

Farm FireWise

Checklist and Action Plan







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Prepared by NSW Rural Fire Service – July 2007

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What is Farm FireWise?

Farm FireWise helps NSW rural landholders prepare for and prevent bush fires. It provides support and advice on building bush fire preparedness into your business plans, and gives you the knowledge and skills to protect your family, home and business when bush fire threatens your property.

Farm FireWise aims to reinvigorate and foster relationships between rural communities, volunteer brigades and the NSW Rural Fire Service (NSWRFS) as partners in bush fire protection. It assists landholders to view and assess bush fire risk on a more holistic level across the landscape. "Bush fire" is any fire involving grass, scrub or forest.

Using the Farm FireWise Checklist, you will be able to:

- assess the risks of fire to life and property;
- determine what you need to do to reduce the risks; and
- develop a bush fire management plan for your property.

Planning to protect your home

This booklet will take you step by step through the process of developing a fire protection plan which covers all the assets on your property. One of the most important assets on any property is often the family home. If you are intending to build on your rural property there are some general principles for protecting your home from bush fire at the planning stage which you should consider.



The home site

Whatever the size of your land, some parts will be safer as a home site than others. Fire travels faster and burns more intensely uphill than downhill, and the steeper the slope the faster the fire. Flat ground is safer than sloping ground, and the bottom of a long slope is safer than the top. Slopes that face east or south are safer than north-or west-facing slopes, because these are the directions from which fires normally approach.

Fuel - reduced zones

Fuel is any combustible material. Fires cannot burn where there is no fuel. It is important to make sure there is an area of reduced fuel between the house and any unmanaged grass or bushland – this is often referred to as an Asset Protection Zone or APZ. Where possible, take advantage of existing fuel-reduced zones such as roadways, rivers or bare ground to provide a fuel break.

Ember attack

In a bush fire, airborne embers blown ahead of the main fire are responsible for a high proportion of damage to buildings. They can ignite new fires (a process called "spotting") on, or around, the home. Try to place your home so that any forested areas are to the south and east of the site. A wind-break of high-moisture-content trees on the hazard side of the site will also help shield your home from flying sparks and embers.

Visit the NSW Rural Fire Service web site at www.rfs.nsw.gov.au or contact your local Fire Control Centre or call 1800 NSW RFS (1800 679 737) for more information about building in bush fire-prone areas.

Getting started

This booklet will guide you through the process of identifying the potential bush fire risks on your property and planning what you need to do to protect yourself, your family and your business. Each worksheet covers a specific risk area and contains questions for you to consider along with space to record information. Your responses to the questions will help you identify what actions are needed, which then forms the basis of your bush fire management plan. Remember to ask for help from your local NSWRFS brigade or Community Safety Officer if you need it.

Directions



Tick the boxes or make notes on the following worksheets.



REFER TO NSWRFS WEB SITE: www.rfs.nsw.gov.au or call 1800 NSW RFS (1800 679 737)



Follow the guidelines as you go for updating your property map.



Where you identify areas requiring action, transfer these to your Action Plan at the back of the booklet.

Maps

During this exercise you will be asked to put certain features of your property onto a map. This map could be a photocopy of the relevant topographic map of your area, a laminated aerial photo, or even a map you have drawn yourself.

You can use transparent overlays and permanent markers to update your maps so that changes can easily be made using methylated spirits and a cloth. Different overlays can be used for different types of information.

Before starting to work through the Checklist, record the following directly onto your base property map:

- 1. property name
- 2. scale
- 3. boundary
- 4. north arrow.

If you would like to use an aerial photo and do not have one yourself you can purchase one from the NSW Department of Lands. (www.lands.nsw.gov.au)



Example of base property map on aerial photo (see page 20 for example of finished map).

The Checklist is designed to help you make decisions about fire protection relevant to your circumstances and your property.

This plan is prepared by you and retained by you. It is a simple tool that will allow you to identify what strategies you have in place, and areas that should be addressed for adequate fire protection.

The NSW Rural Fire Service has community educators, Brigade Captains, Fire Mitigation Officers and other staff who can advise you on specific parts of the Checklist, or guide you through the whole process if you wish.

If the plan identifies a need to reduce hazards on your property, this can be implemented over a time frame that suits your priorities. This is your plan – not to be kept by any other person unless you authorise it.

Your local NSW RFS brigade may be able to assist you more effectively during a fire incident if you choose to supply a copy to them. This choice is up to you and all material supplied will be treated with confidentiality.

While a variety of factors come together to increase the risk of bush fire in your area, ultimately the protection of your property comes down to you!

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact your local NSW Rural Fire Service Fire Control Centre or the NSW Rural Fire Service

Website www.rfs.nsw.gov.au

7.5a. 7.65.77.11 5 55.	1000 per 00		
Phone number			
Fax number			
Email			

Your NSWRES contact nerson

Date this plan was prepared:







Property details

Make a copy of these details and place next to your phone so that anyone calling

for help from your home can give your location to emergency services.

Name of property
Property address
Family name of residents
Contact phone:
Contact mobile phone:
Contact satellite phone:
GPS location of residence:
NSW Rural Fire Service Brigade Area
Approx. size of property



People

- Does everyone working or living on your property know what to do during a fire?
- Are there residents on your property who are elderly, infirm, or physically disabled?
- Are there children who live on, or regularly visit, your property, and would they need to be relocated during a fire?

Number of residents Adults (over 18 years old) Youths	(13–18 years old) Children (O –12 years old)
People residing on your property who may re	equire assistance or relocation before a fire:
Person's Name:	Person's Name:
Assistance Required:	Assistance Required:
Relocation Point:	Relocation Point:
Person's Name:	Person's Name:
Assistance Required:	Assistance Required:
Relocation Point:	Relocation Point:
Person's Name:	Person's Name:
Assistance Required:	Assistance Required:
Relocation Point:	Relocation Point:
Person's Name:	Person's Name:
Assistance Required:	Assistance Required:
Relocation Point:	Relocation Point:



Preparedness

Protective clothing

Full Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – long sleeve shirt and long pants (cotton or wool), fully enclosed leather shoes or boots, leather gloves, goggles, and smoke masks. The storage area for PPE should be known and easily accessible to all the family and employees.

Protective clothing (Identify on the map of your property the storage locations of your PPE) Date Last Checked: —— / —— / —— Storage Area Locations: No Yes l No PPE For Yourself Yes House No PPE For Family Yes No Workshop/Shed No PPE for Employees No Yes **Vehicles** No. of Residents or Family members trained in fire fighting Youth: _____ Adults: Emergency planning (Identify on the map of your property the relocation areas and locations) Know the school or bus company bush fire plan, and discuss emergency family communications if needed. All responsible members of the family and employees need to be able to use the radio, plus change channels. Batteries for mobile phones need to be fully charged and have an alternate charging system e.g. vehicle charging. What is the CB Radio/Local channel? **Emergency Service Channel?** Do you have mobile phone coverage? Does your car have in-car chargers for your mobile phone? Do you own a radio frequency scanner? Yes Do you have an emergency contact plan? Do you have a relocation plan for family members & employees?

L	Emergency	preparations	noted i	n your	Action	Plan
---	-----------	--------------	---------	--------	--------	------

Survival kit

(Identify on the map of your property the storage locations of your emergency kits)

Includes first aid supplies, and also vital medications for family members e.g. asthma, heart, eye drops etc. Other things to include: torch, matches, pocket knife, water, food snacks etc. Pets must also be considered - do they need leads, transport baskets, water bowl, name tag with your name and contact number?

L Yes L	No	First Aid Kits
Yes	No	Household Survival Kit
Yes	No	Supplies for house pets
Yes	$]_{No}$	Survival kit for employees

Survival kit

You should have a bush fire survival kit stored in an area of the house that is safe to access.

THE KIT SHOULD CONTAIN:

- Protective clothing for the whole family (e.g. boots or sturdy footwear, jeans, long sleeve shirt made from natural fibres or cotton drill overalls)
- Drinking water
- Buckets
- Woollen blankets
 Mop
- Fire extinguishers Goggles First aid kit
- Hoses
- Gloves
- Battery operated radio
- Knapsack spray
- Torch
- Shovel
- Spare batteries
- Ladder
- Towels
- Smoke mask (Respirator mask)



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS TOPIC refer to NSW Rural Fire Service web site: www.rfs.nsw.gov.au or call 1800 NSW RFS (1800 679 737)



Structures

Non-residential structures, such as sheds, often contain valuable assets. Where appropriate, they should be closed on all sides and have solid doors to minimise the risk of ember attack.

PROPERTY STRUCTURES Houses located on your property

Number of farm houses where full - time residents sleep. (Identify the location of the houses on your property map)			
Number of farm houses where part-time residents sleep. (Identify the location of the houses on your property map)			
Time of year when farm ho	ouses are occupied by part-time residents.		
From	to		
From	to		
From	to		
Other structures located o	n your property: structures on your property map)		
Sheds			
Closed on all sides			
Open on all sides			
Stables/Animal Housings			
Stock Yards			
Shearing Sheds			
Water Pump Sheds			
Other:			
All structures identify noted in your Action	ied on your property map, and structural work required Plan.		



Access to your property &

Access roads to structures

- Are the roads leading to your structures restricted by any fencing, locked gates, or other obstacles, and are they clearly marked?
- Access restrictions on these roads need to be considered carefully as they may delay the arrival of emergency services during a fire.

Vehicle access throughout your property

Vehicles must be able to enter and turn safely in dark or smokey conditions. Knowing where access restrictions exist on your property will help firefighters. Check your property for:

- height restrictions
- overhanging trees
- low power lines
- narrow roads
- property bridges with weight restrictions
- gates and cattle grids
- rural residence internal fencing
- potentially boggy areas.

Vehicle access

(Identify access roads, entry points, locked gates and obstructions on your property map) Around your house Yes NΙο Constructed road Drivable but not constructed road Yes No No Obstructions to vehicle access (e.g. fences, pools, locked gates etc) Yes Around vour sheds Nο Constructed road Yes Yes Drivable but not constructed road Along property boundaries Νo Yes Constructed road Drivable but not constructed road Yes Nο Main entry road, suitable for a fire appliance, including turning area Yes No Internal bridges or cattle grids Yes Internal access Nο Identify on the attached map of your property Yes Nο Is property divided into permanent paddocks (boundary and internal fencing)? All vehicle access points identified on your property map, and access work required noted in your Action Plan.



Water and pumps

- Do your water storage areas have good vehicle access and are they easily identifiable?
- What size and type of outlets are on your water tanks?
- Do you have other static water sources (SWS) on your property such as a swimming pool?
- Do your water tanks have pump and hose available to be used in the event of fire?
- Does everyone on your property know how to operate pumps and hose systems?

Water sources	(Identify all water sources on your property	/ map) [
Yes No	Dams		Number on site:
Yes No	Bore Water Supply		Number on site:
Yes No	Natural Water Supply		Number on site:
Yes No	Town Water Supply Hydrant Points		Number on site:
Yes No	Water Tanks/Swimming Pool		Number on site:
W/Source Type	Quantity		Location
	Approx. Capacity: It	rs	
	Approx. Capacity: It	rs	
	Approx. Capacity: It	rs	
	Approx. Capacity: It	rs	
Vehicle Access	Around your dams and water supplements of the constructed road	plies	
Yes No	Drivable but not constructed road		
Yes No	Obstructions to vehicle access (e.g. fences, etc)		
Tank outlets			
Yes No	Tanks fitted with 65mm Storz outle	ets and	metal valves/pipes
Water Pumps	(Identify water pumps on your property map	p) 🧮	
Yes No	Location:		Number on site:
Yes No	Fixed		
Yes No	Portable		
All water sou	rces identified on your property ma Plan.	ap, an	d work required noted in



Livestock & agricultural activities

Animal health issues

- Quarantined stock areas should be identified and NSW RFS brigades should be advised not to mix stock if possible.
- Identify refuge paddocks where stock can be moved during fires.

Refu	ige locations on property:	Fodder storage:			
(Mark refuge locations on your property map)		(Identify storage areas on your property map)			
	>		>		
Ц	Cattle	Ш	Open sheds		
Ц	Sheep		Baled and stacked		
Ц	Horses	Ш	Paddocks		
Ц	Intensive (pigs/poultry etc.)		Baled and left in paddocks		
Ш	Exotic (Lamas/ostriches etc.)	\vdash	Silos		
	Other	\sqcup	Covered stacks/Silage		
			Other:		
(Marl	vity conducted on property: k locations of different activities on your property				
Пару					
H	Grazing				
\sqcup	Cropping				
Ц	Orchard		1		
	Hobby farm		All structures identified on your property map, and structural work		
Ц	Plantations		required noted in your Action Plan.		
	Other				





Fire-related information

Previous fire history

As land owners you are able to learn a lot from previous fire events on and around your property. Fires often travel along similar paths. Find out as much as you can about the fire history of your land: when the fires happened, how and where they started (planned or unplanned fires), what area was burnt, and what losses occurred. This information could come from different sources such as: personal recollection, observation (effects of fire such as scorch marks and burnt fence posts), records, neighbours, or local fire brigades.

(Identify on your property map the area/s of previous bush fire/grass fire activity on your property) Date of fire: _____ Land area burnt: _____ Date of fire: _____ Land area burnt: Date of fire: Land area burnt: _____ Have structures been lost or damaged due to bush fire/grass fire? Yes Have you lost livestock due to bush fire/grass fire? Have you lost crops due to bush fire/grass fire? Other assets lost (grazing, fences etc) due to bush fire/grass fire? Details of assets lost: Prevailing winds (Identify on your property map the direction of the prevailing winds) Wind determines the direction in which fire travels. Think about which direction the wind usually travels during the different seasons on your land. Include regular patterns of wind change e.g. evening southerly change. Spring prevailing winds are from the: Summer prevailing winds are from the: Winter prevailing winds are from the: Autumn prevailing winds are from the:



Slope and aspect

Fires travel faster up slope than down or along level ground. Different aspects are more likely to be known fire paths than others.

Aspect (direction facing) (Identify on your property map the aspect of your property and buildings)				
House:	Shed 1:			
Shed 2: Slope (in degrees) (Identify in degree	Shed 3:es the degrees of slope on your property map)			
House:	Shed 1:			
Shed 2:	Shed 3:			

The topography, or slope and aspect of your property will affect how fire travels across it.



Hazards (Identify on your property map the location of all potential hazards)



What are the hazards on your property and where are they located? Are the hazards isolated or, in the case of fuel and chemicals, clearly identified? Do you already carry out fire mitigation strategies for these hazards e.g. fuel-free zone? Do you have an alternate power source that powers your infrastructure and also feeds the main power grid? In this section you will need to think carefully about what actions you could take to reduce hazards and transfer these to your Action Plan.

Vegetation, such as garden planter boxes, mulch, wind breaks, ornamental trees, overhanging braches, close to structures increases the opportunity for fire to reach and impact upon them.

Vegetation		Fuel sto	orage	
Yes No	Wet forest	Yes	No	Above ground storage
Yes No	Grassy forest			Total ltrs:
Yes No	Grassy woodland			Location:
Yes No	Shrubby forest	L Yes	∐ No	Below ground storage
Yes No	Pasture/grassland			Total ltrs: Location:
Yes No	Crops	Yes	No	Drums of fuel stored on property
Yes No	Plantations	103		Total ltrs:
Other:				Location:
Electrical		Hazard	ous chem	nicals
	r e	Yes	No	Fertilizers
Yes No	Low power lines			
Yes No	Underground power lines	Yes	☐ No	Herbicides/weedicide
Yes No	On-site generator	L Yes	L No	Chlorine Total ltrs:
Yes No	Telephone lines			Location:
Yes No	Alternate power source			Other:
		Firearm	າຣ	
Gases		Yes	∐ No	Ammunition
☐ Yes ☐ No	House:			
	Gas type:			
	Location:			
Yes No \	Vorkshop		All mak	tial baseds identified as
	Gas type:		•	tial hazards identified on your map, and hazard reduction work
	Gas type:			your Action Plan.
	Gas type:			

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Mitigation

Mitigation is taking steps to reduce the risk of bush fire damage to homes, structures, crops, livestock, equipment and the environment. You should undertake mitigation activities well in advance of the bush fire season and keep up the maintenance work all year round. Make sure they are included in your Action Plan.

Livestock

The risk of injury to, or destruction of, farm animals during bush fire can most easily be reduced by preparing and maintaining fuel-reduced areas onto which stock can be moved and held.

This means planning to use fallow paddocks, well grazed smaller paddocks or raceways, irrigated pasture or summer crop areas.

The ideal location is one which:

- contains a water supply
- has clear access
- has shade
- is well fenced
- is well grazed with minimum fuel to carry fire.

If you will be away during the day, consider moving stock into the safe paddock the night before a Total Fire Ban day.

Building preparedness

(Identify on the map of your property the mitigation activities you have undertaken)

Houses, sheds and other structures on your property

Yes No	Are ground fuels (long, dry grass, dead leaves and branches, thick undergrowth) cleared around the house?
Yes No	Do you keep the grass around the house short and green ? (water restrictions may need to be taken into account).
Yes No	Are the eaves and openings boxed in including under your house, sheds and other structures ?
Yes No	Is the vegetation around the house not providing a path for fire? Plant or clear vegetation in clumps, rather than continuous rows.
Yes No	Is garden and general rubbish removed from around all structures ?

Fuel-reduced breaks

(Identify on the map of y	our property the mitigation activities you have undertaken)
Yes No	Do you have a ploughed firebreak around the home paddock?
Yes No	Do you have a stock rotation plan to keep paddocks near buildings well-grazed ?
Yes No	Have you constructed firebreaks around inside of you property fence lines?
Yes No	Do you prune low tree branches 2m from the ground and separate tree crowns ?
Yes No	Do you have a maintenance plan to prepare firebreaks each year?
Paddocks (Identify on the map of	your property the mitigation activities you have undertaken)
Yes No	Do you have a ploughed firebreak around each of the paddock boundries to reduce the spread of fire ?
Yes No	Do you have a stock rotation plan to keep paddocks well-grazed ?
Yes No	Have you constructed firebreaks around the inside of your property fence lines to protect crops from fire entering your property?
Yes No	Do you have a relocation plan for stock in the event of fire ?
Boundary fire	breaks your property the mitigation activities you have undertaken)
Yes No	Do you have ploughed firebreaks ?
Yes No	Do you have sealed roads around your property ?
Yes No	Have you slashed areas to reduce the risk of fire ?
Yes No	Do you have a maintenance plan to prepare firebreaks each year ?

Operating private Equipment at fires

It is your legal responsibility to, where practical, ensure that fire does not escape your property. Therefore it is important for you to have the capacity to fight fires on your property. It has also been the custom and practice for members of the community to attend fires with their own equipment to protect other properties in the community.

It is therefore important that your equipment is safe, you know how to use it and you understand your responsibilities when fighting fires on or near your land and how to do it safely -whether the NSW RFS is there or not. Everyone at the fire has responsibility for safety and you must accept responsibility for your decisions and actions.

Firefighting Equipmen	nt (Identify on the map	of your pro	operty the	location of equipment)
Yes No	Dozer	Yes	No	Grader
Yes No	Backhoe	Yes	No	Vehicle with pump & water storage
Yes No	Bulk water carrier	Yes	No	Firefighting Trailer
Other equipment				





Understanding your responsibility

Your decision to engage in firefighting should be carefully considered and made well before any actual fire outbreak. If you are planning on attending fires on or around your property it is essential that you and your equipment are adequately prepared.

Equipment safety

If you are planning to use your equipment to fight fires you should ensure that the equipment is suitable and capable of performing the task. A simple check list might assist you with determining the suitability and safety of your equipment.

	All equipme	ent identified on your property map, and work required noted in Plan.
Yes	No	Is your vehicle fitted with heatshields? (if required, i.e. if personnel are to operate from the tray.)
Yes	No	Is your vehicle fitted with an amber rotating beacon?
Yes	No	Is there a woollen blanket for fire protection in the vehicle?
Yes	No	Is there a first-aid kit in the vehicle?
Yes	No	Is your vehicle fitted with a UHF Radio transceiver?
Yes	No	Have the vehicle and pump been serviced regularly?
Yes	No	Are the vehicle and pump mechanically sound?
Yes	No	Is your vehicle registered? (if operating on public roads.)
Yes	No	Is your vehicle roadworthy? (to RTA standards.)
Yes	No	Gross Vehicle Mass? Is the load including tank, pump and fittings properly secured?
Yes	No	When loaded is the weight of your vehicle less than the rated

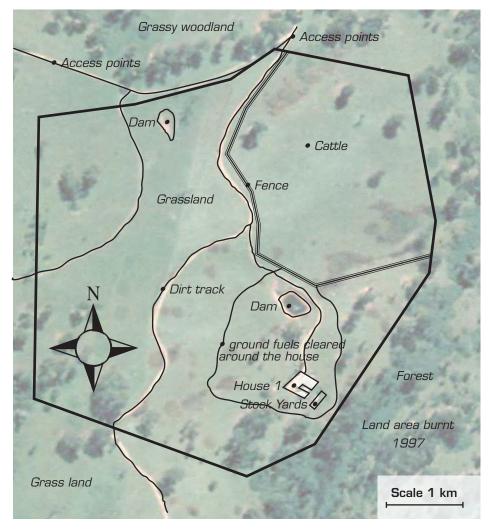
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Additional information

(Identify on the map of your property adjoining properties)

Many agricultural enterprises are isolated rural developments, which experience additional problems because they may be a long way from firefighting services and be located next to large areas of bush.

Yes No	Is your property adjoining private land ?
Yes No	Is your property adjoining crown land ?
Yes No	Is your property adjoining a Subdivision, Public Recreational Area
	or Industrial area ?
Yes No	Is your property adjoining a Travelling Stock Reserve ?



Example property
map showing
locations of assets,
access points,
water sources and
other items from
the Farm FireWise
Checklist



Develop an Action Plan

Develop an Action Plan for what you need to do to reduce the potential bush fire threat on your property. You may like to consider consulting with your local NSW Rural Fire Service brigade or contact the local NSW RFS Community Safety Officer to assist you in this process.

The Farm FireWise Checklist process enableds you to identify threats and hazards and what you need to do about them. By transferring these to your Action Plan you can make decisions about how and when you will undertake these important activities.

Refer to the example FARM FIREWISE ACTION PLAN as a guide.

Sections to complete

Property name and address details	The address details and contact details of your property.
Date created	Your plan will need to be continuously updated to enable you to keep track of your results and works that still need to be completed
Created by	Who collected the information
• Area	The area of the property where you identified that a threat is present
Management aim	The intended outcome which guides your planned actions
Potential threats to life and property	A description of the threat or hazard
Action required	What works will be undertaken to reduce the threat to your assets
Date of action commenced and the date of action completed	To enable you to include fire mitigation works into your farm management schedule

Property map updated to show the location of:

- Your assets
- Agricultural equipment
- Firefighting equipment
- Water sources
- Roads and trails
- Mitigation works being undertaken and completed
- Property boundaries.



Farm FireWise Action Plan

	AREA	MANAGEMENT AIM	POTENTIAL THREAT TO LIFE & PROPERTY
	Kickatinalong Road	Grazing in adjacent paddocks	Fire starting on the side of the road next to my property
•	Shearing shed	Shearing	Sheep droppings under Shearing Shed
	Top Hill paddock	Weeding lantana to allow future grazing	Burning of lantana piles,
		Example	only
	Home Site & Staff Amenities	Ensure all family & staff wear the appropriate clothing during a bush fire	Not Wearing the correct Clothing for Fire Fighting
	All areas of the property	Prevent fire from starting on my property	Harvest Season

This example is provided to show you how a completed Farm FireWise Action Plan might look. Your Action Plan will be specific to your property and include actions you've identified while working through the Checklist. If you need help completing your Action Plan contact your local Rural Fire Service brigade or Community Safety Officer in your area, or visit www.rfs.nsw.gov.au

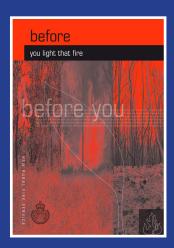
Property Map updated:

9		4	/	06
	,		,	

ACTION REQUIRED	Date of Action Commenced	Date of Action Completed
Plough firebreak 3 metres wide from fence line on my property Example only	22/06/06	22/07/06
Clear out droppings after each shearing season	22/07/06	28/07/06
Speak with the local NSW RFS Fire control Centre prior to taking action or burning off. It must be planned carefully and carried out with extreme caution under correct weather conditions. Check what permits are required with NSW RFS	22/05/06	22/06/06
Put together a firefighting kit of correct clothing and have it with me at all times	22/04/06	22/05/06
Check machinery and weather conditions before harvesting. Where possible only stop machinery on bare ground	22/03/06	22/05/06

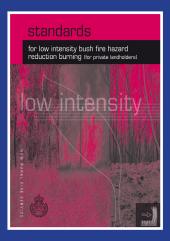
	Date of Action Completed	
dated:	Date of Action Commenced	
Property Map updated:	ACTION REQUIRED	
tion Plan	POTENTIAL THREAT TO LIFE & PROPERTY	
Farm FireWise Action Plan	MANAGEMENT AIM	
Farm F	AREA	

Farm F	Farm FireWise Action Plan	tion Plan	Property Map updated:	pdated:
AREA	MANAGEMENT AIM	POTENTIAL THREAT TO LIFE & PROPERTY	ACTION REQUIRED	Date of Action Commenced



Before You Light That Fire

Explains the approvals you may need before using fire for reducing bush fire hazards, removing rubbish or conducting agricultural activities.



Standards for low intensity bush fire hazard reduction burning (for private landholders)

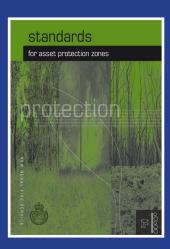
This document explains the best way to carry out low intensity bush fire hazard reduction burning.

Your property Your fuel Your responsibility



Standards for Pile Burning

Explains how to safely conduct a pile burn, including notifications and approvals required. A pile burn is the burning of cut and stacked vegetation.



Standards for Asset Protection Zones

Provides advice on establishing and maintaining an Asset Protection Zone. An APZ is an area surrounding an asset where bush fire fuel has been reduced to a level that protects the asset from the impact of fire.



Application for a Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Certificate

Step-by-step guide to applying for a Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Certificate to carry out planned hazard reduction works.







