurs on the eastern and southern sides of the complex, and would only come into consideration if a severe spike day were to occur after 17 February.

Bendoc Division

Not applicable

Watch Division

Not applicable

***Cann River Division***

Hensleigh Ck Rd, Tiger snake Tk, Three Sisters Rd, Combienbar Trail, Buckle Tk, Hilo Rd, Princes Hwy, Lower Tonghi Rd, Crawford Ck Tk, Serpentine Rd, Jack Two Tk, Dinah Divide Tk, Poddy Ck Rd, Bemm River Tk
Cross Mckenzie River to Princes Hwy, McKenzie River Rd, Watchmaker Tk, Bendoc Ridge Rd

Orbost Division

South along , Bendoc Ridge Rd, Towzer Ck Rd, Dyers Ck Rd, Newton Ck Tk east to Princes Hwy
Resume off Princes Hwy at Waygara Rd, Ostlers Gap rd, WSM Rd, Painted Line Tk, Mottle Range Rd to Monument Tk

Bairnsdale Division

Not applicable

Control Zone 6:

This Zone only occurs on the eastern side of the complex in Cann River Division, and would only come into consideration if a severe spike day were to occur after 17 February.

Cann River Division

Three Sisters Rd, Buldah Trail, Buldah Rd, Monaro Hwy, West Cann Rd, Bellbird Tk, forest boundary track, Butter Tk, Princes Hwy, Old Coast Rd, Ghost Camp Rd, Little River Tk, Poddy Ck Rd, River Rd, new trail across Bemm River to Sydenham Inlet Rd, Princes Hwy

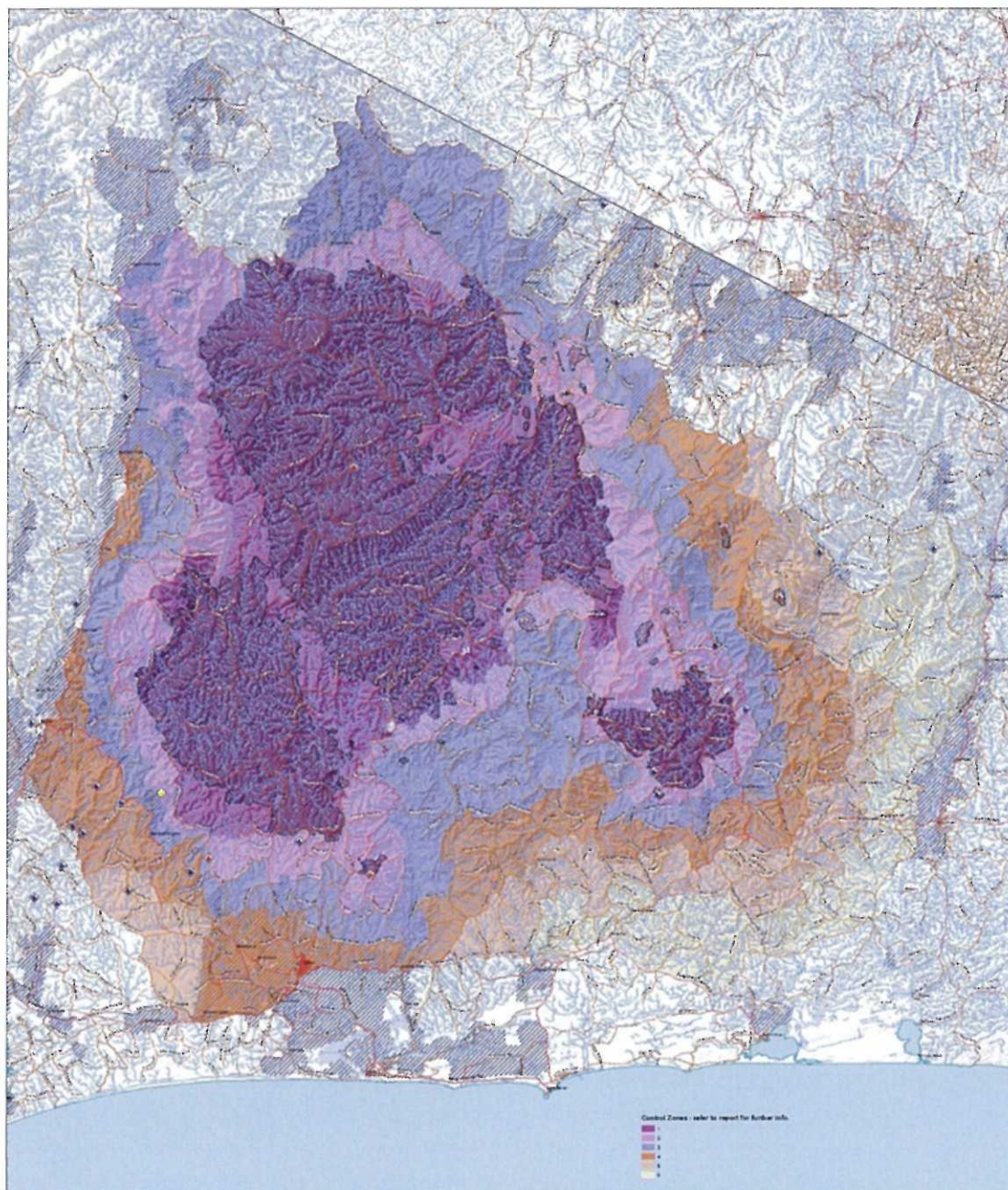
Gil Groggin Fire

No description or zone by zone comments are given. The map provides a clear picture. The only line that is not an existing road or track is a new trail requirement on control line 4 down a ridge from Dawson Tk, south of Hodges Tk, across Buchan river and up through Gillingall Station freehold to the junction of Jungle Ck Tk and Gillingall Station Rd at Dick Hill Gap.

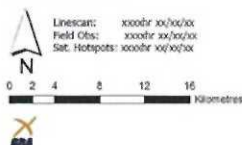


Appendix 4 - Orbost Complex Fire Control Zones Map

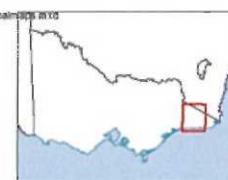
Orbost Complex Control Zones 12 Feb 2014 1400



MXD Name: R:\35-Prepares\Gipps\20-Work\Area\Strategic Planning\UnitMapping\Strategic_Mapping_20140210_week\Projects\FinalReport\Project_20140211_week_Final\GIS\BKG
 Date Last Saved/Printed: Thursday, 13 February 2014 6:30:30 AM
 PG Logon: h05
 PC Number: EDB038794



- Current Burnt Area
- Fire Control Line - Completed, Planned
- Fire Edge Active, Contained, Predicted
- Potential Impact Zone
- Completed Backburn Line, Planned
- Aerial Ignition - Completed, Proposed
- Air Strip
- Asset
- Point of Interest
- Gang
- Fire Origin
- Division, Extremity
- Spot Fire
- Incident Control Centre
- Control/Operations Point
- Traffic Management Point
- Water Point, WP - Vehicle, WP - Helicopter
- Satellite Hot Spot - 0-12hrs, 12-24hrs, 24-72hrs
- Contained
- Under Control
- Base Camp
- Becker Extremity
- Hot Spot
- Helipad
- Staging Area



Disclaimer: This map is a shape file generated from Victorian Government data. The State of Victoria does not guarantee that the publication is without fault or is wholly appropriate for our particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for error, loss or damage which may arise from reliance upon it. All users are advised to make appropriate enquiries to assess the accuracy of the data.

