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The Ormeau Rural Fire Brigade had the pleasure of hosting a night with the Ormeau Joey Scouts group in July. The kids, aged between six and eight years, got to meet Blazer and his team of Volunteer Community Educators (VCEs) and firefighters who spoke to the kids about fire safety and practiced the “Get down low and go go go!” drill. After having a good look at the trucks, the hoses were rolled out and charged with water for a bit of fun.

But it was a very special night for seven-year-old joey scout member William who is currently working on his promise challenge badge, the highest badge a joey scout can earn. William was giving back to his community by cleaning up rubbish from local parks during his school holidays. By doing this he raised donations and decided to donate the entire amount of $657.70 to his local Rural Fire Brigade; a remarkable gesture. The brigade was honoured to accept William’s donation and made him an honorary member of the brigade. What a great night we all had.

After this story was posted on the brigade facebook page, the local radio channel ABC Gold Coast invited William into the studio for a live interview on their breakfast radio program to talk about his great work.

He now wants to become a firefighter and the brigade is looking forward welcoming him back when he turns 16. On behalf of all members of the Ormeau Rural Fire Brigade we would like to say a big thank you to William.

Ben Macht
Secretary
Ormeau Rural Fire Brigade
Thank you and good luck to Assistant Commissioner Tom Dawson

On 30 July 2017 Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) Commissioner Katarina Carroll announced the retirement of Rural Fire Service (RFS) Assistant Commissioner Tom Dawson after 37 years of distinguished service.

Tom Dawson commenced his fire service career with the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in Brisbane as a probationary firefighter on 5 January 1981. Tom successfully progressed through all ranks, fulfilling roles such as Firefighter, Sub-Station Officer, and obtained the rank of Station Officer First Class in 1992.

From 1994 onwards, Tom commenced his journey into the Senior Officer ranks. This involved roles as Acting District Officer, BA Hazmat Brisbane; Acting District Officer, Training Department Brisbane; and a temporary appointment as District Officer for the State Fire Investigation Unit.

In 1997 Tom was appointed the Area Director of the Brisbane South Regions’ Oxley Area. In 1999 Tom commenced acting Assistant Commissioner roles in Brisbane South Region, Brisbane Region, South East Region and South West Region, which lead to his permanent appointment in 2006, and in 2015 was appointed as Assistant Commissioner, Rural Fire Service.

Tom has been exposed to a comprehensive scope of operational incidents during his 37 years of service, and in 1999 Tom was presented with the Australian Fire Service Medal for his outstanding service to the State Fire Investigation Unit and the advancement of fire safety programs with non-English speaking communities. Further to this, in 2004 Tom gained his Master of Public Management from Flinders University.

Despite this wealth of experience, Tom always considered himself an operational officer, with a keen focus on safety through effective and professional service delivery for all communities across Queensland.

No matter which role Tom took on throughout his career, he always worked closely with volunteers, championed the importance of volunteers within QFES and always felt he benefited from working closely with them.

In his role as Assistant Commissioner RFS, Tom took his support of volunteerism to a new level, strengthening the capabilities of the services and continuing to promote and inclusive culture.

In the last three years Tom’s dedication, commitment and passion for volunteering has seen some major outcomes achieved. Tom led the Taskforce Action project, oversaw the introduction of the Fuel and Maintenance initiative, Office 365, the introduction of ID cards for RFS volunteers, the roll out of the current uniform and ongoing upgrades to Personal Protective Clothing.

Tom has been committed to being out on the ground meeting and talking to volunteers, understanding their needs and the true commitment that makes the RFS what it is.

Thank you Tom for your commitment and dedication to QFES. We wish you all the best in the next stage of your journey.

Gary McCormack
Acting Assistant Commissioner
Rural Fire Service
The Rural Fire Service (RFS), in consultation with the Operations Strategic Working Group, (OSWG), and volunteer feedback, has introduced new generation Personal Protective Clothing (PPC), made from Karvin fabric.

Background.

Historically fire agencies have provided garments designed for use during bushfires that are made from 340gsm cotton which has been treated to be fire resistant

Whilst garments made from treated cotton meet or exceed the requirements of the Protective Clothing for Firefighters - Wildland standard, (AS/NZS4824-2006), and have proven their durability, new technology is providing opportunities for change.

In line with what is occurring in the general community, emergency service workers are asking for more comfortable, less bulky garments, whilst still providing the same high level of protection.

New Generation Fabrics

In striving to meet these expectations, some fire agencies have moved away from garments made from treated cotton to those made from new generation fabrics that are inherently fire resistant. By doing so they can supply garments that provide similar levels of performance to treated cotton but at around two-thirds of the weight.

When compared to fire resistant cotton, the new generation fabrics have three distinct advantages.

- They provide the same or better level of performance but are around 30% lighter in weight.
- They are inherently fire resistant and not treated fabric.
- They have moisture management capabilities that wick moisture away from the body.

Although these are all positive attributes, the reduction in fabric weight means that the fabric is thinner and the wearer may feel hotter when exposed to radiant heat, creating the perception that the PPC doesn’t provide the same level of protection.
Comparison

Both Proban and Karvin are certified to meet the same Australian Standard, which relates to the fire resistance of the fabric, meaning that the fabric will not readily ignite and, if it is ignited, will self-extinguish within acceptable safe limits.

It should be noted that whilst the Australian Standard for Structural Firefighting PPC demands a significant level of radiant heat protection, the Wildland Standard does not share this same requirement.

Importantly, as you get closer to a fire, the radiant heat will increase and the wearer’s situational awareness or discomfort level should alert the wearer to retreat to a more comfortable and safer distance.

This equally applies for both Proban and Karvin PPC fabrics however, it is expected that the distance will increase when wearing the lighter new generation PPC.

Implementation

While moving to new generation PPC, RFS is also reviewing design and incorporating features that improve wearability and mobility, combined with operational necessities such as resizing radio pockets to accommodate the Government Wireless Network (GWN) portable radios.

The new generation Karvin PPC will be progressively restocked into the PSBA warehouse as existing stocks of Proban PPC are depleted.

Cleaning

It is essential for all PPC to be maintained in a clean condition to avoid the accumulation of foreign material on the exterior of the garments which may become combustible and endanger the wearer.

General Instructions – Karvin RS 245 - Cleaning Instructions (soiled and other contaminants):

- Before garments are laundered, please ensure that all pockets are emptied, all zips are closed and all Velcro closures are secured.
- It is important not to overload the machine. To ensure a cleaner wash, the load size must permit the garment to move freely through the water and rinse cycle.
- PPC should not be washed in the same washing cycle as non PPC garments.
- Machine wash on a gentle cycle – warm temperature (40 degrees Celsius) - Cold rinse well.
- Do not Bleach.
- Warm tumble dry – Do not Over dry.
- Line dry in shade preferred.
- Use iron on low setting.

Where garments have been washed as per the instruction and they are still soiled after the process, the garment should be rewashed.

Rob Walker
Manager Operational Support
Rural Fire Service
The Predictive Services Unit (PSU) has recently prepared an early season outlook for the state.

In Northern Queensland the areas around Normanton have above average fuel loads and as these fuels continue to dry out the bushfire potential will increase. Areas around the Central Coast and Whitsundays are much drier than average including inland from around Proserpine, Collinsville, Mackay and south to Rockhampton.

Severe Tropical Cyclone Debbie in March 2017, caused significant damage to coastal vegetation south of Bowen. Very strong winds stripped leaves from the canopy, increasing the fine fuel loads and changing the structure of the vegetation and this has led to an increase in the bushfire potential in those areas that have not yet been treated with prescribed fire.

Most of inland southern Queensland remains in drought with sparse fuel loads/vegetation and lower than normal bushfire potential. The woodland areas around Mount Morgan are experiencing above normal fire activity for this time of year. Both the forest and grassy areas around Toowoomba, south to Stanthorpe, east to Gatton and south to Boonah and Beaudesert have very much below average soil moisture as a result of the recent conditions. Fuel loads in these areas are above the long-term average and with a drier and hotter outlook for Spring, these areas are likely to have above normal bushfire potential for the early part of the fire season.

The PSU has been supporting numerous fires in Central Region, North Coast Region and South East Region recently where the fuels are much drier than average. Most of these have been managed within the day with generally light winds to date. However, as we move further in to Spring we will undoubtedly see stronger winds with the passage of frontal systems that bring more severe fire weather and more fires that continue to burn overnight.

Andrew Sturgess
Manager
Predictive Services Unit
With each edition of the Bulletin we provide you with a summary of changes made to the Rural Fire Brigade Manual (RFBM) and any new, updated or deleted Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) Policies and Procedures, State Standing Orders and Operations Doctrine.

An updated full version of the RFBM can be downloaded from the Volunteer Portal. We recommend brigades download the updated version each quarter onto their brigade manual USB. This is the best way to ensure you always have the most current version. Any urgent changes made to procedures and forms are noted on the Volunteer Portal home page and RFBM page.

**Major Changes:**
- D5.3.5 – Purchase and Use of Automated External Defibrillators

**Minor Changes:**
- C6.2 – Reimbursement of Volunteer Out of Pocket Expense

**Forms:**
- OM 139 – Volunteer Uniform Order
- PD 079 – Volunteer Application Form

**QFES Policy and Procedures:**
- Nil

**Standing Orders:**
- SO-Q-CS-1.2 Operation Knock Knock
- SO-Q-OM-3.72 Operation Synergy 2018
- SO-Q-OM-4.34 Use of digital trunked talk groups and direct mode communications

**Operations Doctrine:**
- Nil
A number of our brigades in the Townsville Area are currently trialling a new Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) initiative: the Virtual Reality (VR) scenario based training module.

This training is currently conducted by using a projector and scenarios loaded into a program on a gaming computer. The candidate uses a controller to navigate around the virtual world or scenario based loosely around North Lakes. This capability is still in its infancy as VR as it is more a simulation format, but once developed further, it will create an immersive environment in sight and sound.

The aim of this training is to challenge our crew leaders in demonstrating the necessary skills for responding to incidents by providing direction to crew members whilst on route to the incident, providing appropriate communication to FireCom, appropriate and timely resource requests and undertaking size ups upon arrival. Whether it is attending a bushfire, assisting Fire and Rescue (F&R) during a structure fire, plane crash, road crash or swift water assistance, each scenario ensures the candidates ask the important questions to get them thinking about how they work with other agencies, develop strategic thinking, all whilst in a safe, simulated environment.

These scenarios have been developed to challenge fire fighters and further develop their current skills, by undertaking scenarios that closely relate to incidents that may occur in the field. At any stage during the scenario, the facilitators can change the dynamics and its requirements to continue challenging the candidate's skillset.

“"The training was unlike anything we have done for RFS before. The different scenarios were a great part of the program.""

Jen Webeloff of Rupertswood Rural Fire Brigade

VIRTUAL REALITY TRAINING
We have had a number of brigades who have trialled the VR scenarios at their brigade training nights and the feedback has been extremely positive. Although this system is quite new and still under development, most responses from those who have trialled it, have loved the concept and would like to see further development and use of VR in training.

As a trainer, I look forward in seeing just how this method of training will develop, as there are many types of VR training packages out there. With technology changing so fast, I would be excited to see us utilising VR Goggles, movement tracking equipment/suits, that will enable us to get a realistic physical engagement. Introducing new ideas that are catching up or that on par with technology, can greatly improve our business and training strategies and further increase training capabilities, learnings and professionalism as well as being a great recruitment and community education tool.

At the end of it, this is a great initiative. This sort of training would be welcomed in the Rural Fire Service (RFS), State Emergency Service (SES) and F&R and would greatly improve and integrate well into our training world.

“What a refreshingly brilliant idea. Although clunky there are some good possibilities for such training.”

Warren Kelly of Black River Rural Fire Brigade

Jessica Eadie
Brigade Training and Support Officer
Townsville Area
Rural Fire Service
The Past

On 17 June 2016, rural fire volunteers from the Bungadoo Rural Fire Brigade (RFB) conducted three hazard reduction burns in their brigade area.

One of these burns was a small three-acre area burn of eucalypt woodland, where the undergrowth had not been burned off for many years. The burn went well, and the landowner was left with a well-burned property when the brigade departed.

A couple of months later in September 2016, Rural Fire Service (RFS) staff in the Bundaberg Area organised a ‘Burning for Outcomes’ bushfire mitigation workshop, hosted at the Bungadoo RFB station. This workshop was primarily attended by First Officers in the Bundaberg Area. Its intent was to provide attendees with a new tool to assist decision-making when planning prescribed burns.

The new Burnett Mary Fire Management Guidelines was promoted as the tool to support brigades and Fire Wardens in the prescribed burn planning process. Author Andrew Houley gave a very thorough, relevant, and interesting presentation.

The Guidelines offer easy-to-read advice on burning in each of 20 landscapes in the Burnett Mary region. For each, the advice covers the burn frequency in years, the optimum burn season by month, the recommended fire intensity, and the recommended burn pattern expressed as a percentage of the area. Just the right details to help burn practitioners make the correct decisions concerning their burns.

Since attending this workshop, volunteers at Bungadoo RFB have followed the advice outlined in these Guidelines, for area burns where the landowner does not want to be left with a ‘moonscape’, and particularly where the ecosystem(s) in place on properties is defined as being under threat.

This has led to burns that are conducted at the right time, for example when soil moisture is at the recommended levels to prevent unwanted hot burns, or during months when burns of ecosystems are recommended by the Guidelines.

Skip ahead to August 2017, when the landowner of the burn just over a year earlier called the Brigade, requesting another burn of the same area. Two days later, the landowner was visited by volunteers from Bungadoo RFB, to discuss his burn request.

An incredible discussion took place.
A More Consultative Approach When Engaging with Landowners

The recommendation the brigade presented to the landowner followed the Guidelines.

This included a recommendation that the area not be burned again for approximately six more years. In addition, given that the landowner wanted to reduce the overall fire hazard on his property, it was suggested that he might instead look at removing or reducing the fuel in one of the vegetation layers. He opted to remove what elevated fuel he could (mostly lantana), and in doing so reduced the fire risk by reducing the degree of vertical continuity that had existed between the different layers of vegetation.

The landowner was quite happy with the discussion and the advice he received from his local Brigade. Ultimately, the decision was his to make, the brigade just helped him make the right one for his property’s ecosystems.

The Future

By following the Guidelines and working with landowners to help them make better decisions concerning their properties, we now have a pipeline of future hazard reduction burns where we are able to schedule landowners’ properties for burns at the appropriate year and month.

Bungadoo RFB volunteers look forward to replicating this practice throughout our Brigade area to better serve the landowners, and to better protect our environment.

How to Get There

The first step is to obtain the Fire Management Guidelines for your region. The Bundaberg Area office has been very helpful by providing copies to brigades in the Bundaberg Area.

The second step is to determine the ecosystem(s) in place on a given property where an area burn is desired. This is easily done by navigating to the following web address, where reports for any Queensland property can be run, showing the ecosystem(s) in place: https://environment.ehp.qld.gov.au/map-request/re-broad-veg-group/.

These reports can be run for a specific address, or a property’s legal description (lot and plan), or a geo-location (latitude and longitude in decimal degrees).

The reports:

- Pre-clearing and remnant regional ecosystems (RE)—coloured by Biodiversity Status.
- Pre-clearing and remnant regional ecosystems (RE)—coloured by Broad Vegetation Group (BVG).

Either report identifies the ecosystem(s) at that location, using an alphanumeric descriptor. The same descriptor is found in the Fire Management Guidelines. An example is 12.5.7a – eucalypt woodlands.
On the reports, the proportion of ecosystems on a property may be described as: 12.5.7a (90%) / 12.3.7 (10%).

**The third step** is to find the alphanumeric descriptor for each ecosystem in the Fire Management Guidelines. This is done by looking for the alphanumeric identifier in the bottom left corner of the Guidelines for each landscape. This will give the precise name of the landscape, and most importantly, provide recommendations for the burn. Using the above example:

- Eucalypt woodland on plateaus, lower slopes and plains, 12.5.7a, 90%, burn frequency 7.5 years, June to July, 50% mosaic, low intensity (page 28 and 29 in the Guideline)
- Riverine woodlands, 12.3.7, 10%, burn frequency 7.5 years, July, 75% mosaic, low intensity (page 20 and 21 in the Guideline)

It appears that the best overall burn frequency is every seven and a half years while the best time of year to conduct the burn is perhaps in July and covering a rough 50% burn pattern using a low intensity fire.

Planning and executing hazard reduction burns using the Guidelines should result in a better-protected environment into the future, while giving landowners the assurance now, that their properties are safe from bushfires.

Dave Moreton  
First Officer  
Bungadoo Rural Fire Brigade

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**Medal Presentation**

As a Rural Fire Service (RFS) volunteer since 2006, Aaron Muller of the Russel Island Rural Fire Brigade obtained both his Fire Management Skills (FMS) and Senior Firefighter qualifications. On 23 May 2018, Aaron was awarded the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services Medal, a well-deserved recognition of his contribution to his brigade.

Janette Zinglemann  
Administration Officer, Caboolture Area  
Rural Fire Service

Pictured L-R: Acting Regional Manager Brisbane James Haig, Aaron Muller and Russell Island RFB First Officer Larry Hoffman
Over the last six months the Cairns Area school program has delivered wonderful outcomes. Lead trainer Stephan Powiesnik has trained and mentored 17 young adults.

After the first four months of gruelling classroom lectures, mountainous paperwork, skills and drills, the group participated in outdoor activities that ranged from shipping standpipes to identifying fuel loads.

They headed out to Mount Molloy to meet up with land holder John Colless and National Parks ranger Rob Miller and his crew. After examining maps and plans of the area, the group put into practice their teamwork and training.

The exercise was cut short and the students returned to school when the local Brigade were called out to respond to a re-started fire. Brigade members on their way to the fire were joined by a couple of students who, on their way home from school, offered to assist.

There are so many great things that come from this program: leadership, respect and growth.

Jamie Haskell
Acting Area Director, Cairns Rural Fire Service
Congratulations go to First Officer Alex Moroney and the members of the Mount Fox Rural Fire Brigade (RFB) for the construction of their new Automatic Weather Station (AWS).

This was a collaborative effort between Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) Predictive Services Unit, Rural Fire Service (RFS) Northern Region and the Brigade. The project was aided by local landholders who provided machinery to prepare for the footings and erection of the ten metre tower.

Mount Fox is a small isolated community in the ranges west of Ingham. It was chosen as an AWS site as it is located in a highly forested area at 810 metres above sea level. This is ideal for forecasting weather at fires burning in nearby elevated terrain as this is a critical factor that is currently missing from the AWS network.

Commissioning of this weather station involved some time travel allowing for liaison between the RFS Northern Region and the developers in Canada so that the unit’s software was up to date and its data would be transmitted correctly.

Rapidly updating weather observations near the site of a fire is essential for providing accurate fire weather forecasts. The site-
specific observations assist the forecaster in producing a tailored fire weather forecast as they highlight any local weather effects that may be occurring due to local topography or other small-scale local factors. Rapidly updated observations also highlight when a forecast is becoming inaccurate allowing the forecaster to make timely amendments to the forecast.

The information that is gathered from our fixed and Portable Automatic Weather Stations (PAWS) is sent directly to the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) who use the data to formulate weather forecasts for the local area. Information is also used by QFES Fire Behaviour Analysts (FBAN) who produce predictions used in planning, firefighter safety and community warnings.

This new fixed AWS adds to QFES stable of fixed and portable automatic weather stations whose data is available for use by local fire managers and the Predictive Services Unit. Data from the QFES weather stations is available to both the public and registered users on the BOM website.

The public access for all QFES Automatic Weather Stations is on the BOM Latest Weather Observations for Queensland webpage under MOBILE. The Mount Fox Automatic Weather Station is identified as “QFRL” while the Northern Region’s PAWS unit is designated “QFRG”.


Under the AWS project, QFES Predictive Services Unit, in collaboration with the Regions, have placed automatic weather stations at Ravenshoe, Mount Tamborine and now at Mount Fox.

Graham Thompson
Brigade Training and Support Officer
Northern Region
Rural Fire Service
Through the two established local area finance committees in the Darling Downs Area, funding has been committed towards the installation of solar powered systems on all Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) owned brigade stations in the Toowoomba and Southern Downs Regional Council Areas. We will be installing a 5 kilowatt (kW) system on stations with two or more appliances and a 3kW system on the rest.

A fully managed solar power system is being installed with back to base monitoring being provided at no extra or ongoing charge to the brigades. This allows for brigades to remotely monitor their power usage along with the solar system’s efficiency. We have also selected solar systems that utilise micro-inverter technology which is ideal for Rural Fire Service (RFS) stations that may be in partial shade or not have idealistic roof aspects for traditional solar systems. The micro-inverter technology allows for each solar panel to work independently.

This project is planned to be finished within the next 12 months and has already and will continue to represent a decrease in operating costs to Rural Fire Brigades. To date we have completed over 50% of the installations on RFS stations in the area.

We have also been able to secure funding through Energy Queensland and RFS Station Construction Grants to role the project out across the remaining brigades in the area. This will have all 69 stations in the Darling Downs area connected to solar power within the next 12 months with the majority being completed this calendar year.

This has been an excellent initiative of the Local Area Finance Committee to capitalise on capital works projects to decrease brigade operating expenses into the future. Contemporary business practices such as this will now free up funding for future projects as brigades will have a reduced operating cost.

John Welke
Acting Area Director Darling Downs
Rural Fire Service
Members of the Villeneuve, Mount Kilcoy, Bellthorpe, and Delaneys Creek Rural Fire Brigades, Kilcoy Auxiliary Fire Service and Rural Area Office staff were well prepared for the curious minds of children at the Under 8’s Day held at Kilcoy State School on Friday 25 May.

Firefighters amused and educated the children with tours of the firetrucks, educational material and balloons. Every child who visited the stand should now be able to recall the emergency number 000.

The children were also treated to a visit from Blazer, Evil Knevil and Bushy – Blazer is known for his fire safety and his sayings such as Get down low and go, go go and Get out and stay out. The door at the Auxiliary Fire Station on McCauley Street, has all of Blazer’s wise words if you need any reminders.

The day also proved to be an excellent opportunity for students to continue their studies in Certificate II Public Safety, Firefighting Operations; assisting during the day which contributed to their module – Participate in Community Safety Activities.

There may be some future firefighters amongst these young children but regardless of their chosen careers, they have been provided a good understanding of fire safety.

Graham King
Area Training and Support Officer
Caboolture Area, Rural Fire Service
In the last 12 months the State Air Operations Unit has seen many changes to the unit, and the Southern Queensland operating model.

The operating changes in Southern Queensland centre around the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) purchase of a hangar at Toowoomba Regional Airport which will become the base of operations for QFES aviation from this fire season onwards. The Hangar leased by QFES at Archerfield Airport will be closed for operations as of the 12 August, whereby the capability will transfer to Toowoomba.

This operational change has led to many regional considerations that had previously been managed from Archerfield. The hope is that this change will provide a more effective management of regional aviation requirements with emphasis on planning between the State Air Operations Unit and the regions so that a more fluid response can be provided. There are also identical planning processes being consulted across the regions to be implemented.

The change represents a shift in the historical model, which will have a lot of new lessons learnt about what works and what doesn’t. The State Air Operations Unit is always happy for constructive feedback so that we can make sure that when required, aircraft can be efficiently and effectively provided so that the response has as much impact as possible for the incident.

From a general operational perspective, we would like to highlight the effective use of aircraft operationally. When calling for aircraft please remember that we need justifying information regarding its use. We will do what we can to get the aircraft overhead, but we need your support to make sure the activity is fully justified. Don’t let that be dissuading though. Requesting observation to map a fire that is in inaccessible terrain to give the situational awareness of the fire is a perfectly acceptable reason for calling. If you require water-bombing support, you should highlight the exposures, if known and formulate a plan as to how to use the aircraft to slow down a fire so secondary plans can be enacted.
Once you have your plan, make sure you contact Firecom with your request and provide the information up front. That way we can make sure we send the appropriate aircraft in as timely a manner as possible. We want to minimise the delays as much as possible so that you can effectively, efficiently and safely fight the fire with airborne support.

The State Air Operations Unit looks forward to providing as much aviation support as required and are available anytime to be contacted for advice or aircraft requests for response.

Please don't hesitate to contact us for more information, and remember, if aircraft are required for any emergent response please contact the State Air Desk on (07) 3109 0129.

Martin Gibson
Inspector, Air Operations
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
## AREA OFFICE CONTACTS

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<td>Maryborough Area Office</td>
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<td>(07) 4190 4853</td>
<td><a href="mailto:RFSQ.Maryborough@qfes.qld.gov.au">RFSQ.Maryborough@qfes.qld.gov.au</a></td>
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<td><strong>South West Region</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Roma Area Office</td>
<td>(07) 4622 2074</td>
<td>(07) 4622 1451</td>
<td><a href="mailto:RFSQ.Roma@qfes.qld.gov.au">RFSQ.Roma@qfes.qld.gov.au</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Darling Downs Area Office</td>
<td>(07) 4616 1945</td>
<td>(07) 4616 1939</td>
<td><a href="mailto:RFSQ.DarlingDowns@qfes.qld.gov.au">RFSQ.DarlingDowns@qfes.qld.gov.au</a></td>
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<td><strong>South East Region</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>South Coast Area Office</td>
<td>(07) 5587 4101</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:RFSQ.SouthCoast@qfes.qld.gov.au">RFSQ.SouthCoast@qfes.qld.gov.au</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>West Moreton Area Office</td>
<td>(07) 3294 4944</td>
<td>(07) 3294 4933</td>
<td><a href="mailto:RFSQ.WestMoreton@qfes.qld.gov.au">RFSQ.WestMoreton@qfes.qld.gov.au</a></td>
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<td><strong>Brisbane Region</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Caboolture Area Office</td>
<td>(07) 5420 3733</td>
<td>(07) 5432 3863</td>
<td><a href="mailto:RFSQ.Caboolture@qfes.qld.gov.au">RFSQ.Caboolture@qfes.qld.gov.au</a></td>
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