

# Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

—  
Planning  
together



## Cobar

### Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Cobar Shire Council

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 Cobar Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on <DATE> for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

### Recommended

Paul Evans  
Chair  
Cobar Bush Fire Management Committee

### Approved

Commissioner Trent Curtin  
Chair  
Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

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### 1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

The Cobar 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 Cobar 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 Cobar 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 Polices (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](http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au).

The Cobar BFMC considered the number and location of Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSPs) within the BFMC area. All NSPs in Cobar BFMC area require ongoing treatment by the applicable land owner to ensure that the asset remains viable as a place of last resort for people during a bush fire. Therefore, all NSPs within the BFMC area are required to be treated and have been included in the Fuel Management Register.

## 2.3 Risk Identification and Analysis

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

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

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

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

## Chapter 3

# Treating Risk

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### 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 Cobar BFMC area.

TREATMENT	DESCRIPTION
<b>Plan of Operations</b>	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.
<b>Treatments in the Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan Treatment Register</b>	<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>
<b>Ignition Prevention Plan</b>	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.
<b>Land &amp; Asset Management</b>	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.
<b>Local Environmental Plans</b>	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.
<b>Environmental Approval for all Hazard Reduction</b>	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).
<b>Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping and Planning for Bush Fire Protection</b>	Section 10.3 of the <i>Environmental Planning &amp; 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.
<b>Hazard complaints</b>	<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</p>

with, the NSW RFS will treat the hazard, and may pursue the cost from the landowner.

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

**Community  
engagement**

This includes state-wide public awareness initiatives as well as local community interactions between fire agencies, land managers and local communities.

**BFMC Bush Fire  
Danger Period**

The *Rural Fires Act 1997* sets the statutory Bush Fire Danger Period.

A Fire Permit is required for burning activities during the Bush Fire Danger Period in Rural Fire districts and at all times in Fire and Rescue (FRNSW) districts around the state.

Fire Permits help ensure fire is used safely during the Bush Fire Danger Period. A permit imposes conditions on the way a fire is lit and maintained, and can only be issued by authorised Permit Issuing Officers.

The permit provides landholders who intend to burn, with the conditions they are to adhere with to ensure adequate and appropriate measures are in place, and that fires remain under control.

**Firefighting  
response**

All firefighting authorities in NSW have legislation, regulations, policies and procedures for responding to bush fire events within their area of jurisdiction.

**Prosecution of  
arsonists /  
offenders**

Under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* persons may be prosecuted for a range of offences.

These offences include:

- deliberately setting fire to the land of another person without consent;
- lighting a fire without notifying the relevant authority;
- breaching the conditions on a fire permit;
- lighting a fire during a Total Fire Ban;
- allowing fire to escape their property; or
- other breaches of the Act.

Table 1: BFMC Wide Treatments

### 3.1.2 Fuel Management Treatments

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

The BFRMP Fuel Management Register is a list of hazard reduction activities that the Cobar 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 Cobar 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 Cobar BFRMP. These are:

- **Cobar**
- **Euabalong**
- **Euabalong West**
- **Mount Grenfell**
- **Nymagee and**
- **Yathong Nature Reserve**

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
	Asset Protection Zone

<b>Fuel Management</b> Reduction or modification of bush fire fuel with the intent of slowing the spread of bush fire and aiding firefighting operations.	Ignition Management Zone
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone
	Land Management Zone
	Fire Break; Linear
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor
<b>Ignition Prevention</b> Prevention or reduction of bush fire ignitions (arson & accidental).	Grazing Program
<b>Ignition Prevention</b> 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
<b>Community Preparedness</b> 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
<b>Response</b> 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 Cobar Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.

