

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

—
Planning
together



Mid Lachlan Valley

Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Parkes, Forbes, Weddin and Lachlan Shire Councils

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Adopted by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Minute No 104.11

Approval

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

Recommended

Mr Gavin Tom
Chair
Mid Lachlan Valley Bush Fire Management
Committee

Approved

Commissioner Trent Curtin
Chair
Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

The Mid Lachlan Valley 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 Mid Lachlan Valley 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 Mid Lachlan Valley 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 Mid Lachlan Valley BFMC considered the number and location of Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSPs) within the BFMC area. All NSPs in Mid Lachlan Valley 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.

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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 Mid Lachlan Valley 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	Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) guide planning decisions for local government areas. They do this through zoning and development controls, which provide a framework for the way land can be used. LEPs can be used to exclude development in significant bush fire risk areas or in areas where bush fire protection measures cannot be incorporated.
Environmental Approval for all Hazard Reduction	Land management agencies will obtain environmental approval (through the Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code, or other approval process) to undertake any activities that have the potential to impact the environment e.g. hazard reduction burning or vegetation removal. The environmental assessment process considers flora, fauna, threatened species, cultural assets, soil erosion, riparian areas, biodiversity fire regimes, weeds and air pollution (smoke).
Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping and Planning for Bush Fire Protection	Section 10.3 of the <i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i> requires the land subject to a BFRMP to be mapped in accordance with Guide for Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping. Bush Fire Prone Land Maps are used as a trigger mechanism to ensure that new development is approved in accordance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection (PBP). PBP sets planning specifications which aim to increase the likelihood of structures surviving a bush fire, and in combination with Australian Standard 3959 Building in Bush Fire Prone Areas which specifies building standards. All new development on Bush Fire Prone Land will be assessed in accordance with PBP.
Hazard complaints	It is the duty of land owners to prevent the occurrence of bush fires on, and to minimise the danger of the spread of bush fires on or from, their land.

Under section 66 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, a Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice can be issued, directing a hazard be treated. This Notice can be issued to private and public landowners. If the Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice is not complied with, the NSW RFS will treat the hazard, and may pursue the cost from the landowner.

Under Section 73 and Section 74E of the Act, the NSW RFS Commissioner may direct hazard reduction works to be undertaken.

Community engagement	This includes state-wide public awareness initiatives as well as local community interactions between fire agencies, land managers and local communities.
BFMC Bush Fire Danger Period	<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	All firefighting authorities in NSW have legislation, regulations, policies and procedures for responding to bush fire events within their area of jurisdiction.
Prosecution of arsonists / offenders	<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 Mid Lachlan Valley 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 Mid Lachlan Valley 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 **6** Focus Areas within the Mid Lachlan Valley BFRMP. These are:

- Bogan Gate
- Central Weddin
- Condobolin
- Forbes
- Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge and
- Parkes

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

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

KEY OBJECTIVE	FOCUS AREA TREATMENT STRATEGY
Fuel Management Reduction or modification of bush fire fuel with the intent of slowing the spread of bush fire and aiding firefighting operations.	Asset Protection Zone
	Ignition Management Zone
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone
	Land Management Zone
	Fire Break; Linear
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor
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 Mid Lachlan Valley Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Mid Lachlan Valley 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 Mid Lachlan Valley BFMC will also review this BFRMP as necessary to account for any changes in context or risk on account of changes to the BFMC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation; changes to the bush fire risk in the area; changes to the Treatment Register; or following a major fire event.

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

Appendices

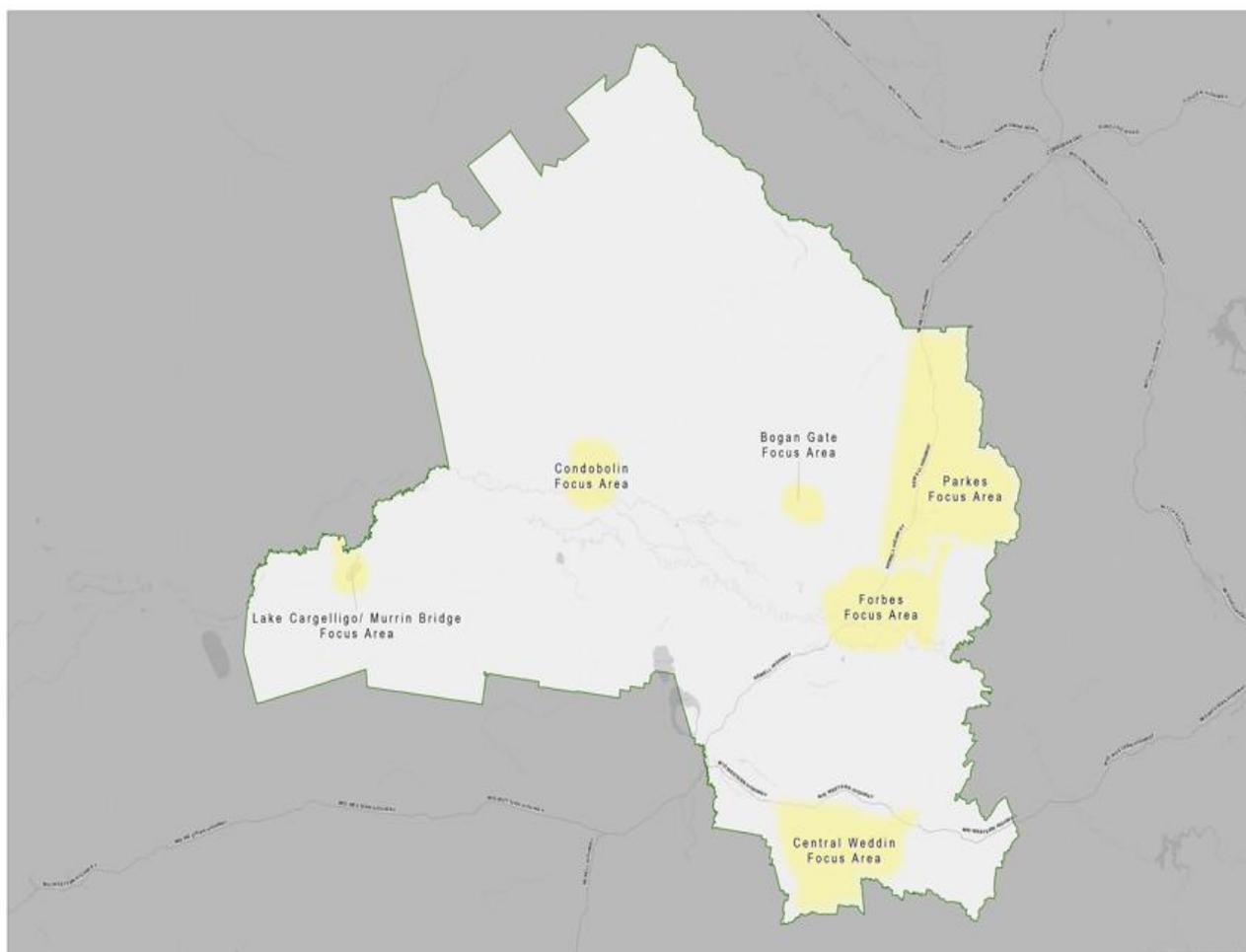
This BFRMP is supported by a number of appendices, including:

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

Appendix 1

Focus Areas

FOCUS AREAS
Bogan Gate
Central Weddin
Condobolin
Forbes
Lake Cargelligo/Murrin Bridge
Parkes



Mid Lachlan Valley Focus Area Map

1.1 Bogan Gate

Risk Profile

The Mid Lachlan Valley 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 Bogan Gate as a Focus Area.

Bogan Gate is a small rural community of approximately 200 residents, primarily farming families and elderly individuals with strong ties to the land. Homes are dispersed across the landscape, resulting in low population density and longer response times for emergency services. Local volunteer RFS brigades serve as the community's primary line of defence during fire events.

Social vulnerability is heightened by the presence of elderly residents and those with limited mobility, who may face challenges evacuating. The community also relies heavily on local knowledge and informal communication networks during emergencies.

Approximately two kilometres southeast of the township lies an explosives production facility of strategic significance. Originally established by the Commonwealth Government for storage and testing, it has been privately operated since 2004 and now manufactures and stores explosives, fireworks, and Ammonium Nitrate Emulsion. The facility provides key local employment but also presents elevated risks to life, property, and the environment in the event of a bushfire. Any operational disruption could have regional economic and industrial impacts, underscoring the need for robust risk management and emergency response planning.

The surrounding terrain is predominantly flat with open grasslands and scattered low-density woodland. Dry grasslands, unmanaged roadside vegetation, and fine fuel accumulation increase the likelihood of fast-moving fires, especially during extreme heat and high winds. Bogan Gate's hot, dry summers and frequent north-westerly winds further heighten bushfire risk. The area is largely surrounded by agricultural properties with limited fire management infrastructure, increasing exposure to wildfire spread.

Bogan Gate holds both European and Indigenous heritage significance, including several heritage-listed buildings and unregistered Aboriginal cultural sites.

The community has experienced several bushfire events over the past decade. The most significant occurred in January 2013, when sparks from a passing wheat train ignited a grassfire that burned more than 160 hectares. The event highlighted the area's vulnerability to fast-moving fires and the need for improved local fire management and coordination. Smaller, localized fires remain common, often linked to machinery, agricultural burning, or lightning strikes.

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

Table 1

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY*	REFERENCE**
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	BO.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	BO.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	BO.CR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	BO.SF
	Fire Break; Linear	BO.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	BO.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	BO.OR
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	BO.FA
Ignition Prevention	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	BO.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	BO.PT

1.2 Central Weddin

Risk Profile

The Mid Lachlan Valley 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 Central Weddin as a Focus Area.

This area includes the communities of Bimbi, Quandialla, Caragabal, and Grenfell, as well as the Weddin Mountains National Park, Weddin State Forest, Bimbi State Forest, Little Caragabal State Forest, Eurabba State Forest, and Barbingal State Forest.

- **Bimbi** A small, isolated township in the southern part of the Focus Area, surrounded by farmland. It comprises 15 residential buildings and several heritage structures, including the former Bimbi Post Office, Pioneer Cemetery, remains of an old sawmill, the 1915 House, and the former Police Station.
- **Quandialla** Located in the southwest of Weddin Shire, Quandialla contains grain silos, a north-south rail line, and various commercial and residential buildings. The village is surrounded by cropping and grazing land.
- **Caragabal** Situated 44 km west of Grenfell, Caragabal features grain silos, a public school, and mixed-use buildings. It is intersected by the Mid-Western Highway and a north-south rail line, and is surrounded by agricultural land.
- **Grenfell** The largest town in the Weddin Local Government Area (LGA), Grenfell serves as a regional agricultural hub. Key infrastructure includes the Mid-Western Highway, Henry Lawson Way, railway lines, a rail station, schools, hospital, nursing homes, and a TAFE college. Company Dam, located on the town's northwestern edge, originally supplied water to gold mining operations and now serves as a year-round recreational site. Surrounding woodlands, primarily Tumbledown Red Gum and Cypress Pine, increase fire risk to nearby residential and commercial areas.

The Weddin Mountains, 8 km southwest of Grenfell, support diverse wildlife, including rare flora and fauna. Ben Hall's Cave, managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, is a notable cultural site. The national park attracts visitors for bushwalking, birdwatching, camping, and picnicking.

The region has experienced several significant bush fires, notably the Weddin Mountains fire in 2006, with further major incidents in 2013, 2017, and 2021. In 2025, a hazard reduction operation covering approximately 2,000 hectares was completed in the Weddin Mountains.

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

Table 2

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

1.3 Condobolin

Risk Profile

The Mid Lachlan Valley 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 Condobolin and the surrounding area as a Focus Area.

The township of Condobolin is located in the centre of the BFMC area, and the surrounding areas host a range of assets exposed to bushfire risk. These include residential properties, commercial and industrial infrastructure, agricultural lands primarily used for cropping and grazing, a bulk grain storage facility, major rail lines, and highways. The township of Condobolin contains numerous SFPP buildings including schools, nursing homes, a hospital, local businesses as well as an airport. The area is characterised by extensive cropping paddocks interspersed with grazing lands, creating significant fuel loads, particularly during dry periods. The surrounding vegetation predominantly consists of dry sclerophyll forests and grasslands, which are highly flammable under hot, dry conditions.

Reservoir Hill is located to the northeast of the town and is the location of communications infrastructure as well as housing reservoir tanks for water supply to the township. The location has seen fire activity which has impacted on residential and commercial properties, nearby public hospital and age care facilities, and rail and road infrastructure.

Condobolin experiences a hot and dry climate, especially during the summer months, which increases the likelihood of bushfire ignition and rapid fire spread. Fire weather conditions are often influenced by strong winds and low humidity, further elevating the risk to the township and its surrounds. The discreet Aboriginal community of Willow Bend, located just east of Condobolin, consists of 16 residential properties and is similarly exposed to bushfire risks due to its proximity to grasslands and forested areas.

Environmental assets in the region include remnant patches of native woodland, dry sclerophyll forests, and riparian vegetation along the Lachlan River and nearby creeks. These areas provide important habitat for native fauna and flora. Threatened fauna within the area include numerous birds, mammals and reptiles. Additionally, the Inland Grey Box Woodland and remnants of Box-Gum Woodland occur in patches around Condobolin. These are listed as threatened ecological communities due to extensive clearing for agriculture.

Condobolin and its surrounding district have a history of bushfire events, particularly grassfires that have caused significant damage to agricultural assets. In January 2017, a major grassfire south-west of Condobolin burned approximately 1,000 hectares of grazing and cropping land, destroying fencing and threatening several rural properties. Additionally, significant fires also occurred in 2002, 2009 & 2010.

Overall, the combination of high-value economic, residential, cultural, and environmental assets, along with the prevailing hot and dry climate, surrounding flammable vegetation, and a documented history of damaging bushfire events, establishes Condobolin as an area requiring proactive bushfire risk management to minimise potential impacts on people, property, the environment, and regional economic stability.

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

Table 3

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

1.4 Forbes

Risk Profile

The Mid Lachlan Valley 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 Forbes as a Focus Area.

The Forbes Shire, located on the banks of the Lachlan River, is a major regional centre with a diverse range of assets exposed to bushfire risk. The township and surrounding areas contain significant infrastructure, including residential, commercial, and industrial properties, extensive agricultural lands used for cropping and grazing, and key transport routes such as the Newell Highway, and the Inland Rail line that runs North – South through the Focus Area

Fires in the Forbes region are predominantly grass and crop fires, which have a significant impact on the agricultural industry – one of the primary contributors to the region's economic output. These fires can cause widespread damage to crop, pastures, fencing, and machinery, leading to economic losses for local landholders and disrupting the broader agricultural supply chain.

The Newell Highway is a critical transport corridor passing through Forbes, linking Victoria to Queensland and supporting the movement of freight, agricultural produce, and general traffic across inland New South Wales. It is vital for the region's economic connectivity, enabling the distribution of grain, livestock, and goods to major markets and ports. The highway also plays an essential role in supporting local businesses, tourism, and emergency services access. Any disruption to the Newell Highway due to bushfire, accidents, or closures can significantly impact the Forbes community and broader regional economy.

Environmental assets in the Forbes Shire include riparian corridors along the Lachlan River, remnant patches of woodland and native grassland, and areas of Back Yamma State Forest, which provide important habitat for native fauna, including threatened species such as the Grey-crowned Babbler and Superb Parrot. The Back Yamma State Forest, covers an area of approximately 4,409 hectares to the north-east of the Forbes township, is a notable bushfire risk area. The forest consists primarily of dry sclerophyll woodland and attracts various tourism and recreational activities, including four-wheel driving and mountain biking. Fires originating within the forest have the potential to threaten nearby rural properties, impact tourism values, and damage environmental assets.

Significant fires have occurred throughout the Forbes region in 2002, 2005, 2006, 2014 and 2017. Overall, the combination of high-value agricultural and economic assets, critical transport infrastructure, recreational forests, vulnerable environmental areas and a hot, dry climate establishes the Forbes region requiring proactive bushfire risk management to minimise impacts on people, property, the environment, and the regional economy.

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

Table 4

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY*	REFERENCE**
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	FR.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	FR.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	FR.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	FR.AP
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	FR.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	FR.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	FR.NS
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	FR.FA
Ignition Prevention	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	FR.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	FR.PT

1.5 Lake Cargelligo/Murrin Bridge

Risk Profile

The Mid Lachlan Valley 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 Lake Cargelligo/Murrin Bridge as a Focus Area.

Lake Cargelligo and the nearby Aboriginal community of Murrin Bridge, located approximately 12 kilometres north along the Lachlan River corridor, together support a population of around 1,500 residents, with more than 40% aged over 50. The BFMC has identified a Moderate to High level of residential and economic bush fire risk for both communities under severe fire weather conditions. Key contributing factors include remnant vegetation close to the township, agricultural land uses, and limited local firefighting resources.

The Focus Area includes several Special Fire Protection Purpose (SFPP) assets, such as the Lake Cargelligo Multipurpose Health Service, schools, fuel supplies, town water infrastructure, and various accommodation and commercial premises.

The area also contains significant environmental assets, notably the Lake Cargelligo waterbody, part of the Lachlan River floodplain system. This wetland complex supports important habitats for native waterbirds, migratory species, and aquatic fauna. The surrounding semi-arid woodlands and riparian vegetation provide essential habitat for threatened species such as the *Painted Snipe* and *Superb Parrot*.

There are also important cultural values within the Focus Area, including numerous Aboriginal sites and artefacts. The potential for additional undiscovered cultural sites presents an ongoing management consideration, reinforcing the need for sensitive and protective land management practices.

The Lachlan Valley Way serves as the primary transport route for access and egress to the township. Closure of this corridor during a bush fire event would significantly impact community movement and emergency response operations.

The landscape is characterised by a mosaic of riverine red gum corridors, remnant mallee and shrubland, and scattered woodlands interspersed with cropping and grazing areas. Under extreme weather conditions, this vegetation pattern can facilitate rapid fire spread across the landscape. The Focus Area has experienced significant fire activity in 2013, 2017, 2020, and 2023. Additionally, the Mallee region to the west experiences regular large-scale fire events, and uncontrolled fires in that area pose a potential threat to both Lake Cargelligo and Murrin Bridge.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Lake Cargelligo/Murrin Bridge are listed in Table 5.

Table 5

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY*	REFERENCE**
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	LM.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	LM.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	LM.CR
	Community Engagement; Response	LM.RP
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	LM.AP
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	LM.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	LM.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	LM.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	LM.NS
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	LM.FA
Ignition Prevention	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	LM.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	LM.PT

1.6 Parkes

Risk Profile

The Mid Lachlan Valley Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has identified the Parkes Focus Area as a priority for bush fire risk management due to its concentration of residential, economic, environmental, and cultural assets. This area includes the communities of Alectown, Trewilga, Peak Hill, Cookamidgera, and Parkes township, many of which border Goobang National Park.

- **Alectown:** Located 24 km north of Parkes on the Newell Highway, this small community is surrounded by cropping and grazing land. It hosts a mix of occupied and unoccupied dwellings and is the site of the CSIRO Parkes Radio Telescope, Australia's largest.
- **Trewilga:** Situated 41 km north of Parkes, Trewilga is a rural locality with limited residential presence. It is adjacent to key transport corridors including rail and road infrastructure.
- **Peak Hill:** At the northern edge of the focus area, Peak Hill features significant assets such as the open cut North Parkes Mine, grain silos, the Parkes–Narromine rail line, and the Newell Highway. Historically a gold mining town, it also houses Australia's first upright bulk grain silo.
- **Cookamidgera:** Located southeast of Parkes near the Orange–Broken Hill rail line, this village lies on the border of Parkes and Forbes LGAs. It is surrounded by agricultural land and bushland, with a small residential population.
- **Parkes Township:** A major regional centre with extensive infrastructure including health, education, and commercial facilities. It is a hub for transport via the Newell Highway and Parkes–Narromine rail corridor.

The Newell Highway is a vital freight and transport route linking Victoria to Queensland. Disruption due to bushfire can severely impact regional logistics, emergency services, and economic activity. Agriculture and mining are key industries, with widespread cropping and grazing lands vulnerable to grass and crop fires. The North Parkes Copper & Gold Mine is a significant economic contributor.

Goobang National Park, northeast of Parkes, spans approximately 42,000 hectares of dry sclerophyll forest and woodland. It supports threatened species such as the Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby and Superb Parrot, and includes Inland Grey Box Woodland and riparian corridors along the Goobang Creek and Bogan River, vital for biodiversity and conservation.

Parkes Shire has experienced notable bushfires in 2002, 2004, 2013, 2014, and 2017. The 2004 fire threatened Alectown and closed the Newell Highway, while the 2017 grassfires near Peak Hill damaged agricultural assets and threatened homes.

The Parkes Focus Area presents a complex bush fire risk profile due to its high-value assets, flammable landscapes, and history of fire events. Proactive risk management is essential to safeguard people, property, the environment, and the regional economy.

Refer to Table 6 for detailed Bush Fire Risk Management Plan objectives and treatment strategies.

Table 6

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY*	REFERENCE**
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	PR.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	PR.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	PR.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	PR.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	PR.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	PR.LM
	Fire Break; Linear	PR.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	PR.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	PR.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	PR.NS
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	PR.FA
Ignition Prevention	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	PR.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	PR.PT

Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Willow Bend Mechanical APZ 1	Condobolin	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.2	Willow Bend Mechanical APZ 2	Condobolin	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.3	Willow Bend Mechanical APZ 3	Condobolin	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.4	Willow Bend Mechanical APZ 4	Condobolin	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.5	Ben Halls Camp APZ	Central Weddin	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.6	Brickfield Rd APZ	Central Weddin	1	Crown Lands
AP.7	Caragabal APZ	Central Weddin	1	Crown Lands
AP.8	Holy Camp APZ	Central Weddin	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.9	Seatons Farm APZ	Central Weddin	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.10	South Ooma Lane APZ	Forbes	1	Crown Lands
AP.11	Murrin Bridge RFFF APZ	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Lands Council
AP.12	Murrin Bridge RFFF APZ Surrounds	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Lands Council
AP.13	Murrin Bridge RFFF Oval	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Lands Council
AP.14	Alectown APZ	Parkes	1	Crown Lands
AP.15	Goobang Radio Tower APZ	Parkes	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.16	Parkes RFFF Hospital	Parkes	1	Parkes Shire Council
AP.17	Melrose St APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.18	Simmons St APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.19	Slee St APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.20	Snake Rock Cultural Site		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LF.21	Bogan Gate RFFF Tip	LFB	Bogan Gate	1	Parkes Shire Council
LF.22	Bogan Gate RFFF West	LFB	Bogan Gate	1	Parkes Shire Council
LF.23	Gunningbland FB	LFB	Bogan Gate	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.24	Condobolin Cemetery LFB	LFB	Condobolin	1	Local Lands Services
LF.25	Murda S.F. boundary slashing	LFB	Condobolin	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LF.26	Murda S.F. ironback rd slashing	LFB	Condobolin	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LF.27	Murda S.F. quarry rd slashing	LFB	Condobolin	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LF.28	Bimbi RFFF Fire Break	LFB	Central Weddin	1	Weddin Shire Council
LF.29	Manganese Road	LFB	Central Weddin	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.30	Alectown RFFF Dwyers Rd	LFB	Parkes	1	Parkes Shire Council
LF.31	Goobang Powerline Easement LFB	LFB	Parkes	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LF.32	Burcher North	LFB		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.33	Trundle Boundary LFB	LFB		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.34	Murrin Bridge Central	LMZ	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.35	Murrin Bridge Central West	LMZ	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.36	Murrin Bridge East	LMZ	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.37	Murrin Bridge Inner	LMZ	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.38	Murrin Bridge North	LMZ	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.39	Murrin Bridge North West	LMZ	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.40	Murrin Bridge South	LMZ	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.41	Murrin Bridge South West	LMZ	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.42	Carville LMZ	LMZ	Parkes	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service

LM.43	Deep Creek (Mid Lachlan Valley portion)	LMZ	Parkes	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.44	Kurrajong LMZ	LMZ	Parkes	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.45	Kiacatoo African boxthorn Central	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.46	Kiacatoo African boxthorn East	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.47	Kiacatoo African boxthorn West	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.48	Ben Hall Rd Gunningbland	SFAZ	Bogan Gate	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.49	Bogan Gate SFAZ HRB's	SFAZ	Bogan Gate	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.50	Cunningham St Condobolin	SFAZ	Condobolin	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.51	Company Dam #6 SFAZ	SFAZ	Central Weddin	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.52	Grenfell TSR Burn	SFAZ	Central Weddin	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.53	Burcher South SFAZ	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.54	Burcher West SFAZ	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.55	Long Street Trundle 1	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.56	Long Street Trundle 2	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.57	Long Street Trundle 3	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.58	Long Street Trundle 4	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.59	Long Street Trundle 5	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.60	Long Street Trundle 6	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
TF.61	Bogan Gate RFFF Bogan Way	TCFB	Bogan Gate	1	Parkes Shire Council
TF.62	Orange Broken Hill & Bogan Gate Tottenham Railway Tcfb	TCFB	Bogan Gate	1	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.63	Condobolin RFFF Boona Rd TCFB	TCFB	Condobolin	1	Lachlan Shire Council
TF.64	Condobolin RFFF Hassans Ln	TCFB	Condobolin	1	Lachlan Shire Council
TF.65	Condobolin RFFF Maitland St TCFB	TCFB	Condobolin	1	Lachlan Shire Council
TF.66	Henry Parkes Way Condo Airport	TCFB	Condobolin	1	Lachlan Shire Council

TF.67	Henry Parkes Way North Condo	TCFB	Condobolin	1	Lachlan Shire Council
TF.68	Back Piney Range Road	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Weddin Shire Council
TF.69	Bimbi RFFF Nowlans Rd	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Weddin Shire Council
TF.70	Grenfell RFFF Rumbles Ln	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Weddin Shire Council
TF.71	Koorawatha Grenfell Railway TFCB	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Transport for NSW
TF.72	Mary Gilmore Way	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Weddin Shire Council
TF.73	Mid Wester Highway Grenfell East	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Transport for NSW
TF.74	Mid Western Highway Cargabal East TCFB	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Transport for NSW
TF.75	Mid Western Highway Cargabal West TCFB	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Transport for NSW
TF.76	Mid Western Hwy Grenfell West TCFB	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Transport for NSW
TF.77	Morangarell Rd	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Weddin Shire Council
TF.78	Quandialla RFFF Fourth St	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Weddin Shire Council
TF.79	Quandialla RFFF Hanstocks Ln	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Weddin Shire Council
TF.80	Stockinbingal Parkes Railway Tcfb Caragabal	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.81	Stockinbingal Parkes Railway Tcfb Quandialla	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.82	Weddin RFFF Bimbi Quandi Rd	TCFB	Central Weddin	1	Weddin Shire Council
TF.83	Cookamidgera RFFF Coonambro Way	TCFB	Forbes	1	Forbes Shire Council
TF.84	Cookamidgera RFFF Trigg Hill Rd	TCFB	Forbes	1	Forbes Shire Council
TF.85	Forbes RFFF Back Yamma Rd	TCFB	Forbes	1	Forbes Shire Council
TF.86	Forbes RFFF Bedgerabong Rd	TCFB	Forbes	1	Forbes Shire Council
TF.87	Forbes RFFF Calarie Rd	TCFB	Forbes	1	Forbes Shire Council

TF.88	Forbes RFFF Daroobalgie Rd	TCFB	Forbes	1	Forbes Shire Council
TF.89	Newell Highway North Forbes TCFB	TCFB	Forbes	1	Transport for NSW
TF.90	Newell Highway South Forbes TCFB	TCFB	Forbes	1	Transport for NSW
TF.91	Lake Cargelligo Roadsides	TCFB	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	Lachlan Shire Council
TF.92	Murrin Bridge RFFF North	TCFB	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Lands Council
TF.93	Murrin Bridge RFFF Surrounds	TCFB	Lake Cargelligo / Murrin Bridge	1	Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Lands Council
TF.94	Alectown RFFF Coradgery St	TCFB	Parkes	1	Parkes Shire Council
TF.95	Alectown RFFF Dernancourt Rd	TCFB	Parkes	1	Parkes Shire Council
TF.96	Alectown RFFF Vanvilla Ln	TCFB	Parkes	1	Parkes Shire Council
TF.97	Cooka Hills Rd	TCFB	Parkes	1	Parkes Shire Council
TF.98	Henry Parkes Way East Parkes	TCFB	Parkes	1	Parkes Shire Council
TF.99	Orange Broken Hill Railway Cooka	TCFB	Parkes	1	Transport for NSW
TF.100	Orange Broken Hill Railway Parkes	TCFB	Parkes	1	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.101	Parkes Narromine Railway TCFB North West	TCFB	Parkes	1	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.102	Parkes Narromine Railway Tcfb Peak Hill	TCFB	Parkes	1	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.103	Parkes RFFF Back Yamma Rd	TCFB	Parkes	1	Parkes Shire Council
TF.104	Staircase Rd	TCFB	Parkes	1	Parkes Shire 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 Annex C BFCC Policy 01/2023 for further information on bush fire management zones including a description of the zones and their purposes.

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

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

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*			
Title	Type	Location	LGA
South Circle Oval	Open Space	Gordon Duff Drive, Forbes	Forbes
Burcher Hall	Building	Bena Street, Burcher	Lachlan
Lake Cargelligo Oval	Open Space	Holt Street, Lake Cargelligo	Lachlan
Archie King Oval	Open Space	Nympaa Street, Murrin Bridge	Lachlan
Sports and Recreation Area	Open Space	Off Diggers Avenue, Condobolin	Lachlan
Fifield RFS Shed	Building	Wilmatha Fifield Road, Fifield	Lachlan
Tottenham RFS Shed	Building	Cnr of Moodana Street and Bulbodney Street, Tottenham	Lachlan
Berryman Park	Open Space	Cnr Parkes and Gobondery Streets, Trundle	Parkes
Lindner Oval	Open Space	Corner Boori Street and Bogan Street, Peak Hill	Parkes
Memorial Park	Open Space	Cnr Cardigan and Anderson Street, Tullamore	Parkes
Bimbi RFS Shed	Building	Cnr Caldwell Street and Young Street, Bimbi	Weddin
Blamey Park	Open Space	Cnr Bland Road and Second Street, Quandialla	Weddin
Greenethorpe Rural Fire Service Brigade Station	Building	York Street, Greenethorpe	Weddin
Henry Lawson Oval	Open Space	Cnr Henry Lawson Way and Lawson Drive, Grenfell.	Weddin
Driver Reviver Station	Open Space	Mid Western Highway, Caragabal	Weddin

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

Appendix 3

Maps

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

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

Appendix 4

Communication Strategy

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

6 th November 2025	BFMC Members	Workshop 3	Email Phone Calls Teams	Review Updated Risk Data Arrange the Public Exhibition Process	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Mid Lachlan Valley Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
	General Public	Public Exhibition	Social Media Local Media Website	Community Consultation Feedback on the Plan	Templates Agency Social Media Platforms	NSW RFS Mid Lachlan Valley Team BFMC
	BFMC Members	Workshop 4	Email Phone Calls Teams	Review Comments from Public exhibition Prepare for approval process	Venue Facilitators Draft Plan maps	NSW RFS Mid Lachlan Valley Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS

DRAFT



Planning together

Mid Lachlan Valley

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