

# **Snowy Valleys Bush Fire Management Committee**

## **Bush Fire Risk Management Plan**

## **Table of Contents**

<b>Chapter 1. Introduction</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1.1 Background</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1.2 Aim and Objectives</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1.3 Description of the Snowy Valleys BFMC Area</b>	<b>6</b>
1.3.1 Location and land tenure	6
1.3.2 Climate and bush fire season	7
1.3.3 Population and demographic information	7
1.3.4 History of bush fire frequency and ignition cause	8
<b>Chapter 2.</b>	<b>9</b>
<b><i>Identifying and Assessing the Bush Fire Risk</i></b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.1 Process</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.2 Communication and Consultation</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.3 Identifying the Bush Fire Risk</b>	<b>10</b>
2.3.1 Assets	10
2.3.2 Assessing the Bush Fire Risk - Consequence	11
2.3.3 Assessing the Bush Fire Risk - Likelihood	12
2.3.4 Identifying the level of risk	12
2.3.5 Evaluating the Bush Fire Risk	12
2.3.6 Prioritising Treatments	12
2.3.7 Risk Acceptability	12
<b>Chapter 3. Treating the Risk</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.1 Bush Fire Management Zones</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.2 BFMC Wide Treatments</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>3.3 Asset Specific Treatments</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>3.4 Fire Thresholds</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.5 Annual Works Programs</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>3.6 Implementation</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Chapter 4. Performance Monitoring and Reviewing</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.1 Review</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.2 Monitoring</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.3 Reporting</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.4 Performance Measurements</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Appendix 1 Community Participation Strategy</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Appendix 2 Asset Register</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Appendix 1-8 Maps</b>	<b>27</b>
<b><u>List of Tables</u></b>	
Table 1.1 Land tenure	7
Table 3.1 Bush Fire Management Zones: Purpose, objectives and characteristics	14
Table 3.2 Asset specific treatments used in the Snowy Valleys BFMC area	17
Table 3.3 Fire Thresholds for Vegetation Categories	18
<b><u>List of Figures</u></b>	
Figure 2.1 Overview of the risk assessment process.....	9

## Authorisation

In accordance with Part 3 Division 4 of the Rural Fires Act 1997, this Plan has been prepared by the Snowy Valleys Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2017 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

### Recommended



10-10-2017

Chairperson  
Snowy Valleys Bush Fire Management Committee

### Approved



on behalf of the  
NSW Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

# Amendment List

Amendment		Entered	
Number	Date	Signature	Date

## Glossary

**Assets:** anything valued by the community which includes houses, crops, heritage buildings and places, infrastructure, the environment, businesses, and forests, that may be at risk from bush fire.

**Bush Fire:** a general term used to describe fire in vegetation, includes grass fire.

**Bush Fire Hazard:** the potential severity of a bush fire, which is determined by fuel load, fuel arrangement and topography under a given climatic condition.

**Bush Fire Risk:** the chance of a bush fire igniting, spreading and causing damage to the community or the assets they value.

**Bush Fire Risk Management:** a systematic process that provides a range of treatments which contribute to the well being of communities and the environment, which suffer the adverse effects of wildfire/bush fire.

**Bush Fire Threat:** potential bush fire exposure of an asset due to the proximity and type of a hazard and the slope on which the hazard is situated.

**Consequence:** outcome or impact of a bush fire event.

**Fire Fighting Authorities:** the NSW Rural Fire Service, NSW Fire and Rescue, the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Forestry Corporation of NSW.

**Likelihood:** the chance of a bush fire igniting and spreading.

**Major Bush Fire:** A bush fire which requires the attendance of multiple brigades, or causes damage to property or injury to one or more persons.

**Display area:** geographic area determined by the Bush Fire Management Committee which is used to provide a suitable area and scale for community participation and mapping display purposes.

**Recovery costs:** the capacity of an asset to recover from the impacts of a bush fire.

**Risk Acceptance:** an informed decision to accept the consequences and the likelihood of a particular risk.

**Risk Analysis:** a systematic process to understand the nature of and to deduce the level of risk.

**Risk Assessment:** the overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.

**Risk Identification:** the process of determining what, where, when, why, and how something could happen.

**Risk Treatment:** the process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk.

**Vulnerability:** the susceptibility of an asset to the impacts of bush fire.

# Chapter 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC) must constitute a Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) for each area in the State, which is subject to the risk of bush fires. Each BFMC is required to prepare and submit to the BFCC a draft Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP).

A BFRMP is a strategic document that identifies community assets at risk and sets out a five-year program of coordinated multi-agency treatments to reduce the risk of bush fire to the assets. Treatments may include such things as hazard reduction burning, grazing, community education, fire trail maintenance and establishing community fireguard groups.

Annual programs to implement the treatments identified in this plan will be undertaken by the relevant land managers and fire fighting authorities.

In exercising its functions under the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, including the preparation of a draft bush fire risk management plan, the Snowy Valleys BFMC is required to have regard to the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD).

This document and the accompanying maps together form the BFRMP for the Snowy Valleys BFMC area.

This BFRMP has been prepared by the Snowy Valleys BFMC and covers both public and private lands. This BFRMP must be reviewed and updated within each successive five-year period from the constitution of the BFMC.

The BFCC recognises that climate change has the potential to increase bush fire risk. The risk assessment process applied in this BFRMP is based on current climatic conditions. The BFCC will monitor information on climate change and will modify the process when necessary.

## 1.2 Aim and Objectives

The **aim** of this BFRMP is to minimise the risk of 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 and the environment;
- manage fuel to reduce the rate of spread and intensity of bush fires, while minimising environmental/ecological impacts;
- effectively contain fires with a potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment.

## 1.3 Description of the Snowy Valleys BFMC Area

### 1.3.1 Location and land tenure

The Snowy Valleys BFMC area is located in southern New South Wales bordered by the ACT to the East and Victoria in the South and includes the Local Government Area of

Snowy Valleys The area covered by the Snowy Valleys BFMC is 896,184 hectares and includes the land tenures outlined in Table 1.1.

<b>Land Manager</b>	<b>% of BFMC area</b>	
National Parks & Wildlife Service	45.73 %	(409,833 Ha)
Forestry Corp of NSW	17.18 %	(153,900 Ha)
DPI- Lands (Crown lands)	1.97%	(17,667 Ha)
Private/Local Government	35.12%	(314,732 Ha)

**Table 1.1 Land Tenure**

### **1.3.2 Climate and bush fire season**

The typical / average climate in the Snowy Valleys BFMC area is cool temperate with predominantly Winter rainfall and the bush fire season generally runs from November to March. Prevailing weather conditions associated with the bush fire season in the Snowy Valleys BFMC area are generally North-westerly winds accompanied by high daytime temperatures and low relative humidity. Frequent dry lightning storms occurring during the bush fire season are common on an annual basis.

### **1.3.3 Population and demographic information**

The population of the Snowy Valleys BFMC area is approximately 14,950. The major population centres are Tumut, Tumbarumba, Batlow, Talbingo, Khancoban and Adelong.

The following issues have been identified within the Snowy Valleys BFMC area as potentially impacting on the ability of certain sections of the community to prepare themselves for bush fire:

Between December and February tourism is at its peak with high numbers of tourists camping along the foreshores of the many dams, lakes and streams within State Forest and National Parks land resulting in heightened fire activity during the bushfire danger period. Due to the vastness of the area, this presents some challenges locating people during a bush fire emergency.

The Snowy Valleys BFMC area has mainly an agricultural background and as such fire is part of the community lifestyle, the community (rural) is more adept to dealing with fire and fire related issues. Fire is a recognised agricultural tool used by most rural residents within the Snowy Valleys BFMC area.

The BFMC recognises this historical use of fire and the need for such in agricultural and forestry operations. The Snowy Valleys BFMC also recognises that the use of fire in these ways has served to reduce the bushfire hazard over time, serving as a form of hazard reduction.

### **1.3.4 History of bush fire frequency and ignition cause**

The Snowy Valleys BFMC area has on average 66 bush fires per year, of which 4 on average can be considered to be significant. *(Based on Firezone/Birs reports 2000-2016)*

The main sources of ignition in the Snowy Valleys BFMC area are:

- Lightning

Lightning activity in the BFMC area is mainly associated with late spring and summer thunderstorm activity, which is normally (but not always) accompanied by some rainfall

- Illegal burning off

Illegal burning off ignitions are mainly concentrated in rural agricultural areas. Farming Operations generally employ fire as a tool to dispose of vegetation and fruit trees. There is higher incidence of illegal burns within hobby farm areas where small subdivisions have developed. This type of activity largely occurs from mid to late spring through early summer.

- Escapes from Campfires

Records indicate that camp/cooking fire escapes are prone to occur during the holiday period and are common around the rivers and dams especially in State Forests and National Parks

- Incendiarism.

Incendiarism is unfortunately an increasing trend, and is most common in the grassland and forested areas adjacent to townships. Ignition records for the area show that the incidence of incendiarism is increased during school holidays.

- Escapes from Legal Burning off

Escapes from legal burning off are mainly in rural areas of the BFMC area, occurring in similar areas to illegal burning activity.



## Chapter 2.

# Identifying and Assessing the Bush Fire Risk

## 2.1 Process

The Australia/New Zealand Standard *AS/NZS 4360: 2004 Risk Management* was used as the basis for the risk assessment process. See Figure 2.1 for the steps involved. For a detailed description of the process undertaken see the Bush Fire Risk Management Planning Guidelines for Bush Fire Management Committees on the RFS website: [www.rfs.nsw.gov.au](http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au).

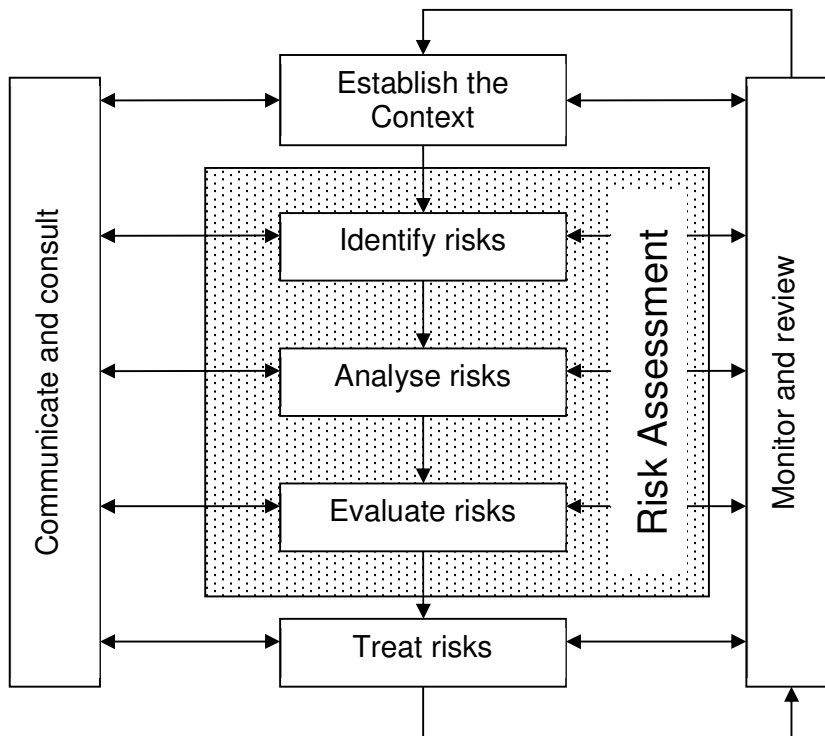


Figure 2.1 Overview of the risk assessment process

## 2.2 Communication and Consultation

Community participation is an integral part of risk management. The Community Participation 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. See Appendix 1 for the Community Participation Strategy used by the Snowy Valleys BFMC in preparing this BFRMP.

## **2.3 Identifying the Bush Fire Risk**

Identifying the level of bush fire risk firstly involved identifying important community assets considered to be at risk from bush fire in the Snowy Valleys BFMC area, and then assessing the likelihood and consequence ratings.

### **2.3.1 Assets**

BFMC members and the community, including RFS volunteers, identified assets within the Snowy Valleys BFMC that they believed were at risk of bush fire.

The assets were divided into four asset types:

#### **Human settlement**

- Residential areas including urban bushland interface areas and rural properties;
- Special Fire Protection areas including schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and tourist facilities; and
- Other human settlement areas including commercial and industrial areas where distinct from major towns.
- A Neighbourhood Safer Place (NSP) is defined by the Rural Fires Act 1997 as land or a building designated as a NSP under section 62C. NSP's provide a place of last resort for people during a bushfire. All designated NSP locations for NSW are available at [www.rfs.nsw.gov.au](http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au)

#### **Economic**

- Agricultural; e.g. major silos, regional saleyards, cropping/grazing land;
- Commercial/industrial e.g. major industries, waste treatment plants, sawmills;
- Infrastructure e.g. large power lines, gas and oil pipelines, railway lines, electricity substations, communication facilities;
- Tourist and recreational e.g. tourist sites and facilities, resorts, retreats;
- Mines;
- Commercial forests e.g. pine plantations, eucalypt plantations and commercial native forests; and
- Drinking water catchments.

#### **Environmental**

- Threatened species, populations and ecological communities and Ramsar wetlands;
- Locally important species and ecological communities, such as species and ecological communities especially sensitive to fire.

## **Cultural**

- Aboriginal significance – Aboriginal places and items of significance;
- Non-indigenous heritage – places and items arising from the early occupation of NSW by European or other non-indigenous settlers; and
- Other cultural assets – community halls, clubs and recreational facilities.

See Appendix 2 for the full list of assets identified in the Snowy Valleys BFM area. See maps 1-6 for the location of assets to be treated under this BFRMP.

NOTE: Due to the sensitivity of some of the assets (Aboriginal and Threatened Species) these have been omitted from the mapping datasets and have been addressed in the document text.

### **2.3.2 Assessing the Bush Fire Risk - Consequence**

Once the assets were identified, the consequence of a bush fire impacting on these assets was assessed.

See Appendix 2 for the consequence ratings assigned to each asset identified in the Snowy Valleys BFM area.

The different asset types had different assessment processes used to determine the consequence. These processes are identified below.

#### **Human settlement**

A potential fire behaviour model using vegetation type, slope and separation distance was used to produce a threat rating for human settlement assets. The vulnerability of the asset to a bush fire was also assessed and a rating assigned. These ratings were then used to assess the consequence of a bush fire impacting upon a human settlement asset.

Special Fire Protection (SFP) assets were considered inherently more vulnerable to bush fire due to mobility capacity, knowledge or other issues relating to their inhabitants, (e.g. the elderly, infirm, children or tourists) and therefore stricter requirements for vulnerability assessment and rating were applied.

Due to circumstances surrounding NSP's and their use during a bushfire, stricter requirements for vulnerability assessment and rating will also apply to these assets.

#### **Economic**

The level of economic impact e.g. local, regional or state, as well as the economic recovery costs (how long and complicated a financial recovery will be) of the asset were identified. These ratings were used to assess the consequence of a bush fire impacting upon an economic asset.

#### **Environmental**

Environmental assets with known minimum fire threshold were assessed to determine if they were at risk of a bush fire within the 5 year life of the BFRMP using fire history data. Those environmental assets which were within or above the fire threshold were not assessed in the BFRMP, as the negative impact of a fire within the 5 year period was determined as being low and may even be of benefit to the asset and surrounding habitat.

The vulnerability of an environmental asset was determined by its conservation status and its geographic extent (distribution across the landscape). Vulnerability and potential impact of bush fire were used to assess the consequence of a bush fire impacting upon an environmental asset.

### **Cultural**

For non-indigenous historical, Aboriginal and other cultural assets a potential fire behaviour model using fuel load, slope and proximity was used to produce a threat rating. The physical vulnerability of the asset to a bush fire was also assessed. These ratings were then used to assess the consequence of a bush fire impacting upon a cultural asset.

### **2.3.3 Assessing the Bush Fire Risk - Likelihood**

For all asset types the likelihood of a bush fire occurring was assessed. This involves considering fire history, including ignition cause and patterns, known fire paths, access, containment potential and potential fire run (size of the vegetated area). See Appendix 2 for the likelihood ratings assigned to each asset identified in the Snowy Valleys BFMC area.

### **2.3.4 Identifying the level of risk**

The consequence and likelihood ratings were then used to identify the level of risk. See Appendix 2 for the risk ratings assigned to each asset identified in the Snowy Valleys BFMC area.

### **2.3.5 Evaluating the Bush Fire Risk**

Once the risk ratings for each asset were identified, they were evaluated to:

- a) confirm that risk levels identified in the risk analysis process are appropriate and reflect the relative seriousness of the bush fire risk;
- b) identify which assets require treatments; and
- c) identify treatment priorities.

### **2.3.6 Prioritising Treatments**

No organisation has limitless resources to deal with adverse risk. It is therefore necessary to define priorities. The bush fire risk ratings determined were used to prioritise the risk treatments, i.e. areas of extreme risk were considered first for treatment, then very high, then high then medium then low.

### **2.3.7 Risk Acceptability**

Risks below a certain level were assessed as not requiring treatment within the life of this plan. This is due to a combination of risk priority and capacity to undertake the works. Within the Snowy Valleys BFMC area the level of acceptability is **Medium**. Areas of Medium or Low, and cultural and environmental assets are likely to be managed by routine procedures and so do not require a specific application of resources. However, where possible and practicable the Snowy Valleys BFMC will treat medium and low risks.

All NSP's for a BFMC area will require ongoing treatment by the applicable land owner to ensure that the asset remains viable as a place of last resort for people during a bush fire. Therefore, all NSP assets are allocated specific treatments in this Plan, regardless of the level of bush fire risk identified and the risk acceptability nominated by the Snowy Valleys BFMC

## **Chapter 3. Treating the Risk**

### **3.1 Bush Fire Management Zones**

Bush Fire Management Zones were identified within the Snowy Valleys BFMC area and mapped (see maps 1-6). These zones identify the fire management intent for a specific area. See Table 3.1 for descriptions of the zones and their purposes. The four categories of Bush Fire Management Zones are:

- Asset Protection Zone (APZ);
- Strategic Fire Advantage Zone (SFAZ);
- Land Management Zone (LMZ); and
- Fire Exclusion Zone (FEZ).

Some of these zones (usually Land Management Zones) may be further classified within this category by the land manager, e.g. LMZ -Heritage Management Zone (NPWS).

LMZs that have been identified as a polygon on the map will have defined management objectives. Below is a list of each identified LMZ and its associated management objectives.

#### **LAND MANAGEMENT ZONE (LMZ): Bramina, west of Brindabella.**

To be managed as per NPWS Kosciuszko National Park Fire Management Strategy. This area is to be monitored for fuel hazard development and fuel management options will be considered in consultation with the BFMC and neighbours.

#### **LAND MANAGEMENT ZONES (LMZ); Blowering Cliffs, Murphy's Swamp and Warogong Sugarloaf, East of Blowering Dam.**

To be managed as per NPWS Kosciuszko National Park Fire Management Strategy. This area is to be monitored for fuel hazard development and fuel management options will be considered in consultation with the BFMC and neighbours.

#### **LAND MANAGEMENT ZONES (LMZ);, Indi Sth, Maragle and Greg Greg, West and South West of Cabramurra.**

To be managed as per NPWS Kosciuszko National Park Fire Management Strategy. This area is to be monitored for fuel hazard development and fuel management options will be considered in consultation with the BFMC and neighbours.

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Suppression Objective(s)</b>	<b>Zone characteristics</b>
<b>Asset Protection Zone</b>	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of <b>Direct Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document <i>Standards for Asset Protection Zones</i> .
<b>Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	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: <b>Parallel Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. and/or <b>Indirect Attack</b> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topography</li> <li>• Aspect</li> <li>• Spotting propensity</li> <li>• Location of adjacent firebreaks</li> <li>• Mosaic pattern of treatment</li> </ul> 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.
<b>Land Management Zone</b>	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas 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.
<b>Fire Exclusion Zone</b>	To exclude bush fires.	N/A	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

**Table 3.1 Bush Fire Management Zones: Purpose, objectives and characteristics**

NB: OFH refers the Overall Fuel Hazard Guide as described in the document published by (Dept. of Sustainability and Environment 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 1999 & NPWS version); State-wide procedures for assessment of fuel hazard will be developed in conjunction with the BFCC.

**Note:** All areas that are not mapped or described as APZs or SFAZs are considered as LMZs.

For the purpose of the Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code:

1. Plantations that are approved under the *Plantations & Reafforestation Act 1999* after closure of the public exhibition period for this BFRMP are considered to be identified in this BFRMP; and
2. Retained vegetation within the aforementioned plantations is considered to be a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone identified in the text of this BFRMP as long as it meets the suppression objectives for SFAZs included in the BFRMP, and is not mapped or otherwise described as a Fire Exclusion Zone in the BFRMP.

### **3.2 BFMC Wide Treatments**

BFMC wide treatments are activities which reduce the overall bush fire risk within the BFMC area and are undertaken on an ongoing basis as part of normal business. These treatments are not linked to specific assets in the BFRMP, rather they are applied across all or part of the BFMC area as designated by legislation or agency policy. BFMC wide treatments include the following:

- **Reviewing the bush fire prone land map**

These maps identify bush fire prone land and are used to trigger whether a development application is assessed using *Planning for Bush Fire Protection*<sup>1</sup>.

- **Ensuring developments in bush fire prone land comply with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection***

This assessment process requires new applications for development to include bush fire protection measures.

- **Using the Local Environment Plan/s (LEPs) to control developments in areas with a bush fire risk**

LEPs can be used to exclude development in extreme bush fire risk areas or where bush fire protection measures cannot be incorporated.

- **Varying the standard bush fire danger period as required**

In years where the weather is particularly adverse the bush fire danger period may be brought in early or extended. This is assessed every year by the BFMC.

- **Requiring permits during the bush fire danger period**

In the bush fire danger period a fire safety permit is required to light a fire in the open. Permits specify conditions such as fire fighting equipment that must be on site, or restrict burns based on weather conditions.

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<sup>1</sup> NSW Rural Fire Service 2006 *Planning for Bush Fire Protection: A guide for councils, planners, fire authorities and developers.*

- **Prosecution of arsonists/offenders**

Under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* and *Crimes Act 1900* persons may be prosecuted for 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. The *Crimes Act 1900* deals with acts of a person with intent to damage.

- **Investigation of bush fire cause**

All bush fires which do not have a known /suspected cause are investigated to identify how they started.

- **Normal fire suppression activities**

Responding to bush fire is a normal business activity for the fire fighting authorities.

- **Assessing and managing compliance with strategic fire fighting resource allocation provisions**

Strategic fire fighting resource allocation provisions is the process used to identify the number of stations, brigades and appliances required in an area, and considers members, training, assets and hazards.

- **Preparation of a S52 Operations Coordination Plan**

The Operations Coordination Plan is prepared biannually and sets out how coordinated fire fighting will occur. It includes specific operational restrictions on fire fighting techniques in certain areas, where fires will be managed from, and how agencies involved can communicate during operations.

- **Fire Management Plans or Plans of Management**

Some land management agencies have developed fire management plans or plans of management with specific fire or fuel management strategies, for example a Forestry Corporation of NSW Regional Fuel Management Risk Plan, a NPWS Fire Management Strategy. These publicly exhibited plans form the basis for operational fire planning on public parks, reserves and forests.

- **Bush Fire Hazard Complaints**

If someone is concerned about possible bush fire hazards on a neighbouring property or any other land, then this can be reported to the RFS Commissioner or their local RFS Fire Control Centre. The complaint will be investigated and may result in a notice being issued to the landowner or manager to reduce the hazard.



### 3.3 Asset Specific Treatments

There are five broad strategy groups available to treat the bush fire risk to assets identified in the BFRMP.

The types of asset specific treatments in each strategy group used in the Snowy Valleys BFMC area are listed below. A full list of the treatment strategies in the Snowy Valleys BFMC area are in Appendix 3.

Strategy	Targeted treatments used in the Snowy Valleys BFMC area
Ignition Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement solid fuel fire ban as required</li> <li>• Restrict Forest Ops - Forest Harvest Code-Private Forests Included</li> <li>• Restrict access to site location information</li> <li>• Perform Patrols of Campsites during TOBAN days</li> </ul>
Hazard Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement grazing program-On Forestry Corp of NSW managed land only and in areas suitable for grazing management</li> <li>• Inspect SFAZ and maintain when required</li> <li>• Create SFAZ for vulnerable assets</li> <li>• Maintain APZ as per NPWS Fire Management Plan- As outlined in KNP Management Plan</li> <li>• Manage fuel loads as per NPWS Fire Management Plan- As outlined in KNP Management Plan</li> <li>• Manage powerline easement clearances</li> <li>• Maintain APZ on Annual Basis- Slash Grass Along APZ annually</li> <li>• Undertake HR works along road verge and around village</li> <li>• Maintain Fuels in accordance with Guidelines for NSP's</li> </ul>
Community Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publish media releases at start of fire season</li> <li>• Media Campaign during bushfire danger period</li> <li>• Conduct FireWise presentation at school- Only at Primary School on a bi-annual basis</li> </ul>
Property Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage and Maintain fuel management plan- On Forestry Corporation land only</li> <li>• Engage Snowy Hydro in Bushfire Management-Invite SHL to participate in BFMC to address hazards on SHL lands</li> <li>• Implement Section 63 inspection program</li> <li>• Develop Community Protection Plan (CPP)</li> </ul>
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake routine maintenance of fire trails</li> <li>• Fire Suppression Equip on Standby as required</li> </ul>

**Table 3.2 Asset specific treatments used in the Snowy Valleys BFMC area**

### 3.4 Fire Thresholds

The vegetation in the Snowy Valleys BFMC area was classified into fire threshold categories (Table 3.3).

Vegetation formation	Minimum SFAZ Threshold	Minimum LMZ Threshold	Maximum Threshold	Notes
Rainforest	NA	NA	NA	Fire should be avoided.
Alpine complex	NA	NA	NA	Fire should be avoided.
Wet Sclerophyll forest (shrubby subformation)	25	30	60	Crown fires should be avoided in the lower end of the interval range.
Wet Sclerophyll forest (grassy subformation)	10	15	50	Crown fires should be avoided in the lower end of the interval range.
Grassy woodland	5	8	40	Minimum interval of 10 years should apply in the southern Tablelands area. Occasional intervals greater than 15 years may be desirable.
Grassland	2	3	10	Occasional intervals greater than 7 years should be included in coastal areas. There was insufficient data to give a maximum interval; available evidence indicates maximum intervals should be approximately 10 years.
Dry sclerophyll forest (shrub/grass subformation)	5	8	50	Occasional intervals greater than 25 years may be desirable.
Dry sclerophyll forest (shrub subformation)	7	10	30	Occasional intervals greater than 25 years may be desirable.
Heathlands	7	10	30	Occasional intervals greater than 20 years may be desirable.
Freshwater wetlands	6	10	35	Occasional intervals greater than 30 years may be desirable.
Forested wetlands	7	10	35	Some intervals greater than 20 years may be desirable.
Saline wetlands	NA	NA	NA	Fire should be avoided.
Semi-arid woodlands (grassy subformation)	6	9	No max	Not enough data for a maximum fire interval.
Semi-arid woodlands (shrubby subformation)	10	15	No Max	Not enough data for a maximum fire interval.
Arid shrublands (chenopod subformation)	NA	NA	NA	Fire should be avoided.
Arid shrublands (acacia subformation)	10	15	No Max	Not enough data for a maximum fire interval.

**Table 3.3 Fire Thresholds for Vegetation Categories**

### **3.5 Annual Works Programs**

The land management agencies and fire fighting authorities responsible for implementing the treatments identified in this plan will include those treatments in their annual works programs detailing how, when, and where the required activities will be undertaken.

### **3.6 Implementation**

When the treatments identified in this BFRMP are implemented there are a number of issues that need to be considered by the responsible agency including environmental assessments and approvals, smoke management and prescribed burn plans.

#### **Local permit issuing/hazard reduction burning exclusion periods**

In the Snowy Valleys BFMC area the issuing of permits and hazard reduction burning is not generally permitted during January, February and during periods of inclement weather as determined by the Fire Control Officer for the BFMC area.

Hazard reduction proposals must consider potential smoke taint to local horticultural assets and burn during appropriate periods.

## **Chapter 4. Performance Monitoring and Reviewing**

### **4.1 Review**

This BFRMP must be reviewed and updated within each successive five-year period from the constitution of the BFMC. The Snowy Valleys BFMC will also review this plan as necessary to account for any changes in context or risk. 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.

### **4.2 Monitoring**

The BFMC is required to monitor progress towards the completion of treatment works listed in the BFRMP, and the timeliness of the works.

### **4.3 Reporting**

The BFMC is required to report annually to the BFCC on its progress in implementing the bush fire risk management activities identified in this plan.

### **4.4 Performance Measurements**

State wide performance measurements which are linked to the BFRMP have been identified by the BFCC. All BFMCs must use these to monitor and report on their success in reducing the bush fire risk in their BFMC area.

## Appendices

### Appendix 1 Community Participation Strategy

Date	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
January February 2017	RFS Members	Pre-planned meeting; Presentation at SMT meeting and Brigade meetings	Mailout Newsletter Social media and Email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· identify the assets</li> <li>· identify major areas of risk</li> <li>· discuss likelihood/ consequence</li> <li>· discuss treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· media article</li> <li>· venue</li> <li>· facilitator/s</li> <li>· powerpoint presentation</li> <li>· maps</li> </ul>	RFS Peter Jones NPWS FCNSW
March 2017	LEMC	Presentation	Agenda Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· introduce BFRMPs</li> <li>· community issues</li> <li>· identify assets</li> <li>· asset assessment</li> <li>· discuss treatment options</li> <li>· community responsibilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· powerpoint presentation</li> <li>· presenter</li> <li>· maps</li> </ul>	BFMC REPS RFS Peter Jones
Ongoing	General Public	Information Media releases Use of Social Media	Websites on councils Radio Interview Shows( kiosks) Newspapers General Emails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· maintain community participation</li> <li>· record and consider issues and comments</li> <li>· provide feedback</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· media article</li> <li>· venue</li> <li>· facilitator/s</li> <li>· powerpoint presentation</li> <li>· maps</li> </ul>	RFS Peter Jones BFMC Members
March 2017	Council	Presentation	Council Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· introduce BFRMPs</li> <li>· community issues</li> <li>· identify assets</li> <li>· asset assessment</li> <li>· discuss treatment options</li> <li>· community responsibilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· powerpoint presentation</li> <li>· presenter</li> <li>· maps</li> </ul>	Council Reps RFS Peter Jones
Ongoing following Advertising	Interested Communities	Kiosk	Advertisements/ press releases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· introduce BFRMPs</li> <li>· community issues</li> <li>· identify assets</li> <li>· asset assessment</li> <li>· discuss treatment options</li> <li>· community responsibilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· media article</li> <li>· venue</li> <li>· facilitator/s</li> <li>· powerpoint presentation</li> <li>· maps</li> </ul>	RFS Peter Jones BFMC REPS
Ongoing following Advertising	Service Groups	Presentation	Letter and/or Mail out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· introduce BFRMPs</li> <li>· community issues</li> <li>· identify assets</li> <li>· asset assessment</li> <li>· discuss treatment options</li> <li>· community responsibilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· BFMC representative</li> <li>· landline number</li> </ul>	BFMC Executive Officer NPWS Forestry Corp NSW

## Appendix 2 Asset Register

Map reference number	Asset type	Asset sub type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Notes	Treatment number
34	Human Settlement	Residential	Laurel Hill Village		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2; Snowy Valleys South 1	Likely	Minor	Medium	4		1;16
54	Human Settlement	Residential	Rosewood Village		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4		17;1;16
8	Human Settlement	Residential	Tumut		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1; Snowy Valleys North 2	Likely	Moderate	High	3A		2;3;1;17;12;18;16
52	Human Settlement	Residential	Brungle		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4		1;17;16;12
4	Human Settlement	Residential	Brindabella Valley		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1	Almost certain	Moderate	Very High	2C		1;3;13;12;15;16
6	Human Settlement	Residential	Talbingo		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Likely	Moderate	High	3A		1;17;12;16;15
51	Human Settlement	Residential	Adelong		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4		1;17;16;12
50	Human Settlement	Residential	Grahamstown Village		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4		1;16;12
10	Human Settlement	Residential	Cabramurra Village		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Possible	Major	High	3B		1;12;20;15;16
56	Human Settlement	Residential	Tooma Village		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4		1;16;12
5	Human Settlement	Residential	Goobarragandra		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1	Almost certain	Moderate	Very High	2C		12;1;14;3;15;16
49	Human Settlement	Residential	Khancoban		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 2	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4		17;1;15;16;3;12
53	Human Settlement	Residential	Jingellic Village		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4		12;16;1
55	Human Settlement	Residential	Tumbarumba		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4		1;17;12;16
7	Human Settlement	Residential	Batlow		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Likely	Moderate	High	3A		1;17;12;18;3;15;2;16
58	Human Settlement	Residential	Morgans Reserve	Mundongo	Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1	Likely	Minor	Medium	4		1;16;12
17	Human Settlement	Other	NSP- Brungle RFS Station		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
24	Human Settlement	Other	NSP- Tumut Plains Cricket Ground	Tumut Plains Road, Tumut Plains	Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
23	Human Settlement	Other	NSP- Khancoban RFS Station (Bringenbrong)		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 2	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
22	Human Settlement	Other	NSP- Rosewood RFS Station		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
21	Human Settlement	Other	NSP- Tumbarumba Sportsground		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
20	Human Settlement	Other	NSP- Tooma Sportsground		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
11	Human Settlement	Other	NSP- Bull Paddock	Snowy Mountains Hwy Tumut	Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
18	Human Settlement	Other	NSP- Adelong Showground		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
12	Human Settlement	Other	NSP- Gilmore RFS Station		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
16	Human Settlement	Other	NSP- Lacmalac Hall		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
15	Human Settlement	Other	NSP- Miles Franklin Park Talbingo		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Possible	Major	High	3B		21

Map reference number	Asset type	Asset sub type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Notes	Treatment number
14	Human Settlement	Other	NSP-Memorial Park Batlow		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
59	Human Settlement	Other	Mannus Correctional Centre		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NA		12;1;16
25	Human Settlement	Other	NSP-Cabramurra	1488 Restaurant Cabramurra	Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
13	Human Settlement	Other	NSP-Wondalga RFS Station		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
19	Human Settlement	Other	NSP-Jingellic Oval		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Possible	Major	High	3B		21
30	Economic	Commercial	Hyne Mill		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	3C		14
32	Economic	Commercial	Visy Mill		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	3C		14
0	Economic	Infrastructure	Transgrid Distribution Network	All of BFMC Area	Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2;Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	3C		22
3	Economic	Infrastructure	Cabramurra Switchyard		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Possible	Catastrophic	Very High	2B		11
26	Economic	Infrastructure	Murray 1 Power Station		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	3C		11
31	Economic	Infrastructure	Murray 2 Power Station		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	3C		11
33	Economic	Infrastructure	Khancoban Switchyard		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	3C		11
57	Economic	Infrastructure	Tumbarumba Switching Yard	Tumbarumba	Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4		14
29	Economic	Infrastructure	Talbingo Switchyard		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	3C		11
28	Economic	Infrastructure	Tumut 3 Power Station	Talbingo	Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	3C		11
27	Economic	Infrastructure	Blowering Power Station		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 2	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	3C		11
48	Economic	Tourist and Recreational	Laurel Hill Forest Camp		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4		12;1
0	Economic	Tourist and Recreational	Kosciuszko National Park	Tumbarumba and Tumut LGA's	Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2;Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	As Per NPWS Fire Management Strategy	19;20;4;5;1;9;2;3
9	Economic	Tourist and Recreational	Selwyn Ski Fields		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2	Possible	Major	High	3B		19;20
47	Economic	Tourist and Recreational	McPhersons Plains Resort		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1	Likely	Minor	Medium	4		12;1
2	Economic	Commercial Forest	Commercial Native Forest	All of BFMC Area	Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2;Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Almost certain	Major	Extreme	1C	Mainly subject to lightning	1;7;8;6;5;4;2;9

Map reference number	Asset type	Asset sub type	Asset name	Asset Location	LGA	Display area	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Priority	Notes	Treatment number
1	Economic	Commercial Forest	Plantations Pine	All BFMC AREA	Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2;Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Almost certain	Catastrophic	Extreme	1A	Private and Forestry Corp of NSW Land  Mainly subject to lightning	4;5;1;6;7;2;8;3;9
36	Environment	Endangered	Endangered Fauna		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2;Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	Booroolong Frog	10
37	Environment	Endangered	Endangered Fauna		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2;Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	Alpine Tree Frog	10
38	Environment	Endangered	Endangered Fauna		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	Mountain Pygmy Possum	10
39	Environment	Endangered	Endangered Flora		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	Raleigh Sedge	10
40	Environment	Endangered	Endangered Flora		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	Cotoneaster Pomaderris	10
35	Environment	Endangered	Endangered Fauna		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2;Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	Southern Corroboree Frog	10
46	Environment	Vulnerable	Vulnerable Flora		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	Anemone Buttercup	10
45	Environment	Vulnerable	Vulnerable Flora		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	Feldmark Grass	10
44	Environment	Vulnerable	Vulnerable Flora		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2;Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	Monaro Golden Daisy	10
42	Environment	Vulnerable	Vulnerable Fauna		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	Striped Legless Lizard	10
41	Environment	Vulnerable	Vulnerable Fauna		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2;Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	Northern Coroboree Frog	10
43	Environment	Vulnerable	Vulnerable Flora		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 2	Unlikely	Major	Medium	4	Shining Cudweed	10
0	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Aboriginal Sites in Southern Snowy Valleys (HAB)		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Almost certain	Major	Extreme	1C		10
0	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Aboriginal Sites in Southern Snowy Valleys (ART, AFT)		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4		10
0	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Aboriginal Sites in Northern Snowy Valleys (TRE)		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2	Almost certain	Major	Extreme	1C	Modified trees	10
0	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Aboriginal Sites in Southern Snowy Valleys (TRE)		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys South 1;Snowy Valleys South 2	Almost certain	Major	Extreme	1C	Modified trees	10
0	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Aboriginal Sites in Northern Snowy Valleys (ART, AFT)		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2	Possible	Moderate	Medium	4		10
0	Cultural	Aboriginal Significance	Aboriginal Sites in Northern Snowy Valleys (HAB)		Snowy Valleys	Snowy Valleys North 1;Snowy Valleys North 2	Almost certain	Moderate	Very High	2C		10



## Appendix 3 Treatment Register

Treatment Ref No	Strategy	Priority	Action	Comment	Responsible Agency	Other Responsible Agency	Support Agency	Other Support Agency	Scheduled Action Date	Asset Ref Nos
1	Community Education	1A	Publish media releases at start of fire season		RFS		LGA;OEH;FRNSW;FCNSW		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	56;10;6;51;52;8;7;54;55;49;50;5;58;53;34;59;47;0;48;1;2
2	Preparedness	1A	Undertake routine maintenance of fire trails		TI CL;LGA;OEH;Private;FCNSW		RFS		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	7;8;0;2;1
3	Hazard Reduction	1A	Inspect SFAZ and maintain when required		TI CL;OEH;Private;FCNSW		RFS		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	49;5;7;8;4;0;1
4	Ignition Management	1A	Implement duty roster for manning of fire tower		OEH;FCNSW				1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	0;2;1
5	Ignition Management	1A	Implement solid fuel fire ban as required		OEH;FCNSW				1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	0;2;1
6	Ignition Management	1A	Restrict Forest Ops - Forest Harvest Code	Private Forests included	FCNSW		Private		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	2;1
7	Preparedness	1A	Fire Suppression Equip on Standby as required		OEH;FCNSW		FRNSW;Private;RFS		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	2;1
8	Property Planning	1A	Manage and maintain a fuel management plan	On Forestry Corporation land only	FCNSW				1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	2;1
9	Ignition Management	1A	Perform Patrols of Campsites during TOBAN days		OEH;FCNSW		RFS;Police		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	0;2;1
10	Ignition Management	1C	Restrict access to site location information		OEH		TI CL;LGA;RFS;FCNSW		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	38;35;37;39;40;36;0;0;0;0;0;41;42;43;46;44;45
11	Property Planning	2B	Engage Snowy Hydro in Bushfire Management	Invite SHL to participate in BFMC to address hazards on SHL lands	OEH;RFS		Other	Snowy Hydro Limited	1617;1718;1819;1920;2021	33;31;29;28;27;3;26
12	Community Education	2C	Media Campaign during bushfire danger period		RFS		OEH;FRNSW;FCNSW		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	49;6;4;10;55;7;5;8;53;56;50;51;52;58;59;47;48
13	Preparedness	2C	Undertake routine maintenance of fire trails		TI CL;LGA;OEH;Private;FCNSW		TI CL;LGA;RFS;FCNSW		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	4
14	Property Planning	2C	Implement Section 63 inspection program		RFS		Private		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	5;32;30;57
15	Property Planning	2C	Develop Community Protection Plan (CPP)		RFS		TI CL;LGA;OEH;FRNSW;DPI;Police		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	7;49;5;6;10;4
16	Hazard Reduction	2C	Undertake HR works along road verge and around village		TI CL;LGA;RMS				1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	5;6;54;49;56;50;52;4;51;8;7;10;34;55;53;58;59
17	Community Education	3A	Conduct FireWise presentation at school	only at Primary School on a bi-annual basis	RFS				1718;1920;2122	55;7;8;52;51;6;49;54

Treatment Ref No	Strategy	Priority	Action	Comment	Responsible Agency	Other Responsible Agency	Support Agency	Other Support Agency	Scheduled Action Date	Asset Ref Nos
18	Hazard Reduction	3A	Maintain APZ on Annual Basis	Slash Grass along APZ annually	TI CL;LGA;OEH;Private ;FCNSW		RFS		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	7;8
19	Hazard Reduction	3B	Manage fuel loads as per NPWS Fire Management Plan	As outlined in KNP Fire Management Plan 2008	OEH				1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	9;0
20	Hazard Reduction	3B	Maintain APZ as per NPWS Fire Management Plan	As outlined in KNP Fire Management Plan 2008	OEH				1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	10;9;0
21	Hazard Reduction	3B	Maintain Fuels in accordance with Guidelines	Maintain bush fire fuels at or below the level that meets the Essential Selection Criteria specified in the Neighbourhood Safer Places Guidelines prepared by the NSW RFS	TI CL;LGA;Private;RFS; Other	Snowy Hydro Limited			1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	25;24;21;23;22;20;19;18;17;16;15;14;13;12;11
22	Hazard Reduction	3C	Manage powerline easement clearances		Other	Transgrid (Power Authority)	TI CL;LGA;OEH;FCN SW		1617;1718;1819;1920;2021;2122	0

## **Appendix 1-8 Maps**

- Map 1 – Snowy Valleys North 1
- Map 2 – Snowy Valleys North 2
- Map 3 – Snowy Valleys South 1
- Map 4 – Snowy Valleys South 2
- Map 5 – Time Since Fire
- Map 6 – Fire Frequency
- Map 7 – BFMC Vegetation
- Map 8 – BFMC Fire Threshold

# Snowy Valleys BFM Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2017

Snowy Valleys North 1 - Map Display Area

Map 1 of 4

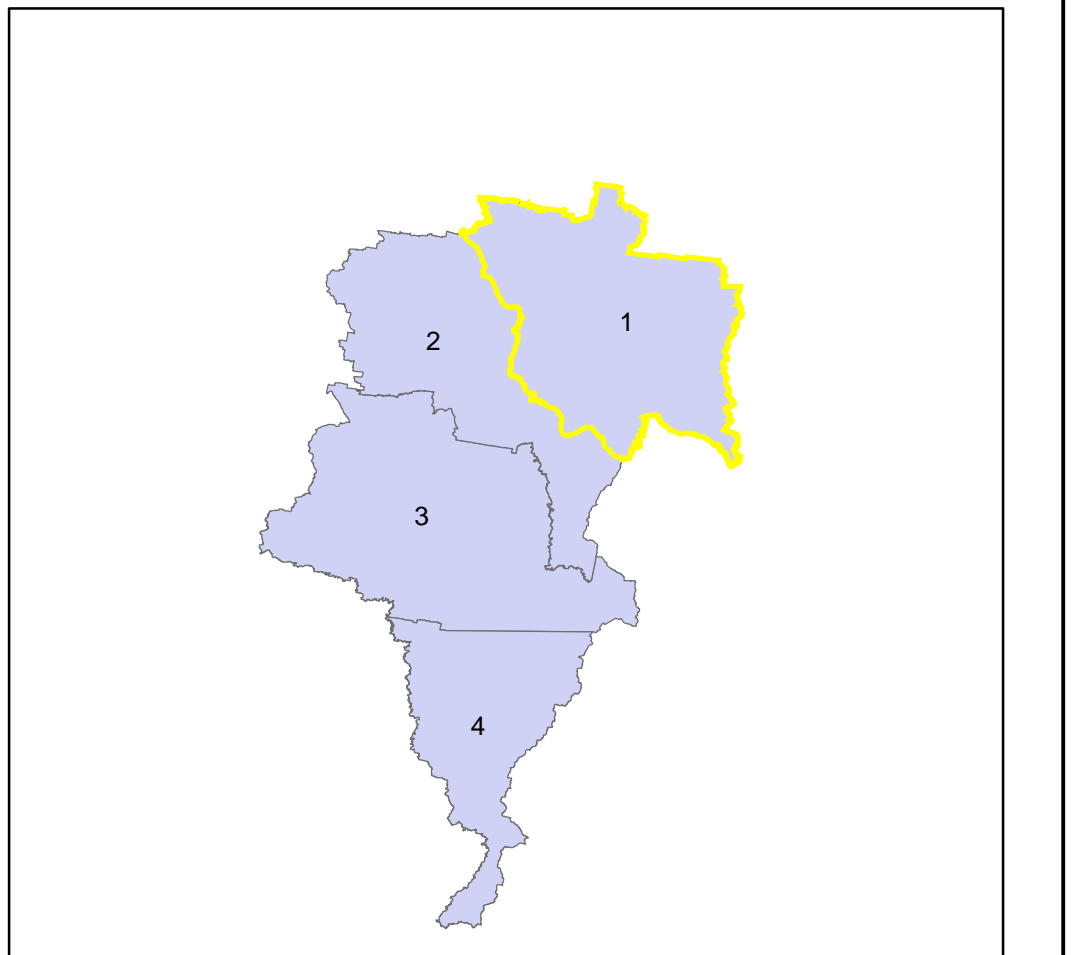
This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Valleys Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

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:

- manage fuel to reduce the spread and intensity of bush fires which cause damage to life, property or the environment;
- 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 Snowy Valleys BFM, covering the local government area of Snowy Valleys and Snowy Valleys. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFM 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 Snowy Valleys BFM will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFM 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 Snowy Valleys BFM 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 BFM area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table which they are designed to protect. Standard BFM wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFM 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 S2 Operations Coordination Plan;

**Treatments**  
Specific treatments assigned to assets in the Snowy Valleys area are listed in the treatments table and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFM wide treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFM 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 S2 Operations Coordination Plan;

Note on LMZ: All areas not specifically mapped as an APZ, SFZ 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
<b>Asset Protection Zone</b>	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of <b>Direct Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
<b>Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	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 <b>Parallel Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. <b>Indirect Attack</b> (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of crown fire development within the zone. <b>Spot fire ignition</b> 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 SFZ has an OFH of less than high.
<b>Land Management Zone</b>	To meet relevant land management objectives in area where APZs or SFZs 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.
<b>Fire Exclusion Zone</b>	To exclude bush fires.	NA	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

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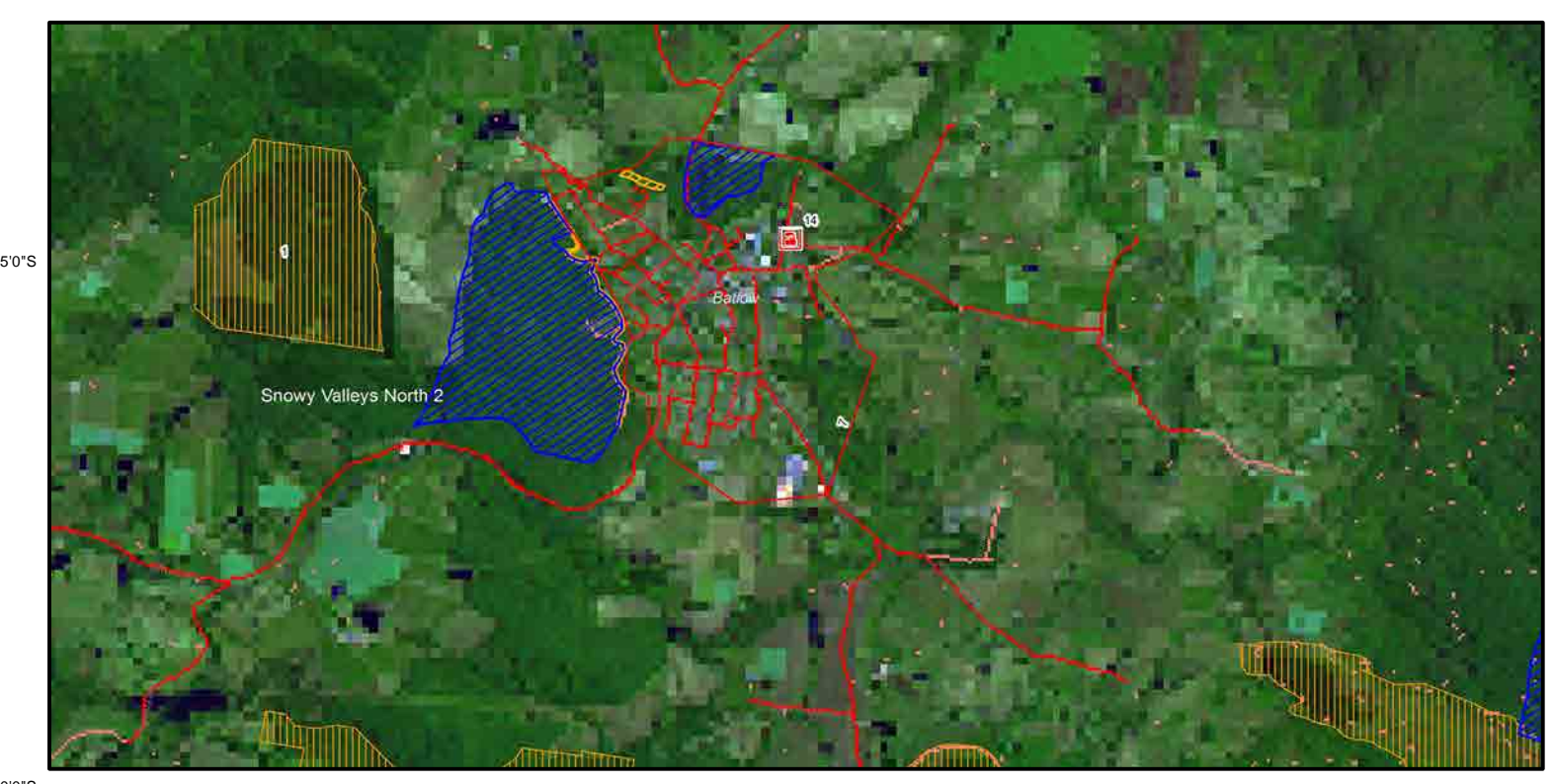
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Date created: Tuesday, 5 December 2017  
BFRMP version 2.1.26.0

Map Ref	Asset name	Asset type	Subtype	Risk level	Priority	Treatment
1	Plantations Pine	Economic	Commercial	Extreme	1A	(1)
NA	Aboriginal Sites in Northern Snowy	Cultural	Aboriginal	Extreme	1C	T10
2	Commercial Native Forest	Economic	Commercial	Extreme	1C	(2)
NA	Aboriginal Sites in Northern Snowy	Cultural	Aboriginal	Very High	2C	T10
4	Brindabella Valley	Human	Residential	Very High	2C	(3)
5	Goobarragandra	Human	Residential	Very High	2C	(4)
8	Turnut	Human	Residential	High	3A	(5)
9	Selwyn Ski Fields	Economic	Tourist and	High	3B	T19;20
11	NSP - Bull Paddock	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
16	NSP - Lacmatic Hall	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
17	NSP - Brungle RFS Station	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
24	NSP - Tumut Plains Cricket Ground	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
NA	Transgrid Distribution Network	Economic	Infrastructure	High	3C	T22
NA	Kosciuszko National Park	Economic	Tourist and	Medium	4	(6)
NA	Aboriginal Sites in Northern Snowy	Cultural	Aboriginal	Medium	4	T10
35	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
36	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
37	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
40	Endangered Flora	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
41	Vulnerable Fauna	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
42	Vulnerable Fauna	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
44	Vulnerable Flora	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
52	Brungle	Human	Residential	Medium	4	T1;17;16;12
58	Morgans Reserve	Human	Residential	Medium	4	T1;16;12

- (1)T4;5;1;6;7;2;8;3;9
- (2)T1;7;8;6;5;4;2;9
- (3)T1;13;12;13;15;16
- (4)T1;12;1;14;3;15;16
- (5)T2;3;1;17;12;18;16
- (6)T19;20;4;5;1;9;2;3



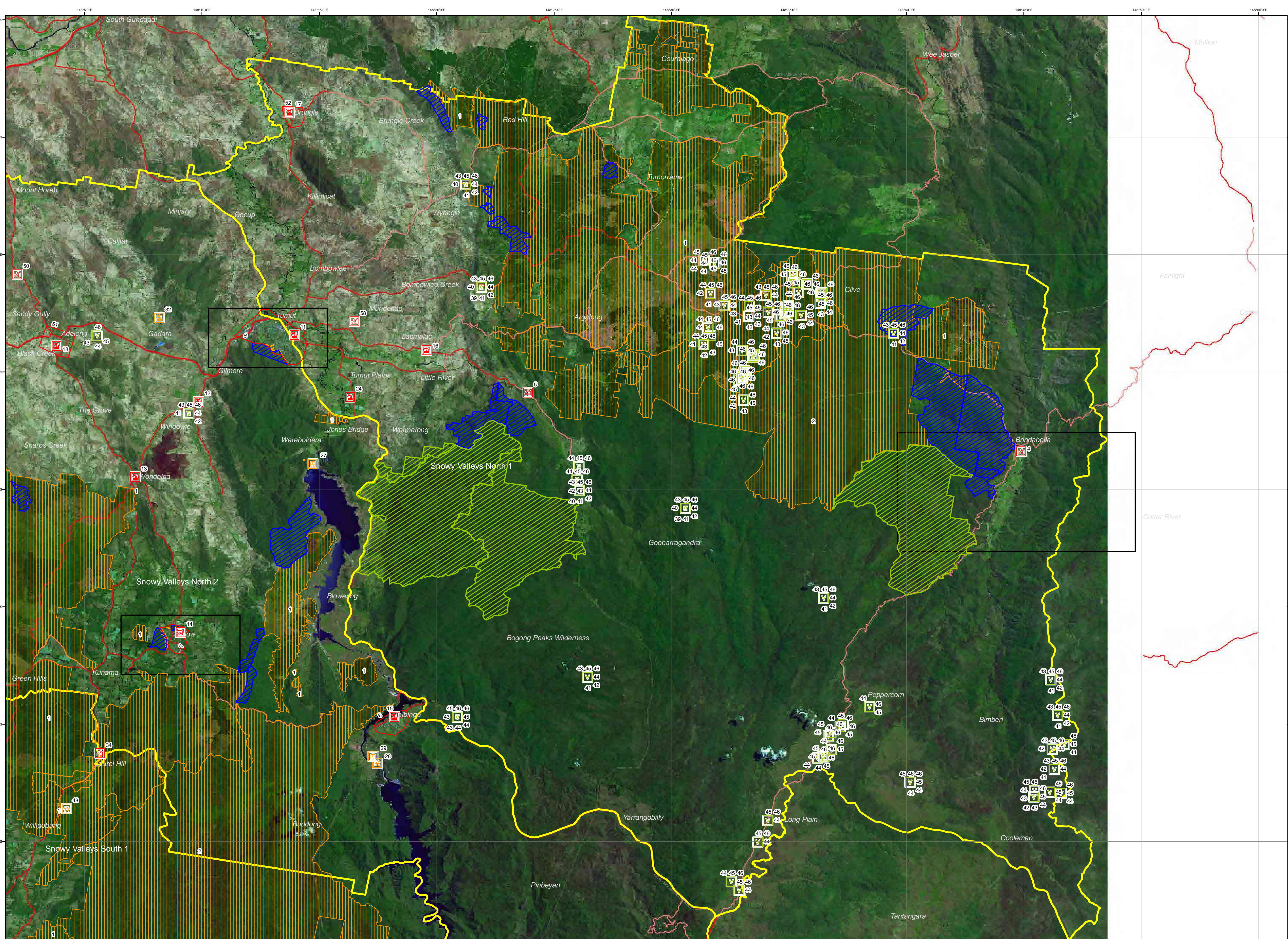
Inset map 1. Tumut



Inset map 2. Batlow



Inset map 3. Brindabella



**Assets**

- Human - Residential
- Human - Other
- Special Fire Protection
- Economic - Agricultural
- Economic - Commercial
- Economic - Industrial
- Economic - Tourism and Recreational
- Economic - Mines
- Commercial Forests
- Drinking Water Catchments
- Environmental - Locally Important
- Environmental - Vulnerable (Species)
- Environmental - Endangered (Species)
- Cultural - Aboriginal Heritage
- Cultural - Other
- Cultural - Non Indigenous

**Bush Fire Management Zones**

- Fire Exclusion Zone (FEZ)
- Asset Protection Zone (APZ)
- Land Management Zone (LMZ)
- Strategic Fire Advantage Zone (SFZ)

**Base Data Layers**

- Major Roads Sealed
- Major Roads Unsealed
- Secondary Road Sealed
- Secondary Road Unsealed
- Local Road Sealed
- Local Road Unsealed
- Local Road Unspecified
- AVD Track Unspecified
- Path
- Heavy Rail
- Light Rail
- Heavy Rail Stopping
- Drainage Perennial
- Drainage Non Perennial
- Hydro-Line Perennial
- Hydro-Line Non Perennial
- Contour (100m)
- Contour (10m)
- Map Display Area
- Local Government Area
- Crown Land
- State Forests
- National Park

ID	Treatment strategy	Action	Agencies (Support)
T1	Community Education	Publish media releases at start of fire season	RFS (LGA, OEH, FRNSW, FCNSW)
T2	Preparedness	Undertake routine maintenance of fire trails	TI CL, LGA, OEH, Private, FCNSW
T3	Hazard Reduction	Inspect SFZ and maintain when required	TI CL, OEH, Private, FCNSW (RFS)
T4	Ignition Management	Implement duty roster for manning of fire tower	OEH, FCNSW
T5	Ignition Management	Implement solid fuel fire ban as required	OEH, FCNSW
T6	Ignition Management	Restrict Forest Ops - Forest Harvest Code	FCNSW (Private)
T7	Preparedness	Fire Suppression Equip on Standby as required	OEH, FCNSW (FRNSW, Private, FCNSW)
T8	Property Planning	Manage and maintain a fuel management plan	FCNSW
T9	Ignition Management	Perform Patrols of Campsites during TOBAN	OEH, FCNSW (RFS, Police)
T10	Ignition Management	Restrict access to site location information	OEH (TI CL, LGA, RFS, FCNSW)
T11	Community Education	Media Campaign during bushfire danger period	RFS (OEH, FRNSW, FCNSW)
T12	Preparedness	Undertake routine maintenance of fire trails	TI CL, LGA, OEH, Private, FCNSW
T13	Property Planning	Implement Section 63 inspection program	RFS (Private)
T14	Property Planning	Develop Community Protection Plan (CPP)	RFS (TI CL, LGA, OEH, FRNSW, FCNSW)
T15	Hazard Reduction	Undertake HR works along road verge and	TI CL, LGA, RMS
T16	Community Education	Conduct FireWise presentation at school	RFS
T17	Hazard Reduction	Maintain APZ on Annual Basis	TI CL, LGA, OEH, Private, FCNSW
T18	Hazard Reduction	Manage fuel loads as per NPWS Fire	OEH
T19	Hazard Reduction	Maintain APZ as per NPWS Fire Management	OEH
T20	Hazard Reduction	Maintain Fuels in accordance with Guidelines	TI CL, LGA, Private, RFS, Snowy
T21	Hazard Reduction	Manage powerline easement clearances	Transgrid (Power Authority) (TI CL)
T22			

\*Note - Some base data layers may not be displayed on map

# Snowy Valleys BFM Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2017

Snowy Valleys North 2 - Map Display Area

Map 2 of 4

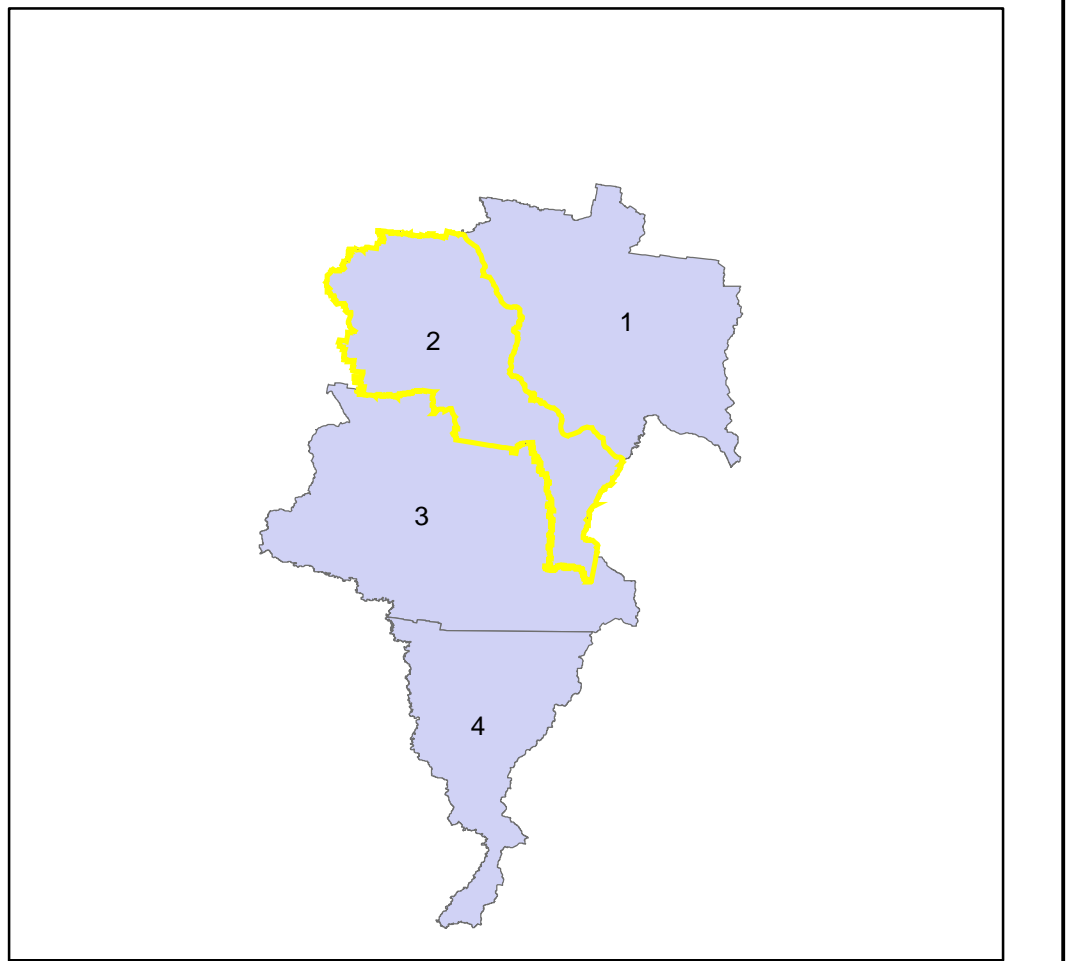
This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Valleys Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

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 Snowy Valleys BFM, covering the local government area(s) of Snowy Valleys and Snowy Mountains. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFM 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 Snowy Valleys BFM will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFM 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 Snowy Valleys BFM 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 BFM area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFM area that were assessed but 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 Snowy Valleys area are listed in the treatments table and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFM work treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFM 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
<b>Asset Protection Zone</b>	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of <b>Direct Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
<b>Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	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 <b>Parallel Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone, and/or <b>Indirect Attack</b> (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependant upon: - Aspect - Topography - 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.
<b>Land Management Zone</b>	To meet relevant land management objectives in area where APZs or SFAZs are not appropriate.	To reduce the likelihood of: Crown fire development within the zone, and/or Spot fire ignition potential from the zone.	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.
<b>Fire Exclusion Zone</b>	To exclude bush fires.	NA	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

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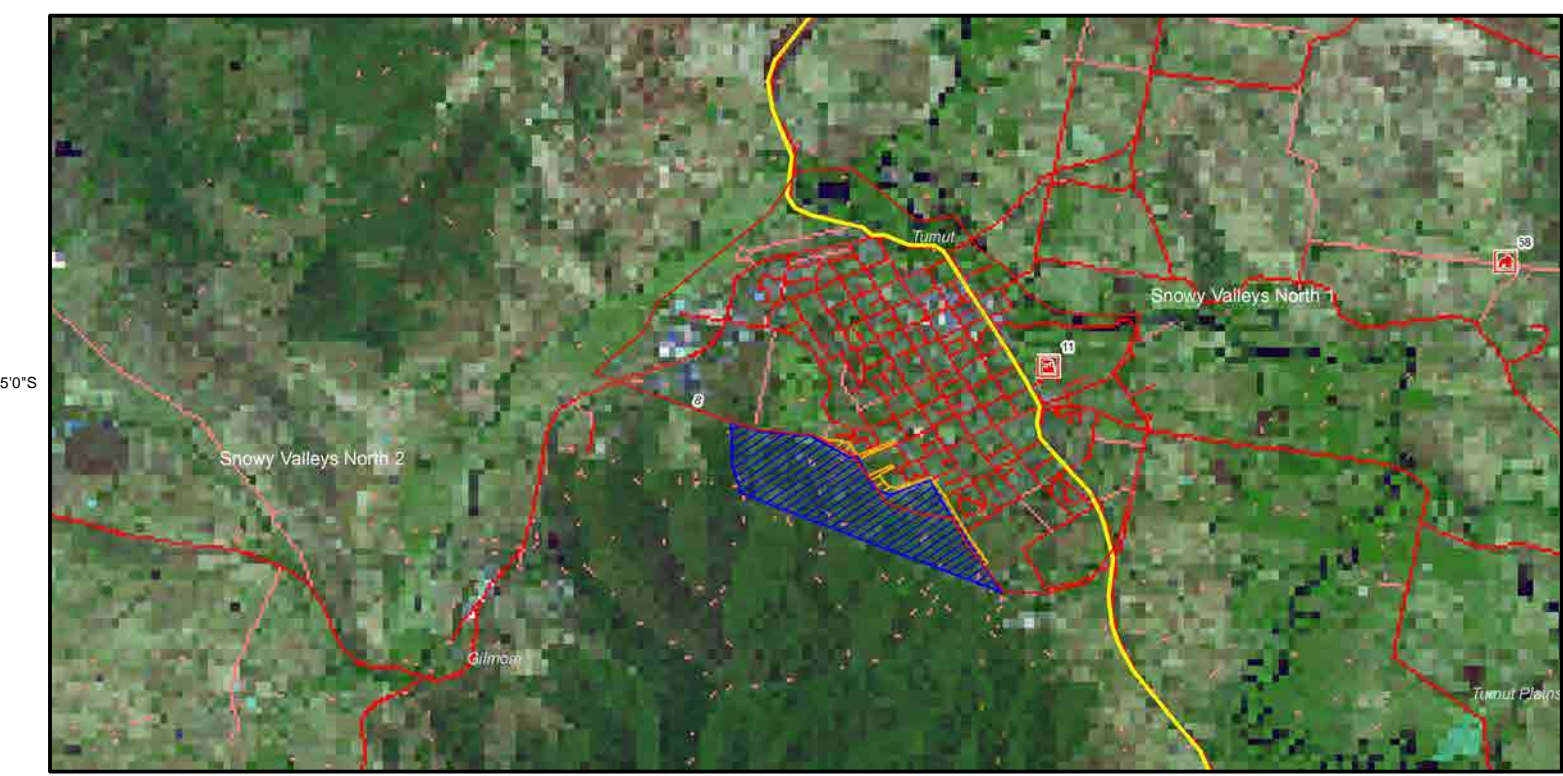
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Date created: Tuesday, 5 December 2017

BFRMP version 2.1.26.0

Map Ref	Asset name	Asset type	Subtype	Risk level	Priority	Treatment
1	Plantations Pine	Economic	Commercial	Extreme	1A	(1)
NA	Aboriginal Sites in Northern Snowy	Cultural	Aboriginal	Extreme	1C	T10
2	Commercial Native Forest	Economic	Commercial	Extreme	1C	(2)
3	Cabramurra Switchyard	Economic	Infrastructure	Very High	2B	T11
NA	Aboriginal Sites in Northern Snowy	Cultural	Aboriginal	Very High	2C	T10
6	Tabbingo	Human	Residential	High	3A	(3)
7	Ballow	Human	Residential	High	3A	(4)
8	Turnut	Human	Residential	High	3A	(5)
9	Selwyn Ski Fields	Economic	Tourist and	High	3B	T19,20
10	Cabramurra Village	Human	Residential	High	3B	(6)
12	NSP-Gilmore RFS Station	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
13	NSP-Wondalga RFS Station	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
14	NSP-Memorial Park Ballow	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
15	NSP-Miles Franklin Park Tabbingo	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
18	NSP-Adelung Showground	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
25	NSP-Cabramurra	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
NA	Transgrid Distribution Network	Economic	Infrastructure	High	3C	T22
27	Blowering Power Station	Economic	Infrastructure	High	3C	T11
28	Turnut 3 Power Station	Economic	Infrastructure	High	3C	T11
29	Tabbingo Switchyard	Economic	Infrastructure	High	3C	T11
32	Viey Mill	Economic	Commercial	High	3C	T14
NA	Aboriginal Sites in Northern Snowy	Cultural	Aboriginal	Medium	4	T10
NA	Kosciuszko National Park	Economic	Tourist and	Medium	4	(7)
34	Laurel Hill Village	Human	Residential	Medium	4	T1,16
35	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
36	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
37	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
41	Vulnerable Fauna	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
44	Vulnerable Flora	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
50	Grahamstown Village	Human	Residential	Medium	4	T1,16,12
51	Adelung	Human	Residential	Medium	4	T1,17,16,12

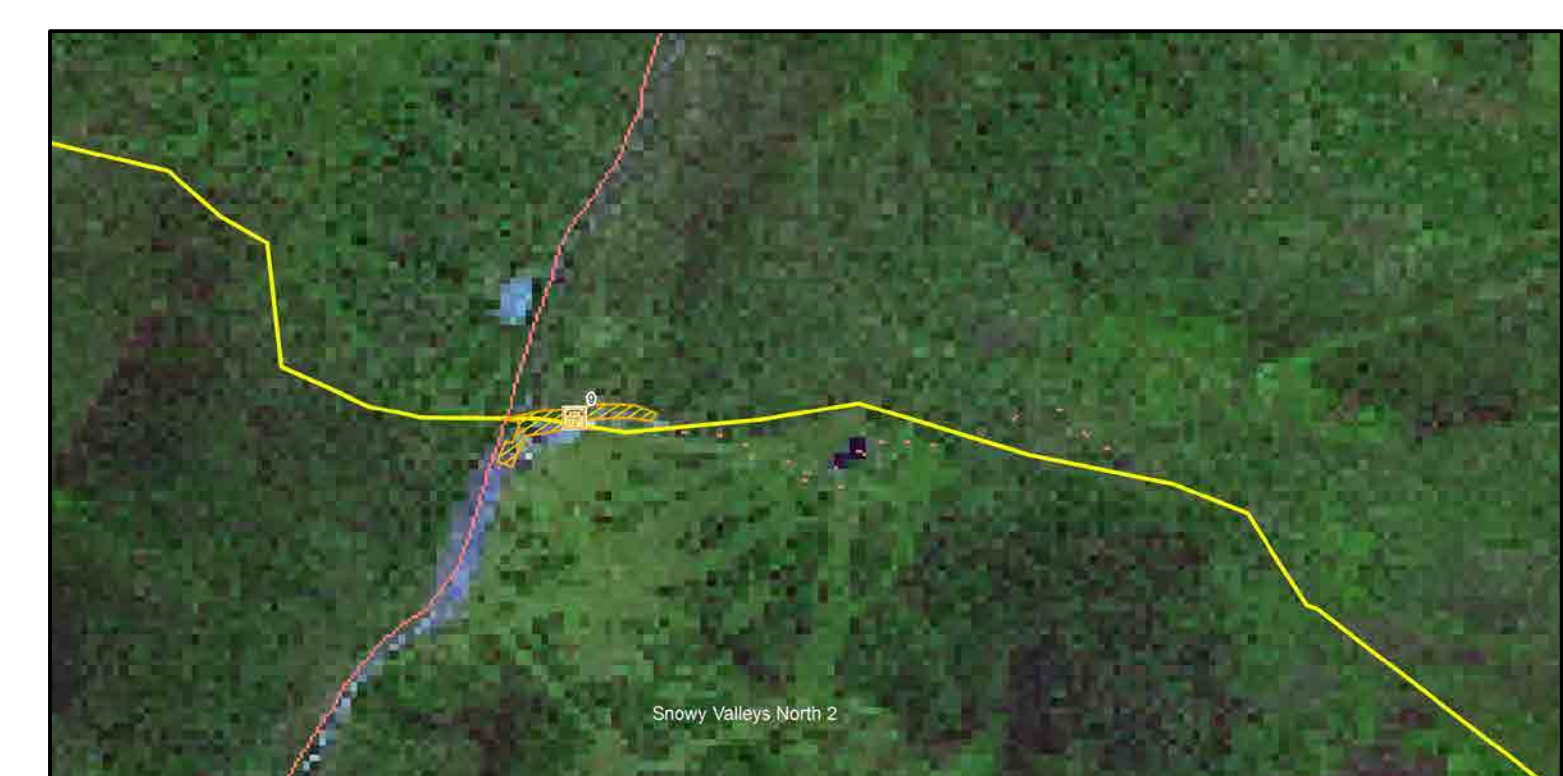
- (1):T4,5,1,6,7,2,8,3,9
- (2):T1,7,8,6,5,4,2,9
- (3):T1,17,12,16,15
- (4):T1,17,12,18,3,15,2,16
- (5):T2,3,1,17,12,18,16
- (6):T1,12,20,15,16
- (7):T19,20,4,5,1,9,2,3



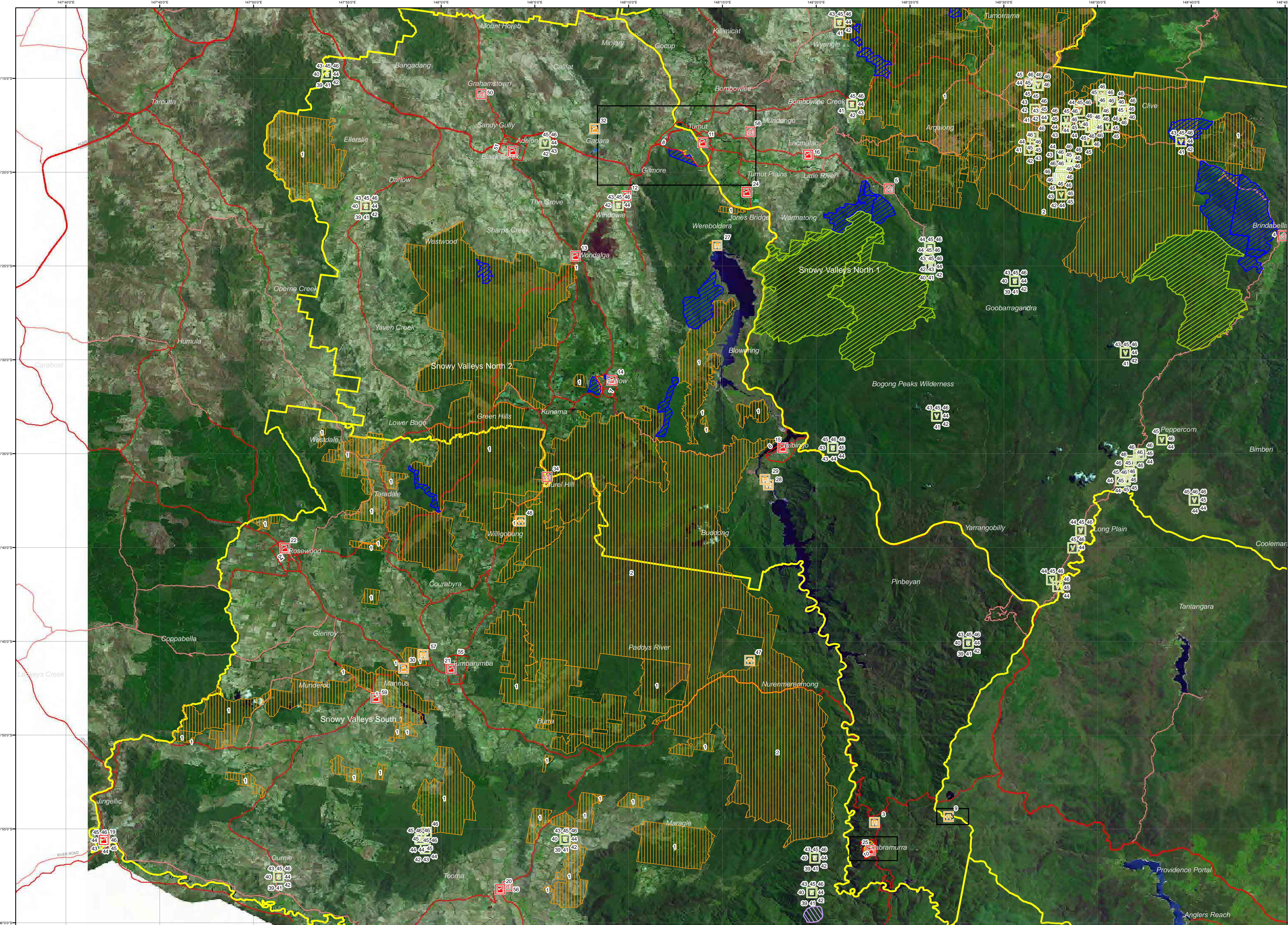
Inset map 1, Turnut



Inset map 2, Cabramurra



Inset map 3, Mt Selwyn



**Assets**

- Human - Residential
- Human - Other
- Special Fire Protection
- Economic - Agricultural
- Economic - Commercial
- Economic - Infrastructure
- Economic - Tourism and Recreational
- Economic - Mines
- Commercial Forests
- Drinking Water Catchments
- Environmental - Locally Important
- Environmental - Vulnerable (Species)
- Environmental - Endangered (Species)
- Cultural - Aboriginal Heritage
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**Bush Fire Management Zones**

- Fire Exclusion Zone (FEZ)
- Asset Protection Zone (APZ)
- Land Management Zone (LMZ)
- Strategic Fire Advantage Zone (SFAZ)

**Base Data Layers**

- Major Roads Sealed
- Major Roads Unsealed
- Secondary Road Sealed
- Secondary Road Unsealed
- Local Road Sealed
- Local Road Unsealed
- Local Road Unspecified
- AVD Track Unspecified
- Path
- Heavy Rail
- Light Rail
- Heavy Rail Sidings
- Drainage Perennial
- Drainage Non Perennial
- Hydro-Line Perennial
- Hydro-Line Non Perennial
- Contour (100m)
- Contour (10m)
- Map Display Area
- Local Government Area
- Crown Land
- State Forests
- National Park

\*Note - Some base data layers may not be displayed on map

ID	Treatment strategy	Action	Agencies (Support)
T1	Community Education	Publish media releases at start of fire season	RFS (LGA, OEH, FRNSW, FCNSW)
T2	Preparedness	Undertake routine maintenance of fire trails	TI CL, LGA, OEH, Private, FCNSW
T3	Hazard Reduction	Inspect SFAZ and maintain when required	TI CL, OEH, Private, FCNSW (RFS)
T4	Ignition Management	Implement duty roster for manning of fire tower	OEH, FCNSW
T5	Ignition Management	Implement solid fuel fire ban as required	OEH, FCNSW
T6	Ignition Management	Restrict Forest Ops - Forest Harvest Code	FCNSW (Private)
T7	Preparedness	Fire Suppression Equip on Standby as required	OEH, FCNSW (FRNSW, Private)
T8	Property Planning	Manage and maintain a fuel management plan	FCNSW
T9	Ignition Management	Perform Patrols of Campsites during TOBAN	OEH, FCNSW (RFS, Police)
T10	Ignition Management	Restrict access to site location information	OEH (TI CL, LGA, RFS, FCNSW)
T11	Property Planning	Engage Snowy Hydro in Bushfire Management	OEH, RFS (Snowy Hydro Limited)
T12	Community Education	Media Campaign during bushfire danger period	RFS (OEH, FRNSW, FCNSW)
T14	Property Planning	Implement Section 63 inspection program	RFS (Private)
T15	Property Planning	Develop Community Protection Plan (CPP)	RFS (TI CL, LGA, OEH, FRNSW, FCNSW)
T16	Hazard Reduction	Undertake HR works along road verge and	TI CL, LGA, RMS
T17	Community Education	Conduct FireWise presentation at school	RFS
T18	Hazard Reduction	Maintain APZ on Annual Basis	TI CL, LGA, OEH, Private, FCNSW
T19	Hazard Reduction	Manage fuel loads as per NPWS Fire	OEH
T20	Hazard Reduction	Maintain APZ as per NPWS Fire Management	OEH
T21	Hazard Reduction	Maintain Fuels in accordance with Guidelines	TI CL, LGA, Private, RFS, Snowy
T22	Hazard Reduction	Manage powerline easement clearances	Transgrid (Power Authority) (TI CL)

# Snowy Valleys BFM Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2017

## Snowy Valleys South 1 - Map Display Area

Map 3 of 4

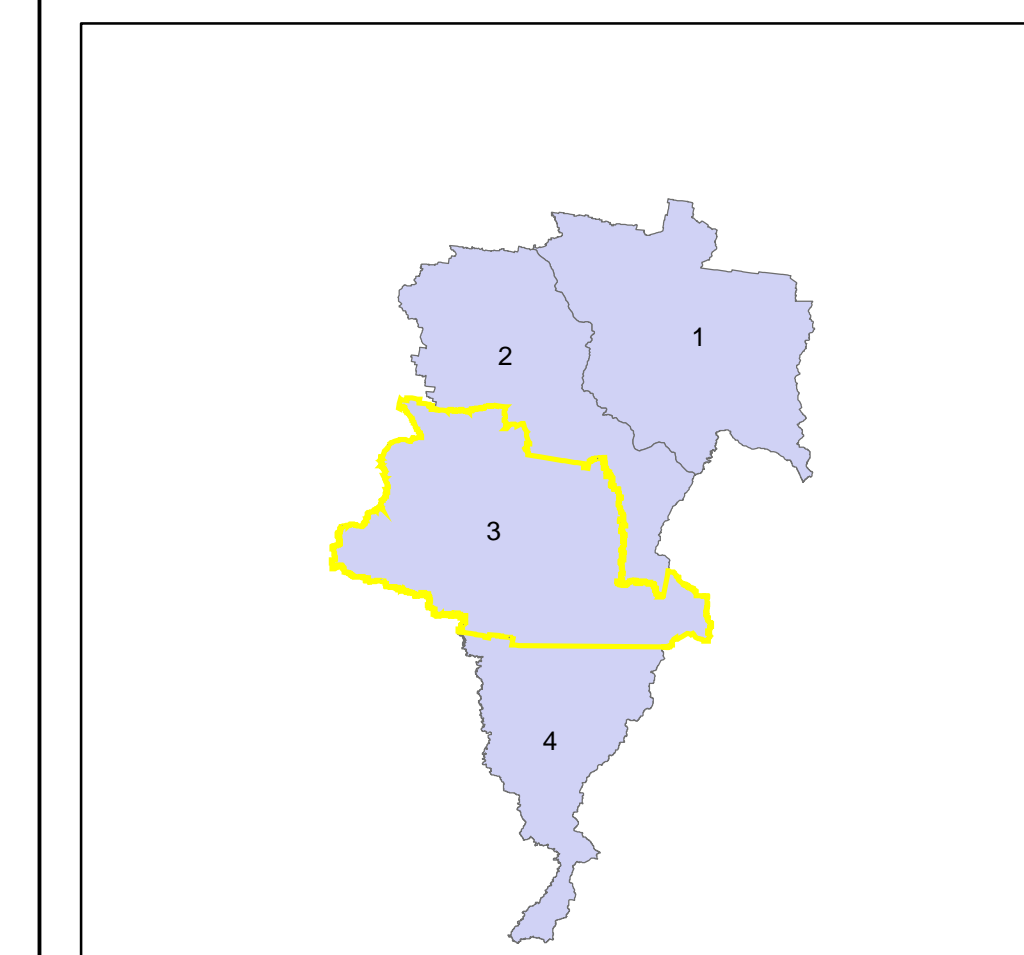
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The objectives of this BFRMP are to:

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This map forms part of the BFRMP for the Snowy Valleys BFM, covering the local government areas of Snowy Valleys and Snowy Mountains. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFM area, the assets assessed and the risk assessment process used.



**Review**  
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This BFRMP identifies the assets that are considered by the Snowy Valleys BFM 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 BFM area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFM 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.

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- 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, SFZ 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
<b>Asset Protection Zone</b>	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	To enable the safe use of <b>Direct Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
<b>Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fire, 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 <b>Parallel Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. <b>Indirect Attack</b> (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. Management practices should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns so that the majority of the SFZ has an OFH of less than high.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependant upon: - Topography - Aspect - 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 SFZ has an OFH of less than high.
<b>Land Management Zone</b>	To meet relevant land management objectives in area where APZs or SFZs are not appropriate. To reduce the likelihood of spread of fires. To undertake mosaic burning.	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.
<b>Fire Exclusion Zone</b>	To exclude bush fires.	NA	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

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Date created: Tuesday, 5 December 2017

BFR version 2.1.26.0

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NA	Aboriginal Sites in Southern Snowy	Cultural	Aboriginal	Extreme	1C	T10
2	Commercial Native Forest	Economic	Commercial	Extreme	1C	(2)
19	NSP- Jingellic Oval	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
20	NSP- Tooma Sportsground	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
21	NSP- Tumbarumba Sportsground	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
22	NSP- Rosewood RFS Station	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
NA	Transgrid Distribution Network	Economic	Infrastructure	High	3C	T22
30	Hyne Mill	Economic	Commercial	High	3C	T14
NA	Kosciuszko National Park	Economic	Tourist and	Medium	4	(3)
NA	Aboriginal Sites in Southern Snowy	Cultural	Aboriginal	Medium	4	T10
34	Laurel Hill Village	Human	Residential	Medium	4	T1;16
35	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
36	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
37	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
38	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
39	Endangered Flora	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
41	Vulnerable Fauna	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
44	Vulnerable Flora	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
45	Vulnerable Flora	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
46	Vulnerable Flora	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
47	McPhersons Plains Resort	Economic	Tourist and	Medium	4	T12;1
48	Laurel Hill Forest Camp	Economic	Tourist and	Medium	4	T12;1
53	Jingellic Village	Human	Residential	Medium	4	T12;16;1
54	Rosewood Village	Human	Residential	Medium	4	T17;1;16
55	Tumbarumba	Human	Residential	Medium	4	T1;17;12;16
56	Tooma Village	Human	Residential	Medium	4	T1;16;12
57	Tumbarumba Switching Yard	Economic	Infrastructure	Medium	4	T14
59	Mannus Correctional Centre	Human	Other	Low	NA	T12;1;16

- (1) T4.5.1.6.7.2.8.3.9
- (2) T1.7.8.6.5.4.2.9
- (3) T19.20.4.5.1.9.2.3



Inset map 1. Tumbarumba



**Assets**

- Human - Residential
- Human - Other
- Special Fire Protection
- Economic - Agricultural
- Economic - Commercial
- Economic - Infrastructure
- Economic - Tourism and Recreational
- Economic - Mines
- Commercial - Forests
- Drinking Water Catchments
- Environmental - Locally Important
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- Environmental - Endangered (Species)
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- Local Road Unsealed
- Local Road Unspecified
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- Heavy Rail
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- Heavy Rail Stopping
- Drainage Perennial
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- Contour (10m)
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- Crown Land
- State Forests
- National Park

ID	Treatment strategy	Action	Agencies (Support)
T1	Community Education	Publish media releases at start of fire season	RFS (LGA, OEH, FRNSW, FCNSW)
T2	Preparedness	Undertake routine maintenance of fire trails	TI CL, LGA, OEH, Private, FCNSW
T3	Hazard Reduction	Inspect SFZ and maintain when required	TI CL, OEH, Private, FCNSW (RFS)
T4	Ignition Management	Implement duty roster for manning of fire tower	OEH, FCNSW
T5	Ignition Management	Implement solid fuel fire ban as required	OEH, FCNSW
T6	Ignition Management	Restrict Forest Ops - Forest Harvest Code	FCNSW (Private)
T7	Preparedness	Fire Suppression Equip on Standby as required	OEH, FCNSW (FRNSW, Private)
T8	Property Planning	Manage and maintain a fuel management plan	FCNSW
T9	Ignition Management	Perform Patrols of Campsites during TOBAN	OEH, FCNSW (RFS, Police)
T10	Ignition Management	Restrict access to site location information	OEH (TI CL, LGA, RFS, FCNSW)
T12	Community Education	Media Campaign during bushfire danger period	RFS (OEH, FRNSW, FCNSW)
T14	Property Planning	Implement Section 63 inspection program	RFS (Private)
T16	Hazard Reduction	Undertake HR works along road verge and	TI CL, LGA, RMS
T17	Community Education	Conduct FireWise presentation at school	RFS
T19	Hazard Reduction	Manage fuel loads as per NPWS Fire	OEH
T20	Hazard Reduction	Maintain APZ as per NPWS Fire Management	OEH
T21	Hazard Reduction	Maintain Fuels in accordance with Guidelines	TI CL, LGA, Private, RFS, Snowy
T22	Hazard Reduction	Manage powerline easement clearances	Transgrid (Power Authority) (TI CL,

\*Note - Some base data layers may not be displayed on map

# Snowy Valleys BFM Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2017

## Snowy Valleys South 2 - Map Display Area

Map 4 of 4

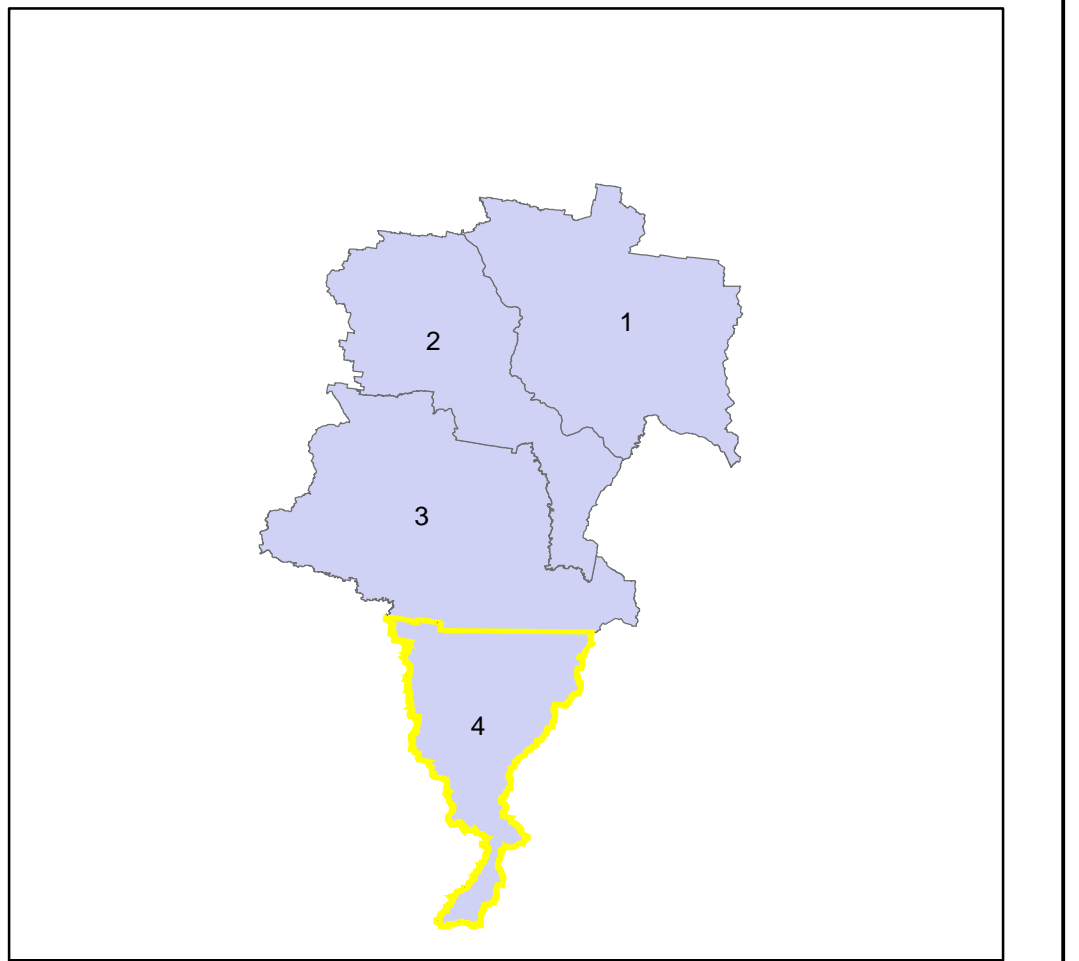
This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Snowy Valleys Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) pursuant to section 52 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*.

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 Snowy Valleys BFM, covering the local government area(s) of Snowy Valleys and Snowy Mountains. It should be viewed in conjunction with the accompanying BFRMP document which provides further details on the BFM 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 Snowy Valleys BFM will also review this plan as necessary. This may be triggered by a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

- changes to the BFM 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 Snowy Valleys BFM 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 BFM area identified as requiring treatments are listed in the assets table. Other assets within the BFM 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 Snowy Valleys area are listed in the treatments table and linked to the assets which they are designed to protect. Standard BFM work treatments (i.e. not linked to a specific asset) which occur on an ongoing basis within the BFM 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 causes;
- 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, SFZ 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.

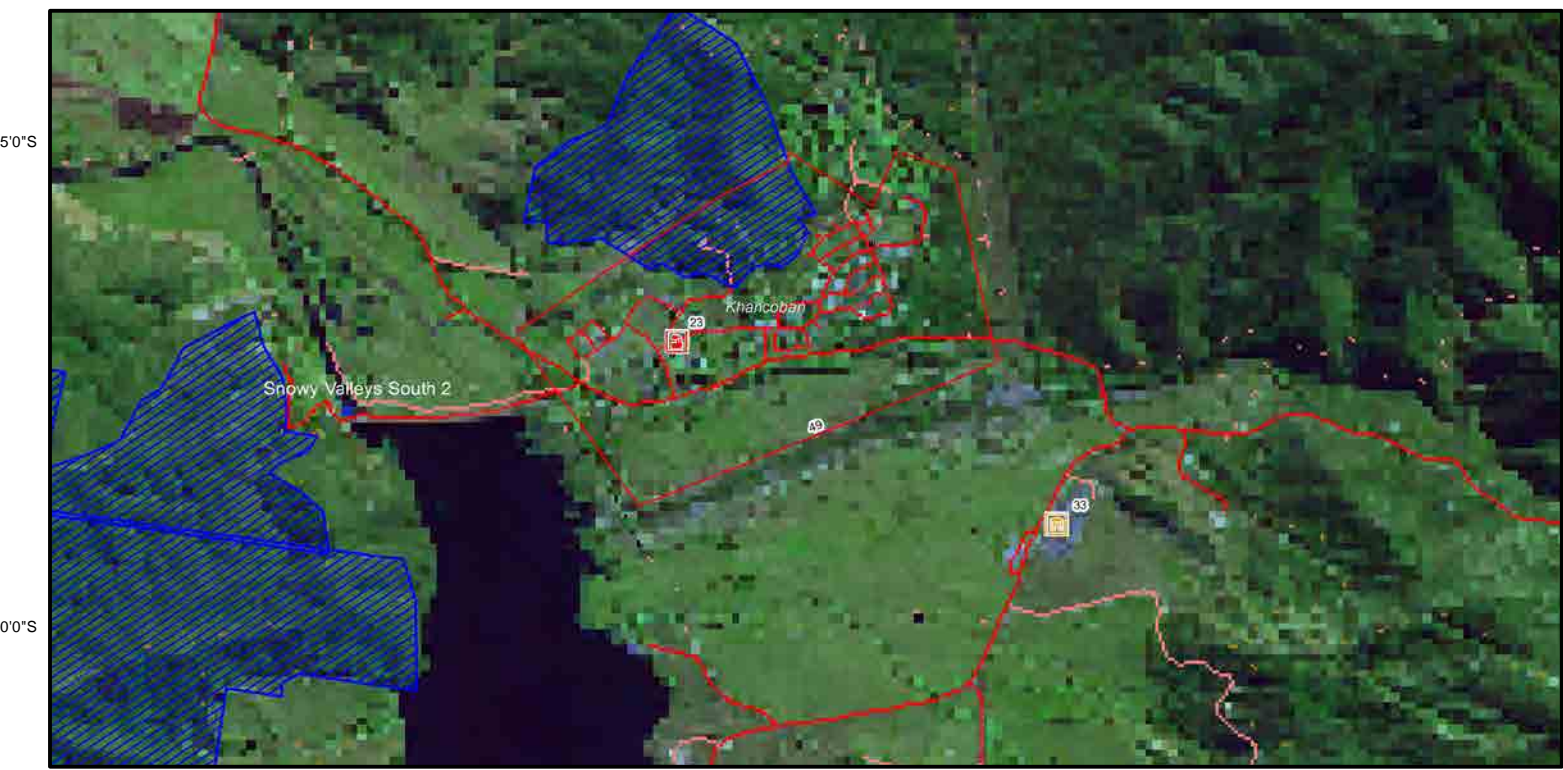
Zone	Purpose	Suppression	Zone
<b>Asset Protection Zone</b>	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values.	To enable the safe use of <b>Direct Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. To minimise bush fire impacts on undefended assets.	As per RFS document Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
<b>Strategic Fire Advantage Zone</b>	To provide strategic areas of fire protection advantage which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fire, 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 <b>Parallel Attack</b> suppression strategies within the zone. <b>Indirect Attack</b> (back burning) in high to very high fire weather conditions within the zone. To reduce the likelihood of Crown fire development within the zone. <b>Spot fire</b> ignition potential from the zone.	Zone width related to suppression objectives and dependant upon: - Topography - Aspect - 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 SFZ has an OFH of less than high.
<b>Land Management Zone</b>	To meet relevant land management objectives in area where APZs or SFZs 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.
<b>Fire Exclusion Zone</b>	To exclude bush fires.	NA	Variable dependant on size of fire sensitive area requiring protection.

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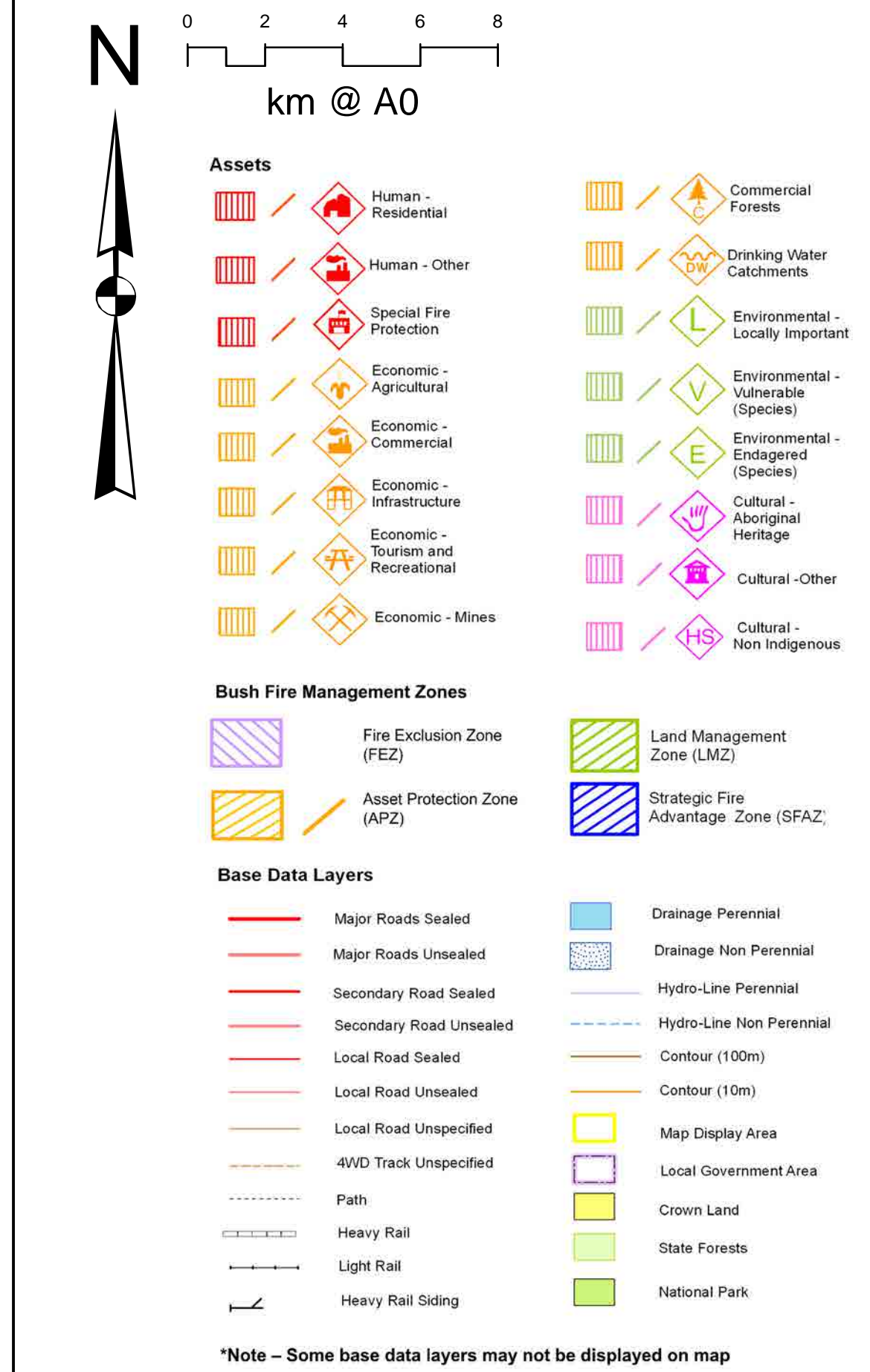
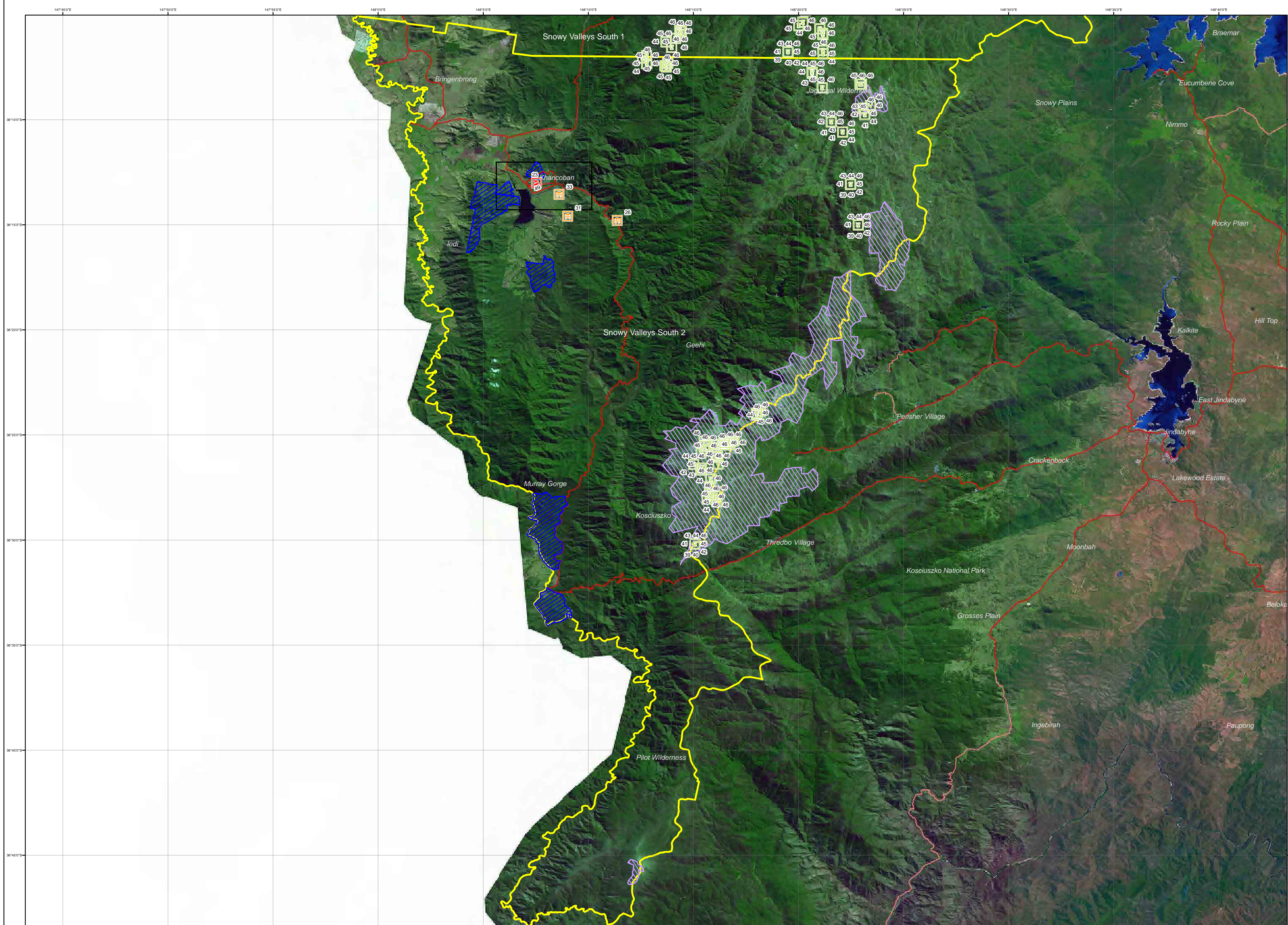
Authorized by \_\_\_\_\_ of Snowy Valleys BFM.  
Date created: Tuesday, 5 December 2017  
BFRMP version 2.1.26.0

Map Ref	Asset name	Asset type	Subtype	Risk level	Priority	Treatment
1	Plantations Pine	Economic	Commercial	Extreme	1A	(1)
NA	Aboriginal Sites in Southern Snowy	Cultural	Aboriginal	Extreme	1C	T10
NA	Aboriginal Sites in Southern Snowy	Cultural	Aboriginal	Extreme	1C	T10
2	Commercial Native Forest	Economic	Commercial	Extreme	1C	(2)
23	NSP- Khancoban RFS Station	Human	Other	High	3B	T21
NA	Transgrid Distribution Network	Economic	Infrastructure	High	3C	T22
26	Murray 1 Power Station	Economic	Infrastructure	High	3C	T11
31	Murray 2 Power Station	Economic	Infrastructure	High	3C	T11
33	Khancoban Switchyard	Economic	Infrastructure	High	3C	T11
NA	Kosciuszko National Park	Economic	Tourist and	Medium	4	(3)
NA	Aboriginal Sites in Southern Snowy	Cultural	Aboriginal	Medium	4	T10
35	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
36	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
37	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
38	Endangered Fauna	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
39	Endangered Flora	Environment	Endangered	Medium	4	T10
41	Vulnerable Flora	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
43	Vulnerable Flora	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
44	Vulnerable Flora	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
45	Vulnerable Flora	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
46	Vulnerable Flora	Environment	Vulnerable	Medium	4	T10
49	Khancoban	Human	Residential	Medium	4	(4)

- (1)T4.5;1.6;7.2.8.3.9
- (2)T1.7.8.6.5.4.2.9
- (3)T19.20.4.5;1.9.2.3
- (4)T17;1.15;16.3.12



Inset map 1. Khancoban



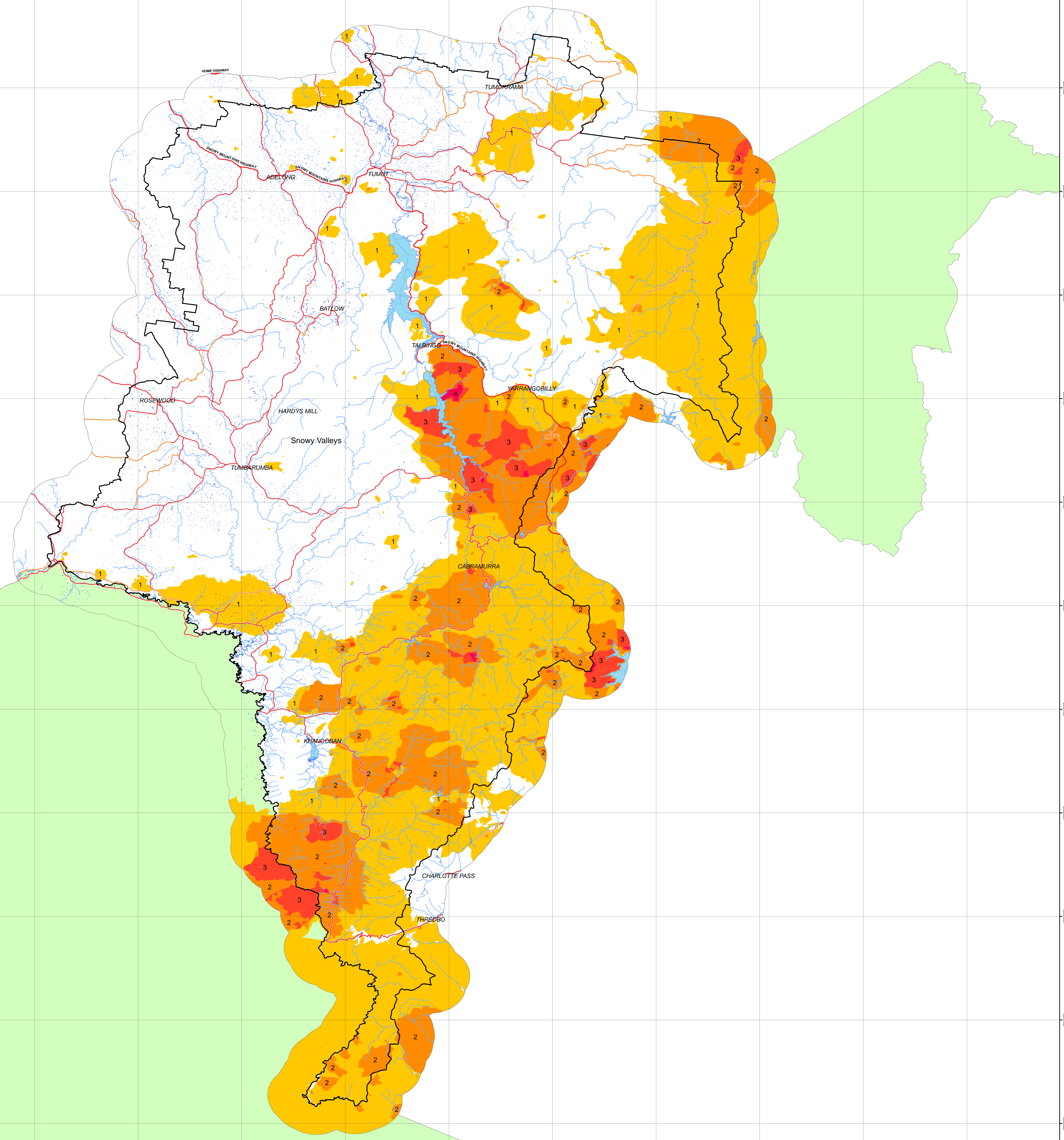
ID	Treatment strategy	Action	Agencies (Support)
T1	Community Education	Publish media releases at start of fire season	RFS (LGA, OEH, FRNSW,
T2	Preparedness	Undertake routine maintenance of fire trails	TI CL, LGA, OEH, Private, FCNSW
T3	Hazard Reduction	Inspect SFZ and maintain when required	TI CL, OEH, Private, FCNSW (RFS)
T4	Ignition Management	Implement duty roster for manning of fire tower	OEH, FCNSW
T5	Ignition Management	Implement solid fuel fire ban as required	OEH, FCNSW
T6	Ignition Management	Restrict Forest Ops - Forest Harvest Code	FCNSW (Private)
T7	Preparedness	Fire Suppression Equip on Standby as required	OEH, FCNSW (FRNSW, Private,
T8	Property Planning	Manage and maintain a fuel management plan	FCNSW
T9	Ignition Management	Perform Patrols of Campsites during TOBAN	OEH, FCNSW (RFS, Police)
T10	Ignition Management	Restrict access to site location information	OEH (TI CL, LGA, RFS, FCNSW)
T11	Property Planning	Engage Snowy Hydro in Bushfire Management	OEH, RFS (Snowy Hydro Limited)
T12	Community Education	Media Campaign during bushfire danger period	RFS (OEH, FRNSW, FCNSW)
T15	Property Planning	Develop Community Protection Plan (CPP)	RFS (TI CL, LGA, OEH, FRNSW,
T16	Hazard Reduction	Undertake HR works along road verge and	TI CL, LGA, RMS
T17	Community Education	Conduct FireWise presentation at school	RFS
T19	Hazard Reduction	Manage fuel loads as per NPWS Fire	OEH
T20	Hazard Reduction	Maintain APZ as per NPWS Fire Management	OEH
T21	Hazard Reduction	Maintain Fuels in accordance with Guidelines	TI CL, LGA, Private, RFS, Snowy
T22	Hazard Reduction	Manage powerline easement clearances	Transgrid (Power Authority) (TI CL,

\*Note - Some base data layers may not be displayed on map

# Snowy Valleys BFMC

## Bush Fire Frequency

Number of years with wildfires recorded  
(December 1902 - January 2017 Data)



**Legend**

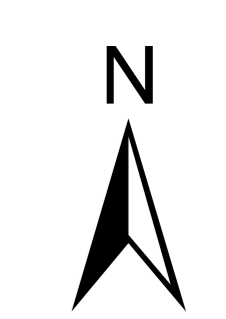
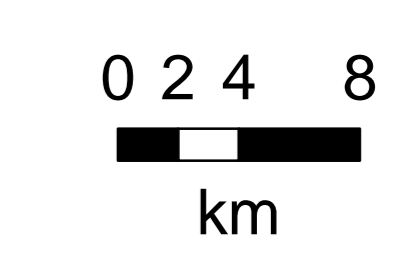
<b>Fire Frequency (January 2017)</b>	<b>Major Roads</b>
1 (Yellow)	Major Road Sealed (Red line)
2 (Orange)	Major Road Unsealed (Pink line)
3 (Red)	Secondary Road Sealed (Red line)
4 (Pink)	Secondary Road Unsealed (Pink line)
5 (Magenta)	<b>Hydrology</b>
6 (Purple)	Hydro-Line Perennial (Light Blue line)
7+ (Blue)	Drainage Perennial (Dark Blue line)
	<b>Jurisdiction</b>
	Jurisdiction (Black outline)
	BFMC 5km Buffer (Light Grey fill)
	Other States (Light Green fill)
	NSW (White fill)

**Data Dictionary:**

Data Type	Source	Date
BFMC Boundaries (incl 5km Buffer)	NSW RFS	January 2017
Towns or Locations	NSW LPI	January 2017
Road Network	NSW LPI	January 2017
Drainage	NSW LPI	January 2017
Fire History	NSW RFS	January 2017
State Backdrop	NSW LPI	January 2017

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# Snowy Valleys BFMC

## Fire Threshold (January 2017)\*

\*Calculated using Vegetation Formations of NSW (version 3.03)

Vegetation categories (Keith, D. 2004) and Time Since Fire datasets have been combined to produce this Fire Threshold map. Table 1 (interpretation of Kenny et al. 2004; NSW RFS, 2006) lists the Fire Threshold values used for each vegetation community to calculate the Fire Threshold categories.

Each vegetation community has a minimum and maximum fire regime threshold (Kenny et al. 2004). A fire interval between these thresholds (within threshold) is the time between fire events that a specific plant or vegetation community needs, to avoid being at risk from a decline in biodiversity. A decline in biodiversity usually occurs as a result of either too infrequent (above maximum threshold) or too frequent burning (below minimum threshold). Some vegetation formations are classified as fire intolerant and therefore do not have a fire threshold.

Fire frequency, fire intensity, season, extent (patchiness) and type of fire also influence whether or not a specific fire event has caused or is likely to cause a decline in biodiversity.

The map will be used to assist the BFMC in developing appropriate fire management strategies to reduce the risk of assets being affected by wildfire, and where possible, not impacting negatively on local biodiversity.

Additional information about the fire threshold map may be found in the document 'Bush Fire Risk Management Planning Guidelines for BFMCs'.

- References:**
- Keith, D. (2004). Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes: The Native Vegetation of NSW and the ACT. Department of Environment and Conservation.
  - Kenny, B., Sutherland, E., Tasker, E., and Bradstock, B. (2004). Guidelines for Ecologically Sustainable Fire Management. NSW Biodiversity Strategy. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.
  - NSW Rural Fire Service. (2006). Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code

**Table 1: Fire Threshold Values**

Vegetation Formation	Min. Threshold (LMZ)	Max. Threshold
Rainforest	NA	NA
Alpine Complex	NA	NA
Wet Sclerophyll Forest (Shrubby)	30	60
Wet Sclerophyll Forest (Grassy)	15	50
Grassy Woodland	8	40
Grassland	3	10
Dry Sclerophyll Forest (Shrubby / Grassy)	8	50
Dry Sclerophyll Forest (Shrubby)	10	30
Heathlands	10	30
Freshwater Wetlands	10	35
Forested Wetlands	10	35
Saline Wetlands	NA	NA
Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy)	9	No Max
Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby)	15	No Max
Arid Shrublands (Chenopod)	NA	NA
Arid Shrublands (Acacia)	15	No Max

### Legend

#### Major Roads

- Major Road Sealed
- Major Road Unsealed
- Secondary Road Sealed
- Secondary Road Unsealed

#### Hydrology

- Hydro-Line Perennial
- Drainage Perennial

#### Jurisdiction

- Jurisdiction
- BFMC 5km Buffer
- Other States
- NSW

#### Threshold

- Above
- Within
- Below
- Intolerant

#### Data Dictionary:

Data Type	Source	Date
BFMC Boundaries (incl 5km Buffer)	NSW RFS	January 2017
Towns or Locations	NSW LPI	January 2017
Road Network	NSW LPI	January 2017
Drainage	NSW LPI	January 2017
Fire Threshold	NSW RFS	January 2017
State Backdrop	NSW LPI	January 2017

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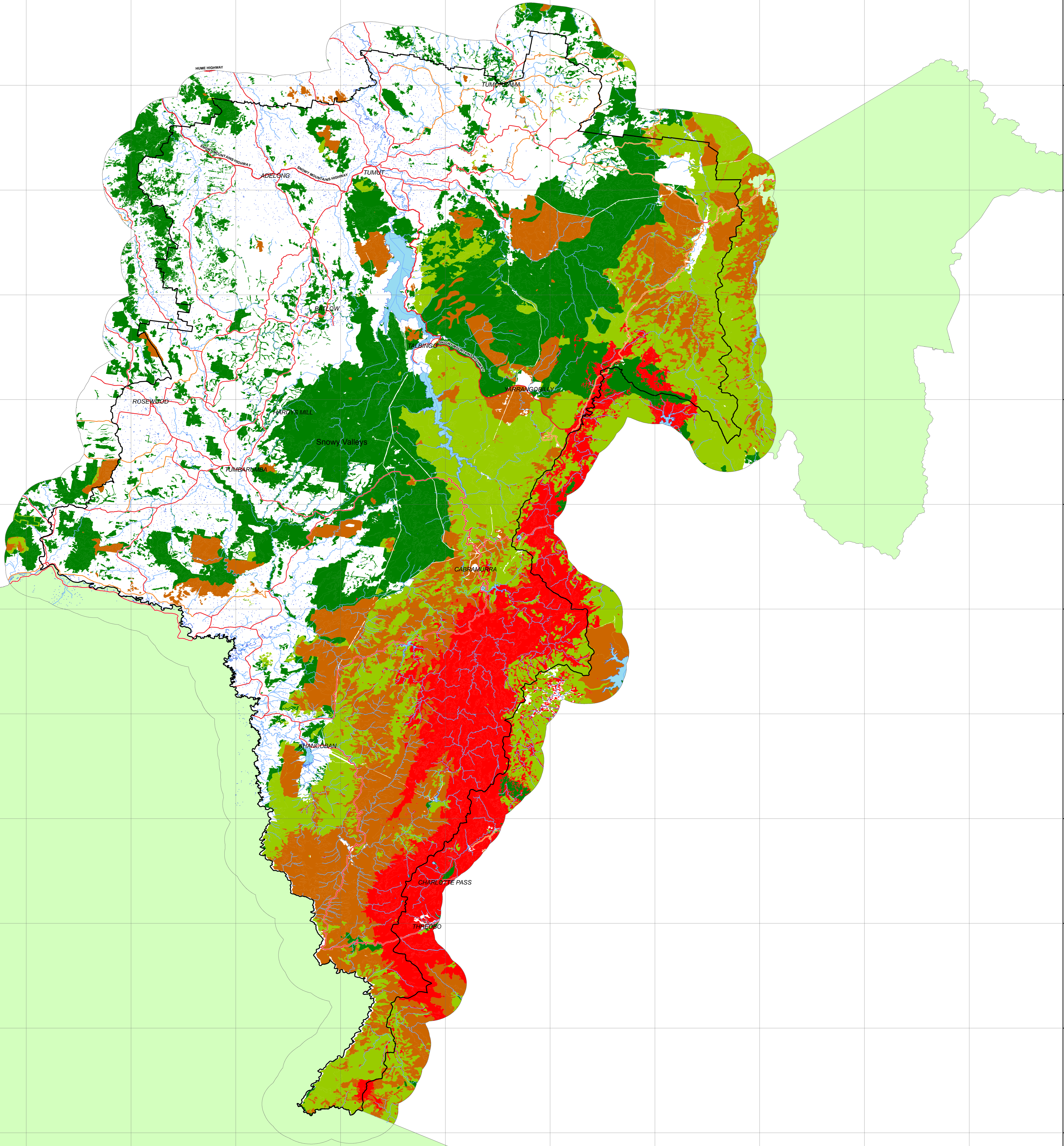
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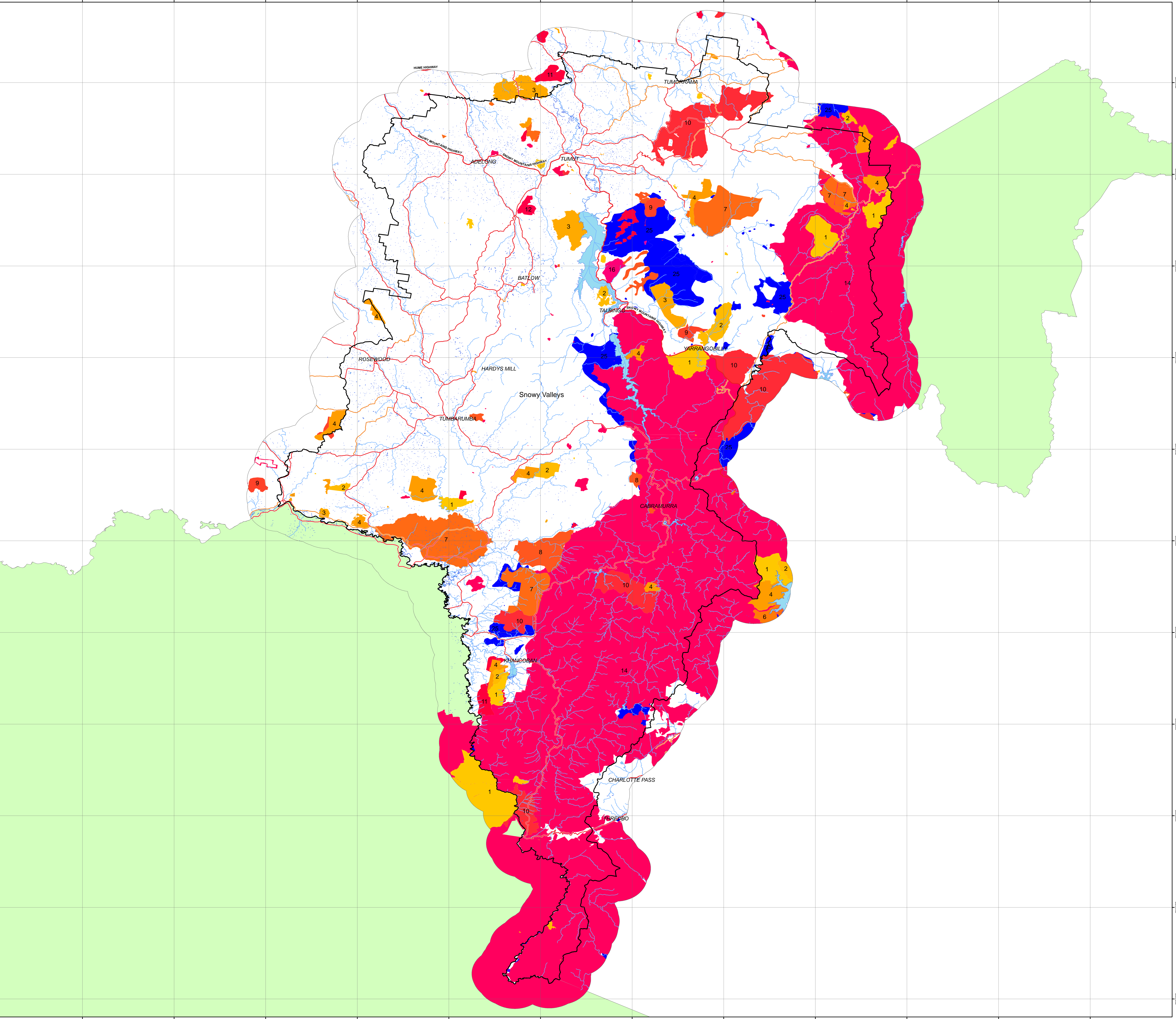
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km



# Snowy Valleys BFMC

## Time Since Fire

Number of years since last burnt (January 2017 Data)



**Legend**

**Time Since Fire (January 2017)**

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25 +

**Major Roads**

- Major Road Sealed
- Major Road Unsealed
- Secondary Road Sealed
- Secondary Road Unsealed

**Hydrology**

- Hydro-Line Perennial
- Drainage Perennial

**Jurisdiction**

- Jurisdiction
- BFMC 5km Buffer
- Other States
- NSW

**Data Dictionary:**

Data Type	Source	Date
BFMC Boundaries (incl 5km Buffer)	NSW RFS	January 2017
Towns or Locations	NSW LPI	January 2017
Road Network	NSW LPI	January 2017
Drainage	NSW LPI	January 2017
Fire History	NSW RFS	January 2017
State Backdrop	NSW LPI	January 2017

**Disclaimer:**

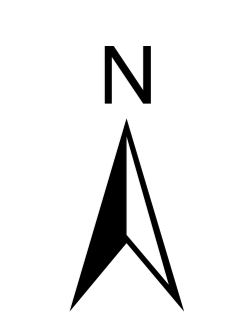
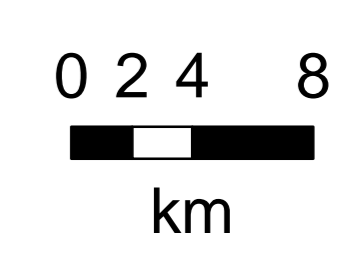
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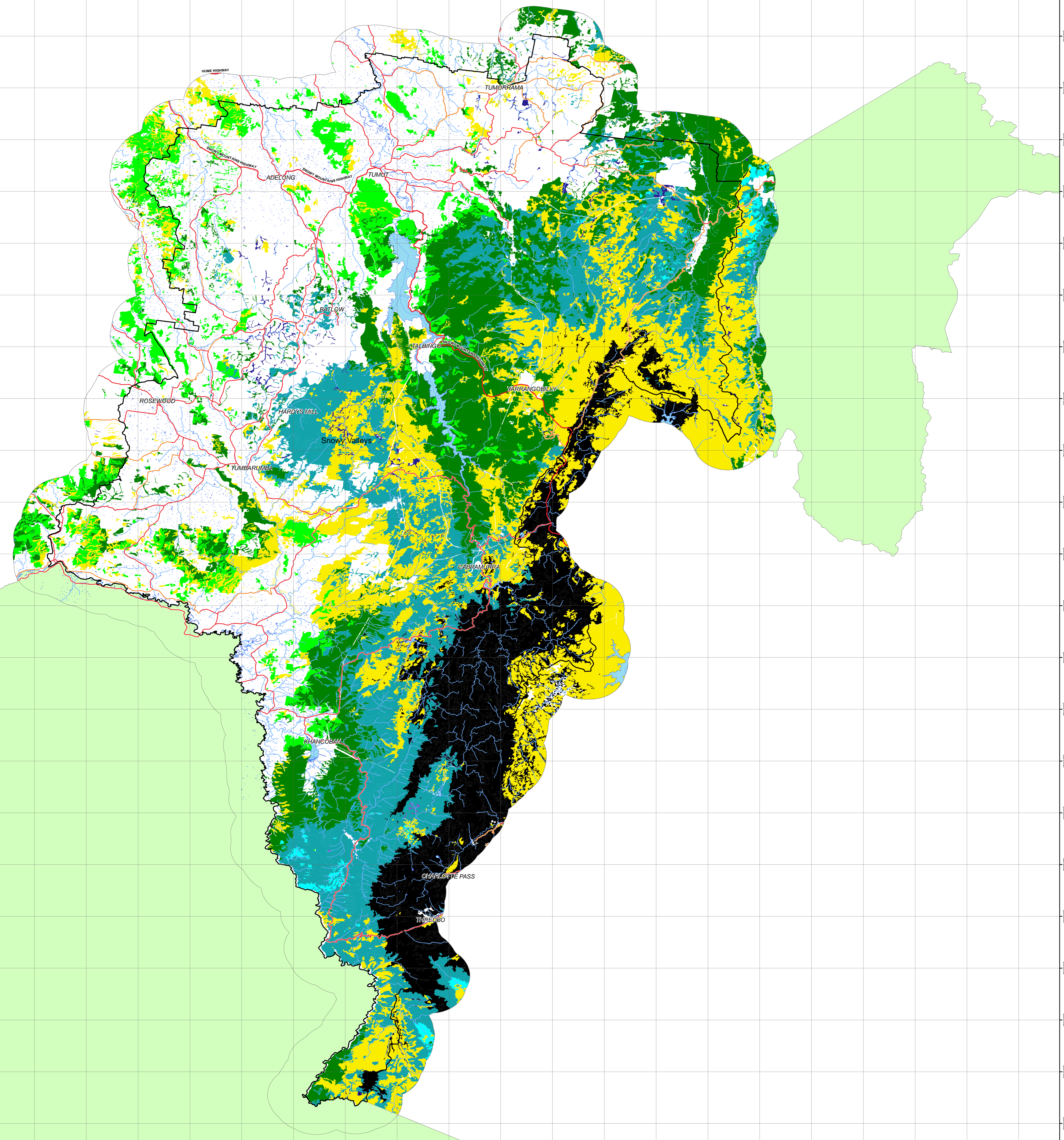
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# Snowy Valleys BFMC

Vegetation Categories\*  
Vegetation Formations of NSW (version 3.03)



**Legend**

**Keith Category**

- Alpine complex
- Arid shrublands (Acacia subformation)
- Arid shrublands (Chenopod subformation)
- Cleared
- Dry sclerophyll forests (Shrub/grass subformation)
- Dry sclerophyll forests (Shrubby subformation)
- Forested wetlands
- Freshwater wetlands
- Grasslands
- Grassy woodlands
- Heathlands
- Rainforests
- Saline wetlands
- Semi-arid woodlands (Grassy subformation)
- Semi-arid woodlands (Shrubby subformation)
- Wet sclerophyll forests (Grassy subformation)
- Wet sclerophyll forests (Shrubby subformation)

**Jurisdiction**

- Jurisdiction
- BFMC 5km Buffer
- Other States
- NSW

**Major Roads**

- Major Road Sealed
- Major Road Unsealed
- Secondary Road Sealed
- Secondary Road Unsealed

**Hydrology**

- Hydro-Line Perennial
- Drainage Perennial

\*Keith, D. 2004. *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes: The Native Vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT*. NSW Department of Conservation

**Data Dictionary:**

Data Type	Source	Date
BFMC Boundaries (incl 5km Buffer)	NSW RFS	January 2017
Towns or Locations	NSW LPI	January 2017
Road Network	NSW LPI	January 2017
Drainage	NSW LPI	January 2017
Vegetation	NPWS / Council / RFS	September 2010
State Backdrop	NSW LPI	January 2017

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