## 3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Cobar 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

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## 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

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## 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 Cobar 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

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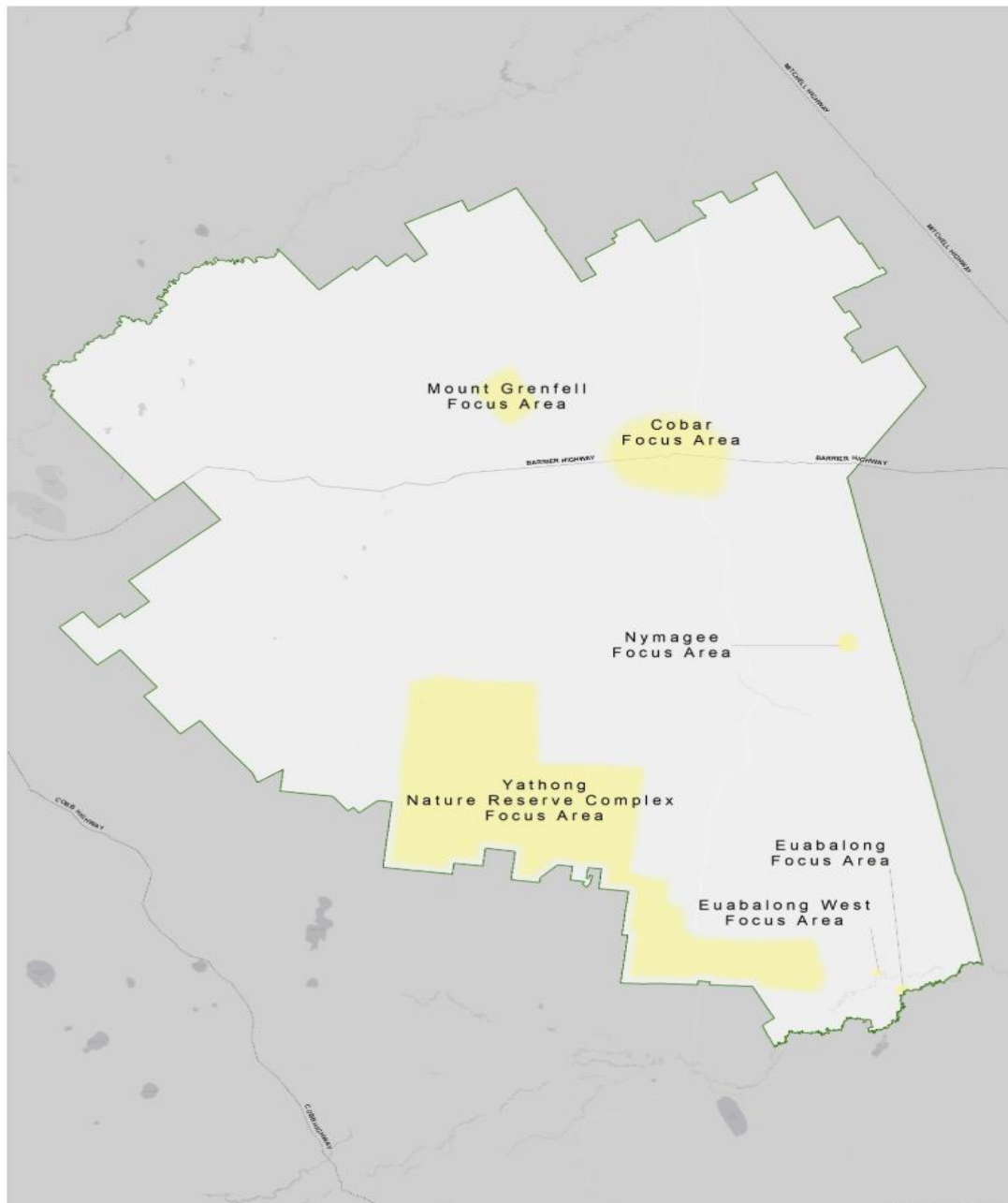
This BFRMP is supported by a number of appendices, including:

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	
Cobar	Mount Grenfell
Euabalong	Nymagee
Euabalong West	Yathong Nature Reserve Complex



**Cobar BFMC Focus Area Map**

## 1.1 Cobar

### Risk Profile

The Cobar 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 Cobar as a Focus Area.

