

# **Lower Western Zone Bush Fire Management Committee**

## **Bush Fire Risk Management Plan**

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## Authorisation

In accordance with Part 3 Division 4 of the Rural Fires Act 1997, this Plan has been prepared by the Lower Western Zone Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) and has been endorsed at the Lower Western Zone BFMC meeting on 09th October 2014 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

### Recommended



Chairperson  
Lower Western Zone Bush Fire Management Committee



SPT STEVE WALKER.  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER.  
LOWER WESTERN.

### Approved



On behalf of the *29-11-16*  
NSW Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

## Amendment List

Amendment		Entered	
Number	Date	Signature	Date

## Glossary

**Assets:** anything valued by the community which includes houses, crops, heritage buildings and places, infrastructure, the environment, businesses, and forests, that may be at risk from bush fire.

**Bush Fire:** a general term used to describe fire in vegetation, includes grass fire.

**Bush Fire Hazard:** the potential severity of a bush fire, which is determined by fuel load, fuel arrangement and topography under a given climatic condition.

**Bush Fire Risk:** the chance of a bush fire igniting, spreading and causing damage to the community or the assets they value.

**Bush Fire Risk Management:** a systematic process that provides a range of treatments which contribute to the well being of communities and the environment, which suffer the adverse effects of wildfire/bush fire.

**Bush Fire Threat:** potential bush fire exposure of an asset due to the proximity and type of a hazard and the slope on which the hazard is situated.

**Consequence:** outcome or impact of a bush fire event.

**Fire Fighting Authorities:** the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS), Fire and Rescue NSW, National Parks and Wildlife Service and Forestry Corporation NSW.

**Likelihood:** the chance of a bush fire igniting and spreading.

**Major Bush Fire:** A bush fire which requires the attendance of multiple brigades, or causes damage to property or injury to one or more persons.

**Display area:** geographic area determined by the Bush Fire Management Committee which is used to provide a suitable area and scale for community participation and mapping display purposes.

**Recovery costs:** the capacity of an asset to recover from the impacts of a bush fire.

**Risk Acceptance:** an informed decision to accept the consequences and the likelihood of a particular risk.

**Risk Analysis:** a systematic process to understand the nature of and to reduce the level of risk.

**Risk Assessment:** the overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.

**Risk Identification:** the process of determining what, where, when, why, and how something could happen.

**Risk Treatment:** the process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk.

**Vulnerability:** the susceptibility of an asset to the impacts of bush fire.

# Chapter 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC) must constitute a Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) for each area in the State, which is subject to the risk of bush fires. Each BFMC is required to prepare and submit to the BFCC a draft Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP).

A BFRMP is a strategic document that identifies community assets at risk and sets out a five-year program of coordinated multi-agency treatments to reduce the risk of bush fire to the assets. Treatments may include such things as hazard reduction burning, grazing, community education, fire trail maintenance and establishing community fireguard groups.

Annual programs to implement the treatments identified in this Plan will be undertaken by the relevant land managers and fire fighting authorities.

In exercising its functions under the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, including the preparation of a draft BFRMP, the Lower Western Zone BFMC is required to have regard to the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD).

This document and the accompanying maps together form the BFRMP for the Lower Western Zone BFMC area.

This BFRMP has been prepared by the Lower Western Zone BFMC and covers both public and private lands. This BFRMP must be reviewed and updated within each successive five-year period from the constitution of the BFMC.

The BFCC recognises that climate change has the potential to increase bush fire risk. The risk assessment process applied in this BFRMP is based on current climatic conditions. The BFCC will monitor information on climate change and will modify the process when necessary.

## 1.2 Aim and Objectives

The **aim** of this BFRMP is to minimise the risk of adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

The **objectives** of this BFRMP are to:

- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property and the environment;
- manage fuel to reduce the rate of spread and intensity of bush fires, while minimising environmental/ecological impacts;
- reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
- effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

### **1.3 Description of the Lower Western Zone BFMC Area**

#### **1.3.1 Location and land tenure**

The Lower Western Zone BFMC area is located in South Western New South Wales. It includes the Local Government areas of Wentworth Shire and Balranald Shire.

The area covered by the Lower Western BFMC is 4,662,296 hectares comprising 2,548,030 hectares in the Wentworth shire; 2,114,266 hectares in the Balranald Shire and includes the land tenures outlined in Table 1.1.

<b>Land Tenure</b>	<b>% of BFMC area</b>
National Parks & Wildlife Service	3.14
Department of Lands	90
Local Government	0.06
Private	2.9
All other	3.9

**Table 1.1 Land Tenure**

#### **1.3.2 Climate and bush fire season**

The typical / average climate in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area is generally hot and semi arid. The temperature variation is distinct with summer temperatures exceeding forty degrees Celsius, and cool to mild winters with frosts occurring on a regular basis. The average summer temperature is 31 degrees Celsius and the average winter temperature is 16.7 degrees Celsius. The annual historical mean rainfall for the Wentworth area is 268mm and 327mm for the Balranald area. Significant variations from these figures have occurred in the last ten years with both areas experiencing prolonged drought conditions followed up by above average rainfall totals in 2010 & 2011. These drought conditions have caused a reduction in fuel loads across the landscape. The bush fire season generally runs from October to March.

Prevailing weather conditions associated with the bush fire season in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area are strong westerly to northerly winds in spring, with high temperatures occurring throughout spring, summer and extending into autumn at times. High temperatures combined with thunderstorm activity through the bush fire season can initiate significant fire events.

#### **1.3.3 Population and demographic information**

The population of the Lower Western Zone BFMC area is approximately 9000 people. Approximately 6609 live in the Wentworth Shire. The major population centres in the Wentworth shire are the townships of Wentworth, Dareton, Buronga, Gol Gol and Curlwaa which are situated along the Murray River. Approximately 2283 people live in the Balranald Shire. The majority of the population in the Balranald Shire live in the towns of Balranald and Euston. The Lower Western Zone BFMC area also has a significant number of seasonal itinerant workers moving in and out of the horticultural areas, Indigenous community fluctuations and a large number of tourists.

### **1.3.4 History of bush fire frequency and ignition cause**

The Lower Western Zone BFMC area has on average five bush fires per year, of which none can be considered to be major fires.

Due to the arid nature of the Lower Western Zone area the availability of fuel is a significant factor in influencing the frequency and severity of bush fires. There is historical evidence of severe bush fire events across the area in the following years:

- 1917/1918 Lake Victoria
- 1931 Tapio
- 1950 Kulkurna & Euston
- 1956 Manilla
- 1969/1970 Wilkurra
- 1974/1975 Gol Gol Fire, Wentworth & Balranald Shires section 17
- 1984/1985 Pooncarie Fire, Wentworth Shire section 17

All of the mentioned fire events had been preceded by seasons of good rainfall, this is particularly evident in the 1974/1975 fires when prolific growth in the previous two seasons led to almost complete ground coverage of spear grass and other volatile fuels.

Lightning, escaped camp fires and road side ignition remain the top three causes of bush fire in the BFMC area. These are mainly confined to rural areas.

Lightning activity in the area is mainly associated with late spring and summer thunderstorm activity. Lightning events often occur in sparsely populated areas and there may be sufficient lapse in time for these ignitions to grow into large fire events before they are reported and located.

Fires occur along the Murray, Darling and Murrumbidgee rivers. Incomplete extinguishment of camp fires is the cause of most of these events.

Roadside ignitions are a common cause of fire. They are often a result of vehicle accidents or other malfunctions such as blown tyres, seized bearings or electrical faults.

Incendiarism continues as a trend, and is most common in the grassland areas adjacent to townships, particularly the suburb of Dareton. Particular areas of lower socio-economic development are noted as producing this behaviour.



## **2.3 Identifying the Bush Fire Risk**

Identifying the level of bush fire risk firstly involved identifying important community assets considered to be at risk from bush fire in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area, and then assessing the likelihood and consequence ratings.

### **2.3.1 Assets**

BFMC members and the community, including NSW RFS volunteers, identified assets within the Lower Western Zone BFMC that they believed were at risk of bush fire.

