

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

Planning together



Canobolas

Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Orange City, Cabonne Shire, Blayney Shire and Cowra 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 Canobolas Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on **<DATE>** for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended

Councillor Bruce Reynolds
Chair
**Canobolas
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 Canobolas 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 Canobolas 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 Canobolas 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 Canobolas BFMC considered the number and location of Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSPs) within the BFMC area. All NSPs in Canobolas 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 Canobolas 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.

	<p>Under section 66 of the <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i>, a Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice can be issued, directing a hazard be treated. This Notice can be issued to private and public landowners. If the Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice is not complied with, the NSW RFS will treat the hazard, and may pursue the cost from the landowner.</p> <p>Under Section 73 and Section 74E of the Act, the NSW RFS Commissioner may direct hazard reduction works to be undertaken.</p>
Community engagement	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 Canobolas 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 Canobolas BFMC Fuel Management Register.

3.1.3 Focus Area Treatments

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

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

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

- Eugowra Village
- Goobang Landscape
- Kangaroooby - Gooloogong
- Mandagery Landscape
- Mount Canobolas
- Mullions Range and
- Pennsylvania

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

There are four key objectives available to manage the bush fire risk to Focus Areas and each objective has a number of associated treatment strategies (Table 2). The BFMC has identified the most appropriate objectives and treatment strategies for each Focus Area. The Focus Area

treatment strategies selected by the BFMC will be addressed annually as part of the BFMC Annual Works Program.

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

Table 2: Key objectives for treatment strategies.

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

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Canobolas 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 Canobolas 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

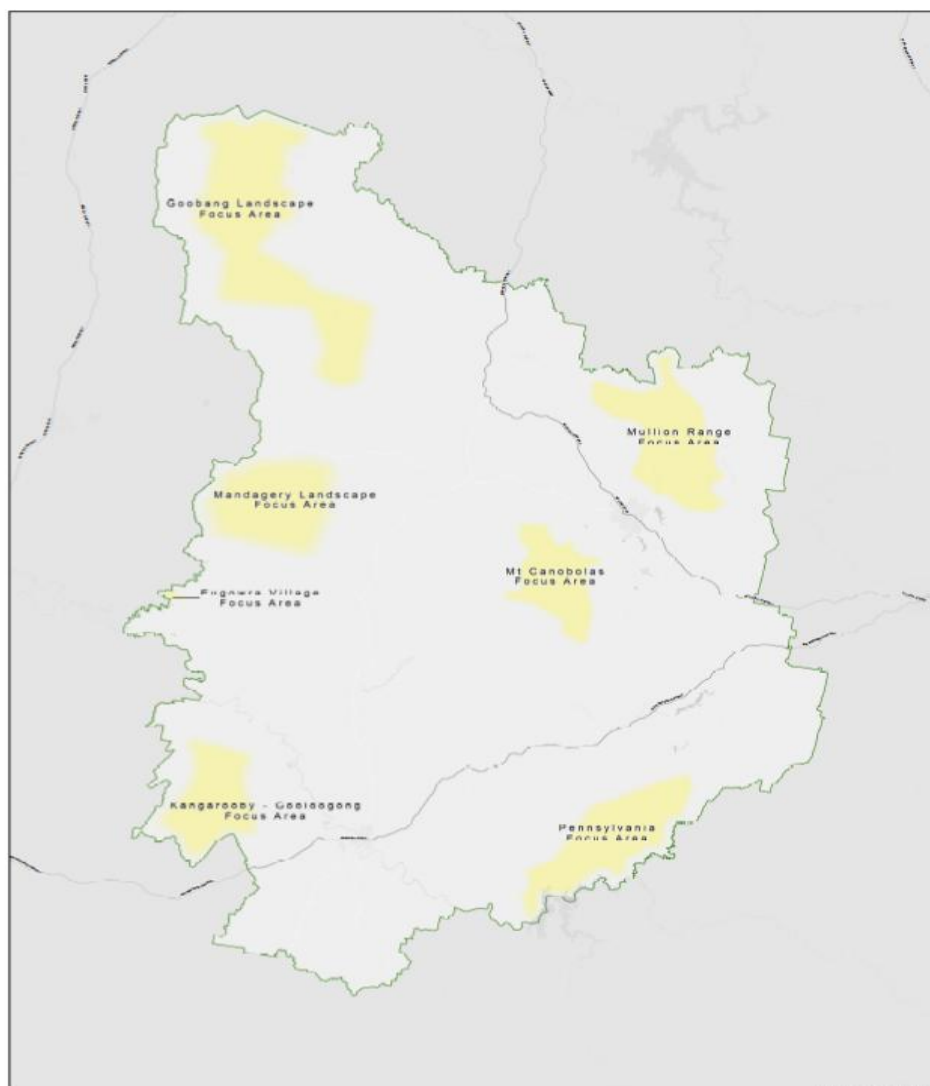
This BFRMP is supported by a number of appendices, including:

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	
Eugowra Village	
Goobang Landscape	
Kangaroooby - Gooloogong	
Mandagery Landscape	
Mt Canobolas	
Mullion Range	
Pennsylvania	



Canobolas BFM Focus Area Map

1.1 Eugowra Village

Risk Profile

The Canobolas 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 Eugowra Village as a Focus Area.

The Eugowra Village Focus Area is located on the western boundary of the BFMC area. The modelled data indicates a high bush fire risk to residential assets and a moderate risk to economic assets within Eugowra Village. The predominant vegetation types include grassy woodland to the northwest and along the river and grasslands and agricultural areas to the south and southeast.

The BFMC has identified a potential risk from bush fire ignitions in the grassy woodlands to the northwest of the village. Bush fires from the west may threaten the northern residential area of the village, including the Hospital, Bowling Club and Public School. The last major bushfire in Eugowra was in 2001. The southern side of Eugowra Village is a flood plain and residents were impacted by a major flood event in 2022.

According to the 2021 Census, 601 people live in Eugowra. Social factors such as the aging community, and limited services and transport may make residents more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire. Whilst there are a range of businesses in the town, most residents rely on Forbes CBD as their main business precinct.

The Eugowra Focus Area and surrounding landscape is home to eight species of threatened flora and fauna, as well as 5 Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs), including 3 Critically Endangered TECs, and two Save our Species Conservation sites.

There are also 2 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified within the Focus Area. Bush/grass fires, fire suppression operations, and hazard reduction activities pose risks to these cultural heritage sites.

The BFMC has identified a range of Treatment Strategies to mitigate the bush fire risk to Eugowra Village Focus Area. Fuel Management Treatments include a prescribed burn in Eugowra Hills and the maintenance of Asset Protection Zones and Transport Corridor Fire Breaks (as mapped in the Fuel Management Register). The BFMC will also review the bush fire response arrangements in the area.

Community Preparedness Treatments will aim to increase the community's awareness of bush fire risk and encourage them to prepare their homes and properties for bush fire.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for the Eugowra Village **Focus Area** are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

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

1.2 Goobang Landscape

Risk Profile

The Canobolas 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 Goobang Landscape as a Focus Area.

The Goobang Landscape Focus Area extends from Obley to Gumble in the northwest of the BFMC area. This area was identified as a focus area by the BFMC due to the potential fire run through the Goobang National Park and subsequent risk to the agricultural land and isolated rural communities to the east of the Hervey Range.

Although the modelled bush fire risk to residential and economic assets is low (due to the current fuel loads in Goobang National park), previous fire history has shown that under elevated fire weather conditions, there is potential for fire spread from the ridge, down into these communities. Major Fires have occurred in 1976, 1982, 1994 & 2001 where vast areas of the Hervey Range was severely burnt.

The communities of Obley, Yeoval, Baldry and Cumnock are aware of the fire risk, are well prepared and are actively involved in the development and application of fire mitigation strategies. The BFMC will continue to engage these communities and support their preparation.

Goobang National Park is a significant environmental and cultural asset. The 42,100ha park is home to over 500 different flora species and has a great diversity of fauna. These range from wrens, parrots and eagles to mammals, lizards and insects. There are 31 species of reptiles, 14 species of frogs and 31 species of mammals recorded in the park including echidnas, wallaby, kangaroos, possums and bats as well as exotics such as rabbits, cats, foxes, goats, sheep and dogs. Threatened species include the carpet python (*Morelia spilotes*), Sloane's froglet (*Crinia sloanei*), koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), brush tailed rock wallaby (*Petrogale penicillata*), grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), yellow-bellied sheath-tail bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*), Corben's long eared bat (*Nyetophilus corbeni*) and New Holland mouse (*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*). There is potential that fire could have a negative impact on the 17 threatened species, 11 Threatened Ecological Communities and a Save Our Species Conservation site in the area.

