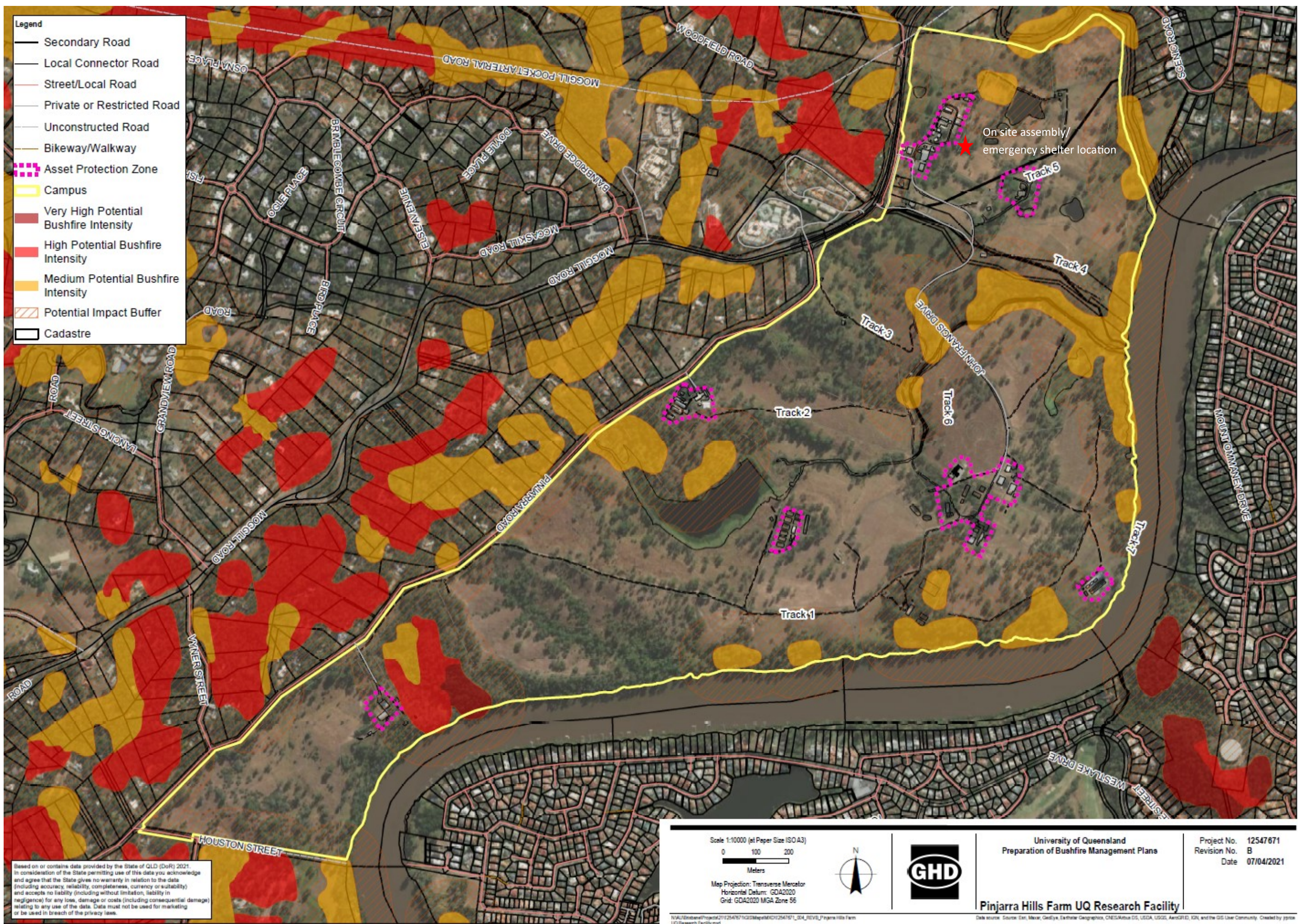


Pinjarra Hills campus



Based on or contains data provided by the State of QLD (DPIR) 2021. In consideration of the State permitting use of this data you acknowledge and agree that the State gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness, currency or suitability) and accepts no liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for any loss, damage or costs (including consequential damage) relating to any use of the data. Data must not be used for marketing or be used in breach of the privacy laws.

Scale 1:10000 (at Paper Size ISO A3)
 0 100 200 Meters
 Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Horizontal Datum: GDA2020
 Grid: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

University of Queensland
 Preparation of Bushfire Management Plans
 Project No. 12547671
 Revision No. B
 Date 07/04/2021

GHD
Pinjarra Hills Farm UQ Research Facility

LOCATION DETAILS

Location
 Situated on the southern side of Moggill Road. The Brisbane River extends along the southern property boundary, with Moggill Creek representing the eastern boundary.

Buildings and Infrastructure
 There are a number of built assets on the campus, including managers residence, leased commercial offices/facilities, research laboratories and offices, farm infrastructure and algal pools / research facilities.

Property use
 Research and education which is not possible on other UQ campuses.

Access
 Access is directly off Moggill Road. Pinjarra road runs along the north western boundary. John Francis Drive is a sealed road that extend throughout the property. An unsealed track network connects paddocks and research facilities across site. A low level bridge on John Francis Drive has a 12 t load limit.

Evacuation
 On-site assembly/emergency shelter point is the cluster of buildings/open space at the main gate (see map).

Fire Weather District (BOM)
 Southeast Coast (Qld)

COMMUNICATIONS

Mobile
 Mobile reception is generally good across all areas of the site – however, mobile communications may be unreliable during bushfire emergencies due to the volume of usage.

Radio
 ABC Brisbane (612 AM)

Internet Sites
[Current Bushfires \(ruralfire.qld.gov.au\)](http://Current Bushfires (ruralfire.qld.gov.au))

Fire, Police and Emergency Reporting		000
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (Pullenvale)		07 3032 2900
Ambulance		000
Police (Indooroopilly)		07 3377 9444
Site manager (Alison Moore)		0437 847 251
UQ Security (Emergency)		07 3365 3333
UQ Security (non emergency)		07 3365 1234

SUMMARY OF BUSHFIRE RISK FACTORS

Risk: The principal fire risk within Pinjarra Hills is a grass fire spreading into patches of retained native vegetation, including in the south-western part of the property where the retained vegetation has the potential to carry a very high intensity fire. With existing management to keep grass slashed short and green around built assets, the risk of fire causing severe impacts to site users, educational, and operational assets is low, however there is a moderate risk to livestock.

Objective: The objectives of bushfire management and mitigation are:

- a. protect human life;
- b. protect assets; and
- c. minimise the physical and environmental impact of bushfires.

Strategies: 10 m Asset Protection Zones about built assets across property (see figure), intensively fuel reduced areas reduces the risk from potential ignition points. Raising knowledge and understanding of bushfire risks and management for any users/visitors to the site. Good relations with local fire agencies and neighbouring properties.

Risk Control Measures (prior to and during fire season):

- All access are free from all obstructions to a width of 4 m to allow the safe passage of tankers
- Ensure landscaping and garden beds adjoining buildings within APZ areas (see map) are managed (thinning/removing vegetation from adjoining windows, timber and other vulnerable building features). Minimal ground fuel is to be maintained (i.e. grass or bare ground or less than 3 tonnes per hectare of fine fuel)
- Inspect/maintain operability of all Static Water Supply (SWS) including water level, hydrants, valves and connections.
- Clean gutters, check screens properly fitted to all windows and openings of research buildings
- Maintain slashing of APZ areas to maintain grass to >100 mm height
- Grazing of the property and slashing along fence lines to reduce fuel loads

BUSHFIRE PREPAREDNESS MATRIX

ACTION	No rating	Moderate	HIGH	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
Site manager to perform daily check (after 4 pm) on the QFES and BoM websites to determine the Fire Danger Rating (FDR) for the following day and weekly prediction. Update users and visitors if there is a likelihood of the site being closed to visitors due to FDR.					
All on site to monitor QFES current incidents website or ABC Radio for fire incidents		Min. 1 pm	Min. 1pm, 3pm	Hourly from 9am—7pm	
Maintain register of all persons present on site, including daily movement plans and contact				Yes	
Livestock preparedness			Move livestock to fuel reduced (short grazed) or irrigated paddocks and where possible leave gates open to allow access to adjoining paddocks		Site Closed until FDR reduced to EXTREME or less Ensure livestock are in fuel reduced paddocks
Additional actions			No open fires (BBQ/fire pit); no outdoor works with potential ignition sources (hot works, sparks, slashing)		
Restrict users/visiting groups to APZ maintained areas on the campus			At discretion of Chief Warden	Yes	
Visitor restrictions				Closed to visitors	

RISK STATUS	No rating	Moderate	HIGH	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
Fire predicted to impact site or egress	Evacuate to Assembly area/emergency shelter location unless otherwise advised by the Police or Emergency Services				
Time to fire impact is <time available to evacuate	If safe to do so; move directly to Assembly area/emergency shelter location (see map—near main entry gate)				
Fires exist within 10 km radius	Monitor fire on QFES current incidents website hourly	Continue monitoring and consider evacuation		No staff or visitors to enter site. Chief warden to order non-essential staff to leave	Site closed to all visitors and staff until FDR is Extreme or less
Fires exist within 20 km but no risk to site	Monitor fire on QFES current incidents website every 3 hours	Monitor fire on QFES current incidents website hourly		Continue monitoring and seek Emergency Services advice on whether to close/evacuate the site	
No fires	Maintain appropriate monitoring as per Bushfire Preparedness Matrix				

Bushfire Warning Issued	Information Type	Action required
Advice	Provides information on where the fire is plus related general information. No immediate danger.	Chief Warden to monitor location of the fire events on QFES Current incidents site, and initiate actions in accordance with the bushfire evacuation matrix (above)
Watch and Act	A fire is approaching. There is a threat to life and property. Take action to protect yourself and others.	Chief Warden should contact all staff and visitors on site and advise them to evacuate the site. Pre-evacuation briefing to occur at Assembly Area.
Emergency Warning	The highest level of alert. You are in immediate danger and need to take immediate action.	If it has not yet occurred, Chief Warden should contact all staff and visitors and advise them to evacuate the site or seek refuge. Any directions of Emergency Services should be followed, including any emergency warnings received via text message directly to individuals.

WHAT TO DO IF CAUGHT IN A BUSHFIRE

The following provide current guidelines* on what to do if caught in a bushfire in a building or on foot. Each requires a different response involving critical decisions for your survival.

What to do if caught in a bushfire

- Outside your building**
- Ensure you drink plenty of water so you do not dehydrate.
 - Block downpipes where possible, (a sock full of sand/soil will help) and fill gutters with water.
 - Move flammable items such as outdoor furniture.
 - Gas cylinders should have the valve facing away from the building.
 - Patrol the outside of the building, putting out any embers and spot fires that may start.
 - Just before the fire arrives, wet down gardens close to the building.
 - Move any firefighting equipment to a place where it will not get burnt.

- Inside your building**
- Continue to drink water so you do not dehydrate.
 - Close doors, windows, vents and blinds to prevent flames, smoke and embers from entering.
 - Put tape across the inside of the windows so they stay in place if they break.
 - Shut off gas at the meter or bottle.
 - Move any furniture away from the windows to prevent any embers that enter the building from igniting.
 - Fill sinks and buckets with water for putting out any fires that may start inside.
 - Place wet towels around window and door edges to stop smoke and embers from entering.

- During the fire**
- When the fire arrives, go inside to protect yourself (and others) from the radiant heat.
 - Ensure you have torches ready as it is likely to become completely dark and you will not be able to see.
 - Patrol the inside of the building for sparks and embers.
 - Remember – if your life is at risk, call Triple Zero (000) immediately.

- After the fire**
- Once the fire has passed, go outside and put out any part of the building which is alight.
 - An ember or spark from a fire can impact a building many hours after the main fire front has passed and small spot fires can quickly get out of control.

What to do if caught in a bushfire ON FOOT

- Try to move on to bare or burnt ground at least 100 m from where fire is likely to burn, if this is not feasible find the largest bare or burnt ground possible.
- Do not run uphill or away from the fire unless you know a safe refuge can be reached before the fire arrives. Try and position yourself downhill of the on-coming fire.
- Move across the slope out of the path of the fire front and work your way downslope towards the back of the fire or onto burnt ground.
- Do not attempt to run through flames unless you can see clearly behind them. This generally means that the flames are less than 1 metre high and less than 1 to 2 metres deep at the back or on the flanks of the fire.
- Lulls in the fire often result in the flames in these parts being low enough to step or run through to the burnt ground beyond.
- When conditions become severe use every possible means to protect yourself from radiation. On bare ground cover yourself, use wheel ruts, depressions, large rocks or logs to give protection.
- Take refuge in ponds, running streams or culverts, behind solid objects such as a rock.
- Remain calm and do not run blindly from the fire. If you become exhausted you are much more prone to heat stroke and you may easily overlook a safe refuge.