The assets were divided into four asset types:

#### **Human settlement**

- Residential areas including urban bushland interface areas and rural properties;
- Special Fire Protection areas including schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and tourist facilities; and
- Other human settlement areas including commercial and industrial areas where distinct from major towns.
- Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSP) is defined by the Rural Fires Act 1997 as land or a building designated as a neighbourhood safer place under section 62C. NSPs provide a place of last resort for people during a bush fire. All designated NSP locations for NSW are available at [www.rfs.nsw.gov.au](http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au).

#### **Economic**

- Agricultural; e.g. major silos, regional saleyards, cropping/grazing land;
- Commercial/industrial e.g. major industries, waste treatment plants, sawmills;
- Infrastructure e.g. large power lines, gas and oil pipelines, railway lines, electricity substations, communication facilities;
- Tourist and recreational e.g. tourist sites and facilities, resorts, retreats;
- Mines;
- Commercial forests e.g. pine plantations, eucalypt plantations and commercial native forests; and
- Drinking water catchments.

#### **Environmental**

- Threatened species, populations and ecological communities and Ramsar wetlands;
- Locally important species and ecological communities, such as species and ecological communities especially sensitive to fire.

#### **Cultural**

- Aboriginal significance – Aboriginal places and items of significance;
- Non-indigenous heritage – places and items arising from the early occupation of NSW by European or other non-indigenous settlers; and
- Other cultural assets – community halls, clubs and recreational facilities.

See Appendix 2 for the full list of assets identified in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area. See attached maps for the location of assets to be treated under this BFRMP.

### **2.3.2 Assessing the Bush Fire Risk - Consequence**

Once the assets were identified, the consequence of a bush fire impacting on these assets was assessed.

See Appendix 2 for the consequence ratings assigned to each asset identified in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area.

The different asset types had different assessment processes used to determine the consequence. These processes are identified below.

#### **Human settlement**

A potential fire behaviour model using vegetation type, slope and separation distance was used to produce a threat rating for human settlement assets. The vulnerability of the asset to a bush fire was also assessed and a rating assigned. These ratings were then used to assess the consequence of a bush fire impacting upon a human settlement asset.

Special Fire Protection (SFP) assets were considered inherently more vulnerable to bush fire due to mobility capacity, knowledge or other issues relating to their inhabitants, (e.g. the elderly, infirm, children or tourists) and therefore stricter requirements for vulnerability assessment and rating were applied.

Due to circumstances surrounding NSPs and their use during a bush fire, stricter requirements for vulnerability assessment and rating will also apply to these assets.

#### **Economic**

The level of economic impact e.g. local, regional or state, as well as the economic recovery costs (how long and complicated a financial recovery will be) of the asset were identified. These ratings were used to assess the consequence of a bush fire impacting upon an economic asset.

#### **Environmental**

Environmental assets with known minimum fire threshold were assessed to determine if they were at risk of a bush fire within the 5 year life of the BFRMP using fire history data. Those environmental assets which were within or above the fire threshold were not assessed in the BFRMP, as the negative impact of a fire within the 5 year period was determined as being low and may even be of benefit to the asset and surrounding habitat.

The vulnerability of an environmental asset was determined by its conservation status and its geographic extent (distribution across the landscape). Vulnerability and potential impact of bush fire were used to assess the consequence of a bush fire impacting upon an environmental asset.

#### **Cultural**

For non-indigenous historical, Aboriginal and other cultural assets a potential fire behaviour model using fuel load, slope and proximity was used to produce a threat rating.

The physical vulnerability of the asset to a bush fire was also assessed. These ratings were then used to assess the consequence of a bush fire impacting upon a cultural asset.

### **2.3.3 Assessing the Bush Fire Risk - Likelihood**

For all asset types the likelihood of a bush fire occurring was assessed. This involves considering fire history, including ignition cause and patterns, known fire paths, access, containment potential and potential fire run (size of the vegetated area). See Appendix 2 for the likelihood ratings assigned to each asset identified in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area.

### **2.3.4 Identifying the level of risk**

The consequence and likelihood ratings were then used to identify the level of risk. See Appendix 2 for the risk ratings assigned to each asset identified in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area.

### **2.3.5 Evaluating the Bush Fire Risk**

Once the risk ratings for each asset were identified, they were evaluated to:

- a) confirm that risk levels identified in the risk analysis process are appropriate and reflect the relative seriousness of the bush fire risk;
- b) identify which assets require treatments; and
- c) identify treatment priorities.

### **2.3.6 Prioritising Treatments**

No organisation has limitless resources to deal with adverse risk. It is therefore necessary to define priorities. The bush fire risk ratings determined were used to prioritise the risk treatments, i.e. areas of extreme risk were considered first for treatment, then very high, then high then medium then low.

### **2.3.7 Risk Acceptability**

Risks below a certain level were assessed as not requiring treatment within the life of this Plan. This is due to a combination of risk priority and capacity to undertake the works. Within the Lower Western Zone BFMC area the level of acceptability is high. Areas of high, medium or low risk are likely to be managed by routine procedures and so do not require a specific application of resources.

All NSPs for a BFMC area will require ongoing treatment by the applicable land owner to ensure that the asset remains viable as a place of last resort for people during a bush fire. Therefore, all NSP assets are allocated specific treatments in this Plan, regardless of the level of bush fire risk identified and the risk acceptability nominated by the Lower Western Zone BFMC.

## **Chapter 3. Treating the Risk**

### **3.1 Bush Fire Management Zones**

Bush Fire Management Zones were identified within the Lower Western Zone BFMC area and are mapped. These zones identify the fire management intent for a specific area. See Table 3.1 for descriptions of the zones and their purposes. The four categories of Bush Fire Management Zones are:

- Asset Protection Zone (APZ);
- Strategic Fire Advantage Zone (SFAZ);
- Land Management Zone (LMZ); and
- Fire Exclusion Zone (FEZ).

Twenty meters either side of the centre of all sealed and unsealed Local Government and Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) maintained roads are identified as Strategic Fire Advantage Zones (SFAZ's). This incorporates both Wentworth and Balranald Local Government Areas. These SFAZ's are intended to provide a strategically located fire break in the event of a bush fire.

These SFAZ's relate to the road networks that currently exist within both Local Government Areas. All relevant maintenance responsibility rests with both Roads and Maritime Services and Local Government.

These SFAZ's compliment the Strategic Fire Trail Network within the BFMC area, that are maintained on an annual basis by the NSW RFS and relevant land managers.

Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
<b>Asset Protection Zone</b>	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of <b>Direct Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document <i>Standards for Asset Protection Zones</i> .
<b>Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	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: <b>Parallel Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. and/or <b>Indirect Attack</b> (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 dependent upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topography</li> <li>• Aspect</li> <li>• Spotting propensity</li> <li>• Location of adjacent firebreaks</li> <li>• Mosaic pattern of treatment</li> </ul> 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.
<b>Land Management Zone</b>	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve land management e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
<b>Fire Exclusion Zone</b>	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

**Table 3.1 Bush Fire Management Zones: Purpose, objectives and characteristics**

NB: OFH refers the Overall Fuel Hazard Guide as described in the document published by (Dept. of Sustainability and Environment 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 1999 & NPWS version); State-wide procedures for assessment of fuel hazard will be developed in conjunction with the BFCC.

**Note:** All areas that are not mapped or described as APZs, SFAZs are considered as LMZs within the Lower Western Zone BFMC area.

### 3.2 BFMC Wide Treatments

BFMC wide treatments are activities which reduce the overall bush fire risk within the BFMC area and are undertaken on an ongoing basis as part of normal business. These treatments are not linked to specific assets in the BFRMP, rather they are applied across

all or part of the BFMC area as designated by legislation or agency policy. BFMC wide treatments include the following:

- **Reviewing the bush fire prone land map**

These maps identify bush fire prone land and are used to trigger whether a development application is assessed using *Planning for Bush Fire Protection*<sup>1</sup>.

- **Ensuring developments in bush fire prone land comply with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection***

This assessment process requires new applications for development to include bush fire protection measures.

- **Using the Local Environment Plan/s (LEPs) to control developments in areas with a bush fire risk**

LEPs can be used to exclude development in extreme bush fire risk areas or where bush fire protection measures cannot be incorporated.

- **Varying the standard bush fire danger period as required**

In years where the weather is particularly adverse the bush fire danger period may be brought in early or extended. This is assessed every year by the BFMC.

- **Requiring permits during the bush fire danger period**

In the bush fire danger period a fire safety permit is required to light a fire in the open. Permits specify conditions such as fire fighting equipment that must be on site, or restrict burns based on weather conditions.

- **Prosecution of arsonists/offenders**

Under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* persons may be prosecuted for breaching the conditions on a fire permit, lighting a fire during a Total Fire Ban, allowing fire to escape their property, or other breaches of the Act.

The member agencies of the BFMC will co-operate with the NSW Police in relation to the prosecution of arsonists under the Crimes Act 1900.

- **Investigation of bush fire cause**

All bush fires which do not have a known cause are investigated to identify how they started.

- **Normal fire suppression activities**

Responding to bush fire is a normal business activity for the fire fighting authorities.

- **Assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation provisions**

Strategic fire fighting resource allocation provisions is the process used to identify the number of stations, brigades and appliances required in an area, and considers members, training, assets and hazards.

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<sup>1</sup> NSW Rural Fire Service 2006 *Planning for Bush Fire Protection: A guide for councils, planners, fire authorities and developers.*

- **Preparation of a S52 Operations Coordination Plan**

The Operations Coordination Plan is prepared biannually and sets out how coordinated fire fighting will occur. It includes specific operational restrictions on fire fighting techniques in certain areas, where fires will be managed from, and how agencies involved can communicate during operations.

- **Fire Management Plans or Plans of Management**

Several land management agencies have developed fire management plans or plans of management with specific fire or fuel management strategies, for example a NPWS Reserve Fire Management Strategy. These publicly exhibited plans form the basis for operational fire planning on public parks, reserves and forests.

- **Bush Fire Hazard Complaints**

If someone is concerned about possible bush fire hazards on a neighbouring property or any other land, then this can be reported to the RFS Commissioner or their local NSW RFS Fire Control Centre. The complaint will be investigated and may result in a notice being issued to the landowner or manager to reduce the hazard.

### **3.3 Asset Specific Treatments**

There are five broad strategy groups available to treat the bush fire risk to assets identified in the BFRMP.

The types of asset specific treatments in each strategy group used in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area are listed below. A full list of the treatment strategies in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area are in Appendix 3.

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Targeted treatments used in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area</b>
Ignition Management	Use of Permits and regulation for periods when burning is permitted. Total Fire Ban notification to the public, cross border emergency services, local land management authorities and RFS volunteers.
Hazard Reduction	A program of burning or other hazard reduction utilised across public and private lands, concentrating initially on APZ's and SFAZ's
Community Education	Publish media releases to advise the public on fire safety at the start of and during the fire season. School program conducted in all schools.
Preparedness	Construct or maintain fire trails. Public Education.
Other	Maintenance of NSP Sites

**Table 3.2 Asset specific treatments used in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area**

### 3.4 Fire Thresholds

The vegetation in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area was classified into fire threshold categories (see Table 3.3). See Appendix 4 for fire threshold mapping of the vegetation in the Lower Western Zone BFMC area.

Vegetation formation	Minimum SFAZ Threshold	Minimum LMZ Threshold	Maximum Threshold	Notes
Rainforest	NA	NA	NA	Fire should be avoided.
Alpine complex	NA	NA	NA	Fire should be avoided.
Wet Sclerophyll forest (shrubby subformation)	25	30	60	Crown fires should be avoided in the lower end of the interval range.
Wet Sclerophyll forest (grassy subformation)	10	15	50	Crown fires should be avoided in the lower end of the interval range.
Grassy woodland	5	8	40	Minimum interval of 10 years should apply in the southern Tablelands area. Occasional intervals greater than 15 years may be desirable.
Grassland	2	3	10	Occasional intervals greater than 7 years should be included in coastal areas. There was insufficient data to give a maximum interval; available evidence indicates maximum intervals should be approximately 10 years.
Dry sclerophyll forest (shrub/grass subformation)	5	8	50	Occasional intervals greater than 25 years may be desirable.
Dry sclerophyll forest (shrub subformation)	7	10	30	Occasional intervals greater than 25 years may be desirable.
Heathlands	7	10	30	Occasional intervals greater than 20 years may be desirable.
Freshwater wetlands	6	10	35	Occasional intervals greater than 30 years may be desirable.
Forested wetlands	7	10	35	Some intervals greater than 20 years may be desirable.
Saline wetlands	NA	NA	NA	Fire should be avoided.
Semi-arid woodlands (grassy subformation)	6	9	No max	Not enough data for a maximum fire interval.
Semi-arid woodlands (shrubby subformation)	10	15	No Max	Not enough data for a maximum fire interval.
Arid shrublands (chenopod subformation)	NA	NA	NA	Fire should be avoided.
Arid shrublands (acacia subformation)	10	15	No Max	Not enough data for a maximum fire interval.

**Table 3.3 Fire Thresholds for Vegetation Categories**

### **3.5 Annual Works Programs**

The land management agencies and fire fighting authorities responsible for implementing the treatments identified in this Plan will include those treatments in their annual works programs detailing how, when, and where the required activities will be undertaken.

### **3.6 Implementation**

When the treatments identified in this BFRMP are implemented there are a number of issues that need to be considered by the responsible agency including environmental assessments and approvals, smoke management and prescribed burn plans.

#### Local permit issuing/Hazard reduction burning exclusion period

In the Lower Western Zone BFMC area the issuing of permits and prescribed burning is not permitted between the Monday before Christmas day and the second Sunday in January annually.

## **Chapter 4. Performance Monitoring and Reviewing**

### **4.1 Review**

This BFRMP must be reviewed and updated within each successive five-year period from the constitution of the BFMC. The Lower Western Zone BFMC will also review this Plan as necessary to account for any changes in context or risk. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFMC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

### **4.2 Monitoring**

The BFMC is required to monitor progress towards the completion of treatment works listed in the BFRMP, and the timeliness of the works.

### **4.3 Reporting**

The BFMC is required to report annually to the BFCC on its progress in implementing the bush fire risk management activities identified in this Plan.

### **4.4 Performance Measurements**

State wide performance measurements which are linked to the BFRMP have been identified by the BFCC. All BFMCs must use these to monitor and report on their success in reducing the bush fire risk in their BFMC area.

## **Appendices**

### **Appendix 1 Community Participation Strategy**

*Community Participation Strategy*

### **Appendix 2 Asset Register**

*Assets Assessed*

### **Appendix 3 Treatment Register**

*Treatments Assigned*

### **Appendix 4 - Maps**

Wentworth  
Balranald

## Appendix 1 Community Participation Strategy Lower Western Zone BFRMP

Date	Target Audience	Method of Communication	Method of Notification	Key messages/purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
22 May 14	BFMC Members	Meeting	Presentation	Advise that the process for BFRMP has commenced. Identify assets and treatments. Recommend public exhibition.	Power Point presentation Maps	CSO
10 June 14	Volunteers Wentworth	Attendance at River Group meeting	Meeting Discussion	Advise volunteers that process for BFRMP has commenced, obtain feedback from volunteers.	Agenda item in meeting notice	CSO
June 14	Volunteers Balranald	Attendance at Balranald Captains meeting	Meeting Discussion	Advise volunteers process has for BFRMP commenced, obtain feedback from volunteers.	Agenda item in meeting notice	CSO
June 14	Wentworth Council	Notification	Written	Inform council about BFRMP process. Request to display draft at offices.	Draft BFRMP Maps	Council REPS NSW RFS / CSO
June 14	Balranald Council	Notification	Written	Inform council about BFRMP process. Request to display draft at offices.	Draft BFRMP Maps	Council REPS NSW RFS / CSO
July 14	General Public	Display BFRMP at selected venues accessible to the public	Media release. Notices at venues	Display draft BFRMP Community issues Identify assets Asset treatments Accept feedback from community members	Draft BFRMP Maps and Venues	BFMC Members Council Reps NSW RFS
August 14	BFMC	Review	Report	Review any submissions received from the public and volunteers and advise BFMC	Draft BFRMP Maps	CSO BFMC Members
September 14	BFMC	Meeting	Presentation	Final Approval of BFRMP	Draft BFRMP Maps and Venue	CSO BFMC Members

## Appendix 2 Asset Register

Map ref No	Asset type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Treatment number
1	Environment	Endangered Flora	Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	16;6
2	Environment	Endangered Fauna	Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	12;6
3	Environment	Endangered Flora	Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	12;6
4	Environment	Endangered Fauna	Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	6;16
5	Environment	Endangered Fauna	Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	12;6
6	Environment	Endangered Flora	Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	6;16
7	Environment	Endangered Flora	Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	6;16
8	Environment	Endangered Fauna	Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	6;16
9	Environment	Endangered Fauna	Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	6;16
10	Human Settlement	Namatjira Aboriginal Mission	Silver City Highway	Wentworth	Wentworth	Almost certain	Moderate	Very High	2C	1;2;3;4
11	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	6;16
12	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	6;16

Map ref No	Asset type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Treatment number
13	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	6;16
14	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	6;16
15	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	6;16
16	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	6;16
17	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	6;16
18	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	6;16
19	Human Settlement	Oxley Village	Oxley Road, Oxley	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Moderate	High	3A	5;6;7
22	Human Settlement	Clare School	Killarny Road	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	11;6;7
23	Human Settlement	Clare School NSP	Waugh Road Clare	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	10;6;19
24	Economic	Ginkgo Mine	Haul Road	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	14
25	Economic	Snapper Mine	Haul Road	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	14
26	Economic	Balranald Gypsum Mine	Ivanhoe Road	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	6
27	Economic	Mungo National Park	Arumpo Road	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	12

Map ref No	Asset type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Treatment number
28	Cultural	Abbotsford Bridge	Calder Highway Curlwaa	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	6
29	Cultural	Clare Hall	Ivanhoe Road	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	6;13
30	Economic	Essential Energy Substation Ellerslie	Pooncarie Road Ellerslie	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	6;17
31	Economic	Belvedere Radio Tower	Belvedere" Belvedere Road Anabranche North"	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	8
32	Economic	Nulla Radio Tower	Renmark Road	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	8
33	Human Settlement	Pooncarie Village		Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	22;5;21;25;20
34	Human Settlement	Wentworth		Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	5;22;21
35	Human Settlement	Euston Village		Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	5;22;25;20
36	Human Settlement	Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	5;22;7;21
37	Economic	Coombah Radio Tower	Unincorporated area - Region West	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	23

Map ref No	Asset type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Treatment number
39	Economic	Wenba Radio Tower		Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	8
40	Economic	Pooncarie Radio Tower		Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	8
41	Economic	Murrugi Radio Tower	Shire of Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	8
42	Economic	Mallee Cliffs Radio Tower	Shire of Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	8
43	Economic	Euston Radio Tower	Euston - shire of Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	8
44	Economic	Balranald Radio Tower	Ivanhoe Road Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	8
45	Economic	Freemount Radio Tower	Ivanhoe Road Via Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	8
46	Economic	Melton Grove Radio Tower	Shire of Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	8
47	Economic	Dareton Radio Tower	Keenan Drive, Dareton	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	8

Map ref No	Asset type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Treatment number
48	Economic	SS Citrus Packing Shed	Hollands Lake Road Dareton	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	9
49	Economic	Transgrid Sub Station	Arumpo Road	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	6;18
50	Economic	Essential Energy Sub Station Dareton	River Road Dareton	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	6;17
51	Economic	Balranald Transgrid Sub Station	Swan Hill Road Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	6;18
53	Economic	Botanical Gardens	River Road Buronga	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	6;4
54	Human Settlement	Aboriginal Settlement	Endeavour Drive	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	5;7
55	Economic	Homebush Hotel	Ivanhoe Road	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	5
56	Human Settlement	Dareton	Dareton Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	7;13;22;5;2 1
57	Human Settlement	Buronga	Buronga Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	25;22;21;5; 1
58	Human Settlement	Gol Gol	Gol Gol Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	25;21;22;5; 1

Map ref No	Asset type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Treatment number
59	Human Settlement	Greenham Park Oval and Sports Pavillion NSP	Cally St Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	10;6;19
60	Human Settlement	Kyalite Hotel NSP	Kyalite Road Kyalite	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	26;6;19
61	Human Settlement	Mungo Visitor Information Centre NSP	Off Garnpang Road Mungo National Park	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	27;12;6;19
62	Human Settlement	Euston Recreation Reserve Ovals & Pavillion NSP	Sturt Highway Euston	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	10;19
63	Cultural	Hatfield Hall	Ivanhoe Road	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	6;13
64	Economic	Bottle Bend Reserve	Sturt Highway Monak	Wentworth	Wentworth	Possible	Minor	Low	NA	28;35;36
65	Economic	Essential Energy Sub Station Buronga	Corbett Aenue Buronga	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	6;17

Map ref No	Asset type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Treatment number
66	Human Settlement	Pooncarie Hall Grounds NSP	McKinlay Street Pooncarie	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	10;6;19
67	Human Settlement	James King Park NSP	Adelaide Street Gol Gol	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	10;6;19
68	Human Settlement	Sturt Park NSP	Chapman Street Buronga	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	10;6;19
69	Human Settlement	Wentworth Showground NSP	Armstrong Avenue Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	10;6;19
70	Human Settlement	Ellerslie	Ellerslie Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	5;22;21;6
71	Human Settlement	Ellerslie Rural Fire Brigade Station NSP	Ellerslie North Road Ellerslie	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	29;19
72	Economic	Stanely Winery	Silver City Highway Buronga	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	5;31
73	Economic	Buronga Hill Winery	Silver City Highway Buronga	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	5;31
74	Human Settlement	Wentworth District Hospital	Silver City Highway Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	6

Map ref No	Asset type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Treatment number
75	Human Settlement	Balranald District Hospital	Market Street Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	6
76	Human Settlement	Fort Courage Caravan Park	Old Renmark Road Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	6
77	Human Settlement	Willow Bend Caravan Park	Darling Street Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	15
78	Human Settlement	Balranald Caravan Park	Court Street Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	32
79	Human Settlement	Balranald Central School	We Street Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	33;34;32
80	Human Settlement	St Josephs School	church Street Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	33;32;34
81	Human Settlement	Balranald Early Learning Centre Inc	Harben Street Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	32;33;34
82	Human Settlement	Curlwaa Caravan Park	Williamsville Road Curlwaa	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	15

Map ref No	Asset type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Treatment number
83	Human Settlement	Curlwaa	Silver City Highway Curlwaa	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	5;15
84	Human Settlement	Trentham Cliffs Caravan Village	Sturt Highway Trentham Cliffs	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	15
85	Human Settlement	River Front Caravan Park & Cafe	Murray Terrace Euston	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	15
86	Human Settlement	Gol Gol Preschool	Burns Street X Sturt Highway Gol Gol	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	11;15;22
87	Human Settlement	Gol Gol Public School	William Street Gol Gol	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	11;15;22
88	Human Settlement	Buronga Public School	Chapman Street Buronga	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	11;15;22
89	Human Settlement	Jack & Jill Early Learning Centre	Short Street Buronga	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	11;15;22
90	Human Settlement	Dareton Public School	Matong Street Dareton	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	11;15;22

Map ref No	Asset type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Treatment number
91	Human Settlement	Gyndarna Pre-School	Hawdon Street X Silver City Highway Dareton	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	11;15;22
92	Human Settlement	Wentworth Primary School	Darling Lane Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	32;33;34
93	Human Settlement	Bidgee Haven Retirement Hostel	Mayall Street Balranald	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	32
94	Human Settlement	Murray House Aged Care	Murray Street Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	32
95	Human Settlement	Two Rivers Motel	Adams Street Wentworth	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	32
96	Human Settlement	Pomona Public School	Pomona Road Pomona	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	11;15;22
0	Economic	Cropping & Grazing Areas Balranald LGA	Various Farms in Balranald LGA	Balranald	Balranald	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	15;5;6;16

Map ref No	Asset type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Treatment number
0	Economic	Irrigation Areas Balranald LGA	Various Locations Balranald LGA	Balranald	Balranald	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	5;6;15;16
0	Economic	Irrigation Areas Wentworth LGA	Various Locations Wentworth LGA	Wentworth	Wentworth	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	5;6;15;16
0	Economic	Cropping & Grazing Areas Wentworth LGA	Various areas in Wentworth LGA	Wentworth	Wentworth	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	15;5;6;16
0	Economic	TransGrid Power Poles & Lines	Various locations throughout both LGAs	Balranald	undefined	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	18
0	Economic	Essential Energy Power Poles & Lines	Various locations throughout Both LGAs	Balranald	undefined	Likely	Minor	Medium	4	17

### Appendix 3 Treatment Register

No	Asset ID	Priority	Strategy	Action	Comment	Responsible Agency	Support Agency	Scheduled Action Date
1	10;58;57	2C	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and maintain SFAZ when required		TI CL	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
2	10	2C	Hazard Reduction	Conduct Fuel Management Burning in SFAZ	Inspect SFAZ on an annual basis and conduct Fuel Management Burning in alignment within relevant threshold	Other	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
3	10	2C	Community Education	Conduct Community Liaison as per strategy		RFS	Other	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
4	53;10	2C	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and Maintain SFAZ as Required		LGA	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
5	33;19;34;35;36;70;54;56;57;58;55;0;0;72;0;0;73;83	3A	Ignition Management	Implement fire management notification during BFDP	Issue permits to burn. Total Fire Ban notification to the public and RFS volunteers. Advise public and volunteers of BFDP dates.	RFS		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819

No	Asset ID	Priority	Strategy	Action	Comment	Responsible Agency	Support Agency	Scheduled Action Date
6	61;59;60;23;22;19;70;49;50;51;53;26;0;0;28;29;63;0;0;30;65;66;67;68;69;74;75;76;4;6;7;8;9;1;2;3;5;11;12;13;14;15;16;17;18	2A	Hazard Reduction	Inspect SFAZ and Maintain when Required	Inspect and Maintain SFAZ, being the identified road network, as required.	LGA	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
7	22;19;36;54;56	3A	Hazard Reduction	Inspect SFAZ and Maintain when required		LGA	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
8	46;39;40;41;42;43;45;47;44;31;32	4	Hazard Reduction	Inspect APZ Annually and Maintain as required.	Inspect and Maintain APZ annually. Use of Slashing and Chemical Treatment.	LGA	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
9	48	NA	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and maintain SFAZ if required		Private	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
10	59;62;23;66;67;68;69	4	Preparedness	Maintain NSP in Accordance with Guidelines	Maintain bush fire fuels at or below the level that meets the Essential Selection Criteria specified in the Neighbourhood Safer Places Guidelines prepared by the NSW RFS	LGA	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819

No	Asset ID	Priority	Strategy	Action	Comment	Responsible Agency	Support Agency	Scheduled Action Date
11	22;86;87;88;89;90;91;96	4	Community Education	Contact annually, visit on request	Make contact with schools in the Zone and initiate pre Bush Fire Season RFS visits	RFS		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
12	61;27;2;3;5	2A	Preparedness	Inspect and Maintain Fire Trails	Inspect and Maintain Fire Trails Annually and undertake maintenance as required according to BFCC Policy 02/2007.	OEH		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
13	56;29;63	4	Hazard Reduction	Mechanically Maintain APZ		LGA	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
14	24;25	4	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and Maintain SFAZ & APZ	Inspect SFAZ and APZ annually. Maintain as required.	Private	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
15	0;0;0;0;77;82;83;84;85;86;87;88;89;90;91;96	4	Community Education	Carry out Community Engagement Activities	Carry out community engagement activities as required.	RFS		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
16	0;0;0;0;1;4;6;7;8;9;11;12;13;14;15;16;17;18	2A	Preparedness	Inspect & Maintain Fire Trails	Inspect and Maintain Fire trails Annually & undertake maintenance as required according to BFCC Policy 02/2007	RFS		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
17	30;50;65;0	4	Hazard Reduction	Undertake General Site Maintenance Annually	Undertake general site maintenance annually or as required on all sites and infrastructure.	Other		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819

No	Asset ID	Priority	Strategy	Action	Comment	Responsible Agency	Support Agency	Scheduled Action Date
18	51;49;0	4	Preparedness	Undertake General Site Maintenance Annually	Undertake general site maintenance annually on all sites and infrastructure.	Other		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
19	23;59;60;61;62;66;67;68;69;71	4	Preparedness	Inspect NSP Annually	Maintain bush fire fuels at or below the level that meets the Essential Selection Criteria specified in the Neighbourhood Safer Places Guidelines prepared by the NSW RFS	RFS		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
20	33;35	NA	Hazard Reduction	Prepare APZ		TI CL	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
21	70;33;34;36;56;57;58	NA	Community Education	Attendance at displays and public events	Property preparedness education through attendance and displays at public events.	RFS		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
22	33;36;35;34;70;56;57;58;86;87;88;89;90;91;96	4	Community Education	School visits	Make contact with schools in the Zone and initiate pre Bush Fire Season RFS visits	RFS	FRNSW	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
23	37	NA	Hazard Reduction	Inspect APZ Annually and Maintain as required.	Slashing and Chemical Treatment. Whilst tower is in Unincorporated Area, maintenance will be undertaken by Lower Western.	Police	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819

No	Asset ID	Priority	Strategy	Action	Comment	Responsible Agency	Support Agency	Scheduled Action Date
25	57;58;35;33	NA	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and Maintain APZ if required		TI CL		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
26	60	NA	Preparedness	Maintain NSP in Accordance with Guidelines	Maintain bush fire fuels at or below the level that meets the Essential Selection Criteria specified in the Neighbourhood Safer Places Guidelines prepared by the NSW RFS	Private	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
27	61	NA	Preparedness	Maintain NSP in Accordance with Guidelines	Maintain bush fire fuels at or below the level that meets the Essential Selection Criteria specified in the Neighbourhood Safer Places Guidelines prepared by the NSW RFS	OEH	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
28	64	NA	Preparedness	Inspect and Maintain fire trails	Manage land in accordance with Bottle Bend Reserve Management Plan.	TI CL	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819

No	Asset ID	Priority	Strategy	Action	Comment	Responsible Agency	Support Agency	Scheduled Action Date
29	71	4	Preparedness	Maintain NSP in accordance with guidelines	Maintain bush fire fuels at or below the level that meets the Essential Selection Criteria specified in the Neighbourhood Safer Places Guidelines prepared by the NSW RFS	Other	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
31	72;73	4	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and maintain APZ as necessary	Landowner to conduct inspection of APZ annually and maintain when required	Private	RFS	1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
32	78;81;79;80;92;93;94;95	4	Community Education	Carry out Community Engagement Activities	Carry out community engagement activities as required.	FRNSW		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
33	79;80;81;92	4	Community Education	School Visits	Make contact with schools in the Zont and initiate pre Bush Fire Season RFS visits	FRNSW		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
34	79;81;80;92	4	Community Education	Contact annually, visit on request	Make contact with schools in the Zone and initiate FRNSW visits	FRNSW		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819
35	64	NA	Ignition Management	No campfires allowed under any circumstance	Maintain and monitor in accordance with Bottle Bend Management Plan	TI CL		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819

No	Asset ID	Priority	Strategy	Action	Comment	Responsible Agency	Support Agency	Scheduled Action Date
36	64	NA	Ignition Management	Prohibit campers during extreme fire danger	Monitor and manage in accordance with Bottle Bend Management Plan	TI CL		1415;1516;1617;1718;1819

## **Appendix 4 - Maps**

Map 1 - Balranald

Map 2 - Wentworth

# Lower Western BFMC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2016

Balranald - Map Display Area

Map 1 of 2

DRAFT

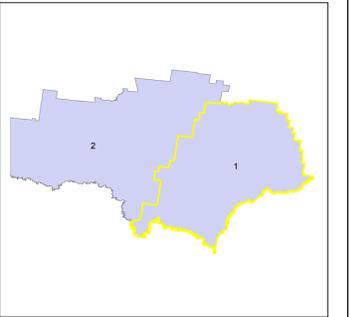
This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Lower Western Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

The objectives of this BFRMP are to:

- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
- manage fuel to reduce the spread and intensity of bush fires while minimising environmental/ecological impacts;
- reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
- effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Lower Western BFMC, covering the local government areas of Balranald and Wentworth. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFMC area, the assets assessed and the risk assessment process used.



**Review**  
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within each successive five year period following the constitution of the BFMC. The Lower Western BFMC will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFMC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

**Assets**  
This BFRMP identifies the assets that are considered by the Lower Western BFMC and community to be at risk from bush fires, assesses the bush fire risk to each asset and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFMC area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFMC area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document. The Map Ref number "NA" denotes non-spatial assets.

**Treatments**  
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Lower Western area are listed in the treatments table and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFMC work treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFMC area are:

- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bush Fire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire causes;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire-fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a S&S Operations Coordination Plan;

Note on LMZ: All areas not specifically mapped as an APZ, SFAZ or FEZ are considered as LMZ for this risk management plan. For areas identified by an LMZ polygon on the map, please refer to the BFRMP document for the specific land management objectives.

Zone	Purpose	Suppression	Zone
<b>Asset Protection Zone</b>	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of <b>Direct Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
<b>Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	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 <b>Parallel Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. <b>Indirect Attack</b> (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 for spot fire - Location of adjacent fire breaks - 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.
<b>Land Management Zone</b>	To meet relevant land management objectives in area where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve land management, e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
<b>Fire Exclusion Zone</b>	To exclude bush fires.	NA	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

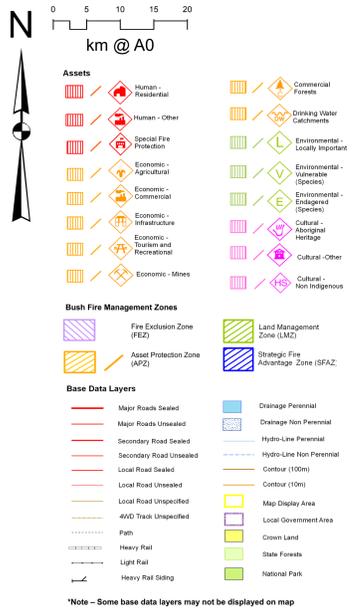
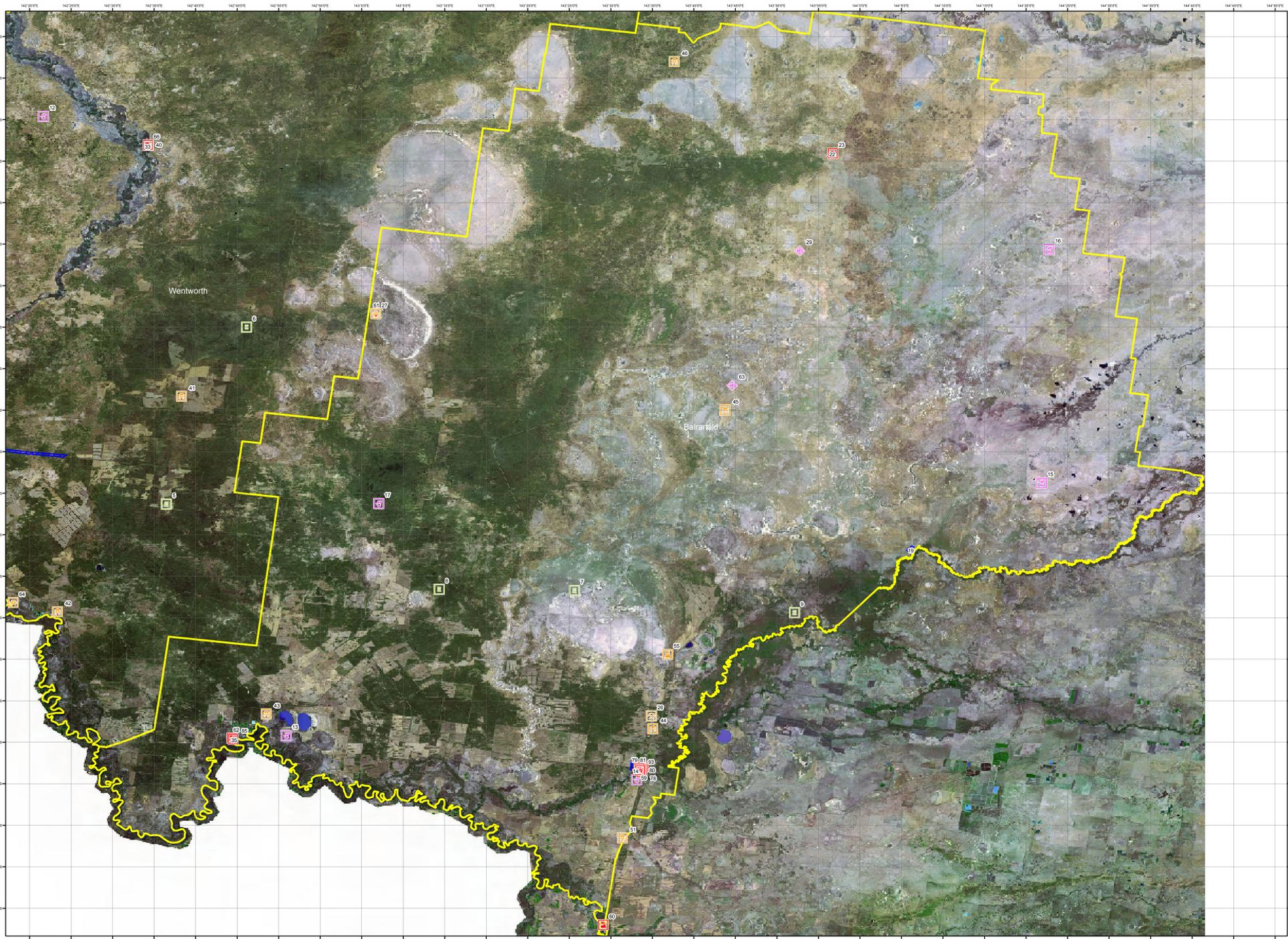
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Date created: Tuesday, 6 September 2016

BFRMP version 2.1.24.0

Map Ref	Asset name	Asset type	Subtype	Risk level	Priority	Treatment
7	Endangered Flora	Environment	Endangered	Very High	2A	T6;16
8	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Very High	2A	T6;16
9	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Very High	2A	T6;16
13	Aboriginal Significance	Cultural	Aboriginal	High	3A	T6;16
14	Aboriginal Significance	Cultural	Aboriginal	High	3A	T6;16
15	Aboriginal Significance	Cultural	Aboriginal	High	3A	T6;16
16	Aboriginal Significance	Cultural	Aboriginal	High	3A	T6;16
17	Aboriginal Significance	Cultural	Aboriginal	High	3A	T6;16
19	Oxley Village	Human	Residential	High	3A	T5;6;7
NA	Cropping & Grazing Areas Balranald	Economic	Agricultural	Medium	4	T15;5;6;16
22	Clare School	Human	Special Fire	Medium	4	T11;6;7
23	Clare School NSP	Human	Other	Medium	4	T10;6;19
26	Balranald Gypsum Mine	Economic	Mines	Medium	4	T6
27	Mungo National Park	Economic	Tourist and	Medium	4	T12
29	Clare Hall	Cultural	Other	Medium	4	T6;13
81	Balranald Early Learning Centre Inc	Human	Special Fire	Medium	4	T32;33;34
NA	Irrigation Areas Balranald LGA	Economic	Agricultural	Low	NA	T5;6;15;16
35	Euston Village	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T5;22;25;20
36	Balranald	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T5;22;7;21
43	Euston Radio Tower	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T8
44	Balranald Radio Tower	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T8
45	Freemount Radio Tower	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T8
46	Melton Grove Radio Tower	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T8
51	Balranald Transgrid Sub Station	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T6;18
54	Aboriginal Settlement	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T5;7
55	Homebush Hotel	Economic	Commercial	Low	NA	T5
59	Greenham Park Oval and Sports	Human	Other	Low	NA	T10;6;19
60	Kyalite Hotel NSP	Human	Other	Low	NA	T26;6;19
61	Mungo Visitor Information Centre NSP	Human	Other	Low	NA	T27;12;6;19
62	Euston Recreation Reserve Ovals &	Human	Other	Low	NA	T10;19
63	Hatfield Hall	Cultural	Other	Low	NA	T6;13
75	Balranald District Hospital	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T6
78	Balranald Caravan Park	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T32
79	Balranald Central School	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T33;34;32
80	St Josephs School	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T33;32;34
85	River Front Caravan Park & Cafe	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T15
93	Bidgee Haven Retirement Hostel	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T32



ID	Treatment strategy	Action	Agencies (Support)
T6	Hazard Reduction	Inspect SFAZ and Maintain when Required	LGA (RFS)
T12	Preparedness	Inspect and Maintain Fire Trails	OEH
T16	Preparedness	Inspect & Maintain Fire Trails	RFS
T5	Ignition Management	Implement fire management notification during	RFS
T7	Hazard Reduction	Inspect SFAZ and Maintain when required	LGA (RFS)
T8	Hazard Reduction	Inspect APZ Annually and Maintain as required.	LGA (RFS)
T10	Preparedness	Maintain NSP in Accordance with Guidelines	LGA (RFS)
T11	Community Education	Contact annually, visit on request	RFS
T13	Hazard Reduction	Mechanically Maintain APZ	LGA (RFS)
T15	Community Education	Carry out Community Engagement Activities	RFS
T18	Preparedness	Undertake General Site Maintenance Annually	TransGrid
T19	Preparedness	Inspect NSP Annually	RFS
T22	Community Education	School visits	RFS (FRNSW)
T32	Community Education	Carry out Community Engagement Activities	FRNSW
T33	Community Education	School Visits	FRNSW
T34	Community Education	Contact annually, visit on request	FRNSW
T20	Hazard Reduction	Prepare APZ	TI CL (RFS)
T21	Community Education	Attendance at displays and public events	RFS
T25	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and Maintain APZ if required	TI CL
T28	Preparedness	Maintain NSP in Accordance with Guidelines	Private (RFS)
T27	Preparedness	Maintain NSP in Accordance with Guidelines	OEH (RFS)

# Lower Western BFMC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2016

Wentworth - Map Display Area

Map 2 of 2

DRAFT

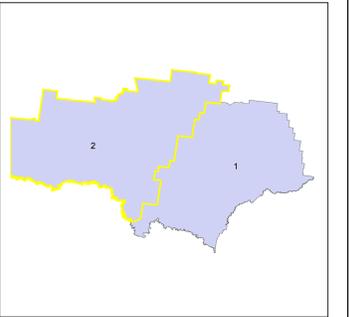
This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Lower Western Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

The objectives of this BFRMP are to:

- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
- manage fuel to reduce the spread and intensity of bush fires while minimising environmental/ecological impacts;
- reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
- effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Lower Western BFMC, covering the local government areas of Balranald and Wentworth. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFMC area, the assets assessed and the risk assessment process used.



**Review**  
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within each successive five year period following the constitution of the BFMC. The Lower Western BFMC will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFMC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

**Assets**  
This BFRMP identifies the assets that are considered by the Lower Western BFMC and community to be at risk from bush fires, assesses the bush fire risk to each asset and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFMC area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFMC area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document. The Map Ref number "NA" denotes non-spatial assets.

**Treatments**  
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Lower Western area are listed in the treatments table and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFMC wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFMC area are:

- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bush Fire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- investigation of bush fire cause;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire-fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a S2 Operations Coordination Plan;

Note on LMZ: All areas not specifically mapped as an APZ, SFAZ or FEZ are considered as LMZ for this risk management plan. For areas identified by an LMZ polygon on the map, please refer to the BFRMP document for the specific land management objectives.

Asset Protection Zone	Purpose	Suppression	Zone
<b>Asset Protection Zone</b>	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of <b>Direct Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
<b>Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	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 <b>Parallel Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone, and/or <b>Indirect Attack</b> (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 - Location of bush fire breaks - 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.
<b>Land Management Zone</b>	To meet relevant land management objectives in area where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve land management, e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
<b>Fire Exclusion Zone</b>	To exclude bush fires.	NA	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

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Date created: Wednesday, 7 September 2016

BFRMP version 2.1.24.0

Map Ref	Asset name	Asset type	Subtype	Risk level	Priority	Treatment
1	Endangered Flora	Environment	Endangered	Very High	2A	T16,6
2	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Very High	2A	T12,6
3	Endangered Flora	Environment	Endangered	Very High	2A	T12,6
4	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Very High	2A	T6,16
5	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Very High	2A	T12,6
6	Endangered Flora	Environment	Endangered	Very High	2A	T6,16
10	Namatjira Aboriginal Mission	Human	Residential	Very High	2C	T12,3,4
11	Aboriginal Significance	Cultural	Aboriginal	High	3A	T6,16
12	Aboriginal Significance	Cultural	Aboriginal	High	3A	T6,16
18	Aboriginal Significance	Cultural	Aboriginal	High	3A	T6,16
NA	Cropping & Grazing Areas Wentworth	Economic	Agricultural	Medium	4	T15;5,6,16
24	Girgo Mine	Economic	Mines	Medium	4	T14
25	Snapper Mine	Economic	Mines	Medium	4	T14
28	Abbotsford Bridge	Cultural	Other	Medium	4	T6
30	Essential Energy Substation Elersele	Economic	Infrastructure	Medium	4	T6,17
31	Belvedere Radio Tower	Economic	Infrastructure	Medium	4	T8
32	Nulia Radio Tower	Economic	Infrastructure	Medium	4	T8
71	Elersele Rural Fire Brigade Station NSP	Human	Other	Medium	4	T29,19
72	Stanley Winery	Economic	Commercial	Medium	4	T5,31
73	Buronga Hill Winery	Economic	Commercial	Medium	4	T5,31
89	Jack & Jill Early Learning Centre	Human	Special Fire	Medium	4	T11;15,22
97	Kemendok National Park	Economic	Tourist and	Medium	4	T12
NA	Irrigation Areas Wentworth LGA	Economic	Agricultural	Low	NA	T5,6;15,16
33	Pooncarie Village	Human	Residential	Low	NA	(1)
34	Wentworth	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T5,22,21
37	Cooabah Radio Tower	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T23
39	Wenba Radio Tower	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T8
40	Pooncarie Radio Tower	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T8
41	Murrug Radio Tower	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T8
42	Mallee Cliffs Radio Tower	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T8
47	Dareton Radio Tower	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T8
48	SS Citrus Packing Shed	Economic	Commercial	Low	NA	T9
49	Transgrid Sub Station	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T6,18
50	Essential Energy Sub Station Dareton	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T6,17
53	Botanical Gardens	Economic	Tourist and	Low	NA	T6,4
56	Dareton	Human	Residential	Low	NA	(2)
57	Buronga	Human	Residential	Low	NA	(3)
58	Gol Gol	Human	Residential	Low	NA	(4)
64	Bottle Bend Reserve	Economic	Tourist and	Low	NA	(5)
65	Essential Energy Sub Station Buronga	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T6,17
66	Pooncarie Hall Grounds NSP	Human	Other	Low	NA	T10;6,19
67	James King Park NSP	Human	Other	Low	NA	T10;6,19
68	Sturt Park NSP	Human	Other	Low	NA	T10;6,19
69	Wentworth Showground NSP	Human	Other	Low	NA	T10;6,19
70	Elersele	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T5,22,21;6
74	Wentworth District Hospital	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T6
75	Fort Courage Caravan Park	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T6
77	Willow Bend Caravan Park	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T15
82	Culwaa Caravan Park	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T15
83	Culwaa	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T5,15
84	Trentham Cliffs Caravan Village	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T15
86	Gol Gol Preschool	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T11;15,22
87	Gol Gol Public School	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T11;15,22
88	Buronga Public School	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T11;15,22
90	Dareton Public School	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T11;15,22
91	Gyndama Pre-School	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T11;15,22
92	Wentworth Primary School	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T32;33,34
94	Murray House Aged Care	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T32
95	Two Rivers Motel	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T32
96	Pomona Public School	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T11;15,22

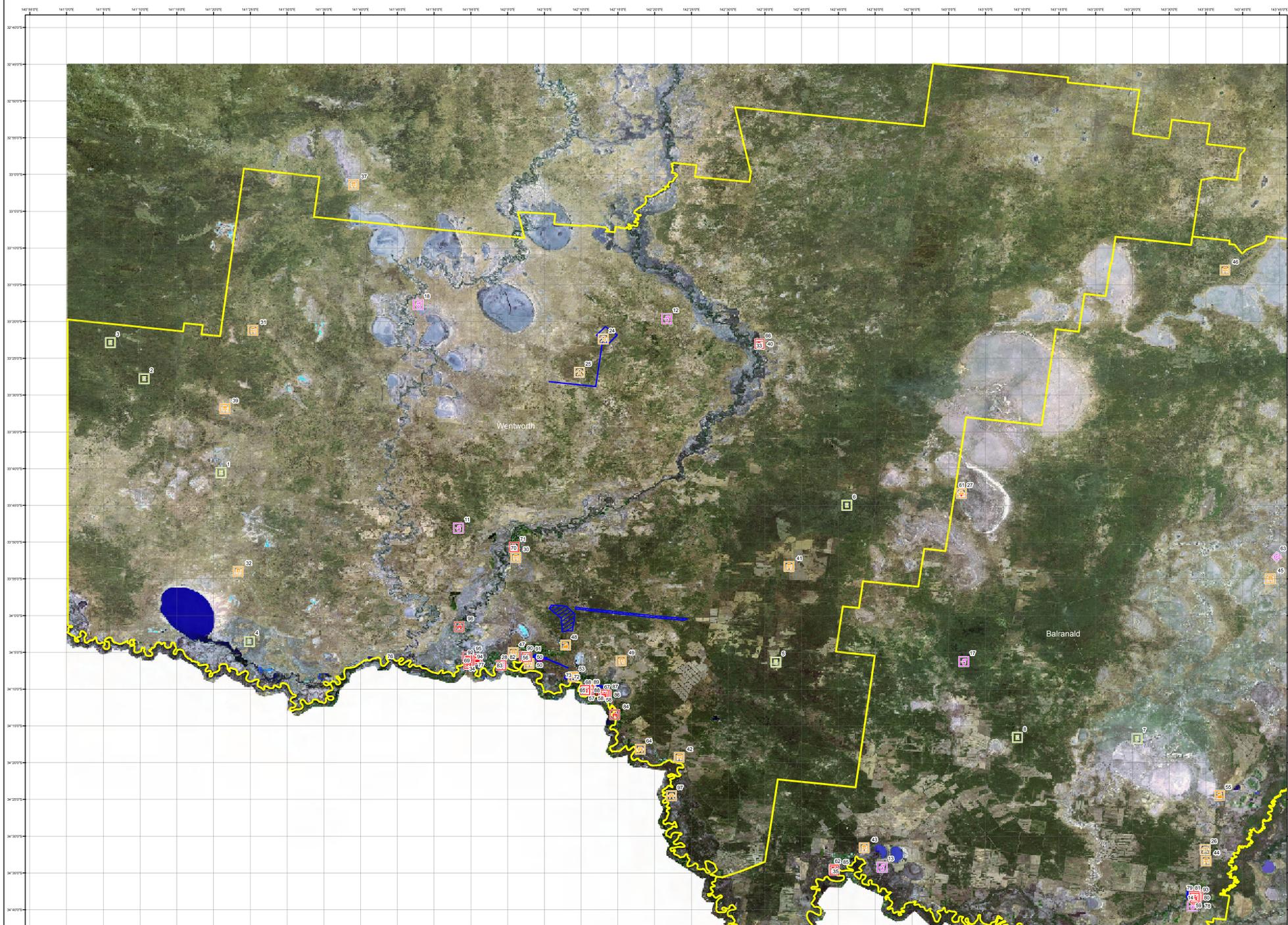
(1) T25,21,25,20

(2) T7,13,22,5,21

(3) T25,22,21,5,1

(4) T25,21,22,5,1

(5) T6,28,1,35,36



**Assets**

- Human - Residential
- Human - Other
- Special Fire Protection
- Economic - Agricultural
- Economic - Commercial
- Economic - Infrastructure
- Economic - Tourism and Recreational
- Economic - Mines
- Environmental - Locally Important
- Environmental - Vulnerable (Species)
- Environmental - Endangered (Species)
- Cultural - Aboriginal Heritage
- Cultural - Other
- Cultural - Non Indigenous

**Bush Fire Management Zones**

- Fire Exclusion Zone (FEZ)
- Asset Protection Zone (APZ)
- Strategic Fire Advantage Zone (SFAZ)
- Land Management Zone (LMZ)

**Base Data Layers**

- Major Roads Sealed
- Major Roads Unsealed
- Secondary Road Sealed
- Secondary Road Unsealed
- Local Road Sealed
- Local Road Unsealed
- Local Road Unspecified
- AVD Track Unspecified
- Path
- Heavy Rail
- Light Rail
- Heavy Rail Ising
- Drainage Perennial
- Drainage Non Perennial
- Hydro-Line Perennial
- Hydro-Line Non Perennial
- Contour (100m)
- Contour (10m)
- Map Display Area
- Local Government Area
- Crown Land
- State Forests
- National Park

\*Note - Some base data layers may not be displayed on map

ID	Treatment strategy	Action	Agencies (Support)
T6	Hazard Reduction	Inspect SFAZ and Maintain when Required	LGA (RFS)
T12	Preparedness	Inspect and Maintain Fire Trails	OEH
T16	Preparedness	Inspect & Maintain Fire Trails	RFS
T1	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and maintain SFAZ when required	TI CL (RFS)
T2	Hazard Reduction	Conduct Fuel Management Burning in SFAZ	LALC (RFS)
T3	Community Education	Conduct Community Liaison as per strategy	RFS (LALC)
T4	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and Maintain SFAZ as Required	LGA (RFS)
T5	Ignition Management	Implement fire management notification during	RFS
T7	Hazard Reduction	Inspect SFAZ and Maintain when required	LGA (RFS)
T8	Hazard Reduction	Inspect APZ Annually and Maintain as required.	LGA (RFS)
T10	Preparedness	Maintain NSP in Accordance with Guidelines	LGA (RFS)
T11	Community Education	Contact annually, visit on request	RFS
T13	Hazard Reduction	Mechanically Maintain APZ	LGA (RFS)
T14	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and Maintain SFAZ & APZ	Private (RFS)
T15	Community Education	Carry out Community Engagement Activities	RFS
T17	Hazard Reduction	Undertake General Site Maintenance Annually	Essential Energy
T18	Preparedness	Undertake General Site Maintenance Annually	TransGrid
T19	Preparedness	Inspect NSP Annually	RFS
T22	Community Education	School visits	RFS (FRNSW)
T29	Preparedness	Maintain NSP in accordance with guidelines	Department of Education (RFS)
T31	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and maintain APZ as necessary	Private (RFS)
T32	Community Education	Carry out Community Engagement Activities	FRNSW
T33	Community Education	School Visits	FRNSW
T34	Community Education	Contact annually, visit on request	FRNSW
T9	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and maintain SFAZ if required	Private (RFS)
T20	Hazard Reduction	Prepare APZ	TI CL (RFS)

ID	Treatment strategy	Action	Agencies (Support)
T21	Community Education	Attendance at displays and public events	RFS
T23	Hazard Reduction	Inspect APZ Annually and Maintain as required.	Police (RFS)
T25	Hazard Reduction	Inspect and Maintain APZ if required	TI CL
T28	Preparedness	Inspect and Maintain fire trails	TI CL (RFS)
T35	Ignition Management	No campfires allowed under any circumstance	TI CL
T36	Ignition Management	Prohibit campers during extreme fire danger	TI CL