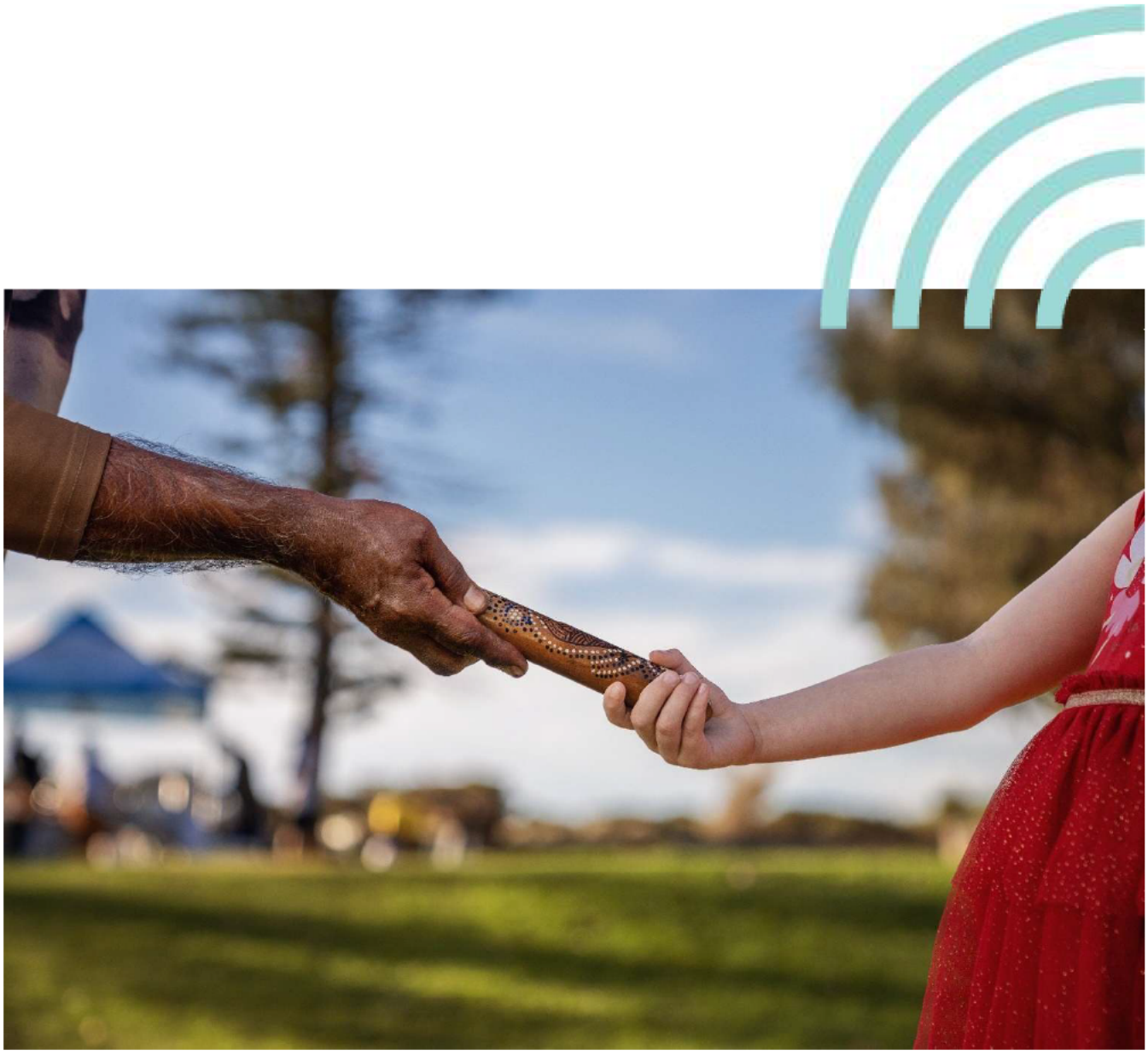
CITY OF MANDURAH

Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2026-2028



The City of Mandurah acknowledges and pays respect to the Bindjareb people, who are the Traditional Owners and first Peoples of this land.

We pay respect to the elders past and present and acknowledge their continuing contribution to the life of this City and this region.



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Document Control

Document Name	Bushfire Risk Management Plan	Current Version	Final
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Document Endorsements

This Bushfire Risk Management Plan has been endorsed by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management as consistent with the standards detailed in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2024.*

The approval of the Bushfire Risk Management Plan by the City of Mandurah Council signifies support of the plan's implementation and commitment to working with risk owners to manage bushfire risk. Approval does not signify acceptance of responsibility for risk, treatments or outcomes on land that is not managed by the City of Mandurah.

Local Government	Representative	Date of Approval
City of Mandurah	Full Council	26 May 2026
Chief Executive Officer	**Signature**	**Date of Approval**
Casey Mihovilovich	[redacted]	7 June 2026

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

This Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) Plan provides contextual information to inform a structured approach to identifying, assessing, prioritising, monitoring and treating bushfire risk. The BRM Plan has been prepared by the City of Mandurah, encompasses all land within the City of Mandurah and has been written on behalf of all stakeholders within that area. The BRM Plan is informed by consultation and communication with land and asset managers that has occurred throughout its development to ensure an informed and collaborative approach to managing bushfire risk.

The BRM Plan has been prepared with due consideration of the requirements stated in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan* (the Guidelines) published by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM) including the principles described in *ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management.*

Endorsement of the Bushfire Risk Management Plan by the City of Mandurah council satisfies their endorsement obligations under section 2.1 of the *State Hazard Plan – Fire*.

1.2. Objective of the Bushfire Risk Management Planning Program

The BRM planning program supports local governments to reduce the threat posed by bushfire. The City of Mandurah BRM Plan will contribute to achieving the objective of the BRM program by:

- Guiding and coordinating a cross-tenure blind, multi-stakeholder approach to BRM planning.
- Facilitating the effective use of the financial and physical resources available for BRM activities.
- Supporting integration between risk owners, strategic objectives and tactical outcomes.
- Documenting processes used to monitor and review the implementation of treatments to ensure risk is managed to an acceptable level.

1.3. Legislation, Policy and Standards

Legislation, policy and standards that were applied in the development of this BRM Plan can be found in the *Bushfire Risk Management Planning Handbook – Appendix 1 – Summary of Related Legislation Policy and Guidelines*.

2. The Risk Management Process

The BRM planning process is a cycle of understanding the context and assessing and treating risks. Each of these steps is informed by communication and consultation and supported by monitoring and review. The three products produced during the BRM planning process are the BRM Plan, Asset Risk Register and Treatment Schedule.

Further details on the guiding principles and process for the development of this plan can be found in Chapter 2 of the Guidelines.

