APPENDIX N -Bushfire Management Plan

Fernhill Picnic Races. 18th October 2014.

Prepared by

Event Operations Group.

Company Information

Office Address: 2/31 The Concourse, Cowes VIC 3922

Company Name: Event Operations Group Australia Pty Ltd

ABN: 33 132 284 621

Name: Anthony McKechnie

Position: Group Manager, Event Operations Group P/L

Tel: 0407 940 336

Email: anthony@eventopsgroup.com.au

This document covers the procedures for management and response to bushfire risk at the, Fernhill Estate Picnic Races, 18th October. 2014.

1. INTRODUCTION

A Bush Fire Management Plan (BFMP) recognises the potential for bushfire to occur at any time of year, across any site. A BFMP supersedes the previous classification of Wildfire and includes the Grassfire category.

The BFMP acknowledges that different types of bushfire may occur given the type of vegetation and response to this should to be coordinated with the goal of mitigating the overall impact.

The BFMP identifies assets within the area at risk from bush fire, assesses the level of risk to those assets, and establishes treatment options to deal with the risk and who is responsible for carrying out those treatments. The BFMP is used to determine such things as where mechanical clearing or fuel load reduction occurs and which areas require specialised fire protection.

In the lead-up to an event, there may be a going fire in the nearby area. There may also be circumstances that indicate that the fire may worsen and directly impact upon the safe running of the event.

The monitoring of seasonal predictions forecast weather and warnings associated with current fires, planned burns, and other emergency incidents and will assist in planning for adverse conditions.

An option for consideration should a **"Code Red"** extreme weather forecast be made is event cancellation**.** This control is designed to terminate the risk exposure. Cancellation or postponement will negate sources of ignition should catastrophic circumstances prevail and prevent potential harm to attendees and staff.

According to current research, lightning strikes are the cause of virtually all naturally occurring bush fires and account for 26% of all bush fires on public land. Therefore, almost three quarters of fires have some human interaction in ignition. Consideration of all these will be made and monitored during the event.

DISTRIBUTION

NAME	ORGANISATION	FROM (ISSUE)	TO (ISSUE)
JESSICA BODIAM	EVENT OPS	V_1_1	
TAI PETTIT	FERNHILL ESTATE	V_1_1	

DOCUMENT HISTORY

ISSUE	DATE	COMPILED BY	CHANGES
V_1_1	18/6/14	ANTHONY MCKECHNIE	INITIAL DRAFT.

EVENT SUMMARY

Name		Fernhill Estate Picnic Races
Date		Saturday 18th October 2014
Timings		
	Soft opening	09:00
	Gates open.	10:00
	Event start	11:00
	First race	13:00
	Last race (approx.)	16:45
	Bars close	20:00
	Gates close	22:00
Patrons		Between 2000 – 10,000 (max10,000)

Fernhill Estate will hold the Picnic Race Day event on Saturday 18th October 2014. This coincides with Caulfield Cup Day in Melbourne, a very popular feature race day in the Melbourne Spring Racing Carnival calendar.

Fernhill Estate is located at 1041 – 1117 Mulgoa Road, Mulgoa. There are two entry points to the property from Mulgoa Road, being the main entrance and the Hayshed / service entrance. For this event, a one way traffic system will be in place with all vehicles entering via the main entrance and departing via the Hayshed / service entrance (see Traffic Management Plan for further details).

The Race Day will be held in Fernhill's racetrack and surrounding areas. The crowd and all amenities will be housed in the infield of the racetrack, with parking being in the surrounding paddocks. All race horses will be housed in a separate area from patrons, close to the current stable location at the property.

An estimated crowd of 10,000 patrons will attend the event. The event demographic is predominately 25 – 55 years of age with a 60:40 male to female ratio. There will be a mix of corporate and social groups plus families with children.

The advertised gate opening time will be 10.00am, however a soft opening will commence at 9.00am to minimise the risk of any traffic congestion. The event will commence at 11.00am and conclude at 9.00pm. The six (6) horse races will commence from approximately 1.00pm, with a 35- 40 minute gap in between each race. A post-race concert will be held after the last race to assist with staggering egress of all patrons. Public transport and shuttle bus options from strategic neighbouring locations will be available to assist with reducing the number of vehicles coming on site.

SITE MAP.

Insert site map here

PRECINCT MAP.