The Cobar Focus Area is located in the Northeast of the BFMC area. Cobar is the largest population centre in the BFMC with 3,369 people residing in the area, according to the 2021 Census. Along with the 1,938 privately owned dwellings, there are a range of Special Fire Protection Purpose Buildings that require consideration. These include Cobar High School, Cobar Public School, St John's Catholic Primary School, Cobar Preschool Centre, Cobar District Hospital, Cobar Mining Camp, childcare centres, churches, fitness centres, clubs, pubs, motels, caravan park, service stations, supermarkets, campgrounds, emergency services, a weather observation station, sewerage treatment plant, industries, significant Essential Energy infrastructure and other businesses. The Old Cobar tip is located on the Western side of the town and is a HAZMAT issue as it is a known asbestos site. The last significant fire to occur was in 1984 that directly impacted the town. This fire prompted the construction of a strategic network of fire trails around the town.

Cobar has an active airport with regular flights to and from Sydney. It is managed and maintained by Cobar Shire Council, and requires strategic mitigation treatments.

As well as the airport, Cobar has 2 major transport assets running through the middle of the Focus Area. The Barrier Highway spans across 1,012km and joins NSW to South Australia and supports high volumes of traffic daily, mainly heavy transport for the mines and tourists travelling interstate. The Kidman Way runs North to south linking Cobar and Bourke, to south western NSW including Hillston and Griffith.

The area has several large economic assets inside the Focus Area. There are multiple large farms that produce livestock and crops mostly for export. There have been several innovative agriculture industries set up in the Shire such as emu production, native brush and biofuel industries. Alongside agriculture, the biggest economic asset are the mines located in the area. There are currently 3 major mines operating in the Shire accompanied by significant exploration activity with strong prospects for future mine development.

- The CSA mine is located to the northwest of the Cobar township. The mine employs up to 350 people and extracts over 870,000 tonnes of copper ore and produces more than 150,000 tonnes of copper concentrate per annum.
- Mount Boppy Gold Mine is located to the east of the Focus Area. The mine extracts approximately 368,000 tonnes of gold ore per annum.
- The Peak Mine is located southeast of Cobar. It is a gold and copper mine employing around 300 staff with an annual production of around 100,000 ounces of gold and 13 million pounds of copper.

### Cobar Risk Profile Continued

The vegetation is a mixture of Arid Shrublands with an acacia sub formation, consisting of mainly Mulga trees and Semi-arid Woodlands with a shrubby sub formation, comprised by white cypress pines, Mulgas, Popular boxes and Coolabah Gums.

The Cobar Focus Area has significant environmental assets that need careful consideration. These include 4 threatened ecological communities, the critically endangered Artesian Springs and Mallee with Mallee Broombush plus the endangered Acacia Melvillei Shrublands and Acacia Loderi Shrublands. Other threatened species include the Curlew Sandpiper, the Superb Parrot, the Diamond Firetail, the Grey Crowned Babbler, the Little Eagle, the Painted Honeyeater, the Pink Cockatoo, the Barking Owl, the White Bellied Sea Eagle, the Southern Whiteface, the Spotted Harrier and the Varied Sittella.

Within the Cobar Focus Area, there are 8 Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, which include Artefact and Modified Tree site feature types. Additionally, the Focus Area has 25 historic heritage assets, 1 of which has commonwealth significance, the Cobar Post Office and 1 which has state significance, the Cobar Railway Station and yards. The remaining 23 are of local significance that include, churches, educational and health facilities, emergency service buildings and historical sites.

Residents may be under prepared for bush fire due to the limited fire history in the area. However, due to fluctuating fuel levels, fire potential remains present which may leave community members at greater risk.

