

Bush Fire Preparation Map















Base Data: LPMI Cadastral and Topographical Database Map Projection: GCS GDA 1994 Bush Fire Management Committee Approved: 13/03/2018

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WORKS PROGRAM Support Agency National Parks and Wildlife Service/Moree NSW Rural Fire Service/Dept Industry Lands and Forestry pect annually. Overall Inspect and maintain Strategic Fire National Parks and Wildlife Service/Dept fuel hazard levels NSW Rural Fire Service/as per land tenure Advantage Zones Industry - Lands and Forestry Safer Place as per RFS guidelines Moree Plains Council/NSW Rural Fire Service Dept Industry - Lands and Forestry National Parks and Wildlife Service NSW Rural Fire Service Industry - Lands/National Parks and through fire permits, hazard reduction certificates and camp fire restrictions Wildlife Service Ongoing

Is your property fire-safe?



1. Cut back any overhanging trees or shrubs and dispose of cuttings

- 2. Check the condition of your roof and replace any damaged or missing tiles. 3. Clean leaves from the roof, gutters and downpipes and fit quality metal leaf
- 4. Non-combustible fences are the most effective at withstanding the intense heat generated by bush fire. 5. Plant trees and shrubs that are less likely to ignite due to their low oil
- Water Supply sign (SWS).
- 8. Store wood piles well away from the house and keep covered. 9. Keep garden mulch away from the house and keep grass short. 10. Make sure the pressure relief valves on LPG cylinders face outwards. 11. Ensure you have a hose which is long enough to reach every part of the 12. Remove and store any flammable items away from the house.

13. Install metal fly-wire or solid screens to the outside windows and doors.

Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefendable assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development; To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of: Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone. and/or Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of: Crown fire development within the zone. and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependant upon: •Topography •Aspect •Spotting propensity •Location of adjacent firebreaks •Mosaic pattern of treatment Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Resident Preparation Zone	To identify that residents have a vital role to play in bush fire risk management and that they are responsible for their own property preparedness.	To increase the preparedness of residents for bush fire and ensure that vegetation in close proximity to residential assets are adequately maintained. To provide a defendable space for residents / fire fighters and complement hazard reduction works carried out within Asset Protection Zones / Strategic Fire Advantage Zones.	Residents should strive to achieve a 'Fire-Safe' property as outlined in the illustration above. Concerns regarding the bush fire safety of neighbouring properties should be raised with the NSW Rural Fire Service.

Supression Objectives

LEGEND



Zone





Community Conservation Area

Residential Preparation Zone

FireTrail

Zone Characteristics



Neighbourhood Safer Place

Strategic Fire Advantage Zone

Purpose



Have you prepared your Bush Fire Survival Plan? Download a copy of the Bush Fire Survival Plan from www.rfs.nsw.gov.au