Insert base area map here

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PRE EVENT PLANNING and PREPAREDNESS

The monitoring of forecast weather, warnings (planned burns etc), (Current fires, incidents and warnings) will assist in planning for adverse conditions.

Whilst it is difficult to accurately predict weather more than 14 days in advance, some consideration needs to be given to the projections from the responsible Authorities in respect to planning and preparedness.

The use of available information from the Bureau of Meteorology including long term seasonal weather outlooks and current weather forecasts provides a basis for the determination of conditions and potential risk associated with the conduct of the event.

Long term outlooks will contribute to an estimation of potential fuel loads and the condition of associated vegetation types on or adjacent to the event site. Further, this scrutiny may allow identification of seasonal activities including agriculture and recreation which could contribute to the possibility or risk of ignition.

Short term forecasts will inform on the probable conditions in the lead up to and during the event. Assessment of the forecast weather will provide a Fire Danger Rating (FDR) for readiness arrangements to be established. The FDR is a general description of fire risk based around six code categories from "Low/Moderate" to "Code Red" and provides a guide to the potential severity of a fire if it occurred. The Fire Danger Index (FDI) is a numeric value derived from a calculation of the predicted temperature, wind speed and relative humidity against the drought factor (i.e. days since rain) and assessed fuel load. The fuel type, grass or forest, then informs for these respective FDI's and the predicted rate of spread and intensity of a fire. These predictions will form the basis of the risk profile for the running of the event and the required resources and arrangements established to respond should an incident occur.

Assessment of the area surrounding the event will be undertaken of topography, fuel types, industry and other activities which could contribute to or be at risk during the event. Consultation with relevant authorities, fire services and land managers will endorse or validate the preparedness necessary for the event. More specifically, pre-event monitoring of the site will identify any need for a fuel reduction plan and mitigation of the risks. The fuel reduction plan will at a minimum include mechanical reduction and the removal of waste materials.

Hazardous and Dangerous goods will be stored in accordance with *NOHSC: 1015 (2001)*. A Register will be available via Event Control.

Preparedness arrangement will be undertaken during the planning phase which addresses the resourcing necessary to manage the event. Staff associated with the conduct of the event will be trained, accredited and current in industry standard best practice competencies to monitor and provide initial response to incidents.

Equipment and supplies for initial response will be maintained and on site before during and post event to allow initial response to an incident. A frame mounted tank unit with

pump and hose able to be trailer or vehicle transported together with appropriate extinguishers and hand tools are available for immediate dispatch.

Liaison with relevant fire authorities during the planning phase will identify the necessary contacts for notification of any incident, establish an understanding of response capability and handover onsite to support for the operation.

An overall site plan including neighbourhood will be developed and will include the types of terrain, activity and area designation to enable specific plans and associated time lines for fuel load identification and reduction. This site plan will also include Emergency ingress routes.

CONDITION MONITORING

Monitoring for the event shall commence no later than 14 days prior, and shall take into account all key factors ascertained from stakeholders, so as to mitigate the likelihood of impact upon the event, venue and neighbourhood.

In the lead up to the event and for the duration of the event, the following websites will be monitored for conditions that may be evolving and likely to have some form of impact upon the event.

NSW RFS. – Fire Warnings and Current Events.

http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/dsp_content.cfm?CAT_ID=684
http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/dsp_content.cfm?cat_id=683
http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/dsp_content.cfm?cat_id=1109

Bureau of Meteorology – NSW Weather Warnings and Forecast.

http://www.bom.gov.au/nsw/warnings/
http://www.bom.gov.au/forecasts/graphical/public/nsw/sydney-week.php
http://www.bom.gov/nsw

Weatherzone.-lightning strikes

http://www.weatherzone.com.au/stormtracker/

As an effective control measure during the event period (which includes one day prior to the event) is the establishment on site of an Event Control Centre (ECC) with the capability for identifying and monitoring potential emergency issues that may impact the event site or the broader community. All Agencies may be represented in the ECC and the decision to provide a resource will be the responsibility of each agency. ECC will be responsible for the continuous monitoring of weather conditions and the distribution of timely information to all stakeholders that may be affected by adverse weather in relation to Bushfire.

Conduct of the event will be underpinned by an Emergency Management Plan (EMP) which references this Bushfire Management Plan and developed with consideration to

AS/NZS 3745:2010 –Planning for Emergencies in Facilities. Specific roles and responsibilities for the Emergency Control Organisation (Warden Structure), emergency contact details, procedures for response to some likely situations and identification of Emergency Assembly Areas including alternatives will be detailed.