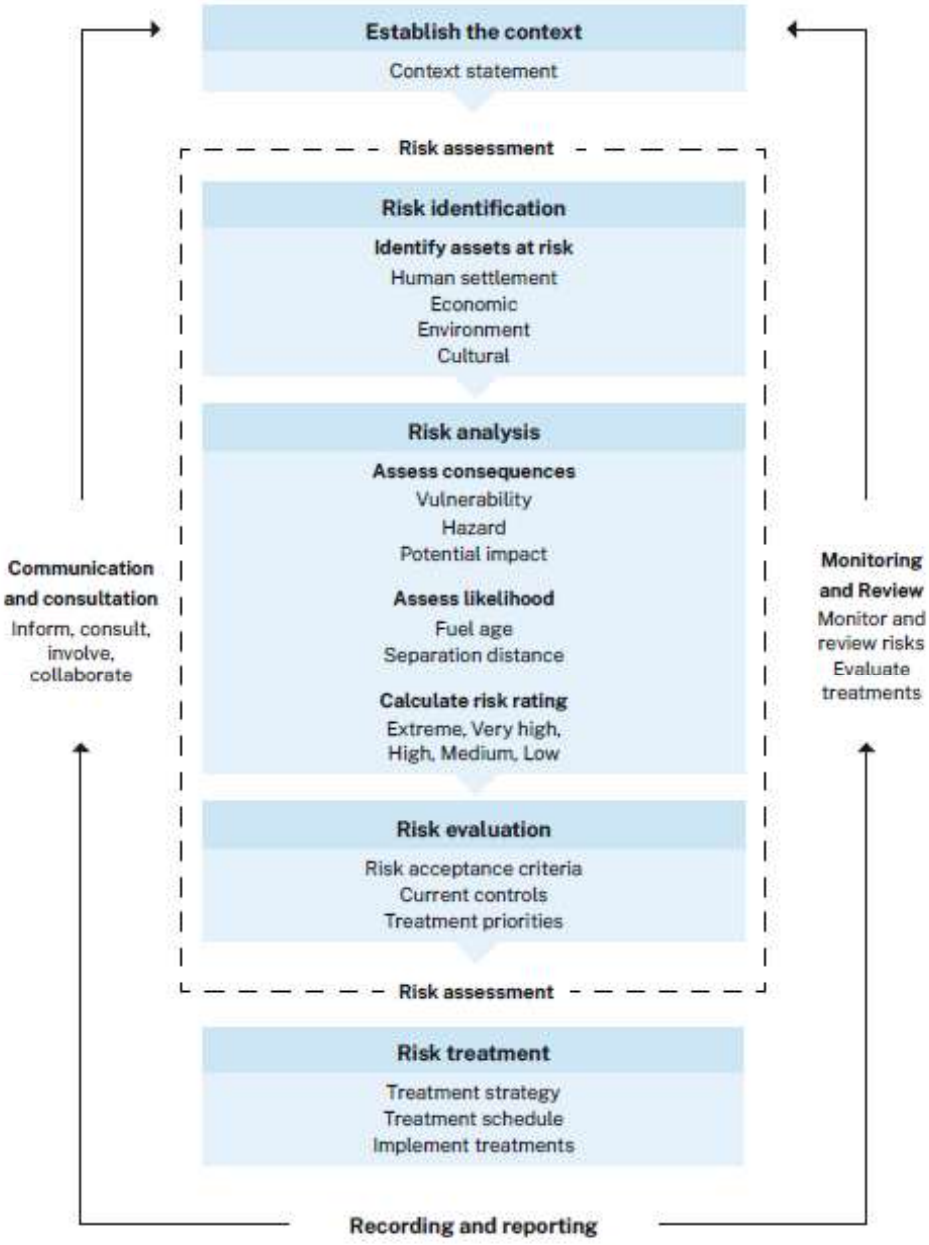


Figure 1 – The Bushfire Risk Management planning process

2.1. Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders involved in the development of the BRM Plan are outlined in **Table 1.**

Table 1 – Roles and Responsibilities in the BRM planning process

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
Local Government	• Custodian of the BRM Plan. • Coordinate the development and ongoing review of the BRM Plan. • Undertake bushfire risk assessment of the local government area. • Submit the draft BRM Plan to OBRM for review and endorsement. • Develop and implement a Treatment Schedule for local government managed land. • Encourage risk owners to treat identified risks. • Communicate the plan to the community.
DFES	• Contribute to the development and implementation of the BRM Plan. • Facilitate involvement of state and federal government agencies in the BRM planning process. • Undertake treatments on unmanaged reserves and unallocated Crown land within gazetted town site. • By agreement, implement treatment strategies for other land managers. • Endorse BRM Plans as consistent with the Guidelines, BRM Program and dynamic risk environment. • Administer the Mitigation Activity Fund Grants Program.
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	• Contribute to the development of the BRM Plan. • Implement their treatment program on DBCA managed land. • Provide advice on environmental assets and appropriate treatment strategies for their protection.
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	• Identify managed assets. • Provide advice on management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.
Other State and Commonwealth Government agencies and public utilities	• Identify managed assets. • Provide advice on current risk treatment programs. • Contribute to the development of BRM Plans. • Undertake treatments on lands they manage.
Corporations and private landowners	• Identify managed assets. • Provide advice on current risk treatment programs. • Undertake treatments on lands they manage.

2.2. Stakeholder Engagement

Engagement with stakeholders during the development, implementation and review of the BRM Plan ensures planning is based on comprehensive information and considers the values and objectives of the entire community.

Key stakeholders identified in the BRM planning process are shown in **Table 2**. These are stakeholders that are identified as having a significant role or interest in the planning process or are likely to be significantly impacted by the outcomes.

Table 2 – Key stakeholders identified in the BRM planning process for City of Mandurah

Stakeholder	Role or interest	Level of impact of outcomes	Level of engagement
City of Mandurah (Including BFAC, BFB, LEMC & BMWG)	• Asset owner & vested Reserves. • Bushfire Risk Management Plan custodian. • Responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments as a proprietor and land manager.	High	Inform, Educate, Collaborate, Empower
Local Governments adjoining the City of Mandurah	• Shared Experience.	Low	Inform
Department of Fire and Emergency Services (including brigades, OBRM and BMB)	• Asset Owner & Land Manager. • Bushfire Risk Management Plan governance and advice. • Support role in treatment implementation. • Responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments as a Land Manager.	High	Inform, Consult, Involve, Collaborate
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	• Vested Reserves & Land Manager. • Bushfire Risk Management Plan consultation and advice.	High	Inform, Consult, Involve, Collaborate
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	• Vested Reserves. • Land Management, governance and advice.	Low	Inform & Consult
Department of Water and Environmental Regulations	• Land Management, governance and advice.	Low	Inform & Consult
Water Corporation	• Asset Owner, Vested Reserves & Land Manager.	Medium	Inform, Consult,

	• Bushfire Risk Management Plan consultation and advice.		Involve, Collaborate
Main Roads	• Asset Owner, Vested Reserves & Land Manager. • Bushfire Risk Management Plan consultation and advice. • Critical Infrastructure Owner.	Medium	Inform, Consult, Involve, Collaborate
Western Power	• Asset Owner, Vested Reserves & Land Manager. • Bushfire Risk Management Plan consultation and advice. • Critical Infrastructure Owner.	Medium	Inform, Consult, Involve, Collaborate
Public Transport Authority	• Asset Owner, Vested Reserves & Land Manager.	Low	Inform & Consult
Telstra	• Asset Owner, Land Manager.	Low	Inform & Consult
Asset Owners, Business Owners, Private Landowners & Mandurah Community	• Asset Owner, Land Manager.	High	Inform, Consult, Involve, Collaborate, Empower

3. Establishing the Context

Understanding the context of the City of Mandurah is essential to how bushfire risk is identified, assessed and managed. Bushfire risk in Mandurah is influenced by a combination of natural and human factors, including the City's unique coastal and wetland environment, patterns of land use and development and the characteristics of its community. These factors shape how and where bushfire risk occurs, how it affects people, property and the environment, and the priorities for mitigation. Recognising Mandurah's distinct environmental features and community needs ensures that bushfire risk management strategies are practical, targeted and effective in reducing risk across all areas of the City.

3.1. Strategic and Corporate Framework

Western Australian Local Governments are required to prepare and implement an Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework (IPRF). This framework guides the City's operations, resourcing and decision-making, based on the community's vision and aspirations. The Strategic Community Plan is the City's primary document for strategy and planning, capturing our community's long-term vision, goals, and priorities. It turns the community's ideas into actions that shape our culture and strategies, helping us achieve the desired future for our city.

The community vision for the City of Mandurah as set out in the Strategic Community Plan 2024-2044 is:

"Woven by waterways; a city that is thriving and connected to its people and nature"

This plan outlines the community's aspirations and priorities across the following key focus areas:

- Economy – empowering our community to thrive
- Community – a city with a village heart, everyone has a place in our communities
- Environment – built in nature, not on nature
- Leadership – advocating and delivering possibility for everyone

The implementation of processes used in achieving the key focus area criteria is outlined in the Corporate Business Plan 2024-2029 and further detailed in annual Operational Plans and Annual Budget allocations. The City of Mandurah is committed to a proactive and collaborative approach to bushfire risk management as demonstrated by:

- An active Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) to exercise and test emergency management arrangements for bushfire.
- An internal Bushfire Mitigation Working Group to review and approve the treatment schedule.
- Active and engaged Bushfire Advisory Committee (BFAC) to assist with the identification of bushfire risk.