There are also 20 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified within the Focus Area. Bush/grass fires, fire suppression operations, and hazard reduction activities pose risks to these cultural heritage sites.

The BFMC has identified a range of Treatment Strategies to mitigate the bush fire risk in the Goobang Landscape. Fuel Management Treatments include a number of prescribed burns and the maintenance of Transport Corridor Fire Breaks (as mapped in the Fuel Management Register). The BFMC will also review the bush fire response arrangements for the area.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for the Goobang Landscape **Focus Area** are listed in Table 2.

Table 2

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	GL.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	GL.PR
Fuel Management	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	GL.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	GL.TF
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	GL.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	GL.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	GL.FA
Ignition Prevention	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	GL.RA
	Transport Corridor Fire Break	GL.TF
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	GL.PT

1.3 Kangaroooby - Gooloogong

Risk Profile

The Canobolas 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 Kangaroooby - Gooloogong as a Focus Area.

The Kangaroooby - Gooloogong Focus area is located in the southwestern corner of the BFMC area, and encompasses Bumbaldry, Gooloogong and Conimbla National Park

Although the modelled bush fire risk to residential assets is low to moderate, there has been significant subdivision along Kangaroooby Road, Stoney Hill Road and Fragar Road, and there is concern that the newer residents may have a limited understanding of bush fire risk and are not well prepared. The high number of absentee land owners and also makes the area more vulnerable. There is also limited access/egress capability to many of the residential properties in this area.

The forested area across this landscape is generally Western Dry Sclerophyll forest with significant populations of Black Cypress Pine and Casuarina. Soils are poor with widespread areas of rock. Ignitions from natural sources rarely promote any running fire however any fire entering the timbered range on an elevated fire weather day may rapidly escalate to threaten the surrounding populated areas.

The Conimbla National Park is a significant environmental asset being the home of a large number of native flora and fauna including the only known population of the Midge Orchid. There is potential that fire could have a negative impact on the 19 threatened species, 14 Threatened Ecological Communities and five Save Our Species Conservation sites in the area. There are also 14 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified within the Focus Area. Bush/grass fires, fire suppression operations, and hazard reduction activities pose risks to these cultural heritage sites.

The BFMC has identified a range of Treatment Strategies to mitigate the bush fire risk in the Focus Area. Fuel Management Treatments include a number of prescribed burns and the maintenance of Transport Corridor Fire Breaks (as mapped in the Fuel Management Register). The BFMC will also review the bush fire response arrangements for the area. Community Preparedness Treatments will aim to increase the community's awareness of bush fire risk and encourage them to prepare their homes and properties for bush fire.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for the Kangaroooby - Gooloogong **Focus Area** are listed in Table 3.

Table 3

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

1.4 Mandagery Landscape

Risk Profile

The Canobolas 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 Mandagery Landscape as a Focus Area.

The Mandagery Landscape Focus Area encompasses a large timbered area that runs north of Nangar National Park towards the Henry Parkes Way. The vegetation in the area is a mix of Grassy Woodland, Semi-Arid woodland and grasslands. There are isolated rural properties scattered throughout this area along Monaghan's Road, McLaughlan's Road, Healey's Road and the localities of Mandagery and Murga. An escarpment runs north south on the western side of this focus area parallel to the Reedy Creek Road and operationally prevents vehicular access east to west hampering firefighting access and delaying response.

The current modelled bush fire risk is low, however the BFMC have identified the area as a Focus Area due to the potential for fire run through the landscape under elevated fire weather conditions.

Residential characteristics such as isolated dwellings and limited access/egress may make the community vulnerable to the impact of bush fire and residents may be isolated during a fire incident.

There are a number of significant economic assets in the area. These include the Manildra Group Flour Mill, Manildra Canola Mill and the Manildra Solar Farm. The area is a significant producer of crops and livestock.

The Southwest Woodlands Nature Reserve sits in the south of this Focus Area and occupies 1,733.70ha, as such the area has significant environmental assets with many species of flora and fauna. There is risk that fire could have a negative impact on 16 Threatened Species, 10 Critically Endangered Ecological Communities and 5 Save our Species Conservation sites. There are also 35 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified within the Focus Area. Bush/grass fires, fire suppression operations, and hazard reduction activities pose risks to these cultural heritage sites.

The BFMC has identified a range of Treatment Strategies to mitigate the bush fire risk in the Focus Area. Fuel management treatments include prescribed burns and the maintenance of Transport Corridor Fire Breaks (as mapped in the Fuel Management Register). The BFMC will also review the bush fire response arrangements for the area. Community Preparedness Treatments will aim to increase the community's awareness of bush fire risk and encourage them to prepare their homes and properties for bush fire.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for the Mandagery Landscape **Focus Area** are listed in Table 4.

Table 4

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	ML.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	ML.PL
Fuel Management	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	ML.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	ML.TF
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	ML.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	ML.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	ML.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	ML.RA

1.5 Mt Canobolas

Risk Profile

The Canobolas 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 Mt Canobolas area as a Focus Area.

The Mt Canobolas Focus Area houses significant areas of managed land being for environmental and commercial purposes. Environmentally, the Mt Canobolas State Conservation Area (SCA) covers 1672ha of subalpine landscape whilst Forest Corporation NSW commercially manages the Glenwood and the Canobolas State Forests which together cover 7,253.58ha. Fire history across the Mt Canobolas landscape include major fires in 1965, 1983, 1985 and 2018, the most recent of which was contained primarily to the area of the SCA. The SCA is surrounded by pine plantation and whilst this crop is well managed there are pockets that have an increased fuel loading of greater than 30 tonnes per hectare placing a higher vulnerability on this asset.

Extensive research has occurred since the major fires in 2018, as a result of this research, several species have been identified that are Assets of Intergenerational Significance (AIS). These include The Pink Spider Orchid (*Caladenia Boweri*) and The Canobolas Leek Orchid (*Paraprassophyllum canobolense*). Since the 2018 fire the surveys have noted that along with the AIS that there was 79 new species in the area (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, plants and fungi), a total of 479 known plant species, a total of 153 known animal species and a total of around 950 different species including insect in the area.

This research has also discovered a large number of significant indigenous sites across the Mount Canobolas State Conservation Area. The significance of these sites is yet to fully be realised and research about these sites will continue. On the summit of Mount Canobolas there are seven major communications towers that service a large part of the Central West. This is a major economic asset of national significance. Air Services Australia, National TV & Radio Broadcasters, Telco authorities, Government Radio Network, Police, Emergency Services are a few of the operators at the site. The summit also attracts up to 200,000 visitors annually who take part in activities such as sightseeing, bushwalking, camping etc. The countryside surrounding the focus area is home to dozens of wineries, short stay accommodation, recreational facilities such as Lake Canobolas, the mountain bike track, scout camp and farmlands that grow a range of produce and grains. Any fire impacting the focus area can have a significant impact on those areas potentially extending to the city of Orange to the North East.

Newmont Cadia Valley Operations sits to the south of the Focus Area, it is a prominent underground gold mine that is vulnerable to fire should air quality influence the vent shafts to underground workers. Similarly transport of critical mining infrastructure is routinely trafficked on local roads that would detrimentally affect the production and operation of the mine in the event of any road closures.

The Mt Canobolas Focus Area closely neighbours and influences resident vulnerability from fire in the communities of Forrest Reefs, Springside, Cargo, Nashdale and Spring Hill which houses Orange Airport. The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for the Mt Canobolas **Focus Area** are listed in Table 5.

Table 5

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	MC.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	MC.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	MC.PR
Fuel Management	Fire Break; Linear	MC.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	MC.TF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	MC.LM
Response	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	MC.FA
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	MC.PI
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	MC.RA

1.6 Mullions Range

Risk Profile

The Canobolas 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 Mullions Range as a Focus Area.

The Mullions Range Focus Area is located north of Orange. The modelled risk to residential assets is moderate to high. It is a densely populated and rapidly expanding area that contains a large number of living lifestyle blocks that house many occupants. There are a number of identified "Group" homes located throughout. A number of properties are very isolated and have poor access. There are properties within the Focus Area that are under prepared, and residents may not fully understand their risk of fire and place a greater reliance on fire authorities to identify their risk.

There is also a moderate risk to economic assets (plantations and agriculture) in the area. The landscape is a mix of Dry Sclerophyll Forest, Grassy Woodland, agricultural lands and softwood plantations (1,743.99ha). A number of reserves are also embedded within the Focus Area managed by National Parks, Crown Lands, Council and Trustees all of which promote a relatively continuous fire path through sporadic residential areas. Early detection technologies will be implemented in the 2025/2026 fire season into the Mullion Range to assist in identification and rapid response to ignitions.

The Mullions Range State Conservation Area and Crown Lands reserve makes up 8,362ha native forest that is home to a very diverse range of wildlife. There is a risk that fire could have a negative impact on 24 Threatened Species, 12 Threatened Ecological Communities (including 8 Critically Endangered Communities) and 9 private land Biodiversity Conservation Trust Agreements. There are 55 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified within the Focus Area. Bush/grass fires, fire suppression operations, and hazard reduction activities may pose risks to these cultural heritage sites.

During the 1860s the area was a significant part of Australia's goldrush history where Ophir was a hub for gold mining. There are remnants of the old goldfields scattered throughout the area that attract tourists all year round. Many tourists camp within the Ophir Reserve and surrounds and may be vulnerable to fire. The Doctors Hill Gold Mine is home to a significant heritage asset to the north of Ophir Reserve.

The BFMC has identified a range of treatment strategies to mitigate the bush fire risk in the Focus Area. Fuel management treatments include a number of prescribed burns and the maintenance of Transport Corridor Fire Breaks (as mapped in the Fuel Management Register).

The BFMC will conduct a review of the Pre Incident Plan for the Mullions Range Focus Area to ensure adequate bush fire response arrangements are in place for the area. Community preparedness treatments will be implemented to increase the community's awareness of bush fire risk and encourage them to prepare their homes and properties for bush fire.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for the Mullions Range **Focus Area** are listed in Table 6.

Table 6

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	MU.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	MU.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	MU.PR
Fuel Management	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	MU.IM
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	MU.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	MU.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	MU.TF
Response	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	MU.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	MU.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	MU.RA
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	MU.AR

1.7 Pennsylvania

Risk Profile

The Canobolas 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 Pennsylvania area as a Focus Area.

The Pennsylvania Focus area is located in the South Eastern corner of the BFMC area. It includes Pennsylvania State Forest (2218.32 ha), Roseberg State Forest (609ha) and the northern side of Wyangala Dam. The Abercrombie River flows into Wyangala Dam from the East and the Lachlan River flows out to the West, these waters form the Local Government Area boundary and can provide access difficulties operationally in the event of fire.

The modelled risk to residential assets is moderate with some areas of high risk along Clements Road (Woodstock) and in the town of Neville. There is also a moderate risk to economic assets (plantations). The two substantial economic assets in the north of the Focus Area are the Pennsylvania State Forest being 2,218.32ha and Roseberg State Forest being 609ha, both planted to softwood timber. Significant harvesting is planned to occur in the State Forests between 2024 and 2029 and this will significantly modify the fuel structure in the Focus Area.

This area has been identified by the BFMC because the area is relatively isolated and there may be a risk posed to recreational visitors in the forested areas and around the Wyangala Dam. Activities such as 4 Wheel Driving, motorcycling, fishing, hunting, camping and water-based activities attract upwards of 30,000 persons per year.

There are isolated residential properties scattered throughout the area, a number of which are owned by absentee landowners. These properties may be particularly vulnerable to fire.

There is a significant number of roads throughout the Forestry Corporation managed lands. However, the landscape is steep, and accessibility is limited outside of the FCNSW estate. Therefore, access for fire operations is limited and a rapid aviation response is required to minimise fire spread.

There is a risk that fire could have a negative impact on 8 Threatened Species, 11 Threatened Ecological Communities (including 8 Critically Endangered Communities) and 2 Save our Species sites.

There are 17 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified within the Focus Area. Bush fires, fire suppression operations and hazard reduction activities may pose risks to these cultural heritage sites.

The BFMC has identified a range of treatment strategies to mitigate the bush fire risk in the Focus Area. Fuel management treatments include a number of prescribed burns (as mapped in the Fuel Management Register) and the maintenance of Transport Corridor Fire Breaks. The BFMC will also review the bush fire response arrangements for the area. Community preparedness treatments will be implemented to increase the awareness of tourists in the area and to encourage residents to prepare their homes and properties for bush fire.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for the Pennsylvania are Focus Area listed in Table 7.

