

**Central Darling
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 Draft Plan has been prepared by the Central Darling Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on 10 May 2019 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended



Chairperson
Central Darling Bush Fire Management Committee

Approved



On behalf of the
NSW Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

8/6/21

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, NSW Fire Brigades, the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Forests 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 deduce 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 bush fire risk management plan, the Central Darling 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 Central Darling BFMC area.

This BFRMP has been prepared by the Central Darling 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 Central Darling BFMC Area

1.3.1 Location and land tenure

The Central Darling BFMC area is located in western NSW and includes the Local Government area of Central Darling.

The area covered by the Central Darling BFMC is 5.3 million hectares and includes the land tenures outlined in Table 1.1.

Land Manager	% of BFMC area
National Parks & Wildlife Service	4.7
Forest Corporation NSW	0
Department of Lands	0.02
Local Government	0.01
Private	95.18
All other	0

Table 1.1 Land Tenure

1.3.2 Climate and bush fire season

The typical / average climate in the Central Darling BFMC area is characterised by a hot, arid climate with the driest months usually from May to September and the bush fire season running from October to March. Rainfall varies little from north to south although the southern parts of the shire have a winter predominating rainfall and the northern parts tend to have a summer dominating rainfall. The average rainfall for Central Darling is 425 mm. droughts and long periods of low rainfall are a natural feature of the district.

Prevailing weather conditions associated with the bush fire season in the Central Darling BFMC area are hot dry days with temperatures often exceeding 40 ° C, humidity of less than 10% and dry westerly winds. There are frequent dry electrical storms during the bush fire season.

1.3.3 Population

The population of the Central Darling BFMC area is approximately 2,000 people, the majority of which are indigenous. The town of Wilcannia with a population of 700 is the centre of local government while the villages of Menindee (680), Ivanhoe (350), White Cliffs (260) and Tilpa (15) are also located in the BFMC area.

1.3.4 History of bush fire frequency and ignition cause

The Central Darling BFMC area has on average 40 bush fires per year, with most of these being minor fires of less than 1000 hectares in area. Several major fires have occurred over the past 40 years, including the summers of 1974/75, 1976/77 and 1983/84. These fires have followed exceptionally wet seasons which resulted in a heavy body of both winter and summer fuels.

Most of the fires occur in the open plains type country that is easily accessed by earthmoving and farming plant and is usually brought under control quite quickly.

Large scale wild fires usually originate from electrical storms associated with hot dry north westerly winds which tend to switch to south westerlies. Low humidity and high temperatures are usual forerunners to these events. Careless machinery operation and

burning off have also been the cause of fires, as well as strong winds bringing down power lines.

Despite the relatively rare severe fire experience, the potential for a major fire does exist during times of extreme fuel loads and extreme weather conditions.

Chapter 2. Identifying and Assessing the Bush Fire Risk

2.1 Process

The Australia/New Zealand Standard *AS/NZS 4360: 2004 Risk Management* was used as the basis for the risk assessment process. See Figure 2.1 for the steps involved. For a detailed description of the process undertaken see the Bush Fire Risk Management Planning Guidelines for Bush Fire Management Committees on the RFS website: www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

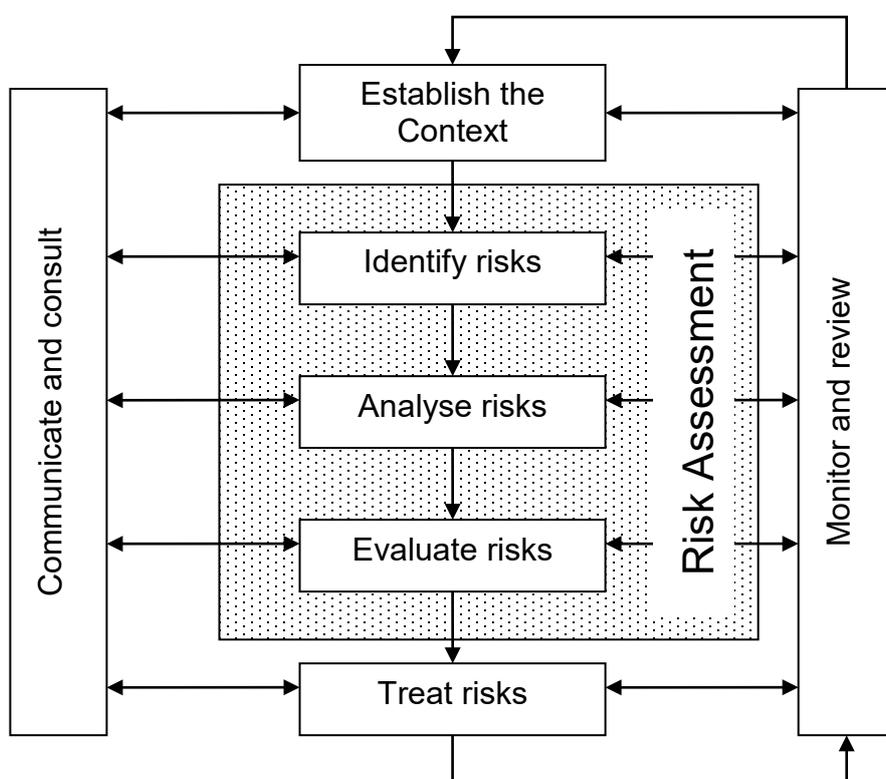


Figure 2.1 Overview of the risk assessment process

2.2 Communication and Consultation

Community participation is an integral part of risk management. The Community Participation Strategy involved developing and implementing a process to address the needs, issues and concerns of stakeholders within the BFMC area in regards to the BFRMP. See Appendix 1 for the Community Participation Strategy used by the Central Darling BFMC in preparing this BFRMP.

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 Central Darling BFMC area, and then assessing the likelihood and consequence ratings.

2.3.1 Assets

BFMC members and the community, including RFS volunteers, identified assets within the Central Darling 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, and tourist facilities; and
- Other human settlement areas including commercial and industrial areas where distinct from major towns.
- Neighbourhood Safer Place (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

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 Central Darling BFMC area. See maps in appendix 4 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 Central Darling 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.

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 Central Darling 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 Central Darling 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

The Central Darling BFMC is not accepting any risk for assets identified in this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan. Consequently, every asset has been assigned a specific treatment. Routine BFMC wide treatments will also be undertaken for these assets to further reduce the bush fire risk.

Chapter 3. Treating the Risk

3.1 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones were identified within the Central Darling BFMC area and 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).

Some of these zones (usually Land Management Zones) may be further classified within this category by the land manager, e.g. LMZ -Heritage Management Zone (NPWS).

Zone	Purpose	Suppression Objective(s)	Zone characteristics
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 undefended assets.	As per RFS document <i>Standards for Asset Protection Zones</i> .
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Land Management Zone	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.
Fire Exclusion Zone	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 3rd 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 or SFAZs are considered as LMZs.

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*¹.
- **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.
- **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.

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

- **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.

- **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**

Some land management agencies have developed fire management plans or plans of management with specific fire or fuel management strategies, for example a Forests NSW Regional Fuel Management Risk Plan, a NPWS 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 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 process, four of which are employed by the Central Darling BFMC.

The types of asset specific treatments in each strategy group are listed below. A full list of the treatment strategies in the Central Darling area are in Appendix 3.

Strategy	Targeted treatments used in the Central Darling BFMC area
Ignition Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an annual media campaign promoting the use of Fire Permits by direct contact with members and broadly via various media outlets
Hazard Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect asset protection zones (APZ) annually and maintain as required; • Inspect Fire Breaks around villages annually and maintain as required; • Review and implement NPWS Fire Management Plans annually.
Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Bush Fire Survival Planning by directly targeting vulnerable communities with updated campaign (every 2 years); • Provide pre-season information to Communities (including via social media and local newspapers, newsletters and schools).
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect Communications Towers every 2 years, checking for asset protection zone (APZ) compliance, and all weather fire appliance access • Inspect Neighbourhood Safer Places for compliance annually
Property Planning	This strategy not employed by this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan.

Table 3.2 Asset specific treatments used in the Central Darling BFMC area

3.4 Fire Thresholds

The vegetation in the Central Darling BFMC area was classified into fire threshold categories.

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 periods

In the Central Darling BFMC area the issuing of permits is not permitted during the period from 23rd December to 2nd January each year.

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 Central Darling 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.

Appendix 1 Community Participation Strategy

Target Group	Method of Communication	Method of Notification	Key Message	Message Format	Agency Responsible	Timeline / Frequency
Committee Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly meetings Out of Session discussions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letters Agenda Items Report to meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce BFRMP Identify assets & assessments Discuss treatment options Identify responsible agencies Validate S52 Ops Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face meetings Teleconference Printed media Emails 	RFS (via Exec Officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agendas out 1 month before meeting Meetings – February, May, August, November (unless otherwise agreed)
RFS Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Liaison Meetings Senior Management Team Meetings Brigade meetings District Newsletters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letters Emails Telephone calls Agenda Items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce BFRMP Identify assets & assessments Discuss treatment options Identify responsible agencies Validate S52 Ops Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printed media / Flyers Email correspondence Direct involvement through BFMC volunteer reps Council Website 	RFS (via Exec Officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required based on the information being sought through the committee – via their Brigade representatives
Other Agencies (eg LEMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct mail / email 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report to Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce BFRMP Identify assets & assessments Discuss treatment options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentations Maps 	RFS (via Exec Officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly in line with planned BFMC meetings
General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written or verbal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phone calls Mail Outs Email Community Groups Local Newspaper 	<p>Maintaining Community participation Provide feedback Request comments on considered issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentations Flyers Council Website 	All Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As required by legislation eg 42 days notice for consultations

Appendix 2 Asset Register

Map reference number	Asset type	Asset sub type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Treatment number
3	Environment	Endangered	Endangered Flora and Fauna	Scattered remotely throughout the Far West	Central Darling	Central Darling	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	4;5
4	Environment	Vulnerable	Vulnerable Flora and Fauna	Scattered remotely throughout the Far West	Central Darling	Central Darling	Likely	Major	Very High	2A	4;5
41	Human Settlement	Other	NSP Baker Park Wilcannia	Reid St, Wilcannia	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	8
42	Human Settlement	Other	NSP Burke and Wills Park	Bourke Street, Menindee	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	8
43	Human Settlement	Other	NSP Ivanhoe Sports Ground	Leichardt Street, Ivanhoe	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	8
45	Human Settlement	Other	NSP White Cliffs Community Hall	Johnston St, White Cliffs	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	8
82	Human Settlement	Residential	Menindee	205km northwest of Ivanhoe via Ivanhoe-Menindee Rd	Central Darling	Central Darling	Possible	Minor	Low	NA	2;6;44
83	Human Settlement	Residential	Sunset Strip	228km northwest of Ivanhoe on Ivanhoe-Menindee Rd	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	2;44
84	Human Settlement	Residential	Copi Hollow Caravan Park	223km northwest of Ivanhoe on Ivanhoe-Menindee Rd	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	44
85	Human Settlement	Residential	Wilcannia	183km north of Ivanhoe on Cobb Hwy	Central Darling	Central Darling	Possible	Minor	Low	NA	2;44;6
86	Human Settlement	Residential	Tilpa	156km northeast of Wilcannia via West Tilpa Rd	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	44
87	Human Settlement	Residential	Ivanhoe	183km southeast of Wilcannia on Cobb Hwy	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	2;44;6
88	Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Ivanhoe Correctional Centre	Cobb Hwy, 2km south of Ivanhoe	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	2
89	Economic	Infrastructure	Comms Tower - Darnick	69km west of Ivanhoe via Ivanhoe-Menindee Rd	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	55;56
90	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Aboriginal Sites - Paroo-Darling (NPWS)	NPWS Reserves	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	4
91	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Aboriginal Sites - Private Land	Located on various grazing properties	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	5
92	Economic	Infrastructure	Comms Tower - Ivandale	41506 Cobb Highway, Ivanhoe	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	56
93	Economic	Infrastructure	Comms Tower - Tilpa	Tilpa-Wanaaring Road, Tilpa	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	56
94	Economic	Infrastructure	Comms Tower - Barraroo	Wilcannia-Menindee Road, Menindee	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	56
95	Economic	Infrastructure	Comms Tower - Wilcannia Police	66-68 Reid Street, Wilcannia	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	56
96	Economic	Infrastructure	Comms Tower - Wilcannia FCC	84 Reid Street, Wilcannia	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	56
97	Economic	Infrastructure	Comms Tower - Macullochs Range	23061 Barrier Highway, Wilcannia	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	56
98	Economic	Infrastructure	Comms Tower - Anderson Hill	9362 Barrier Highway, Little Topar	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	56
99	Economic	Infrastructure	White Cliffs SES	Manadlay Road, White Cliffs	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	56
100	Economic	Infrastructure	Comms Tower - Goodwood	1025 Mandalay-Purnanga-Glendara Road, Wilcannia	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	56
119	Economic	Infrastructure	Gas Pipeline - Central Darling	Runs NW-SE through LGA	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	56
128	Economic	Infrastructure	Comms Tower - Menindee	Menindee (Police)	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	NA	59
129	Human Settlement	Residential	White Cliffs	100km North West of Wilcannia Township	Central Darling	Central Darling	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA	2;6;44

Appendix 3 Treatment Register

Priority (Risk Rating)	Asset ID	Asset Name	Asset Location	Class	Subclass	Strategy	Treatment ID	Action Description	Responsible Agencies	Other RA	Support Agencies	Other SA	1718	1819	1920	2021	2122	
2A (Very High)	1	Endangered Flora and Fauna	Scattered remotely throughout the Far West	Environmental	Endangered	Hazard Reduction	2	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	LGA		NPWS;Private;RFS		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
						Ignition Management	4	Implement NPWS Fire Management Plans	NPWS		RFS		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
	2	Vulnerable Flora and Fauna	Scattered remotely throughout the Far West	Environmental	Vulnerable	Hazard Reduction	2	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	LGA		NPWS;Private;RFS		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
						Ignition Management	3	Annual media campaign promoting Permit process	RFS				[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
3A (High)	5	Mt Hope Village	161km south of Cobar via Kidman Way	Human Settlement	Residential	Community Education	6	Promote Bush Fire Survival Planning	RFS		NPWS;FRNSW		[1718]		[1920]		[2122]	
4 (Medium)	0	Rail - Cobar to Nyngan Line	Running west to east from Cobar to the east	Economic	Infrastructure	Preparedness	12	Inspect Rail Corridor annually & maintain as reqd	ARTC		RFS		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
		Rail - Transcontinental Line	Running northwest to southeast through Cobar area	Economic	Infrastructure	Preparedness	12	Inspect Rail Corridor annually & maintain as reqd	ARTC		RFS		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
	9	Murrin Bridge Community	246km south 16km south west of Euabalong on Lachlan Valley Way	Human Settlement	Residential	Community Education	6	Promote Bush Fire Survival Planning	RFS		NPWS;FRNSW		[1718]		[1920]		[2122]	
						Hazard Reduction	2	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	LGA		NPWS;Private;RFS		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
	10	Cobar Hospital	Lerida Rd, Cobar	Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Hazard Reduction	2	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	LGA		NPWS;Private;RFS		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
						Preparedness	11	Review Emergency Evac Plan & amend as reqd	FRNSW;Other	Dept. Health	RFS		[1819]		[2021]			
						Community Education	6	Promote Bush Fire Survival Planning	RFS		NPWS;FRNSW		[1718]		[1920]		[2122]	
39	NSP Ward Oval	Maidens Avenue, Cobar	Human Settlement	Other	Hazard Reduction	8	Maintain fuels in accordance with guidelines	RFS		CA;LGA;FRNSW;Private;Police		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]		
40	NSP Archie King Oval	Nympaa Street, Murrin Bridge	Human Settlement	Other	Hazard Reduction	8	Maintain fuels in accordance with guidelines	RFS		CA;LGA;FRNSW;Private;Police		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]		
44	NSP Mount Hope Fire Station	Main Street, Mount Hope	Human Settlement	Other	Hazard Reduction	8	Maintain fuels in accordance with guidelines	RFS		CA;LGA;FRNSW;Private;Police		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]		
NA (Low)	0	220kVa Transmission Powerlines	Across the Cobar area	Economic	Infrastructure	Hazard Reduction	43	Inspect & maintain access & APZs every 2 years	Private;RFS		Other	Relevant agencies who utilise the towers		[1819]		[2021]		
		Cropping & Grazing lands	Scattered remotely throughout the Far West	Economic	Agricultural	Ignition Management	3	Annual media campaign promoting Permit process	RFS					[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]
		Forests NSW	Located isolated throughout the Far West	Economic	Commercial	Hazard Reduction	45	Implement fuel management plans, includes grazing	DPI			RFS		[1718]		[1920]		[2122]
		Isolated Homesteads and grazing properties	Scattered remotely throughout the Far West	Human Settlement	Residential	Community Education	44	Provide pre-season information to Communities	RFS		NPWS;FRNSW			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]
						Hazard Reduction	48	Slash roadside SFAZ of major roads as reqd	LGA;Private		RFS		[1718]		[1920]		[2122]	
	National Parks and Reserves	Located isolated throughout the Far West	Economic	Tourist and Recreation	Ignition Management	3	Annual media campaign promoting Permit process	RFS					[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
	47	Cobar	159km south of Bourke on Bourke Rd	Human Settlement	Residential	Hazard Reduction	4	Implement NPWS Fire Management Plans	NPWS		RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]
	48	Nymagee Village	100km south of Cobar via Priory Tank Rd	Human Settlement	Residential	Community Education	6	Promote Bush Fire Survival Planning	RFS		NPWS;FRNSW			[1718]		[1920]		[2122]
						Hazard Reduction	2	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	LGA		NPWS;Private;RFS		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
	49	Canbelego Village	49km east of Cobar via Barrier Hwy	Human Settlement	Residential	Community Education	6	Promote Bush Fire Survival Planning	RFS		NPWS;FRNSW			[1718]		[1920]		[2122]
						Hazard Reduction	2	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	LGA		NPWS;Private;RFS		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
	50	Euabalong West	221km southeast of Cobar via Kidman Way and Tipping Way	Human Settlement	Residential	Community Education	6	Promote Bush Fire Survival Planning	RFS		NPWS;FRNSW			[1718]		[1920]		[2122]
						Hazard Reduction	2	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	LGA		NPWS;Private;RFS		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
	51	Euabalong Village	231km southeast of Cobar via Kidman Way and Tipping Way	Human Settlement	Residential	Community Education	6	Promote Bush Fire Survival Planning	RFS		NPWS;FRNSW			[1718]		[1920]		[2122]
						Hazard Reduction	2	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	LGA		NPWS;Private;RFS		[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
	52	Mine - Endeavour	51km north of Cobar via Endeavor Mine Rd	Economic	Mines	Hazard Reduction	46	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	Private		RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]
	53	Mine - CSA	12km north of Cobar via Mulya Rd and CSA Access Rd	Economic	Mines	Hazard Reduction	46	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	Private		RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]
	54	Mine - Peak Gold	10km south of Cobar via Kidman Hwy	Economic	Mines	Hazard Reduction	46	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	Private		RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]
	55	Lilliane Brady Village	Nullamutt St, Cobar	Human Settlement	Special Fire Protection	Hazard Reduction	2	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	LGA		NPWS;Private;RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]
						Preparedness	47	Review Emergency Evac Plan & amend as reqd	LGA;FRNSW		RFS		[1718]		[2122]			
	56	Aboriginal Sites - Mt Grenfell (NPWS)	NPWS Reserves	Cultural Heritage	Aboriginal Significance	Hazard Reduction	4	Implement NPWS Fire Management Plans	NPWS		RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]
	57	Aboriginal Sites - Private Land	Located on various grazing properties	Cultural Heritage	Aboriginal Significance	Ignition Management	3	Annual media campaign promoting Permit process	RFS					[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]
	58	Comms Tower - The Peak	Peak Gold Mine, Kidman Way, south of Cobar	Economic	Infrastructure	Hazard Reduction	43	Inspect & maintain access & APZs every 2 years	Private;RFS		Other	Relevant agencies who utilise the towers		[1819]		[2021]		
	59	Comms Tower - Gilgunnia	25679 Kidman Way, Gilgunnia	Economic	Infrastructure	Hazard Reduction	43	Inspect & maintain access & APZs every 2 years	Private;RFS		Other	Relevant agencies who utilise the towers		[1819]		[2021]		
	60	Comms Tower - Marobee	4450 Tara-Tallebung Road, Eremerang	Economic	Infrastructure	Hazard Reduction	43	Inspect & maintain access & APZs every 2 years	Private;RFS		Other	Relevant agencies who utilise the towers		[1819]		[2021]		
	61	Comms Tower - Kaleno	Cobar-Bellarbon Road, Sandy Creek	Economic	Infrastructure	Hazard Reduction	43	Inspect & maintain access & APZs every 2 years	Private;RFS		Other	Relevant agencies who utilise the towers		[1819]		[2021]		
	62	Comms Tower - Korreo	1029 Barrier Highway, Noona	Economic	Infrastructure	Hazard Reduction	43	Inspect & maintain access & APZs every 2 years	Private;RFS		Other	Relevant agencies who utilise the towers		[1819]		[2021]		
	63	Comms Tower - Tambua	692 Mt Gap Road, Cubba	Economic	Infrastructure	Hazard Reduction	43	Inspect & maintain access & APZs every 2 years	Private;RFS		Other	Relevant agencies who utilise the towers		[1819]		[2021]		
	64	Comms Tower - Caronga Peak	4909 Cooneybar Road, Tindarey	Economic	Infrastructure	Hazard Reduction	43	Inspect & maintain access & APZs every 2 years	Private;RFS		Other	Relevant agencies who utilise the towers		[1819]		[2021]		
	65	Mine - Mount Boppy	Barrier Highway, 44km east of Cobar	Economic	Mines	Hazard Reduction	46	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	Private		RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]
117	Mine - Hera Mine (Nymagee)	Sth of Nymagee Township	Economic	Mines	Hazard Reduction	46	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	Private		RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
118	Gas Pipeline - Cobar	Runs NW-SE through LGA	Economic	Infrastructure	Hazard Reduction	43	Inspect & maintain access & APZs every 2 years	Private;RFS		Other	Relevant agencies who utilise the towers		[1819]		[2021]			
121	Mine - Occidental	South East of Cobar Township	Economic	Mines	Hazard Reduction	46	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	Private		RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
122	Mine - Chesney (Peak)	South East of Cobar Township	Economic	Mines	Hazard Reduction	46	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	Private		RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
124	Waste Depot - Cobar	10km NW of town off Mulya Rd	Economic	Infrastructure	Hazard Reduction	2	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	LGA		NPWS;Private;RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
127	Rail - Cobar to Endeavor Mine Line	Railway line runs from Cobar to Endeavor mine, via CSA mine	Economic	Infrastructure	Preparedness	12	Inspect Rail Corridor annually & maintain as reqd	ARTC		RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	
130	Mine - Manuka (Wonawinta)	Approx 80km South of Cobar off Kidman Way	Economic	Mines	Hazard Reduction	46	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	Private		RFS			[1718]	[1819]	[1920]	[2021]	[2122]	

Central Darling BFMC Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2021

Central Darling - Map Display Area

Map 1 of 1

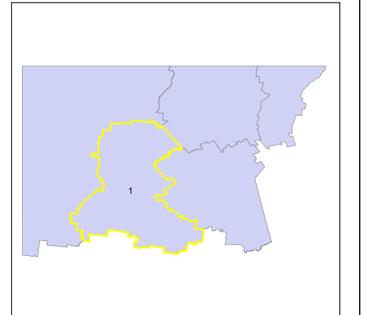
This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Far West Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

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 Central Darling BFMC, covering the local government area(s) of Central Darling. 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 Far West 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 Far West 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 Far West 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;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods;
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders;
- investigation of bush fire cause;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire-fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a S52 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
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 undefended 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 fire, 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. 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 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.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in area where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	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.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

Disclaimer
The Far West BFMC makes every effort to ensure the quality of the information available on this map. Before relying on the information on this map, users should carefully evaluate its accuracy, currency or completeness of the information. Copyright: Far West BFMC 2021.

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Authorized by: _____ of Far West BFMC.
Date created: Monday, 4 January 2021

BFRMP version 2.1.28.0

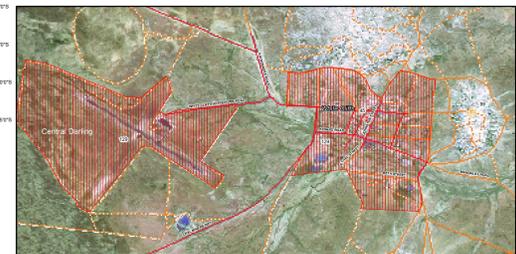
Map Ref	Asset name	Asset type	Subtype	Risk level	Priority	Treatment
3	Endangered Flora and Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Very High	2A	T4,5
4	Vulnerable Flora and Fauna	Environment	Vulnerable	Very High	2A	T4,5
41	NSP Baker Park Wilcannia	Human	Other	Medium	4	T8
42	NSP Burke and Wills Park	Human	Other	Medium	4	T8
43	NSP Ivanhoe Sports Ground	Human	Other	Medium	4	T8
45	NSP White Cliffs Community Hall	Human	Other	Medium	4	T8
52	Menindee	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T2,6,44
53	Sunset Strip	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T2,44
54	Copi Hollow Caravan Park	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T44
55	Wilcannia	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T2,44,6
56	Tipa	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T44
57	Ivanhoe	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T2,44,6
58	Ivanhoe Correctional Centre	Human	Special Fire	Low	NA	T2
59	Comms Tower - Damick	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T55,56
90	Aboriginal Sites - Paroo-Darling (NPWS)	Cultural	Aboriginal	Low	NA	T4
91	Aboriginal Sites - Private Land	Cultural	Aboriginal	Low	NA	T5
92	Comms Tower - Iwendale	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T56
93	Comms Tower - Tipa	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T56
94	Comms Tower - Bararoo	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T56
95	Comms Tower - Wilcannia Police	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T56
96	Comms Tower - Wilcannia FCC	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T56
97	Comms Tower - Macullochs Range	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T56
98	Comms Tower - Anderson Hill	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T56
99	White Cliffs SES	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T56
100	Comms Tower - Goodwood	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T56
119	Gas Pipeline - Central Darling	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T56
128	Comms Tower - Menindee	Economic	Infrastructure	Low	NA	T59
129	White Cliffs	Human	Residential	Low	NA	T2,6,44



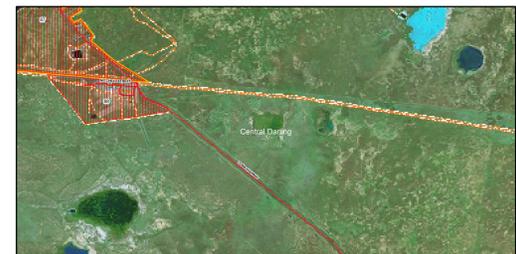
Inset map 14. Menindee



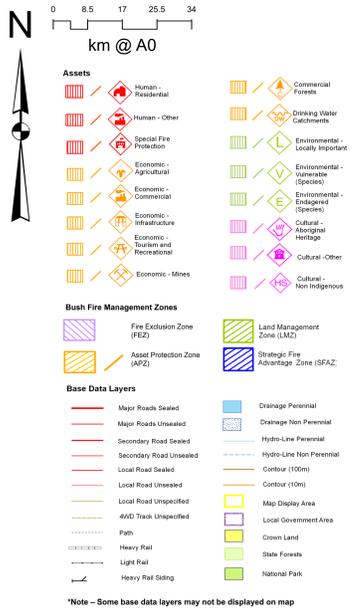
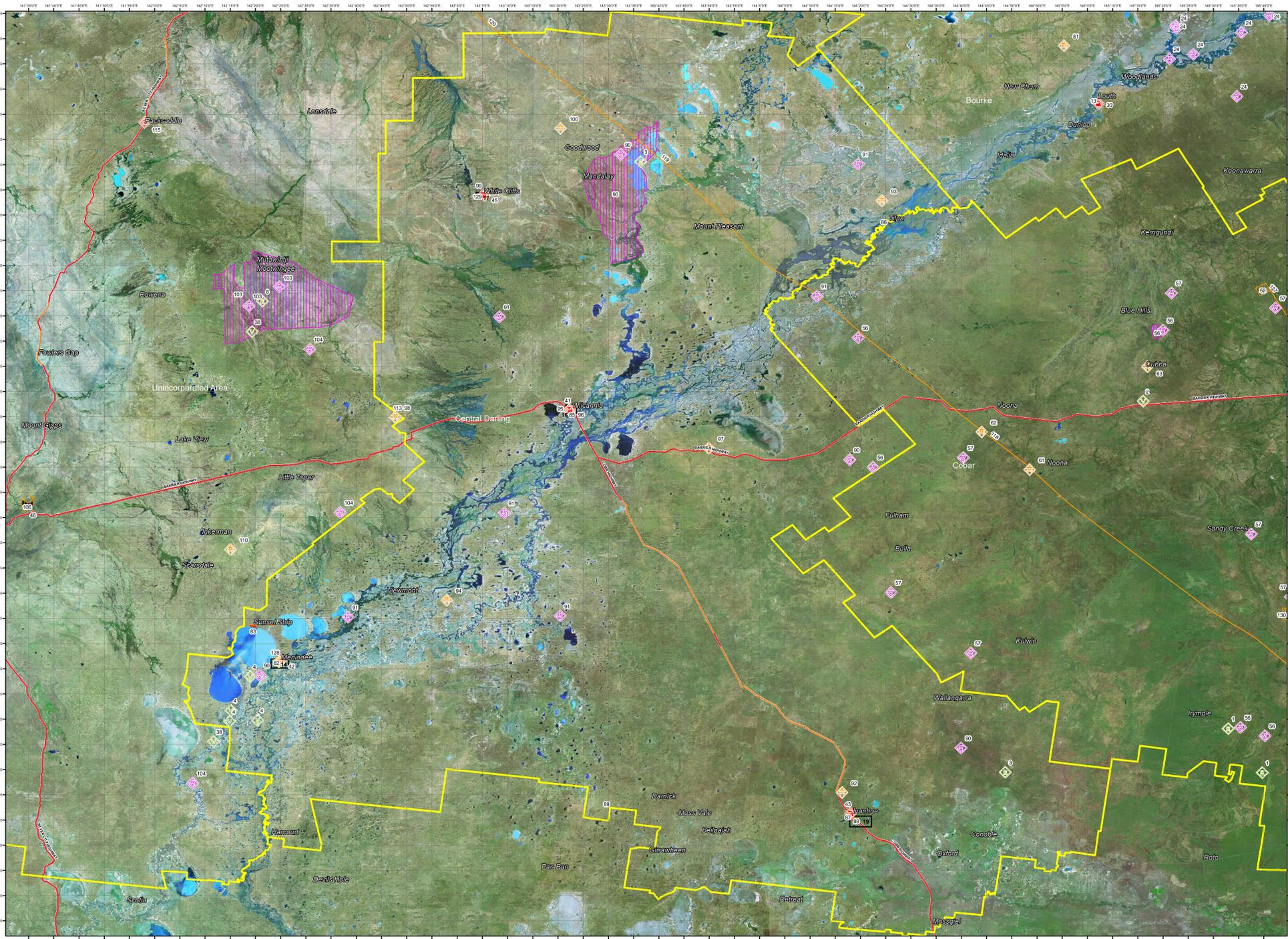
Inset map 16. Wilcannia



Inset map 17. White Cliffs



Inset map 19. Ivanhoe & Corrections Facility



ID	Treatment strategy	Action	Agencies (Support)
T2	Hazard Reduction	Inspect Fire Breaks annually & maintain as reqd	LGA (NPWS, Private, RFS)
T4	Hazard Reduction	Implement NPWS Fire Management Plans	NPWS (RFS)
T5	Ignition Management	Annual media campaign promoting Permit	RFS (FRNSW)
T6	Community Education	Promote Bush Fire Survival Planning	RFS (NPWS, FRNSW)
T8	Hazard Reduction	Maintain fuels in accordance with guidelines	RFS (CA, LGA, FRNSW, Private)
T44	Community Education	Provide pre-season information to Communities	RFS (NPWS, FRNSW)
T55	Hazard Reduction	Inspect & maintain access & APZs every 2 years	RFS (Private)
T56	Hazard Reduction	Inspect & maintain access & APZs every 2 years	Private, RFS (Relevant)
T59	Hazard Reduction	Inspect & maintain access & APZs every 2 years	Private, RFS (Relevant agencies)

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