

Bush Fire Risk Register

A risk register allows assets at risk from bushfire from across the Corowa Berrigan Zone to be identified and mapped. These assets are then given a risk rating and if in a high or extreme category they will have a treatment option to mitigate this risk determined for them.

Assets

Assets are divided into four main categories:-

Human Settlement Assets

These are areas where people are settled – residential areas and special fire protection assets such as schools, hospitals etc.

Economic

Agricultural; Commercial/Industrial; Infrastructure; Tourist and Recreational; Commercial Forests; Drinking water catchment

Environmental

Threatened species, populations and communities; Endangered ecological communities.

Cultural

Aboriginal or non-indigenous heritage sites.

If the risk rating determined for the asset is high or above then some way of mitigating that risk will be applied to the asset.

Treatment Options

Bush Fire Management Committee Wide Treatments

These are treatment options that are widely used across any committee area. They involve activities such as:-

- Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping – these trigger whether development applications require specific consideration to protect them in case of a bushfire
- Ensuring developments in bush fire prone areas comply with Planning for Bushfire Protection (specific legislation that determines requirements for these developments)
- Using Local Environmental Plans developed by councils to exclude development in high level bush fire prone areas
- Varying the bushfire danger period
- Requiring permits in the bush fire danger period
- Prosecuting arsonists/offenders
- Investigating the cause of bush fires; and
- Undertaking normal suppression activities

Asset Specific Treatments

When assets are identified as being at a high or above risk, a specific treatment option will need to be applied. These specific treatments tend to fall into the following categories:-

- Ignition Management – Fire tower and patrol activities; Limit, restrict or manage access into areas with high ignitions recorded and/or restrict access on days of high fire danger
- Hazard Reduction – in the form of burning, mechanical or grazing
- Community Education – conduct community education programmes
- Property Planning – Develop emergency fire relocation plans; develop village protection plans; develop plantation fire protection plans; retrofit structures
- Preparedness – construct and maintain fire trails