Table 7

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

Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	East Eugowra APZ A	Eugowra Village	1	Crown Lands
AP.2	Eugowra Alexandra St APZ	Eugowra Village	1	Crown Lands
AP.3	Eugowra Camp & Marara Sts	Eugowra Village	1	Crown Lands
AP.4	Eugowra West St APZ	Eugowra Village	1	Crown Lands
AP.5	Icely St, Eugowra	Eugowra Village	1	Crown Lands
AP.6	Marara St, Eugowra	Eugowra Village	1	Crown Lands
AP.7	8 Radnor Street		2	Crown Lands
AP.8	Belubula St APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.9	Billimari 1		2	Crown Lands
AP.10	Billimari 2		2	Crown Lands
AP.11	Billimari 3		2	Crown Lands
AP.12	Buckinbah Street APZ Yeoval		2	Crown Lands
AP.13	Illunie Street APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.14	Lynn St APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.15	Orton St		2	Crown Lands
AP.16	Short Street APZ Yeoval		2	Crown Lands

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
IM.17	Belgravia IMZ 3	IMZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.18	Belgravia IMZ 4	IMZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.19	Belgravia IMZ 5	IMZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.20	Canobolas West Strategic Fire Break	LFB	Mt Canobolas	1	Forestry Corporation NSW
LF.21	Four Mile Creek Fire Break	LFB	Mt Canobolas	1	Forestry Corporation NSW
LF.22	Windeyer St, Manildra	LFB		2	Crown Lands
LM.23	7150 Renshaw McGirr Way	LMZ	Goobang Landscape	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.24	Deep Creek (Canobolas portion)	LMZ	Goobang Landscape	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LM.25	Rocky Ponds/Mani HR	LMZ	Goobang Landscape	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.26	Spring Gully v2	LMZ	Goobang Landscape	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.27	979 Barryrennie Rd	LMZ	Kangaroooby - Gooloogong	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.28	215 McMurrays Lane Cargo	LMZ	Mt Canobolas	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.29	2223 Reedy Creek Rd	LMZ	Mandagery Landscape	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.30	172 Calula Rd	LMZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.31	175 Calula Rd	LMZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.32	2360 Burrendong Way West Side	LMZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.33	Calula Hills Lot 111	LMZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.34	Calula Hills Lot 70	LMZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.35	Central Mines Lot 82 DP46487	LMZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.36	Lot 60 Ophir Rd	LMZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.37	South Mullion Reserve	LMZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.38	Third Crossing	LMZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.39	Markhams Lookout	LMZ	Pennsylvania	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.40	Quartpot Rd	LMZ	Pennsylvania	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.41	Eugowra Hills	SFAZ	Eugowra Village	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.42	150 Mylbie Rd	SFAZ	Kangaroooby - Gooloogong	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.43	2360 Burrendong Way	SFAZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.44	744 Ophir Rd CG	SFAZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.45	808 Ophir Rd Kwa Part 1	SFAZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.46	808 Ophir Rd Kwa Part 2	SFAZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.47	Kinross	SFAZ	Mullions Range	1	Forestry Corporation NSW
SF.48	Mt Bulga CG	SFAZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.49	Mt Bulga East	SFAZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.50	Timberline	SFAZ	Mullions Range	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.51	Neville West	SFAZ	Pennsylvania	1	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.52	Gumble Road	TCFB	Goobang Landscape	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.53	Gundong Road Baldry	TCFB	Goobang Landscape	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.54	Obley Road Baldry	TCFB	Goobang Landscape	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.55	Peak Hill Road Baldry	TCFB	Goobang Landscape	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.56	Renshaw McGirr Way Baldry	TCFB	Goobang Landscape	1	Cabonne Shire Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.57	Barryrennie Rd Barryrennie	TCFB	Kangarooby - Gooloogong	1	Cowra Shire Council
TF.58	Kangarooby Rd Gooloogong	TCFB	Kangarooby - Gooloogong	1	Cowra Shire Council
TF.59	Cadia Road Orange	TCFB	Mt Canobolas	1	Orange City Council
TF.60	Cadia Road Panuara Blayney	TCFB	Mt Canobolas	1	Blayney Shire Council
TF.61	Cadia Road Panuara Cabonne	TCFB	Mt Canobolas	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.62	Cargo Road Ora to Cargo	TCFB	Mt Canobolas	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.63	Four Mile Creek Rd Cab	TCFB	Mt Canobolas	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.64	Four Mile Creek Road	TCFB	Mt Canobolas	1	Blayney Shire Council
TF.65	Lake Canobolas Rd	TCFB	Mt Canobolas	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.66	Henry Parkes Way Man to Border	TCFB	Mandagery Landscape	1	Transport for NSW
TF.67	The Escort Way Cudal to LCR	TCFB	Mandagery Landscape	1	Transport for NSW
TF.68	The Escort Way LCR to Eugowra	TCFB	Mandagery Landscape	1	Transport for NSW
TF.69	Banjo Paterson Way Orange	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Orange City Council
TF.70	Broken Shaft & Rowlands Cl Spring Glen	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.71	Burrendong Way	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Orange City Council
TF.72	Burrendong Way Mullion Creek TF	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.73	Coolabah Drive Clifton Grove	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Orange City Council
TF.74	Dry Creek Rd Ponds	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.75	Long Point Road Mullion Creek	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.76	Lookout Road Mullion Creek	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.77	Lower Lewis Ponds Road	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.78	Narambla Drive Clifton Grove	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Orange City Council
TF.79	Ophir Rd Cabonne	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.80	Ophir Road Orange	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Orange City Council
TF.81	Spring Glen Rd Cab	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.82	The Billabong Clifton Grove	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Orange City Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.83	The Overflow Clifton Grove	TCFB	Mullions Range	1	Orange City Council
TF.84	Blayney Neville Trunkey Road	TCFB	Pennsylvania	1	Blayney Shire Council
TF.85	Clements Road Cowra	TCFB	Pennsylvania	1	Cowra Shire Council
TF.86	Reg Hailstone Way	TCFB	Pennsylvania	1	Cowra Shire Council
TF.87	Banjo Paterson Way Cum to Molong	TCFB		2	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.88	Banjo Paterson Way Cum to Yeoval	TCFB		2	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.89	Barry Rd Blayney	TCFB		2	Blayney Shire Council
TF.90	Belubula Way Blayney	TCFB		2	Blayney Shire Council
TF.91	Belubula Way Cowra	TCFB		2	Cowra Shire Council
TF.92	Binni Ck Rd Nth	TCFB		2	Cowra Shire Council
TF.93	Binni Creek Road Sth	TCFB		2	Cowra Shire Council
TF.94	Bloomfield Rd	TCFB		2	Orange City Council
TF.95	Broula Road Cowra	TCFB		2	Cowra Shire Council
TF.96	Canowindra Rd Billimari	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.97	Canowindra Road Canowindra	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.98	Carcoar Rd Blayney	TCFB		2	Blayney Shire Council
TF.99	Cargo Rd Cargo to Can	TCFB		2	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.100	Cargo Road Orange	TCFB		2	Orange City Council
TF.101	Cranky Rock Rd	TCFB		2	Cowra Shire Council
TF.102	Davys Plains Rd Cargo	TCFB		2	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.103	Forest Reefs Rd Millthorpe	TCFB		2	Blayney Shire Council
TF.104	George Russell Drive Cowra	TCFB		2	Cowra Shire Council
TF.105	Henry Parkes Way Mon to Man	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.106	Kirribilli Rd Copwra Cranky Rock	TCFB		2	Cowra Shire Council
TF.107	Kurrajong Road	TCFB		2	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.108	Lachlan Valley Way North	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.109	Lachlan Valley Way South	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.110	Longs Corner Rd Canowindra	TCFB		2	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.111	Mandurama Rd Blayney	TCFB		2	Blayney Shire Council
TF.112	Mid Western Highway Cowra Nth	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.113	Mid Western Highway West	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.114	Millthorpe Road Lucknow	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.115	Milthorpe Rd Blayney	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.116	Milthorpe Road	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.117	Moorilda Rd Blayney	TCFB		2	Blayney Shire Council
TF.118	Nangar Rd Canowindra	TCFB		2	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.119	Neville Rd Blayney	TCFB		2	Blayney Shire Council
TF.120	Newbridge Road Blayney	TCFB		2	Blayney Shire Council
TF.121	Northern Distributor Road	TCFB		2	Orange City Council
TF.122	Olympic Highway	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.123	Peabody Rd Molong	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.124	Pine Mount Rd Cowra	TCFB		2	Cowra Shire Council
TF.125	Pinnacle Rd	TCFB		2	Orange City Council
TF.126	Pride of Oak Rd Cowra Cranky Rock	TCFB		2	Cowra Shire Council
TF.127	Spring Terrace Rd	TCFB		2	Blayney Shire Council
TF.128	Spring Terrace Rd Cabonne	TCFB		2	Cabonne Shire Council
TF.129	The Escort Way Ora to Cudal	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.130	The Escort Way Orange	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.131	Three Brothers Rd Blayney	TCFB		2	Blayney Shire Council
TF.132	Vittoria Road Cabonne	TCFB		2	Cabonne Shire Council

*Strategy: GP (Grazing Program); IMZ (Ignition Management Zone); LFB (Linear Firebreak); LMZ (Land Management Zone), SFAZ (Strategic Fire Advantage Zone), TF (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).

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*

Title	Type	Location	LGA
Mandurama Memorial Park	Open Space	Gold Street, Mandurama	Blayney
Barry Community Hall	Building	Cnr Barry Moorilda Rd & Barker St, Barry	Blayney
Central Tablelands Livestock exchange	Building	4860 Mid Western Highway, Carcoar	Blayney
Newbridge Hall	Building	Trunkey Street, Newbridge	Blayney
Blayney Showground	Open Space	22 Marshalls Lane, Blayney	Blayney
Morris Park, Canowindra	Open Space	Ross Street, Canowindra	Cabonne
Eugowra Recreation Ground	Open Space	Nanima Street, Eugowra	Cabonne
Eugowra Memorial Multi-purpose Service	Building	Hill Street, Eugowra	Cabonne
Cargo Community Hall	Building	Molong Street, Cargo	Cabonne
Cargo CWA Hall	Building	Molong Street, Cargo	Cabonne
Nashdale Community Hall	Building	Cnr Nancarrow Lane and Cargo Road, Nashdale	Cabonne
Cudal Community Hall	Building	Main Street, Cudal	Cabonne
Cudal Health Centre	Building	Cargo Street, Cudal	Cabonne
Australian National Field Day Site	Open Space	Bradley's Road, Borenore	Cabonne
Reedy Creek Recreation Ground and Tennis Courts	Open Space	Mandagery Road, Mandagery	Cabonne
Manildra Bowling Club	Building	Kiewa Street, Manildra	Cabonne
Molong Recreation Ground	Open Space	Cnr Edward Street and Hill Street, Molong	Cabonne
Cumnock Recreation Ground	Open Space	Maclaughlan Street, Cumnock	Cabonne
Baldry Hall	Building	Peak Hill Road, Baldry	Cabonne
Yeoval Recreation Ground	Open Space	Lucknow Street, Yeoval	Cabonne
Yeoval Bowling Club	Building	Bathurst Street, Yeoval	Cabonne
Wyangala Country Club	Building	Sixth Avenue, Wyangala Dam	Cowra
Wyangala Dam Foreshore	Open Space	Dam Foreshore – In front of the kiosk parking area inside Wyangala Waters Park	Cowra
Morongla Showground	Open Space	Lachlan Valley Way, Morongla	Cowra

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*			
Title	Type	Location	LGA
Wattamondara Showground	Open Space	West Street, Wattamondara	Cowra
Darbys Falls Recreation Park	Open Space	Cnr Darbys Falls Road and Glen-Avon Road, Darbys Falls	Cowra
Cowra Showground	Open Space	Grenfell Road, Cowra	Cowra
Billimari Hall	Building	Logan Street, Billimari	Cowra
Spring Hill Hall	Building	Seaton Street, Spring Hill	Orange
Jack Brabham Park	Open Space	Huntley Road, Orange	Orange
ANZAC Park (Sir Neville House Stadium)	Building	Seymour Street, Orange	Orange
Orange Showground (Gate 1)	Building	Leeds Parade, Orange	Orange

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

Appendix 3

Maps

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

The Appendix 3 Maps for the Canobolas 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/canobolas>

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
	NSW RFS Senior Volunteers	Workshop 1	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Introduction to next generation BFRMP Data Validation	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Canobolas Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
	BFMC Members	Workshop 1	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Introduction to next generation BFRMP Data Validation	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Canobolas Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
	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 Canobolas Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
	BFMC Members and Senior RFS Volunteers	Workshop 2(a)	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Identify Focus Areas Discuss treatment options	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Canobolas Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
6th March 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 Canobolas Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
31 st July 2025	BFMC Members	Workshop 3	Email Phone Calls Teams	Review Updated Risk Data Arrange the Public Exhibition Process	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Canobolas Zone 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 Canobolas Zone 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 Canobolas Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS



Planning together

Canobolas

Bush Fire Management Committee

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Adopted by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Minute No 104.11



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On behalf of the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee