

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

Planning together



Orana

Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Dubbo Regional and Narromine Shire Councils

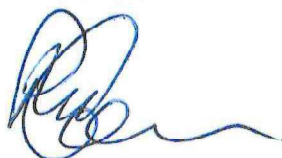
Commencing 2026

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Approval

In accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan has been prepared by the Orana Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on 14th January 2026 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended



Peter Conn
Chair
Orana Bush Fire Management Committee

Approved



01/06/2026
Commissioner Trent Curtin
Chair
Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

The Orana Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) acknowledges and pays respect to the Traditional Owners of the lands on which we work, and the lands we travel through. We also acknowledge our Elders – past, present and emerging.

1.2 Introduction

A Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) provides information on the bush fire risks within your community. It also outlines how land managers along with fire authorities are going to effectively manage those risks through implementing various treatment strategies.

The development of a BFRMP is a legal requirement under section 52 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (NSW) (the Act). The BFRMP, including the accompanying appendices and spatial data, is prepared by Orana BFMC and is approved by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC).

A BFRMP is a strategic document that identifies community assets and values that may be at risk from bush fire and identifies coordinated multi-agency objectives and associated treatment strategies to reduce the risk over a five year period. Treatment strategies may include such actions as hazard reduction burning, mechanical clearing, targeted community engagement programs and ignition prevention activities. The treatment strategies are implemented by the member agencies / organisation of the BFMC and are monitored and reported on an ongoing basis.

This document (including its appendices) and the accompanying maps form the BFRMP for the Orana BFMC area. It covers both public and private land and is to be reviewed and monitored annually.

This BFRMP is applied in conjunction with the BFMC's Fire Access and Fire Trail (FAFT) Plan and Operations Coordination Plan to provide a comprehensive approach to risk mitigation and operational preparedness.

1.3 Aim and objectives

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the risk of adverse impacts of bush fires on life, property, infrastructure and environmental, economic, cultural, agricultural and community assets.

The objectives of this BFRMP are to:

- Objective 1:** Reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions and their potential to cause damage to life, property, infrastructure and environmental, economic, cultural, agricultural and community assets.
- Objective 2:** Manage fuel to reduce the rate of spread, intensity and impact of bush fires on life and assets while minimising damage to environmental and cultural values.
- Objective 3:** Increase the community's resilience to bush fires by improving its preparedness, response and recovery.
- Objective 4:** Provide advice and strategies to plan, prepare and implement activities to effectively contain fires with the potential to cause damage to life, property, infrastructure and environmental, economic, cultural, agricultural and community assets.

1.4 The Planning Process

The Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 31000: 2018 Risk Management was used to guide the bush fire risk assessment process. This is outlined in Figure 1 below.

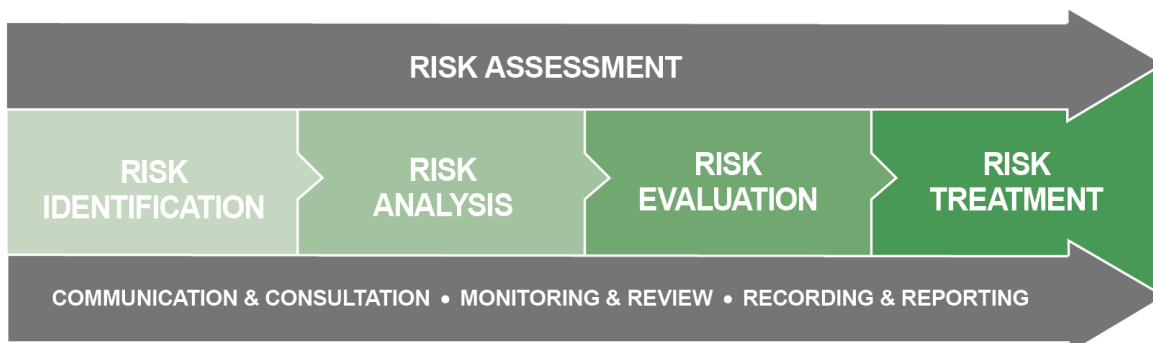


Figure 1: Overview of the risk assessment process

Chapter 2

Risk Assessment

2.1 Assets

An asset is something that is valued by the community. There are four main categories of assets considered in the BFRMP, each with subcategories.

2.1.1 Human settlement

- Residential areas including urban-bushland interface areas and rural properties; and
- Special Fire Protection areas including schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and tourist facilities.

2.1.2 Economic

- Agricultural - includes crops, bulk grain storage, grazing, horticulture, intensive animal production, livestock, fencing and major machinery sheds;
- Commercial - includes commercial services, Defence facilities, research facilities and ports and water transport;
- Electrical - including transmission lines, substations and electricity generation plants;
- Forestry assets – native forests, hardwood and softwood plantations;
- Industrial - includes general purpose factories, food processing factories, major industrial complexes, abattoirs, oil refineries and sawmills;
- Infrastructure – airports, communication towers, roads, railways, waste treatment plants, water treatment plants;
- Mining - combustible, non-combustible and underground;
- Recreational – community recreation facilities and major sporting and recreation complexes; and
- Water catchments.

2.1.3 Environmental

- Threatened Flora and Fauna – includes iconic species such as koalas and the Wollemi pine, threatened species, threatened ecological communities (TECs), and threatened populations at risk of extinction in NSW;
- Fire sensitive vegetation communities – includes regulated wetlands, RAMSAR wetlands and rainforest vegetation communities;
- Land covered by statutory conservation and biodiversity agreements;
- World Heritage and national and state heritage listed areas;
- Land with geological significance – includes land with high erosion potential, or geotechnical risk, karst landscapes and sand dunes;
- Environmentally significant land identified by an Environmental Planning Instrument - including Local Environment Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs); and

- Other locally important assets – including vegetation identified as bush fire refugia, bush regeneration areas and Assets of Intergenerational Significance (AIS).

Note: not all of these assets have quantitative risk assessment methodologies.

2.1.4 Cultural

- Aboriginal heritage – including items recorded in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System and predictive site locations from the Aboriginal Sites Decision Support Tool (ASDST);
- Non-Indigenous cultural heritage – items and places from the State Heritage Inventory, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register and the Historic Heritage Information Management System.

Assets across all four categories have been identified using geographic information system (GIS) data including land use classifications and cadastre (Lot boundaries), as well as local knowledge.

2.2 Neighbourhood Safer Places

A Neighbourhood Safer Place (NSP) is defined by section 62C of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* as “land or a building designated as a neighbourhood safer place”. 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.

The Orana BFMC considered the number and location of Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSPs) within the BFMC area. All NSPs in Orana BFMC area 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 NSPs within the BFMC area are required to be treated and have been included in the Fuel Management Register.