The event Marshalls / Wardens will have the dual role in also being area / evacuation Wardens for the purpose of the EMP. They will be located along the evacuation routes and in effective communication with ECC and equipped with sufficient information to perform the role. This may include directing attendees and reporting any emergency situations that may arise.

The full Warden Structure and Responsibilities (AZ/NZS 3745:2010) are contained in the Emergency Management Plan.

Contact list for pre planning

Position	Name	Contact	email	Company
Pre planning	Anthony McKechnie	0407940336	anthony@eventopsgroup.com.au	EventOps
Site Manager	Jessica Bodiam	0425790974	jess@eventopsgroup.com.au	EventOps
Safety Officer	Eain McRae	0428360396	eain@eventopsgroup.com.au	EventOps
Site Operations	Scott Arnold	0438569205	scott@eventopsgroup.com.au	EventOps
Event Director	Brenda Tripp	0419378542	brenda@fernhillestate.net.au	Fernhill Estate
Event Production	Tai Pettit	0402650668	tai@fernhillestate.net.au	Fernhill Estate

SITE PLAN SHOWING ZONED AREAS FOR FUEL IDENTIFICATION AND REDUCTION/MITIGATION.

Insert Zoned site Plan here.

FUEL LOADS.
The determination of fuel load will be addressed in pre-planning and in conjunction with Land managers, Responsible Agencies and stakeholders.
An appropriate response to these determinations will be developed and enacted for each zone as required.
Different types of response will be applied, and are as follows but not limited to;

Mechanical.
Mowing/slashing using mechanical means in the lead up to the event, timed to mitigate regrowth and maintain reduced fuel loads. Waste material to be removed.

Controlled burn.
Burning off under controlled conditions of excessive fuel to reduce availability. This method also results in providing buffer zones to adjacent areas.

Grazing.
The use of stock to reduce the availability of fuel, especially pasture to ensure grass length is below 8cm.

Use of herbicides.
Use of herbicides to remove fuel from identified areas where other methods may not be appropriate or available. (A longer term treatment used to deter or eliminate growth of fuel before it becomes a hazard.)

Creation of mineral earth breaks (with removal of all vegetation down to bare earth).
Creation of fuel breaks wider than 4mts by removing all available fuels by mechanical means. i.e. grader, tractor and blade, plough etc.

Irrigation and moisture differential
Irrigation of open grasslands and vegetation to alleviate drying of fuel. Identify areas which can maintain higher levels of moisture i.e. low level boggy or swampy ground, riparian zones and dams and watercourses.

FUEL LOAD RESPONSE.

ZONE	TYPE OF LAND	FUEL TYPE	REDUCTION/MITAGATION
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

EMERGENCY SERVICES INGREE/EGRESS ROUTES.

Insert emergency services ingress/egress route plan.

READINESS and RESPONSE

The readiness arrangements for the event will reference the planning undertaken and, relative to the forecast weather, determine the necessary resourcing levels for the prevailing conditions.

Arrangements for fire response will also consider the broader communities need for support and the risks associated with local resources dispatched to an incident other than this event. Liaison with the fire authorities based on this scenario will consider the potential risk and response exposure against the viability of the event. Based on the forecast fire danger ratings, resourcing for the readiness arrangements will be based on the following matrix:

Fire Danger Rating	Readiness Arrangements
Low - Moderate (FDI 0-11)	Fire Equipment on site, serviced and tested Event Staff on site and available
High (FDI 12 - 24)	Fire Equipment on site, serviced and tested and prepared Event Staff on site with assigned duties prioritised to allow fire response
Very High (FDI 25- 49)	Fire Equipment on site, serviced and tested Event Staff on site with assigned fire response duties At their discretion, Fire Authority present on site for immediate response.
Severe (FDI 50 - 74)	Fire Equipment serviced and tested and pre-located to locations on site to allow immediate response Event Staff collocated with equipment for immediate response to any fire incident. At their discretion, Fire Authority present on site for immediate response.
Extreme (FDI 75 - 99)	Possible Cancellation, assessed with Authorities to determine event viability against risk matrix
Catastrophic (FDI 100 +)	Event Cancellation - Risks to patrons and venue too high

On site response during the event period (build, event and deconstruction) will consist of a first response team, who are suitably qualified (Fire Team Operations. *RIIIRR201A,* Apply Advanced First Aid (Level 3). *HLTFA412A,* Emergency Management. *PUAEMR018A,* Workplace Emergencies. *PAUWER008B,* Public Safety Officer. *VPAU821/2 PUAWER004B/8B.)* , and resourced to deal with an emerging emergency situation.

Response equipment on site will consist of, at a minimum, one vehicle equipped with 1000lt 'Slipper Unit', suitable number and type of 9kg Fire Extinguishers, placed in identified locations in particular where there is potential for incident(s) to occur.

ECC has the capability and responsibility for monitoring emerging emergency issues that may have impact upon the event site or the broader neighbourhood. All Agencies may be represented, or in direct contact with the ECC, but the decision to provide a resource will be the responsibility of each agency.

RESPONSE PERSONEL/EQUIPMENT

ITEM	TYPE	LOCATION	Grid Ref	TIME ON SITE
First response team	2 man team	Via Event Control		Build period
Slipper unit 1000lt	Vehicle mounted	Event Control		Build period
Tanker unit 2000lt	Trailer mounted	*Refer to 'Readiness Arrangements'*		Event period
Extinguisher x 4	9kg ABE / Water	First response team		Build period
Extinguisher	9kg ABE	Event Control		Build period
Extinguisher	9kg ABE	Works vehicle		Build period
Extinguisher	9kg ABE			Build period
Extinguisher	9kg ABE			Build period
Extinguisher	9kg ABE			Build period
Extinguisher	9kg ABE			5 days
Extinguisher	9kg ABE			5 days
Extinguisher	9kg ABE			5 days
Extinguisher	9kg ABE			5 days
Extinguisher				5 days
Extinguisher				5 days
Extinguisher				5 days
Extinguisher				
Extinguisher				
Extinguisher				
Extinguisher				
Extinguisher				
Extinguisher	3.5 kg CO^2	BOH Catering		5 days
Extinguisher	3.5 kg CO^2	BOH Catering		5 days
Hose reel				
Hose reel				

FIRE EXTINGUISHER PLAN (PRECINCT)

Insert fire extinguisher plan

TIMELINES FOR CONSIDERATION.

Consideration Criteria	Event day	Decision timing	Decided by:	Action required
Code Red Fire Danger Rating	Cancellation	Monitoring from 4 days prior 4/11/14	Fernhill Estate.	Activate Communications Strategy.
Extreme Fire Danger Rating	Consider Cancellation / Postponement	Monitoring from 4 days prior 4/11/14	Fernhill Estate.	As above
Sever Fire Danger Rating	Liaise with Agencies and Decide	Monitoring from 4 days prior 4/11/14	Fernhill Estate and Agency advice.	As above
Wet Bulb Globe Temperature =/>30°C **Ambient Temperature =/> 36°C**	Consider Timing / Cancellation / Postponent / Additional contingencies.	Monitor in lead up to and during the event period.	Fernhill Estate and Agency advice.	Consider additional measures for onsite response.
Event underway – Cessation / Cancellation (i.e.; due to commencement / existing fire etc.)		During event period	Fernhill Estate and Agency advice.	As above and any additional measures i.e.; Emergency Response Procedures.

Fire Danger Rating	Fire Danger Index	Potential Fire Behaviour	Impact Potential	Your Action
CATASTROPHIC	100	• **Fires will likely be uncontrollable, unpredictable and very fast moving with highly aggressive flames extending high above tree tops and buildings.** • **Thousands of embers will be violently blown into and around homes causing other fires to start and spread quickly up to 20km ahead of the main fire.**	• **Fire can threaten suddenly, without warning and be incredibly hot and windy making it difficult to see, hear and breathe as the fire approaches.** • **People in the path of the fire will almost certainly die, or be injured and significant numbers of homes and businesses destroyed or damaged.** • **Even well prepared and constructed homes will not be safe.** • **Expect power, water and phone networks to fail as severe winds bring down trees, power lines and blow roofs off buildings well ahead of the fire.** • **In the event of a fire, firefighting resources will be stretched to their limit and will not be available to help all properties.**	• **Ensure that your survival is the primary consideration in any decision.** • **The safest option is for you and your family to leave early, hours or the day before a fire occurs.** • **Under no circumstances will it be safe to Stay and Defend.** • **Ensure you stay well informed of current fire activity by monitoring local media and regularly checking for updates on the RFS website or Information Line.**	CATASTROPHIC
EXTREME	99 75	• Fires will likely be uncontrollable, unpredictable and fast moving with flames in the tree tops, and higher than roof tops. • Thousands of embers will be blown around and into homes causing other fires to start and spread quickly up to 6km ahead of the main fire.	• Fire can threaten suddenly, without warning and it will be very hot and windy making it difficult to see, hear and breathe as the fire approaches. • There is a likelihood that people in the path of the fire will die, or be injured and many homes and businesses destroyed or damaged. • Only very well prepared, constructed and actively defended homes are likely to offer any degree of safety. • Power, water and phone networks are likely to fail as strong winds will bring down trees, power lines and blow roofs off buildings well ahead of the fire. • In the event of a fire, firefighting resources will be stretched and are highly unlikely to be available to help all properties.	• Ensure that your survival is the primary consideration in any decision. • Leaving early (hours before) will always be the safest option for you and your family. • If your Bush Fire Survival Plan includes the decision to Stay and Defend, only do so if your home is well prepared, specifically designed and constructed for bush fire and you are currently capable of actively defending it. • Stay well informed of current fire activity by monitoring local media and regularly checking for updates on the RFS website or Information Line.	EXTREME
SEVERE	74 50	• Fires will likely be uncontrollable and fast moving with flames that may be higher than roof tops. • Expect embers to be blown around and into homes causing other fires to start and spread up to 4km ahead of the main fire.	• Fire can threaten suddenly, without warning and be very hot and windy which will make it increasingly difficult to see, hear and breathe as the fire approaches. • There is a chance lives may to be lost and people injured and expect that some homes and businesses will be destroyed or damaged. • Well prepared, constructed and actively defended homes are likely to offer safety during a fire. • Power, water and phone networks may fail. • In the event of a fire, firefighting resources are unlikely to be available to help all properties.	• Ensure that your survival is the primary consideration in any decision. • Leaving early (hours before) is the safest option for you and your family. • Follow your Bush Fire Survival Plan. • If your Bush Fire Survival Plan includes the decision to Stay and Defend, only do so if your home is well prepared, and you are currently capable of actively defending it. • Stay informed of current fire activity by monitoring local media and regularly checking for updates on the RFS website or Information Line.	SEVERE
VERY HIGH	49 25	• Fires can be difficult to control and present a very real threat. • Embers may be blown around homes causing other fires to occur up to 2km ahead of the main fire.	• Fire can threaten suddenly, without warning and it may be hot and windy and it may become difficult to see, hear and breathe as the fire approaches. • Loss of life or injury is unlikely though some homes and businesses may be damaged or destroyed. • Well prepared homes that are actively defended can offer safety during a fire. • Power, water and phone networks may fail. • In the event of a fire, firefighting resources may not be available to help all properties.	• Ensure that your survival is the primary consideration in any decision. • Be prepared to implement your Bush Fire Survival Plan. • Stay informed of current fire activity by monitoring local media and regularly checking for updates on the RFS website or Information Line.	VERY HIGH
HIGH	24 12	• Fires can be controlled but still present a threat. • Embers may be blown ahead of the fire and around homes causing other fires to occur close to the main fire.	• Fire may threaten suddenly and without warning. • Loss of life is highly unlikely and damage to homes and businesses limited. • Well prepared homes that are actively defended can offer safety during a fire.	• Ensure your family, home and property is well prepared for the risk of bush fire. • Review and practice your Bush Fire Survival Plan. • Monitor local media for fire activity and regularly check the RFS website or Information Line.	HIGH
LOW / MODERATE	11 0	• Fires can be easily controlled but can still present a threat.	• Little or no risk to life or homes.	• Ensure your family, home and property is well prepared for the risk of bush fire. • Review and practise your Bush Fire Survival Plan. • Refer to the RFS website or Information Line for changes in fire activity.	LOW / MODERATE

