



AGENDA

BUSH FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

SHIRES OF NARROGIN

11 September 2026

NOTICE OF BUSH FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (BFAC) MEETING

Dear Committee Members

A Bush Fire Advisory Committee (BFAC) meeting of the Shire of Narrogin will be held on Friday 11 September 2026, in the Shire of Narrogin Council Chambers, 89 Earl Street, Narrogin, commencing at 4.00 pm.

Andrew Campbell
Chief Executive Officer



Shire of
Narrogin
Love the life

STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN 2017-27

SNAPSHOT

VISION

A leading regional economic driver and a socially interactive and inclusive community.

MISSION

Provide leadership, direction and opportunities for the community.

KEY PRINCIPLES

In achieving the Vision and Mission, we will set achievable goals and work with the community to maintain a reputation of openness, honesty and accountability. In doing so we will:

- Respect the points of view of individuals and groups;
- Build on existing community involvement;
- Encourage community leadership;
- Promote self-reliance and initiative;
- Recognise and celebrate achievement;
- Support the principles of social justice; and
- Acknowledge the value of staff and volunteers.

OUR VALUES

Care with Trust & Teamwork

Caring - We display kindness and concern for one another and our community

Accountability - We accept responsibility for our actions and outcomes

Respect - We treat everyone how we would like to be treated

Excellence - We go the extra mile to deliver outstanding services

Trust - We share without fear of consequences

Team Work - We work together for a common goal

ECONOMIC

Support growth and progress, locally and regionally...

Growth in revenue opportunities

- Attract new industry, business, investment and encourage diversity whilst encouraging growth of local business
- Promote Narrogin and the Region
- Promote Narrogin's health and aged services including aged housing

Increased Tourism

- Promote, develop tourism and maintain local attractions

An effective well maintained transport network

- Maintain and improve road network in line with resource capacity
- Review and implement the Airport Master Plan

Agriculture opportunities maintained and developed

- Support development of agricultural services

SOCIAL

Provide community facilities and promote social interaction...

Provision of youth services

- Develop and implement a youth strategy

Build a healthier and safer community

- Support the provision of community security services and facilities
- Advocate for mental health and social support services
- Continue and improve provision of in-home care services

Existing strong community spirit and pride is fostered, promoted and encouraged

- Develop and activate Sport and Recreation Master Plan
- Engage and support community groups and volunteers
- Facilitate and support community events
- Provide improved community facilities (eg library/recreation)
- Encourage and support continued development of arts and culture

Cultural and heritage diversity is recognised

- Maintain and enhance heritage assets
- Support our Narrogin cultural and indigenous community

A broad range of quality education services and facilities servicing the region

- Advocate for increased education facilities for the region
- Advocate for and support increased education services

ENVIRONMENT

Conserve, protect and enhance our natural and built environment...

A preserved natural environment

- Conserve, enhance, promote and rehabilitate the natural environment

Effective waste services

- Support the provision of waste services

Efficient use of resources

- Increase resource usage efficiency

A well maintained built environment

- Improve and maintain built environment

CIVIC

Continually enhance the Shire's organisational capacity to service the needs of a growing community...

An efficient and effective organisation

- Continually improve operational efficiencies and provide effective services
- Continue to enhance communication and transparency

An employer of choice

- Provide a positive, desirable workplace

RCBC027

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In accordance with Regulation 141 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, the Shire of Narrogin records all Council Meetings. Recordings are publicly available within 14 days and retained for at least 5 years. Copies may be provided to the Departmental CEO upon request.

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BUSH FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (BFAC) MEETING

11 SEPTEMBER 2026

1. OFFICIAL OPENING/ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

The Presiding Member, President Ballard, declared the meeting open at x:xx pm.

2. RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES/APPROVED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Members (Voting)

L Ballard – Shire of Narrogin President (Presiding Member)
P Porter – Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
V Gibson – Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
S Moyses – Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
A Russell – Fire Control Officer
C Hardie – Fire Control Officer
L Hardie – Fire Control Officer
D Kilpatrick – Fire Control Officer
B Lange – Fire Control Officer
J Rick – Fire Control Officer
L Flavel – Fire Control Officer
N Walker – Fire Control Officer
T Smith – Fire Control Officer

Other (Non-voting)

Snr Sgt M Glynn – Narrogin Police
TBC – Narrogin Volunteer Fire & Rescue Service

Employees (Non-voting)

A Majid – Executive Manager Planning & Sustainability
P Gibson – Community Emergency Services Manager
G Maley – Senior Ranger
L Boddy – Executive Support Coordinator

Leave of Absence

Apologies

DO Gavin Stevens – DFES
K Quartermaine – Fire Control Officer
L van Heerden – Executive Support Officer

Absent

Visitors

3. DECLARATION OF INTEREST BY ELECTED MEMBERS AND COUNCIL EMPLOYEES IN MATTERS INCLUDED IN THE MEETING AGENDA

Name	Item No	Interest	Nature

4. APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

5. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

5.1 Bush Fire Advisory Committee (BFAC) Meeting

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the Bush Fire Advisory Committee (BFAC) Meeting held on 16 March 2026 be confirmed as an accurate record of proceedings.

6. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PERSON PRESIDING WITHOUT DISCUSSION

7. PETITIONS, DEPUTATIONS, PRESENTATIONS OR SUBMISSIONS

8. MATTERS WHICH REQUIRE DECISIONS

Nil.