2.3 Risk Identification and Analysis

This BFRMP is underpinned by a risk quantification methodology based on fire behaviour modelling (Phoenix RapidFire). The fire simulation process applies an ignition model, local historical weather and historical fire information to determine where fires are most likely to occur in the landscape. A Bayesian Decision Network model is used to quantify the bush fire risk to each asset in the landscape based on relevant vulnerability criteria.

Bush fire risks may also be identified during the process from qualitative assessment methodologies. For example where expert local knowledge identifies a significant area of concern, challenges in firefighting or locally significant values.

The risk maps for each asset category are provided in Appendix 3.

For a detailed description of the methodology used for assessing bush fire risk, please see [BFCC Policy 01/2023 - Bush Fire Risk Management and supporting documents](#), available on the NSW RFS website.

Chapter 3

Treating Risk

3.1 Treatments

The purpose of risk treatment is to reduce the likelihood and/or harmful consequences of bush fire to the community and environment, through a process of selecting and implementing risk treatment options that modify the characteristics of the hazard, the community or the environment. There are three types of treatments considered in the BFRMP:

1. BFMC Wide Treatments;
2. Focus Area Treatments; and
3. Fuel Management Treatments.

BFMC members and land managers routinely implement risk treatment strategies in accordance with legislative requirements, policy and asset management. For example, vegetation management, restrictions on development in bush fire prone areas, bush fire education and fire suppression activities. We refer to these as BFMC Wide Treatments. These activities occur outside the BFRMP and reduce the bush fire risk to assets and communities throughout the BFMC area.

The risk assessment process applied in this BFRMP assists BFMCs in identifying strategic Fuel Management Treatments and Focus Area Treatments.

Fuel Management Treatments include hazard reduction burns and vegetation clearing. These are designed to protect life, property and the environment from intense bush fires. While they will not completely stop bush fires from starting and spreading, these treatments can help protect firefighters, assist with containment strategies and reduce the potential damage to community assets and environmental values.

Focus Areas are groups of assets in the landscape that the BFMC has identified as having significant or unacceptable risk. The BFMC has specifically identified Focus Area Treatments for these areas and they prioritise these treatments over all others.

3.1.1 BFMC Wide Treatments

BFMC wide treatments are activities which are undertaken to reduce the overall bush fire risk within the BFMC area.

The following table identifies the BFMC wide treatments applicable to the Orana BFMC area.

TREATMENT	DESCRIPTION
Plan of Operations	Under Part 3 Division 4 Sections 52 and 53 of the <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> , BFMCs are required to prepare and submit to the BFCC a Plan of Operations and must review the Plan every two years. The Plan of Operations details the co-ordinated firefighting arrangements and fire management practices and ensures that each BFMC member is able to execute its role and specific responsibilities.
Treatments in the Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan Treatment Register	Under section 52 of the Act, BFMCs must develop a Fire Access and Fire Trail (FAFT) Plan for their area and must review the FAFT Plan every five years. Fire trails are an important part of ensuring firefighters can access fires and safely contain them. Fire trails may also be used as fire control lines for hazard reduction burns, however this is not their primary purpose. In accordance with the NSW RFS Fire Trail Standards the BFMC may prepare a Treatment Register which sets out a schedule of works for the construction and maintenance of fire trails. The Standards provide that the Treatment Register is updated annually and typically forms part of a FAFT Plan. Treatments contained within the FAFT Plan Treatment Register (as amended from time to time) are BFMC Wide Treatments under this BFRMP.
Ignition Prevention Plan	The BFMC will develop an Ignition Prevention Plan (IPP). The purpose of the IPP is to provide firefighting authorities, NSW Police and Local Authorities with localised strategies to prevent ignitions. In particular, deliberate or careless ignitions and illegal fires.
Land & Asset Management	There are organisational plans, standard policies, Regulations and procedures for the management of assets and/or land managed by BFMC members. For example vegetation clearance around power lines, maintenance of public land, and agency-specific fire management plans.
Local Environmental Plans	Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) guide planning decisions for local government areas. They do this through zoning and development controls, which provide a framework for the way land can be used. LEPs can be used to exclude development in significant bush fire risk areas or in areas where bush fire protection measures cannot be incorporated.
Environmental Approval for all Hazard Reduction	Land management agencies will obtain environmental approval (through the Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code, or other approval process) to undertake any activities that have the potential to impact the environment e.g. hazard reduction burning or vegetation removal. The environmental assessment process considers flora, fauna, threatened species, cultural assets, soil erosion, riparian areas, biodiversity fire regimes, weeds and air pollution (smoke).
Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping and Planning for Bush Fire Protection	Section 10.3 of the <i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i> requires the land subject to a BFRMP to be mapped in accordance with Guide for Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping. Bush Fire Prone Land Maps are used as a trigger mechanism to ensure that new development is approved in accordance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection (PBP). PBP sets planning specifications which aim to increase the likelihood of structures surviving a bush fire, and in combination with Australian Standard 3959 Building in Bush Fire Prone Areas which specifies building standards. All new development on Bush Fire Prone Land will be assessed in accordance with PBP.
Hazard complaints	It is the duty of land owners to prevent the occurrence of bush fires on, and to minimise the danger of the spread of bush fires on or from, their land. Under section 66 of the <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i>, a Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice can be issued, directing a hazard be treated. This Notice can be issued to private and public landowners. If the Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice is not complied

	with, the NSW RFS will treat the hazard, and may pursue the cost from the landowner. Under Section 73 and Section 74E of the Act, the NSW RFS Commissioner may direct hazard reduction works to be undertaken.
Community engagement	This includes state-wide public awareness initiatives as well as local community interactions between fire agencies, land managers and local communities.
BFMC Bush Fire Danger Period	The <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> sets the statutory Bush Fire Danger Period. A Fire Permit is required for burning activities during the Bush Fire Danger Period in Rural Fire districts and at all times in Fire and Rescue (FRNSW) districts around the state. Fire Permits help ensure fire is used safely during the Bush Fire Danger Period. A permit imposes conditions on the way a fire is lit and maintained, and can only be issued by authorised Permit Issuing Officers. The permit provides landholders who intend to burn, with the conditions they are to adhere with to ensure adequate and appropriate measures are in place, and that fires remain under control.
Firefighting response	All firefighting authorities in NSW have legislation, regulations, policies and procedures for responding to bush fire events within their area of jurisdiction.
Prosecution of arsonists / offenders	Under the <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> persons may be prosecuted for a range of offences. These offences include: • deliberately setting fire to the land of another person without consent; • lighting a fire without notifying the relevant authority; • 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.

Table 1: BFMC Wide Treatments

3.1.2 Fuel Management Treatments

Hazard reduction is an important component of managing bush fire risk. Hazard reduction involves removing or reducing the fuel (vegetation) in order to modify the potential fire behaviour, to reduce extreme bush fire behaviour and associated impact to firefighters and to community assets and values, to assist in fire suppression and to enable appropriate fire regimes to be implemented.

The BFRMP Fuel Management Register is a list of hazard reduction activities that the Orana BFMC has identified as strategic treatments in the BFRMP. The fuel management treatments include prescribed burns, vegetation removal in BFMC-managed asset protection zones and the development or maintenance of fire breaks.

All hazard reduction activities listed in the Fuel Management Register are proposed to be completed within the five-year term of BFRMP, however, those activities that are linked to a Focus Area will be treated as a priority. The occurrence of bush fires will necessitate annual revision and reprioritisation of the treatment schedules.

See Appendix 2 for the Orana BFMC Fuel Management Register.

3.1.3 Focus Area Treatments

The management of bush fire risks involves a coordinated approach from fire authorities, landowners, land managers, planning authorities, local councils and the community. Even with the combined resources of these stakeholders, it is still not possible or practical to actively treat all bush fire risks across the landscape. It is therefore important for communities and BFMCs to determine what areas will form the focus for the application of specific treatment strategies in this BFRMP.

Focus Areas were determined through an analysis of the quantitative risk assessment data, but also consider factors such as the social vulnerability of the community, access and egress and local significance.

There are 7 Focus Areas within the Orana BFRMP. These are:

- **Lake Burrendong Surrounds**
- **Dubbo**
- **Narromine**
- **Taronga Western Plains Zoo**
- **Tomingley**
- **Wambangalang**
- **Wellington**

These are areas that have been specifically identified as having an unacceptable risk and require additional, targeted treatment strategies within the five-year BFRMP.

There are four key objectives available to manage the bush fire risk to Focus Areas and each objective has a number of associated treatment strategies (Table 2). The BFMC has identified the most appropriate objectives and treatment strategies for each Focus Area. The Focus Area treatment strategies selected by the BFMC will be addressed annually as part of the BFMC Annual Works Program.

KEY OBJECTIVE	FOCUS AREA TREATMENT STRATEGY
Fuel Management Reduction or modification of bush fire fuel with the intent of slowing the spread of bush fire and aiding firefighting operations.	Asset Protection Zone
	Ignition Management Zone
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone
	Land Management Zone
	Fire Break; Linear
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor
	Grazing Program
Ignition Prevention Prevention or reduction of bush fire ignitions (arson & accidental).	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan
Community Preparedness Measures to enhance community preparedness for bush fire in order to reduce risk to life and assets.	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness
	Community Engagement; Planning
	Community Engagement; Preparation
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience
	Community Engagement; Community Response
Response Area specific response requirements in addition to standard procedures.	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan

Table 2: Key objectives for treatment strategies.

For more information on Treatment Strategies see Annexure B of [BFCC Policy 01/2023 - Bush Fire Risk Management](#) See Appendix 1 for the Orana Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Orana BFMC area have been mapped as part of the Fuel Management Register. These zones identify the fire management intent for a specific area. The five categories of Bush Fire Management Zones are:

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

See Annexure C BFRMP Guidelines of [BFCC Policy 01/2023 - Bush Fire Risk Management](#) for further information on Bush Fire Management Zones including a description of the zones and their purposes.

3.3 Relationship with other Plans

Under section 52 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, each BFMC must prepare and submit to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee a draft of each of the following:

- A bush fire management plan (defined to be both a BFRMP and a fire access and fire treatment plan (FAFT Plan); and
- A Plan of Operations.

These BFMC planning documents should complement each other, however, a FAFT Plan prevails over the BFRMP to the extent of any inconsistency in accordance with section 59A(4) of the Act.

Treatments contained within the FAFT Plan Treatment Register (as amended from time to time) are BFMC Wide Treatments under this BFRMP.

Additionally, an Ignition Prevention Plan will be prepared for the BFMC. Other plans such as Community Protection Plans, agency specific Fire Management Strategies, or private property fire plans may be prepared, however as this BFRMP has been prepared in accordance with the Act, all other plans are subordinate to it.

Chapter 4

Communication and Consultation

4.1 Communication and Consultation

Community participation is an integral part of risk management. The BFMC undertook consultation with the community during the development phase of the BFRMP as outlined in Appendix 4. The Communication 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. This involved member agencies engaging with their stakeholders to ensure their views are represented in the BFRMP and that they understand their own responsibility in risk management.

In accordance with section 57 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, the draft BFRMP was placed on public exhibition to provide an opportunity for the community to have formal input, and that input has been taken into account and reflected in the BFRMP.

This plan will be available from the RFS web site and must also be available for public inspection at, and be able to be obtained free of charge from, the office of the local authority for the area to which it relates during ordinary office hours.

Chapter 5

Performance Monitoring and Review

5.1 Monitoring and Review

This BFRMP must be reviewed and updated within each successive five-year period from the constitution of the BFMC. The Orana BFMC will also review this BFRMP as necessary to account for any changes in context or risk on account of changes to the BFMC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation; changes to the bush fire risk in the area; changes to the Treatment Register; or following a major fire event.

The BFMC is required to monitor progress towards the completion of treatment works listed in the BFRMP, and the timeliness of the works. This is done through an Annual Works Program and also an Annual Report. The BFRMP may also be audited at the request of the NSW RFS Commissioner or the BFCC.

Appendices

This BFRMP is supported by a number of appendices, including:

1. Focus Areas
2. Fuel Management Register (List)
3. Maps:
 - 3.1 Residential and Special Fire Protection Purpose Risk Current
 - 3.2 Economic Risk Current
 - 3.3 Aboriginal Predicted Sites Risk Current
 - 3.4 Environmental Risk Current
 - 3.5 Historic Heritage Risk Current
 - 3.6 Focus Areas and Fuel Management Register
4. Communication Strategy

Appendix 1

Focus Areas

FOCUS AREAS

Lake Burrendong Surrounds

Dubbo

Narromine

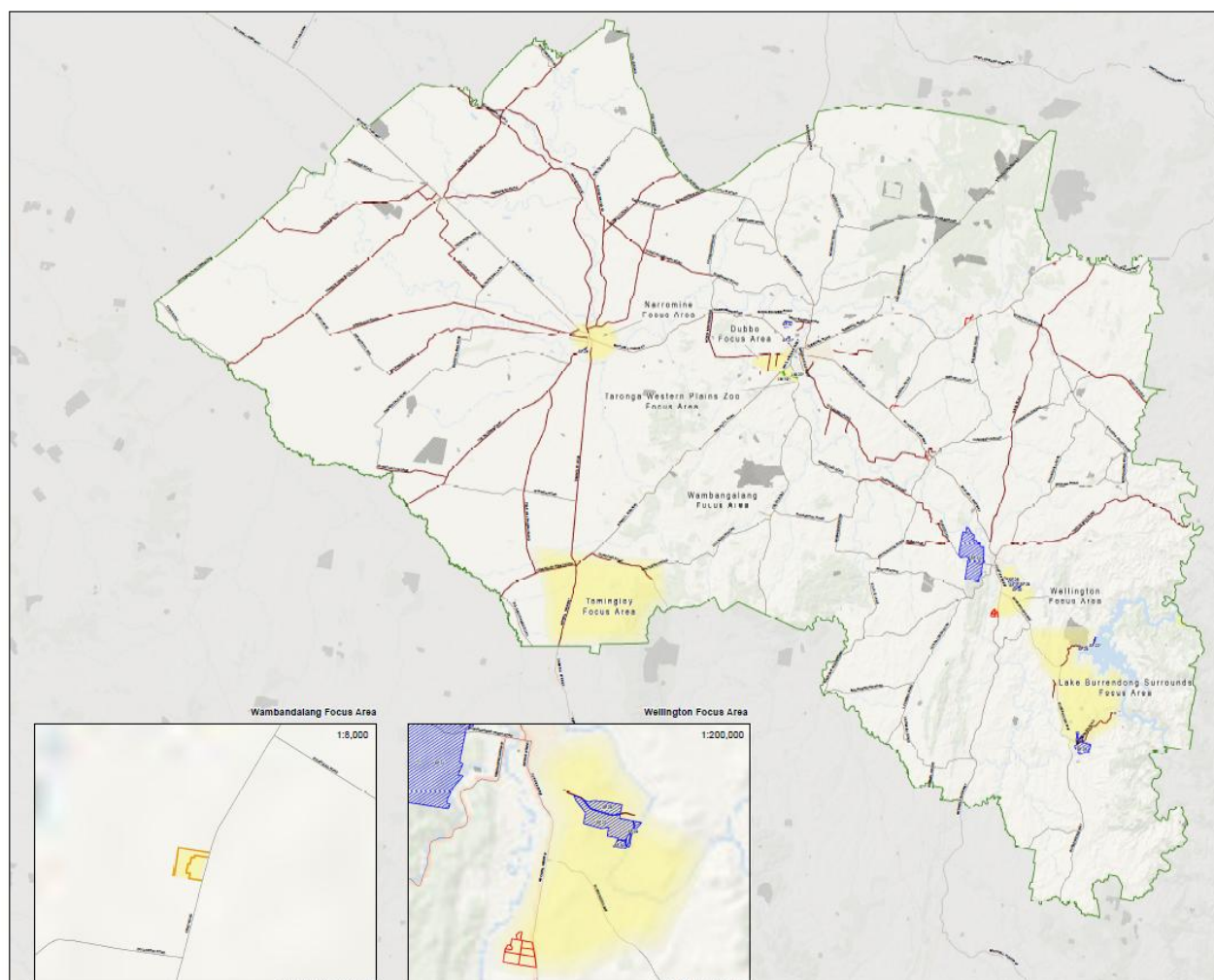
Taronga Western Plains Zoo

Tomingley

Wambalang

Wellington

Orana BFMC Focus Area Map



1.1 Lake Burrendong Surrounds

Risk Profile

The Orana Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Lake Burrendong Surrounds as a Focus Area.

The Lake Burrendong Surrounds Focus Area incorporates two villages, being Stuart Town and Mumbil and the main waterbodies Lake Burrendong, Mookerawa Water Park and the Cudgegong River. Mumbil and Stuart Town have populations of 298 and 241 respectively. Both have a Public school, a motel and businesses located in the main townships.

Located within the focus area are major assets including The Ridgecrest Christian Education and Conference Centre. This facility contains accommodation for up to 120 people. This facility only has one access road. The Reflections Caravan Park is located on the western foreshores on Lake Burrendong, containing cabins, powered sites, unpowered sites, and associated amenities, There is also fuel available onsite. The Lake Burrendong Sport and Recreational Centre sits on 67ha of natural bushland and can accommodate up to 180 people. The site is frequently used for school camps, with a wide range of recreational, aquatic and bush related activities available. This site is also only accessible by one access road. Also located within the Focus Area is the remote Cudgegong Reflections River Park, located on the southern edge of the Cudgegong River to the east of the Focus Area. This holiday park is a popular destination that sees a significant influx of visitors many of whom are unfamiliar with the access and egress alternatives in the area. Activities such as swimming, fishing, water skiing, and boating draw people from across the region, contributing to seasonal population surges that increase the complexity of managing bush fire risk.

The Burrendong Botanic Garden and Arboretum span over 164ha containing significant numbers of Native and Endangered Flora. There are about 50,000 flowering plants, shrubs and trees from over 2,000 species from all over the country and the world. There is also a fernery onsite that contains a number of rare and endangered species. An extensive range of native animals and birds are found roaming the arboretum.

Stuart Town Common is a 400-hectare park known for its popularity as a destination for camping, bushwalking, and birdwatching. It is home to the rare Small Purple Pea, a perennial herb that grows to about 30cm in height. The wider area features a mix of farmlands, grasslands, dry sclerophyll forests, and grassy woodlands. Farmland is primarily used for sheep and cattle production and is managed for ongoing grazing purposes.

State Water NSW has major infrastructure for Burrendong Dam located within this focus area. This includes a water regulator, a small hydroelectric generator located north of the dam wall, Offices, maintenance stores, workshops and emergency housing for contractors. Historically, the construction of Burrendong Dam in the 1960s led to the submergence of the village of Burrendong. Today, when water levels drop, relics of the old settlement and earlier mining sites can still be seen, reminding visitors of the area's layered history.

Lake Burrendong holds deep cultural and spiritual significance for the Wiradjuri people, the traditional custodians of the land. who have lived along the Macquarie River and its tributaries for thousands of years. The area has long been central to their culture and identity, with ongoing efforts to preserve their heritage and connection to the land.

Risk Profile continued

Running directly through the Focus Area is the Cudgegong River, a significant environmental asset that supports a rich and sensitive ecosystem. The river provides critical habitat for a variety of native and protected aquatic species, including Silver Perch, Catfish, Trout Cod, and River Blackfish, which are all protected and cannot be legally taken from the waterway. In addition to these species, the river system also supports Golden Perch, platypuses, and a variety of other freshwater fauna that contribute to a delicate ecological balance. This biodiversity adds further value to the area and underscores the importance of protecting it from the destructive effects of bush fires.

Numerous renewable energy projects are located within the vicinity of this Focus Area. In line with the Department of Planning consent conditions for renewable energy projects, developers must prepare a comprehensive Fire and Emergency Management Plan that addresses bush fire risks, electrical fire hazards, emergency response procedures, and includes detailed site maps, emergency contact information, and evacuation protocols.

Major fires have occurred within the focus area in 2009, 2013 and 2023. During the 2009 and 2013 fire seasons, grass and scrub fires in the wider region reached concerning proximity to the holiday park, prompting the temporary closure of facilities and implementation of local fire plans. The area has also experienced numerous smaller fires that have threatened nearby assets and property.

There are 2 Major traffic corridors in this focus area. These are Burrendong Way, which links Orange to Wellington, and the major rail corridor that links Western NSW to Sydney.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Burrendong Complex are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	LB.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	LB.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	LB.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	LB.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	LB.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	LB.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	LB.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	LB.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	LB.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	LB.RA
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	LB.AR

1.2 Dubbo

Risk Profile

The Orana Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Dubbo as a Focus Area.

Dubbo is the major regional centre, servicing Western NSW, with a population of 40,578. The Focus Area covers the residential area to the Southwest of the main city and the forested areas and open grassland area to the West. There are several Residential Villages within this Focus Area, including the Kintyre Retirement Village on the Southern edge of Dubbo. The Village has limited access and egress options and is made up of more vulnerable members of the community. These residents are not fully aware of their risk and are not fully prepared if a fire was to start.

Within the Dubbo township, there are a large number of Special Fire Protection Purpose Buildings, including 19 day schools, a boarding school, day care centres, Charles Sturt University, Dubbo Base Hospital, Dubbo Regional Airport, 4 shopping complexes, as well as the significant industrial facilities located on the extremities of the Dubbo township.

The Dubbo Airport, located just to the North of the Focus Area, is the major regional airport servicing Western NSW and Sydney. The airport is located within the Emergency Services precinct on the Western edge of Dubbo.

Numerous renewable energy projects are located within the vicinity of this Focus Area. In line with the Department of Planning consent conditions for renewable energy projects, developers must prepare a comprehensive Fire and Emergency Management Plan that addresses bush fire risks, electrical fire hazards, emergency response procedures, and includes detailed site maps, emergency contact information, and evacuation protocols.

Dubbo has a number of major tourist attractions located in the area, including the Taronga Western Plains Zoo, The Royal Flying Doctors Service Visitors Experience, Old Dubbo Gaol, The Dubbo Observatory, Dundullimal Homestead and the Western Plains Cultural centre. In excess of 1.5million people visit the Dubbo region annually, with numbers increasing, with many of the tourists unaware of the bush fire risk in the area.

The Dubbo region boasts a strong and diverse agriculture industry that plays a vital role in the local economy. It supports a mix of livestock production, particularly cattle and sheep, as well as broadacre cropping of wheat, barley, and canola. The region generates billions in agricultural output annually and supports tens of thousands of jobs. Additionally, to the north of Dubbo is the Grain Receiving Site, a major export facility for Western NSW. Also located in this area are the Regional Livestock Markets and associated major businesses, including Fletchers International Exports and Abattoir.

The Dubbo region has several major road and rail corridors intersecting the area. The Mitchell, Newell, and Golden Highways connect Dubbo to Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and regional centres, supporting the movement of freight, agricultural produce, and passengers. Dubbo is also a major regional rail junction, linking to both the western and northern rail lines. These corridors form the Northern and Eastern border of the Focus Area and are essential for economic activity, emergency response, and access to services.

The Macquarie River Catchment is located directly to the East of the Focus Area. The Talbragar Reserve is located at the junction of the Macquarie and Talbragar Rivers to the North of Dubbo. It is an aboriginal community that covers 18 acres and is home to approx 20 people. The area is currently being utilised as a Travelling Stock Reserve, managed by Local Land Services Central West. The local elders still ensure that their culture is restored and respected by any visitors to the area.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Dubbo are listed in Table 2.

Table 2		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	DB.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	DB.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	DB.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	DB.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	DB.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	DB.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	DB.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	DB.FT
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	DB.NS
Ignition Prevention	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	DB.PT

1.3 Narromine

Risk Profile

The Orana Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Narromine as a Focus Area.

Narromine is the 2nd biggest population centre in the Orana BFMC. It is home to 6,360 residents. Along with the residences, there are a number of critical SFPP within the township. These include the Narromine Hospital, Timbreebongie House Hostel Aged Care Facility, The Narromine Services Club, 4 schools, the aquatic centre, numerous Retails stores, hotels and motels. Narromine airport is located to the NW of the township which accommodates the aero club and supports a number of flights in and out each day. There are a significant number of heritage assets within the Narromine area, including churches, the Narromine cemetery and the historic railway station.

The Narromine Area represents a significant economic and logistical hub within Western New South Wales, largely due to the extensive network of farms and agricultural operations that surround the region. Narromine is also home to one of the largest grain receival sites in Western NSW, making it a key point in the grain supply chain. During harvest seasons, this facility processes and stores significant volumes of cereal crops, including wheat, barley, and canola. Its importance to the state's agricultural logistics cannot be overstated, as it directly supports export operations as well as regional food security.

Numerous renewable energy projects are located within the vicinity of this Focus Area. In line with the Department of Planning consent conditions for renewable energy projects, developers must prepare a comprehensive Fire and Emergency Management Plan that addresses bush fire risks, electrical fire hazards, emergency response procedures, and includes detailed site maps, emergency contact information, and evacuation protocols.

The surrounding vegetation landscape is predominantly grasslands and productive farmlands, much of which is regularly maintained for livestock grazing and cropping. However, there are scattered patches of grassy woodland, consisting of box species, white cypress pine, and native shrub layers, which present localized bush fire risks, particularly when fuel loads are high. While agricultural land is often cleared and maintained, these remnant woodlands can act as ignition corridors or ember sources if not effectively managed.

Although much of the land around Narromine is cleared and used for agriculture, the region is not immune to bush fire events. Dry lightning strikes, machinery sparks, and roadside ignitions have all been recorded as sources of bush fires in the area. During the 2017–2018 and 2019–2020 fire seasons, several grassfires ignited near roadways and rail lines, which threatened local assets and vital infrastructure such as grain receival sites and transport depots.

With the combination of extensive transport infrastructure, essential agricultural services, and significant environmental assets the BFMC recognises the strategic importance of protecting this focus area through targeted risk reduction strategies, including hazard reduction burns, roadside vegetation management, and community engagement to promote bush fire readiness among both residential and commercial landholders.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Eumungerie are listed in Table 3.

Table 3

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	NM.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	NM.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	NM.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	NM.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	NM.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	NM.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	NM.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	NM.PI
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	NM.RA

1.4 Taronga Western Plains Zoo

Risk Profile

The Orana Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Taronga Western Plains Zoo as a Focus Area.