Ever

Risk Control

Initial and Residual Risk in relation to Bushfire

	Risk	Consequence	Likelihood	Control.
Excessively high temperatures increase potential for bushfire to occur.	Absolute	Minor	Possible	A decision is to be made regarding the event status in sufficient time to inform patrons / staff etc of deteriorating conditions
	Residual	Insignificant	Possible	
Loss of control – Ignition sources and combustible materials (i.e.; BBQ/Cooking equipment)	Absolute	Moderate	Possible	Use of LPG across the site will be assessed against the requirements of the "Code of Practice for The Safe Use of LPGas at Public Events 2009" Having event specific safety officer(s) present to undertake pre event/occupancy inspections of the site. Fire Extinguishers to be placed in identified locations in particular were there are potential ignition and fuel sources.
	Residual	Minor	Unlikely	
Discarded cigarette butts cause fire (internal to event)	Absolute	Moderate	Unlikely	Provision of a first response unit to be located somewhere appropriate to the event needs. The provision of a highly mobile unit and clearly designated access pathways.
	Residual	Minor	Unlikely	
Arson / deliberate acts to initiate fire.	Absolute	Moderate	Rare	Provision of a first response unit to be located somewhere appropriate to the event needs. The provision of a highly mobile unit and clearly designated access pathways
	Residual	Minor	Rare	
Lightning strikes starts a bushfire nearby.(Outside event)	Absolute	Moderate	Unlikely	Monitoring of Fire Agency Websites for existing fires or emerging threats.
	Residual	Moderate	Unlikely	

Burning off / Fire reduction / Agricultural burns – Loss of control ignites fire (as it may impact on event)	Absolute	Minor	Unlikely	Monitoring of Fire Agency Websites for existing fires or emerging threats.
	Residual	Minor	Unlikely	
Equipment / machinery / Hot works ignites a fire (Event Site Specific)	Absolute	Minor	Possible	Provision of a first response unit to be located somewhere appropriate to the event needs. The provision of a highly mobile unit and clearly designated access pathways
	Residual	Insignificant	Possible	
Availability of combustible material (internal to event) increases severity and duration of any fire	Absolute	Moderate	Unlikely	Having event specific safety officer(s) present to undertake pre event/occupancy inspections of the site.
	Residual	Minor	Unlikely	
Insufficient / ineffective resources (internal to event) to respond to emergency situation	Absolute	Moderate	Unlikely	ECC set up with the capability for monitoring emerging emergency issues that may either impact the event site or the broader neighbourhood. All agencies may be represented in the ECC but the decision to provide a resource will be the responsibility of each agency.
	Residual	Insignificant	Unlikely	

Legend.

RISK RATING	COLOR	DESCRIPTION
EXTREME RISK		Terminate the activity or consider appropriate to continue
HIGH RISK		May require a change of strategy, and increased resource to manage the risk; may require cessation of activities; take action immediately
MEDIUM RISK		Take action as a priority and attempt to reduce risk to a **LOW** where possible; Some short measures to be taken to mitigate.
LOW RISK		Managed with normal priorities; Still requires single point accountability for risk.

ABSOLUTE.

CONSEQUENCE / LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC
ALMOST CERTAIN					
LIKELY					
POSSIBLE					
UNLIKELY					
RARE					

RESIDUAL.

CONSEQUENCE / LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC
ALMOST CERTAIN					
LIKELY					
POSSIBLE					
UNLIKELY					
RARE					

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS.

INTERNAL

Position	Name	Contact	email	Company
Event Control	ECC			
Site Manager	Jessica Bodiam	0425790974	jess@eventopsgroup.com.au	EventOps
Safety Officer	Eain McRae	0428360396	eain@eventopsgroup.com.au	EventOps
Site Operations	Scott Arnold	0438569205	scott@eventopsgroup.com.au	EventOps
Event Director	Brenda Tripp	0419378542	brenda@fernhillestate.net.au	Fernhill Estate
Event Production	Tai Pettit	0402650668	tai@fernhillestate.net.au	Fernhill Estate
Electrician				
Plumber				
Security				
Traffic				
Spark catering				

EXTERNAL

NAME	CONTACT	LOCATION
AMBULANCE/POLICE/FIRE	**000**	
MAJOR BUSHFIRE INFORMATION & UPDATES	1800 6790737	
PENRITH CITY COUNCIL	02 47327505	
WORKCOVER NSW	02 4321 5000	
EPA	13 15 55	
NEAPEAN HOSPITAL (EMERGENCY)	**(02) 4734 2000**	**ENTRY VIA DERBY STREET.** CNR DERBY STREET & NORTHERN ROAD. KINGSWOOD.(STH PENRITH)
POISONS INFORMATION LINE	**13 11 26**	