3.2. Land Use and Tenure

The City of Mandurah is Western Australia's largest regional city situated along the Indian Ocean coastline and covering a total land area of 173 square kilometres. The City extends approximately 50 kilometres from north to south but is only eight kilometres wide at its broadest point. It shares boundaries with the City of Rockingham to the north, Shire of Waroona to the south and the Shire of Murray to the east.

Mandurah's diverse range of land uses and tenures includes:

- 91ha of developed foreshore
- 28kms of canal waterways
- 620ha of bushland
- 260ha of recreation space
- 50kms of beaches

Land within the City is held under a mix of local government, State government, and private ownership. Tenure plays a critical role in determining risk ownership, with land managers responsible for implementing appropriate bushfire risk reduction strategies in line with their capacity, resources and statutory obligations.

The City's blend of coastal, urban, semi-rural and bushland environments highlights the importance of coordinated land management in reducing bushfire risk.

Key Land Managers

Private Landowners - manage residential, rural, and semi-rural properties and are required to comply with the City's firebreak notice, hazard reduction requirements, and bushfire planning provisions under State Planning Policy 3.7 Bushfire.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) - Manages regional and conservation parks, nature reserves and foreshore reserves. DBCA employs fire management strategies such as prescribed burning, vegetation management, and coordinated fire response, often in collaboration with local brigades and DFES.

City of Mandurah - responsible for managing reserves, parks road verges, and community facilities. The City carries out mechanical fuel reduction, firebreak installation, prescribed burning and community education to mitigate bushfire risks on land under its control.

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) - oversees unallocated Crown land and unmanaged reserves, which can pose higher levels of risk due to limited direct management. DFES often undertake bushfire risk management works on these lands within gazetted town sites on behalf of DPLH.

A breakdown of the tenure with the City of Mandurah is shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3 – Summary of land management responsibilities within the City of Mandurah

Land Manager	Local Government Area %
Local Government	7.9%
Private Land	30.8%
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	29.5%
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	6.3%

Although the City's local government boundary extends across a substantial land and marine area, only approximately 74% is land, with the remainder made up of coastal and estuarine waters. This unique land-to-water ratio shapes bushfire risk management priorities, as populated coastal corridors and inland nature reserves concentrate exposure within a limited land area.

Community Infrastructure

Certain communities and assets in Mandurah are particularly exposed or vulnerable to bushfire due to their location, land use, or surrounding vegetation. These include:

- Residential communities located in bushfire prone areas, particularly those interfacing with conservation reserves, wetlands, or coastal scrub.
- Critical infrastructure and facilities such as Peel Health Campus, aged care facilities, John Tonkin Community College and South Metropolitan TAFE, Mandurah Southern Districts Volunteer Bushfire Brigade and regional utilities. These sites often require tailored bushfire protection measures due to the essential services they provide and the vulnerabilities of occupants.
- Tourism and recreation areas including caravan parks, holiday accommodations, and foreshore precinct, which may host a high number of transient visitors unfamiliar with local risks and evacuation routes.
- Transport corridors including major highways and rail lines, which are vital for evacuation and emergency access but can also be exposed to bushfire impacts.

Capacity and Strategies

The capacity of each land manager to address bushfire risk varies depending on resourcing, statutory responsibilities, and competing land use priorities. Effective risk reduction in Mandurah relies on strong collaboration between all stakeholders, including the City, state agencies, private landholders, and the community. Key strategies include fuel management programs, bushfire risk mapping, community engagement and education and ensuring compliance with bushfire planning and building requirements. Coordinated planning and shared responsibility are essential to ensure risks are appropriately managed across tenure boundaries.

In addition to statutory land management responsibilities, the City recognises the enduring cultural connection of the Bindjareb people to Mandjoogoordap. Aboriginal heritage and knowledge are integral to understanding and managing bushfire risk across the landscape.

3.3. Community Demographics and Values

Since the 1990s, the City of Mandurah has undergone significant and continuous population growth, rising from 27,000 residents to 90,306 in 2021. By 2024, the population reached 102,922 and is projected to increase further to 116,567 by 2036 (forecast.id). Mandurah's demographic profile is notably characterised by its appeal as both a retirement and sea-change destination. With a median age of 45 years in 2024, this ageing trend presents important considerations for community resilience and bushfire risk management.

As shown in the Community Snapshot (below), Mandurah's demographic profile reflects a range of characteristics that can influence vulnerability and resilience to bushfire. These demographic characteristics reinforce the unique challenges of Mandurah's community. The ageing population, the presence of residents with disability or long-term health conditions and a culturally diverse population requires inclusive planning.



During emergency response and evacuation, older residents and those with health conditions or disabilities may require more time, tailored assistance, and reliable access to transport. Recovery can also be more challenging with health needs, social isolation, and financial pressures having a greater impact on these groups.

Collaboration among local government, emergency services, health and disability providers, aged care facilities, and community organisations is an important aspect of planning. Practical steps may involve customised evacuation procedures, accessible communication methods, and community education initiatives designed for older residents, people with disabilities, and individuals with chronic health conditions, as well as their families and carers.

New residents, particularly those in recently developed residential areas, may underestimate bushfire risk due to the absence of dense bushland, potentially resulting in complacency regarding preparedness. This perception can influence their engagement in mitigation measures such as property maintenance, adherence to firebreak requirements, and personal emergency planning. In contrast, long-term residents and older individuals often possess a heightened awareness of local bushfire hazards and are more likely to support proactive risk management initiatives. Recognising these differing attitudes is essential for designing community education programs, engagement initiatives, and risk communication strategies that effectively promote preparedness and resilience among all population groups.

Integrating demographic characteristics, vulnerabilities, and community values into bushfire preparedness, response, and recovery planning enhances overall resilience and ensures that strategies are inclusive and aligned with local priorities. The presence of seasonal tourism and numerous holiday homes adds further complexity, as visitors and absentee landowners may lack familiarity with the area and appropriate bushfire response protocols. Addressing the needs of permanent residents while considering the risks associated with a transient tourist population enables emergency management in Mandurah to be equitable, inclusive, and effective in safeguarding the wellbeing of all community members.

3.4. Cultural Heritage

As the traditional custodians of Mandjoogoordap (Mandurah) the Bindjareb people of the Noongar Nation maintain an enduring connection to this boodja (land) that has spanned tens of thousands of years. Mandjoogoordap, meaning *'meeting place of the heart'*, represents the deep connection between people and the land that sustains them. The City of Mandurah acknowledges this connection and the significant role the Bindjareb people continue to play in shaping, managing and caring for the environment.

Caring for boodja is deeply embedded in Bindjareb culture and knowledge systems. Practices such as cultural burning have long been used to protect and enhance biodiversity, while harvesting and land stewardship based on the six Noongar seasons ensured sustainability and resilience. These practices highlight the importance of Aboriginal knowledge in bushfire risk management and environmental care.

The City recognises the collective responsibility to support and empower Aboriginal people in the continuation of these practices. Collaborative relationships with traditional owners provide opportunities for greater participation in bushfire risk management including the incorporation of cultural burning practices into the management of bushland reserves. The City will continue to engage with native title holders, traditional owners and aboriginal knowledge holders through agreed processes and partnerships, ensuring that land and fire management respects culture values and is undertaken in line with existing arrangements and agreements.

In addition, the City acknowledges that areas of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance are formerly recognised and protected. Registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites and Protected Areas are identified through the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS).

This system will be consulted and appropriate approvals sought, when planning or undertaking bushfire mitigation activities to ensure the protection of Aboriginal heritage values.

Figure 2 shows the registered sites recorded in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System within the City of Mandurah.

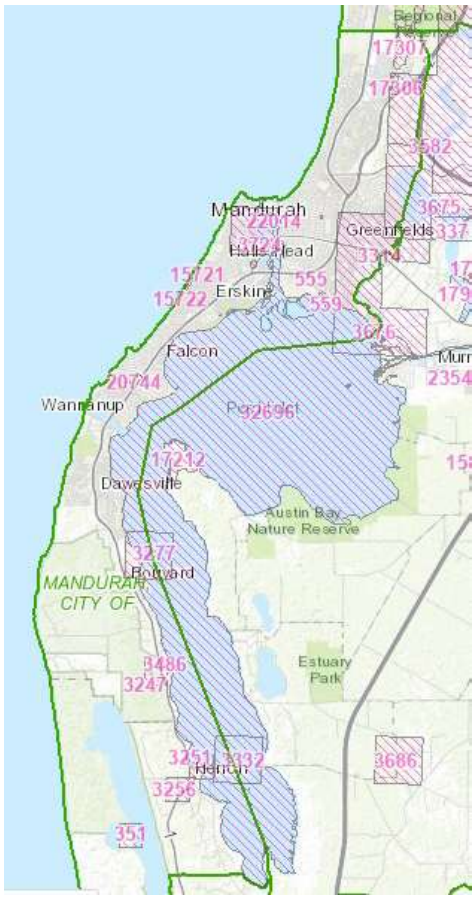


Figure 2 – Registered Cultural Heritage sites within the City of Mandurah

3.5. Economic Activities and Industry

The City does not have any heavy industry within the district. Light industrial areas are predominantly located east of Mandurah Road, and several hubs of light commercial areas are scattered across the City.

Construction is the biggest industry in the City with the highest number of registered businesses in 2024; however, Health Care and Social Assistance is the largest employer generating 7,056 local jobs in 2023/24. Given the ageing population and the number of residents with health issues, this statistic is consistent with the demographic profile.

Tourism is also a major industry and contributor to Mandurah's economic value generating approximately $838.5M in 2023/24.

Named Australia's Top Tourism Town in 2023, the City draws over two million day-trip visitors each year and experiences significant population surges during peak holiday periods particularly throughout the summer. This seasonal influx, particularly throughout the bushfire season creates additional risk for emergency services as tourists may lack awareness of local bushfire hazards, evacuation routes or emergency warning systems.

3.6. Topography and Landscape Features

The City of Mandurah lies within the Swan Coastal Plain ecoregion and possesses an array of vegetation communities, from coastal dunes and sand plains to Banksia and Eucalypt woodlands. Dune systems dominate the coastline with limestone outcrops found to the north of the City.

Topography throughout the Swan Coastal Plain is predominantly flat to gently undulating with slopes averaging around 0-5 degrees. However, steeper topography does exist throughout coast dune areas and limestone outcrops with slopes which may reach up to 15 degrees. These areas are problematic as steep; sandy hills are difficult to negotiate with heavy machinery and fire appliances.

The steepest terrain within the City occurs along the coastal strip in association with dune systems, as well as throughout the limestone ridges along the southern section of Old Coast Road. Elevation across the municipality ranges from 0-60 metres AHD (Australian Height Datum).

The vast estuarine landscape presents a number of issues in relation to fire suppression. Peaty, organic soil fires are difficult to suppress and detect, often burning longer, underground with frequent re-ignition. Peat is potentially high in acid sulphate soils, which may be detrimental to fishery stocks if harmful chemicals leach into waterways. Riverine environments may be difficult for fire appliances to transverse, they may be unstable when burnt, with the potential to collapse under pressure.

These landforms influence bushfire dynamics in several ways. Dune and ridge systems can intensify fire behaviour, accelerate fire spread and restrict vehicle access for suppression activities. Conversely, flat terrain and wetland areas can limit fire intensity but present challenges for access, containment and ongoing mitigation activities such as planned burning.

Mandurah is also defined by its extensive waterways, with the Peel-Harvey Estuary forming the largest inland waterbody in south-western Australia and being part of the Ramsar-listed Peel Yalgorup wetlands. While waterways can act as natural firebreaks, they also create fragmented landscapes where access is limited, evacuation routes may be constrained, and bushfire response strategies must account for these barriers.

3.7. Climate and Weather

The City of Mandurah experiences a Mediterranean climate characterised by mild, wet winters and warm to hot, dry summers. The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station at Halls Head records the full suite of mean monthly climate statistics for the coastal areas. Figures 3 and 4 below illustrate the annual temperatures and rainfall patterns for Mandurah.

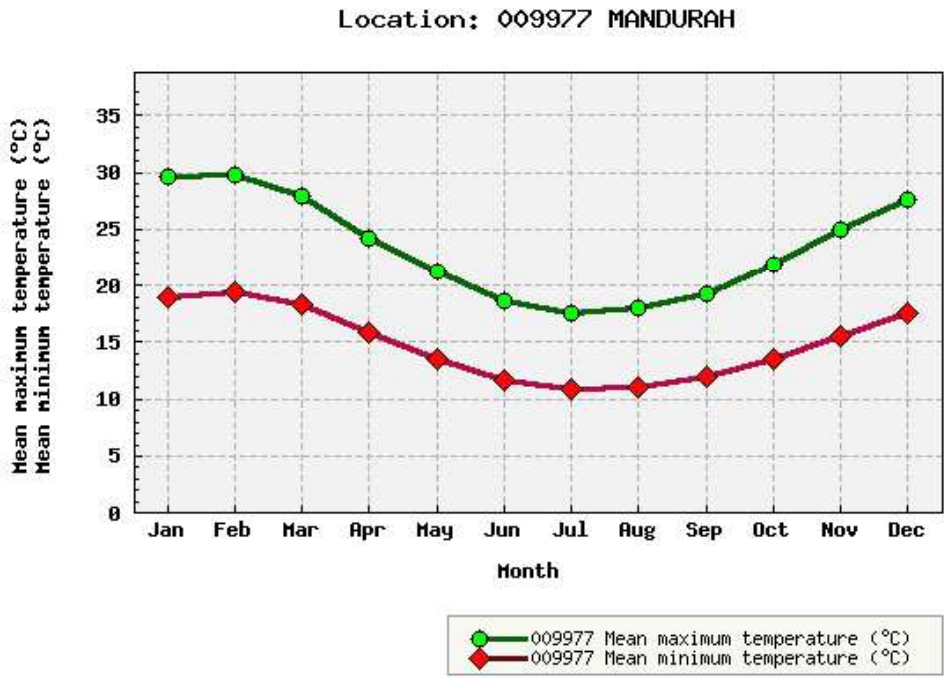


Figure 3 – Monthly mean temperatures from 2001-2025

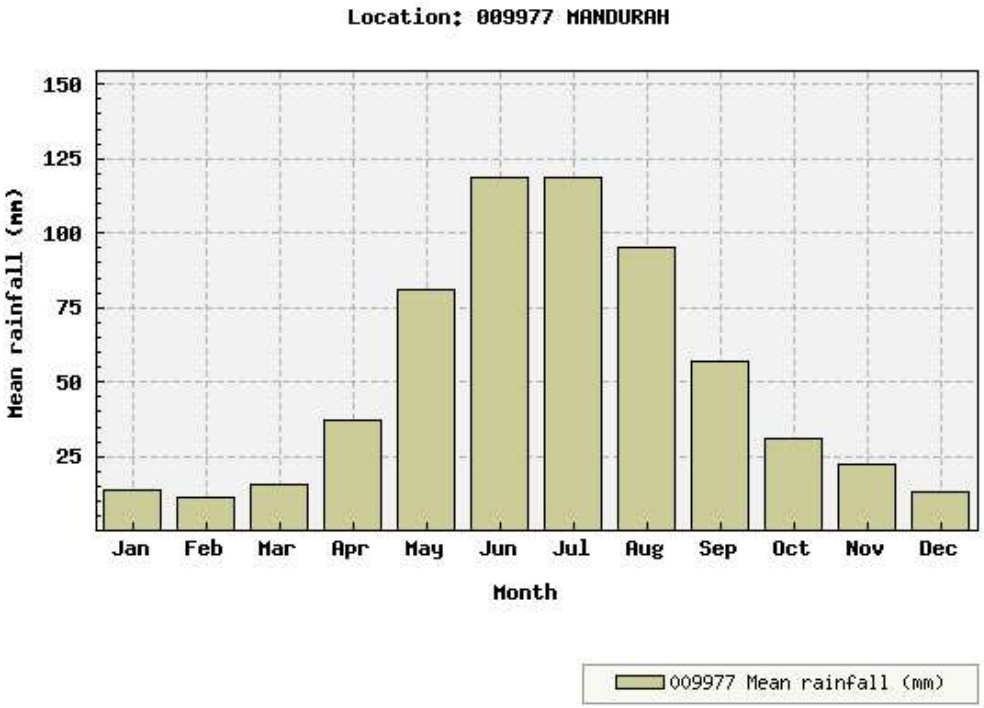


Figure 4 – Monthly mean rainfall from 2001-2025

Southwest Western Australia typically experiences a cool to mild growing season from August through to November, followed by four months of summer drought conditions. This dry period coincides with the peak bushfire season when vegetation becomes highly flammable, and fire potential is at its greatest.

Predominant and worst-case fire weather conditions are based on long term BoM climate statistics which help predict likely bushfire behaviour and identify safe conditions for planning burning during the cooler months of late Autumn, winter and early spring. Key influencing factors include wind speed and direction, relative humidity, temperature and fuel moisture content.

The most severe fire weather typically occurs when a low-pressure trough forms off the west coast bringing northerly or north-easterly winds, very high temperatures and low humidity. These conditions often correspond with Extreme or Catastrophic fire danger ratings. In the Mandurah region, such conditions occur on average less than five percent of the time during the bushfire season, approximately six days between December and March.

During summer, large landscape fires driven by strong easterly winds can originate in the agricultural areas east of Mandurah and travel westward toward the City. These events can significantly strain firefighting resources during extended campaign fires.

Dangerous fire weather often follows a sequence of hot days and persistent easterly winds intensifying when the coastal trough deepens and moves inland. Wind direction can shift from easterly to northerly and then to westerly, with the change to strong south-westerly winds frequently occurring in the afternoon when temperatures and fuel dryness peak.

Fires under these conditions can intensify rapidly as the wind change turns the long flank of a fire to head fire, greatly increasing the rate of spread.

The combination of high fuel loads within Yalgorup National Park and prevailing south-westerly winds strongly influences mitigation priorities in adjoining reserves such as Tims Thicket Reserve (to the north) and Warragup Springs Reserve (to the east).

Bushfire Season

In the southern regionals of Western Australia, including the City of Mandurah, the bushfire season typically extends from October through to April, although local conditions can cause this period to start earlier or finish later. The greatest bushfire danger occurs between late spring and early autumn when vegetation has dried following winter rainfall and temperatures are consistently high.

During summer, the dominant weather pattern is influenced by anti-cyclones moving east across southern Australia producing hot, dry easterly winds and the development of a west coast trough. These conditions create ideal circumstances for bushfire ignition and rapid spread, particularly when winds are strong and gusty near the escarpment and coastal plain.

Weather has a direct influence on bushfire behaviour affecting the fire's intensity, speed and predictability. Periods of wet weather promote vegetation growth, increasing available fuel loads such as grass, leaf litter and bark. When followed by extended dry and hot conditions, this fuel becomes highly flammable.

Strong winds can accelerate fire spread and carry embers over long distances, creating spot fires well ahead of the main front. Sudden changes in wind direction are also a major driver of erratic and dangerous fire behaviour.

Looking ahead, climate projections for the southwest region indicate a trend toward hotter temperatures, more days of severe fire weather and reduced winter and spring rainfall. These changes are expected to extend the bushfire season and increase fire intensity.

Mitigation planning will need to consider these changing conditions. Opportunities for planning burning may become more limited as suitable weather windows narrow, and adaptive management will be required to balance fire risk reduction with the protection of remnant vegetation, wildlife habitat and sensitive ecological areas.

Total Fire Bans

A Total Fire Ban (TFB) is declared on days when fires are most likely to threaten lives and property. This occurs when extreme fire weather is forecast or when existing fires are placing high demand on firefighting resources. Whilst TFBs are most common during the bushfire season, they can also be declared outside this period e.g. During unseasonably hot, dry and windy conditions ahead of a storm front. TFB's are declared by DFES in consultation with local governments. When in place, a TFB applies to the entire local government area and may cover multiple local governments where similar conditions exist.

Table 4 shows the number of TFB's declared in the City of Mandurah from 2019-2024.

Table 4 – Total number of Total Fire Ban declarations 2019-2024

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
City of Mandurah	1	6	6	5	3	8

3.8. Vegetation and Fuel

Mandurah's environment is diverse and unique with a rich mix of ecosystems that include riverine, estuarine and coastal foreshores, extensive wetlands, bushlands, coastal heathland, and Tuart-Jarrah-Marri-Banksia woodlands. Coastal dune systems are typically dominated by scrub-heath and low woodlands communities, particularly Banksia species, while inland areas are characterised by eucalypt woodlands.

These natural areas can be grouped into broadscale ecological units known as vegetation complexes. Each complex reflects the influence of landforms, soils, and climate, and has its own vegetation structure and fuel characteristics.

These features directly affect potential fire behaviour, including how readily fire may spread, its intensity, and how slope interact with fuel to influence fire dynamics. Seven vegetation complexes are present within the City of Mandurah as shown in **Figure 5.**

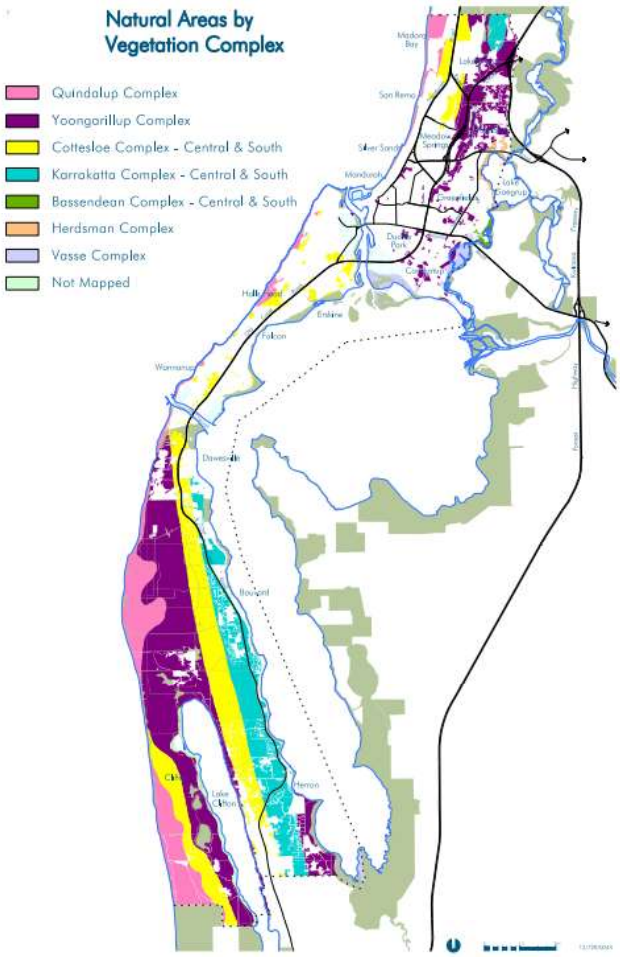


Figure 5 – Vegetation Complexes within the City of Mandurah

Management options can be constrained by sensitive environmental values such as peat soils, Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) and Threatened Ecological Communities. The presence of important environmental values places some limits on treatment activities, requiring careful planning to balance fire mitigation with environmental protection.

3.9. Bushfire Prone Areas

The Map of Bushfire Prone Areas, designated by the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner, identifies land with the potential to be affected by bushfire. This map is reviewed regularly to reflect changes in vegetation, development and risk. Whilst the policy does not apply retrospectively, the BRM Plan provides a framework for addressing existing development risk and prioritising treatments for areas where community risk remains high.



Figure 6 – Map of Bushfire Prone Areas within the City of Mandurah

3.10. Important Species and Communities

An ecological community is a naturally occurring biological assemblage of plants, animals and other organisms that occupy a particular habitat. These communities can be assessed and assigned a conservation status depending on the level of threat they face, ranging from Presumed Totally Destroyed to Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered.

The state *Biodiversity Act 2016* and *Environmental Protection Act 1986* detail management requirements of flora and fauna. Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) are protected under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)* and require specific consideration, and approvals. The City must ensure diligence and compliance in regard to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) including wetlands of international importance (Ramsar wetlands), listed threatened species and ecological communities and listed migratory species.

A range of exemptions exist for the delivery of bushfire mitigation activities however the careful assessment of proposed treatments is essential.

Within the City of Mandurah, key ecological assets include areas of:

- Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC (Commonwealth listed)
- Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain TEC (Commonwealth listed)

These habitats provide critical food, nesting and movement corridors for several threatened fauna species including:

- Baudin's Black cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus baudinii)
- Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Calptorhynchus latirostris)
- Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii naso)
- Western Ringtail Possum (Pseudocheirus occidentalis)

Mandurah is also home to significant flora species of conservation concern such as the Grand Spider Orchid (Caladenia huegelii) and the Glossy-leafed Hammer Orchid (Drakaea elastica).

The presence of these threatened species and ecological communities require careful consideration when developing bushfire risk mitigation strategies. Inappropriate fire regimes, either too frequent, too intense or conversely, long term fire exclusion may place these assets at further risk by reducing habitat quality, altering species composition and limited regeneration capacity.

To ensure protection, the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) databases and mapping resources will be consulted during the planning and implementation of bushfire mitigation activities. Mitigation works may be subject to seasonal restrictions or require modified techniques to reduce impacts on sensitive species and ecological communities.

A further consideration is the potential for bushfire prevention and suppression activities to facilitate the spread of weeds and plant diseases such as Phytophthora dieback. These threats can spread through soil movement from vehicles, machinery, animals or water. Minimising this risk will be an integral part of bushfire management strategies within the City.

The City of Mandurah's unique topography, landscapes and deep cultural connections shape both the opportunities and challenges for bushfire risk management. Protecting biodiversity and cultural heritage is inseparable from managing fire in this landscape. By recognising and safeguarding threatened ecological communities, significant species and environmentally sensitive areas, bushfire mitigation activities can reduce risk to people and property while ensuring that Mandurah's natural and cultural heritage endures for future generations.

3.11. Bushfire Risk Controls

Table 5 – Current bushfire risk controls in the City of Mandurah

Control	Action or activity description	Lead agency	Notes and comments
Risk Analysis	BRM Plan	CoM, DFES	Treatments planned as per Treatment Schedule Maintain and review BRM Plan
	Bushfire Mitigation Working Group	CoM	Evaluates efficacy, implementation and treatment priorities
	Bushfire Risk Assessment	CoM	BRMC

Bush Fires Act 1954	Fire Permits	CoM	Restrictions and prohibitions for burning apply
	Annual Firebreak Notice	CoM	Published annually
	Firebreak Inspection Program	CoM	Compliance with Annual Firebreak Notice
	Total Fire Bans	DFES	Restriction of activity
	HVMB	CoM	Bans are declared by the City, based on advice from the City's Chief Bush Fire Control Officer
	Planned Burning	CoM	Upon application and approval by CoM
	City Parks & Reserve Management	CoM	Scheduled maintenance of parks and reserves vested in CoM
	BFAC Committee	CoM	
Emergency Management Act 2005	Local Emergency Management Arrangements	CoM, LEMC, SEMC	LEMA for emergency prepared and reviewed
Planning	Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas	CoM, DPLH/WAPC, Landowners	Applications required to comply with SPP3.7 and relevant building codes. Applications within BPA requiring BAL and/or BMP
Bushfire Response	Bush Fire Brigade Volunteer Fire & Rescue	CoM, DFES	Bushfires within LGA
	Parks & Wildlife Service – Fire Operations	DBCA	Fire Management in Forest, Parks and Nature reserves and other lands it manages
Community Engagement & Resilience	DFES Community Engagement Initiatives / Programs Monthly themes	DFES, CoM	Community safety Information including bushfire preparedness and emergency management activities
	Street Meets, Bushfire & Emergency Preparedness Chats	CoM Bushfire Brigade	Localised safety Information including bushfire preparedness and emergency management activities Listening Posts and feedback sessions
	Community Safety Forums & Expo's	CoM, LEMC stakeholders	Community safety Information including bushfire preparedness and emergency management activities

	Aged Care and Vulnerable Communities	CoM, DFES, Advocacy Groups	Contextual bushfire preparedness information and advice
	Community Posts using social media platforms	CoM	Promote the EmergencyWA website and app. Bushfire Ready Plans Property preparedness

Burning Restrictions

The City's gazetted Restricted Burning Period is from 1 April to 30 November, and the Prohibited Burning period is from 1 December to 31 March each year. These periods may be adjusted according to local seasonal conditions. Fire permits are required for all pile burns. Mosaic or planned burns are not permitted on private land without approval and support from a bushfire brigade.

The City coordinates planned burns on City managed land, working in partnership with the local volunteer bushfire brigade and volunteer fire and rescue services. This partnership is vital for reducing fuel loads, managing bushfire risk and building local operational capacity under controlled conditions.

Community Engagement and Resilience

The City of Mandurah actively promotes bushfire awareness, preparedness and resilience through a range of community engagement activities. Communication during both the preparedness and response phases is achieved through multiple platforms, including the City's website, Facebook and X (formerly Twitter) accounts, which are used to share bushfire alerts, seasonal preparedness information and updates on local mitigation works.

During emergencies, the City directs residents to emergency.wa.gov.au and the Emergency WA app as the official source of truth for emergency warnings and incident information issued by the relevant Hazard Management Agency. These digital channels have become essential tools for ensuring the community receives timely and accurate information.

The City's Emergency Management and Rangers and Parking teams regularly engage with residents and community groups to raise awareness of bushfire risk, promote household preparedness, and encourage participation in local initiatives such as bushfire ready programs. Targeted engagement is also undertaken in high-risk areas with a focus on vulnerable populations, semi-rural residents and absentee landowners.

The City collaborates with DFES, volunteer fire brigades and local community organisations to deliver education campaigns, preparedness workshops and information sessions prior to and during the bushfire season. These activities help residents understand their personal responsibilities; develop bushfire survival plans and maintain their properties to reduce fuel hazards. The City also uses planned burns and on-ground mitigation works as opportunities

for public education, communicating the importance of proactive fuel management and the ecological benefits of controlled burning.

Feedback from residents is encouraged through community consultation, post-incident reviews, and social media engagement helping the City to continually improve communication and preparedness strategies.

These combined efforts contribute to a more informed and resilient community that is better equipped to prevent, respond to and recover from bushfire impacts.

4. Asset Identification and Risk Assessment

Assets at risk from bushfire in the City of Mandurah are recorded in the Asset Risk Register in the BRMS. Assets are divided into four categories: human settlement, economic, environmental and cultural. Each asset has been assigned a bushfire risk rating between low and extreme based on the risk assessment methodology described in the Guidelines and Handbook.

4.1. Local Government Asset Risk Profile

A summary of the risks assessed in the City of Mandurah is shown in **Table 6**. This table shows the proportion of assets at risk from bushfire in each risk category at the time the BRM Plan was endorsed. This table was correct at the time of publication but may become outdated as risks are treated, or additional risk are identified and assessed. A report may be generated form the BRMS to provide the most current risk profile.

Table 6 – Local Government Asset Risk Summary

Asset category	Risk rating				
	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Extreme
Human Settlement	3%	4%	9%	13%	40%
Economic	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Environmental	1%	1%	10%	9%	3%
Cultural	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

5. Risk Evaluation

5.1. Risk Acceptance Criteria

The acceptable level of risk for each asset category is shown in **Table 7**. A risk that is assessed as exceeding these limits will be considered for treatment.

Table 7 – Risk Acceptance Criteria for bushfire risk in the City of Mandurah

	Asset category			
	Human Settlement	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Acceptable risk level	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Risks below the acceptable level do not require treatment during the life of this BRM Plan. They will be managed by routine bushfire risk controls and monitored to detect any increase in their risk rating.

Assets risk rated above 'Medium' have been considered suitable for treatment as determined by the City's Bushfire Risk Mitigation Working Group. Risks of 'Medium' and below will be managed by local government-wide controls and monitored for any significant change in risk.

The inclusion of treating High, Very High and Extreme risk rated assets is in line with the City's Strategic Risk Register and tolerance to risk at a strategic level. The City will prioritise treatments to reduce Extreme and Very High risk rated Human settlements with a priority to maximise the effectiveness of resources. In addition, assets owned and managed by the City will be prioritised aligning with existing legal obligations. It is anticipated that in most instances the extent of risk reduction will be determined by the landowner/manager in consultation with local government officers, state or national government agencies and existing guidelines.

The City is participating in the DFES Bushfire Risk Mitigation program with the City of Cockburn sharing a Bushfire Risk Mitigation Coordinator (BRMC) position. The BRMC will coordinate treatments for suitable risk rated assets. The allocation of City resources will be reviewed in due course to manage bushfire risks within the City of Mandurah.

6. Risk Treatment

The purpose of risk treatment is to reduce the potential impact of bushfire on the community, economy and environment. This is achieved by implementing treatments that modify the characteristics of the hazard, the community or the environment to make bushfires less likely or less harmful.

6.1. Treatment Strategy

The Treatment Strategy describes the overall approach to managing bushfire risk in the medium to long term in the City of Mandurah. The strategy is shaped by factors such as

- The local government's strategic objectives and objectives for bushfire risk management.
- Local communities' values and desired outcomes.
- Land use patterns and sensitive industries.
- Patterns of topography, vegetation and weather.
- Existing risk controls and land management programs.
- Environmental or other constraints on treatment options.

These various factors may dictate what sort of treatments are suited to different parts of the local government area or in different environmental settings. The Treatment Strategy helps guide the development of integrated annual treatment schedules.

The City's approach to bushfire risk management aligns with its broader strategic objectives of protecting life, property, infrastructure, and the natural environment. Treatments are prioritised to:

- Protect life as the highest priority.
- Reduce the risk of bushfires to vulnerable communities.
- Support sustainable land use.
- Maintain biodiversity and protect cultural and environmental assets.
- Strengthen local capability and resilience to bushfire emergencies.

Bushfire treatment planning and implementation within the City is influenced by a range of contextual factors as described in **Table 8**. Treatments are adapted to local conditions, with consideration of prevailing wind directions, historical fire behaviour and conservation zones.

While the bushfire risk assessment is established through a clear methodology, there are other inputs to consider in selecting treatments including environmental values and financial considerations as part of the delivery of the original treatment and future maintenance.

Table 8 – Contextual factors and treatment implementation

Contextual factors	Treatment considerations
Land Use and Settlement Patterns	• The City encompasses densely populated urban areas, semi-rural localities, and natural reserves.
Topography and Vegetation:	• Coastal plains, wetland systems, and forested escarpments contribute to varying fire behaviors.
Weather and Climate Trends:	• Increasing temperatures, reduced rainfall, and longer dry periods continue to shape treatment priorities, with a growing focus on proactive and adaptive mitigation measures.

Treatment implementation	Strategy
Treatments will be implemented through a combination of:	• Fuel Management: Including prescribed burning, mechanical treatments, and maintenance of firebreaks and access ways. • Land Use Planning and Development Controls: Ensuring new developments in bushfire prone areas meet the requirements of *State Planning Policy 3.7 – Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas* and associated guidelines. • Community Engagement and Education: Supporting community awareness programs that encourage shared responsibility and property preparedness. • Emergency Response Preparedness: Maintaining well-resourced volunteer brigades, interagency collaboration, and response planning to reduce the impact of fire events.
Implementation will be guided by:	• Risk assessment outcomes from the Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS), focusing on High to Extreme rated risks. • Bushfire Mitigation Working Group • Effectiveness of treatment outcomes • Value for money • Available resources and seasonal opportunities and constraints • Communication with land management agencies and key stakeholders

6.2. Treatment Schedule

The Treatment Schedule is a list of bushfire risk treatments recorded within BRMS. It is developed regarding the outcome of the risk assessment process and Treatment Strategy and in consultation with stakeholders.

A treatment schedule for the City of Mandurah covering the 2026-2027 Mitigation Activity Fund Grant Program will be entered into BRMS by 31 March 2026. This is a live document and will be regularly updated throughout the life of the BRM Plan.

Land managers are responsible for implementing agreed treatments on their own land. This includes costs associated with the treatment and obtaining the relevant approvals, permits or licences to undertake an activity. Where agreed, another agency may manage a treatment on behalf of a land manager.

7. Monitoring and Review

Monitoring and review processes are in place to ensure that the BRM Plan remains current and considers the best available information.

7.1. Monitoring and Review

The City of Mandurah will monitor the BRM Plan and BRMS data to identify any need for change. The Plan and BRMS data will be reviewed at least every two years to ensure they continue to reflect the local context, assets at risk, level of risk and treatment priorities.

7.2. Reporting

The City of Mandurah CEO or their delegate will provide to OBRM the outcomes of the two-year review of the BRM Plan. This is required to maintain OBRM endorsement of the Plan. The City of Mandurah will contribute information about their BRM program to the annual OBRM *Fuel Management Activity Report*.

8. Glossary

Asset	Something that is valued by the community and exposed to bushfire.
Asset Category	The type of asset – Human Settlement, Economic, Environmental or Cultural.
Bushfire	Unplanned vegetation fire. A generic term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires both with and without a suppression objective.
Bushfire hazard	The hazard posed by flammable vegetation, based on the vegetation type and age and topography.
Bushfire risk	The potential for a bushfire to cause harm to assets, defined by the bushfire's consequences and likelihood.
Bushfire Risk Management	A systematic process to coordinate, direct and control activities relating to bushfire risk; with the aim of limiting the adverse effects of bushfire on the community.
Classified vegetation	Vegetation that has been classified as a bushfire hazard, i.e. any vegetation that does not meet the criteria for Low Hazard.
Consequence	The harm caused by a bushfire.
Landowner	The owner of the land, as listed on the Certificate of Title; or leaser under a registered lease agreement; or other entity that has a vested responsibility to manage the land.
Likelihood	The potential of a bushfire igniting, spreading and impacting on an asset.
Mitigation Activity Fund Grant Program	The Mitigation Activity Fund Grant Program objective is to reduce the hazard or exposure to identified assets that are at risk from the occurrence of bushfire on Local Government managed Crown Land.
Priority	See Treatment Priority.
Risk acceptance	The informed decision to accept a risk, based on the knowledge gained during the risk assessment process.
Risk analysis	The application of consequence and likelihood to an event in order to determine the level of risk.
Risk assessment	The systematic process of identifying, analysing and evaluating risk.
Risk evaluation	The process of comparing the outcomes of risk analysis to the risk criteria in order to determine whether a risk is acceptable.
Risk identification	The process of recognising, identifying and describing risks.

Risk register	A component within BRMS used to record, review and monitor risk assessments and treatments associated with assets identified in the BRM planning process.
Risk treatment	A process to select and implement appropriate measures to modify risk.
Rural	Any area where residences and other developments are scattered and intermingled with forest, range, or farmland and native vegetation or cultivated crops.
Rural Urban Interface	The line or area where structures and other human development adjoin or overlap with undeveloped bushland.
Slope	The angle of the ground's surface measured from the horizontal.
Tenure blind	An approach where multiple land parcels are considered as a whole, regardless of individual ownership or management arrangements.
Treatment	An activity undertaken in order to modify risk, such as a planned burn.
Treatment instructions	This field allows the user to capture specific instructions for implementing a treatment that can be provided to a third party.
Treatment manager	The treatment manager is the agency or organisation responsible for coordinating and/or implementing the treatment. Often the treatment manager will be the landowner, but in some cases another agency may agree to act as the treatment manger on the landowner's behalf.
Treatment priority	The order, importance or urgency for allocation of funding, resources and opportunity to treatments associated with a particular asset. The treatment priority is based on an asset's risk rating.
Treatment schedule	A report produced within BRMS that details the treatment priority of each asset identified in the BRM Plan and the treatments scheduled.
Treatment strategy	The overall approach that will be taken to manage bushfire risk, in consideration of the local government context and objectives.
Treatment type	The treatment type describes the specific treatment activity that will be implemented to modify the risk to an asset, such as planned burning, mechanical works and bushfire ready groups.
Vulnerability	The susceptibility of an asset to the impacts of bushfire.

9. Appendices

Appendix 1 - Summary of Related Legislation, Policy and Guidelines

Legislation	
Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972	Provides for the recognition, protection and preservation of Aboriginal sites. Some treatment activities may require permission to disturb, or sites may need to be excluded from treatment areas. Assets protected under this Act may need to be included in the BRM Plan.
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	Provides for the protection of biodiversity, particularly threatened species and threatened ecological communities. Some treatment activities may require environmental approval, or sites may need to be excluded from treatment areas, or specific mitigation treatment types may need to be utilised. Assets protected under this Act may need to be included in the BRM Plan.
Building Act 2011	Adopts the Building Code of Australia as the applicable building standard for new buildings. This includes bushfire construction requirements in areas designated as bushfire prone under a relevant power of legislation.
Bush Fires Act 1954	Provisions for declaration of Total Fire Bans, Harvest Movement Bans, and Prohibited and Restricted Burning Times, authority to burn, issue of firebreak notices and permits to burn. Covers burning and installation of firebreaks on other lands. Allows for establishment of Bushfire Advisory Committees.
Conservation and Land Management Act 1954	Covers the management of lands falling under the Act. Allows for the control of forest diseases such as Phytophthora cinnamomi (Phytophthora Dieback).
Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947	Covers the protection of water catchment areas. Identifies burning in catchment areas as a possible polluting activity. Assets protected under this Act may need to be included in the BRM Plan.
Emergency Management Act 2005	Provides for prompt and coordinated organisation of emergency management across the State, articulates the function of state agencies and local government in State and local arrangements. Provides for additional powers during declared events. Allows of establishment of state, district and local committees and the development of State emergency management policy.

Legislation	
Environmental Protection Act 1986	Regulates the clearing of native vegetation and other activities that may cause environmental harm. Allows for declaration of environmentally sensitive areas. Assets protected under this Act may need to be included in the BRM Plan.
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)	Federal legislation that provides a framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. Assets protected under this Act may need to be included in the BRM Plan.
Fire Brigades Act 1942	Covers the management of fire within the Gazetted Fire District.
Fire and Emergency Services Act 1998	Provides for functions relating to the provision and management of emergency services, including collection of the Emergency Services Levy.
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909	Covers the protection of water catchment areas. Identifies burning in catchment areas as a possible polluting activity. Assets protected under this Act may need to be included in the BRM Plan.

Regulations	
Bush Fires Regulations 1954	Sets out conditions for burning and other activities during restricted and prohibited times.
Emergency Management Regulations 2006	Covers the prescription of hazards and nomination of Hazard Management Agencies and Combat Agencies.
Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015	Prescribes the procedures for preparing and adopting local planning strategies, local planning schemes and amendments. Recent amendments introduced allow for the designation of bushfire prone areas in WA by the FES Commissioner and the application of new state planning policy to such declared areas.

State Policies, Plans and Procedures	
State Emergency Management Policy	Provides a strategic framework for emergency management. The policy identifies the role and responsibilities of emergency management agencies and other public authorities and organisations in preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies. The policy sets out the State's core objectives for emergency risk management planning.

State Policies, Plans and Procedures	
State Emergency Management Procedures	Support the State Emergency Management Policy. Sets out the roles and responsibilities for emergency risk management, identifies those local governments that are required to have a hazard specific plan for bushfire and nominates the specialised guidelines and risk criteria to be used (BRM Planning Guidelines).
State Hazard Plan - Fire	Details the emergency management arrangements for fire emergencies throughout the State. Identifies organisational responsibilities for development and implementation of BRM Plans.
State Planning Policy 3.7: Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas	Guiding policy to ensure bushfire risk management is adequately considered and addressed in land use planning and development. The policy applies to development proposed in any area designated as bushfire prone.

Standards, Guidelines and Documents	
AS ISO 31000:2018 Risk management - Guidelines	The Australian standard for managing risk. The BRM planning process is aligned to the principles, framework and process outlined in AS ISO 31000:2018.
AS 3959-2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas	The Australian standard for construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas. The Hazard Assessment used in the BRMP risk assessment process is based on the Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) calculation presented in AS 3959:2018.
Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan	Provides a strategic overview of the BRM planning process to support local governments to undertake best practice risk management.
Bushfire Risk Management Plan Template	Provides a fillable electronic document that includes guiding text and templated appendices.
Planning for Bushfire Guidelines	These guidelines and associated appendices support application of State Planning Policy 3.7: Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas.
National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NRAG) Handbook	Provides a consistent method for use by Australian governments to assess emergency risks for priority hazards.
Guidelines for the Safe Use of Pesticides in Non-agricultural Workplaces	A practical and informative guide on how to comply with legislation relating to the use of Bushfire Risk Management Planning Handbook 48 pesticides (including herbicides) in Western Australia.

Standards, Guidelines and Documents	
Guide for Applying the Bush Fire Risk Treatment Standards	A guide to the Bushfire Risk Treatment Standards including technical specifications on how to maintain Asset Protection Zone
A Guide to the management of Pesticides in Local government Pest Control programs in Western Australia.	A guide to assist local government in developing a pesticide use policy
A Guide to the Exemptions and Regulations for Clearing Native Vegetation	This guide explains what exemptions exist, the circumstances in which they apply and what is defined as intentionally planted vegetation.
A Guide to the Assessment of applications to Clear Native Vegetation	This guide sets out the Department of Water and Environment Regulation's (DWER) approach for assessing an application to clear native vegetation under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. The document also includes links to a number of useful environmental and aboriginal heritage resources.
A Guide to Burning Under the Native Vegetation Clearing Provisions	This guide briefly summarises fire ecology and management issues in Western Australia relevant to the native vegetation clearing provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
A Guide to Constructing and Maintaining Firebreaks	Guidance and best practice for establishing firebreaks that meet the minimum requirements prescribed in the *Bush Fires Act 1954*.
A Guide to Grazing of Native Vegetation	This guideline sets out the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* in relation to the grazing of native vegetation, including when grazing of native vegetation is clearing for the purposes of the Act. This guideline applies to all grazing of native vegetation on lands in Western Australia.
Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection	Provides local government and the plantation industry with a best practice standard for plantations that aims to protect human life and local community interests, while minimising fire risk to plantation assets.
A Guide on Preventing and Suppressing Bushfires on Organic and Acid Sulfate Soils	A guide explaining what organic and acid sulphate soils are, how they can be recognised, and providing advice on fire management to address the safety of firefighters and reduce impacts on the environment.
Managing Phytophthora Dieback in Bushland	The guide explains the disease and provides guidance for protecting bushland against the spread of the pathogen.
National Strategy for Disaster Resilience	Provides high level guidance on disaster management and presents the concept of 'shared responsibility'.
Public Service Circular No.88 use of Herbicides in Water Catchment Areas	A best practice policy statement that applies to all government departments and their contractors.

Standards, Guidelines and Documents	
Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia	Provides guidance to plantation managers so that plantation operations in Western Australia are conducted in a manner that is in accordance with accepted principles for good plantation management.
Western Australian Emergency Risk Management Guide	Provides guidance to support the development of Emergency Risk Management plans and the implementation of the risk management process.

The documents outlined in this table are intended as a guide only. This may not be a complete list of all relevant publications and is subject to change over time.

CITY OF MANDURAH