

Treatments			
ID	Treatment strategy	Action	Agencies (Support)
T41	Hazard Reduction	Conduct Hazard Reduction Burning	OEH (RFS)
T42	Community Education	Conduct Community Engagement	RFS (LGA, OEH)
T141	Preparedness	Maintain fire trails	OEH
T154	Hazard Reduction	Inspect APZ annually and maintain as required	Telstra - CO Transgrid (RFS)
T155	Property Planning	Consult on Bush Fire Preparedness	RFS (Private)
T177	Property Planning	Consult on Bush Fire Preparedness	RFS
T215	Hazard Reduction	Inspect APZ annually and maintain as required	LGA, Wingecarbee Council (RFS)
T225	Community Education	Conduct Community Engagement	RFS
T269	Preparedness	Maintain fire trails	TI CL, OEH (RFS)
T287	Hazard Reduction	Inspect APZ annually and maintain as required	LGA, Wingecarbee Council
T289	Hazard Reduction	Conduct Hazard Reduction Burning	RFS (TI CL)
T302	Property Planning	Consult on Bush Fire Preparedness	RFS (Private)

Assets						
Map Ref	Asset name	Asset type	Subtype	Risk level	Priority	Treatment
50	North West Rural - Bullo	Human	Residential	Very High	2A	T141,T42
51	Tallygang Mountain Communication	Economic	Infrastructure	Very High	2A	T154
52	River Island Nature Retreat	Economic	Tourist and	Very High	2A	T155
152	Joadja Township	Cultural	Non	High	3A	T225,T69
327	Joadja Rural properties	Human	Residential	High	3D	T289
336	Goodmans Ford Tourist Facilities	Economic	Tourist and	Medium	4	T302
357	Camp Wombaroo Outdoor Education	Economic	Tourist and	Medium	4	T177
366	Wollondilly RFB Station	Human	Other	Medium	4	T215
367	Mandemar RFB Station	Human	Other	Medium	4	T215
384	Wombeyan Caves Road, High Range	Economic	Infrastructure	Medium	4	T287

High Range - Map Display Area

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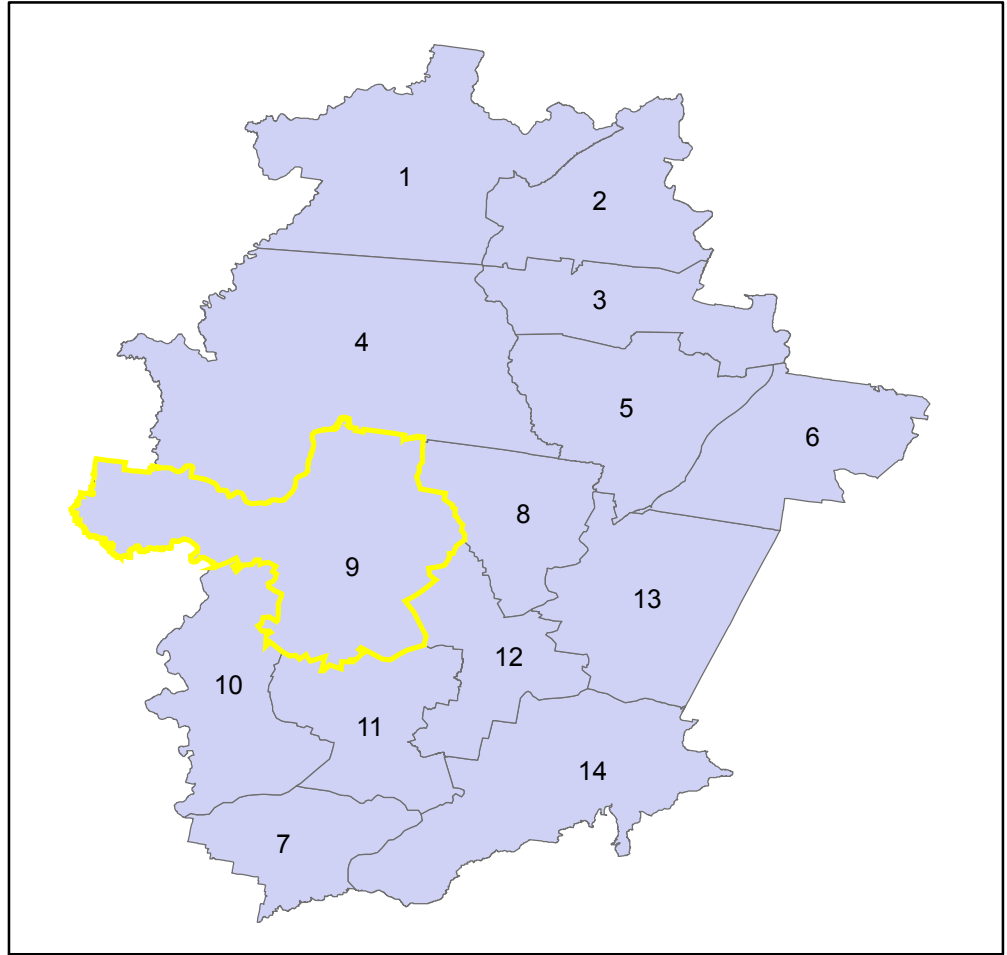
This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Wingecarbee/Wollondilly Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

The objectives of this BFRMP are to:

- reduce the number of human-induced bush fire ignitions that cause damage to life, property or the environment;
- manage fuel to reduce the spread and intensity of bush fires while minimising environmental/ecological impacts;
- reduce the community's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness; and
- effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Wingecarbee/Wollondilly BFMC, covering the local government area(s) of Wingecarbee and Wollondilly. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFMC area, the assets assessed and the risk assessment process used.



Review
Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 this plan must be reviewed and updated within each successive five year period following the constitution of the BFMC. The Wingecarbee/Wollondilly BFMC will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:
- changes to the BFMC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation;
- changes to the bush fire risk in the area; or
- following a major fire event.

Assets

This BFRMP identifies the assets that are considered by the Wingecarbee/Wollondilly BFMC and community to be at risk from bush fires, assesses the bush fire risk to each asset and assigns treatments designed to mitigate the risk. Assets in the BFMC area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFMC area that were assessed as not requiring treatments within the life of this plan are listed in the appendix to the BFRMP document. The Map Ref number "NA" denotes non-spatial assets.

Treatments

Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Wingecarbee/Wollondilly area are listed in the treatments table and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFMC wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFMC area are:
- reviewing the bush fire prone land map;
- ensuring developments in the bush fire prone land comply with Planning for Bush Fire Protection;
- using the Local Environment Plan's (LEPs) to control development in areas with a bush fire risk;
- varying the standard bush fire danger period as required;
- requiring permits during bush fire danger periods
- prosecution of arsonists/offenders
- investigation of bush fire cause;
- normal fire suppression activities;
- assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire-fighting resource allocation management systems;
- preparation of a S&S Operations Coordination Plan;

Note on LMZ: All areas not specifically mapped as an APZ, SFAZ or FEZ are considered as LMZ for this risk management plan. For areas identified by an LMZ polygon on the map, please refer to the BFRMP document for the specific land management objectives.

Zone	Purpose	Suppression	Zone
Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of Direct Attack suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document <i>Standards for Asset Protection Zones</i> .
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fires, and reduce the potential for spot fire development. To aid containment of wildfires to existing management boundaries.	To improve the likelihood and safe use of Parallel Attack suppression strategies within the zone. Indirect Attack (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of: Crown fire development within the zone. and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependant upon: - Topography - Aspect - Spotting propensity - Location of adjacent fire breaks - Mosaic pattern of treatment Assess Overall Fuel Hazard (OFH) once vegetation communities reach minimum fire thresholds within this plan. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFAZ has an OFH of less than high.
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in area where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	As per the land management and fire protection objectives of the responsible land management agency. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	As appropriate to achieve land management, e.g. heritage and/or fire protection e.g. broad scale mosaic burning objectives.
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

Disclaimer
The Wingecarbee/Wollondilly BFMC makes every effort to ensure the quality of the information available on this map. Before relying on the information on this map, users should carefully evaluate its accuracy, currency or completeness and relevance for their purposes, and should obtain any appropriate professional advice relevant to their particular circumstances.

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