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

**Table 1**

<b>BFMC OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT STRATEGY*</b>	<b>REFERENCE**</b>
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CB.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	CB.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	CB.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	CB.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	CB.SF
	Fire Break; Linear	CB.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	CB.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CB.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CB.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CB.PI

## 1.2 Euabalong

### Risk Profile

The Cobar 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 Euabalong as a Focus Area.

The Euabalong Focus Area is located in the far southeastern corner of the BFMC area and is bordered by the Lachlan River. The area has a population of 125 people (according to the 2021 Census), 53 privately owned dwellings and three Special Fire Protection Purpose buildings. These include the Royal Hotel, the Old school building, a State Emergency Service station, the Euabalong River Pump Station and other small businesses. There is a high bush fire risk to residential assets in Euabalong.

The only major roadway is the Lachlan Valley Way. This connects Euabalong to Condobolin and Lake Cargelligo. The Lachlan Valley way is predominantly utilised by locals and tourists, with an increase in traffic to heavy vehicles during harvest to facilitate machinery movements.

The area is popular among tourists camping on the Lachlan River who may be unaware of their risk, this of course increases the potential of ignition with unintentional spread from campfires and other careless ignitions.

The Euabalong region is a large producer of wheat and other grains. There is a moderate to high bush fire risk to these economic assets.

The vegetation around the focus area is a mixture of Forested Wetlands, , Grassy woodlands, with and Semi-Arid Woodlands. The fuel loading in the area fluctuates due to water levels in the river.

The Euabalong Focus Area has significant environmental assets that need consideration. These include 1 threatened ecological community, the endangered Acacia Loderi shrublands and threatened species including the Eel Tailed Catfish, the Olive Perchlet, the Grey Crowned Babbler, the Silver Perch and the White Fronted Chat

Throughout the Euabalong area, there are 10 recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, which include Burial and Modified Tree site feature types.

The area has a limited fire history. Several small fires have been recorded in the area with the largest being the Curlew Rd fire of 2023 which burnt 425ha over 3 days.

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

**Table 2**

<b>BFMC OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT STRATEGY*</b>	<b>REFERENCE**</b>
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	EU.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	EU.PR
Fuel Management	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	EU.TF
Response	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	EU.PI

## 1.3 Euabalong West

### Risk Profile

The Cobar 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 Euabalong West as a Focus Area.

The Euabalong West Focus Area is located in the south eastern corner of the BFMC area. It is a very small community with only 20 people residing in the village (according to the 2021 census). Along with the small amount of privately owned dwellings, there are several special fire protection buildings that require consideration. These include Euabalong West Public School, GrainCorp Euabalong silos and Euabalong West Wreckers.

There are a few transport assets in the area. The Western Railway Line runs to the north of the village. This sees freight trains daily during the harvest period with the occasional passenger train. The roads in the area primarily service localised traffic, however during harvest there is a considerable increase to support the movement of oversized farming equipment which may increase vulnerability to the occasional tourist.

The bush fire risk to economic assets in Euabalong West is moderate to high. Euabalong West is surrounded by cropping and livestock farming with local silos storing up to 20,000 tonne of grain and therefore generating a higher economic risk.

The vegetation around the area is predominately semi-arid woodlands with a shrubby sub formation. The fuel loading is heavily dependent on water availability in the Lachlan River and associated creek systems. The Booberoi Creek near Euabalong West is home to several native species of fish, yabbies and birds including the endangered Painted Snipe.

The Euabalong West Focus Area has significant environmental assets that need consideration. These include 1 threatened ecological community, the endangered Acacia Loderi shrublands. Other threatened species include the Brolga, the Grey Crowned Babbler, the Pink Cockatoo and the Southern Whiteface.

It is likely there may be sites of aboriginal significance in this Focus Area however none have been formally recorded. Similarly, there are no recorded historic heritage sites.

Due to the limited fire history there have been no significant fires recorded in the area, however, potential exists for a large fire to develop if the fuel loadings are unmanaged. Farmers use fire to clear the stubble off their land and there is therefore a risk of accidental bush fire ignition.

Euabalong West is prone to flooding from the nearby Lachlan River and associated anabranches risking the closure of roads and preventing residents and supporting traffic from entering and exiting the village. This highlights the importance of an all-hazards approach to risk management.

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

**Table 3**

<b>BFMC OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT STRATEGY*</b>	<b>REFERENCE**</b>
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	EW.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	EW.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	EW.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	EW.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	EW.TF
Response	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	EW.PI

## 1.4 Mount Grenfell

### Risk Profile

The Cobar 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 Mount Grenfell as a Focus Area.

The Mount Grenfell Focus Area is located in the west of the BFMC Area. It is predominately managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service and State Conservation, however there are 10 privately owned dwellings and 26 residents . There are no special fire protection purpose buildings in the area. Pulpulla Rd is the primary access road to the National Park and Historic site.

The vegetation around the Focus Area is a mixture of Forested Wetlands, consisting of River Red Gums and Popular boxes Semi-Arid Woodlands, consisting of White Cypress Pines and Mulga Trees, and Grasslands, consisting of salt bush and chenopods.

The Mount Grenfell Focus Area has significant environmental assets that need consideration. These include 4 threatened ecological communities, the critically endangered Artesian Springs and Mallee with Mallee Broombush plus the endangered Acacia Melvillei shrublands and Acacia Loderi shrublands. Other threatened species include the Kultarr, the Southeastern Hooded Robin, the Grey Crowned Babbler, the Little Pied Bat, the Pink Cockatoo, the Black Falcon, the Brown Treecreeper, the Southern Whiteface, the Chestnut Quail Thrush, the Corben's Long Eared Bat, the Dusky Woodswallow, the Hall's Babbler, Inland Forest Bat, Yellow Bellied Sheathtail Bat and the Varied Sittella.

Throughout the Mount Grenfell area, there are 128 recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites that include Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming, Artefact, Aboriginal Resource and Gathering, Art, Grinding Groove, Habitation Structure, Hearth, Potential Archaeological Deposit, Modified Tree, and Waterhole site feature types. There is also a recorded historical heritage site, the Mumboana Flicht Log Cottage. The Mount Grenfell Historical Site houses aboriginal drawings depicting birdlife, dreaming stories, medicine and landscapes that remains deeply significant to Ngjyampaa people.

The largest recorded fire was the Cable Downs fire of 2023, which burnt for 4 days and consumed 868ha. There is a potential for large fires in the future, however this will be dependant of the fuel load and the fuel continuity at the time.

The BFMC has identified Mount Grenfell as a focus area because of its historical significance, it's isolation and environmental assets.

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

<b>Table 4</b>		
<b>BFMC OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT STRATEGY*</b>	<b>REFERENCE**</b>
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	MG.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	MG.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	MG.AP
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	MG.LM
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	MG.OR
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	MG.FA

## 1.5 Nymagee

### Risk Profile

The Cobar 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 Nymagee as a Focus Area.

The Nymagee Focus Area is located on the eastern edge of the BFMC area. It is home to 96 residents, living in 50 privately owned dwellings, with a moderate bush fire risk to residential assets. There are several Special Fire Protection Purpose buildings in the area including the Nymagee Hotel, Police Station, camping area and other agricultural businesses. Nymagee has an airstrip with little aviation infrastructure and irregular use. Roads in the area are primarily utilised by local traffic with an increase during harvest to support the movement of oversized farming equipment.

Nymagee is supported primarily by the mining and agricultural industries. The Hera Mine is located south of the village. Since commissioning in 2014, the mine has produced 3.2 million tonnes of ore, supported 180 full time jobs, and contributed \$216 million to the local economy. There is a moderate bush fire risk to the mine and infrastructure.

The vegetation around the area is predominately Semi-Arid woodlands consisting of white cypress pines, popular boxes and coolabah gums. In and around the properties, the vegetation is either cropping or native grasslands.

The Nymagee Focus Area has significant environmental assets that need consideration. These include a threatened ecological community, the endangered Acacia Loderi shrublands. The other threatened species recorded in the area include the Kultarr, the Inland Forest Bat, the Little Pied Bat, the Spotted Harrier and the Yellow Bellied Sheathtail Bat.

It is likely there may be sites of aboriginal significance in this Focus Area however none have been formally recorded. There are 2 historical heritage sites in the area including the Old Police Station and the Old School House. Both of these are only of local significance and are not registered on the state lists.

While there is little fire history, potential exists should fuel availability increase.

The BFMC has identified Nymagee as a focus area due to its isolated nature, lack of resources and the economic risk that is posed in the area.

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

<b>Table 5</b>		
<b>BFMC OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT STRATEGY*</b>	<b>REFERENCE**</b>
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	NG.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	NG.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	NG.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	NG.AP
	Fire Break; Linear	NG.LF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	NG.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	NG.PI

## 1.6 Yathong Nature Reserve Complex

### Risk Profile

The Cobar 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 Yathong Nature Reserve as a Focus Area.

The Yathong Nature Reserve Complex Focus Area is located in the south of the BFMC area. The area is predominately formed by the Yathong, Nombinnie and Round Hill Nature Reserves and the Mawonga Indigenous Protected Area, in addition to a few scattered privately owned properties. There are no Special Fire Protection Purpose buildings located within this Focus Area

There are a few small regional roads that lead into the Nature reserve that see periodic increases in traffic throughout the year, as travellers visit the reserve to birdwatch and bushwalk.

The main economic asset in the area is agriculture supporting the production of livestock and grains. Supplementing this is the Manuka Silver mine that located to the north of the Focus Area.

The Yathong Nature Reserve complex spans over 191,000ha - 115,604ha in the Yathong Nature Reserve, 13,630ha in the Round Hill Reserve and 22,000ha in the Mawonga Indigenous Protected Area. The complex is predominately Mallee Country and contains extensive areas of box woodlands, cypress and Belah. A number of rare plant species occur in the area including Wild Lime, Sour Bush, Wedding Bush, Iron Grass and Yellow Darling Pea. In addition, there are 4 threatened ecological communities, the critically endangered Artesian Springs and the endangered Acacia Loderi Shrublands, Acacia Melvillei Shrublands and Myall Woodlands. There are 5 sites declared as Assets of Intergenerational Significance that protect the habitat of the Red Lored Whistler and the Mukarrhippi Grasswren. There are an additional 51 threatened species inside the Focus Area.

Throughout the Yathong Nature Reserve area, there are 75 recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, which include Artefact, Art, Stone Quarry, and Modified Tree site feature types. There are no historical heritage sites in the focus area. The Mawonga Indigenous Protected Area is a significant part of the traditional lands of the Ngiyampaa Wangaaypuwan people. It was dedicated in 2019 after the land was officially handed back on September 26, 2015. The site is a place of cultural significance, used for ceremonies, hunting, family interactions, and initiation in the past. Today, it's used for teaching, learning, and connection, with regular cultural camps held to share cultural knowledge.

The Mallee Fire Trail Complex is located to the northwest of the Yathong Nature Reserve. This is a range of trails that break up the landscape from fires in the Mallee. These fires typically burn erratically, and the trail network is essential to slow the progression of any ignition.

Throughout the years, there has been a large number of fires recorded around the Focus Area. The largest of these were the Moolah Rd Fire, which burnt a total of 5,678ha in 4 days and the Developmental Rd Fire, which burnt 9,960ha of private land and entered the national park. The potential for fires like these to occur again remains, should fuel availability peak.

The BFMC have identified the Yathong Nature Reserve as a focus area because of its isolation from all services and the environmental assets of significance found in the area.

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

**Table 6**

<b>BFMC OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT STRATEGY*</b>	<b>REFERENCE**</b>
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Preparation	YT.PR
	Community Engagement; Response	YT.RE
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	YT.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	YT.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	YT.TF
	Fire Break; Linear	YT.LF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	YT.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	YT.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	YT.FA

## Appendix 2

# Fuel Management Register

**Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones**

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Cobar Bathurst Street Boundary fence APZ	Cobar	1	Cobar Shire Council
AP.2	Cobar Bourke Road Crown Land APZ	Cobar	1	Cobar Shire Council
AP.3	Cobar Elizabeth Street Boundary fence APZ	Cobar	1	Cobar Shire Council
AP.4	Cobar First Street APZ	Cobar	1	Crown Lands
AP.5	Cobar First Street Crown Land APZ	Cobar	1	Crown Lands
AP.6	Cobar Kidman Rest Boundary fence APZ	Cobar	1	Cobar Shire Council
AP.7	Cobar Nullamut Street Cown Land APZ	Cobar	1	Crown Lands
AP.8	Cobar Old Reservoir Road Crown Land APZ	Cobar	1	Crown Lands
AP.9	Cobar Railway Parade Crown Land APZ	Cobar	1	Crown Lands
AP.10	The Peak Hillston Rd Comms Tower	Cobar	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.11	Euabalong School Crown Land APZ	Euabalong West	1	Crown Lands
AP.12	Euabalong West Illewong Street Crown Land APZ	Euabalong West	1	Crown Lands
AP.13	Euabalong West School Crown Land APZ	Euabalong West	1	Crown Lands
AP.14	MT Grenfell Homestead	Mount Grenfell	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.15	MT Grenfell Mumboana Cabin	Mount Grenfell	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.16	Nymagee Austral Street Crown Land APZ	Nymagee	1	Crown Lands
AP.17	Nymagee Cobar Street Crown Land APZ	Nymagee	1	Crown Lands
AP.29	Yathong - Irymple House	Yathong Nature Reserve Complex	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.30	Yathong Homestead	Yathong Nature Reserve Complex	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service

**Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones**

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.31	Yathong Quarters	Yathong Nature Reserve Complex	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.18	Canbelego Mulga Street Crown Land APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.19	Canbelego Nullawarra Street Crown Land APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.20	Canbelego Nullawarra Street North Crown Land APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.21	Canbelego Road Crown Land APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.22	Comms Tower - Coun Energy Caronga Peak		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.23	Comms Tower - Tambua Station		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.26	Koonaburra House		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.27	PDNP Tilpilly Homestead & Workshop		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.28	PDNP Tilpilly Woolshed & ShearQuart		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.24	Gilgunnia Comms Tower		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.25	Kaleno Ivanhoe Rd Cobar Comms Tower		2	NSW Rural Fire Service

**Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing**

ID	Name	Strategy	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LF.32	Cobar Barrier Hwy FB	LFB	Cobar	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.33	Cobar Community Western FB 1	LFB	Cobar	1	Crown Lands
LF.34	Cobar Community Western FB 2	LFB	Cobar	1	Crown Lands
LF.35	Cobar Coorilla Street to Barrier Hwy FB	LFB	Cobar	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.36	Cobar North-western FB	LFB	Cobar	1	Cobar Shire Council
LF.37	Cobar West Exclusion FB	LFB	Cobar	1	Crown Lands
LF.38	Nymagee North-east FB	LFB	Nymagee	1	Cobar Shire Council
LF.39	Nymagee West FB	LFB	Nymagee	1	Cobar Shire Council
LF.42	Mallee Network #16	LFB	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	NSW Rural Fire Service

**Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing**

ID	Name	Strategy	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LF.43	Mallee Network #2	LFB	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.44	Mallee Network #5 Central	LFB	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.45	Mallee Network #5 North	LFB	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.46	Mallee Network #8	LFB	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.47	Mallee Network #9	LFB	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.48	Yathong Western Boundary Trail	LFB	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LF.40	Mount Hope South East	LFB		2	Cobar Shire Council
LF.41	Mount Hope Western FB	LFB		2	Crown Lands
LM.49	Mount Grenfell Cultural Burning Program 2026 -	LMZ	Mount Grenfell	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.50	Mount Grenfell Day Use Area Cultural Burn	LMZ	Mount Grenfell	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.53	Internal Strips Nombinnie-Roundhill HR	LMZ	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.54	Internal Strips NW Yathong HR	LMZ	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.51	PDNP Tilpilly Lake HR	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.52	PDNP Tilpilly Pipeline East HR	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.55	Cobar Barrier Hwy Burn	SFAZ	Cobar	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.56	Cobar North Interface Burn	SFAZ	Cobar	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.57	Cobar West Burn 1	SFAZ	Cobar	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.58	Cobar West Burn 2	SFAZ	Cobar	1	Crown Lands
SF.59	Euabalong West HR 2	SFAZ	Euabalong West	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.65	Eastern Boundary Trail HR	SFAZ	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.66	Roundhill Rd East HR	SFAZ	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.67	Roundhill Rd West HR	SFAZ	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.68	Western Fire Trail HR	SFAZ	Yathong Nature Reserve	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.60	Mount Hope Mosaic HR 1	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service

**Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing**

ID	Name	Strategy	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.61	Mount Hope Mosaic HR 2	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.62	Mount Hope Mosaic HR 3	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.63	Mount Hope Mosaic HR 4	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.64	Mount Hope Mosaic HR 5	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
TF.69	Barrier Highway East TCFB	TCFB	Cobar	1	Transport for NSW
TF.70	Barrier Highway West TCFB	TCFB	Cobar	1	Transport for NSW
TF.71	Cobar North Interface FB	TCFB	Cobar	1	Cobar Shire Council
TF.72	Euabalong Mechanical Activities	TCFB	Euabalong West	1	Cobar Shire Council
TF.73	Euabalong West FBs	TCFB	Euabalong West	1	Cobar Shire Council
TF.74	Mount Hope South East TF	TCFB		2	Cobar 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), FEZ (Fire Exclusion Zone). See Annex C BFCC Policy 01/2023 for further information on bush fire management zones including a description of the zones and their purposes.

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

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

**Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places\***

Title	Type	Location	LGA
Mt Hope Fire Station	Building	Main Street, Mount Hope	Cobar
Ward Oval	Open Space	Maidens Avenue, Cobar	Cobar

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

## Appendix 3

### Maps

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

*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
10 <sup>th</sup> April 2024	NSW RFS Senior Volunteers	Workshop 1	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Introduction to next generation BFRMP Data Validation	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Far West Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
10 <sup>th</sup> April 2024	BFMC Members	Workshop 1	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Introduction to next generation BFRMP Data Validation	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Far West Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
11 <sup>th</sup> October 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 Far West Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
24 <sup>th</sup> September 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 Far West Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
16 <sup>th</sup> April 2025	BFMC Members and Senior RFS Volunteers	Workshop 2(b)	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Finalise Fuel Management Register Finalise Draft Risk Plan	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Far West Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
16 <sup>th</sup> April 2025	BFMC Members	Workshop 3	Email Phone Calls Teams	Review Updated Risk Data Arrange the Public Exhibition Process	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Far West Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS

Date/ timeframe	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
	General Public	Public Exhibition	Social Media Local Media Website	Community Consultation Feedback on the Plan	Templates Agency Social Media Platforms	NSW RFS Far West 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 Far West Team Risk Planning Team NSW RFS

DRAFT



# Planning together

**Cobar**

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