9. GENERAL BUSINESS

- From last BFAC meeting – Seek advice from DFES Legal Legislation Team regarding enforcement of the Bushfires Act 1954. – Action Complete (Paul Gibson).
- BFAC pre-season report and checklist package – attachments from Gavin Stevens.

10. NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE APPROVED BY THE PERSON PRESIDING OR BY DECISION OF THE MEETING

11. CLOSURE OF MEETING

There being no further business to discuss, the Presiding Member declared the meeting closed at x:xx pm.

Bush Fire Advisory Committee

Department of Fire and Emergency Services Report

Pre-Season 2026/2027

Key DFES Contacts

Name	Area of Responsibility	Phone Number
All Hours Emergency Contact		
DFES COMCEN	All Hours Emergency Contact For Turnouts, Providing Incident Information, Requests	1800 198 140
DFES UGS Regional Duty Coordinator	All Hours Regional Contact For Regional Support and Assistance	1800 865 103
DFES Public Information	All Hours Contact For Issuing Alerts and Warnings	1800 718 288

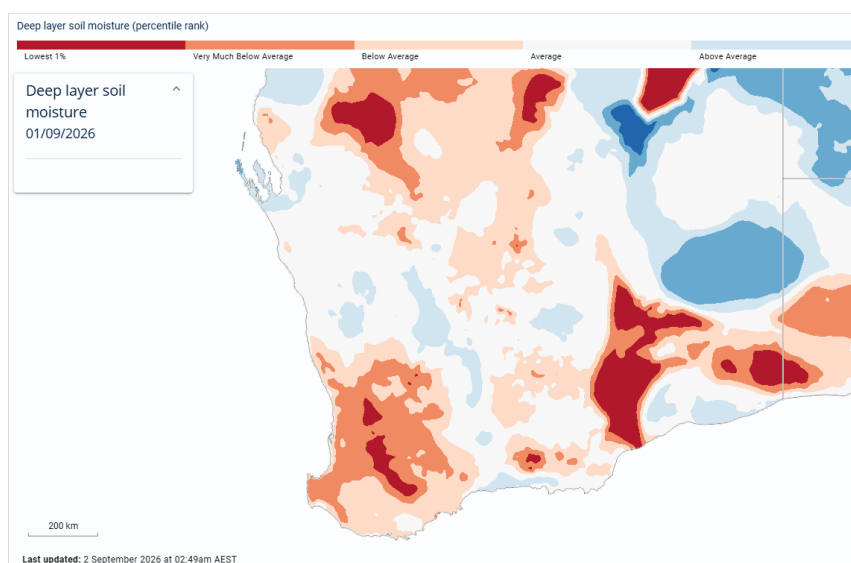
Seasonal Outlook

The 2026/27 bushfire season is shaping as a significant concern across the Upper Great Southern, driven by elevated fuel loads, increasingly dry conditions and reduced water availability. Rainfall earlier in the year supported strong vegetation growth across much of the region; however, these fuels are now beginning to cure as rainfall declines and temperatures increase. AFAC's Spring 2026 Bushfire Outlook identifies parts of Western Australia as having an increased bushfire risk due to elevated fuel loads and dry soil conditions.

A major contributor to this outlook has been the exceptionally dry winter period. July 2026 was the fourth driest July on record across Western Australia, with statewide rainfall 67% below the long-term average. Across parts of the Great Southern and South Coastal districts, July rainfall was the lowest on record, resulting in reduced soil moisture, lower fuel moisture levels and significantly reduced water availability in farm dams and private storages. This reduction in available water may impact both firefighting operations and agricultural activities across the region.

Seasonal forecasts indicate a warmer and drier than average spring, while a developing El Niño may contribute to hotter and drier conditions through late spring and summer. Current assessments show below-average soil moisture across much of south-west Western Australia, increasing the likelihood of rapid fuel curing and more active fire behaviour. Grain industry reporting also indicates crops across much of the Wheatbelt are approximately one month ahead of normal development, suggesting harvest and curing may commence earlier than average and extend the period of elevated bushfire risk.

Key Message: Current indicators suggest the Upper Great Southern should prepare for a potentially above-average bushfire season. Elevated fuel loads, record-low July rainfall, declining soil moisture, reduced water availability, earlier crop curing and harvest activity, and a developing El Niño pattern are all expected to contribute to increased bushfire risk during the 2026/27 season.



Establish Control - Identify. Resource. Sectorise.

Know who is in control, think ahead and request support early, and share the workload by managing the incident as a team.

Lessons Identified from the 2025/2026 Season

The 2025/26 season included several significant incidents across the Upper Great Southern, including the Newmont Bushfire, Dunn Rock Bushfire and Boddington Complex Fires. Reviews and operational debriefs highlighted many examples of strong local response, interagency support and resource coordination. A common theme identified across a number of incidents was the importance of **establishing control early and transitioning from firefighting to incident management as incidents increased in size and complexity.**

What Worked Well

- Strong local brigade response and commitment.
- Early resource requests and utilisation of support resources.
- Effective public information and community warnings.
- Strong cooperation between Local Government, volunteers and supporting agencies.

Key Learning

As incidents escalated, the most successful outcomes were achieved where Incident Controllers were able to:

- Clearly identify who was in control.
- Establish effective communication with Comcen.
- Think ahead and request resources early.
- Delegate responsibilities and sectorise the fireground.

Where these actions occurred early, incidents were generally easier to manage, support resources were mobilised sooner, and Incident Controllers were better able to focus on the overall situation rather than individual firefighting tasks.

Operational Focus for 2026/27

The regional focus for the 2026/27 season is:

Establish Control

1. **Identify** who is the Incident Controller and communicate it.
2. **Resource** the incident by thinking ahead and requesting support early.
3. **Sectorise** the fireground and share the workload.

Establishing Control

A recurring theme identified through recent operational debriefs has been the importance of **establishing control early**. Strong incident control improves situational awareness, crew safety, resource coordination and decision-making. When a fire starts to grow, focus on three key actions:

1. Identify

Identify who is the Incident Controller and communicate it.

One of the first priorities at any incident should be clearly identifying who is acting as the Incident Controller (IC). All responding crews should know who is in charge, and this should be communicated to DFES through an initial PAFTACS or Sitrep so Comcen and the Regional Duty Coordinator (RDC) can support the incident appropriately.

This can be as simple as: "FCO Green is the Incident Controller."

Consider using Incident Controller tabards, vehicle magnets, fireground radio communications, WhatsApp groups or other local processes to clearly identify who is managing the incident.

Establish Control - Identify. Resource. Sectorise.

Know who is in control, think ahead and request support early, and share the workload by managing the incident as a team.

Key Question:

Does everyone on the fireground know who the Incident Controller is?

2. Resource

Think ahead and request support and resources early.

Once control has been established, consider the current and potential impacts of the incident and whether additional resources may be required. Consider:

- Additional appliances.
- Machinery.
- Aircraft.
- Asset Protection.
- Public Information and Warnings.
- Bushfire Liaison Officer support.

Support should be requested early. It is far easier to stand resources down if they are no longer required than it is to obtain additional resources during a rapidly escalating incident.

Ensure Comcen receives timely PAFTACS and Sitreps so support requests can be actioned and resources mobilised as soon as possible.

Key Question:

Do I have the resources I need now, and will I have the resources I need in two hours?

3. Sectorise

Delegate and sectorise the fireground to help manage the incident as a team.

As incidents grow, it becomes increasingly difficult for one person to manage all aspects of the response. Consider assigning Fire Control Officers, Brigade Officers or experienced firefighters responsibility for different areas of the fireground. Examples may include:

- East Flank
- West Flank
- Asset Protection Sector
- Machinery Sector

Delegating responsibilities allows the Incident Controller to focus on the overall incident while maintaining situational awareness and supporting crews.

Key Question:

Have I stepped back and looked at the whole incident, or am I still focused on putting out spot fires?
Am I managing the fire, or am I just reacting to it?

The Two Tank Rule

One practical trigger being adopted by several Local Governments is the **"Two Tank Rule"**.

If a Fire Control Officer is required to refill their firefighting appliance for a second time and the fire remains uncontrolled, consideration should be given to stepping back from direct firefighting activities and assuming the role of Incident Controller.

At this point the FCO should:

- **Identify** who is the Incident Controller and communicate it through a Sitrep to Comcen.
- **Resource** the incident by assessing current and future requirements and requesting support where needed.
- **Sectorise** the fireground by delegating responsibilities and sharing the workload.

Establish Control - Identify. Resource. Sectorise.

Know who is in control, think ahead and request support early, and share the workload by managing the incident as a team.

PAFTACS

Providing timely incident information and Sitreps to DFES Comcen is critical to ensuring support can be coordinated effectively. The Regional Duty Coordinator (RDC) monitors incidents across the region and relies on accurate and timely information to assess risk, allocate resources and provide operational support. The earlier incident information is received, the sooner assistance can be coordinated and mobilised.

Controlling Agencies are required to provide incident information to DFES Comcen in accordance with the State Hazard Plan – Fire. Timely reporting also enables DFES to provide appropriate resources, intelligence and operational support.

Sitreps (As soon as practical)

PAFTACS provides a structured format for communicating key incident information:

Position: Confirm the fire location, direction of travel and any immediate threats to life, property or infrastructure.

Area: Estimated fire size.

Fuel Type: What is burning? For example, standing crop, stubble, bushland, plantation or scrub.

Time to Control: Is the fire controlled? If not, provide an estimated time to containment if known.

Assistance Required: Additional appliances, aircraft, machinery, DFES Officer, Incident Weather Forecast or other support requirements.

Command and Control: Who is the Incident Controller? Are sectors established? What radio channel is being used?

Safety and Winds: Safety concerns, powerlines, hazards, significant weather changes, and current wind strength and direction.

Public Information and Warnings

As Incident Controllers, it is important that timely and accurate Public Information is provided. Being proactive with alerts and warnings can save lives.

Bushfire Alerts and Warnings	
Warning Level	When to Issue Warning
ADVICE	There is an active incident in the area. There is no immediate danger. The Community needs to stay up to date in case the situation changes.
WATCH AND ACT	There is a possible threat to lives and homes. The Community needs to take actions now to stay safe.
EMERGENCY WARNING	There is an immediate threat to lives and homes. The Community is in danger and needs to take immediate action.

Issuing Alerts and Warnings

Bushfire alerts and warnings are issued through the **DFES Coordinator of Public Information**, who can assist Incident Controllers with the development, review and dissemination of warning messages.

A **Bushfire Warning Trigger Point Flow Chart** is available to assist Incident Controllers in determining the appropriate warning level and when warnings should be considered. This tool provides guidance on escalating community risk and supports timely decision-making.

If you are unsure whether an alert or warning is required, contact the **DFES Public Information Line** or the **Regional Duty Coordinator (RDC)** for advice. Early discussion is encouraged, as warnings can be developed and issued quickly if conditions deteriorate.

Establish Control - Identify. Resource. Sectorise.

Know who is in control, think ahead and request support early, and share the workload by managing the incident as a team.

Bush Fire Advisory Committee
Department of Fire and Emergency Services
Upper Great Southern Officers Report

The Bushfire Trigger Point Flow Chart Document is available [here](#) or via the QR Code

How to Issue Bushfire Alerts and Warnings		
Issuing Bushfire Advises , Watch and Acts and Emergency Warnings		
Contact	Number	Actions
DFES PUBLIC INFORMATION	1800 718 288	You can call DFES Public Information and they will be able to talk through which warning. It would be advantageous to know what warning you requires and the "Boundaries", these can be roads, waterways etc.

Transfer of Control

Under the Bush Fires Act 1954 and the State Hazard Plan - Fire, Local Government is the Controlling Agency for bushfires occurring outside a Gazetted Fire District. In certain circumstances, control of an incident may be transferred to another agency.

Reasons for Transferring Control

A transfer of control may be considered when:

- At the request of the Current Controlling Agency
- Beyond the capacity of the Controlling Agency
- Level 3 incident
- Complexity of the incident / multiple hazards
- Multiple local government areas
- DFES Officer authorised under section 13 of the Bush Fires Act 1954

LG to DFES (Section 13)

A transfer of control to DFES can only occur under **Section 13 of the Bush Fires Act 1954** and requires authorisation by the DFES Duty Assistant Commissioner (DAC).

The process involves:

1. Incident must be recorded (000), Incident sitrep and up to date details of incident provided to ComCen
2. The Current Incident Controller can request a DFES Bushfire Liaison Officer attend for support, if rapidly escalating incident and potential for a Level 2 Incident or if a Change of Control is going to be requested.
3. The Local Government CEO/CBFCO or the Incident Controller contacts the DFES RDC and requests a Transfer of Control (s13). A DFES BFLO at the incident can assist with this request and may speed up the process.
4. The RDC then puts request through the correct chain to the State Level.
5. The Change in Controlling Agency/s13 is accepted or declined by the Duty Assistant Commissioner, Controlling Agency advised of outcome.

Important: Local Government remains the Controlling Agency until a Section 13 transfer has been formally approved and communicated. A transfer of control is not automatic, and approval may not be granted in every circumstance.

4.14 Controlling Agencies

Controlling Agencies for fire suppression are determined by their area of responsibility in accordance with Western Australian legislation.

Where the response requirements exceed the owners and/or occupier's capabilities, the relevant Controlling Agency takes control in accordance with their legislative responsibilities.

Table 2: Initial controlling agencies

Area of responsibility	Initial Controlling Agency
Within Gazetted Fire Districts	DFES
On DBCA managed land outside Gazetted Fire Districts	DBCA
Within local government districts outside of Gazetted Fire Districts and outside DBCA managed land	Local governments

Establish Control - Identify. Resource. Sectorise.

Know who is in control, think ahead and request support early, and share the workload by managing the incident as a team.

LG to DBCA (Section 45A)

A transfer of control to the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) may occur under **Section 45 of the Bush Fires Act 1954**, generally where the incident predominantly involves DBCA-managed land.

The Incident Controller may contact the DBCA Duty Officer directly or seek assistance from the RDC to facilitate the process.

Note: While this process occurs between Local Government and DBCA, DFES Comcen should still be notified and kept informed. **(Ensure this process is communicated to all and documented)**

Fires on UCL/UMR and DBCA Tenure

Operational debriefs have identified several instances where response actions were delayed because crews were uncertain about land tenure. Under the Bush Fires Act 1954, Bush Fire Brigades may enter land, reserves or other tenure areas to prevent the spread of fire, provided reasonable care is taken and landowners or occupiers are notified where practicable.

Key Message: Do not delay suppression activities while determining land tenure. Focus on preventing the spread of fire, communicate with relevant land managers as soon as practicable.

Asset Protection and Incidents Requiring Additional Capability

Asset Protection

Asset Protection involves the deployment of specialist resources to protect homes, critical infrastructure and other assets threatened by fire.

If property or critical infrastructure is likely to be impacted, Asset Protection should be considered early and requested through DFES Comcen or the Regional Duty Coordinator (RDC). Where assets are under threat, Incident Controllers should also consider community warnings and Emergency WA messaging.

Key Message: Request Asset Protection early. It is easier to stand resources down than source specialist capabilities during an escalating incident.

Incidents Requiring Additional Capability

Some incidents may require specialist capabilities not normally available within local bushfire resources, including:

- Vehicle fires
- House and structure fires
- Rubbish fires
- Lithium-ion battery incidents
- Incidents requiring Breathing Apparatus (BA)

Where a capability gap exists, the Incident Controller should request FRS/FES resources through DFES Comcen. Attendance is not automatic and should be specifically requested.

Note: BA operations generally require a minimum of two appropriately equipped crews to maintain firefighter safety.

Key Message: If specialist capabilities are required, identify the need early and request support through Comcen. Early requests improve resource availability and incident outcomes.

Establish Control - Identify. Resource. Sectorise.

Know who is in control, think ahead and request support early, and share the workload by managing the incident as a team.

DFES Support for BFBs/LGs

Regional Duty Coordinator

The DFES Regional Duty Coordinator (RDC) is responsible for maintaining situational awareness across the region and coordinating support to incidents as required. The RDC monitors regional risk, reviews operational conditions, manages on-call arrangements and may activate additional resources during periods of elevated fire danger.

The RDC relies on timely and accurate incident information to assess risk and coordinate support. For this reason, Incident Controllers and Controlling Agencies should ensure PAFTACS, Sitreps and incident updates are provided to DFES Comcen as early as possible.

Other Support Available

Support/Request:	Who to Contact:
Air Support	Comcen or RDC
Alerts and Warnings	Public Information or RDC
Incident Weather Forecasts	Comcen
Fire Predictions	Comcen or RDC
Additional Resources	Comcen
Bushfire Liaison Officer	Comcen or RDC
Mobilising Regional Starlink or Mobile WAERN repeater	RDC
Machinery	LG 1st, Then RDC

Requesting Aviation Services / Air Support

It is important to paint a picture of the incident and push information up to the DFES Comcen. This is where those initial sitreps are important. As we can start mobilising resources early.

As these resources cover the whole state, we are unable to have them at every incident. When requesting Air support there are set Criteria. One or more of these criteria should be met. This allows the state the ability to mobilise and prioritising Air Support requests.

Criteria for requesting:

- Public safety at risk
- Fire crews in imminent Danger
- Assets at imminent risk
- Known high fuel loads and excessive rate of Spread or Extreme FBI

Air Support requests can be made to:

- Comcen during a Sitrep or Incident Update
- Direct to the Regional Duty Coordinator

When requesting Air Support, ComCen or RDC will request the following information:

- Incident Controller
- Criteria for Requesting (above)
- Ground Controller

Establish Control - Identify. Resource. Sectorise.

Know who is in control, think ahead and request support early, and share the workload by managing the incident as a team.

Requesting Machinery

The engagement of machinery remains the responsibility of the Local Government while it is the Controlling Agency. **Machinery engaged without prior approval from the DFES Regional Duty Coordinator (RDC) may remain the financial responsibility of the Local Government.**

The RDC may assist with the provision of contract machinery, resources or supplies where:

- A Sitrep has been provided to DFES Comcen.
- The size and risk of the incident justify the expenditure.
- Local Government resources have been exhausted.
- The Local Government is unable to sustain the associated costs.

Before engaging machinery:

- Provide a Sitrep to Comcen.
- Exhaust available Local Government resources.
- Discuss machinery requirements and tasking with the RDC.
- Obtain RDC approval **prior** to engaging contractors or resources.

CBFCOs, DCBFCOs and Incident Controllers should record machinery usage, approved hours and contractor details using the **DBCA/DFES Contract Machinery Log Book** or personal incident diaries.

Key Message: If machinery may be required, start the conversation early. Ensure Comcen has received a Sitrep and obtain RDC approval before engaging contractors, otherwise costs may remain the responsibility of the Local Government.



SCAN QR Code Above

Checklist and Supporting Documents

The Upper Great Southern have an Online Folder with helpful and useful resources that can assist you. The link is found [here](#) or scan the QR Code below.

The Region have sticker you can put in FCO Utes or Fire Appliances, ask your CESM/AO/DO for these stickers.

Establish Control

1. Identify

Identify who is the Incident Controller and communicate it to crews and DFES.

2. Resource

Think ahead, assess potential impacts, and request support and resources early.

3. Sectorise

Delegate tasks and sectorise the fireground to help manage the incident as a team.

Remember

Identify who is in control, think ahead and ask for help early, and share the workload by delegating tasks. These simple actions improve coordination, support firefighter safety and help bring incidents under control faster.

You don't have to do everything yourself. Establish control, ask for help, and use the people around you to help manage the incident.

Establish Control - Identify. Resource. Sectorise.

Know who is in control, think ahead and request support early, and share the workload by managing the incident as a team.

BUSHFIRE INCIDENT APPRECIATION AND PAFTACS CHECKLIST

1. PROVIDE AN ARRIVAL CODE (ON ARRIVAL) TO COMCEN 1800 198 140

☐ 4 4 – NO SIGN OF FIRE
(CAN'T FIND ANYTHING SO FAR)

☐ 6 6 – AS REPORTED
(WE THINK WE HAVE GOT THIS)

☐ 8 8 – ESCALATING INCIDENT
(SEND HELP!!! – SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT)

2. PROVIDE A CLASSIFICATION (WITHIN 5 MINUTES OF ARRIVAL) TO COMCEN 1800 198 140

☐ 1ST ALARM
(1-2 DFES/LG APPLIANCES)
(NON-EVENT, ONE OR TWO TRUCKS AND
IT IS SORTED)

☐ 2ND ALARM
(UP TO 6 DFES/LG APPLIANCES)
(WE CAN GET THIS WITH A FEW MORE
RESOURCES)

☐ 3RD ALARM
(6 – 12 DFES/LG APPLIANCES)
(I NEED LOTS OF HELP – SEND ME MORE
APPLIANCES, A DFES MANAGER, AIR
SUPPORT, ICV, WATER CARTS AND
MACHINERY)

3RD ALARM - WILL AUTOMATICALLY DISPATCH ADDITIONAL APPLIANCES, AIR SUPPORT, A DFES OFFICER, ICV AND MACHINERY –
SITREP STILL REQUIRED TO SPECIFY EXACT REQUIREMENTS

3. PROVIDE PAFTACS SITREP (WITHIN 15 MINUTES OF ARRIVAL) TO COMCEN 1800 198 140

P POSITION

THE FIRE IS LOCATED AT ADDRESS GIVEN (YES / NO - GIVE ADDRESS CORRECTION)

THE FIRE IS BURNING IN A DIRECTION

PROPERTY THREATENED (IF YES – CONSIDER ASSET PROTECTION, AIR SUPPORT AND EMERGENCY WARNING)

YES / NO (IF YES) I NEED ASSET PROTECTION AS PROPERTY WILL BE IMPACTED IN MINUTES

A AREA INVOLVED (100M X 100M = 1 HECTARE)

THIS FIRE IS HECTARES IN SIZE

F FUEL DENSITY & TYPE (ROS 10 MIN X 6 OR 5 MIN X 12 = M/HR)

FUEL LOAD	☐ LIGHT	☐ MODERATE	☐ HEAVY
TYPE	☐ GRASS	☐ SCRUB/SHRUBLAND	☐ WOODLAND
ROS	☐ SLOW	☐ MEDIUM	☐ FAST
FIRE INTENSITY	☐ LOW	☐ MODERATE	☐ HIGH
FLAME HEIGHT	☐ <1M	☐ 1-2M	☐ 2-5M
		☐ 5-10M	☐ >10M

T TIME TO CONTROL

TIME TO GET THIS INCIDENT UNDER CONTROL HOURS

A ASSISTANCE REQUIRED

I REQUIRED THE FOLLOWING: WHERE X WE MUST SPECIFY HOW MANY APPLIANCES OF EACH YOU NEED. IE 4 RUI AND 3 HEAVIES ETC

☐ RUI (ASSET PROTECTION) X	☐ MACHINERY (FEL / DOZER / GRADER)	☐ POLICE
☐ HEAVY X	☐ DBCA	☐ MAIN ROADS
☐ LIGHT X	☐ LOCAL GOVT	☐ AMBULANCE/FIRST AID
☐ WATER TANKER X	☐ PTA / ARC INFRASTRUCTURE	☐ WESTERN POWER
☐ AIR SUPPORT	☐ DFES OFFICER	☐ WATER CORP

C COMMUNICATIONS & CONTROL

COMMAND RADIO CHANNEL:

CONTROL POINT:

INCIDENT CONTROLLER:

OPERATIONS OFFICER:

CONSIDER PUBLIC INFORMATION & WARNINGS – VIA CPI 1800 718 288

☐ ADVICE
COMMUNITY NEEDS TO BE AWARE, BUT
NO IMMEDIATE DANGER.

☐ WATCH & ACT
POSSIBLE THREAT TO LIFE AND
PROPERTY

☐ EMERGENCY WARNING
THREAT TO LIFE AND PROPERTY

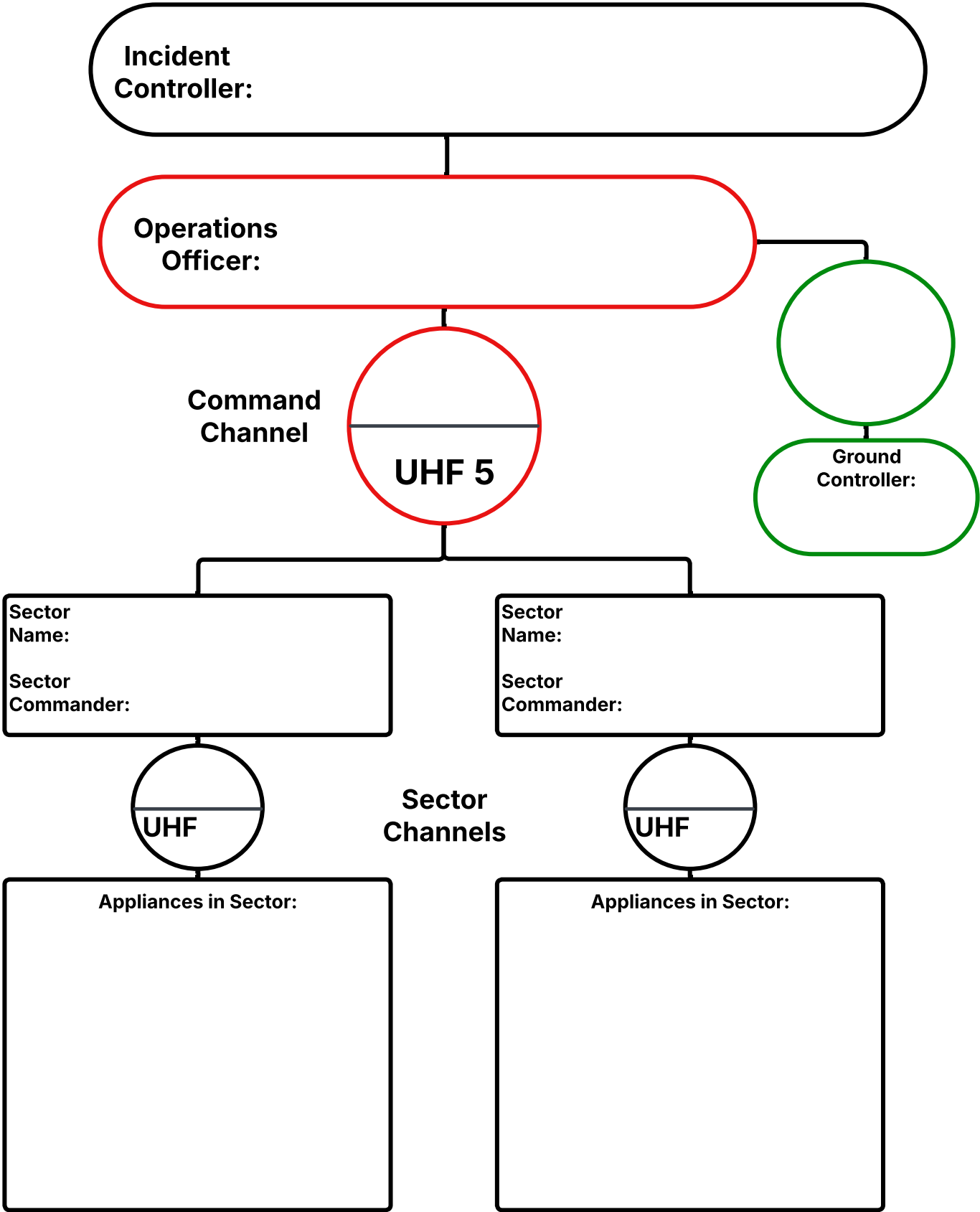
S CURRENTS SURFACE WINDS & STRENGTH

WIND SPEED:

WIND DIRECTION:

☐ I REQUIRE A 12HR INCIDENT WEATHER FORECAST

Bushfire Communication Plan	
Shire:	
Incident Name:	
Control Point:	



Ground Controller Info Sheet

AIR SUPPORT ACTIVATION CRITERIA			
PUBLIC SAFETY AT RISK	FIRE CREWS IN IMMINENT DANGER	ASSETS AT IMMINENT RISK	KNOWN HIGH FUEL LOADS AND EXCESSIVE RATE OF SPREAD OR EXTREME FBI
AIR SUPPORT ACTIVATIONS VIA			
RDC UGS – 1800 865 103			
RADIO CHANNELS:			
AIR OPERATIONS CHANNELS OR AS ALLOCATED		TALK AROUND ON WAERN	
(Confirm Channel with RDC)		OLD PROGRAMMING	NEW PROGRAMMING
Hills/Metro DBCA Repeater	644	- PRESS 'MENU'	- PRESS 'F4' FUNCTION
Quairading DBCA Repeater	636	- SELECT 'RADIO SETTINGS'	BUTTON
Narrogin DBCA Repeater	623	- SELECT 'FUNCTIONS'	
Kulin DBCA Repeater	651	- SELECT 'TALKAROUND'	
Air Intel	369	- SELECT 'ON or OFF'	
STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES			
DIRECT	IN-DIRECT	COMBINATION	
- Foam/water is dropped directly on the actual fire - Used to slow ROS - Used to reduce fire intensity	- The indirect method is when foam/water is dropped adjacent to the fire (but not on the fire) - Used to create protection lines, to protect property and assets	- Both direct & indirect methods are used together	
OBJECTIVES			
Objectives can also be communicated to the Air Attack Supervisor. Tell them what is required or ask them to identify targets of opportunity.			
Prevent the fire from reaching or jumping a landmark, road or track. Communicating where it is and what you require. Example: Keep fire south of the main road.	Asset Protection: Example: Protect Assets to the North of the Head Fire.	Other Tasking: - Targets of Opportunity - Slow Forward Rate of Spread - Crew Protection/Assistance - Information from Air - Hotspots, Fire Size, Location, etc	
ACTIONS:			
5 MINUTE INBOUND	BETWEEN AIR CONTACT	1 MINUTE INBOUND	
Who: Air Attack Supervisor (AAS) to Ground Controller	Who: Fire Ground	Who: Air Attack Supervisor (AAS) to Ground Controller	
Radio Channel: Monitor designated Air Ops Channel	Radio Channel: Contact Fire Ground Channel and advise crews of Aircraft use	Radio Channel: Air Ops Channel	
What: Convey Key Information: - Strategies and Objectives i.e. Direct attack on Head fire to prevent the fire from jumping Smith road to the North. - Hazards i.e. Be aware of the Power lines 1km North of fire - Use of foam i.e. Foam is approved	What: Contact fire ground on fire ground channel and advised them to clear the Drop Zone. Ensure Talk Around on WAERN Radio on Air Ops Channel, if not already done. Monitor Air Ops Channel for 1 Minute Inbound.	What: - Advise pilot/AAS that drop zone is clear - After the drop, if required, evaluate effectiveness and advise the pilot on the drop accuracy. - When asked give directions for the pilot's next action once drops have been completed, for example: • Please return for further tasking. • Please stand down	
CONSIDERATIONS			
Foam: - Avoid use of Foam over wetlands, swaps, dams or water ways - Foam to be approved by IC		Aircraft: Fixed Wing – Quicker Start up and Turn out, Long turn around, longer working time. Rotary Wing – Manoeuvrable, Short Turn Around, Can fill anywhere.	



For Telephone Warning System messages contact the DOSS: **1300 566 588**

Bushfire Warnings Triggers

The following action statements have been pre-filtered for Bushfire and are available for use, at the discretion of the RDC/IC.

	ESCALATING			DE-ESCALATING	
Warning Level	Advice 	Watch & Act 	Emergency Warning 	Watch & Act 	Advice 
Description	An incident is active but there is no immediate threat to lives or homes.	There is a possible threat to lives or homes.	There is a threat to lives and homes.	There remains a possible threat to lives and homes.	An incident remains active but there is no immediate threat to lives and homes.
Actions	PREPARE NOW	PREPARE TO LEAVE	LEAVE NOW	NOT SAFE TO RETURN	STAY INFORMED
	STAY INFORMED	LEAVE NOW IF NOT PREPARED	TOO LATE TO LEAVE	AVOID THE AREA	AVOID THE AREA
	MONITOR CONDITIONS	BE AWARE OF EMBER ATTACK		MONITOR CONDITIONS	RETURN WITH CAUTION
		MONITOR CONDITIONS			THREAT IS REDUCED

To activate DFES Public Information 24/7 contact: **1800 718 288**

For Telephone Warning System messages contact the DOSS: **1300 566 588**

UPPER GREAT SOUTHERN RADIO CHANNELS											
AREA / LOCATION		WAERN REPEATER / COMMAND CHANNEL		WATERBOMBER CHANNEL		AREA / LOCATION		WAERN REPEATER / COMMAND CHANNEL		WATERBOMBER CHANNEL	
BODDINGTON		114		649 / 643		NARROGIN		285		623	
BROOKTON		123		623 / 651		PINGELLY		274		623	
CORRIGIN		161		651		WAGIN		334		623	
CUBALLING		275		623		WANDERING		339		643 / 623	
DUMBLEYUNG		181		620		WEST ARTHUR		171		650 / 611	
KENT		297		650 / 611		WICKEPIN		273		623	
KONDININ		WEST 235 / EAST 219		651		WILLIAMS		343		623	
KULIN		WEST 239 / EAST 238		651		WOODANILLING		WEST 233 / EAST 345		650 / 611	
LAKE GRACE		WEST 245 / EAST 244		611		DBCA NARROGIN		623		623	
UHF CHANNELS		RESCUE 65 – ES C - CHANNEL 220 (UHF 400MHZ)				SES UGS – SMPLX2 - CHANNEL 212 (UHF 400MHZ)					
ARRIVAL CODES (GIVEN ON ARRIVAL) TO COMCEN 1800 198 140											
4 4 ARRIVED, NO SIGN OF FIRE, INVESTIGATING				6 6 ARRIVED, INCIDENT AS REPORT, GETTING TO WORK				8 8 ARRIVED, SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT, UPGRADE RESPONSE			
ALARM CLASSIFICATIONS (GIVEN IN 5 MINUTES OF ARRIVAL) TO COMCEN 1800 198 140											
1 ST ALARM		2 ND ALARM		3 RD ALARM		4 TH ALARM		5 TH ALARM			
BF = 1-2 BFBs	FRS = 1 FRS	BF = 2-6 BFBs	FRS = 2 FRS	BF = 6-12 BFBs	FRS = 3 FRS	BF = <12 BFBs	FRS = 4 FRS	FRS = 5 FRS			
SIT-REPS (GIVEN IN 15 MINUTES OF ARRIVAL) TO COMCEN 1800 198 140											
BUSHFIRE				STRUCTURE FIRE				GENERAL INCIDENT SITREP			
P	POSITION / PROPERTY UNDER-THREAT			H	HEIGHT/STORIES AND CONSTRUCTION			C	CURRENT SITUATION		
A	AREA / FIRE SIZE			A	AREA/SIZE (IE 3X2)			A	ACTIONS BEING UNDERTAKEN BY CREWS		
F	FUEL TYPE / WHAT’S BURNING			U	USE (RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL)			R	RESOURCES ON SCENE		
T	TIME TO CONTROL			L	LINES OF HOSE, BA CREWS AND ACTIONS			R	RESOURCES REQUIRED		
A	ASSISTANCE REQUIRED			E	EXPOSURES AND LIFE INVOLVEMENT			O	OPS STRUCTURE / COMMS		
C	COMMAND STRUCTURE AND COMMS PLAN			R	RESOURCES REQUIRED			T	TIME ON SCENE		
S	SAFETY AND WINDS			S	STAGING, COMMAND AND COMMS			S	SAFETY ISSUES		
DFES CONTACTS											
NAME				NUMBER				DETAILS			
DFES COMCEN				1800 198 140				FOR TURNOUTS AND INCIDENT INFORMATION			
DFES REGIONAL DUTY COORDINATOR				1800 865 103				FOR REGIONAL SUPPORT, REQUESTS AND ASSISTANCE			
DFES CPI (PUBLIC INFORMATION)				1800 718 288				FOR ISSUING ALERTS AND WARNINGS			
Parks and Wildlife Contacts											
NARROGIN – 9881 9200				COLLIE – 9735 1988				MUNDARING – 9290 6100			

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