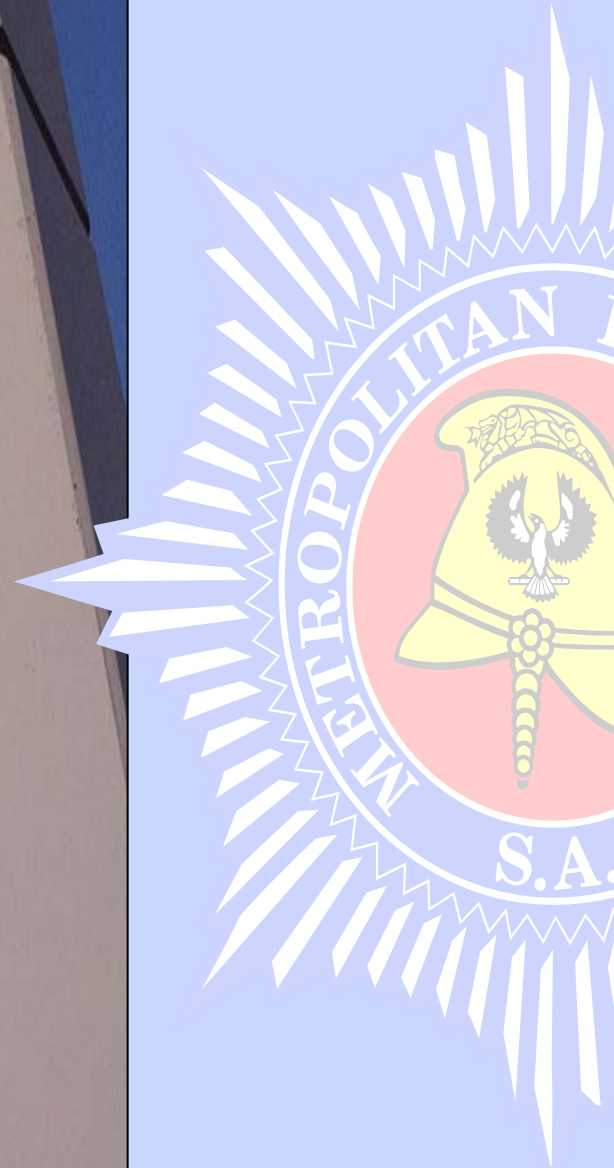


SOUTH AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN  
FIRE SERVICE

# Annual Report

2011-12



SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

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# Letter to the Commission

Adelaide 2 March 2013

SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission

60 Waymouth Street

Adelaide SA 5000

I have pleasure in submitting to you the 2011-12 Annual Report of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS), which has been prepared pursuant to the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005.

The report highlights the MFS' performance in implementing strategies to achieve its objectives during the 12 months to June 2012. The report also illustrates the effort and commitment of our staff throughout the year.

Yours faithfully



G.N. Lupton, AFSM  
Chief Officer

## INTRODUCTION

### Foreword from the Chief Officer

The MFS is committed to continuously improving the emergency services and community support that we provide to South Australia. We aim to deliver world's best practice emergency response and be regarded as an agency that reduces risks to the community, that is accountable and well managed, and that provides efficient and cost effective services.

2012 marks the 150th year since the establishment of the MFS through an Act of Parliament. A number of activities were undertaken during this financial year and additional celebrations will continue until November 2012. These 150th activities also provide an opportunity to remember the 10 firefighters who have lost their lives protecting the South Australian community since the MFS was established.

I would also like to acknowledge all those who have supported the MFS over the past year, including the personnel of the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission and our partner emergency service agencies, the Minister for Emergency Services, our State Government and the public of South Australia.

In particular, I would like to thank the men and women of the MFS whose dedication and commitment contributes so much to the safety and welfare of our community.



**Grant Lupton AFSM**  
MFS Chief Executive and  
Chief Officer

## OUR ORGANISATION

The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) is the primary provider of urban firefighting services to the State of South Australia. The MFS was established in 1862. The MFS is based in the city of Adelaide, with a population of approximately 1.2 million and is the capital of South Australia.

The MFS is a fully professional organisation, recognised for excellence of service provision and employs more than 1,000 staff across 36 Stations (20 metropolitan, 16 regional) in South Australia.

The MFS is responsible for the protection of the South Australian community from the effects of fires, road crash, hazardous materials, rescues and other emergencies. The MFS maintains a trained professional workforce that includes 850 full time and 260 retained firefighters and 48 non-operational management and support staff.



**Government of  
South Australia**

*Our vision of  
'Making South  
Australia Safer'  
will continue to  
guide our  
strategies and  
planning as we  
strive to be 'one of  
the world's best  
emergency service  
organisations.*

*Chief Officer Grant  
Lupton AFSM*



## THE COMMUNITY WE SERVE

The Metropolitan Fire Service serves a population of approximately 1.2 million people within Adelaide and 16 major regional centres.

The majority of South Australia's population resides in Adelaide and the growth and development of the urban environment presents challenges for the MFS. Providing the most effective and efficient level of service to our community will require high-levels of cooperation and an attitude that puts the safety of the community first and foremost.

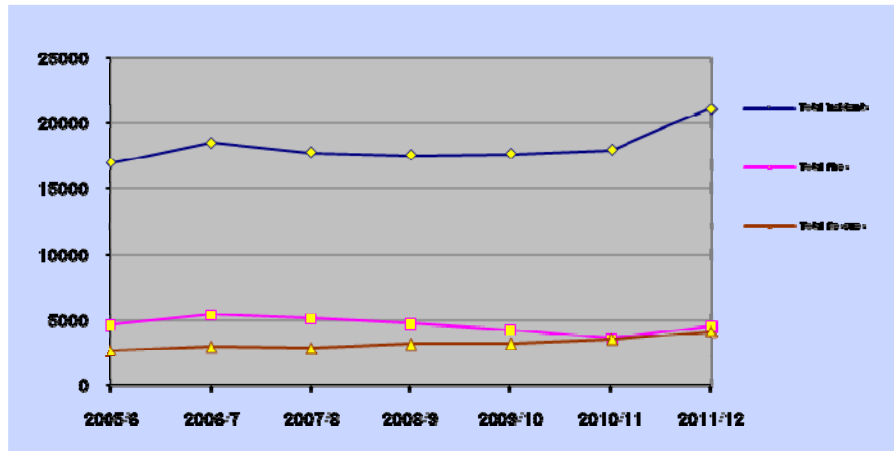
The South Australian government has forecast in its 30 Year Plan a number of changes to the State's demographics and industries. Significant factors include:

- Increasing population and urban consolidation within Adelaide.
- Significant investment and construction in industry precincts and transport corridors.
- The development of satellite commuter or retirement communities such as Gawler and Mount Barker as a part of the broader sea/tree change phenomenon and the aging South Australian community.
- Increasing number of larger freight vehicles resulting from both population increase and industry (e.g. mining) expansion. This may be combined with increased volumes of regional and commuter traffic

# INCIDENT TRENDS

## Total Incidents

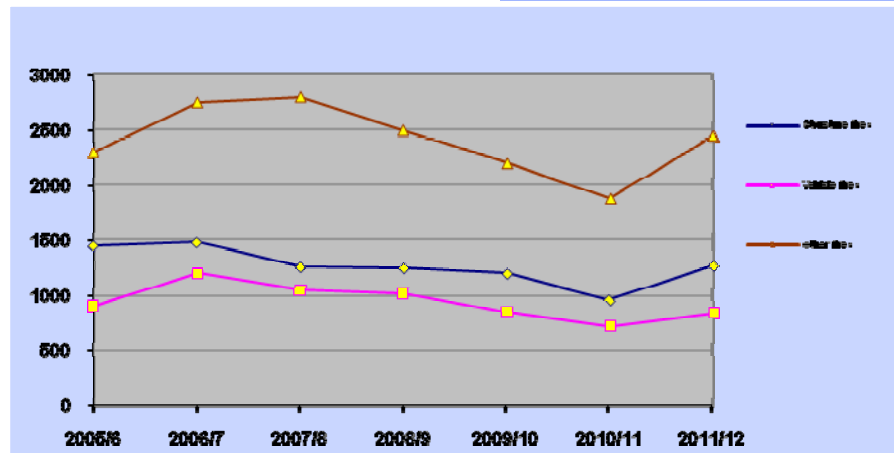
The total number of incidents responded to by the MFS has increased from 19 000 per year in 2005-06 to over 21 000 in 2011-12. The MFS now responds to significantly more motor vehicle accidents than in previous years. Responses to fire alarms have also increased significantly during this period.



## Structure fires

After a downward trend for the last five years, there was an increase in the number of structure fires attended during 2011-12. This was attributed, in part, to a prolonged cold and wet winter. Such conditions often see an increase in house fires as more fires and heaters are used.

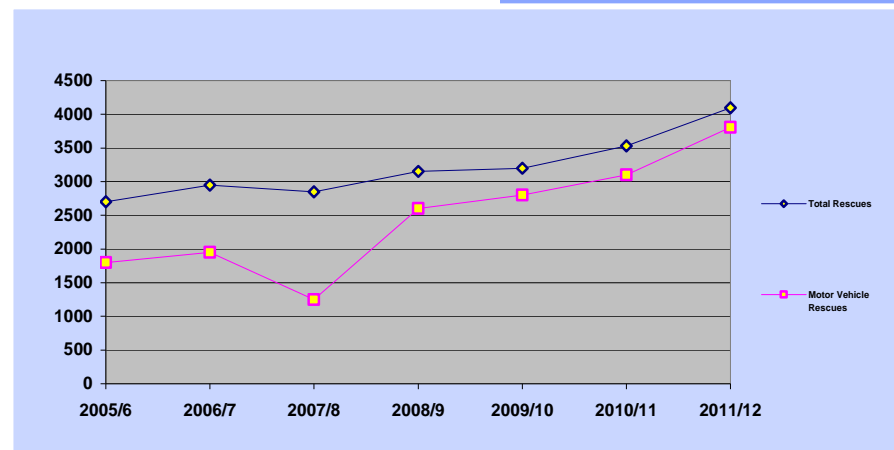
Unfortunately when fires do occur, they now burn with greater intensity and cause greater damage because there are more highly flammable (synthetic) products in most buildings. There is also greater potential for economic loss.



## Rescues

Since 2005 there has been an increase in the number of rescues performed by the MFS directly related to the increased number of motor vehicle collisions. During 2011-12 the MFS performed a total of 3,808 motor vehicle rescues.

As a result the MFS have placed a greater focus on road safety education through the successful MFS Road Awareness Program (RAP).





## THE SERVICES WE PROVIDE

Our organisation invests considerable resources in identifying risks to the community, fostering behaviours that increase community preparedness and ensuring South Australian buildings are safe places to live and work.

The MFS must continually prepare to the highest standards to ensure excellence in the provision of emergency services to the South Australian community. This means ensuring our organisation employs a well-trained and developed professional workforce, equipped with modern resources and supported by an efficient emergency service organisation.

The current global environment poses many challenges for emergency responders. In addition to fighting fires our personnel respond to a broad range of emergencies that include road crash, urban search and technical rescue. Firefighters must also deal with threats including chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) and other hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incidents.

In addition to providing 'best practice' emergency services the MFS seeks to be an efficient business that represents value to the South Australian Government and community. The MFS has adopted a focus on planning in order to recognise and meet community and stakeholder needs. As an organisation the MFS seeks to excel in service, innovation and business efficiencies through effective corporate governance.

# MFS KEY RESULT AREAS

KRA	Goals	Strategies to meet them
Leadership	Demonstrate leadership, consult with our community and effectively plan to protect the things they value	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure the MFS maintains consistent and clear strategic policy</li> <li>2. Develop the leadership and management skills of our managers and personnel</li> <li>3. Undertake research and consultation to identify priorities and required services</li> <li>4. Employ sustainable and environmentally friendly practices that are consistent with government initiatives and targets</li> <li>5. Establish organisational priorities and strategies that reflect the needs of our community</li> <li>6. Develop required plans</li> <li>7. Consolidate our services to ensure the most effective and efficient use of resources</li> <li>8. Identify and acquire the resources required to deliver the services required by our community on a sustainable basis</li> </ol>
Prevention	Minimise the frequency and impacts of emergencies through regulation, support and education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify risks associated with fires and other emergencies</li> <li>2. Work with government and the community to develop appropriate legislation and standards</li> <li>3. Foster behaviours that increase community preparedness and reduce the number of preventable incidents</li> <li>4. Assist communities to make South Australian environs safer</li> </ol>
Preparedness	Be prepared in order to provide efficient and effective emergency services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Successful workforce regeneration that addresses identified risks to the MFS workforce</li> <li>2. Develop a highly skilled, professional workforce that can safely undertake the range of roles required of MFS personnel</li> <li>3. Utilise performance evaluation to improve agency outcomes</li> <li>4. Ensure effective procurement, installation and maintenance of communications equipment</li> <li>5. Ensure that MFS alarm systems are connected, maintained and repaired</li> <li>6. Ensure the procurement and maintenance of the required MFS fleet capability</li> <li>7. Ensure the provision of a cost-effective and efficient maintenance and repairs service</li> <li>8. Ensure the timely and accurately distribution of 'fit for purpose' PPE, plant and equipment</li> <li>9. Ensure that MFS infrastructure and plant are effectively maintained to required standards</li> </ol>
Response	Provide a response that minimises the effects of emergencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work collaboratively as a sector to provide the most appropriate response</li> <li>2. Ensure the development and implementation of operational systems that minimise and mitigate risks</li> <li>3. Ensure the safe and effective management and control of incidents and emergencies</li> <li>4. Ensure that appropriate emergency response is committed to all incident types</li> <li>5. Ensure the MFS responds to all fires and other emergencies with timely and weighted response</li> <li>6. Ensure that MFS response capability is systematically improved</li> </ol>
Recovery	Provide a recovery service that reduces the social and economic impacts of emergencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide a Recovery function that reduces the commercial, economic and social impacts of emergencies to the community</li> <li>2. Provide effective post-incident support and development to Fire Service personnel</li> </ol>
Governance	Pursue service innovation and corporate efficiencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure the effective management of our Human Resources</li> <li>2. Ensure effective management of our financial resources</li> <li>3. Ensure effective management of risk and safety in all aspects of our business</li> <li>4. Provide clear reporting on our achievements</li> <li>5. Market, communicate and report the services we provide to our community</li> <li>6. Continuously improve services we provide to our community</li> </ol>

## MFS 150th

2012 marks the 150<sup>th</sup> year since the establishment of the MFS through an Act of Parliament. A number of activities were undertaken during this financial year and additional commemorations will continue until November 2012. The 150<sup>th</sup> activities also provide an opportunity to honour the 10 firefighters who have lost their lives in the line of duty protecting the South Australian community.

The official launch of the program was held at Adelaide Station on Thursday, 26 April 2012 to coincide with the anniversary of the 1924 City of Singapore ship fire at Port Adelaide where three firefighters lost their lives. At this ceremony the Minister for Emergency Services launched the 150<sup>th</sup> commemorations.

Since the launch the MFS has observed St. Florian's Day (the patron Saint of Firefighters) with a minutes silence and with the raising of the flag to half mast in remembrance of firefighters who have lost their lives in the line of duty. In May, in association with the Professional Firefighters Foundation the Annual Foundation Ball was held which had a distinct focus on the 150<sup>th</sup> celebration.

The 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary date (5 November 2012) will mark the official unveiling of the *Wall of Remembrance* memorial at Adelaide Station. The memorial will record the names of those members of the MFS who have lost their lives in the line of duty attempting to achieve the MFS Vision of 'A Safer South Australia'.

An open day will be held on the 10<sup>th</sup> of November 2012 at Adelaide Station to allow the general public to participate in the 150<sup>th</sup> commemorations.



# PREVENTION

## COMMUNITY SAFETY

Our community safety programs focus on engaging the community and other stakeholders to increase awareness of risk and deliver measurable improvements in community safety. Key services include community education, fire investigation, inspection and commissioning of building fire safety systems.



## Built Environs

MFS personnel undertake inspections of public places to minimise any risk of fire and to ensure appropriate safety systems are in place. MFS Built Environment section personnel also provide advice concerning fire safety systems solutions.

During 2011-12 firefighting crews, fire investigators and community safety staff undertook a total of 685 inspections and fire safety surveys. A further 140 investigations of hazard complaint sites were conducted by community safety personnel. There was a slight reduction in the total number of projects requiring alternate solutions; however, this reduction was more than offset by an increase in the number of major projects requiring extensive MFS involvement.

Major projects with which the MFS has been involved include; the new Royal Adelaide Hospital, the Convention Centre and River Torrens redevelopment and the Adelaide Oval upgrade.

2011-12 Built Environs Activity Indicators	
No. of building development proposals assessed	197
Number of public places inspected	423
No. of education, health facilities inspections and fire safety surveys	262
No. of hazard complaint sites investigated	140
No. of fire alarm inspections and connections	348
% of building development assessments appealed	0
% of building development assessments completed within 20 days	100%
No. of Booster/Hydrant Tests/Commissioning	183
No. of Building Fire Safety Committee Meetings/Inspections	184
Alarm Waivers processed	200
False Alarm reduction enquiries	0
Smoke Tests Conducted	17

## Fire Investigation

The MFS investigates fires in order to determine whether they were deliberate or accidental events. Successfully identifying the cause of fire allows for potential risks, such as those associated with faulty or poorly designed products, to be identified and removed from the community.

Our Fire Investigators provide expert advice to Government and Industry regulators. This may lead to the recall of products that are deemed a fire risk. During 2011-12 the ISOMAX DC isolator used in some solar installations was recalled nationally.

During 2011-12 MFS Fire Investigators in conjunction with operational personnel investigated 185 fires. Although there was a slight reduction in the total number of fires that the MFS investigated over the past financial year, a number of the fires investigated, such as the Wingfield petrochemical fire, were

extremely large and complex requiring extensive investigation.

Our Investigators attempt to establish the cause of fire in as many cases as possible. During 2011-12 the cause of fire was established for 92% of all fires examined. Thirty one reports were made to Technical Regulators and other safety agencies concerning equipment or procedures that may have caused or contributed to fire.



2010-11 Fire Investigations	
MFS Investigations	141
Investigations undertaken for the Country Fire Service	44
Total Investigations	185

2011-12 Causes of fires		
Fire cause	Number	%
Incendiary	74	40%
Accidental	97	52%
Undetermined	14	8%

## Fire related fatalities

Unfortunately there were five fire related fatalities in South Australia during 2011-12. Our investigators undertake extensive analysis of these fires both to assist with legal investigations and to determine ways such deaths may be prevented in the future.

Only one fatality occurred in a house where there was a working smoke alarm that had activated. An occupant in this house heard the alarm and was able to escape. All other fatalities occurred where there was no smoke alarm or the alarm was not working.

The MFS continually promotes the importance of working smoke alarms and of having a fire escape plan. The MFS advises that **all** smoke alarms need to be replaced after 10 years - smoke alarms don't last forever even if they are 240 volt mains powered.



## **Community Education**

MFS operational crews and Community Safety personnel deliver a range of educational programs to foster safer behaviours and reduce preventable accidents and fires.

During 2011-12 MFS personnel delivered over 780 educational tours, visits and fire safety presentations. The audience for these presentations ranged from young primary school students to aged care residents. High profile events such as the Royal Show engaged more than 15,000 participants over nine days. These events provide the opportunity to engage with the community, increase awareness of fire dangers and promote safer behaviours.

## **Juvenile Firefighters Intervention Program (J-FLIP)**

The J-FLIP aims to provide quality fire safety education material to young firefighters, highlighting the consequences and risk of unsafe fire play, reduce re-offending and change unsafe behaviour.

All J-FLIP practitioners have been provided with a laptop computer loaded with fire safety related educational material, training and internet access. These resources were provided through the generous support of SANTOS, Telstra and the Australian Professional Firefighters Foundation. These agencies partner the MFS to enhance the effectiveness of the program.

During 2011-12 the J-Flip program targeting juvenile firefighters achieved a re-offending rate of less than 5%.

## Road Awareness Program (RAP)

The Road Awareness Program provides a potentially life-saving educational program to senior high school students and other high-risk road users. There has been a significant and steady decrease in road fatality statistics in the age group targeted by the Road Awareness Program.

During 2011-2012 there were 12 fatalities in the 16-24 year age group; this was down from 27 fatalities during 2010-11 for the same demographic. Although further research is needed to quantify the role the RAP in this reduction the MFS is optimistic it is influencing student behaviours

Data for 2011-12 showed that pre-program approximately 30% of students self classified as 'risk takers'. Post-program only 1% of participants self classified as willing to take risks indicating the program is fostering safer road behaviours

Through additional government support and thanks to sponsorship by AAMI this program was presented to 148 schools and 15,891 students across the State.





## PREPAREDNESS - LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT

The MFS invests considerable resources towards training our personnel to the highest possible standards. The MFS provides its workforce with career development opportunities that include access to nationally recognised Vocational Education and Training (VET). MFS recruit firefighters are trained to Certificate II in Firefighting and Emergency Operations; all other MFS operational personnel are provided with ongoing access to VET programs.

The MFS Learning and Development Department is based at the Angle Park Training Centre approximately 12km from the Adelaide city centre. The department holds primary responsibility for establishing and maintaining effective programs for our firefighters to ensure they remain among the most highly-trained in Australia. We aim to ensure our personnel are highly skilled, possessing technical capability, knowledge, and the ability to make effective fire-ground decisions.

### Recruit Training

The MFS is a Registered Training Organisation (RTO) and provides all operational personnel with access to nationally recognised training. Firefighter training commences with the 14 week recruit course conducted at the Angle Park Training Centre.

During 2011-12 the MFS completed two recruit courses. This resulted in 36 new firefighters being trained to nationally recognised standards and obtaining Certificate II in Firefighting and Emergency Operations.

# Career Development

Ongoing career development and access to nationally recognised training is provided through the MFS Staff Development Framework (SDF). The SDF is managed by the MFS Education Services Section who also provide student support, facilitate the development of educational resources and manage student enrolments both internally and through external providers.

During 2011-12 more than 500 MFS personnel enrolled in nationally recognised training through the SDF. Voluntary enrolment rates have increased over the past five years suggesting the MFS is providing high quality and relevant training.

During 2011-2012 the MFS Learning and Development, Education Services Team launched the MFS Members Only Website (MOW).

The MOW is a web based platform linked to the Training and Administration System (TAS) that allows SDF participants to access learning resources and support materials from any PC, tablet or mobile device connected to the internet. The MOW has streamlined business systems and processes whilst promoting communication between the organisation and employees. Specifically, the Members Only Website automates many Staff Development Framework administrative functions including:

- automated enrolment information sent via email
- training reminder emails
- training completion notifications
- web based assessment recording forms

Career Development – Activity Indicators	
Total number of personnel enrolled in Vocational and Educational Training (VET)	529
Mandatory enrolments in VET	341
Voluntary enrolments in VET	189
Total number of Units enrolled in	1 878
Mandatory unit enrolments	1 357
Voluntary unit enrolments	521
% of units completed	66%
% of qualifications completed	88%



## Technical Rescue

The MFS Technical Rescue and Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) section is responsible for training MFS personnel to respond to a range of technical rescue incidents including earthquakes and other events requiring specialist competencies.

The Queensland floods and the Christchurch (NZ) earthquake highlighted the need to maintain ongoing capability to respond to large-scale natural disasters.

Following deployments to these disasters the MFS Technical Rescue & USAR section invested significant resources towards improving training for personnel from the MFS and other South Australian Emergency Services. The section has taken the experience gained from these deployments and undertaken a complete review of our Category 2 USAR program.

Technical Rescue Training Programs 2011-12		
Program	Location	Date
Logistics Officer Course	Angle Park	August 2011
Vertical & Confined Space Rescue (1)	Angle Park	Jul - Aug 2011
Vertical & Confined Space Rescue (2)	Angle Park	Aug – Sep 2011
AUSMAT	Sydney	September 2011
USAR Skills Maintenance	Angle Park	Oct – Nov 2011
USAR Instructors Workshop	Sydney	November 2011
Logistics Officer Course	Angle Park	February 2012
Vertical & Confined Space Rescue (3)	Angle Park	March 2012
Vertical & Confined Space Rescue (4)	Angle Park	Apr – May 2012



USAR- Activity Indicators	
USAR Cat 2 qualified personnel by Agency	Number
MFS	114
SES	30
SAAS	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>

## Special Risks

The Special Risks section holds responsibility for developing MFS capability to respond to incidents that require out of the ordinary or specialised skills and capability. These include hazardous materials (HAZMAT) and Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incidents.

During 2011-12 we successfully facilitated the State CBRN Course for 22 multi agency first responders and a technical Hazmat course for 50 MFS firefighters to nationally recognised training standards.

The Special Risks section continues to provide 24 hour technical and scientific response to hazardous materials and chemical biological radiological and nuclear incidents for the MFS and the community of South Australia.

Hazmat CBRN staff represented the MFS and the State on various National, State and Local Committees and Working Groups including:

- National Counter Terrorism Committee CBRN Security Sub Committee
- National CBRN Working Group
- AFAC Hazardous Materials Sub Group
- State CBRN Committee, Scientific Advisory Group & Training Advisory Group.



## **PREPAREDNESS - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND ICT**

The Emergency Management, Communications and ICT Department's goals include ensuring the MFS develops and maintains appropriate fire protection plans for South Australian Major Events. Departmental personnel attend major event sites and engage extensively with stakeholders to ensure plans that protect public safety are in place prior to these events.

The Department also holds responsibility for the development and maintenance of the Urban Fire Hazard Leader's Plan which details the key roles and functions of the MFS and other South Australian agencies in the event of major urban fires.

The Department manages the communication of emergency information through call receipt and dispatch and through the provision of emergency information to the South Australian community.

Emergency Management & Communications/ICT also ensures MFS readiness for major emergency situations and is responsible for the operational capability of the State Control Centre Fire (SCCF).

## Emergency Management

Our Emergency Management section ensures that all major public events are risk assessed and works closely with local Governments, the community and event organisers to ensure a safe environment for both spectators and participants. The section liaises closely with MFS Operations to ensure they are aware of pending events, have appropriate strategies in place to address the risks.

The MFS ensures that all South Australian major events such as the Clipsal 500 and the Tour Down Under have relevant fire operational response protection plans. This is essential given the scale of these events and the potential economic impact of a fire or emergency would have. The MFS prepares a number of operational response plans for major events held in Adelaide. MFS personnel inspect all sites to identify potential risks.

During 2011-12 these events included the Clipsal 500, the Tour Down Under, The Big Day Out and the Royal Show. Attendances at these events during 2011-12 were in excess of 500,000 persons. MFS assessment and pre-planning for these events is essential to ensure the safety of attendees. Our involvement in these events demonstrates the corporation's capability to provide effective coverage of major South Australian events



## Communications

Our Communications centre is responsible for call receipt and dispatch for each of the three South Australian emergency services. Our personnel respond to emergency calls and ensure appropriate resources are dispatched to all emergencies.

The new South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch (SACAD) system was implemented during 2011-12 and all SES call receipt and dispatch was transitioned to the MFS Communications Centre. This system will improve community outcomes by ensuring all calls are answered during major storm or flooding events and by reducing call answering times.

The implementation of SACAD has improved the sector's ability to provide the nearest, fastest and most appropriate response to all incidents. SACAD will increase the safety of operational crews in major fire events.

An increase in government funding allowed an additional eight Communication Operator positions to be filled during 2011-12. In a first for the MFS; these positions were filled by a mix of current MFS personnel and external candidates from the South Australian emergency services sector. These appointments have improved the gender diversity in the Communications Centre and resulted in improved knowledge transfer and sharing between the agencies.

## Communications Training and Development

In a national first, the MFS drove the adoption of a Nationally Recognised qualification for its emergency communications operators by developing and implementing the Certificate III in Public Safety (Emergency Communications Centre Operations).



## PREPAREDNESS - PERFORMANCE AND CAPABILITY

The Performance and Capability Department contributes to the strategic direction of the MFS and supports all other MFS Departments with the procurement, distribution and maintenance of infrastructure, plant, vehicles, equipment and clothing.

### Engineering: Ensure the procurement and maintenance of required MFS fleet capability

The MFS manages a modern fleet of firefighting appliances (trucks) and support vehicles. Maintaining Metropolitan and Regional fleet in a constant state of readiness requires considerable planning and resources. Many appliances are subject to high use which reduces their safe working lives.



The MFS aims to replace appliances before they become obsolete and problematic to maintain. The MFS has established that no fire appliance should remain in operational use for more than 20 years. Although the average age of our fleet has reduced over recent years our aerial appliances (which are used to protect multi-story buildings), are all in excess of 20 years old.

An ageing fleet represents a risk to both the MFS and to the public which these appliances help to protect. Accordingly, this matter has been reported to the Board of the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM). The MFS is currently investigating suitable strategies to reduce the age of the fleet and most importantly to meet the demands of the 30 year plan for Greater Adelaide.

During 2011-12 a new Vehicle Management System that manages the 'whole of life' fault reporting and servicing/inventory requirements for the MFS Heavy Fleet was rolled out. This system will manage the lifecycle of all MFS equipment using a combination of barcoding and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID).

A new specialist rescue vehicle was commissioned during 2011-12. This appliance will be based in Adelaide station and is capable of responding to a range of incidents including heavy rescue. This purpose built vehicle ensures we can meet the current and future rescue needs of the people of South Australia.

### Key Fleet outcomes for 2011-12

- Signed off on the contract to build three New Heavy Urban General Purpose Pump Appliances plus one specialist rescue tender.
- Stowage of four new fire appliances and six reserve fire appliances greatly increased the efficiency of changing over fire appliances for servicing or maintenance.
- Completed mid-life refurbishment of four fire appliances to extend their operational life to twenty (20) years in Regional areas.
- Completion of Pump Testing facility using recycled water at our Fleet Maintenance Facility.



## Fleet Maintenance

The maintenance of MFS fire appliances is undertaken at our engineering workshop facility at Angle Park and at regional centres where cost effective. The Engineering facility at Angle Park is also used for the commissioning of CFS appliances.

MFS Appliance servicing performance 2011-12	
12 Month Major Service including chassis, pump, brake test and safety inspection	24
6 Month Minor Service including brake test and safety inspection	24
3 Month brake test and safety inspection	268

## Logistics: Ensure the provision of 'fit for purpose' operational equipment

The MFS Logistics System proposal continues to progress with the MFS now developing direct supply arrangements with private providers for a range of products including Personal Protective Clothing (PPC), uniform, stationery and janitorial products.

The completion of the Justice Department 'Total Apparel Management System' contract during 2011-12 provided the opportunity to completely review the MFS Uniform and Personal Protective Clothing Policy and Procedures and the subsequent development of an online ordering system.

Complete Appliance Equipment/Stowage Kits for four new appliances and six reserve fleet were purchased and delivered in 2011-12. These kits will reduce changeover times of Appliances including breathing apparatus and Personal Protective Equipment from approximately 45 minutes to five minutes.

The Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) and Clothing Committee continue with representation from key stakeholders including the Female Firefighters forum. This committee develops strategies, identifies key areas such as organisational need, integration of PPE and uniform components and ensures end user 'fit for purpose'. Several strategies have been developed that will greatly increase organisational efficiencies and improve safety, performance and comfort.

**Infrastructure: Ensure that MFS infrastructure and plant are effectively maintained to required standards**

The MFS maintains 16 Fire Stations in regional centres and 20 Fire Stations in metropolitan Adelaide. The MFS also operates the Angle Park Learning and Development Centre and Engineering Facility. The Building Services section is responsible for the ongoing maintenance of our stations as safe and secure workplaces.

MFS facilities and infrastructure are frequently inspected to ensure they remain safe and effective workplaces. Annual audits are undertaken to formally assess each MFS station.

Annual MFS facilities and infrastructure audit 2011-12		
Audit area	Target	Actual
Metropolitan Facilities audits completed	22	20
Regional Facilities audits completed	16	10

**Key Infrastructure outcomes for 2011-2012:**

- Design specification and implementation of a de-cant site for construction works at the new Glen Osmond Fire Station due for completion in 2012-13.
- Upgrading of air conditioning at 6 metropolitan stations.

## RESPONSE

The MFS Metropolitan and Regional stations protect approximately 90% of the South Australian population. During 2011-12 the MFS responded to over 20,000 incidents including fires, rescues and hazardous material emergencies.

### **METROPOLITAN OPERATIONS**

We aim to be recognised as a leading fire service and as community role models. We invest heavily in training, education and modern firefighting equipment to ensure we provide the highest possible level of service. In addition to responding to emergencies our personnel provide public education, undertake fire safety inspections and perform risk assessments of their local areas.

#### **Prevention Activities: Licensed Premises Inspections**

The MFS inspects premises licensed to sell alcohol to ensure they are compliant with relevant legislation and public safety requirements under the Building Code of Australia. These inspections help to prevent fires in crowded nightclubs and hotels that have claimed many lives overseas.

During 2011-12 MFS operational crews inspected 361 public buildings classified as low-risk. These inspections were conducted during times when the premises were open to the public as a deliberate community safety strategy.

## Response Data 2011-12

The MFS measures both the total number of responses we provide each year and the percentage of responses that are dispatched within nationally agreed timeframes. During 2011-12 Metropolitan Operations responded to over 18,000 incidents.

Total MFS Responses 2011-12	Number
Number of responses to structure fires	1 095
Number of responses to vehicle fires	740
Number of responses to other fires	2000
Number of responses to dangerous substances	591
Number of responses to rescues	3 734
Number of responses to fire alarms	6 474
Number of other responses	3 532
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 166</b>

Note: The ability of the MFS to provide metropolitan response data has been restricted during 2011-12 due to the implementation of a new dispatch system.

## MAJOR METROPOLITAN INCIDENTS

Each year the MFS responds to incidents that are considered significant due to their size, complexity or risks to the community. These major incidents often place many lives at risk and potentially result in many millions of dollars of economic impact through the destruction of infrastructure.

### Major Fire: Fuel depot, Largs North December 2011

At 7:37pm on Saturday 24th December 2011 the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) received numerous 000 calls to a report of a significant fire in the Bulk Fuel Storage facility at the premises of AR Fuels 166 Elder Rd Largs North.

Fast action by the initial responding MFS crews extinguished a significant fire in the pipework and tanks used to store bio diesel. Four (4) 50,000 litre tanks containing bio diesel were affected by fire.

MFS crews deployed ground monitors and master fire streams via aerial appliances to cool adjoining storage tanks containing highly flammable methanol, this action contained the fire to the bio diesel tank area and averted fire spread. A firefighting foam blanket was applied on spilt product reducing the possibility of reignition.

In total ten (10) General Purpose Pumping appliances and four (4) Specialist appliances attended the incident.



## Wingfield Petrochemical Fire March 2012

On 13 March 2012 the MFS responded to a major fire at Wingfield. This fire originated in the Mulhern Petrochemical plant and rapidly escalated. The facility recycled large quantities of petrochemicals of all grades. The fuel produced extraordinary levels of radiant heat and resulted in a number of explosions.

At the height of the fire a number of adjacent properties were at risk. More than 200 MFS firefighters were deployed to combat the conflagration with the assistance of the South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) volunteers, who attended the incident and provided fire coverage to MFS stations. This fire also posed significant risks to the adjacent wetlands and broader Port River environs. The MFS liaised with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and local government on strategies to deal with containing contaminated water run off and monitored the smoke plume for the duration of the incident.

It is estimated that \$10 million damage was caused by the fire. However, more than \$35 million of surrounding property was saved from the fire which could have had even greater economic impacts through disruption to production and employment.





## RESPONSE

### MAJOR REGIONAL INCIDENTS

Each year the MFS responds to major incidents in South Australian regional centres. Large fires in major towns present significant challenges. Additional resources must be deployed from considerable distances and during the time it takes for these resources to arrive local firefighting personnel must work to stop the spread of the fire. The MFS is aware that many towns are dependent on their local industries and any loss may have a major impact on a regional community.



#### Major Fire: “One Steel” Whyalla, December 2011

On Friday the second of December 2011 a fire started in a power generating plant of the Whyalla OneSteel facility.

The Whyalla steelworks produces approximately 1.2 million tonnes of raw steel each year and is a major employer and source of economic revenue.

At 11:04 pm the MFS received a call for a fire at the facility. The cause of the fire was subsequently determined to have been a broken hydraulic line that leaked oil onto a steam pipe. Despite risks associated with exploding oil drums and a lack of water pressure, firefighters were able to restrict the fire to the area of origin. Firefighting actions are believed to have prevented any significant disruption to the facility's operations avoiding potentially significant economic consequences.



Significant resources were brought into the fire from Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln and Adelaide. MFS operations were further supported by CFS crews.

## Major Fire: Wallaroo Grain Facility, February 2012

On the 23rd of February a fire started in an elevated grain silo in Wallaroo on South Australia's Yorke Peninsula. The grain storage facility is considered critical infrastructure and is major contributor to the area's economy. Management of the fire was complicated by the potential risk of explosion associated with fine particles such as wheat chaff and by difficulties in accessing the fire and determining the point of origin.

Upon the arrival of the first arriving appliances, at approximately 5:45 am, smoke was issuing from the top of the elevator tower and flames were visible from the transfer gantry. There appeared to be damage to the gantry between the two elevator towers and there was concern that this gantry could potentially collapse.

The only access for firefighters was via a nine storey climb up the elevator towers. Firefighters had to make this climb while wearing full protective clothing and while carrying required firefighting equipment.

Because of the risks involved the incident management team adopted a cautious offensive strategy. The fire was successfully extinguished and the incident concluded at approximately 9:40 pm..



## Grain Silo Explosion Risks

A dust explosion occurs when fine particles suspended in the air ignite and burn rapidly, causing a violent increase in pressure. Grains and other agricultural products are a common fuel for dust explosions due to the nature of their handling and storage. Any time that grain is handled or moved, potentially explosive dust is generated. Two forms of explosion are typically encountered:

Primary explosion – this first explosion is often minor but itself stirs up greater dust loads that can result in a secondary explosion.

Secondary explosion - Results when a primary explosion has created a high energy ignition source for dust in other areas, or for dust clouds generated by the original explosion. Secondary explosions are much more damaging than primary ones and have killed firefighters who have entered structures following the primary explosion.

## REGIONAL OPERATIONS

MFS Regional Operations provides a wide range of services to the State's community. Regional Operations has stations in 16 major South Australian regional centres, six within the Yorke Mid North region, staffed by a combination of both full time and retained (part time) staff.

Regional Responses 2011-12	Number
Number of responses to structure fires	180
Number of responses to vehicle fires	92
Number of responses to other fires	445
Number of responses to dangerous substances	136
Number of responses to rescues	365
Number of responses to fire alarms	958
Number of other responses	796
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 972</b>

Note: The ability of the MFS to provide regional response data has been restricted during 2011-12 due to the implementation of a new dispatch system.

# Regional Learning and Development

Regional Operations aims to increase the number of Retained Firefighters holding Nationally Recognised Competencies. During 2011-12 Regional Operations developed a Regional Career Pathway (RCP), with the intent to develop a 'Retained Staff Development Framework'.

Regional Training Program	2011-12 Achievements
Road Crash Rescue Training	During the last half of 2011-12 a Regional Road Crash Rescue training program was developed and delivered. The program was trialled with selected personnel and will be rolled out across all stations.
Regional Recruit Training	During 2011-12 the "Retained Firefighter Development Program Handbook" was developed and implemented. This handbook improves the quality and consistency of regional recruit training and ensures all recruits attain a minimum skill set. During 2011-12 twenty one (21) new personnel received Retained Recruit training.
Regional Training Analysis	A Regional Training Analysis (RTA) introduction was completed as a value-added program to for the MFS Training Administration System (TAS). This program now enables us to develop a 'minimum required skill set' for any identified station measured against that station's risks and the equipment. This will offer a 'live' snap shot of training needs gap for any particular station or the personnel attached to that station. This will also assist in the development of the Road Crash training program.

## Regional Operations Audit

Our regional fire stations are staffed by members of the local community who take pride in their performance and the presentation of their station.

To validate preparedness, Regional Operations annually conducts a Chief Officer's Regional Operations and Proficiency Audit. The aim of the audit is to assess operational readiness and response, to ensure the Station's capability to meet the MFS strategic goals and provide a professional emergency fire and rescue response to the community.

Within the audit the main areas of review are:

- Inspection of each station's appliance and equipment for operational readiness and compliance with OHS&W standards.
- Inspection of each station's condition internally and externally.
- A practical assessment of each crews skills and knowledge in a number of operational tasks
- A safety audit to ensure that each station maintains compliance with MFS OHS&W requirements and procedures, and that relevant OHS&W standards are complied with when dealing with operational incidents.



Audits are conducted by members of the MFS senior management team including the Assistant Chief Fire Officer responsible for each station.

Station audits are part of the fire service culture and friendly rivalry exists between stations that vie for the Chief Officer’s Shield.

During 2011-12 the Tanunda crew demonstrated excellence across all areas of the audit and won this year’s Chief Officer’s Shield. The table below lists the stations who won this year’s awards.

Award	2011-12 Recipient
Chief Officer’s Shield	Tanunda
Regional Operations Shield	Loxton
Regional Commander’s Shield	Renmark
Most Improved	Port Augusta
Most Family Friendly Award (United Firefighters Union Award)	Moonta



## RECOVERY

It is a goal of the MFS to provide a recovery service that reduces the economic and social impacts of emergencies. The effects of fires and other emergencies are often far reaching and enduring. The MFS aims to support the victims of emergency so they can resume their normal lives as quickly as possible. Recovery begins immediately the MFS arrives at an incident.

The MFS recognises that members of the community need personal support during an emergency and we will continue to implement additional recovery services over the next five years. The MFS provides victims of fire and emergencies with a range of support services. This includes our 'After the Fire' initiative which aims to provide important post-emergency information including available support services. Our firefighters also provide direct personal support to affected members of the community. The MFS annually measures how often and how well we provide this essential function.

Major incidents have the potential for lasting economic and environmental effects. The MFS annually attends many emergencies that impact on the South Australian community and have potential social, economic and cultural loss. In many of these incidents the fire attended had reached such a stage that without timely attendance by the MFS, damage values would have been considerably higher.

### **Wingfield Petrochemical fire recovery**

The Wingfield petrochemical fire on the 13th of March 2012 involved millions of litres of petrochemicals. There was the potential for large volumes of oil and other contaminants to enter the adjacent wetlands and Port River environs. The MFS, in partnership with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) employed a range of strategies to contain the pollutants and coordinated the process to reclaim the petrochemical using extractors and dispersants. These actions, which were undertaken up until the 16th of March prevented damage to the surrounding environmentally sensitive wetlands.

## Recovery: Post Incident Support

Effective recovery is more than simply saving property. The MFS provides post-incident recovery support to members of the community and to emergency service personnel who often deal with the worst aspects of emergency situations.

Part of the role of MFS firefighters after any fire is to ensure the welfare and safety of victims of that fire. Our personnel assist in post-fire clean up activities, fire cause investigation and provide documented resources that provide 'after the fire' recovery advice.

Firefighters deal with the worst aspects of emergencies. Accordingly, the MFS aims to provide the best possible support to our own personnel and where appropriate, to members of other emergency services.

During 2011-12, the MFS provided support and assistance to all firefighters who attended incidents involving fatalities to ensure their continued well-being and on-going ability to protect the community. This support included conducting:

- Thirty-six station visits to provide education, counselling and support following critical incidents
- Twelve Metropolitan station group support sessions
- Seven Regional station group support sessions

### Australian Professional Firefighters Foundation (APFF)

Another significant element in the recovery activities is the great work of the Australian Professional Firefighter Foundation (APFF). The Foundation was formed by firefighters to assist affected people in recovering from the consequences of fire. The APFF, as part of its charter, participates in recovery activities by offering financial or in-kind assistance to people/families that have been affected by fire. APFF activities are funded by voluntary contributions made by firefighters and fundraising events.

The APFF contributes to recovery activities through a referral from the MFS crews attending an incident. The attending MFS personnel see firsthand the impact that fire has on the public. The ability to offer affected people a small but immediate assistance from the APFF is seen as a way of alleviating some of the victim's trauma, and allows the MFS crews to contribute to recovery activities in a meaningful way. Usually it is the attending crew who ascertain what is the most immediate need of the family and often they source the goods themselves from local suppliers. The APFF funds donations up to \$1 000 per event for this purpose.

# GOVERNANCE

The MFS is required to meet or exceed standards of business and corporate governance. Many of our key business services and functions including Human Resources, Finance and Risk Management are audited externally to Australian Standards. Some of these services are provided by the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission.

The MFS employs a comprehensive strategic management framework that includes internal and external alignment of our business plans and reports and contributes to more effective corporate governance. The MFS also ensures key business decisions are made in appropriate committees and are reported to the SAFECOM Board.

## Key Governance Strategies and Functions

This section provides reports against each of our key governance strategies for 2011-12.

Key Governance Strategies	Page
Ensure effective management of human resources	43
Risk, safety and welfare	46
Partnerships	48
Capital, Infrastructure and Assets	50
Finance	52

# HUMAN RESOURCES

The MFS is a public sector agency and operates within the Commissioner for Public Employment's Standards for the South Australian Public Service.

The MFS employs over 1,100 personnel and although the majority of these are firefighters they also include many non-uniformed personnel employed under different awards and conditions. Full-time firefighters work under shift conditions while our retained personnel often have other primary employers. We consider our professional workforce a major strength.

## Human Resources Management

The MFS provides a safe and effectively managed workplace. Currently the MFS manages the recruitment of firefighters and promotion of officers with the assistance of 'outposted' SAFECOM Human Resources specialists.

At time of publication it is unlikely the MFS will undertake firefighter recruitment during 2012-13. It is envisaged that a limited number of officer promotions will be made.

Some of our management functions are supported by external providers including SAFECOM and Shared Services. These functions include:

- Payroll
- Management of leave entitlements
- Employee safety and welfare

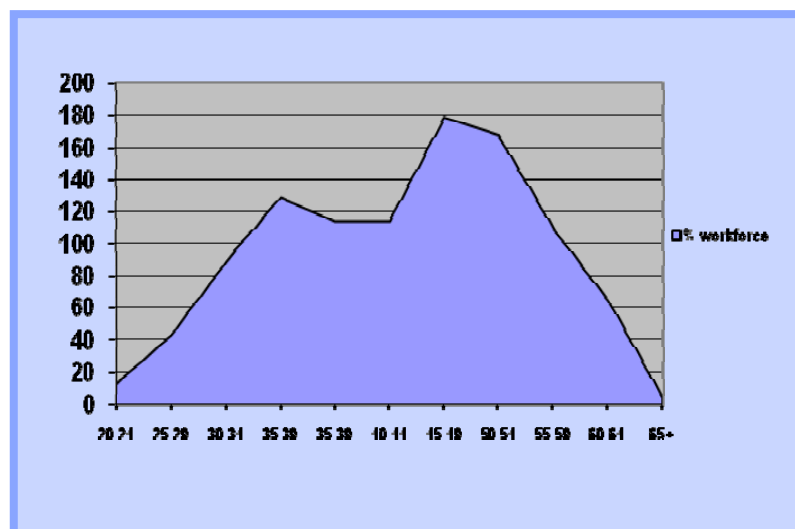
## Workforce planning

We consider our professional workforce a major strength. However, our workforce is also aging and the replacement of highly trained and experienced personnel will pose significant challenges.

Many of our long serving personnel have accrued significant leave balances during their careers while others are developing health issues associated with age/ firefighting.

Current recruitment strategies are not impacting significantly on the full-time age profile. The average age of full-time recruits has been in the mid-thirties for most of the past decade. Although these individuals bring many useful skills they also have potentially shorter operational career prospects than younger recruits

These issues require careful consideration and effective management to ensure the MFS maintains required workforce numbers while remaining within budgetary constraints.

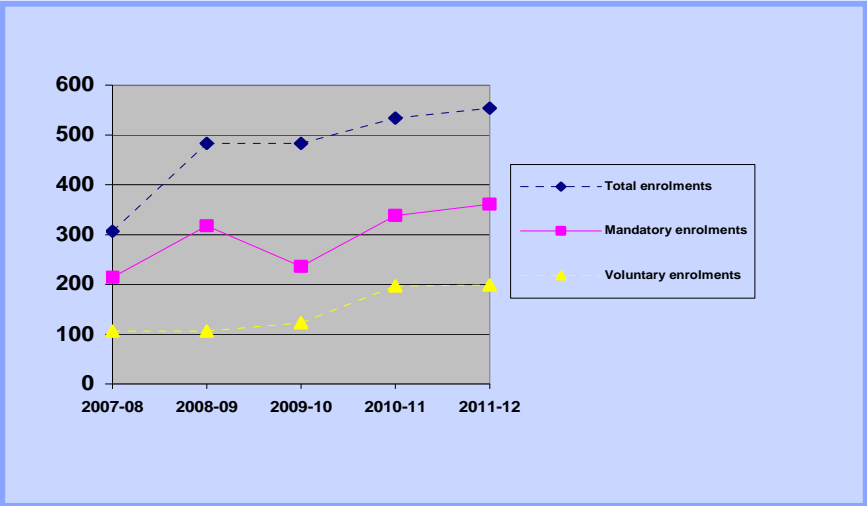


# Human Resources Development

The MFS provides all operational personnel with access to Vocational and Educational Training (VET) opportunities through the Staff Development Framework.

The total number of personnel enrolled in VET training by the MFS has increased in four out of the last five years. This trend is likely to place pressure on MFS training resources.

## MFS enrolments in VET



## Equal Employment Opportunity Programs

As an equal opportunity employer, the MFS is committed to employing on merit regardless of race, gender, sexuality, marital status, age for all positions within the organisation. Although the physical demands of firefighting require applicants to possess certain attributes, the MFS has made considerable effort to ensure all selection processes are merit-based. Particular focus has also been given to attracting members of our community who have been traditionally under-represented.

Additional Human Resources data for 2010-11 is included in Appendix 1.

# **RISK, SAFETY AND WELFARE**

## **Safety Culture**

The MFS is committed to actively promoting the health, safety and ongoing well being of our people. The MFS manages these responsibilities as an integral part of its operations and strategic planning framework and values the proper management of occupational health, safety, welfare and injury management (OHSW&IM) equally with all other operational considerations in our mission to help protect South Australian lives, property and environment.

## **Safety and Injury Management Performance**

There were no notifiable occurrences, notifiable injuries or notices served pursuant to the Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1986 and associated Regulations.

Quarterly performance reporting continues to enable management and employees the opportunity to review the effectiveness of the OHSW&IM system against its objectives and targets. Implementation of the on line hazard and injury reporting module (HIRM) has streamlined reporting, investigation and corrective actions processes and statistical reports generated from incident/near miss/hazard data provide positive performance indicators to assist in the prevention of injuries and illness.

Improved performance has been identified by the WorkCover Corporation against assessment criterion which has resulted in the MFS achieving a two year registration as a self insurer.

New claims numbers were lower than the notional target which continues the downward trend that has been occurring since 2006-07. The following results have been achieved in comparison to the performance in 2010-11:

- total claims expenditure reduced by 18%
- lost time claim numbers reduced by 12%
- new claims expenditure decreased by 5%
- number of days lost reduced by 18%

HIRM has also improved early intervention strategies and along with the flexible operational and non operational remaining at work opportunities has assisted improved MFS performance. The tables below provide a breakdown of performance data.

**Table 1: OHS Legislative requirements**

Number of Notifiable occurrences pursuant to OHS&W Regulations	0
Number of Notifiable injuries pursuant to OHS&W Regulations division 6.6	0
Number of notices served pursuant to OHS&W Act s35, s39 and s40 (default, improvement and prohibition notices)	0

**Table 2: Agency gross<sup>1</sup>workers compensation expenditure for 2011-12 compared with 2010-11<sup>2</sup>**

Expenditure	2010-11 (\$)	2009-10 (\$)	Variation (\$)+ (-)	% Change + (-)
Income Maintenance	771 976	994 110	-222 135	-22.35%
Lump Sum Settlements Redemptions-Sect 42	46 226	158 608	-112 382	-70.86%
Lump Sum Settlements Permanent Disability-Sect 43	86 434	189 904	-103 470	-54.45%
Medical/Hospital Costs combined	599 538	493 358	106 180	21.52%
Other	71 787	91 350	-19 563	-21.42%
<b>Total Claims Expenditure</b>	<b>1 575 961</b>	<b>1 927 330</b>	<b>-351 369</b>	<b>-18.23%</b>

<sup>1</sup> before 3<sup>rd</sup> party recovery

<sup>2</sup> information available from SIMS (for detailed advice on data extraction contact PSWR)

## **PARTNERSHIPS**

The MFS is committed to supporting the broader fire and emergency services industry. Effective partnerships allow for economies of scale and also help spread new ideas and effective strategies for protecting our communities.

The MFS is a member of the Australasian Fire Authorities Council (AFAC) which is the industry peak body. The MFS also participates in numerous national and South Australian and local government committees and forums. The MFS regularly provides expertise to other South Australian and national agencies and directly facilitates or assists a number of interagency programs and projects.

### **Tonga Fire Service Sustainable Development Program**

The MFS has participated in a sustainable development program with the Kingdom of Tonga since 2002, as part of AFAC's commitment to provide support and sustainable development to South Pacific Island Nations.

The Tonga program was initiated and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) developed by MFS Chief Officer and the Tonga Fire Service (TFS) Chief Fire Officer. With the support of the South Australian Government, the MFS has donated surplus fire and rescue equipment to the Kingdom of Tonga. Importantly, the cost for shipping the donated fire appliances and equipment from South Australia to Tonga has been covered by the Tongan Government. The MFS believes such examples of shared

responsibility are essential in a true partnership and demonstrates both party's commitment to the program.

Another key component of the Tonga Fire Service Sustainable Development Program is the ongoing exchange of knowledge and fire officer training programs. The MFS believes the training commitment underpins the provision and ongoing efficiency of service delivery and assists prolong the life expectancy of donated equipment; the combined effort supporting an 'all hazards' response capability in line with sustainable development strategies.





## CAPITAL, ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The MFS maintains 16 Fire Stations in regional centres and 20 Fire Stations in metropolitan Adelaide including Adelaide Station in the CBD as well as Angle Park Learning and Development Centre and Engineering Facility.

The MFS develops plans for new stations as our population grows and to replace existing stations before they become too old to function effectively.

### New stations and redevelopments

During 2011-12 construction commenced on the Glen Osmond Fire Station redevelopment. This new facility, scheduled for completion in 2013 will improve working conditions and capability.

Concepts plans have been developed for a realignment of fire stations in Adelaide's northern suburbs. This includes replacement of the existing Salisbury station. This station (and land) has been programmed for replacement with MFS funds in the period 2013 - 2015.

Concepts plans have also been developed for a new station in the Mawson Lakes precinct and a new station at Munno Para to meet the needs of rapid urban growth in Adelaide's north. All future developments are subject to future government consideration and funding.



## Green Initiatives

The MFS has implemented a number of 'green' initiatives in line with South Australian Government environmental sustainability objectives.

These initiatives include increasing our solar energy generation, employing more energy efficient station designs and reducing our annual water usage.

### MFS photovoltaic (solar) energy initiatives

The MFS is actively contributing to South Australian Government energy reduction targets through a program of installing grid-connected photovoltaic systems at all new MFS stations and progressively retro-fitting existing stations.

The MFS has increased its solar photovoltaic standard from 12.5kW to 16 kW for all new fire station design. This solar energy will meet government targets and community expectations in lowering MFS power usage and carbon footprint. The new Glen Osmond Fire Station, currently under development/construction will feature a 16 kW solar photo voltaic system.

### Sustainable building design

All new MFS fire stations designs feature environmentally sustainable design features and materials which reduce running costs and increased asset life (past 50 years). This ensures maximum value to the community over their extended asset life.

### Annual reductions in water consumption / usage

MFS is currently undertaking a feasibility study into options for water recycling at Adelaide Station, 99 Wakefield Street, Adelaide. This includes investigation of rainwater collection and recycling for use in firefighter training, toilet cisterns, and laundries.



## FINANCE

The MFS manages financial resources in collaboration with the SAFECOM Financial Services Branch. The MFS is a public sector agency and operates under the South Australian Department of Treasury and Finance Financial Management Framework and Treasurer's Instructions. Like all Public sector agencies, the MFS is accountable under increasing stringent audit standards overseen by the Auditor-General's Department.

The goal of MFS Financial Services is to monitor and measure all financial outcomes against current strategic service standards, all financial outcomes so that the Corporation will be able to ensure compliance with Australian Accounting Standards, Treasury Accounting Policy Statements, Audit requirements and other relevant Government policy.

During 2011-12 the Financial Services branch of SAFECOM delivered the following outcomes:

- Provided accurate, informative and timely reporting in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Financial Management Framework, including the Treasurer's Instructions, to the MFS, external stakeholders and other parties.
- Facilitated meaningful and accurate budgetary planning which is consistent with the corporate objectives of the MFS, the Emergency Services sector, the Justice Portfolio and the whole of Government budget and monitoring system.
- Ensured the development of informative 2010-11 internal reports through training, advice and consultation.
- Developed draft corporate governance principles and practices for the MFS consistent with the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission.

Note: Additional information concerning MFS Financial Results may be found in Appendix 9 Financial Results.

## Appendix 1: Human Resources Information

The MFS is a public sector agency and operates under the Office for Public Employment and Review Commissioner's, Guidelines and Determinations for the South Australian Public Service.

The following tables represent key Human Resources statistics for the MFS as supplied by SAFECOM and Shared Services for the last pay period of the 2011-12 financial year.

PERSONS	FTE's
1 159	964.09

Gender	% Persons	% FTE
Male	95.34	95.76
Female	4.66	4.24

Number of Persons Separated from the agency during the last 12 months	47
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Number of Persons Recruited to the agency during the 11-12 financial year	83
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Number of Persons Recruited to the agency during the 11-12 financial year AND who were active/paid at June 2012	81
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Number of Persons on Leave without Pay at 30 June 2012	7
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TOTAL DAYS LEAVE TAKEN	
Leave Type	2011-12 (Days)
1) Sick Leave Days Taken	11 965.53
2) Family Carer's Leave Days Taken	676.01
3) Miscellaneous Special Leave Days	596.5

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY SALARY BRACKET			
Salary Bracket (per annum)	Male	Female	Total
\$0 - \$51 599	226	21	247
\$51 600 - \$65 699	78	8	86
\$65 700 - \$84 099	509	24	533
\$84 100 - \$106 199	260	1	261
\$106 200+	32	0	32
Total	1 105	54	1 159

**STATUS OF EMPLOYEES IN CURRENT POSITION AS AT JUNE 2012**

		FTE's				
Gender		Ongoing	Short-term contract	Long-term contract	Casual	Total
	Male	920.2	1	2	0	923.2
	Female	40.39	0.5	0	0	40.89
	Total	960.59	1.5	2	0	964.09

		Persons				
Gender		Ongoing	Short-term contract	Long-term contract	Casual	Total
	Male	1 102	1	2	0	1 105
	Female	53	1	0	0	54
	Total	1 155	2	2	0	1 159

\*Please note that the employment data is captured at the last pay period of the financial year.

**NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL AND/OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER EMPLOYEES**

Salary Bracket	Aboriginal Employees	Total employees	% Aboriginal employees
\$0 - \$51,599	0	247	0
\$51,600 - \$65,699	0	86	0
\$65,700 - \$84,099	1	533	0.19
\$84,100 - \$106,199	1	261	0.38
\$106,200+	0	32	0
Total	2	1 159	0.17

**TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES (ACCORDING TO COMMONWEALTH DDA DEFINITION)**

Male	Female	Total	% of Agency
0	1	1	0.1

**TYPES OF DISABILITY (WHERE SPECIFIED)**

Disability	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency
Disability Requiring Workplace Adaptation	0	1	1	0.1
Physical	0	1	1	0.1
Intellectual	0	0	0	0
Sensory	0	0	0	0
Psychological/Psychiatric	0	0	0	0

**CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY**

Name	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency
Number of Employees born overseas	30	1	31	2.76
Number of Employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	3	0	3	0.27

**NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES USING VOLUNTARY FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS BY GENDER**

Flexible Arrangement	Male	Female	Total
Purchased Leave	0	0	0
Flexitime	8	16	24
Compressed Weeks	0	0	0
Part-time	202	17	219
Job Share	0	2	2
Working from Home	0	0	0

**DOCUMENTED REVIEW OF INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT**

Documented Review of Individual Performance Management	Total
% Reviewed within the last 12 months	0
% review older than 12 months	0
% Not reviewed	100

Note: MFS has commenced implementation of an individual performance management and review system on a trial basis.

**LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING EXPENDITURE**

Training and Development	Total Cost	% of Total Salary Expenditure
Total training and development expenditure	\$4 205 681	4.14%

**ACCREDITED TRAINING PACKAGES BY CLASSIFICATION**

Accredited Training Package Qualifications Completed		
	Qualifications	Units of Competency
Certificate II	113	1 243
Certificate III	37	444
Certificate IV	23	253
Certificate IV (Workplace Training and Assessment)	22	242
Total	195	2 182

**NUMBER OF EXECUTIVES BY STATUS IN CURRENT POSITION, GENDER AND CLASSIFICATION**

Classification	Ongoing		Term Tenured		Term Untenured		Other		Other		Total				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male	% of total Execs	F	% of total Execs	Total
EXEC0B	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	1
EXEC0C	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	2

## Appendix 2: Occupational Health, Welfare & Safety Statistics

	Base:	Performance: 12 months to end of			Final
	2009-10	June 2012			Target
	Numbers or %	Actual	Notional Quarterly Target	Variation	Numbers or %
1 Workplace Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
2 New Workplace Injury Claims	131	116	118	-2	98
3 New Workplace Injury Claims Frequency Rate	86.49	75.68	77.84	-2.16	64.86
4 Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate ***	47.53	38.90	42.76	-2.99	35.65
5 New Psychological Injury Frequency Rate	4	2.6	3.6	-1	3
6 Rehabilitation and Return to Work					
6a Early Assessment within 2 days	10.69%	12.07%	80.00%	-67.93%	80.00%
6b Early Intervention within 5 days	35.14%	40.00%	90.00%	-50.00%	90.00%
6c Days Lost <= 10 days	66.20%	68.06%	60.00%	8.06%	60.00%
7 Claim Determination					
7a Claims determined for provisional in 7 calendar days	4.17%	67.86%	100.00%	-32.14%	100.00%
7b Claims determined in 10 business days	87.69%	89.38%	75.00%	14.38%	75.00%
7c. Claims still to be determined after 3 months	1.54%	3.54%	3.00%	0.54%	3.00%
8 Income Maintenance Payments for Recent Injuries:					
2008-09 Injuries (at 24 months development)	N/A	\$657 491	\$409 303	\$248 188	N/A
2009-10 Injuries (at 12 months development)	N/A	\$311 052	\$313 400	-\$2 348	N/A

\* Except for Target 8, which is YTD, for Targets 5, 6c, 7a and 7b, performance is measured up to the previous quarter to allow reporting lag.

\*\* Based on cumulative reduction from base at a constant quarterly figure.

\*\*\* Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate Injury frequency rate for new lost-time injury/disease for each one million hours worked. This frequency rate is calculated for benchmarking and is used by the WorkCover Corporation.  
Lost Time Injury frequency rate (new claims): Numbers of new cases of lost-time injury/disease for year x 1,000,000 Number of hours worked in the year

\*\*\*\* Information available from Self-Insurers Management System (SIPS Target Report ) for detailed advice on data extraction contact Public Sector Workforce Relations (PSWR)

## Appendix 3: Sustainable Operations

The MFS is a public sector agency and operates under the Office for Public Employment and Review Commissioner's, Guidelines and Determinations for the South Australian Public Service.

Environmental Issue	Description	Indicator	2011-12 Result
Waste Management	Total amount of solid waste by type	Recycling bins are deployed at fire stations	Installed recycling bins at Adelaide Fire Station
	Total amount of Hazardous waste	Waste engine oil and lubricants are recycled	100% recycled
Water Conservation	Total water use	Minimal use of potable water for firefighter training	Operational procedures directing staff to recycle water or use open water supplies was implemented
	Total water reused	All recruit selection processes and courses to use recycled water	All selection processes and recruit squads were accomplished utilising recycled water
	Initiatives to decrease water consumption	Domestic water use within fire stations restricted	All automatic sprinkler systems were turned off. Achieved compliance with current water restrictions. High pressure cleaning units 'banned'. Appliances cleaned utilising bucket.
	Initiatives to increase water reuse	Program to install underground tanks as part of all new developments.	Installed at Paradise and Seaford Stations. Incorporated in all future plans.
Green Procurement	Initiatives to encourage use of environmentally friendly products / services	Environment assessments on all new goods	Replaced oil/chemical spill absorbent to environmentally friendly product
Fleet Procurement	Initiatives to reduce energy use and emissions	Purchases will meet latest emission requirements	All appliances met Euro 3 standards
Biodiversity Management	Initiatives to decrease impact of corporate actions on land / water / biodiversity	Significant trees are identified and protected where possible during MFS development programs. Landscaping programs utilise drought tolerant and low use plantings.	Incorporated in all new station designs including Glen Osmond redevelopment

## Appendix 4: Energy Efficiency

The long-term goal of the MFS is to exceed the South Australian Government target of reducing energy consumption by 25% by 2014 when measured against the 2000-01 benchmarks.

Performance against Annual Energy Use Targets				
MFS	Electrical Energy Use (GJ)	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> )	Square Metres	Intensity GJ/Sq. M
Baseline 2000-01	13 315	3 431	32 000*	0.4160
Actual 2007-08	14 374	3 840	34 742	0.4137
Actual 2008-09	13 812	3 266	34 742	0.3975
Actual 2009-10	14 759	3 935	36 907	0.3998
Actual 2010-11	14 085	2 285	37 881	0.3937
Actual 2011-12	13 923	2 326	37 881	
Target 2015	9 986	2 793	40 000	0.2496

\*Figure estimated on the basis of available data

### Energy Efficiency Initiatives

The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service has initiated an ongoing program to significantly improve energy efficiency of its fire stations and facilities. The MFS are committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

- At the end of the 2011-12 financial year the total MFS photovoltaic energy generation capacity exceeded 100kW.
- The MFS continued its wider program of progressively installing solar panels, solar hot water and water recycling systems in MFS fire stations and facilities.
- All new MFS stations incorporate a combination of energy efficiency systems including a minimum 16 kW photovoltaic capability.

## Appendix 5: Asbestos Management

All South Australian Government agencies are required to report on asbestos management activities conducted each financial year. This report applies to all buildings owned and operated by the MFS.

Site Asbestos Presence Status	No of sites in Priority for Assessment category	Priority for Risk Assessment	Risk reduction program: activities conducted during 2011-12	ACMs removed (by item/by area)
Insufficient Data	0	URGENT	N/A	N/A
Unstable, Accessible, OR Unstable, Damaged or Decayed	0	URGENT	N/A	N/A
Unstable, inaccessible; OR Unstable, Partly Accessible	0	HIGH	N/A	N/A
Stable, accessible; OR Stable, Accessible, Initial Signs of Decay	1	MEDIUM	Asbestos was removed	1
Stable, inaccessible; OR Stable, Partly Accessible	21	LOW	All sites were monitored	Nil
Asbestos Free	21	Not applicable	N/A	N/A

### Definitions

- ACM: Asbestos Containing Material
- Unstable: Denotes non-Friable ACMs of Poor Condition, or Friable ACMs of Medium or poor Condition, as recorded in the Asbestos Register
- Stable: Denotes Non-Friable ACMs of Good or Medium Condition, or Friable ACMs of Good Condition as recorded in the Asbestos Register

### Risk Reduction Program: Risk reduction activities

- Sites included: refers to number of sites where asbestos removal works took place during previous 12 months;
- ACMs removed: refers total amount of Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) items removed during past 12 months by: unit (single item) or area

Site Performance Score	1	2	3	4	5	Not assessed
Site Risk Level	Severe	Major	Moderate	Minor (threshold category)	No risk (target category)	
% of sites in category at Year's commencement	0	0	2.4%	48.8%	48.8%	0
Adjusted % after annual reduction activity	0	0	0	51.2%	48.8%	0

(square metres, linear metres).

## Appendix 6: Freedom of Information

Under the Freedom of Information Act 1991, all South Australian Government agencies are required to publish annual information statements. The Information statement must contain a description of:

### 1. Agency Structure and Functions

The Structure and Function of the MFS are detailed in the relevant sections of this report.

### 2. Effect of Agency functions on Members of the South Australian Public

MFS functions affect the public through our core functions of:

- Prevention
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery

### 3. Public Access to Information

The Public may access information concerning the MFS through a range of documentation. This documentation includes both information on the activities of the MFS and useful public information concerning fire and general safety. Documents available to the public include:

- MFS Annual Report
- Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs)
- Service Administrative Procedures (SAPs)
- Memoranda
- Incident Reports

### 4. Applications for Information

A principal officer of MFS who has formal delegation from the Chief Officer addresses applications made under the Act. These applications are now managed by the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM).

Requests to MFS for access to documents under the Freedom of Information Act 1991 must be made in writing and addressed to:

The Freedom of Information Officer

SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission

60 Waymouth St

Adelaide SA 5000 or GPO Box 2706, Adelaide SA 5001

### 5. Number of applications for information made during 2011-12

- Number of requests received under the Freedom of Information Act: 2
- Number of requests determined: 2
- Number of incomplete requests: 0

# Appendix 7: Incident Data

## Australian Incident Reporting System (AIRS)

AIRS Table 1: Method of Notification	
Call Description	Count
CALL DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
000 (Enhanced 000, Pagers)	6 594
Fixed Alarm System (Monitored by Fire Service)	6 668
Radio	359
Direct report to Fire Station (verbal)	157
Direct telephone tie-line to Fire Station	5 909
Manual Call Point	15
Voice Signal Municipal Fire Alarm System	4
Telephone (ERS7, Alerts, FACU)	1 432
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21 138</b>

Table 2: Summary of MFS Incidents 2011/2012									
Attended by Day of Week and Time of Day									
HOUR TO	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	TOTAL	%
1:00AM	116	68	60	72	74	65	102	557	2.63
2:00AM	89	71	55	58	53	77	102	505	2.39
3:00 AM	95	63	63	63	63	70	88	505	2.39
4:00 AM	69	52	55	52	72	64	80	444	2.10
5:00 AM	71	74	49	41	60	67	70	432	2.04
6:00 AM	70	71	73	85	81	90	71	541	2.56
7:00 AM	95	96	111	124	129	123	88	766	3.62
8:00 AM	80	129	164	164	185	182	116	1 020	4.83
9:00 AM	114	149	147	138	152	173	133	1 006	4.76
10:00 AM	111	157	154	164	146	180	133	1 045	4.94
11:00 AM	123	144	151	160	158	168	150	1 054	4.99
12 noon	146	147	167	151	177	183	176	1 147	5.43
1:00 PM	128	144	130	149	163	170	144	1 028	4.86
2:00 PM	140	144	157	152	148	171	165	1 077	5.09
3:00 PM	132	162	196	188	163	188	151	1 180	5.58
4:00 PM	138	174	162	186	180	186	145	1 171	5.54
5:00 PM	153	151	193	206	177	199	197	1 276	6.04
6:00 PM	149	172	184	2018	177	192	197	1 279	6.05
7:00 PM	121	128	122	153	141	161	185	1 011	4.78
8:00 PM	123	131	133	161	129	142	179	998	4.72
9:00 PM	127	113	128	123	119	125	171	906	4.29
10:00 PM	107	93	96	95	111	131	134	767	3.63
11:00 PM	86	75	95	74	94	141	158	723	3.42
12 midnight	148	67	97	87	82	111	108	700	3.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 731</b>	<b>2 775</b>	<b>2 942</b>	<b>3 054</b>	<b>3 034</b>	<b>3 359</b>	<b>3 243</b>	<b>21 138</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>12.92</b>	<b>13.13</b>	<b>13.92</b>	<b>14.45</b>	<b>14.35</b>	<b>15.89</b>	<b>15.34</b>	<b>100</b>	

## Appendix 7: Incident Data

AIRS Table 3: Summary of Emergencies Other Than Fires (Part 1)	
Type of Incident	Number
Aircraft incident/emergency	7
Alarm operates due to extreme weather	147
Alarm operates due to power surge/spike	71
Alarm sounded no evidence of fire	484
Animal rescue	218
Arcing, shorted electrical equipment	134
Asbestos incident no fire	1
Assist other agencies	252
Assist police of other govt agency (saas)	129
Attempt to burn	15
Attending officer unable to locate detector	159
Barbeque or hangi	130
Biological hazard scare	2
Bomb scare	2
Breakdown of light ballast	68
Building weakened or collapsed	31
Burglar alarm/bell ringing	18
Chemical hazard (no spill or leaks)	18
Chemical spill or leak	39
Combustible/flammable leak	64
Confined space rescue	5
Council or sa water causes pressure	35
Electrocution	4
Ems – excluding vehicle accident	6
Ems - person transported/left scene prior to arrival	20
Excessive heat, overheat, scorch burns – no fire	29
Extrication/rescues (not vehicles)	55
Flood	32
Good intent call	2 692
Grape spills	9
Hazardous material	36
Heat from short circuit (wiring)	65
Heat related and electrical	111
Hign angle/vertical rescue	13
Investigation (burnoff)	126
Investigation (smoke)	245

AIRS Table 3: Summary of Emergencies Other Than Fires (Part 2)	
Type of Incident	Number
Lightning (no fire)	2
Lock in	29
Lock out	53
Major fuel or oil spill	17
Medical assist	72
Medical assist – cpr/ear	3
Medical assist – oxygen therapy	11
Minor fuel or oil spill	271
Mutual aid given/change of quarters	2 133
Odour or gas leak	284
Oil of other combustible liquid spill	33
Other assistance	86
Over pressure ruupture – pipeline	24
Overheated motor	35
Police matter	20
Power line down	82
Public service	94
Radiation leak	1
Refrigerant leak	3
Removal of victims from elevator/escalator	23
Search	3
Severe weather and natural disaster	64
Steam vapour, fog or dust thought to be smoke	38
Telstra lines	15
Threat to burn	5
Tree down	239
Unauthorised burning	18
Unknown biological hazard (medical waste)	4
Unstable, reactive, explosive material	1
Vehicle accident/no injury	2 300
Vehicle accident rescue	134
Vehicle accident with injuries	1 374
Water/ice related rescue	3
Water or steam leak	97
Water removal	25
Wind storm	10
Wrong location	13
	<b>13 094</b>

## Appendix 7: Incident Data

Table 4a: Number of Fires/Property Type										
Property Type	<\$100	<\$1K	<\$10K	<\$25K	<\$50K	<\$250K	<\$1M	<\$5M	\$5M+	\$\$ TOTAL
Basic Industry, Utility	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	15 8300
Commercial, Store, Service	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	48 800
Educational	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	1 048 010
Farming, Forest, Mining	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 500
Flats, Houses, Motels, Inns	53	40	64	36	11	42	4	0	0	6 633 770
Institutional	7	4	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	673 660
Manufacturing	1	1	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	1 076 099
Medical, Prison, Nursing Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Assembly	51	20	23	5	1	3	0	0	0	426 800
Recreation, Amusement	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	32 500
Residential	87	76	131	40	21	40	10	0	0	9 537 236
School, Kindergarten, Trade	5	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	76 845
Sheds, Warehouse, Silo, Barn	4	4	12	6	3	2	0	0	0	367 700
Shop, Store, Office	2	10	19	4	5	7	1	0	0	1 313 250
Special	89	38	191	48	10	9	5	0	0	4 454 350
Storage	2	1	6	2	1	3	1	0	1	11 149 500
Unknown, Not Applicable	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 100
Vacant Building, Road, Park	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 000
Winery, Brewery, Food	1	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	10 325 650
<b>TOTAL</b>										<b>47 344 070</b>

## Appendix 7: Incident Data

<b>Table 5: MFS Fire Statistics (all stations)</b>	
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
A Risk Fires 1st Alarm	14
B Risk Fires 1st Alarm	60
C Risk Fires 1st Alarm	355
A Risk Fires Greater Alarm	7
B Risk Fires Greater Alarm	12
C Risk Fires Greater Alarm	97
Vehicles Fires	832
Brush Fences	78
Grass Fires	934
Non-combustible Fire in Building	608
Special Structure Fires	40
Outside Storage Fires	148
Tree Fires	119
Outside Rubbish Fires	1 244
Explosion as a result of fire	61
Overpressure/Ruptures	24
Medical Assistance	91
EMS/Lock In/Lock Out/Search	3 849
Extrication/Rescues MVA	133
Trench/High Angle/Confined Space Rescues	18
Water/Ice Rescues/Electrocution	7
Combustible/Flammable Spills and Leaks	666
Justified Calls	1 968
Heat Related/Electrical	524
Hazardous Situations	99
Severe Weather/Natural Disaster	339
Animal Rescue	212
Public Service	56
Investigations (Smoke/Steam/Bells ringing)	934
Miscellaneous	173
	<b>13 702</b>
Malicious Calls	305
Workman / Tester	518
Miscellaneous Alarms(water pressure, severe weather, power surge)	412
Suspected Alarm Malfunctions	3 540
Simulated Conditions - No Fire	384
Cooking Fumes	1 102
Unintentional Alarms	775
Hairspray/Aerosol/Insecticide Use	60
Steam/Shower/Kettle etc	305
Alarm Fault	35
	<b>7 436</b>
<b>TOTAL INCIDENTS &amp; ALARM RESPONSES</b>	<b>21 138</b>

## Appendix 7: Incident Data

Table 6a: Fire Fatalities (per Incident)	
Relates to MFS residential areas only: Does not include suicides or CFS regions.	
Incident Number	Fatalities
929380	1
930183	1
933649	1
955214	1
964356	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

Note:

- The above fatalities were members of the public.
- There were no fatalities among members of the MFS;
- The 5 fatalities occurred in private dwellings/apartments.

Table 6b: Fire Injuries in 2011/2012	
Classification	Number
Members of the public in fires attended by the MFS	57
Members of the MFS	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62</b>

## Appendix 7: Incident Data

AIRS Table 7: Possible Causes of Fires (Part 1)			
Type of Incident	Fire Cause	Number	
HAZMAT	Unspecified	20	
Heat related and electrical	Unspecified	524	
	BBQ	2	
	Burn-offs permit	3	
	Burn-offs w/o permit	30	
	Campfire	5	
	Cigarette	19	
	Deliberate	353	
	Exposure to flame	1	
	Fireworks	1	
	Incinerator	4	
	Internal combustion	1	
	Matches	11	
	Cutting tool	1	
	Other	8	
	Rekindle	2	
	Rubbish heap	55	
	Smoking devices	10	
	Spontaneous	5	
	Suspicious	72	
	Undetermined	141	
	Suspected lightning	1	
	unspecified	520	
	Rural	BBQ	4
		Burn-offs permit	6
Burn-offs w/o permit		10	
Campfire		23	
Candle lanterns		1	
Cigarette		37	
Deliberate		249	
Power lines		8	
Fireworks		13	
Harvesting		1	
Incendiary device		1	
Incinerator		2	
Internal combustion		3	
Lightning		1	
Matches		6	
Cutting tool		13	
Other rekindle		3	
Rubbish heap		16	
Slasher / mower		10	
Smoking device		16	
Spontaneous		10	
Suspicious		87	
undetermined		153	

AIRS Table 7: Possible Causes of Fires (Part 2)		
Type of Incident	Fire Cause	Number
Rural (cont.)	Suspected lightning	2
	Unspecified	387
	Vehicle - other	1
	Vehicle exhaust	2
Special structure fires	Burning/burn offs w/o permit	1
	campfire	2
	Cigarette	4
	Cooking	19
	Deliberate	62
	Electrical - other	7
	Power lines	1
	Electrical wiring	6
	External flame	3
	Firework s	1
	Heater – gas	5
	Industrial	2
	Other	5
	Rubbish heap	1
	Smoking devices	2
	Spontaneous	2
	Suspicious	10
	undetermined	28
	Unspecified	28
	Structure fire	Burning/burn offs w/o permit
Chimney – build up		7
Chimney - fault		1
Cigarette		18
Cooking		33
Deliberate		76
Electrical - appliance		51
Electrical - other		40
Electrical - wiring		39
External flame		4
Heater electric		7
Heater gas		4
Heater open fire		1
Heater other		4
Heater solid fuel		2
Incendiary device		1
Industrial		15
Lightning		1
Matches		9
Other		32
Smoking devices	5	

## Appendix 7: Incident Data

AIRS Table 7: Possible Causes of Fires (Part 3)			
Type of Incident	Fire Cause	Number	
Structure fire(cont.)	Suspicious	44	
	Undetermined	55	
	Unspecified	84	
Structure fire (Containers)	Burn-offs w/o permit	3	
	Campfire	4	
	Chimney – build up	7	
	Chimney - fault	1	
	Cigarette	9	
	Cooking	244	
	Deliberate	35	
	Electrical - appliance	12	
	Electrical - other	3	
	Electrical - wiring	2	
	External flame	1	
	Heater electric	1	
	Heater gas	2	
	Heater open fire	3	
	Heater other	1	
	Heater solid fuel	6	
	Incendiary	1	
	Incinerator	3	
	Industrial	1	
	lightning	1	
	Matches	3	
	Other	8	
	Rubbish heap	7	
	Smoking devices	4	
	Spontaneous	2	
	Suspicious	7	
	Undetermined	13	
	Unspecified	244	
	Vehicle fires	Backfire / exhaust	3
		Build up of material	6
Cigarette		1	
Crash		7	
Deliberate		186	
Electrical		62	
Gas appliance		1	
Incendiary device		1	
Matches		2	
Mech Malfunction		30	
Other		10	
Smoking devices		1	
Suspicious		83	
Undetermined		105	
Unspecified		337	

## Australian Incident Reporting System (H1) 2011/2012

**Table 1: Types of Incident by Station – Outdoor Property and Structure Incidents – MFS Stations 20 to 49 (Metropolitan) 2011/2012**

Stations	Public Assembly	Education	Installations	Residential	Shop	Industrial	Manufacturing	Storage	Special *	Grass/Tree	Mobile Property	Emergency***	Alarm Anomalies	Salvage	MFA (**)	Justified Calls	TOTAL INCIDENTS	Assistance In/Out of MFS Area	Total including Assists
20 Adelaide	12	3	1025	68	16	2	0	0	47	203	34	553	942	36	55	253	3249	1	3250
21 Beulah Park	1	0	82	31	1	2	0	1	11	26	16	275	114	26	4	90	680	7	687
22 Glynde	4	3	62	40	1	1	0	0	12	67	43	223	63	19	5	90	633	13	646
24 Woodville	2	2	97	39	7	0	1	2	10	87	32	346	183	13	17	104	942	1	943
25 Pt Adelaide	2	0	71	26	2	1	0	0	5	58	31	146	153	10	5	65	575	0	575
27 Marine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	9	0	9
28 Largs North	2	0	61	16	1	1	2	1	7	57	23	80	56	5	6	32	350	0	350
30 Oakden	3	0	160	43	2	0	0	1	14	97	55	295	186	23	20	111	1010	1	1011
31 Golden Grove	2	1	57	17	2	0	0	0	6	57	21	192	82	22	5	89	553	11	564
32 Salisbury	4	0	147	70	2	2	0	3	16	227	105	408	206	28	20	230	1468	44	1512
33 Elizabeth	3	2	130	93	1	1	1	0	10	360	91	324	198	19	46	207	1486	107	1593
35 Gawler	0	1	34	9	2	0	0	0	4	66	19	100	59	5	1	38	338	30	368
36 Angle Park	2	0	98	33	3	2	4	8	9	96	36	266	171	11	7	89	835	0	835
37 Prospect	2	1	73	49	4	3	4	2	14	57	40	323	111	15	10	95	803	0	803
40 St Marys	1	1	172	74	2	1	2	6	17	68	31	425	265	15	22	159	1261	2	1263
41 Camden Park	2	0	143	32	2	1	1	0	12	30	21	220	131	14	12	81	702	0	702
42 O'Halloran Hill	3	0	59	35	2	0	0	1	7	60	30	272	50	25	4	113	661	10	671
43 Christie Downs	3	1	66	55	2	1	0	4	12	145	46	255	102	18	10	147	867	28	895
44 Glen Osmond	1	3	156	33	2	2	0	1	5	20	16	254	207	21	7	74	802	16	818
45 Brooklyn Park	1	1	108	16	4	1	2	4	5	48	33	270	137	10	5	68	713	2	715
46 Seaford	1	0	12	11	0	0	0	0	6	40	17	80	10	8	5	39	229	11	240
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2813</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>5314</b>	<b>3426</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>2175</b>	<b>18166</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>18450</b>

\* Properties not classified in other categories and mainly outdoors, eg signs, fences, properties under construction or demolition

\*\* MFA – Malicious False Alarm or Malicious Intent.

\*\*\* Category includes dangerous substances rescues, vehicle accidents, etc

Please Note: Table 1 **TOTAL INCIDENTS** total relates to MFS incidents only.

Table 2: Types of Incident by Station – Outdoor Property and Structure Incidents – MFS Stations 50 to 72 (Regional) 2011/2012

Stations	Public Assembly	Education	Installations	Residential	Shop	Industrial	Manufacturing	Storage	Special *	Grass/Tree	Mobile Property	Emergency**	Alarm Anomalies	Salvage	MFA (**)	Justified Calls	TOTAL INCIDENTS	Assistance In/Out of MFS Area	Total Including Assists
50 Pt Pirie	1	1	44	12	0	0	2	2	2	51	14	75	62	17	3	43	329	21	350
51 Pt Augusta	2	2	31	23	0	0	1	0	0	63	13	73	70	12	6	43	339	31	370
52 Whyalla	2	1	47	22	1	0	3	0	3	80	19	104	61	18	4	61	426	4	430
54 Pt Lincoln	0	1	50	16	1	0	0	1	1	30	2	55	58	3	6	29	253	13	266
55 Peterborough	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	3	6	8	0	0	25	0	25
60 Berri	1	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	23	16	1	0	12	82	18	100
61 Renmark	0	1	20	7	0	0	0	0	2	23	3	27	34	17	2	17	153	5	158
62 Loxton	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	33	13	1	1	9	78	6	84
63 Tanunda	0	0	16	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	3	7	36	2	0	16	85	7	92
64 Kapunda	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	1	12	7	0	1	4	39	4	43
66 Kadina	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	11	12	11	1	11	60	40	100
67 Wallaroo	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	19	1	0	0	10	38	13	51
68 Moonta	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	7	5	9	0	12	41	8	49
70 Mt Gambier	3	2	69	16	1	0	4	1	2	77	6	149	91	11	5	47	484	19	503
71 Victor Harbor	0	0	32	1	0	1	0	0	3	22	5	42	28	7	2	49	192	5	197
72 Murray Bridge	1	0	30	20	1	0	0	0	3	40	12	76	61	17	8	79	348	4	352
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>2972</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>3170</b>

\* Properties not classified in other categories and mainly outdoors, eg signs, fences, properties under construction or demolition

\*\* Malicious False Alarm or Malicious Intent.

\*\*\* Category includes dangerous substances rescues, vehicle accidents, etc

Please Note: Table 2 **TOTAL INCIDENTS** total relates to MFS incidents only.

# Appendix 8 Financial Data

## South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

### Functional responsibility

#### Establishment

The *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (FES Act) provides for the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (SAMFS) as a body corporate and also establishes the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM). The SAMFS and SAFECOM are responsible to the Minister for Emergency Services.

The FES Act also defines the emergency services sector as consisting of the:

- South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission
- South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
- South Australian State Emergency Service
- South Australian Country Fire Service.

SAFECOM is responsible for establishing and promoting the strategic direction and policy for the emergency services sector and enabling agencies to work towards that strategic direction.

#### Functions and funding

The SAMFS is the primary provider of structural firefighting services to the State of South Australia.

SAFECOM provides various services in support of the SAMFS's primary functions, including financial management and accounting services. Also, the operations of the SAMFS are financed by the Community Emergency Services Fund (the Fund), established by the *Emergency Services Funding Act 1998*.

For more information about the SAMFS's objectives refer note 1 to the financial statements.

### Audit mandate and coverage

#### Audit authority

##### *Audit of the financial report*

Section 31(1)(b) of the PFAA and section 52(2) of the FES Act provide for the Auditor-General to audit the accounts of the SAMFS for each financial year.

##### *Assessment of controls*

Section 36(1)(a)(iii) of the PFAA provides for the Auditor-General to assess the controls exercised by the SAMFS in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities.

This assessment also considers whether internal controls are consistent with the TIs with particular focus on TIs 2 and 28.

*SA Metropolitan Fire Service*

#### **Scope of audit**

The audit program covered the major financial systems and was directed primarily to obtaining sufficient evidence to enable an opinion to be formed with respect to the financial report and internal controls.

The audit included access to systems and information maintained by the SAMFS and SAFECOM to conduct relevant financial transaction and control compliance tests of those systems and information.

The audit included a review of the overall internal control environment covering compliance with TIs and verification of transactions on a test basis. The scope of the audit included:

- expenditure
- payroll and employee entitlements
- revenue, including Commonwealth grants
- cash and receivables
- non-current assets, including asset valuations and capital works in progress
- financial accounting
- corporate governance and risk management
- budgetary control
- financial management compliance programs.

The audit included a follow-up of previous audit findings. This included a specific assessment of internal controls related to capital works in progress and capitalisation of completed assets covering procurement, asset valuation and record keeping practices to support asset transactions and management reporting. Previous internal audit recommendations were considered as part of this review.

The audit also covered the operations of the Fund.

#### **Audit findings and comments**

##### **Auditor's report on the financial report**

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service as at 30 June 2012, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.

##### **Assessment of controls**

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service in relation to the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities, except for all matters outlined under 'Communication of audit matters' in the section of Part B of this Report titled 'South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission', are sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the financial transactions of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service have been conducted properly and in accordance with law.

##### **Communication of audit matters**

Matters arising during the course of the audit were detailed in management letters to the Chief Executive, SAFECOM and the Chief Officer, SAMFS who are responsible for the governance of the SAMFS.

Major matters raised with SAFECOM and the SAMFS and the related responses are detailed under 'Communication of audit matters' in the section of Part B of this Report titled 'South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission'.

### Interpretation and analysis of the financial report

#### Highlights of the financial report

	2012 \$'million	2011 \$'million
<b>Expenses</b>		
Employee benefits expenses	101	94
Supplies and services	14	13
Other expenses	7	7
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Income</b>		
<b>Total income</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<b>(115)</b>	<b>(107)</b>
<b>Revenues from (Payments to ) SA Government</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>(11)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>(11)</b>
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets	18	23
Non-current assets	136	144
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Current liabilities	18	16
Non-current liabilities	27	24
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>127</b>

#### Statement of Comprehensive Income

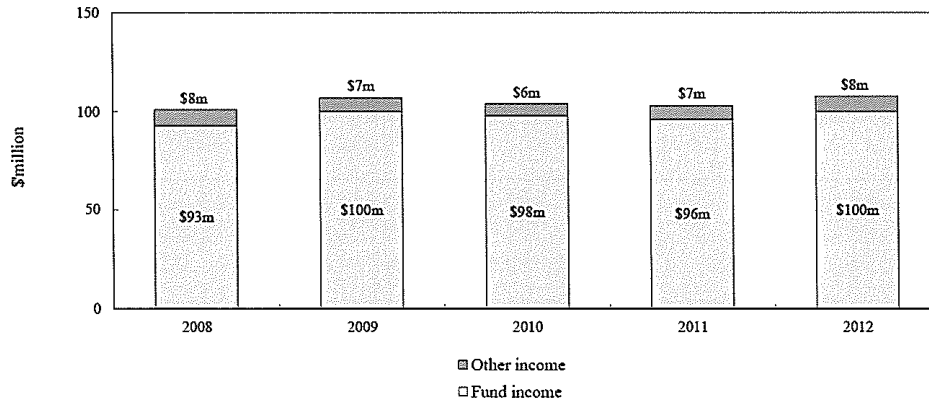
##### Revenues from SA Government

The main source of funds for the SAMFS is the contributions from the Fund which account for 93% of revenues (refer note 14 to the financial statements).

The contributions from the Fund to the SAMFS increased by 4% to \$100 million during 2011-12.

*SA Metropolitan Fire Service*

A structural analysis of income for the SAMFS for the five years to 2012 is presented in the following chart.



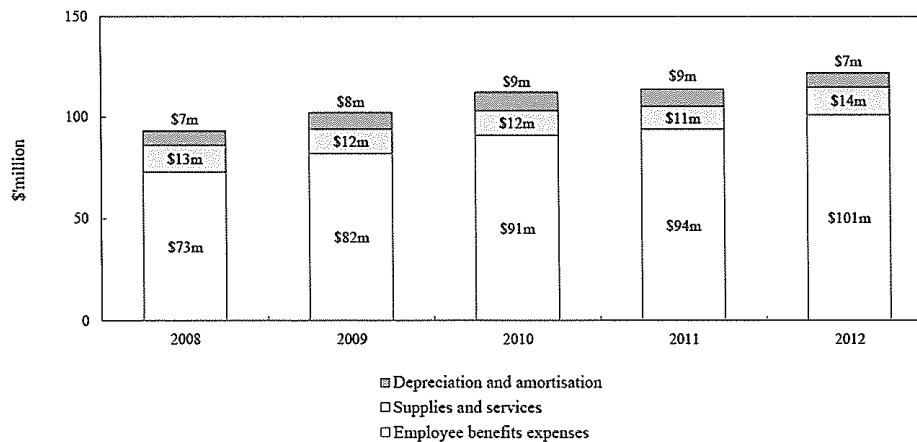
**Expenses**

Total expenses increased by \$8 million (7%) to \$122 million. Employee benefits costs account for 83% of the total expenses of the SAMFS. Employee benefits expenses increased by \$7 million (7%) to \$101 million due mainly to:

- salaries and wages, up \$3.6 million due to increases in overtime, allowances and salaries under the enterprise bargaining agreement for some staff
- LSL expense, up \$2 million due mainly to a decrease in the discount rate (yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds) applied in the revaluation of the LSL liability at 30 June. Refer note 21 to the financial statements for further details.

Supplies and services increased by \$1 million due mainly to an increase in consultancy, contractor and legal fees.

For the five years to 2012, an analysis of the main operating expense items (excluding payments to SA Government) for the SAMFS is shown in the following chart.



Over the five years to 2012, expenses have increased by \$29 million or 31%.

**Net result**

The increased expenditure offset by increased funding still resulted in a net deficit for the year of \$14 million compared to a net deficit of \$11 million in 2010-11. SAMFS's cash and cash equivalents reduced by \$5 million as part of this approved budgeted outcome.

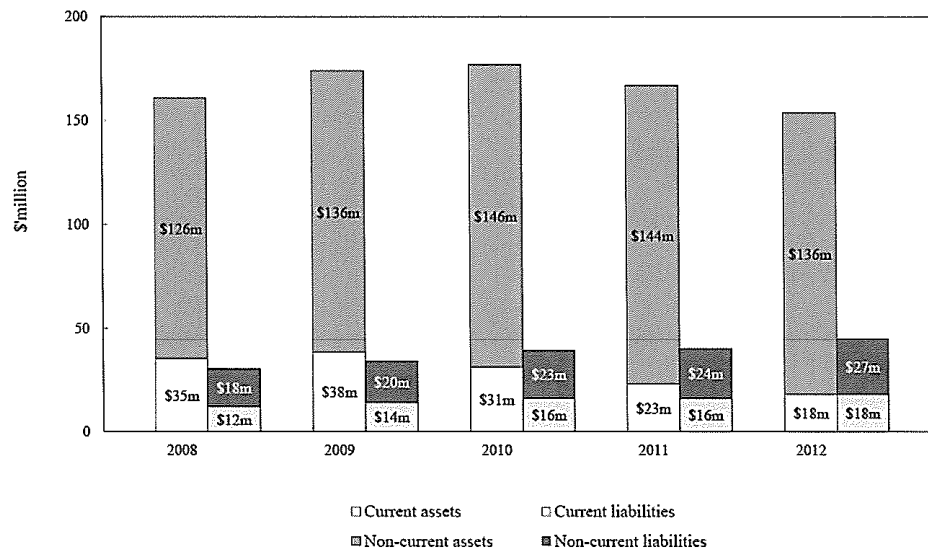
**Statement of Financial Position**

The Statement of Financial Position is dominated by the non-current asset 'property, plant and equipment' which accounts for 88% of total assets. Property, plant and equipment decreased by \$8 million during the year to \$136 million due mainly to net revaluation decrements totalling \$4.2 million, depreciation expense for the year of \$6.7 million offset by capital works in progress acquisitions of \$3.2 million.

Current assets decreased by \$5 million to \$18 million during the year mainly due to a reduction in cash and cash equivalents of \$5 million to fund the increased net cost of services. Current assets marginally exceed current liabilities by \$70 000 (\$6.7 million).

Employee benefit liabilities increased by \$5 million to \$33 million due to a \$4.6 million increase in the LSL liability due mainly to a decrease in the discount rate (yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds) applied in the revaluation of the LSL liability at 30 June. Refer note 21 to the financial statements for further details.

For the five years to 2012, a structural analysis of assets and liabilities is shown in the following chart.



The fair values of the main asset classes held by the SAMFS were land and buildings \$96 million (\$108 million) and vehicles \$35 million (\$30 million). Refer note 18 to the financial statements for more information.

SA Metropolitan Fire Service

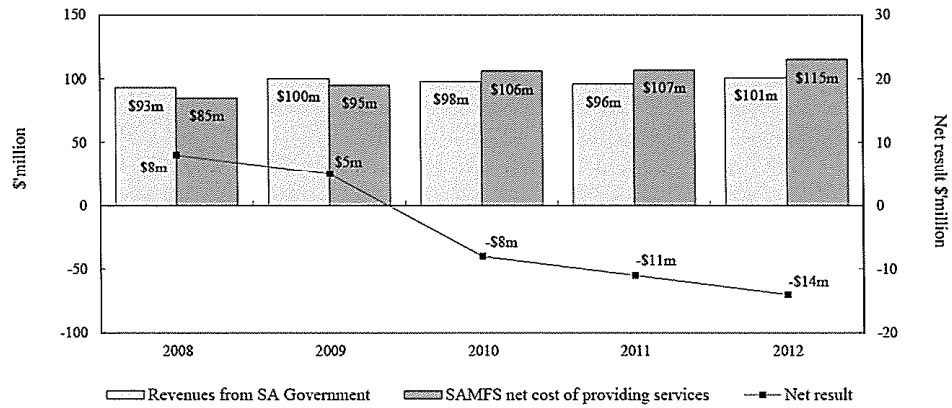
**Statement of Cash Flows**

The following table summarises the net cash flows for the five years to 2012.

	2012 \$'million	2011 \$'million	2010 \$'million	2009 \$'million	2008 \$'million
<b>Net cash flows</b>					
Operating	(2)	(3)	4	15	15
Investing	(3)	(3)	(12)	(13)	(7)
Change in cash	(5)	(6)	(8)	2	8
Cash at 30 June	17	22	28	36	34

**Further commentary on operations**

The following chart shows the funding received by the SAMFS from the Fund and the net cost of services for the past five years:



**Statement of Comprehensive Income  
for the year ended 30 June 2012**

		2012	2011
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Employee benefits expenses	5	100 979	94 337
Supplies and services	6	14 034	12 817
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	6 719	6 449
Other expenses	8	126	-
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	9	1	-
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>121 859</u>	<u>113 603</u>
<b>Income:</b>			
Revenues from fees and charges	10	3 954	3 622
Commonwealth revenue	11	1 194	1 090
Interest revenues	12	829	1 211
Net gain from disposal of non-current assets	9	-	17
Other income	13	491	724
<b>Total income</b>		<u>6 468</u>	<u>6 664</u>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<u>115 391</u>	<u>106 939</u>
<b>Revenues from (Payments to) SA Government:</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	14	101 381	96 866
Payments to SA Government	14	-	1 174
<b>Total revenues from (payments to) SA Government</b>		<u>101 381</u>	<u>95 692</u>
<b>Net result</b>		<u>(14 010)</u>	<u>(11 247)</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Changes in revaluation surplus	18	(4 284)	-
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<u>(18 294)</u>	<u>(11 247)</u>

Net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Financial Position  
as at 30 June 2012**

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	16 737	21 552
Receivables	16	1 001	1 168
Non-current assets held for sale	17	255	255
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>17 993</b>	<b>22 975</b>
<b>Non-current assets:</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	18	136 090	144 015
Intangible assets	19	23	37
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>136 113</b>	<b>144 052</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>154 106</b>	<b>167 027</b>
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Payables	20	4 342	3 745
Employee benefits	21	12 131	10 812
Provisions	22	1 450	1 672
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>17 923</b>	<b>16 229</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
Payables	20	1 926	1 454
Employee benefits	21	20 507	16 480
Provisions	22	5 101	5 921
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>27 534</b>	<b>23 855</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>45 457</b>	<b>40 084</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>108 649</b>	<b>126 943</b>
<b>Equity:</b>			
Revaluation surplus	23	96 609	100 893
Retained earnings	23	12 040	26 050
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>108 649</b>	<b>126 943</b>
Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	25		
Contingent assets and liabilities	26		

**Statement of Changes in Equity  
for the year ended 30 June 2012**

	Note	Revaluation surplus \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2010		100 893	37 297	138 190
Net result for 2010-11		-	(11 247)	(11 247)
Total comprehensive result for 2010-11		-	(11 247)	(11 247)
Balance at 30 June 2011	23	100 893	26 050	126 943
Net result for 2011-12		-	(14 010)	(14 010)
Loss on revaluation of property, plant and equipment during 2011-12		(4 284)	-	(4 284)
Total comprehensive result for 2011-12		(4 284)	(14 010)	(18 294)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2012</b>	23	<b>96 609</b>	<b>12 040</b>	<b>108 649</b>

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

**Statement of Cash Flows  
for the year ended 30 June 2012**

		2012	2011
		Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Cash outflows:			
Employee benefits payments		(96 121)	(92 598)
Supplies and services payments		(14 862)	(14 603)
GST paid to the ATO		(90)	(284)
Payments for Paid Parental Leave Scheme		(11)	-
<b>Cash used in operations</b>		<u>(111 084)</u>	<u>(107 485)</u>
Cash inflows:			
Fees and charges		4 310	4 318
Receipts from Commonwealth		1 194	1 118
Interest received		868	1 221
GST recovered from the ATO		1 205	1 019
Receipts for Paid Parental Leave Scheme		11	-
Other receipts		491	696
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<u>8 079</u>	<u>8 372</u>
Cash flows from SA Government:			
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	14	100 323	96 125
Other receipts from SA Government	14	1 058	741
Payments to SA Government	14	-	(1 174)
<b>Cash generated from SA Government</b>		<u>101 381</u>	<u>95 692</u>
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	24	<u>(1 624)</u>	<u>(3 421)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Cash outflows:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3 194)	(4 613)
<b>Cash used in investing activities</b>		<u>(3 194)</u>	<u>(4 613)</u>
Cash inflows:			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		3	1 172
<b>Cash generated from investing activities</b>		<u>3</u>	<u>1 172</u>
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>		<u>(3 191)</u>	<u>(3 441)</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>(4 815)</u>	<u>(6 862)</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July</b>		<u>21 552</u>	<u>28 414</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June</b>	15	<u>16 737</u>	<u>21 552</u>

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements**

**1. Objectives and funding**

*Objectives*

The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) continues in existence under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (the Act) and under the Act has the following functions:

- to provide services with a view to preventing the outbreak of fires, or reducing the impact of fires, in any fire district
- to provide efficient and responsive services in any fire district for the purpose of fighting fires, dealing with other emergencies or undertaking any rescue

**Objectives (continued)**

- to protect life, property and environmental assets from fire and other emergencies occurring in any fire district
- to develop and maintain plans to cope with the effects of fires or emergencies in any fire district
- to provide services or support to assist with recovery in the event of a fire or other emergency in a fire district
- to perform any other function assigned to MFS by or under this or any other Act.

**Funding arrangements**

Funding of MFS is primarily derived from the Community Emergency Services Fund (the Fund), in accordance with the *Emergency Services Funding Act 1998*.

**2. Summary of significant accounting policies**

**(a) Statement of compliance**

The MFS has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 23 of the PFAA.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant AASs and comply with TIs and APSs promulgated under the provisions of the PFAA.

The MFS has applied AASs that are applicable to not-for-profit entities as the MFS is a not-for-profit entity.

AASs and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the MFS for the reporting period ending 30 June 2012 (refer note 3).

**(b) Basis of preparation**

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying MFS's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, these are outlined in the applicable notes
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported
- compliance with APSs issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APSs require the following note disclosures, which have been included in this financial report:
  - (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100 000 for separate identification of these items may be utilised. MFS has elected to utilise this threshold in relation to transactions applicable to revenue and expense items. The threshold has not been applied to financial assets and financial liabilities, ie all financial assets and financial liabilities relating to SA Government have been separately disclosed
  - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants, as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income
  - (c) employee TVSP information
  - (d) employees whose normal remuneration is equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees
  - (e) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

MFS's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

*SA Metropolitan Fire Service*

**(b) Basis of preparation (continued)**

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month period and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 and the comparative information presented.

**(c) Reporting entity**

The MFS is established under the Act. Under the Act, the MFS is a separate body corporate acting on behalf of the Crown and part of the consolidated emergency services sector.

The financial statements include all the controlled activities of the MFS.

**(d) Comparative information**

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and/or APSs have required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements have been amended, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation or classification in these financial statements unless impracticable.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

**(e) Rounding**

All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

**(f) Taxation**

MFS is not subject to income tax. MFS is liable for payroll tax, FBT and GST.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the ATO, in which case GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from, the ATO the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

**(g) Events after the reporting period**

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions that existed at 30 June.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

**(h) Income**

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to the MFS will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income has been aggregated according to its nature and has not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

*Revenues from SA Government*

Contributions from the Fund and other receipts from SA Government are recognised as income when MFS obtains control over the funding. Control over funding is normally obtained upon receipt.

*Commonwealth revenues*

Commonwealth revenues are recognised as an asset and income when MFS obtains control of revenues or obtains the right to receive the revenues and the income recognition criteria are met (ie the amount can be reliably measured and the flow of resources is probable).

Generally, the MFS has obtained control or the right to receive for:

- contributions with unconditional stipulations - this will be when the agreement becomes enforceable ie the earlier of when the receiving entity has formally been advised that the contribution (eg grant application) has been approved; agreement/contract is executed; and/or the contribution is received
- contributions with conditional stipulations - this will be when the enforceable stipulations specified in the agreement occur or are satisfied; that is income would be recognised for contributions received or receivable under the agreement.

All contributions received by the MFS have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached and have been recognised as an asset and income upon receipt.

*Fees and charges*

Revenues from fees and charges are derived from the provision of goods and services to other SA Government agencies and to the public. This revenue is recognised upon delivery of the service to the clients or by reference to the stage of completion.

*Other income*

Other income consists of donations received, miscellaneous expense recoveries and other minor revenues.

(i) *Expenses*

Expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits from the MFS will occur and can be reliably measured.

Expenses have been aggregated according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The following are specific recognition criteria:

*Employee benefits expenses*

Employee benefits expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits and leave entitlements. These are recognised when incurred.

*Superannuation*

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the MFS to the superannuation plan in respect of current services of current MFS staff. DTF centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole-of-government financial statements.

*Net loss/gain on non-current assets*

Income or expenses from the disposal of non-current assets is recognised when the control of the asset has passed to the buyer and determined by comparing proceeds from the carrying amount. When revalued assets are sold, the revaluation surplus is transferred to retained earnings.

Any loss on disposal is recognised at the date control of the asset is passed to the buyer and is determined after deducting the cost of the asset from the proceeds at that time.

*Payments to SA Government*

Payments to the SA Government include the return of surplus cash from the proceeds for the sale of surplus land and buildings and are paid directly to the Consolidated Account.

*Depreciation and amortisation*

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to intangible assets such as software, while depreciation is applied to tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment.

SA Metropolitan Fire Service

*Depreciation and amortisation*

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

Land and non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated.

Depreciation/Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

<i>Class of asset</i>	<i>Useful life (years)</i>
Communications equipment	10
Vehicles	15
Plant and equipment	10
Computer equipment	5
Buildings	50
Intangibles	5

(j) *Current and non-current classification*

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Where asset and liability line items combine amounts expected to be realised within 12 months and more than 12 months, the MFS has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months.

(k) *Assets*

Assets have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

*Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand and short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less that are readily converted to cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above. Cash is measured at nominal value.

*Receivables*

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, GST input tax credits recoverable, prepayments and other accruals.

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are generally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that MFS will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

*Non-current assets held for sale*

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale and stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale is expected to be completed one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

*Non-current assets*

*Acquisition and recognition*

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position.

In accordance with APF III, APS 2.15 all non-current tangible assets with a value of \$10 000 or greater are capitalised.

*Revaluation of non-current assets*

All non-current tangible assets are valued at written down current cost (a proxy for fair value). On an ongoing basis, revaluations are made in accordance with related policies whereby independent valuations are obtained every five years and carrying amounts are adjusted accordingly.

If at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, the asset is revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, where they are revalued to fair value.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the revaluation surplus, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as income. Any revaluation decrease is recognised as an expense, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the revaluation surplus to the extent of the credit balance existing in revaluations surplus for that asset class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

*Impairment*

All non-current tangible and intangible assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

For revalued assets, an impairment loss is offset against the respective revaluation surplus.

*Intangible assets*

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. The MFS only has intangible assets with finite lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis.

The acquisition of or internal development of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria (identifiability, control and the existence of future economic benefits) and recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to \$10 000.

All research and development costs that do not meet the capitalisation criteria outlined in AASB 138 are expensed.

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets has not been capitalised. This is because MFS has been unable to attribute this expenditure to the intangible asset rather than to MFS as a whole.

(l) *Liabilities*

Liabilities have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

*SA Metropolitan Fire Service*

*Payables*

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses, employment on-costs and Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of the MFS.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

The Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable represents amounts which the MFS has received from the Commonwealth Government to forward onto eligible employees via MFS's standard payroll processes. That is, the MFS is acting as a conduit through which the payment to eligible employees is made on behalf of the Family Assistance Office.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount, are unsecured and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received.

Employee benefit on-costs include superannuation contributions, WorkCover levies and payroll tax with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, LSL and annual leave.

MFS makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

*Employee benefits*

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

*Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave*

The liability for salary and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

The annual leave liability is expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. In the unusual event where salary and wages and annual leave are payable later than 12 months, the liability will be measured at present value.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement of sick leave.

*LSL*

An actuarial assessment of LSL liability undertaken by DTF based on a significant sample of employees throughout the South Australian public sector determined that the liability measured using a shorthand method was not materially different from the liability measured using a present value of expected future payments.

Based on this actuarial assessment, the shorthand method was used to measure the LSL liability for 2012 (refer note 21).

This calculation is consistent with MFS's experience of employee retention and leave taken.

*Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when MFS has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When MFS expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted for the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

*Provisions (continued)*

The workers compensation provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2012 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of DPC. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

MFS is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

*Operating leases*

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The straight-line basis is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

*(m) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities*

Commitments include operating, capital and outsourcing arrangements arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from, the ATO the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

**3. New and revised accounting standards and policies**

The MFS did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2011-12.

AASs and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by MFS for the period ending 30 June 2012. MFS has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of MFS.

**4. Activities of the MFS**

In achieving its objectives, the MFS provides services within six general areas: leadership, prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and business excellence. These services are classified under one activity titled 'South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service'.

**5. Employee benefits expenses**

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	70 117	66 520
Annual leave	9 070	8 489
LSL	6 998	4 995
Employment on-costs - superannuation	8 925	8 342
Employment on-costs - other	4 602	4 347
TVSPs (refer below)	-	732
Workers compensation costs	875	618
Other employment related expenses	392	294
Total employee benefits expenses	100 979	94 337
<i>TVSPs</i>	2012	2011
Amount paid during the reporting period to separated employees:	\$'000	\$'000
TVSPs	-	732
Annual leave and LSL paid during the reporting period	-	268
	-	1 000
Recovery from DTF	-	(741)
Net cost to agency	-	259

The number of employees who received a TVSP or early termination during the reporting period was zero (3).

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**Employee remuneration**

The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2012 Number	2011 Number
\$130 700 - \$133 999*	n/a	7
\$134 000 - \$143 999	19	16
\$144 000 - \$153 999	4	5
\$154 000 - \$163 999	4	1
\$164 000 - \$173 999	2	-
\$194 000 - \$203 999	-	1
\$204 000 - \$213 999	1	-
\$224 000 - \$233 999	-	1
\$234 000 - \$243 999	1	-
\$244 000 - \$253 999	1	-
\$284 000 - \$293 999	-	1
\$294 000 - \$303 999	1	-
\$434 000 - \$443 999	-	1
\$514 000 - \$523 999	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>

\* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level rate for 2010-11.

The number of employees reported in the bandings above includes zero (two) who received a payment for the early termination of an executive contract.

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any FBT paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$5.219 million (\$5.723 million).

**6. Supplies and services**

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Accommodation	197	178
Auditor's remuneration	24	25
Communications	569	634
Computing costs	968	1 076
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	1 436	925
Consumables	1 173	1 205
Energy	609	568
Government Radio Network	1 701	1 566
Insurance premiums	352	319
Minor plant and equipment	796	634
Operational costs	64	37
Operating lease costs	887	728
Repairs and maintenance	2 196	2 188
Travel and training	914	938
Uniforms and protective clothing	998	811
Other expenses	1 150	985
<b>Total supplies and services</b>	<b>14 034</b>	<b>12 817</b>

**Consultancies**

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in consultants expense shown above) fell within the following bands:

	2012 Number	2011 Number
Below \$10 000	2	2
Between \$10 000 - \$50 000	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Below \$10 000	3	11
Between \$10 000 - \$50 000	-	48
<b>Total amount paid/payable to the consultants engaged</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59</b>

*SA Metropolitan Fire Service*

*Auditor's remuneration (continued)*

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of financial statements	24	25
Total auditor's remuneration	24	25

**Other services**

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

**Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government**

The following supplies and services (included in the supplies and services expense amounts shown above) were provided by entities within the SA Government:

Accommodation	188	170
Auditor's remuneration	24	25
Computing costs	156	147
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	50	61
Consumables	1	-
Government Radio Network	1 701	1 566
Insurance premiums	352	319
Minor plant and equipment	10	3
Operating lease costs	823	657
Repairs and maintenance	11	306
Travel and training	147	79
Uniforms and protective clothing	5	5
Other expenses	240	307
Total supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government	3 708	3 645

**7. Depreciation and amortisation expenses**

Depreciation:

Buildings	2 476	2 659
Vehicles	3 669	3 141
Computers	4	17
Plant	334	309
Communications	222	292
Total depreciation	6 705	6 418

Amortisation:

Software	14	31
Total amortisation	14	31
Total depreciation and amortisation	6 719	6 449

**8. Other expenses**

Asset revaluation decrement	126	-
Total other expenses	126	-

**9. Net gain (loss) from disposal of non-current assets**

Land and buildings:

Proceeds from disposal	-	1 166
Net book value of assets disposed	-	(1 155)
Costs of disposal of land and buildings	(4)	-
Net gain (loss) from disposal of land and buildings	(4)	11

Vehicles:

Proceeds from disposal	3	6
Net book value of assets disposed	-	-
Net gain (loss) from disposal of vehicles	3	6

Total assets:

Total proceeds from disposal	3	1 172
Total value of assets disposed	-	(1 155)
Costs of disposal	(4)	-
Net gain (loss) from disposal of non-current assets	(1)	17

SA Metropolitan Fire Service

<b>10. Revenues from fees and charges</b>	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Fire alarm attendance fees	1 910	1 512
Fire safety fees	274	297
Fire alarm monitoring fees	1 725	1 667
Training and other recoveries	5	-
Salary recoveries	39	106
Other recoveries	1	40
Total revenues from fees and charges	<u>3 954</u>	<u>3 622</u>

**Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government**

The following fees and charges (included in the revenues from fees and charges shown above) were received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:

Fire alarm attendance fees	351	317
Fire safety fees	9	13
Fire alarm monitoring fees	186	164
Training and other recoveries	5	-
Salary recoveries	-	14
Other recoveries	-	40
Total fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government	<u>551</u>	<u>548</u>

**11. Commonwealth revenues**

Grants and contributions	<u>1 194</u>	<u>1 090</u>
Total Commonwealth revenues	<u>1 194</u>	<u>1 090</u>

Commonwealth revenue includes contributions towards the cost of providing fire and emergency services to Commonwealth property.

There are no conditions attached to these contributions.

**12. Interest revenues**

Interest on deposit accounts from entities within the SA Government	<u>829</u>	<u>1 211</u>
Total interest revenues	<u>829</u>	<u>1 211</u>

**13. Other income**

Rent received	116	122
Donations	-	6
Other	<u>375</u>	<u>596</u>
Total other income	<u>491</u>	<u>724</u>

The following other income (included in the other income shown above) was received/receivable from entities within the SA Government:

Rent received	33	38
Other	<u>15</u>	<u>145</u>
Total other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government	<u>48</u>	<u>183</u>

**14. Revenues from (Payments to) SA Government**

Revenues from SA Government:		
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	100 323	96 125
Other revenues from SA Government	<u>1 058</u>	<u>741</u>
Total revenues from SA Government	<u>101 381</u>	<u>96 866</u>

Payments to SA Government:

Payment to consolidated account of proceeds for the sale of surplus land and buildings	-	1 174
Total payments to SA Government	<u>-</u>	<u>1 174</u>

Total revenues from government consists of \$93.66 million (\$93.215 million) for operational funding and \$6.663 million (\$3.651 million) for capital projects.

**14. Revenues from (Payments to) SA Government (continued)**

For details on the expenditure associated with the operational funding and capital funding refer notes 5 to 6 and 18 to 19. There was no material variation between the amount appropriated and the expenditure associated with this appropriation.

<b>15. Cash and cash equivalents</b>	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash on hand	12	12
Deposits with the Treasurer	16 725	21 540
Total cash and cash equivalents	16 737	21 552

**Interest rate risk**

Cash on hand is non-interest bearing. Deposits at call and with the Treasurer earn a floating interest rate based on daily bank deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash approximates fair value.

**16. Receivables**

Current:		
Receivables	791	591
Allowance for doubtful debts	(224)	(64)
	567	527
Accrued revenues	143	194
GST input tax recoverable	291	447
Total current receivables	1 001	1 168

**Receivables from entities within the SA Government**

The following receivables (included in the receivables shown above) were receivable from entities within the SA Government:

Receivables	68	116
Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
	68	116
Accrued revenues	92	94
Total current receivables from entities within the SA Government	160	210

**Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts**

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence (ie calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in client credit rating) that a receivable is impaired.

An allowance for impairment loss has been recognised in 'other expenses' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for specific debtors and debtors assessed on a collective basis for which such evidence exists.

<b>Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss)</b>	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	(64)	(6)
Amounts written off	-	1
Decrease (Increase) in the allowance	(160)	(59)
Carrying amount at 30 June	(224)	(64)

**Interest rate and credit risk**

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Other than as recognised in the allowance for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

**Maturity analysis of receivables and categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information**

Refer note 29.

<b>17. Non-current assets held for sale</b>	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Land held for sale	255	255
Total non-current assets for sale	255	255

The Burra and Port Lincoln site is surplus to requirements and, at balance date, is in the process of being sold. Sale proceeds are anticipated to be received in 2012-13.

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18. Property, plant and equipment	2012	2011
Land:	\$'000	\$'000
At valuation	40 855	39 455
At cost (deemed fair value)	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Total land	40 855	39 455
Buildings:		
At valuation	56 244	63 886
At cost (deemed fair value)	425	10 127
Accumulated depreciation	(1 148)	(5 133)
Total buildings	55 521	68 880
Vehicles:		
At valuation	34 452	26 894
At cost (deemed fair value)	2 091	9 268
Accumulated depreciation	(1 968)	(6 320)
Total vehicles	34 575	29 842
Communication equipment:		
At valuation	1 140	2 025
At cost (deemed fair value)	302	397
Accumulated depreciation	(108)	(979)
Total communication equipment	1 334	1 443
Computer equipment:		
At valuation	9	67
At cost (deemed fair value)	13	-
Accumulated depreciation	(2)	(58)
Total computer equipment	20	9
Plant and equipment:		
At valuation	1 642	1 961
At cost (deemed fair value)	33	323
Accumulated depreciation	(180)	(709)
Total plant and equipment	1 495	1 575
Capital work in progress:		
At cost (deemed fair value)	2 290	2 811
Total work in progress	2 290	2 811
Total property, plant and equipment	136 090	144 015

**Valuation of assets**

At 30 June 2012, valuations were undertaken by a suitably qualified officer of SAFECOM. The assessment indicated there was no material difference between the fair value and carrying amount of the assets and consequently no revaluation adjustments were required. All assets have been valued on the basis of written down current cost or open market values for existing use, which is considered to be equivalent to fair value.

At 1 January 2012 independent valuations for land, buildings, vehicles and communication assets were obtained from Liquid Pacific's Mr M Burns, MRICS, AAPI (CPV). The valuer arrived at fair value on the basis of open market values for existing use or at written down current cost which is considered to be equivalent to fair value.

**Impairment**

There were no indications of impairment for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2012.

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**Movement and reconciliation of property, plant and equipment (continued)**

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Vehicles \$'000	Comms equipmnt \$'000	Computer equipmnt \$'000	Plant and equipmnt \$'000	Capital work in progress (CWIP) \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>2012</b>								
Carrying amount at 1 July	39 455	68 880	29 842	1 443	9	1 575	2 811	144 015
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 190	3 190
Transfers to (from) CWIP	845	425	2 091	301	13	36	(3 711)	-
Depreciation expense	-	(2 476)	(3 669)	(222)	(4)	(334)	-	(6 705)
Net revaluation increments (decrements)	555	(11 308)	6 311	(62)	2	218	-	(4 284)
Net revaluation decrement expensed	-	-	-	(126)	-	-	-	(126)
Carrying amount at 30 June	40 855	55 521	34 575	1 334	20	1 495	2 290	136 090
<b>2011</b>								
Carrying amount at 1 July	39 710	71 248	26 734	1 538	26	1 784	5 040	146 080
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 608	4 608
Transfers to (from) CWIP	-	291	6 249	197	-	100	(6 837)	-
Depreciation expense	-	(2 659)	(3 141)	(292)	(17)	(309)	-	(6 418)
Transfer to different asset class - non-current asset held for resale	(255)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(255)
Carrying amount at 30 June	39 455	68 880	29 842	1 443	9	1 575	2 811	144 015

**19. Intangible assets**

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Computer software	324	324
Accumulated amortisation	(301)	(287)
Total intangible assets	23	37

*Movement reconciliation of intangible assets*

Carrying amount at 1 July	37	68
Amortisation expense	(14)	(31)
Carrying amount at 30 June	23	37

*Asset details and amortisation*

Intangible assets detailed above relate to computer software externally acquired. All computer software is amortised over a straight-line basis with a total useful life of five years.

*Impairment*

There were no indications of impairment of intangible assets at 30 June 2012.

**20. Payables**

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Current payables:		
Accrued expenses	715	453
Creditors	1 494	1 262
FBT payable	93	72
Employment on-costs	2 040	1 958
Total current payables	4 342	3 745

Non-current payables:

Employment on-costs	1 926	1 454
Total non-current payables	1 926	1 454

*Current payables to SA Government entities*

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:		
Accrued expenses	187	227
Creditors	441	254
FBT payable	93	72
Employment on-costs	2 040	1 958
Total current payables - SA Government entities	2 761	2 511

*Non-current payables to SA Government entities*

The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:		
Employment on-costs	1 926	1 454
Total non-current payables - SA Government entities	1 926	1 454

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**Employment on-costs**

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by DTF, the percentage of the proportion of LSL taken as leave has changed to 40% (35%), and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-cost has remained at the 2011 rate of 10.3%. These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is a decrease in the employment on-cost of \$447 000 and employee benefit expense of \$447 000. The estimated impact on future periods is not expected to be materially different to the effect on the current period as shown above.

**Interest rate and credit risk**

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts billed but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefit that they relate to is discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

**Maturity analysis of payables and categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information**

Refer note 29.

21. <b>Employee benefits</b>	2012	2011
Current:	\$'000	\$'000
Annual leave	7 213	6 933
LSL	2 744	2 205
Accrued salaries and wages	2 174	1 674
Total employee benefits - current	<u>12 131</u>	<u>10 812</u>
Non-current:		
LSL	20 507	16 480
Total employee benefits - non-current	<u>20 507</u>	<u>16 480</u>

AASB 119 contains the calculation methodology for LSL liability. It is accepted practice to estimate the present values of future cash outflows associated with the LSL liability by using a shorthand measurement technique. The shorthand measurement technique takes into account such factors as changes in discount rates and salary inflation. AASB 119 requires the use of the yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the LSL liability. The yield on long-term Commonwealth Government bonds has decreased from 2011 (5.25%) to 2012 (2.75%).

This significant decrease in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future LSL cash flows, results in a significant increase in the reported LSL liability.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the LSL liability of \$3.601 million and employee benefit expense of \$3.601 million. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the benchmark is calculated using a number of assumptions – a key assumption is the long-term discount rate. With current conditions, the long-term discount rate is experiencing significant movement.

The actuarial assessment performed by DTF left the salary inflation rate at 4%. As a result, there is no net financial effect resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate.

22. <b>Provisions</b>	2012	2011
Current liabilities:	\$'000	\$'000
Provision for workers compensation	1 450	1 672
Total current provisions	<u>1 450</u>	<u>1 672</u>
Non-current liabilities:		
Provision for workers compensation	5 101	5 921
Total non-current provisions	<u>5 101</u>	<u>5 921</u>
<b>Provision movement</b>		
Carrying amount at 1 July	7 593	8 850
Additional provisions recognised (released)	843	610
Reductions arising from payments	(1 885)	(1 867)
Carrying amount at 30 June	<u>6 551</u>	<u>7 593</u>

MFS has reported a liability to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on actuarial assessment performed by the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of DPC.

## APPENDIX 9 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AFAC	Australasian Fire Authorities Council
AIIMS	Australian Inter-service Incident Management System
AIRS	Australian Incident Reporting System
APFF	Australian Professional Firefighters Foundation
AS	Australian Standard
BA	Breathing Apparatus
BOMS	Brigade Operations Management System
CBR	Chemical, Biological and Radiological hazards
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear hazards
CEWT	Central Exercise-Writing Team
CFB	Compartment Fire Behaviour
CFS	Country Fire Service
COMCEN	Communications Centre
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
CRD	Call Receipt and Despatch
DECS	Department of Education and Children' Services
DFEEST	Department of Further Education, Employment, Science & Technology
DO	District Officer
DTEI	Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure
FIREMON	Fire Alarm Monitoring
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geospatial Information System
GJ	Gigajoule
GRN	Government Radio Network
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HIRS	Hazard Incident Reporting System
HR	Human Resources
ICS	Incident Command System
J-FLIP	Juvenile Firelighter Intervention Program
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MART	Multi-Agency Response Team
MCT	Mobile Computer Terminal
MDT	Mobile Data Terminal
MFA	Malicious False Alarm
MFS	South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
OHS&IM	Occupational Health, Safety and Injury Management
OCBA	Office of Consumer and Business Affairs
PID	Position Information Document
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response, Recovery Framework
PPSSI	Performance Standards for Self-Insurers
PTO	Power Take-Off
RAAP	Road Awareness and Accident Prevention
RTO	Registered Training Organisation
SACAD	South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch





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