

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

Planning together



Mid Murray Zone

Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Murray River Council and Edward River Council

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023



Approval

In accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan has been prepared by the Mid Murray Zone Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on 31st October 2024 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

The Mid Murray Zone Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) acknowledges and pays respect to the Traditional Owners of the lands on which we work, and the lands we travel through. We also acknowledge our Elders – past, present and emerging.

1.2 Introduction

A Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) provides information on the bush fire risks within your community. It also outlines how land managers along with fire authorities are going to effectively manage those risks through implementing various treatment strategies.

The development of a BFRMP is a legal requirement under section 52 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (NSW) (the Act). The BFRMP, including the accompanying appendices and spatial data, is prepared by Mid Murray Zone 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 / organisations of the BFMC and are monitored and reported on an ongoing basis.

This document (including its appendices) and the accompanying maps form the BFRMP for the Mid Murray Zone BFMC area. It covers both public and private land and is to be reviewed and monitored annually.

This BFRMP is applied in conjunction with the BFMC's Fire Access and Fire Trail (FAFT) Plan and Operations Coordination Plan to provide a comprehensive approach to risk mitigation and operational preparedness.

1.3 Aim and objectives

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the risk of adverse impacts of bush fires on life, property, infrastructure and environmental, economic, cultural, agricultural and community assets.

The objectives of this BFRMP are to:

- Objective 1:** Reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions and their potential to cause damage to life, property, infrastructure and environmental, economic, cultural, agricultural and community assets.
- Objective 2:** Manage fuel to reduce the rate of spread, intensity and impact of bush fires on life and assets while minimising damage to environmental and cultural values.
- Objective 3:** Increase the community's resilience to bush fires by improving its preparedness, response and recovery.
- Objective 4:** Provide advice and strategies to plan, prepare and implement activities to effectively contain fires with the potential to cause damage to life, property, infrastructure and environmental, economic, cultural, agricultural and community assets.

1.4 The Planning Process

The Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 31000: 2018 Risk Management was used to guide the bush fire risk assessment process. This is outlined in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1: Overview of the risk assessment process

Chapter 2

Risk Assessment

2.1 Assets

An asset is something that is valued by the community. There are four main categories of assets considered in the BFRMP, each with subcategories.

2.1.1 Human settlement

- Residential areas including urban-bushland interface areas and rural properties; and
- Special Fire Protection areas including schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and tourist facilities.

2.1.2 Economic

- Agricultural - includes crops, bulk grain storage, grazing, horticulture, intensive animal production, livestock, fencing and major machinery sheds.
- Commercial - includes commercial services, Defence facilities, research facilities and ports and water transport;
- Electrical - including transmission lines, substations and electricity generation plants;
- Forestry assets – native forests, hardwood and softwood plantations;
- Industrial - includes general purpose factories, food processing factories, major industrial complexes, abattoirs, oil refineries and sawmills;
- Infrastructure – airports, communication towers, roads, railways, waste treatment plants, water treatment plants;
- Mining - combustible, non-combustible and underground;
- Recreational – community recreation facilities and major sporting and recreation complexes; and
- Water catchments.

2.1.3 Environmental

- Threatened Flora and Fauna – includes iconic species such as koalas and the Wollemi pine, threatened species, threatened ecological communities (TECs), and threatened populations at risk of extinction in NSW;
- Fire sensitive vegetation communities – includes regulated wetlands, RAMSAR wetlands and rainforest vegetation communities;
- Land covered by statutory conservation and biodiversity agreements;
- World Heritage and national and state heritage listed areas;
- Land with geological significance – includes land with high erosion potential, or geotechnical risk, karst landscapes and sand dunes;

- Environmentally significant land identified by an Environmental Planning Instrument - including Local Environment Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs); and
- Other locally important assets – including vegetation identified as bush fire refugia, bush regeneration areas and Assets of Intergenerational Significance (AIS).

Note: not all of these assets have quantitative risk assessment methodologies.

2.1.4 Cultural

- Aboriginal heritage – including items recorded in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System and predictive site locations from the Aboriginal Sites Decision Support Tool (ASDST);
- Non-Indigenous cultural heritage – items and places from the State Heritage Inventory, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register and the Historic Heritage Information Management System.

Assets across all four categories have been identified using geographic information system (GIS) data including land use classifications and cadastre (Lot boundaries), as well as local knowledge.

2.2 Neighbourhood Safer Places

A Neighbourhood Safer Place (NSP) is defined by section 62C of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* as “land or a building designated as a neighbourhood safer place”. NSPs provide a place of last resort for people during a bush fire. All designated NSP locations for NSW are available at www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

The Mid Murray Zone BFMC considered the number and location of Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSPs) within the BFMC area. All NSPs in Mid Murray Zone BFMC area require ongoing treatment by the applicable landowner 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: www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

Chapter 3

Treating Risk

3.1 Treatments

The purpose of risk treatment is to reduce the likelihood and/or harmful consequences of bush fire to the community and environment, through a process of selecting and implementing risk treatment options that modify the characteristics of the hazard, the community or the environment. There are three types of treatments considered in the BFRMP:

1. BFMC Wide Treatments;
2. Focus Area Treatments; and
3. Fuel Management Treatments.

BFMC members and land managers routinely implement risk treatment strategies in accordance with legislative requirements, policy and asset management. For example, vegetation management, restrictions on development in bush fire prone areas, bush fire education and fire suppression activities. We refer to these as BFMC Wide Treatments. These activities occur outside the BFRMP and reduce the bush fire risk to assets and communities throughout the BFMC area.

The risk assessment process applied in this BFRMP assists BFMCs in identifying strategic Fuel Management Treatments and Focus Area Treatments.

Fuel Management Treatments include hazard reduction burns and vegetation clearing. These are designed to protect life, property and the environment from intense bush fires. While they will not completely stop bush fires from starting and spreading, these treatments can help protect firefighters, assist with containment strategies and reduce the potential damage to community assets and environmental values.

Focus Areas are groups of assets in the landscape that the BFMC has identified as having significant or unacceptable risk. The BFMC has specifically identified Focus Area Treatments for these areas, and they prioritise these treatments over all others.

3.1.1 BFMC Wide Treatments

BFMC wide treatments are activities which are undertaken to reduce the overall bush fire risk within the BFMC area.

The following table identifies the BFMC wide treatments applicable to the Mid Murray Zone BFMC area.

TREATMENT	DESCRIPTION
Plan of Operations	Under Part 3 Division 4 Sections 52 and 53 of the <i>Rural Fires Act</i> 1997, 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	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. 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. 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. Treatments contained within the FAFT Plan Treatment Register (as amended from time to time) are BFMC Wide Treatments under this BFRMP.
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</i> 1979 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 landowners to prevent the occurrence of bush fires on, and to minimise the danger of the spread of bush fires on or from, their land. Under section 66 of the <i>Rural Fires Act</i> 1997, a Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice can be issued, directing a hazard be removed. 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 remove the hazard and may pursue the cost from the landowner. Under Section 73 and Section 74E of the Act, the NSW RFS Commissioner may direct hazard reduction works to be undertaken.
Community engagement	This includes state-wide public awareness initiatives as well as local community interactions between fire agencies, land managers and local communities.
BFMC Bush Fire Danger Period	The <i>Rural Fires Act</i> 1997 sets the statutory Bush Fire Danger Period. A Fire Permit is required for burning activities during the Bush Fire Danger Period in Rural Fire districts and at all times in Fire and Rescue (FRNSW) districts around the state. Fire Permits help ensure fire is used safely during the Bush Fire Danger Period. A permit imposes conditions on the way a fire is lit and maintained and can only be issued by authorised Permit Issuing Officers. The permit provides landholders who intend to burn, with the conditions they are to adhere with to ensure adequate and appropriate measures are in place, and that fires remain under control.
Firefighting response	All firefighting authorities in NSW have legislation, regulations, policies and procedures for responding to bush fire events within their area of jurisdiction.
Prosecution of arsonists / offenders	Under the <i>Rural Fires Act</i> 1997 persons may be prosecuted for a range of offences. These offences include: • deliberately setting fire to the land of another person without consent; • lighting a fire without notifying the relevant authority; • breaching the conditions on a fire permit; • lighting a fire during a Total Fire Ban; • allowing fire to escape their property; or • other breaches of the Act.

Table 1: BFMC Wide Treatments

3.1.2 Fuel Management Treatments

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

The BFRMP Fuel Management Register is a list of hazard reduction activities that the Mid Murray Zone BFMC has identified as strategic treatments in the BFRMP. The fuel management treatments include prescribed burns, vegetation removal in BFMC-managed asset protection zones and the development or maintenance of fire breaks.

All hazard reduction activities listed in the Fuel Management Register are proposed to be completed within the five-year term of BFRMP, however, those activities that are linked to a Focus Area will be treated as a priority. The occurrence of bush fires will necessitate annual revision and reprioritisation of the treatment schedules.

See Appendix 2 for the Mid Murray Zone 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 Mid Murray Zone BFRMP. These are:

- Deniliquin
- Cumeragunja
- Moulamein
- Moama
- Moonacullah
Aboriginal Mission
- Picnic Point
- Mathoura

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
	Fire Break; Linear
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor
	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 BFRMP Guidelines.

See Appendix 1 for the Mid Murray Zone Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Mid Murray Zone 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 of BFCC Policy 01/2023 for further information on Bush Fire Management Zones including a description of the zones and their purposes.

3.3 Relationship with other Plans

Under section 52 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, each BFMC must prepare and submit to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee a draft of each of the following:

- A bush fire management plan (defined to be both a BFRMP and a fire access and fire treatment plan (FAFT Plan); and
- A Plan of Operations.

These BFMC planning documents should complement each other, however, a FAFT Plan prevails over the BFRMP to the extent of any inconsistency in accordance with section 59A(4) of the Act.

Treatments contained within the FAFT Plan Treatment Register (as amended from time to time) are BFMC Wide Treatments under this BFRMP.

Additionally, an Ignition Prevention Plan will be prepared for the BFMC. Other plans such as Community Protection Plans, agency specific Fire Management Strategies, or private property fire plans may be prepared, however as this BFRMP has been prepared in accordance with the Act, all other plans are subordinate to it.

Chapter 4

Communication and Consultation

4.1 Communication and Consultation

Community participation is an integral part of risk management. The BFMC undertook consultation with the community during the development phase of the BFRMP as outlined in Appendix 4. The Communication Strategy involved developing and implementing a process to address the needs, issues and concerns of stakeholders within the BFMC area in regards to the BFRMP. This involved member agencies engaging with their stakeholders to ensure their views are represented in the BFRMP and that they understand their own responsibility in risk management.

In accordance with section 57 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, the draft BFRMP was placed on public exhibition to provide an opportunity for the community to have formal input, and that input has been taken into account and reflected in the BFRMP.

This plan will be available from the RFS web site and must also be available for public inspection at and be able to be obtained free of charge from, the office of the local authority for the area to which it relates during ordinary office hours.

Chapter 5

Performance Monitoring and Review

5.1 Monitoring and Review

This BFRMP must be reviewed and updated within each successive five-year period from the constitution of the BFMC. The Mid Murray Zone 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

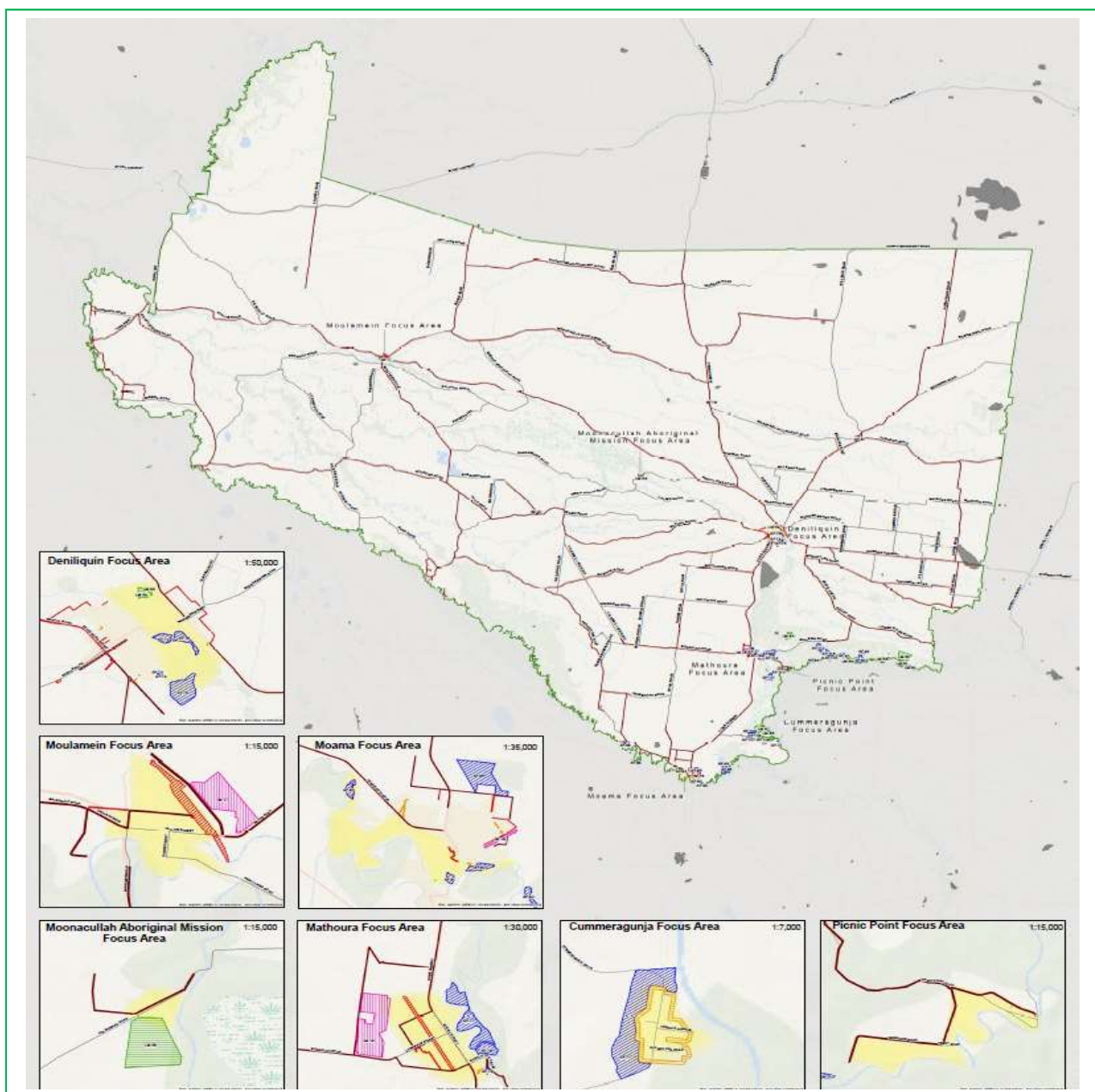
This BFRMP is supported by a number of appendices, including:

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	
Deniliquin	Moonacullah Aboriginal Mission
Cummeragunja	Moulamein
Mathoura	Picnic Point
Moama	



Deniliquin

Risk Profile

The Mid Murray Zone 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 Deniliquin as a Focus Area.

Deniliquin is a rural residential township situated on the Edward River in the Edward River Council Local Government Area. It has a history of flooding and bush fires. Deniliquin is an economic hub supplying of both agricultural and human goods and services, including a large grain storage facility and broad acre farming practices.

The majority of homes and properties are located on flat terrain and are in the Low-Moderate bush fire risk category. However, several economic assets, in particular tourism and Agriculture assets are in the Highest bush fire risk category.

The Social Vulnerability level is listed as medium to very high within the township and very low to low in the surrounding agricultural area. The main driving factors for social vulnerability within the township include the need for assistance during an emergency, young families and education. Deniliquin has a permanent population of 7,432 (2021 Census).

Access and egress for residents via the Riverina and Cobb Highways provides isolated travel opportunities to and from the locality. In the event of major fire or flood events, these highways may be closed, subjecting the local populous to short periods of isolation.

The vegetation (grassland, semi-arid woodlands, and wetlands) and floodplains in this area contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bush fire occurred in 2019.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 6 Threatened Ecological Communities, 2 species of threatened flora and 1 species of threatened fauna, and may include land under private property conservation agreements. There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 54 Aboriginal sites that are known within this area.

The BFMC objectives in Deniliquin are to improve fuel reduction; focusing on Asset Protection Zones, Strategic Fire Advantage Zones, Land Management Zones, Linear Fire Breaks and Transport Corridor Fire Breaks.

Throughout the duration of this plan, the BFMC will sustain its Community Engagement efforts, as well as maintain existing response protocols and Fire Trail initiatives in Deniliquin.

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

Table 1

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	DQ.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	DQ.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	DQ.LM
	Fire Break; Linear	DQ.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	DQ.TF

Cummeragunja

Risk Profile

The Mid Murray Zone 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 Cummeragunja as a Focus Area.

Cummeragunja Housing and Development Aboriginal Corporation provides primary health care services to the Aboriginal people in Cummeragunja and the surrounding areas of southern NSW.

Cummeragunja is an isolated rural residential community in the Murray River Council Local Government Area. The majority of homes and properties are located on the banks of the Murray River with National Park to the northwest and flat agricultural terrain to the southwest. Cummeragunja has a permanent population of 110 (2021 Census).

Although the residential and economic bush fire risk category is mapped as Low, the Social Vulnerability level is listed as very high. Social vulnerability factors include household renting, and the relative proportion of indigenous residents. In addition, road access and egress for residents is limited with one major highway to the northwest and minor unsealed roads to the south.

The vegetation (wetlands, arid shrublands, native grassland and agriculture) and flat terrain in this area contribute to the wind driven bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bush fire was in 2018.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 5 Threatened Ecological Communities, 10 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 28 Aboriginal sites that are known to exist within the area.

The key BFMC objectives in Cummeragunja are Fuel Management and Community Preparedness. Focusing on the maintenance of Asset Protection Zones, Strategic Fire Advantage Zones and Community Engagement Planning and Preparation. Planning and Preparation activities will be achieved through the implementation of programs that will help residents better understand their risk and provision of resources to assist them in preparing for bush fire events.

Throughout the duration of this plan, the current response arrangements and Fire Trail initiatives in Cummeragunja will persist.

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

Table 2		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	CG.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	CG.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	CG.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	CG.SF

Mathoura

Risk Profile

The Mid Murray Zone 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 Mathoura as a Focus Area.

Mathoura is a rural residential village in the Murray River Council Local Government Area. It provides minor government, education and health services for the surrounding agricultural industry and community. Additional services are accessed north in Deniliquin or south in Moama/Echuca along the Cobb Highway.

The majority of homes and properties are located in bush fire prone lands and are in the High bush fire risk category. The town attracts tourism and acts as a hub to the surrounding National Park. Several Economic assets are in the highest bush fire risk category across the area, primarily in tourism and Agriculture.

Social Vulnerability levels vary between very low and very high, with very high in the township and very low in the surrounding agricultural area. The main driving factors include the need for assistance during an emergency, young families and below average household incomes. Mathoura has a permanent population of 1,002 (2021 Census).

Access and egress for residents is generally limited to narrow roads that lead to the Cobb Highway. A significant incident could affect access and egress.

The vegetation (wetlands, grassy woodland and agriculture), State Forest, National Park and floodplains in this area contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bushfire was in 2019.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 3 Threatened Ecological Communities, 5 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements. There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 74 Aboriginal sites that exist within this area.

The key BFMC objective in Mathoura is to improve, Fuel Management and Community Preparedness. Focusing on Asset Protection Zones, Strategic Fire Advantage Zones, Ignition Management Zones, Linear Fire Break and Transport Corridor Fire Breaks. Community Engagement, Risk Awareness, will be achieved through the implementation of programs that will help residents better understand their risk and the provision of resources in preparation of bush fire events.

Throughout the duration of this plan, the current response arrangements and Fire Trail initiatives in Mathoura will persist.

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

Table 3		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	MA.RA
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	MA.AP
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	MA.IM
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	MA.SF
	Fire Break; Linear	MA.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	MA.TF

Moama

Risk Profile

The Mid Murray Zone 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 Moama as a Focus Area.

Moama is a historical residential community in the Murray River Council Local Government Area, situated on the Murray River to the north of Echuca (VIC). Moama provides minor government services (education) to the surrounding area, with agricultural land to the north.

The majority of homes and properties are located on flat terrain and are in the Low bush fire risk category. However, several economic assets, notably rail infrastructure, tourism, and agriculture, are situated within the moderate and highest bush fire risk categories.

Social Vulnerability levels vary between very high in the township to low in the surrounding agricultural area. The main driving factors include household growth, and length of residence. Moama has a permanent population of 7,213 (2021 Census).

Access and egress for residents is via the Cobb Hwy to the North and Murray Valley & Northern Hwy South of the border providing isolated travel opportunities to and from the locality. In the event of major fire, this highway may be subject to isolated closures. Additional access and egress is possible to the south through Echuca, Victoria.

The vegetation (native grasslands, grassy woodland, arid shrublands and agriculture) and flat terrain in this area contribute to the wind driven bush fire risk predominately from the southwest and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bush fire event was in 2019.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 3 Threatened Ecological Communities, 2 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements. There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 19 Aboriginal sites that exist within this area.

The Key BFMC objectives in Moama is to improve Fuel Management. Focusing on the maintenance Asset Protection Zones, Strategic Fire Advantage Zones, and Linear Fire Breaks.

Throughout the duration of this plan, the BFMC will sustain its Community Engagement efforts, as well as maintain existing response protocols and Fire Trail initiatives in Moama.

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

Table 4

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	MO.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	MO.SF
	Linear Fire Breaks	MO.LF
	Ignition Management Zones	MO.IM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	MO.TF

Moonacullah Aboriginal Mission

Risk Profile

The Mid Murray Zone 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 Moonacullah Aboriginal Mission as a Focus Area.

Moonacullah Aboriginal Mission is an historic Aboriginal Heritage asset, supported by the Deniliquin Local Aboriginal Lands Council, located in the Murray River Council Local Government Area. The properties are located on flat terrain and are in the Low bush fire risk category. However, Social Vulnerability levels vary between low and very high, with the main driving factors including the number of unoccupied dwellings, and people may not have the means to undertake appropriate bush fire preparedness activities. Moonacullah Aboriginal Mission has a permanent population of 160 (2021 Census).

Access and egress for residents is limited with one unsealed road in and out. In the event of a significant emergency incident, access and egress may be compromised causing short periods of isolation.

The vegetation (grassy woodland, semi-arid woodlands and wetlands) and flat terrain in this area contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. There has not been any significant bush fires in the immediate area for a number of years.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 1 Threatened Ecological Communities, 2 species of threatened fauna, 1 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements. There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 38 Aboriginal sites that exist within this area.

The key BFMC objectives in Moonacullah Aboriginal Mission is to improve Community Preparedness. Community Engagement: Risk Awareness and Planning will be achieved through the implementation of programs that will help residents better understand their risk and provision of resources to better prepare for bush fire events.

Throughout the duration of this plan, the current response arrangements and Fire Trail initiatives for Moonacullah Aboriginal Mission will persist.

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

Table 5

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	MN.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	MN.PL

Moulamein

Risk Profile

The Mid Murray Zone 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 Moulamein as a Focus Area.

Moulamein is a small rural residential community in the Murray River Council Local Government Area, situated at the intersection of the Edward River and Billabong Creek. Due to the location and isolation, the town acts as a hub and provides services and provisions for the surround area, including minor government services (education).

The majority of homes and properties are located on river flats and are in the Low bush fire risk category. However, several Economic assets, in particular tourism and Agriculture fall in the high bush fire risk category.

Social Vulnerability levels vary between low in the East and very high to the North and West. The main driving factors include the number of unoccupied dwellings, and below average household incomes. Moulamein has a permanent population of 489 (2021 Census).

Access and egress for residents is reasonable, with the Moulamein/Barham Road to the South, Pretty Pine Road to the East, Balranald Road to the West and the Maude Road to the North. In the event of major fire, these highways are liable to be closed, subjecting the local populous to short periods of isolation. The railway running to the northeast of the town, is not operational.

The vegetation (Wetlands, Arid shrublands and agriculture) and flat land in this area contribute to wind driven bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bush fire occurred in 2018.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact 5 Threatened Ecological Communities, 1 species of threatened fauna, 11 species of threatened flora and may include land under private property conservation agreements. There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 103 Aboriginal sites that are known to exist within this area.

The key BFMC objective in Moulamein is to improve Fuel Management, by establishing an Ignition Management Zone, along with maintaining Transport Corridor Fire Breaks and Linear Fire Breaks to reduce fuel loads and enhance fire fighting operations.

Throughout the duration of this plan, the BFMC will sustain its Community Engagement efforts, as well as maintain existing response protocols and Fire Trail initiatives.

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

Table 6		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Fuel Management	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	ML.TF
	Fire Break; Linear	ML.LF
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	ML.IM

Picnic Point

Risk Profile

The Mid Murray Zone 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 Picnic Point as a Focus Area.

Picnic Point is an isolated rural tourism community within the Murray River Council Local Government Area. Picnic Point is located on banks of the Murray River southeast of Murray Valley National Park.

The majority of residential assets are in the Low bush fire risk category and there is a Low bush fire risk to economic assets (tourism) in the area. However, access and egress for residents and visitors is limited, with one road in and out, through red gum forest for 11kms, to the nearest town

Social Vulnerability level is listed as very low in this area; however, consideration has been given to the seasonal transient population. Picnic Point Australian Bureau of Statistics data is included with the township of Mathoura, which is listed as having a permanent population of 47 (2021 Census).

The vegetation (Ramsar listed Wetlands, within the Murray Valley National Park) and flat terrain in this area contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant fire event was in 2022.

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

There is also a risk that a bush fire could harm the cultural value of 43 Aboriginal sites that are known to exist within this area.

A key BFMC objective in Picnic Point is to enhance Fuel Management and Community Preparedness. Fuel Management will focus on the maintenance of Transport Corridor Fire Breaks. Community Engagement: Risk Awareness, Planning, Preparation and Response, will be achieved through the provision of resources and the implementation of programs that will help residents and visitors better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire.

Throughout the duration of this plan, the current response arrangements and Fire Trail initiatives for Picnic Point will persist.

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

Table 7

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	PP.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	PP.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	PP.PR
Fuel Management	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	PP.TF

Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Cummeragunja APZ	Cummeragunja	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.206	Ambulance Station - Dick St, Deniliquin APZ	Deniliquin	1	Edward River Council
AP.2	South St, Mathoura APZ	Mathoura	1	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
AP.3	Moama Berry St APZ	Moama	1	Murray River Council
AP.10	Layfield Downs, Perricoota Rd, Moama APZ		2	Murray River Council
AP.11	Mayrung School APZ		2	Edward River Council
AP.13	Peppin Park, Wanganella APZ		2	Edward River Council
AP.14	Victoria St, Deniliquin APZ		2	Deniliquin Local Aboriginal Lands Council
AP.15	Womboota NSP, Moira St APZ		2	Murray River Council
AP.4	APZ - Edward River Camp & Moira Birdhide		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.5	Caldwell Rail APZ		2	Murray River Council
AP.6	Forbes St, Moama APZ		2	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
AP.7	Fowler St, Deniliquin APZ		2	Edward River Council
AP.8	Hickey Dr North, Moama APZ		2	Murray River Council
AP.9	Hickey Dr South, Moama APZ		2	Murray River Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns & Fire Breaks

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
IM.16	Mathoura Common - WNW IMZ	IMZ	Mathoura	1	Murray River Council
IM.17	Moulamein Tchelery Rd IMZ	IMZ	Moulamein	1	Murray River Council
IM.18	Booabula Rd, Wanganella IMZ	IMZ		2	Local Land Services
IM.19	Moama Rail Corridor IMZ	IMZ		2	VIC Track
IM.20	Wakool Public School IMZ	IMZ		2	Housing and Teaching Authority
LM.54	DENILIQUN 1 - Deni Pony Club HR	LMZ	Deniliquin	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.55	Deniliquin 2 - Deni Pony Club HR	LMZ	Deniliquin	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.56	Old Morago Rd, Calimo LMZ	LMZ	Moonacullah Aboriginal Mission	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.61	Millewa 136 - Scotts Beach HR-LMZ-Millewa	LMZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.65	Moir 73 - Snake Loop HR	LMZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.71	Cummeragunja West SFAZ	SFAZ	Cummeragunja	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.72	Deniliquin North West SFAZ	SFAZ	Deniliquin	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.81	Moama Beach Reserve SFAZ	SFAZ	Moama	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.82	Moama Reserve (off Berry St) SFAZ	SFAZ	Moama	1	Murray River Council
SF.83	Moama Reserve (off River Park Dr / Winbi Ave) SFAZ	SFAZ	Moama	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.87	Conargo West SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Local Land Services
SF.88	Deep Creek SFAZ	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.95	Moama Kiely Rd SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Murray River Council
LF.21	Deniliquin Levee Bank NE LFB	LFB	Deniliquin	1	Edward River Council
LF.22	Deniliquin Levee Bank S LFB	LFB	Deniliquin	1	Edward River Council
LF.23	Deniliquin Levee Bank SE LFB	LFB	Deniliquin	1	Edward River Council

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LF.24	Deniliquin Sports and Entertainment Centre LFB	LFB	Deniliquin	1	Edward River Council, Transport for NSW
LF.25	Mathoura Rail Reserve LFB	LFB	Mathoura	1	Murray River Council
LF.26	Mathoura SW LFB	LFB	Mathoura	1	Murray River Council
LF.30	Moama Bartlett St LFB	LFB	Moama	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.31	River Park Dr, Moama LFB	LFB	Moama	1	Murray River Council
LF.27	Moulamein North West LFB	LFB	Moulamein	1	Murray River Council
LF.28	Moulamein Rail LFB	LFB	Moulamein	1	Murray River Council
LF.29	Moulamein Rail South, Tallow St Moulamein LFB	LFB	Moulamein	1	Murray River Council
LF.33	Conargo Hotel to RFS Fire Station LFB	LFB		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.34	Conargo School McKenzie St LFB	LFB		2	Local Land Services
LF.35	Conargo Village LFB	LFB		2	Edward River Council, Local Lands Services
LF.36	Deep Creek Marina LFB	LFB		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.37	Deniliquin Land Council LFB	LFB		2	Edward River Council
LF.38	Deniliquin Levee Bank North LFB	LFB		2	Edward River Council, Crown Lands
LF.39	Deniliquin Levee Bank NW LFB	LFB		2	Edward River Council
LF.40	Deniliquin SW LFB	LFB		2	Edward River Council
LF.41	Goodnight NE LFB	LFB		2	Murray River Council
LF.42	John Bradley Reserve, Barham Rd, Deniliquin LFB	LFB		2	Edward River Council
LF.43	Koondrook SF LFB	LFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LF.44	Koraleigh SW LFB	LFB		2	Murray River Council
LF.45	Moama Gulval LFB	LFB		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.46	Moama Industrial LFB	LFB		2	Murray River Council
LF.47	Moama Kiely Road Walking Track LFB	LFB		2	Murray River Council
LF.48	Moama Levee Bank LFB	LFB		2	Murray River Council
LF.49	Racecourse Lane, Moama LFB	LFB		2	Murray River Council
LF.50	Railway Line, Bunnaloo LFB	LFB		2	Australian Rail Track Corporation
LF.51	Tooleybuc North LFB	LFB		2	Murray River Council
LF.52	Wakool Rail Reserve LFB	LFB		2	Murray River Council
LF.53	Wanganella North East LFB	LFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.117	Deniliquin Railway Reserve TCFB	TCFB	Deniliquin	1	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.118	Lawson Syphon Rd, Deniliquin TCFB	TCFB	Deniliquin	1	Edward River Council
TF.119	Ochertyre St, Deniliquin TCFB	TCFB	Deniliquin	1	Edward River Council, Transport for NSW
TF.120	Riverina Hwy, Deniliquin TCFB	TCFB	Deniliquin	1	Transport for NSW
TF.121	Bunnaloo Rd TCFB	TCFB	Mathoura	1	Murray River Council
TF.122	Cemetery Rd, Mathoura TCFB	TCFB	Mathoura	1	Murray River Council
TF.123	Forest St, Mathoura TCFB	TCFB	Mathoura	1	Murray River Council
TF.124	Mitchell St, Mathoura TCFB	TCFB	Mathoura	1	Murray River Council
TF.129	Finn Rd, Moonacullah TCFB	TCFB	Moonacullah Aboriginal Mission	1	Murray River Council
TF.130	Old Morago Rd, Moonacullah TCFB	TCFB	Moonacullah Aboriginal Mission	1	Murray River Council
TF.125	Maude Rd Moulamein TCFB	TCFB	Moulamein	1	Murray River Council

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.126	Moulamein Hay St, Nomore St TCFB	TCFB	Moulamein	1	Murray River Council
TF.127	Moulamein North TCFB	TCFB	Moulamein	1	Murray River Council
TF.128	Tchelery Rd, Moulamein TCFB	TCFB	Moulamein	1	Murray River Council
TF.131	Picnic Point Rd, Tarragon Rd TCFB	TCFB	Picnic Point	1	Murray River Council
TF.132	Aratula Rd, Aratula South Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council, Murray River Council
TF.133	Barham Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.134	Baxland St, Bunnaloo TFCB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.135	Benarca Forest Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.136	Billiabong Creek Dr, Conargo TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.137	Booroorban-Tchelery Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.138	Burraboi Rd, Koraleigh TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.139	Cannally Rd, Goodnight TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.140	Carrathool Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.141	Carrathool Road, Conargo TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.142	Cobb Highway, Deniliquin North TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.143	Cobb Hwy - Booroorban to BFMC Boundary TCFB	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.144	Cobb Hwy - Deniliquin to Mathoura TCFB	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.145	Cobb Hwy - Mathoura to Moama TCFB	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.146	Cobb Hwy - Wanganella to Pretty Pine TCFB	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.147	Conargo Village TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.148	Coree Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.149	Deniliquin Rd, Conargo TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.150	Eagle Lane, Koraleigh TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.151	Echidna Way, Conargo TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.152	Edward St, Dahwilly TCFB	TCFB		2	Local Land Services, Edward River Council
TF.153	Glenview Rd, Barham TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.154	Golf Club Rd, Mathoura TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.155	Gollops Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.156	Goodnight TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.157	Gulval Rd, Moama TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.158	Hillside Rd, Moama TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.159	Holmes Rd, Moama TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.160	Jerilderie Rd, Conargo TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.161	Jones St, Mathoura TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.162	Kerri Kerri Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.163	Kiely Rd, Moama East TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.164	Kiely Rd, Moama TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.165	Koraleigh Rd, Koraleight TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.166	Kyalite Rd, Balranald Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.167	Lake Poomah Rd, Koraleigh TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.168	Lakers Rd, Blighty TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.169	Lawson Rd, East Barham Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.170	Lignum Rd/Kiely Rd, Moama TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.171	Little Forest Lane TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.172	Maude Rd, Windouran TCFB	TCFB		2	Local Land Services
TF.173	McKenzie Lane, Koraleigh Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.174	Middletons Rd, Warragoon TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.175	Millewa Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.176	Moir St, Womboota TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.177	Moulamein Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.178	Murray Downs Dr, Murray Downs TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.179	Niemur St, Wakool TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.180	North Barham Rd, Barham TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.181	Perricoota Forest Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Local Land Services
TF.182	Perricoota Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.183	Picnic Point Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.184	Pretty Pine Cobb High Way TCFB	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.185	Pretty Pine Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.186	Riverina Hwy - East of Deniliquin to BFMC boundary TCFB	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.187	School Rd, Womboota TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.188	Southdown Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.189	Stony Crossing Rd, TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.190	Swan Hill Rd, Nooromg Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.191	Tataila Rd, Moama TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.192	Taylor St, Dunn St, Kelly St, Conargo TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.193	Thyra Rd, Moama TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.194	Tocumwal Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.195	Tooleybuc Village TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.196	Tuppall Rd, Pine TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.197	Wakool North TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.198	Wakool Rd/Tulla Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.199	Wakool Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.200	Wanganella-Moulamein Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.201	Warwillah Rd, East-West Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Edward River Council
TF.202	Water Front Marina TCFB	TCFB		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
TF.203	Yanga Way - Balranald to Kyalite TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.204	Yanga Way - Tooleybuc to Kyalite, TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council
TF.205	Yarree Rd TCFB	TCFB		2	Murray River Council

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

Note:

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

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*			
Title	Type	Location	LGA
Barham Recreational Reserve	Open Space	Gonn Street, Barham	Murray River
Blighty Hall	Open Space	Riverina Highway, Blighty	Edward River
Bunnaloo Recreation Reserve	Open Space	Fitzroy Road, Bunnaloo	Murray River
Civic Hall Grounds	Open Space	33 Jerilderie Street, Jerilderie	Murrumbidgee
Conargo Hall Car Park	Open Space	Conargo Road, Conargo	Edward River
Deniliquin Sports and Entertainment Stadium	Open Space	Corner of Cobb Highway and Wirraway Drive, Deniliquin	Edward River
Deniliquin Ute Muster Site - Oval	Open Space	Conargo Road, Deniliquin	Edward River
Hardinge Street Oval	Open Space	Hardinge Street, Deniliquin	Edward River
Koraleigh Hall	Building	12 Eagle Lane	Murray River
Mathoura Recreation Reserve	Open Space	Corner of Morris Street and Forest Street, Mathoura	Murray River
Mayrung Hall	Building	Mayrung Road, Mayrung	Edward River
Moama Recreation Reserve Oval	Open Space	Perricoota Road, Moama	Murray River
Monash Park (Sports Ground)	Open Space	Corner of Bolton Street and Mahonga Street, Jerilderie	Murrumbidgee
Moulamein Lake Recreation Area	Open Space	Brougham Street, Moulamein	Murray River
Murray Downs Golf Club Car Park	Open Space	Murray Downs Drive, Murray Downs	Murray River
Pretty Pine Hall	Building	Peppin Road, Pretty Pine	Edward River
Pretty Pine Recreation Reserve	Open Space	Peppin Road, Pretty Pine	Edward River
Tooleybuc Recreation Reserve	Open Space	Murray Street, Tooleybuc	Murray River
Wakool Recreation Reserve	Open Space	Dampier Street, Wakool	Murray River
Wanganella Hall	Building	Lang Street, Wanganella	Edward River
Womboota Hall	Building	Moir Street, Womboota	Murray River
Yamma Hall	Building	1334 Gilbert Road, Coleambally	Murrumbidgee

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 Historical Risk Current
- 3.6 Focus Areas and Fuel Management Register

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

Appendix 4

Communication Strategy

Date/ timeframe	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
May 2021	BFMC Members Senior Volunteers	Workshops	Email	• Introduction to BFRMP methodology • Data validation •	• Venue • Facilitator(s) • PowerPoint presentation • Maps	NSW RFS Area Command, Head Office (Bush Fire Risk Planning)
November 2021	BFMC Members Senior Volunteers	Workshop	Email	• Analyse risk maps • Develop draft focus areas and treatment strategies. • Change in risk analysis and confirm treatment strategies	• Venue • Facilitator(s) • PowerPoint presentation • Maps	NSW RFS Area Command, Head Office (Bush Fire Risk Planning)
October 2022	BFMC Members Senior Volunteers	Workshop	Email	• Interrogate Focus Areas • Focus Area Profiles compiled	• Venue • Facilitators • Maps	NSW RFS Area Command, BFMC Members
May 2023	BFMC Members Senior Volunteers	Workshop	Email	• Final review of Focus Areas • Review Fuel Management Register	• Focus Area analysis document • Fuel Management Register	NSW RFS Area Command, BFMC Members
July/August 2024	BFMC Members	Workshop	Email	• Endorsement of BFRMP	• Venue • Model Plan • Maps	NSW RFS Area Command, BFMC Members

August 2024	BFMC Members	Email	Email	Notification to BFMC members of public exhibition	- Annexure A - Maps	Executive Officer
August 2024	General Public	Local media	Email	Advise of exhibition, where to get copies and how to submit feedback	- Annex B - Press release template	Executive Officer
August 2024	Members	District Brigades	Email	- Advise on exhibition, where to get copies and how to submit feedback. - Share social media schedule and encourage sharing of posts	Social media schedule links	BFMC Members
August 2024	General Public	Print media	Hardcopy notices	- Notification of public exhibition of BFRMP - How to get a copy - How to make a submission	- Public Notice - Hard copy displayed in Council Chambers and RFS FCC - Website available at Council chambers and NSW RFS FCC/FRNSW stations(s)	NSW RFS Area Command
July/August 2024	BFCC	Email		- BFMC Endorsement - BFCC Approval Sought	- Model Plan - Maps - HQ Summary	NSW RFS Area Command, Head Office (Bush Fire Risk Planning)



Planning together

Mid Murray

Bush Fire Management Committee

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Adopted by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Minute No 104.11



Prepared by the NSW Rural Fire Service
On behalf of the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee