

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

Planning together



Southern Border

Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Federation Council, Berrigan Shire Council, Greater Hume Council and Albury City Council

Approval

In accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan has been prepared by the Southern Border Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on **<DATE>** for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended

<NAME>

Chair
Southern Border
Bush Fire Management Committee

Approved

<NAME>

Chair
Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

Contents

Approval	2
Introduction	4
1.1 Acknowledgement to Country	4
1.2 Introduction	4
1.3 Aim and objectives	5
1.4 The Planning Process	5
Risk Assessment	6
2.1 Assets	6
2.2 Neighbourhood Safer Places	7
2.3 Risk Identification and Analysis	7
Treating Risk.....	9
3.1 Treatments	9
3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones	14
3.3 Relationship with other Plans	14
Communication and Consultation	15
4.1 Communication and Consultation	15
Performance Monitoring and Review	16
5.1 Monitoring and Review	16
Appendices	17
Focus Areas	18
Fuel Management Register	60
Maps	80
Communication Strategy	81

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

The Southern Border 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 Southern Border 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 Southern Border 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 Southern Border BFMC considered the number and location of Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSPs) within the BFMC area. All NSPs in Southern Border 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.

DRAFT

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 Southern Border 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Treatments contained within the FAFT Plan Treatment Register (as amended from time to time) are BFMC Wide Treatments under this BFRMP.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>LEPs can be used to exclude development in significant bush fire risk areas or in areas where bush fire protection measures cannot be incorporated.</p>
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	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All new development on Bush Fire Prone Land will be assessed in accordance with PBP.</p>

Hazard complaints	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Under Section 73 and Section 74E of the Act, the NSW RFS Commissioner may direct hazard reduction works to be undertaken.</p>
Community engagement	<p>This includes state-wide public awareness initiatives as well as local community interactions between fire agencies, land managers and local communities.</p>
BFMC Bush Fire Danger Period	<p>The <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> sets the statutory Bush Fire Danger Period.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Firefighting response	<p>All firefighting authorities in NSW have legislation, regulations, policies and procedures for responding to bush fire events within their area of jurisdiction.</p>
Prosecution of arsonists / offenders	<p>Under the <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> persons may be prosecuted for a range of offences. These offences include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Southern Border 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 Southern Border 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 20 Focus Areas within the Southern Border BFRMP. These are:

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| • Albury | • Henty | • Mulwala | • Splitters Creek |
| • Balldale | • Holbrook | • Nail Can Hill | • Table Top |
| • Barooga | • Howlong | • Oaklands | • Tocumwal |
| • Berrigan | • Jindera | • Rand | • Urana |
| • Boree Creek | • Finley | • Corowa | • Walla Walla |

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 Plan.

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 Southern Border Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Southern Border 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 Southern Border 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 Plan and also an Annual Report. The BFRMP may also be audited at the request of the NSW RFS Commissioner or the BFCC.

Appendices

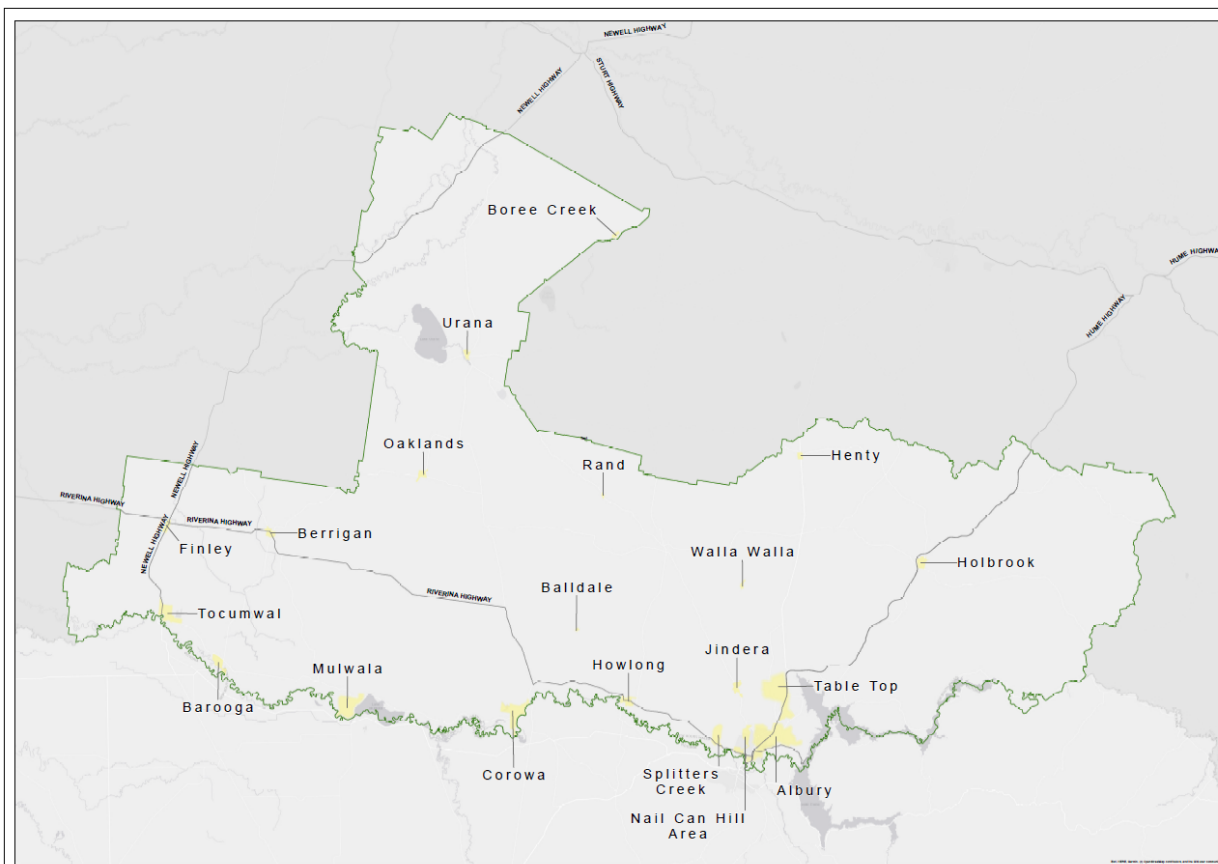
This BFRMP is supported by a number of appendices, including:

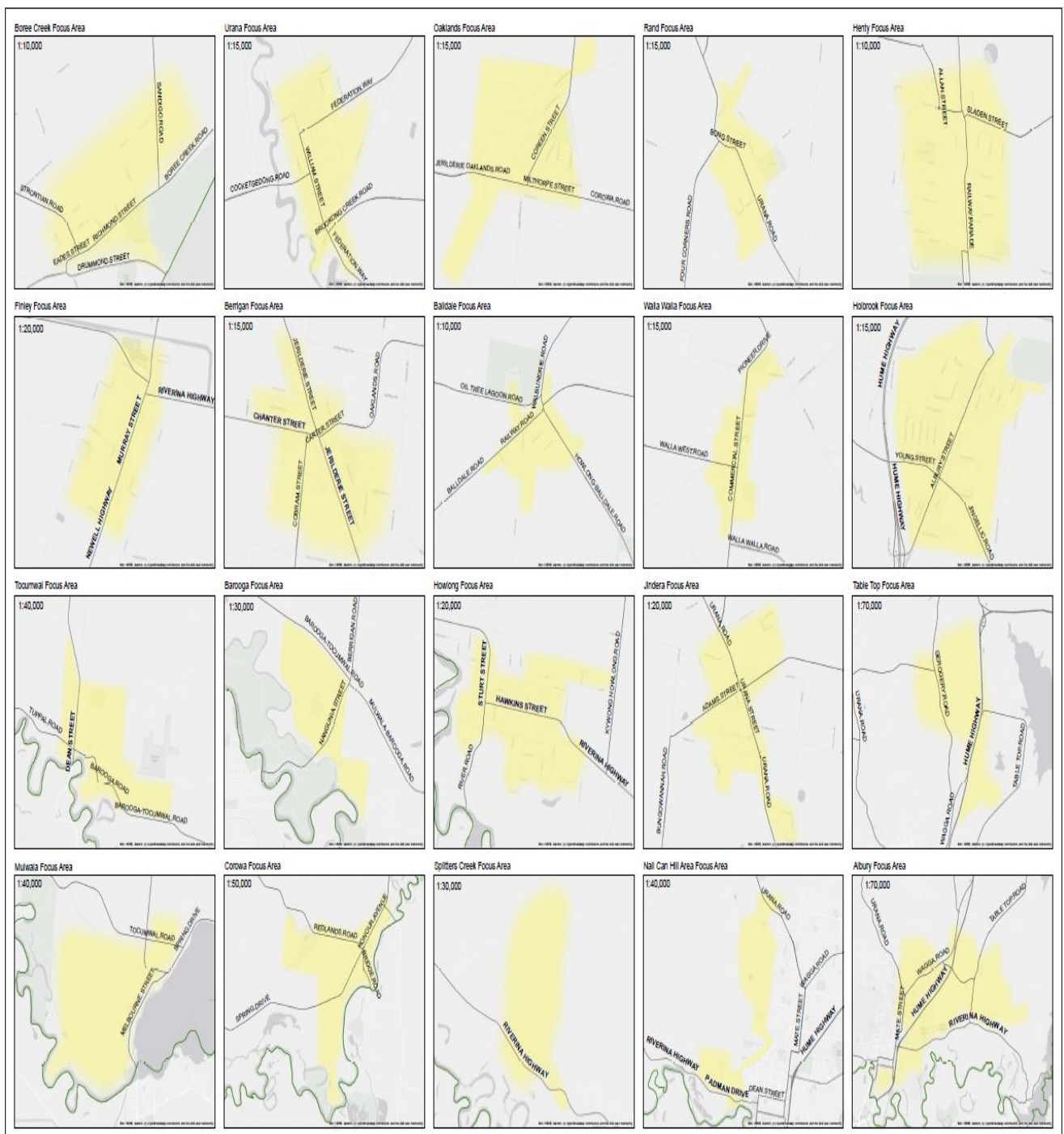
1. Focus Areas
2. Fuel Management Register (List)
3. Maps:
 - 3.1 Residential and Special Fire Protection Purpose Risk Current
 - 3.2 Economic Risk Current
 - 3.3 Aboriginal Predicted Sites Risk Current
 - 3.4 Environmental Risk Current
 - 3.5 Historic Heritage Risk Current
 - 3.6 Focus Areas and Fuel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

Appendix 1

Focus Areas

FOCUS AREAS				
1.1 Albury	1.5 Boree Creek	1.9 Holbrook	1.13 Nail Can Hill	1.17 Table Top
1.2 Balldale	1.6 Corowa	1.10 Howlong	1.14 Oaklands	1.18 Tocumwal
1.3 Barooga	1.7 Finley	1.11 Jindera	1.15 Rand	1.19 Urana
1.4 Berrigan	1.8 Henty	1.12 Mulwala	1.16 Splitters Creek	1.20 Walla Walla





1.1 ALBURY

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Albury as a Focus Area.

The City of Albury is a service hub for the surrounding areas both sides of the border, providing government, industry, retail, tourism, health and education services. Many homes and properties are located in a basin that adjoins the Hume Weir and the Murray River. There is significant potential for fire run, particularly from the northwest. The bush fire risk category level is Low-Moderate, with a level of Moderate-High risk to economic assets in the area.

Social vulnerability ranges between very low to very high. A very high level, particularly in North Albury, is driven by housing, vehicle ownership, and varied household income. An estimated two-thirds of the population are believed be unaware of risk or have given little or no thought to plans/actions in event of fire. Albury has a permanent population of 56,093 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (grassy woodland, dry sclerophyll forest and agricultural) and surrounded by steep hills to the northwest of the area, contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2019.

Access and egress for residents is good, with access on sealed roads throughout the area. Fire impact to these roads may reduce access/egress for evacuating residents.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 1 Threatened Ecological Communities, 3 species of threatened fauna, 2 species of threatened flora and land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 54 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

BFMC objectives in Albury are to improve Community Preparedness, Fuel Management and Response.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

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

Table 1

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	AB.RA
	Community Engagement; Preparation	AB.PR
	Community Engagement; Planning	AB.PL
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	AB.AP
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	AB.LM
	Fire Break; Linear	AB.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	AB.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	AB.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	AB.PI

1.2 BALDDALE

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Balldale as a Focus Area.

Balldale is a rural residential community, surrounded by agricultural land in the Federation Council Local Government Area. The township is a small residential hub, with a football/recreation ground located to the north of the township and it attracts minor tourism to the area.

Many homes and properties are located on flat terrain and are in the highest bush fire risk category. There is also a high risk to economic assets in the area, particularly seed production facilities and bulk grain storage located in the southwest of the township.

Social Vulnerability is listed as medium, driven by population growth and unoccupied dwellings factors. Balldale has a permanent population of 168 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (semi-arid woodlands, grassy woodlands and grassland (non-native) and agriculture) and flat terrain in this area contribute to wind driven fire, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2019.

Access and egress for residents is available via six roads allowing travel in multiple directions. Fire impact to roads may reduce access and egress options during a major incident.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 3 Threatened Ecological Communities, 5 species of threatened fauna, 8 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural Aboriginal sites that maybe within this area.

BFMC objectives in Balldale are to improve Community Preparedness and Fuel Management.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

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

Table 2

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BD.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	BD.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	BD.PR
Fuel Management	Fire Break; Linear	BD.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	BD.TF

1.3 BAROOGA

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Barooga as a Focus Area.

Barooga is a mixed residential/agricultural community, also known as a tourist location in the Berrigan Shire Local Government Area. Many homes and properties are located on flat land adjacent to the Murray River and are in the moderate bush fire risk category. There is also a high risk to economic assets in the area, particularly agricultural and tourist assets and a significant golf course and associated club.

Social Vulnerability is listed as very high in the town centre, and low and very low in outer areas. This is driven by increases in population, lower household incomes, and parts of the population who would require assistance during an emergency. Barooga has a permanent population of 1,888 (2021 Census).

The Murray Valley Regional Park adjoins the township to the west and south. The Regional Park is primarily used for access to the Murray River and supports tourism throughout the year. The vegetation (Grassy Woodland, Remnant Woodland, Agriculture and Grassland (non-native) and flat terrain in this area contribute to wind driven fire, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2015.

Access and egress for residents is limited in the south with a single bridge across the Murray River to Victoria. Access and egress to the northwest, north and northeast is available via sealed roads, however this may be restricted by fire impact from the north. Access and egress into the Murray River Regional Park are limited and may be compromised by fire to the north of the township.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 2 Threatened Ecological Communities and 4 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements. There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 16 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

BFMC objectives in Barooga are to improve Community Preparedness, and Ignition Prevention and Fuel Management.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

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

Table 3

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BG.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	BG.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	BG.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	BG.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	BG.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	BG.TF
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BG.RA

1.4 BERRIGAN

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Berrigan as a Focus Area.

Berrigan is a mixed residential/agricultural community with light industry surrounded by agricultural land in the Berrigan Shire Local Government Area. It is a service hub for the surrounding area, providing government services (basic health and education), with a minor bulk grain storage facility to the east of the township.

The majority of homes and properties are located on flat land and are in the high bush fire risk category. There is also the highest risk to economic assets in the area, particularly agricultural assets and minor tourism.

Social Vulnerability is listed as very high in the town centre, driven by increases in population, lower household income and parts of the population who would require assistance during an emergency, and low and very low in the outer areas. Berrigan locality has a population of 1,264 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (semi-arid woodland, grassy woodland, grassland (non-native) and agriculture) and flat terrain in this area contribute to wind driven fire, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2012

Access and egress for residents is available by one major highway, and one major road. Sealed roads provide access/egress into the north and north east.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 3 Threatened Ecological Communities, 5 species of threatened fauna, 3 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of the 2 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

BFMC objectives in Berrigan are to improve Community Preparedness, Ignition Prevention and Fuel Management.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Berrigan are listed in Table 4

Table 4

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BR.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	BR.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	BR.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	BR.CR
Fuel Management	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	BR.TF
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BR.RA

1.5 BOREE CREEK

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Boree Creek as a Focus Area.

Boree Creek is an isolated rural residential community surrounded by agricultural land in the Federation Council Local Government Area. Due to the location and isolation, the town also acts as a hub and provides limited services and provisions for the area including minor government services (education).

The majority of homes and properties are located on flat terrain and are in the high bush fire risk category. There is also a high risk to economic assets in the area, particularly agricultural assets such as the bulk grain storage assets.

Social vulnerability within the township is listed as high. Factors driving social vulnerability include low household incomes and unoccupied dwellings. Boree Creek (locality) has a permanent population of 204 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (grassy woodlands and grassland (non-native)) and flat terrain in this area contribute to wind driven bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2019.

Access and egress for residents is available to the north and south via five roads. A network of secondary roads allows for alternative routes and travel options. Fire impact to roads may reduce access options during a major incident.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 3 Threatened Ecological Communities, 2 species of threatened fauna, 8 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural Aboriginal sites that may be within this area.

BFMC objectives are Boree Creek is to improve Fuel Management and Community Preparedness.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

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

Table 5

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BC.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	BC .PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	BC .PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	BC .CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	BC .AP
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	BC.IM
	Fire Break; Linear	BC.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	BC .TF

1.6 COROWA

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Corowa as a Focus Area.

Corowa is a major residential and industrial community in the Federation Council Local Government Area, located adjacent to the Murray River. A major service hub in the area, it includes significant industrial and commercial properties, focusing on the agricultural sector; major government services, including local/state/federal services, education and health. An airport located to the west of town, is primarily utilised for private flights and hosts significant gliding events. Corowa is also a tourist hub for the surrounding area with a range of holiday resorts, camping sites and various other accommodation facilities, and a range of tourist activities. There is also significant heritage value that is strongly linked to the Federation of Australia.

The majority of homes and properties are located on flat terrain in the high bush fire risk category. There is also the highest risk to economic assets in the area, including agricultural, commercial and tourism assets. Social Vulnerability is listed as very high in the town centre; driving factors relate to car ownership, unoccupied dwellings and assistance requirements. The outer areas are listed as low. Corowa has a population of 5,595 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (agriculture, grassland (non-native, grassy woodland and wetlands) and flat terrain in this area contribute to wind driven fire, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2021.

Access and egress for residents is available to the north and south via major roads. Secondary roads allow for alternative routes to the west. There are two bridges crossing the Murray River to the south. Increased traffic volume in peak tourist season has the potential to impact access and egress.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 2 Threatened Ecological Communities, 3 species of threatened fauna, 8 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements. There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 37 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

BFMCs objective in Corowa are to improve Community Preparedness and Fuel Management.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

Risk Profile *continued*

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Corowa are listed in Table 6

Table 6		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CW.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	CW .PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	CW.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	CW.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	CW.AP
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	CW.IM
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	CW.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	CW.TF

1.7 FINLEY

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Finley as a Focus Area.

Finley is a mixed residential/agricultural community with light industry and solar farms surrounded by agricultural lands, located in the Berrigan Shire Local Government Area. It is a service hub for surrounding agricultural properties, providing government, health and education services, with a minor bulk grain storage facility on the east and a major road transport corridor.

The majority of homes and properties are located on flat terrain surrounded by agricultural cropping with irrigation channels and are in the high bush fire risk category. There is also a high risk to economic assets in the area, particularly surrounding agricultural assets, minor tourism and the major road transport corridors.

Social Vulnerability is listed as very high in the town centre, and low in the outer areas. This is driven by increases in population, a multicultural population and parts of the population who would require assistance during an emergency. Finley has a permanent population of 2455 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (grassland (non-native), agriculture and grassy woodland) and flat terrain in this area contribute to wind driven fires, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2017.

Access and egress for residents is accessible with the area serviced by 2 major highways. A network of smaller roads is available connecting to these major roads.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 1 Threatened Ecological Communities, 1 species of threatened fauna, and may include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm cultural Aboriginal sites that maybe within this area.

BFMC objective in Finley is to improve Fuel Management and Community Preparedness.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

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

Table 7

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	FL.CR
	Community Engagement; Response	FL.RP
Fuel Management	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	FL.TF

DRAFT

1.8 HENTY

Risk Profile

The Southern Border Hume 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 Henty as a Focus Area.

Henty is a township in the Greater Hume Council Local Government Area. Henty is the hub for the surrounding agricultural area. It is located close to the midway point between Wagga Wagga and Albury on the Olympic Highway. Henty is a hub providing retail, agricultural services, government services, transportation and industrial services and health services to the surrounding area. Henty is intersected by the main Sydney to Melbourne rail line, and the Olympic Highway.

Social Vulnerability in Henty is medium to very high, with household income, assistance, and age as the main factors. Henty has a permanent population of 940 (2021 Census). The majority of homes and properties are located on flat land surrounded by agricultural land and are in the high bush fire risk category. There is also a high risk to economic assets in the area, particularly assets within the township.

The vegetation (surrounding grassland (non-native), grassy woodland and agriculture) and the Doodle Comer Swamp Nature Reserve to the west of town (wetlands and arid shrublands) contribute to wind driven fire, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2018.

Access and egress for residents is available north and south on the Olympic Highway with secondary roads providing limited alternative routes east and west. In the event of a major incident access and egress may be affected.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 3 threatened ecological communities, 4 species of threatened fauna, 3 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements. There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 15 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

A key BFMC objective in Henty is to improve Community Preparedness, Ignition Prevention and Fuel Management.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Henty are listed in Table 8.

Table 8

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	HY.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	HY.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	HY.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	HY.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	HY.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	HY.SF
	Fire Break; Linear	HY.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	HY.TF
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	HY.RA

1.9 HOLBROOK

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Holbrook as a Focus Area.

Holbrook is a combination of residential/agricultural community with light industry, surrounded by agricultural lands in the Greater Hume Council Local Government Area, with Ten Mile Creek to the South.

The majority of homes and properties are located on plains and are in the High-Moderate bush fire risk category. There is also a high risk to economic assets in the area, particularly supporting infrastructure for agriculture. Holbrook also has a small airport utilised for private flights and recreational aviation activities.

Social vulnerability is varying from very low to very high. Factors driving the very high social vulnerability in town centre are population growth, and a culturally and linguistically diverse population. The lower social vulnerability is predominately in the outer areas. Holbrook has a permanent population of 1650 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (grassy woodland and agriculture) and flat agricultural country in this area, contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2018.

Access and egress for residents is good, with access on sealed roads and access to a major highway to the south. Fire impact to these roads may reduce access/egress for evacuating residents.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 1 Threatened Ecological Communities, 4 species of threatened fauna, 3 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 15 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

BFMC objectives in Holbrook are to improve Community Preparedness, Fuel Management and Ignition Prevention.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Holbrook are listed in Table 9

Table 9

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	HB.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	HB.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	HB.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	HB.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	HB.SF
	Fire Break; Linear	HB.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	HB.TF
Response	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	HB.PI

1.10 HOWLONG

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Howlong as a Focus Area.

Howlong is a large residential community, adjacent the Murray River with minor industry, and surrounded by agricultural properties to the north, east and west, in the Federation Council Local Government Area. The town is a service hub for the area with minor industrial/commercial properties and minor government services, including education, and health.

The majority of homes and properties are located on flat terrain adjacent to the Murray River and are in the high bush fire risk category. There is also the highest risk to economic assets in the area, particularly tourist and commercial facilities, and agricultural properties on the interface. Industry includes a significant pet food production facility, and a large plant nursery. The town is also a tourist hub with a range of accommodation facilities and a significant golf course and associated club.

Social Vulnerability is listed as high in the town centre and low in the outer areas driven by population growth. The township of Howlong has a permanent population of 2,654 (2021 Census). Howlong locality has a population of 2,997 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (grassy woodland, grassland (non-native), agriculture and wetlands) and flat land in this area contribute to wind driven fire, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2021.

Access and egress for residents is available via major east-west road transport corridor, and border link to Victoria. A network of secondary roads allows alternate routes to the north. Access and egress to the south is limited to a single road over the Murray River. Increased traffic volume in peak tourist season has the potential to impact access and egress.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 2 Threatened Ecological Communities, 5 species of threatened fauna, 8 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements. There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 9 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

BFMC objectives in Howlong are to improve Community Preparedness and Fuel Management.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

Risk Profile *continued*

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Howlong are listed in Table 10.

Table 10		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	HL.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	HL.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	HL.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	HL.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	HL.AP
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	HL.IM
	Fire Break; Linear	HL.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	HL.TF

1.11 JINDERA

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Jindera as a Focus Area.

Jindera is a town in the Greater Hume Council Local Government Area located approximately 15 kilometres north of Albury. Jindera provides local government, retail, tourism, education and agricultural services to the surrounding communities. Jindera has undergone residential expansion in recent years. It contains a highly significant historical asset.

Social Vulnerability in Jindera is low to very high, with household growth as the main factor. Jindera has a permanent population of 2721 (2021 Census).

The majority of homes and properties are located on flat land with Bowna Creek on the northern edge of town and are in the high bush fire risk category. There is also a high risk to economic assets in the area, particularly residential and retail assets.

The vegetation (grassy woodland, wetlands, grassland (non-native) and agriculture) in this area contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2019.

Access and egress for residents is available to the north and south (to Albury) via Urana Road. Secondary roads enable access to the northeast, east with connection to the Hume and Olympic Highways (3km). There is limited access and egress via road to the west. In the event of a major incident roads may be affected

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 1 threatened ecological community, 4 species of threatened fauna, 3 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 3 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

BFMC objectives in Jindera are to improve Community Preparedness, Ignition Prevention and Fuel Management.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Jindera are listed in Table 11.

Table 11

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	JI.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	JI.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	JI.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	JI.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	JI.AP
	Fire Break; Linear	JI.FB
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	JI.TB
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	JI.RA

1.12 MULWALA

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 the Mulwala Township as a Focus Area.

Mulwala is a mixed residential/agricultural community with light industry surrounded by agricultural lands and is in the Federation Council Local Government Area, located on the northwestern side of Lake Mulwala. The majority of homes and properties are adjacent to Lake Mulwala and are in the low bush fire risk category. Homes and properties in the northeast are in moderate bush fire category. There is also a moderate risk to economic assets in the area, particularly agricultural and tourism assets.

In addition to holiday resorts, camping sites and various other accommodation facilities, the area is essential part of the irrigation scheme that supports substantial primary industries across the surrounding area. There is also a large ammunitions factory to the west of the township, abutting the Murray Valley Regional Park. Social Vulnerability is listed as high, driven by increases in population, lower household incomes and a culturally and linguistically diverse population. Mulwala Township has a permanent population of 2,557 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (grassy woodland, wetlands, grassland (non-native) and agriculture) and flat terrain in this area contribute to wind driven fire, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2019.

The area has good access for residents, however, there may be limited access and egress for residents in the area immediately adjoining the Murray Valley Regional Park. Fire impact from the north would reduce access and egress during a major incident. This may be further restricted due to increased traffic volume in peak tourism periods.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 4 Threatened Ecological Communities, 2 species of threatened fauna, 8 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements. There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 13 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

BFMC objectives in Mulwala are to improve Community Preparedness, Ignition Prevention, Fuel Management and response.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Mulwala are listed in Table 12

Table 12

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	ML.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	ML.PL
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	ML.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	ML.SF
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	ML.IM
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	ML.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	ML.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	ML.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	ML.PI
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	ML.RA

1.13 NAIL CAN HILL

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Nail Can Hill as a Focus Area.

Nail Can Hill lies along the interface of a densely populated area within the Albury City Local Government Area. The hill features numerous ecological assets and supports local tourism, particularly through walking and mountain bike trails. Most homes and properties are located to the east and south, within a low to moderate bushfire risk category. Economic assets in the area, especially those related to tourism, also face a low to moderate level of risk.

Social vulnerability in the area ranges from very low to very high, with particularly high levels observed in North Albury, which borders parts of Nail Can Hill. Contributing factors include housing conditions, vehicle ownership, and varied household incomes. It is estimated that two-thirds of the population are either unaware of the risks or have given little to no consideration to plans or actions in the event of a fire. The vegetation (grassy woodland and dry sclerophyll forest) and extensive undulating bush land in this area, contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development and ember attack. The last significant bushfire was in 2021.

Access and egress for residents is adequate, with access on sealed road throughout the estate. Fire impact to these roads may reduce access/egress for evacuating residence. Hill access is via Fire Trails and management trails throughout the reserve.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 1 Threatened Ecological Communities, 3 species of threatened fauna, 2 species of threatened flora and main include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 1 Aboriginal site that is known to occur within this area.

BFMC objective in Nail Can Hill are to improve Community Preparedness, Fuel Management, Ignition Prevention, and Response.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires. Fire Access and Fire Trails inside the Focus area will be reviewed and prioritised to meet the BFMC objectives.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Nail Can Hill be listed in Table 13.

Table 13

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	NH.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	NH.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	NH.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	NH.CR
	Community Engagement; Response	NH.RP
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	NH.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	NH.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	NH.TF
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	NH.RA
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	NH.PT
Response	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	NH.FA

1.14 OAKLANDS

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Oaklands as a Focus Area.

Oaklands is an isolated rural residential community surrounded by agricultural land in the Federation Council Local Government Area. A minor service hub for the surrounding area, with an ammunition processing facility located northwest of the township, and major grain storage facilities to the West.

The majority of homes and properties are located on flat terrain and are in the high-risk bush fire risk category. There is also the highest risk to economic assets in the area, particularly agricultural assets.

Social Vulnerability is listed as medium with driving factors including increases in population, and unoccupied dwellings. Oaklands locality has a population of 304 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (grassland (native), grassland (non-native), remnant woodland and agriculture) and flat terrain in this area contribute to wind driven fire, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2016.

Access and egress for residents is available with one major road running through the township, sealed roads to the north, south, east and west. There is a network of secondary roads offering alternative routes in the event on an incident restricting access and egress, however fire impact to the north or west may limit the ability for residents to leave.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that a bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 4 Threatened Ecological Communities, 2 species of threatened fauna, 8 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 1 Aboriginal site that are known to occur within this area.

BFMC objectives in Oaklands are to improve Fuel Management and Operational Response Planning.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

The BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for assets of concern. The BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trails inside the Focus area will be reviewed and prioritised to meet the BFMC objectives.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Oaklands are listed in Table 14.

Table 14

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	OK.AP
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	OK.IM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	OK.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	OK.OR
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	OK.FA

1.15 RAND

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Rand as a Focus Area.

Rand is a rural residential community, surrounded by agricultural land and the Billabong Creek to the southeast, in the Federation Council Local Government Area. The township is a small residential hub, providing a minor government service (education).

The majority of homes and properties are located on flat terrain and are in the high bush fire risk category. There is also a high risk to economic assets in the area, particularly agricultural assets, and bulk grain storage to the northwest and southeast.

Social Vulnerability is listed as high. Driving factors are lower household incomes, population growth and unoccupied dwellings. Rand has a permanent population of 192 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (grassy woodland, agriculture, grassland (non-native), grassland (native) and wetlands) and flat terrain in this area contribute to wind driven fire, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2014.

Access and egress are available to the north/west and south/east along sealed and dirt roads. Restricted access and egress for residents on the southwest is due to a single lane bridge across Billabong Creek. Incidents affecting the township have the potential to restrict access and egress.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 3 Threatened Ecological Communities, 5 species of threatened fauna, 8 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural Aboriginal sites that maybe within this area.

BFMC objectives in Rand are to improve Fuel Management and Community Preparedness.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

The BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for assets of concern. The BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trails inside the Focus area will be reviewed and prioritised to meet the BFMC objectives.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Rand are listed in Table 15.

Table 15

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	RD.RA
	Community Engagement; Preparation	RD.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	RD.AP
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	RD.TF
Response	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	RD.FA

DRAFT

1.16 SPLITTERS CREEK

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Splitters Creek as a Focus Area.

Splitters Creek is a rural residential and agricultural community in the Albury City Local Government Area. Splitters Creek is a semi-rural residential locality, with large residential/rural properties. The locality has several community facilities, supports minor agriculture and has several tourist facilities. Splitters Creek sits predominately in a valley between 2 hill ranges and sits adjacent to the Murray River.

Many homes and properties are located on undulating land in the valley and are in the Highest risk category. There is also a location of moderate risk to commercial assets in the area, particularly agricultural assets (vineyards).

Social vulnerability level is very low, driven predominantly by population growth, working in trades, middle-aged families owning acreages of land with large properties, on the metro fringe. Splitters Creek has a permanent population of 312 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (Grassy Woodland, Dry Sclerophyll Forest, Semi-arid Woodlands, Grassland (native), Grassland (non-native) and Agriculture) and slopes to the East of rural properties contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development to the West of Albury. The last significant bushfire was in 2018.

Access and egress for residents is limited, with only one sealed road in and out of the valley amongst the populated area. The majority of the minor road network is unsealed, with the exception of two sealed roads and the major highway to the Southwest. Fire impact to these roads may reduce access/egress for evacuating residence and responding emergency services during a major incident.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 1 Threatened Ecological Communities, 3 species of threatened fauna, 2 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements. There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 36 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

A key BFMC objective in Splitters Creek is to improve Community Preparedness, Ignition Prevention and Response.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

The BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for assets of concern. The BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trails inside the Focus area will be reviewed and prioritised to meet the BFMC objectives.

Risk Profile *continued*

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Splitters Creek are listed in Table 16.

Table 16		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	SC.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	SC.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	SC.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	SC.CR
Fuel Management	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	SC.TF
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	SC.NS
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	SC.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	SC.RA
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	SC.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	SC.PT

1.17 TABLE TOP

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Table Top as a Focus Area.

Table Top is a combination of large acreage residential properties and an agricultural community just outside the metro fringe in the Albury City and Greater Hume Council Local Government Area. Many homes and properties are located on flat land, surrounded by agricultural cropping properties and are in the bush fire risk category of low-moderate. There is also a low-high risk to economic assets in the area, specifically agricultural assets.

Social vulnerability is listed as low. Driven predominantly by population growth, working in trades, middle-aged families owning large properties (acreage), just outside the metro fringe and rural farmers. The Table Top locality has a permanent population of 1516 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (grassland, grassy woodland and agriculture) and flat cropping country combined with wind driven fires in this area, contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2019.

Access and egress for residents is adequate, with access on sealed roads to the north, south, east and west, and one major road running adjacent to the township. Fire impact to these roads may reduce access/egress for evacuating residents.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 3 Threatened Ecological Communities, 4 species of threatened fauna, 2 species of threatened flora and main include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 119 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

A key BFMC objective in Table Top is to improve Community Preparedness and Ignition Prevention.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Table Top are listed in Table 17.

Table 17

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	TB.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	TB.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	TB.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	TB.CR
	Community Engagement; Response	TB.RP
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	TB.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	TB.TF
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	TB.RA

1.18 TOCUMWAL

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Tocumwal as a Focus Area.

Tocumwal is a residential/agricultural community with light industry, surrounded by agricultural lands in the Berrigan Shire Local Government Area.

Many homes and properties are located on flat land adjacent to the Murray River and are in the moderate bush fire risk category. There is also the highest risk to economic assets in the area, particularly agricultural and tourist assets. In addition to residential and light industry there is an ammunition processing facility west of the township and bulk grain storage facilities also located to the west. The town also has a large council owned airport used predominantly by light aircraft.

Social Vulnerability is listed as very high, driven by an aging population, lower household incomes, and population growth. Tocumwal has a permanent population of 2862 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (agriculture, grassy woodland, remnant woodland and wetland) and flat terrain in this area contribute to wind driven fire, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2011.

Access and egress for residents is limited in the south with a single bridge on the Newell Highway across the Murray River. Access and egress north of the Murray River is available via the Newell Highway and a network of sealed and unsealed roads. Access and egress may be restricted by significant incidents in the north.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 2 Threatened Ecological Communities, 2 species of threatened fauna, 1 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements. There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 24 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

A key BFMC objective in Tocumwal is to improve Fuel Management, Response and Community Preparedness.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

The BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for assets of concern. The BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trails inside the Focus area will be reviewed and prioritised to meet the BFMC objectives.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Tocumwal are listed in Table 18.

Table 18

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	TM.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	TM.PL
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

1.19 URANA

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Urana as a Focus Area.

Urana is a rural residential community, surrounded by agricultural land in the Federation Council Local Government Area. Acting as a minor service hub to the surrounding area, it provides basic medical and government services and Lake Urana attracts tourism to the community.

The majority of homes and properties are located on flat terrain and are in the high bush fire risk category. There is also a high risk to economic assets in the area, with particularly agricultural assets.

Social vulnerability within the township is very high. Driving factors of this level are attributed to lower household incomes, unoccupied dwellings and high dependency on employment in public utilities and government led infrastructure. Urana locality has a population of 329 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (agriculture, remnant woodland, semi-arid woodland, grassland (non-native) and wetland) and flat terrain in this area contribute to wind driven fire, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2004.

Access and egress for residents is limited to the west due to Lake Urana. A number of roads to the north, east and south provide access and egress options, with one major road running through the township.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact, 2 Threatened Ecological Communities, 2 species of threatened fauna, 8 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 3 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

BFMC objectives in Urana are to improve Fuel Management, Response and Community Preparedness.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

The BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for assets of concern.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Urana are listed in Table 19.

Table 19

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	UR.RA
Fuel Management	Fire Break; Linear	UR.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	UR.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	UR.OR

DRAFT

1.20 WALLA WALLA

Risk Profile

The Southern Border 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 Walla Walla as a Focus Area.

Walla Walla is a rural town in the Greater Hume Council Local Government Area. Walla Walla is located 22 kilometres north of Jindera and is surrounded by agricultural land. The town provides day and boarding education services, supports industrial manufacturing, agricultural services and, limited banking and retail outlets to the community.

Social Vulnerability in Walla Walla is low to very high, with employment, unoccupied dwellings, and education as the driving factors. Walla Walla has a permanent population of 811 (2021 Census).

The majority of homes and properties are located on flat land agricultural properties and are in the high bush fire risk category. There is also the highest risk to economic assets in the area, particularly the manufacturing area of town.

The vegetation (agriculture, grassy woodland and grassland (non-native)) in the area contribute to wind driven fire, the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2014.

Access and egress for residents is available to the north, east, south and west on sealed roads with a number of secondary dirt/gravel roads providing alternatives. A large incident would potentially restrict access and egress in some directions as experienced in the last major fire.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 2 threatened ecological communities, 4 species of threatened fauna, 3 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 1 Aboriginal site that is known to occur within this area.

Key BFMC objectives in Walla Walla is Fuel Management, Ignition Prevention and to improve Community Preparedness.

Various methods are employed to mitigate risk, the BFMC objectives are supported through resource allocation and the execution of hazard reduction works to help prepare the community for bushfire.

Targeted community engagement initiatives best suited to residents and the broader community in this focus area, along with the provision of resources, will help residents better understand their risks and prepare for bushfires.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Walla Walla are listed in Table 20.

Table 20

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	WA.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	WA.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	WA.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	WA.AP
	Fire Break; Linear	WA.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	WA.TF
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	WA.RA

Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Albury Wodonga Health Centre APZ	Albury	1	Crown Lands
AP.2	Baw Baw St, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.3	Bowerbird Crt, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.4	Corrys Rd, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.5	Doctors Point HRZ, Doctors Point APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.6	Dunne Cres, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.7	Eastern Hill, East Albury APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.8	Eight Mile Creek, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.9	Ettamogah Rd, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.10	Keene St, Albury Hospital, East Albury APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.11	Kemp St to Birubi Rd, Springdale Heights APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.12	Levee Bank South Albury	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.13	Marlborough St, Ettamogah APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.14	Mountford Cr, East Albury APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.15	Prune St, Lavington APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.16	Redbox Dr, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.17	Somerset Rise Estate, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.18	Songlark Cre, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.19	Thurgoona Dr, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.20	Thurgoona Park Estate North, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.21	Thurgoona Park Estate South, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.22	Vaughan Rd, Thurgoona APZ	Albury	1	Crown Lands
AP.23	Vickers Rd, Lavington APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.24	Walsh St to Heath St, East Albury	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.25	Whitehall Ave, Ettamogah APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.26	Windsor Ave, Ettamogah APZ	Albury	1	Albury City Council
AP.27	Wirlinga Storage Ammunition Depot East	Albury	1	Dept of Defence
AP.28	Wirlinga Storage Ammunition Depot West	Albury	1	Dept of Defence
AP.29	Wirlinga Storage Ammunition Depot West 2	Albury	1	Dept of Defence
AP.30	Back Cemetery Road, Boree Creek APZ	Boree Creek	1	Crown Lands
AP.31	Clarence St, Boree Creek APZ	Boree Creek	1	Crown Lands

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.32	Hume St, Boree Creek APZ	Boree Creek	1	Crown Lands
AP.33	Murray St, Boree Creek APZ	Boree Creek	1	Crown Lands
AP.34	Severn St, Boree Creek APZ	Boree Creek	1	Crown Lands
AP.35	Cottadidda Quicks Beach, Barooga APZ	Barooga	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.36	Quicks Beach MR	Barooga	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.37	Swing Bridge MR	Barooga	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.38	Dorothy Ambrose Reserve, Corowa APZ	Corowa	1	Federation Council
AP.39	Holbrook APZ	Holbrook	1	Crown Lands
AP.40	Holbrook APZ	Holbrook	1	Crown Lands
AP.41	Holbrook Showground NSP APZ	Holbrook	1	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.42	Larmer St, Howlong APZ	Howlong	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.43	Fox St, Henty APZ	Henty	1	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.44	Henty Bi-Centennial Park NSP APZ	Henty	1	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.45	Henty Hospital APZ	Henty	1	Crown Lands
AP.46	Creek St East, Jindera APZ	Jindera	1	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.47	Creek St West, Jindera APZ	Jindera	1	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.48	Huon St, Jindera APZ	Jindera	1	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.49	Jindera Gardens Hostel, Jindera APZ	Jindera	1	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.50	Jindera Industrial Estate, Jindera APZ	Jindera	1	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.51	Jindera Recreation Reserve NSP APZ	Jindera	1	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.52	St Mary Mackillop Church, Jindera APZ	Jindera	1	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.53	Melbourne St, Mulwala APZ	Mulwala	1	Federation Council
AP.54	Mulwala Boundary MR	Mulwala	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.55	Albury Wodonga TAFE	Nail Can Hill	1	Crown Lands
AP.56	Chant St, Lavington APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.57	Delaney St, Glenroy APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.58	Fielder Crt, Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.59	Finke Crt, Lavington APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.60	Florence Cres, West Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.61	Gap Rd, Glenroy APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.62	Glenroy APZ 1	Nail Can Hill	1	Crown Lands
AP.63	Glenroy APZ 2	Nail Can Hill	1	Crown Lands
AP.64	Glenroy APZ 3	Nail Can Hill	1	Crown Lands
AP.65	Jacaranda St, West Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.66	Jacaranda Street HRZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.67	Johnston Rd, West Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.68	Klinberg Crt, West Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.69	Krautz Street, Lavington APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.70	Lamport Cre, West Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Crown Lands
AP.71	Monument Hill - Affleck St Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.72	Mott St, West Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.73	Norris Park Estate East APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.74	Norris Park Estate West APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.75	O'Shea St, Lavington APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.76	Padman Dr to Balu Ct, West Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.77	Padman Drive, West Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Crown Lands
AP.78	Riverview Tce, Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.79	Solomon St to Kremur St, West Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.80	Warrenlee Dr, West Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.81	Yambla Ave, West Albury APZ	Nail Can Hill	1	Albury City Council
AP.82	Coreen St, Oaklands APZ	Oaklands	1	Crown Lands
AP.83	Oaklands Central School, Oaklands APZ	Oaklands	1	Crown Lands
AP.84	Young St, Oaklands APZ	Oaklands	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.85	Rand Village APZ 1	Rand	1	Crown Lands
AP.86	Rand Village APZ 2	Rand	1	Crown Lands
AP.87	Walla Walla Sportsground NSP APZ	Walla Walla	1	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.88	Back Morundah Rd, Morundah APZ		2	Federation Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.89	Balfour St, Culcarin APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.90	Bent St, Gerogery APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.91	Bungowannah Tennis Courts NSP APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.92	Burrumbuttock Hall APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.93	Burrumbuttock Recreation Ground APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.94	Burrumbuttock Village APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.95	Campbell Crt, Burrumbuttock APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.96	Gerogery RFS Shed NSP APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.97	Gerogery Village APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.98	Goombargana Comms Tower APZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.99	HRAPZ Coppabelle Rosewood Rd Sth, Carabost APZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
AP.100	HRAPZ Coppabelle Rosewood Rd, Carabost APZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
AP.101	HRAPZ Dog Crk Rd, Carabost APZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
AP.102	HRAPZ Maginnitys Gap Rd, Carabost APZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
AP.103	HRAPZ McCallums Loop Rd, Carabost APZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
AP.104	HRAPZ RedgumFlat Rd, Carabost APZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
AP.105	HRAPZ Shortcut Rd, Carabost APZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
AP.106	Huon St, West Gerogery APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.107	Jingellic Radio Tower APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.108	Jubilee Park, Culcairn APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.109	Kinvara Estate, Culcairn APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.110	Little Billabong Hall NSP APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.111	Macbean St, Culcairn APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.112	Main St, Gerogery APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.113	Milvan Dr, Morundah APZ		2	Federation Council
AP.114	Morven RFS Shed NSP APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.115	Old Crown Depot, Table Top Rd, Thurgoona APZ		2	Albury City Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.116	Olympic Hwy, Gerogery APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.117	One Tree Hill Comms Tower APZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.118	Rabbits Hut, Ferndale Rd APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.119	Spring Park Estate West, Thurgoona APZ		2	Albury City Council
AP.120	Spring Park Estate, Thurgoona APZ		2	Albury City Council
AP.121	Table Top Tower APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.122	Walbundrie APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.123	Walbundrie Memorial Hall APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.124	Walbundrie Public School APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.125	Walbundrie Rec Ground NSP APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.126	Woomargama APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.127	Woomargama Anglican Church APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.128	Woomargama Community Hall NSP APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.129	Woomargama Edward St APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.130	Wymah Recreation Reserve NSP APZ		2	Greater Hume Shire Council
AP.131	Yamma St, Morundah APZ		2	Federation Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
GP.132	Hoy St, Reserve, Culcarin GP		2	GP	Greater Hume Shire Council
IM.133	Drummond St Grain Silos, Boree Creek IMZ	Boree Creek	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.134	Namoi St Public School, Boree Creek IMZ	Boree Creek	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.135	Bridge Rd, Corowa IMZ	Corowa	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.136	Dominion Rd, Corowa IMZ	Corowa	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.137	Eastern Side Ballpark Oval, Corowa IMZ	Corowa	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.138	Honour Ave, Corowa IMZ	Corowa	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.139	John Ford Oval, Corowa IMZ	Corowa	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.140	Pilbara Rd and Cobar Crt, Corowa IMZ	Corowa	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.141	Redlands Rd, Corowa Airport IMZ	Corowa	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.142	Howlong Water Treatment Facility, Howlong IMZ	Howlong	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.143	Jude St Reserve, Howlong IMZ	Howlong	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.144	Pearce St Reserve, Howlong IMZ	Howlong	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.145	ANZAC Centenary Park, Mulwala IMZ	Mulwala	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.146	Kilpatrick St Reserve, Oaklands IMZ	Oaklands	1	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.147	Coreen St, Rennie IMZ		2	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.148	Fitzroy St, Daysdale IMZ		2	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.149	Riverina Highway, Coreen IMZ		2	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.150	Savernake Reserve, Savernake IMZ		2	IMZ	Federation Council
IM.151	Young St Public School, Savernake IMZ		2	IMZ	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.152	Eastern Hill Ridge Line East Albury LFB	Albury	1	LFB	Albany City Council
LF.153	Boree Creek Recreation Ground LFB	Boree Creek	1	LFB	Federation Council
LF.154	Railway Rd, Balldale IMZ	Balldale	1	LFB	Federation Council
LF.155	Corowa Water Treatment Plant, Corowa LFB	Corowa	1	LFB	Federation Council
LF.156	Murray St, Holbrook LFB	Holbrook	1	LFB	Greater Hume Shire Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
LF.157	Belmore St, Howlong LFB	Howlong	1	LFB	Federation Council
LF.158	Fairway Close, Howlong, LFB	Howlong	1	LFB	Federation Council
LF.159	Smith St, Henty LFB	Henty	1	LFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
LF.160	Jindera Industrial Estate, Jindera LFB	Jindera	1	LFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
LF.161	Pomegranate Dr, Jindera LFB	Jindera	1	LFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
LF.162	Coonong St, Urana LFB	Urana	1	LFB	Federation Council
LF.163	Urangelina Creek, Urana LFB	Urana	1	LFB	Federation Council
LF.164	Blue Ln, Walla Walla LFB	Walla Walla	1	LFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
LF.165	Lookout Rd, Walla Walla LFB	Walla Walla	1	LFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
LF.166	Walla Walla NW Interface LFB	Walla Walla	1	LFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
LF.167	Courtney St, Walbundrie LFB		2	LFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
LF.168	Daysdale Western LFB		2	LFB	Federation Council
LF.169	Hume St, Woomargama LFB		2	LFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
LF.170	Morundah Recreation Reserve, Morundah, LFB		2	LFB	Federation Council
LF.171	Old School Rd, Morundah LFB		2	LFB	Federation Council
LF.172	Richmond St, Daysdale LFB		2	LFB	Federation Council
LM.173	Wirilinga Storage Ammunition Depot	Balldale	1	LMZ	Dept of Defence
LM.174	Blue Hole HR	Mulwala	1	LMZ	National Parks & Wildlife Service
LM.175	Doodle Comer HR		2	LMZ	National Parks & Wildlife Service
LM.176	HRBP AMAG_Tumba Pine Downfall 1 LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.177	HRBP AMAG_Tumba Pine Downfall 2 LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.178	HRBP AMAG_Tumba Pine Downfall 3 LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.179	HRBP AMAG_Tumba Pine Downfall 4 LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.180	HRBP AMAG_Tumba Pine Downfall 5 LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.181	HRBP AMAG_Tumba Pine Downfall 6 LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
LM.182	HRBP AMAG_Tumba Pine Downfall 7 LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.183	HRBP AMAZ Rosewood Park LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.184	HRBP Carabost 1 LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.185	HRBP Carabost 2 LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.186	HRBP Munderoo LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.187	HRBP Western Carabost 1 LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.188	HRBP Western Carabost 2 LMZ		2	LMZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.189	Woomargama West HR		2	LMZ	National Parks & Wildlife Service
SF.190	Golf Club HR	Barooga	1	SFAZ	National Parks & Wildlife Service
SF.191	Corowa Common SFAZ	Corowa	1	SFAZ	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.192	Ian Geddes Bushwalk Reserve, Holbrook SFAZ	Holbrook	1	SFAZ	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.193	Tocumwal Rd HR	Howlong	1	SFAZ	National Parks & Wildlife Service
SF.194	Henty Government Dam SFAZ	Henty	1	SFAZ	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.195	Golf Club Rd Gorman Park, Mulwala SFAZ	Mulwala	1	SFAZ	Federation Council
SF.196	Mulwala Boundary HR	Mulwala	1	SFAZ	National Parks & Wildlife Service
SF.197	Mulwala South East Thales Sector SFAZ	Mulwala	1	SFAZ	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.198	Mulwala Thales HR	Mulwala	1	SFAZ	National Parks & Wildlife Service
SF.199	Nail Can Hill SFAZ 1	Nail Can Hill	1	SFAZ	Crown Lands
SF.200	Nail Can Hill SFAZ 3	Nail Can Hill	1	SFAZ	Crown Lands
SF.201	Nail Can Hill SFAZ 4	Nail Can Hill	1	SFAZ	Crown Lands
SF.202	Nail Can Hill, Albury SFAZ	Nail Can Hill	1	SFAZ	Albany City Council
SF.203	Knowles Hill, Table Top SFAZ	Table Top	1	SFAZ	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.204	Barooga Tocumwal Rd, Barooga SFAZ		2	SFAZ	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.205	Blowhole Reserve, Tocumwal SFAZ		2	SFAZ	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.206	HRBP Branch Crk, Carabost SFAZ		2	SFAZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.207	HRBP Central, Carabost SFAZ		2	SFAZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.208	HRBP Mundaroo SFAZ		2	SFAZ	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.209	Kyffins Reserve, Mulwala SFAZ		2	SFAZ	Federation Council
TF.210	Main Southern Railway TCFB	Albury	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
TF.211	Riverina Hwy, East Albury TCFB	Albury	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.212	Boree Creek Rd, Boree Creek TCFB	Boree Creek	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.213	Cemetery Rd, Boree Creek TCFB	Boree Creek	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.214	Hume St, Boree Creek TCFB	Boree Creek	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.215	Sandigo Rd, Boree Creek TCFB	Boree Creek	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.216	Strontian Rd, Boree Creek TCFB	Boree Creek	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.217	William St, Boree Creek TCFB	Boree Creek	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.218	Balldale Rd, Balldale TCFB	Balldale	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.219	Brocklesby Balldale Rd, Balldale TCFB	Balldale	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.220	Howlong Balldale Rd, Balldale TCFB	Balldale	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.221	Martin St, Balldale TCFB	Balldale	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.222	Oil Tree Lagoon Rd, Balldale TCFB	Balldale	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.223	Railway Rd, Balldale TCFB	Balldale	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.224	Walbundrie Rd, Balldale TCFB	Balldale	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.225	Wilson St, Balldale TCFB	Balldale	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.226	Barooga-Tocumwal Rd TCFB	Barooga	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.227	Berrigan Cobram Rd, Lalaly TCFB	Barooga	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.228	Mulwala-Barooga Rd TCFB	Barooga	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.229	Quicks Rd, Barooga TCFB	Barooga	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.230	Jerilderie Rd, Berrigan TCFB	Berrigan	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.231	Oaklands Rd, Osborne Well TCFB	Berrigan	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.232	Shands Rd, Berrigan TCFB	Berrigan	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.233	Woodstock Rd, Berrigan TCFB	Berrigan	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.234	Adams St, Corowa TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.235	Brocklesby St, Corowa TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.236	Bullecourt Rd, Corowa TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
TF.237	Cemetery Rd, Corowa TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.238	Enfield St, Corowa	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.239	Grey St, Corowa TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.240	Neill St, Corowa TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.241	Nixon St, Corowa TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.242	Redlands Rd, Corowa TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.243	Riverina Hwy, Corowa to Howlong TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.244	Roden St, Corowa TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.245	Skehans Lane, Corowa TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.246	Spring Dr, Collendina TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.247	Whitehead St, Corowa TCFB	Corowa	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.248	Dales Rd, Finley TCFB	Finley	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.249	Newell Hwy, Finley TCFB	Finley	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.250	Plumptons Rd, Finley TCFB	Finley	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.251	Riverina Hwy, Finley TCFB	Finley	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.252	Riverina Hwy, Finley to Berrigan TCFB	Finley	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.253	Bardwell St, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.254	Bath St, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.255	Burges Ln, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.256	Corrys Ln, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.257	Culcairn Holbrook Rd, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.258	Halford Dr, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.259	Holbrook Wagga Rd, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.260	Hume Hwy TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.261	Jingellic Rd, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.262	Maciness St, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.263	Millswood Rd, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.264	Racecourse Rd, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
TF.265	Railway Pde, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.266	Sydney Rd, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.267	Wallace St, Holbrook TCFB	Holbrook	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.268	Ashford St, Howlong TCFB	Howlong	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.269	Bank St, Howlong TCFB	Howlong	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.270	Belmore St, Howlong TCFB	Howlong	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.271	Drew Lane, Howlong TCFB	Howlong	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.272	Hoddle St, Howlong TCFB	Howlong	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.273	Holbeach St, Howlong TCFB	Howlong	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.274	Howlong Goombargana Rd, Howlong TCFB	Howlong	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.275	Jude St, Howlong TCFB	Howlong	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.276	Kywong Howlong Rd, Howlong TCFB	Howlong	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.277	Lord St, Howlong TCFB	Howlong	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.278	Lowe St, Howlong TCFB	Howlong	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.279	Martin St, Howlong TCFB	Howlong	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.280	Angaston Rd, Henty TCFB	Henty	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.281	Comer St, Henty TCFB	Henty	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.282	Henty Pleasant Hills Rd, Henty TCFB	Henty	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.283	Olympic Hwy, Culcairn to Henty TCFB	Henty	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.284	Olympic Hwy, Henty TCFB	Henty	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.285	Rosler Pde, Henty TCFB	Henty	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.286	Sladen St East, Henty TCFB	Henty	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.287	Smart St, Henty TCFB	Henty	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.288	Third Av, Henty TCFB	Henty	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.289	Yankee Crossing Rd, Henty TCFB	Henty	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.290	Dight St, Jindera TCFB	Jindera	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.291	Dights Forest Rd, Jindera TCFB	Jindera	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
TF.292	Goulburn St, Jindera TCFB	Jindera	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.293	Jindera St, Jindera TCFB	Jindera	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.294	Urana Rd, Jindera TCFB	Jindera	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.295	Barooga Rd, Mulwala TCFB	Mulwala	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.296	Bayly St, Mulwala TCFB	Mulwala	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.297	Beams St, Mulwala TCFB	Mulwala	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.298	Cameron Crt, Mulwala TCFB	Mulwala	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.299	Hoac Crt, Mulwala TCFB	Mulwala	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.300	Leigh St, Mulwala TCFB	Mulwala	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.301	North St, Mulwala TCFB	Mulwala	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.302	Savernake Rd, Mulwala TCFB	Mulwala	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.303	Tocumwal Rd, Mulwala TCFB	Mulwala	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.304	Urana Rd, Hamilton Valley TCFB	Nail Can Hill	1	TCFB	Albany City Council
TF.305	Answerth Dr, Oaklands TCFB	Oaklands	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.306	Clear Hills Rd, Oaklands TCFB	Oaklands	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.307	Coreen St, Oaklands TCFB	Oaklands	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.308	Daysdale St, Oaklands TCFB	Oaklands	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.309	Gunambil St, Oaklands TCFB	Oaklands	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.310	Jerilderie Oaklands Rd, Oaklands TCFB	Oaklands	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.311	Methuen St, Oaklands TCFB	Oaklands	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.312	The Rock Oaklands Railway, Oaklands TCFB	Oaklands	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.313	White St, Oaklands TCFB	Oaklands	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.314	Belah St, Rand TCFB	Rand	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.315	Binda St, Rand TCFB	Rand	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.316	Ferndale Rd, Rand TCFB	Rand	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.317	Four Corners Rd, Rand TCFB	Rand	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.318	Mahonga Rd, Rand TCFB	Rand	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.319	Riverina Hwy, West Albury TCFB	Splitters Creek	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
TF.320	Splitters Creek Rd, Spliters Creek TCFB	Splitters Creek	1	TCFB	Albany City Council
TF.321	Gerogery Rd, Table Top TCFB	Table Top	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.322	Marnie Rd, Table Top TCFB	Table Top	1	TCFB	Albany City Council
TF.323	Olympic Hwy, Sth Gerogery TCFB	Table Top	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.324	Tyrana Rd, Table Top TCFB	Table Top	1	TCFB	Albany City Council
TF.325	Lower River Rd, Tocumwal TCFB	Tocumwal	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.326	McCullochs Rd, Tocumwal TCFB	Tocumwal	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.327	Murray Street, Tocumwal TCFB	Tocumwal	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.328	Newell Hwy, Finley to Tocumwal TCFB	Tocumwal	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.329	Quicks Rd, Tocumwal TCFB	Tocumwal	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.330	Racecourse Rd, Tocumwal TCFB	Tocumwal	1	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.331	Brookong Creek Rd, Urana TCFB	Urana	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.332	Brougong St, Urana TCFB	Urana	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.333	Cocketgedong Rd, Urana TCFB	Urana	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.334	Linsley St, Urana TCFB	Urana	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.335	Smith St, Urana TCFB	Urana	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.336	Stephen St, Urana TCFB	Urana	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.337	Vardy St, Urana TCFB	Urana	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.338	William St, Urana TCFB	Urana	1	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.339	Commercial St, Walla Walla TCFB	Walla Walla	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.340	Corowa Branch Railway, Walla Walla TCFB	Walla Walla	1	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.341	Edward St, Walla Walla TCFB	Walla Walla	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.342	Klemke Av, Walla Walla TCFB	Walla Walla	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.343	Lookout Rd, Walla Walla TCFB	Walla Walla	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.344	Morgans Rd, Walla Walla TCFB	Walla Walla	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.345	Pioneer Dr, Walla Walla TCFB	Walla Walla	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.346	Stitt St, Walla Walla TCFB	Walla Walla	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
TF.347	Walla Cemetery Rd, Walla Walla TCFB	Walla Walla	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.348	Walla Walla Jindera Rd, Jindera TCFB	Walla Walla	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.349	Walla West Rd, Walla Walla TCFB	Walla Walla	1	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.350	Alexanders Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.351	Atkins St, Morven TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.352	Back Barooga Rd, Boomanoomana TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.353	Back Berrigan Rd / Berrigan Oakland Rd TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.354	Baird St, Culcairn TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.355	Barnes Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.356	Battens Rd, Berrigan TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.357	Billabong St, Walbundrie TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.358	Boat Rock Rd, Rennie TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.359	Bowkett St, Lowesdale TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.360	Braybons Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.361	Brocklesby Rd, Burrumbuttock TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.362	Broughans Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.363	Browns Rd, Tocumwal TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.364	Bull Plain Rd, Rennie TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.365	Bungowannah Rd, Bungowannah TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.366	Buraja Rd, Buraja TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.367	Buraja St, Lowesdale TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.368	Burrumbuttock Rd, Howlong TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.369	Bushfield Rd, Berrigan TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.370	Carramar Rd, Boomanoomana TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.371	Carruthers Rd, Tocumwal TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.372	Caseys Road, Berrigan TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
TF.373	Chinamans Rd, Tocumwal TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.374	Coach Rd, Gerogery TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.375	Coach Rd, Morven to Gerogery TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.376	Coldwells Rd, Boomanoomana TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.377	Crosbies Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.378	Culcairn Cemetery Rd, Culcairn TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.379	Culcairn Corowa Railway TCFB		2	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.380	Culcairn Holbrook Rd, Culcairn TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.381	Culcairn Holbrook Rd, Morven TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.382	Dalglieshs Rd, Berrigan TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.383	Denison St, Lowesdale TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.384	Donald Street , Culcairn TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.385	Draytons Rd, Boomanoomana TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.386	Draytons Rd, Mulwala TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.387	Eastick St, Brocklesby TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.388	Ebols St, Lowesdale TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.389	Edgecombe Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.390	Edward St, Woomargama TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.391	Ellis St, Brocklesby TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.392	Emu Park Rd, Coreen TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.393	Federation Way, Coreen TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.394	Federation Way, Daysdale TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.395	Federation Way, Morundah to Urana TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.396	Federation Way, Nth Coreen TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
TF.397	Federation Way, Urana South TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.398	Fullers Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.399	Gerogery Interface TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.400	Gerogery Rd, Gerogery TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.401	Gerogery Rd, West Gerogery TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.402	Gordon St, Culcain TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.403	Greene St, Morven TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.404	Greenvale Rd, Morundah TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.405	Hay St, Woomargama TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.406	Heathcote Ln, Culcain TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.407	Henty St, Morven TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.408	Howlong Balldale Rd, Howlong TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.409	Hoy St, Culcain TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.410	Huestons Rd, Tocumwal TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.411	Jacob St, Burrumbuttock TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.412	Jerilderie St, Savernake TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.413	Kirkham St, Lowesdale TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.414	Kywong Howlong Rd, Brocklesby TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.415	Larkins Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.416	Lawlors Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.417	Leopard St, Lowesdale TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.418	Lockhart Rd, Walbundrie TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.419	Logie Brae Rd, Logie Brae TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.420	Lowdens Rd, Savernake TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.421	Margaret St, West Gerogery TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
TF.422	Marshes Rd, Berrigan TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.423	Maxwells Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.424	Maxwelton Rd, Oaklands TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.425	McMurrays Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.426	Melrose Lane, Lalaly TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.427	Murray St, Lake Hume TCFB		2	TCFB	Albany City Council
TF.428	Narrow Plains Rd, Berrigan TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.429	Narrow Plains Rd, Daysdale TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.430	Newell Hwy, Morundah TCFB		2	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.431	Oakenfull Road, Berrigan TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.432	Old Adcocks Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.433	Old Adcocks Rd, Tocumwal TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.434	Old Tocumwal-Berrigan Rd, Berrigan TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.435	Olympic Hwy, Gerogery to Culcairn TCFB		2	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.436	Palmer Forest Rd, Oaklands TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.437	Park St, Lowesdale TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.438	Peppertree Rd, Tocumwal TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.439	Perry St, Brocklesby TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.440	Pine Lodge Road, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.441	Piney Rd, Berrigan TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.442	Purtell St, Morven TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.443	Pyles Rd, Berrigan TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.444	Queen St, Walbundrie TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.445	Quirks Rd, Tocumwal TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.446	Recreation St, Brocklesby TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
TF.447	Reid St East, Brocklesby TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.448	Rennie Rd, Rennie TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.449	Richmond St, Morven TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.450	Riverina Hwy, Berrigan to Rennie TCFB		2	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.451	Riverina Hwy, Buraja to Coreen TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.452	Riverina Hwy, Coreen TCFB		2	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.453	Riverina Hwy, Sth Buraja TCFB		2	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.454	Savernake Rd, Savernake TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.455	Sloans Siding Rd, Mulwala TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.456	South Coree Rd, Finley TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.457	South St, Culcairn TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.458	South St, Woomargama TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.459	Stock Rd, Culcairn, TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.460	Stock Route Rd, Barooga TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.461	Sullivans Rd, Berrigan TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.462	The Rock Oaklands Railway, Rennie TCFB		2	TCFB	Transport for NSW
TF.463	The Rocks Rd, Tocumwal TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.464	Tom Roberts Rd, Lowesdale TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.465	Tower St, Brocklesby TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.466	Tunnel Rd, Woomargama TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.467	Tuppall Rd, Tocumwal TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.468	Urana Rd, Walbundrie TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.469	Urana Rd, Walbundrie to Jindera TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.470	Walbundrie Rd, Culcairn TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Strategy*	Responsible Agency
TF.471	Wandong Rd, Savernake TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.472	West St, Brocklesby TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.473	Widgiewa St, Morundah TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.474	Wilson St, Savernake TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.475	Woolshed Rd, Tocumwal TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.476	Woomargama Way, Woomargama TCFB		2	TCFB	Greater Hume Shire Council
TF.477	Yamma Rd, Morundah TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council
TF.478	Yarrowonga Rd TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.479	Yates Rd, Barooga TCFB		2	TCFB	Berrigan Shire Council
TF.480	Young St, Savernake TCFB		2	TCFB	Federation Council

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

Note:

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).

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*			
Title	Type	Location	LGA

<Insert rows as required>

*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

DRAFT

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 Southern Border Bush Fire Risk Management Plan are not included in this pdf document. The Maps are available on the RFS Website [<insert link to BFMC page>](#) .

Known Aboriginal sites and Historic Heritage data was 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

<insert rows as required>



Planning together

Southern Border

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