Taronga Western Plains Zoo, located on the southern side of Dubbo, is an internationally renowned conservation hub and a major tourism drawcard, attracting approximately 200,000 visitors annually. It is home to over 1,000 animals representing more than 40 species from around the globe, many of which are endangered and part of crucial breeding and conservation programs. The zoo's extensive grounds feature a variety of habitats tailored to the native environments of the species they house, including a diverse range of introduced vegetation types. Onsite facilities include accommodation, an education centre, a function centre, kiosks, and a restaurant, making it a complex and vital site for both conservation and tourism.

Taronga Western Plains Zoo attracts approximately 200,000 visitors each year, many of whom come from urban or international backgrounds and are unfamiliar with the realities of bush fire risk. The zoo's open-range layout and its location in an area prone to grassfires and bush fires mean that visitor safety is a key consideration in emergency planning.

The surrounding landscape outside the zoo is dominated by western slopes grassy woodlands, which include box trees, cypress pines, various eucalypt species, and native shrubs.

Beyond the zoo's boundaries lies the Newell Highway, one of Australia's busiest regional freight corridors, connecting Goondiwindi in Queensland to Shepparton in Victoria. In rural areas, traffic volumes range from approximately 1,200 to 4,000 vehicles daily, while in the Dubbo region itself, this figure can reach up to 20,000 vehicles per day.

Whilst the Taronga Western Plains Zoo area and its surrounds have experienced several bush fire events over the years, these have been smaller grass and scrub fires which have occasionally threatened the zoo's infrastructure and the surrounding grassy woodlands.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Taronga Western Plains Zoo are listed in Table 4.

Table 4

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	TZ.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	TZ.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	TZ.PR
Fuel Management	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	TZ.LM
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	TZ.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	TZ.PI
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	TZ.RA
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	TZ.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	TZ.PT

1.5 Tomingley

Risk Profile

The Orana Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Tomingley as a Focus Area.

Tomingley is the most Southern town on the Western side of the BFMC area. It is located about halfway between Dubbo and Parkes on the Newell Highway. The current population for the area is 342.

The main economic assets for the area are the Alkane Resources Limited Gold Mines that are located in the south of the township. The mine operations are planned to continue until at least 2032.

The Tomingley Focus Area is traversed by two significant transport corridors. The Newell Highway, one of the busiest freight and transport routes in New South Wales. The second major route is Tomingley Road, which serves as the primary connection between Tomingley and Narromine, facilitating local traffic and supporting access to nearby services and infrastructure.

Within the township itself are several SFPP buildings including the public school, hotels and a fire station, all of which are essential to community functioning and emergency response. These assets highlight the importance of Tomingley as a small but significant rural hub.

To the east of Tomingley lies a major environmental asset — Goobang National Park. Spanning approximately 42,100 hectares, the park is recognised for its rich biodiversity, including over 500 plant species and a wide array of native wildlife. Importantly, Goobang National Park also provides refuge to a number of threatened and endangered species. These include the carpet python (*Morelia spilotes*), Sloane's froglet (*Crinia sloanei*), koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), brush-tailed rock wallaby (*Petrogale penicillata*), grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), yellow-bellied sheath tail bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*), Corben's long-eared bat (*Nyctophilus corbeni*), and the New Holland mouse (*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*).

Past bush fire seasons have seen grassfires and woodland fires threaten assets within the focus area, including major fires in 2001, 2006 & 2007.

The Goobang area is popular for mountain biking, bushwalking, camping and 4wding that sees a significant influx of visitors many of whom are unfamiliar with the access and egress alternatives in the area.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Tomingley are listed in Table 5.

Table 5

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	TM.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	TM.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	TM.PR
Fuel Management	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	TM.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	TM.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	TM.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	TM.FA
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	TM.NS
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	TM.RA
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	TM.AR

1.6 Wambangalang

Risk Profile

The Orana Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Wambangalang as a Focus Area due to its location and vulnerable population.

Wambangalang is primarily recognised for the Wambangalang Environmental Education Centre, a Department of Education facility that regularly hosts up to 100 people, most of whom are school-aged children. The presence of large groups of minors, often unfamiliar with the local environment, combined with the site's relatively limited ingress and egress, makes emergency planning and fire risk mitigation critical. Wambangalang is located on Obley Rd, approx 30km South of Dubbo.

The surrounding landscape poses additional challenges. The education centre is nestled within a mix of dense bushland and open grasslands to the west. The area is dominated by Western Slopes Grassy Woodland vegetation, which includes highly flammable species such as white cypress pine, various box species, and native shrubs.

Obley Rd is the main thoroughfare from Dubbo to Molong and attracts a high volume of tourist traffic, many of whom are unfamiliar with the access and egress options within the area. This transport corridor is home to the "Animals on Bikes" sculpture display which extends the full length of Obley Rd.

Wambangalang itself has not been impacted by bush fire in recent decades, its location between known fire corridors, especially from the Goonoo and Mumbil regions, places it at risk of ember attack and fast-moving grass fires.

The bushland surrounding Wambangalang has been impacted by bush fires, most notable during 1982, 2002, 2011 & 2023.

Given the presence of vulnerable populations, the flammable vegetation, and the limited evacuation routes, the BFMC has prioritised Wambangalang as a focus area.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Wambangalang are listed in Table 6.

Table 6		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	WB.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	WB.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	WB.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	WB.AP
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	WB.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	WB.PI
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	WB.RA

1.7 Wellington

Risk Profile

The Orana Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Wellington as a Focus Area.

Wellington is one of the major population centres of The Orana District. According to the 2021 census, 4,581 people call the township home. There are several scattered housing estates on the outskirts of Wellington township that have limited access and egress options.

There are multiple cultural assets in the area. The Wiradjuri Common is in the south. It is home to the Nanima Village Aboriginal Community. The Nanima Mission holds a unique place in Australian history as the oldest continuously occupied Aboriginal mission in the country. Established in 1838, it has been home to generations of Wiradjuri people and remains an important cultural and historical site. The Mitchell Highway runs through the Focus Area, it is a vital regional transport corridor servicing freight, agriculture, tourism and local commuters.

Significant environmental assets are located within the Focus Area and within the wider Wellington area; Mt Arthur Reserve is located to the west of the city of Wellington. The reserve spans over 2,123ha and is a popular spot for bushwalking, horse riding and mountain biking. The reserve is a mixture of Grassy woodlands and Semi-Arid Woodlands (shrubby sub formation). There are over 400 native plant species recorded within the reserve, including 36 recorded species of terrestrial orchids. The reserve is recognised on the Register of the National Estate for its natural values and its importance of providing critical habitat for threatened flora and fauna. Wellington Caves are in the far South of the focus area. The Caves are a major tourist destination with approximately 35,000 people visit the caves annually. Onsite there is a Visitor Experience Centre, a cafe, a museum and a discovery centre with classrooms running lab sessions. Nearby there is a caravan park with motel room with both cabin style accommodation and suites, powered sites, camping areas, swimming pool, amenities, kitchen and recreation room. The Macquarie River flows through the eastern side of the Focus Area and is home to several endangered species including the Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*).

Some of the infrastructure and points of interest located within the Wellington area include the Wellington and Macquarie Correctional Centres, The Wellington North and Suntop Solar Farms, the Mitchell Highway, and the Wellington Aerodrome, all located to the North of the township. The Macquarie Correctional Centre houses 400 maximum security male offenders and is adjacent to the Wellington Centre, which houses a further 420 maximum security male and female inmates and up to 200 staff. Both facilities are well protected by a significant APZ, however should evacuation be required, coordination and assistance from NSW Justice is imperative, and the process is time consuming. The 2 Solar Farms, the Wellington North Solar Farm covers 970ha and generates approximately 915 gigawatt hours per year. This site has approximately 750,000 photovoltaic (PV) panels installed with a capacity of 625 MW DC., and the Suntop facility covers 472ha and generates 395 gigawatt hours per year. There are approximately 440,000 PV Panels onsite with a capacity of 189 MW DC. In line with the Department of Planning consent conditions for renewable energy projects, developers must prepare a comprehensive Fire and Emergency Management Plan that addresses bush fire risks, electrical fire hazards, emergency response procedures, and includes detailed site maps, emergency contact information, and evacuation protocols.

There have been significant fires recorded throughout the focus area in 2006, 2013, 2014 and 2020.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Wellington are listed in Table 7.

Table 7

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	WT.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	WT.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	WT.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	WT.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	WT.SF
	Fire Break; Linear	WT.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	WT.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	WT.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	WT.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	WT.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	WT.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	WT.RA
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	WT.AR

Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.5	Wambangalang APZ	Wambangalang	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.6	Wambangalang Boundary APZ	Wambangalang	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.7	Eumungerie SFPP		2	Crown Lands
AP.10	Mt Bodangora APZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.11	Mt Wellesley APZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.12	Sappa Bulga Comms Tower APZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LF.13	Caves road, Asley NSW 1	LFB	Wellington	1	Crown Lands
LF.14	Caves road, Asley NSW 2	LFB	Wellington	1	Crown Lands
LF.15	Caves road, Asley NSW 3	LFB	Wellington	1	Crown Lands
LF.16	Caves road, Asley NSW 4	LFB	Wellington	1	Crown Lands
LF.83	Elong West FB	LFB		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.84	Geurie Bald Hill FB	LFB		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.17	Ballimore LFB	LFB		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.18	Wongarbon LFB	LFB		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.19	Taronga West	LMZ	Taronga Western Plains Zoo	1	Taronga Western Plains Zoo (FRNSW)
LM.20	TWPZ access road HR	LMZ	Taronga Western Plains Zoo	1	Taronga Western Plains Zoo (FRNSW)
SF.21	Bourke Hill	SFAZ	Dubbo	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.22	Burrendong Foreshore	SFAZ	Lake Burrendong Surrounds	1	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.23	Circle Road Mumbil 1	SFAZ	Lake Burrendong Surrounds	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.24	Circle Road Mumbil 2	SFAZ	Lake Burrendong Surrounds	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.25	Stuart Town Common SFAZ	SFAZ	Lake Burrendong Surrounds	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.26	Narromine Wetlands	SFAZ	Narromine	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.27	Lowrie Drive Wellington 1	SFAZ	Wellington	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.28	Lowrie Drive Wellington 2	SFAZ	Wellington	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.29	Lowrie Drive Wellington 3	SFAZ	Wellington	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.30	Lowrie Drive Wellington 4	SFAZ	Wellington	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.31	Mt Arthur SFAZ	SFAZ	Wellington	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.32	Dubbo Regional Airport	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
TF.33	Buddens_Rd_TCFB	TCFB	Dubbo	1	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.34	Carben_Rd_TCFB	TCFB	Dubbo	1	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.35	Chapmans_Rd_TCFB	TCFB	Dubbo	1	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.36	Minore_Rd	TCFB	Dubbo	1	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.37	Mookerawa_Rd	TCFB	Lake Burrendong Surrounds	1	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.38	Mumbil_TCFB_2	TCFB	Lake Burrendong Surrounds	1	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.39	The_Circle_Rd	TCFB	Lake Burrendong Surrounds	1	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.40	Backwater Rd Narromine	TCFB	Narromine	1	Narromine Shire Council
TF.41	Burraway Road Narromine	TCFB	Narromine	1	Narromine Shire Council
TF.42	Dandaloo Rd Narromine	TCFB	Narromine	1	Narromine Shire Council
TF.43	Eumungerie Rd Narromine	TCFB	Narromine	1	Narromine Shire Council
TF.44	Mcgrane Way (Tullamore Rd) Narromine	TCFB	Narromine	1	Narromine Shire Council
TF.45	Mcnamaras Lane Narromine	TCFB	Narromine	1	Narromine Shire Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.46	Warren Rd Narromine	TCFB	Narromine	1	Narromine Shire Council
TF.47	Gundong Rd Tomingley	TCFB	Tomingley	1	Narromine Shire Council
TF.48	Newell Highway, Tomingley TCFB	TCFB	Tomingley	1	Transport for NSW
TF.49	Peakhill Railway Rd Narromine	TCFB	Tomingley	1	Narromine Shire Council
TF.50	Tomingley Rd Tomingley	TCFB	Tomingley	1	Narromine Shire Council
TF.51	Tomingley West Rd Tomingley	TCFB	Tomingley	1	Narromine Shire Council
TF.52	Naniima_Village_Rd	TCFB	Wellington	1	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.53	Bimblebox Lane Trangie	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.54	Cobbocco Road Narromine 1	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.55	Cobbocco Road Narromine 2	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.56	Dubbo Burraway Road Narromine 1	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.57	Dubbo Burraway Road Narromine 2	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.58	Dubbo Burraway Road Narromine 3	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.59	Dubbo Burraway Road Narromine 4	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.60	Ellengerah Rd Trangie	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.61	Enmore Rd Trangie	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.62	Geurie_TCFB	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.63	Gollan_Rd	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.64	North_Minore_Rd	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.65	Nulla_Rd	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.83	Margaret Cres Railway TCFB Nth	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.84	Margaret Cres Railway TCFB Sth	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.66	Old_Dubbo_Rd	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.67	River_Rd	TCFB		1	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.68	Saxa_Rd	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.69	Strathallyn Lane Narromine	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.70	Terrabella_Rd	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.71	Trangie Cemetery Rd Trangie	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.72	Trangie Collie Rd Trangie	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.73	Trangie Dandaloo Rd Trangie	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.74	Troy_Bridge_Rd	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.75	Twelve_Mile_Rd	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.76	Wambianna Rd Trangie	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.77	Warrie_Rd	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.78	Weemabah Rd Trangie	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.79	Whitewood_Rd	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.80	Willydah Rd Trangie	TCFB		2	Narromine Shire Council
TF.81	Woodstock_Rd	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council
TF.82	Zaias_Ln	TCFB		2	Dubbo Regional Council

*Strategy: LFB (Linear Firebreak); LMZ (Land Management Zone), SFAZ (Strategic Fire Advantage Zone), TCFB (Transport Corridor Fire Break). See Annex C BFCC Policy 01/2023 for further information on bush fire management zones including a description of the zones and their purposes.

The Transport Corridor Fire Breaks identified by Transport for NSW along the state road network, noted in the Fuel Management Register will be managed in line with the Transport for NSW Roadside Clearing Guidelines (defined by the back of the table drain or 4m from the edge of asphalt, or 1.2m beyond the back of the safety barrier).

"Where Fire and Rescue NSW (FRNSW) or the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) are listed as a 'Responsible Agency' in the Fuel Management Register, that agency will be responsible for assisting the relevant public authority/owner/occupier of the land to undertake the treatment and will report to the BFMC on the progress of the treatment. As Fire and Rescue NSW and the NSW Rural Fire Service are not land owners or occupiers, they will not be responsible under section 63 of the Rural Fires Act for undertaking the treatment."

¹ Where an agreement exists between Crown Lands and a Crown Lands Manager, these treatments will be implemented by the occupier of the land on behalf of the responsible agency. As the owner of the land, Crown Lands will be responsible for reporting to the BFMC on the progress of the treatment.

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*

Title	Type	Location	LGA
Euchareena Hall	Building	Cnr Nubrigyn Street and Bent Street, Euchareena	Dubbo
Mumbil Sports Ground	Open Space	Corner of Naroogal Street and Mackeral Street, Mumbil	Dubbo
Lake Burrendong State Park - Kiosk 486	Building	Fashions Mount Road, Mumbil	Dubbo
Burrendong Dam Wall	Open Space	State Water Road, Mumbil	Dubbo
Wellington Golf Club	Open Space	158 Caves Road, Apsley	Dubbo
Reflections Holiday Parks Cudgegong River	Open Space	Cudgegong River Holiday Park, 689 Burrendong Dam Road, Yarrabin NSW 2850	Dubbo
Nanima Village Oval	Open Space	300 Nanima Village Road, Wellington	Dubbo
Kennard Park	Open Space	100 Simpson Street, Wellington	Dubbo
Market Square	Open Space	Market Square, Wellington	Dubbo
Tom Culkin Oval	Open Space	21 Wellington Street, Geurie	Dubbo
Cumboogle RFS Brigade Station	Building	Obley Road, Cumboogle	Dubbo
Minore Rural Fire Brigade	Building	Sappa Bulga Road, Minore	Dubbo
Lady Cutler Park	Open Space	Bligh Street, Dubbo	Dubbo
Apex Park	Open Space	Corner of Mitchell Highway and Chelmsford Street, Dubbo	Dubbo
Pioneer Park	Open Space	Howard Avenue, West Dubbo	Dubbo
Dubbo Racecourse	Building	Merrilea Lane, Dubbo	Dubbo
Ballimore Fire Station	Building	Bunyip Street , Ballimore	Dubbo
Elong Elong Community Hall	Building	Dubbo Street, Elong Elong	Dubbo
Eumungerie Fire Station	Building	Balladoran Street, Eumungerie	Dubbo
Tomingley Hall	Building	Newell Highway, Tomingley	Narromine
Rotary Park	Open Space	Culling Street, Narromine	Narromine
Burns Oval/Pool Complex	Open Space	Cnr Goan & Harris Street, Trangie	Narromine
Trangie Agricultural Research Centre Oval	Open Space	Mitchell Highway, Trangie	Narromine

*This list is current at the date of BFRMP approval. Visit the NSW RFS website for live, up to date information on Neighbourhood Safer Place locations: www.rfs.nsw.gov.au

Appendix 3

Maps

- 3.1 Residential and Special Fire Protection Purpose Risk Current
- 3.2 Economic Risk Current
- 3.3 Aboriginal Predicted Sites Risk Current
- 3.4 Environmental Risk Current
- 3.5 Historic Heritage Risk Current
- 3.6 Focus Areas and Fuel Management Register

The Appendix 3 Maps for the Orana Bush Fire Risk Management Plan are not included in this pdf document. The Maps are available on the RFS Website <https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/plan-and-prepare/managing-bush-fire-risk/bush-fire-management-committees/Orana>

Known Aboriginal sites were also assessed in the development of this BFRMP, however due to the sensitive nature of the data bush fire risk maps for these assets are not being shared for public exhibition at this time.

Appendix 4

Communication Strategy

Date/ timeframe	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
24 th August 2023	NSW RFS Senior Volunteers	Workshop 1	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Introduction to next generation BFRMP Data Validation	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Orana Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
24 th August 2023	BFMC Members	Workshop 1	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Introduction to next generation BFRMP Data Validation	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Orana Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
29 th February 2024	General Public	Have Your Say Survey	Social Media Local Media Website	Encourage Public Feedback Identify more potential fire prone areas and hazards	Templates Agency Social Media Platforms	NSW RFS Orana Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
19 th March 2024	BFMC Members and Senior RFS Volunteers	Workshop 2(a)	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Identify Focus Areas Discuss treatment options	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Orana Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
22 nd April 2024	BFMC Members and Senior RFS Volunteers	Workshop 2(b)	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Finalise Fuel Management Register Prepare data for 2 nd run through the Pheonix modelling	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Orana Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
20 th August 2025	BFMC Members	Workshop 3	Email Phone Calls Teams	Review Updated Risk Data Arrange the Public Exhibition Process	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Orana Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS

Date/ timeframe	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
16 th October – 28 November 2025	General Public	Public Exhibition	Social Media Local Media Website	Community Consultation Feedback on the Plan	Templates Agency Social Media Platforms	NSW RFS Orana Team Risk Planning Team BFMC
14 th January 2026	BFMC Members	Workshop 4	Email Phone Calls Teams	Review Comments from Public exhibition Prepare for approval process	Venue Facilitators Draft Plan maps	NSW RFS Orana Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS



Planning together

Orana

Bush Fire Management Committee

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Adopted by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Minute No 104.11



Prepared by the NSW Rural Fire Service
On behalf of the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee