

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

Annual Report 2013-14



July 2014

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LETTER TO THE COMMISSION

30 September 2014

SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission
60 Waymouth Street
Adelaide SA 5000

I have pleasure in submitting to you the 2013-14 South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) Annual Report. This document 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 2014. The report also illustrates the effort and commitment of our staff throughout the year.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Grant Lupton', with a stylized flourish at the end.

MFS Chief Executive and Chief Officer
Grant Lupton AFSM

FOREWORD FROM THE CHIEF OFFICER

For over 150 years the MFS has protected the South Australian community from the effects of fires and other emergencies.

The Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) has a long and proven record of delivering best practice emergency services to our community. Prevention programs undertaken by the MFS have steadily driven down the number of fires, increased the number of people saved by working smoke alarms or building safety systems and reduced the number of young people involved in road crashes. Response and recovery services the MFS provides have reduced the number of deaths and serious injuries and saved the South Australian economy hundreds of millions of dollars of economic and environmental value.



I believe the South Australian public deserves and expects an immediate and professional response, equipped with the necessary resources and staff to deal with emergency incidents in an effective way that ensures a swift return to normality. Over the past year the service has repeatedly demonstrated the ability to quickly respond to urban fires ranging from small domestic house fires to large industrial incidents where there was the potential for large scale economic and environmental losses. Major incidents attended by the MFS have included a fourth alarm recycling shed fire at Moonta, a third alarm factory fire at Edwardstown and a third alarm vehicle workshop and tyre shop fire at Richmond. Each of these fires occurred on days where the temperature exceeded 40 degrees Celsius, making firefighting operations extremely stressful for MFS personnel.

MFS personnel also responded to a series of extended bushfires over the past summer where they assisted the Country Fire Service with strike teams deployed for firefighting and asset protection. Major incidents included fires at Rockleigh, Bangor, Mundic Creek and Eden Valley. The MFS responded numerous strike teams over the period to these incidents for both firefighting and asset protection tasking. Our personnel were also deployed to the Hazelwood coal mine in Victoria where they were tasked with the operation of the Melbourne Metropolitan Fire Brigade (MFB) Telescopic Aerial Pumper (TAP) due to their specialist skills on these appliances. MFS personnel have also played a vital role as part of the critical state and national emergency response infrastructure, providing national resilience in the event of major emergencies resulting from terrorist activity, extreme weather, industrial accident or any other unexpected catastrophe.

However, I believe the MFS represents more than a first class fire service. The MFS has a strong track record of managing tight budgets in the face of increasing fiscal restraint. I believe the MFS is an efficient and effective service that provides excellent value for money and approximately 90% of our workforce and funding are dedicated to the provision of front-line services on a daily basis. The MFS has also fostered a culture of learning and innovation and many of our programs including our Road Awareness Program, staff

development framework and appliance replacement program are considered industry leading. Furthermore, over the past three years we have identified and implemented significant savings strategies in response to the government's efficiency dividend strategy. I am confident the MFS will deliver additional savings during the coming year.

Approximately 90% of our workforce and funding are dedicated to the provision of front-line services on a daily basis.

The South Australian government is seeking significant reform of the South Australian Emergency Services sector. I hope to work closely and productively with government, the other South Australian Emergency Services organisations and unions to foster reform while ensuring there is no reduction in the ability of the MFS to maintain the existing standards of professionalism and quality of frontline services provided to the community. As an agency we are conscious that the need for reform coincides with potential increase in demand for our prevention and response services as a consequence of an ageing population and the potential impact of industry contraction, particular in Adelaide's north.

Finally, I would like to take the opportunity to acknowledge the dedication and commitment of the men and women of the MFS who contribute so much to the safety, welfare and prosperity of the South Australian community.

The MFS is one of four agencies that comprise the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Sector and operates within the Strategic Framework approved by the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM). The MFS produces an Annual Report in accordance with the *Fire and Emergency Services Act - 2005*



THE COMMUNITY WE SERVE

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

The South Australian community enjoys an enviable standard of living. However, in the short-term the State faces challenges securing economic growth and this will place further pressure on government funding. 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 a number of changes to the State's demographics and industries. Factors that may impact on the provision of emergency services 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 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



AGENCY OVERVIEW

The MFS is the primary provider of urban firefighting services to the State of 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 incidents and deals with the effects of emergencies on a daily basis. The MFS responds to approximately 20 000 incidents each year. On average 4 000 of these incidents will be fires and another 4 000 will be rescues.

OUR VISION

A safer and more prosperous South Australia

The MFS deals with the effects of emergencies on a daily basis. Our vision is to contribute to the development of a safer and more prosperous South Australian community. We seek to actively reduce the number of preventable emergency incidents that occur and ensure both our organisation and the community are better prepared for those emergencies that do happen.

OUR MISSION

Help protect South Australian lives, property, the environment and our economy

The MFS responds to emergency incidents on a daily basis. At many of these incidents members of the public are extricated from property fires or vehicle crashes. Where lives are not at risk the MFS endeavours to reduce the potential economic and social impacts of fires by saving property and infrastructure. Each time a fire is promptly extinguished or contained jobs and productivity are saved.

The MFS is also committed to ensuring excellence in the provision of services to the South Australian community that will protect life, property and the environment, not only by providing high quality response to emergencies but also by taking pro-active measures such as identifying risks to the community and by providing effective preventative and educational programs.

OUR PEOPLE

The MFS is a fully professional organisation, recognised for excellence of service provision and employs more than 1 100 staff in South Australia across 36 Stations (20 metropolitan, 16 regional).

Our highly trained professional workforce includes approximately 850 full time and 260 retained firefighters and 48 non-operational management and support staff. The majority of MFS personnel (or approximately 90% of the workforce) are directly involved in the provision of front-line services on a daily basis.

OUR VALUES

OUR VALUES	HOW WE APPLY THEM
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with all groups to identify and reduce risk • Maintaining a visible supportive presence in our community
Professionalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striving for excellence in all we do • Seeking new and innovative solutions
Teamwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging in honest and open two-way communication • Cooperative, inclusive and supportive practices
Loyalty, Respect & Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuing different perspectives • Treating all individuals with dignity, equity, fairness and respect • Employing flexible work practices • Acting with integrity and honour
Learning & Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering a learning culture • Learning from our experience • Modernising our service
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying risks and hazards • Providing and supporting safe environs • Ensuring the ongoing wellbeing of our people
Responsibility, Accountability & Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating and accepting responsibility for our performance • Complying with and exceeding recognised performance standards • Ensuring legislative compliance • Being accountable to those we serve

KEY DATA

	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Incidents attended				
Structure fires	1 157	1 302	1 275	1 143
Vehicle fires	639	764	832	811
Other fires	2 288	2 478	2 445	2 277
Dangerous substances	675	723	727	716
Rescues	4 331	4 274	4 099	4 131
Fire alarms	7 493	7 044	7 432	7 971
Other responses	4 963	4 299	4 328	4 480
Total	21 546	20 884	21 138	21 529
Fire related fatalities				
Total (structure fire)	5	6	5	6
No working smoke alarm	4	5	4	4
Agency Budget				
Supplies and services	\$13M	\$12M	\$14M	\$13M
Total Funding	\$121M	\$120M	\$122M	\$114
Human Resources				
FTE	939	947.69	964.09	929.29
Persons	1 135	1 149	1 159	1 122
Full-time Firefighters	862	876	892	867
Retained Firefighters	221	214	214	211
Operational Support	52	53	53	47
Energy				
Energy consumption	13 293	10 784Gj	13 923GJ	14 916GJ
Photovoltaic generation	107kW	107kW	101kW	93kW

MFS PRIORITIES

To ensure our resources are used most effectively the MFS has established clear organisational priorities for the next three years

Priority 1: Help make the South Australian community safer and more prosperous

Strategic Objective

South Australians experience low levels of social, economic and environmental loss from fire and other emergencies

What the MFS will do

- Provide the best possible service to the community
- Ensure our services are provided where they are most needed
- Ensure our statutory and legislative obligations under the Fire and Emergency Services Act are met

Priority 2: Minimise the frequency and impacts of emergencies

Strategic Objective

Maintain low rates of preventable emergencies and low levels of social, economic and environmental losses

What the MFS will do

- Foster safer behaviours that reduce community loss
- Promote the adoption of cost effective fire safety solutions that protect lives
- Reduce the number of young South Australians involved in road crashes
- Reduce the number of preventable fires through research and analysis
- Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of MFS alarm systems

Priority 3: Protect our community, economy and environment from the effects of fire and other emergencies

Strategic Objective

All incidents are quickly, effectively and efficiently responded to and managed

What the MFS will do

- Ensure all emergencies are responded to effectively and with sufficient capability
- Continuously review and improve our operational performance
- Advance our emergency and incident management capability
- Ensure South Australian emergency resources are dispatched within agreed industry standards

Priority 4: Minimise the social and economic effects of emergencies

Strategic Objective

Maintain current low levels of social, economic and environmental loss from fire and other emergencies

What the MFS will do

- Provide direct support to victims of fire and other emergencies
- Improve the safety, wellbeing and resilience of our workforce

Priority 5: Demonstrate leadership and plan to meet future community needs

Strategic Objective

The MFS is judged by others to be a successful organisation of measurable value to the community

What the MFS will do

- Adopt a leading role in the development of improved fire and emergency services
- Promote our benefit and value to the community
- Employ consultative and environmentally sustainable business practices

Priority 6: Develop a sustainable organisation

Strategic Objective

The MFS is better prepared to protect the community'

What the MFS will do

- Develop a workforce and organisational culture that is more sustainable and better reflects our community
- Improve the operational performance of our personnel through a commitment to ongoing professional development and high performance
- Ensure our operational stations, appliances and equipment remain safe and fit for purpose

Priority 7: Provide effective governance and ensure Public Value

Strategic Objective

The MFS meets or exceeds all government performance and efficiency targets

What the MFS will do

- Provide corporate services that meet or exceed expected standards of corporate governance, risk management and compliance
- Deliver Public Value and ensure the most efficient use of our resources
- Proactively seek efficiencies
- Effectively allocate our budget and operate within it
- Modernise agency policy and procedure

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

Help make the South Australian community safer and more prosperous

Fires and other emergencies impact directly and indirectly on the entire community. In addition to placing lives at risk, fires can destroy homes and property. They can impact directly on businesses and on the broader economy by disrupting supply chains. Fires can also damage or destroy valued community assets.

The MFS protects approximately 90% of our State's population and economy. Although placing a value on the service we provide is difficult we endeavour to measure the social outcomes for which we are responsible. These outcomes include reducing death and injury, reducing the number of preventable fires that occur and reducing the number of young South Australians who are involved in road accidents.

To achieve these outcomes the MFS provides outputs that most South Australians see. These include preventative fire safety activities and of course the response to fires that our personnel are most well known for. Less visible to the public are the inputs that are required to keep our firefighters prepared and ready to respond.

Every fire the MFS prevents or where damage is limited represents savings to the South Australian community and helps maintain the levels of prosperity this State enjoys.

Provide the best possible service to the community

The MFS evaluates its performance against required outcomes, performance indicators and activity indicators on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. Some of these performance measures are compiled nationally through the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Productivity Commission Report.

In 2011 a review of allocation of resources of the South Australian emergency services sector across South Australia found our emergency services provide exceptional value to the community in terms of performance and cost effectiveness. Approximately 90% of our funding is committed to the provision of front line services.

Ensure our services are provided where they are most needed

The MFS annually reviews major South Australian Government plans including the State Strategic Plan and the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide as well as demographic/population projections by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and Planning SA. In conjunction with community consultation this information has been used to inform MFS planning processes for each financial year and the coming decade.

The MFS also ensures consistency of planning with the South Australian Fire and Emergency sector strategic framework. This allows greater collaboration and efficiency of sector-wide planning, measurement and reporting of outcomes.

Significant urban consolidation has occurred over the past decade with new and complex developments undertaken in areas such as Mawson Lakes. These communities include housing, retail centres and multi-storey/function buildings in relatively high densities.

Capital Works Programs

The MFS regularly reviews Station locations to ensure appropriate resources can be rapidly deployed to emergency incidents. Adelaide is a growing city and expansion to the north and south combined with urban renewal (infill) has resulted in changing community risk profiles.

This year saw the completion of a redevelopment of the Glen Osmond Fire Station. This new station is more energy efficient, designed for greater community access and has a projected life of 50 years. During 2013-14 the MFS also commenced construction of a new Command Station at Salisbury on a site located on the corner of the Grove Way and Main North Road. The Station is due for completion during 2014-15. Concept plans have also been developed for a new station in the Mawson Lakes precinct. Mawson Lakes is an example of a new urban development that combines high-density housing, commercial areas and multi-storey/function buildings. Land has been acquired by the MFS for this purpose.

The South Australian Government has also planned for significant growth in areas in the north and south of Adelaide. Increases in population in these areas will be matched by commensurate increases in private and commercial property development and economic activity. Continued growth will also increase risks to local communities associated with fire, road crash and other emergencies and the potential social, economic and environmental consequences. The MFS has developed forward plans for placing MFS Stations within these communities if required by government.

In response to the increasing number of diverse and complex transit oriented developments across the Adelaide metropolitan area the MFS has led the development of new hybrid firefighting appliances that possess both general purpose and aerial capability. Developed on the back of many years of experience and through extensive consultation these appliances represent efficient and cost-effective assets for the South Australian community.



PREVENTION

Minimise the frequency and impacts of emergencies

We aim to be recognised not just as an excellent emergency responder but also as an agency that reduces risks to the community. Although the MFS Community Safety and Resilience department takes a leading role in the development and delivery of risk assessment and education programs; all MFS personnel, and in particular our operational crews, contribute greatly to the prevention of fires and other emergencies in our community.



COMMUNITY SAFETY

The MFS Community Safety and Resilience Department holds responsibility for developing, managing and evaluating the agency's Prevention programs. These 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.

The Community Safety and Resilience Department is comprised of three Sections; Community Education, Built Environs and Fire Cause investigations. The following pages document the achievements of these sections during 2013-14.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Foster safer behaviours that reduce community loss

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

During 2013-14 MFS personnel delivered over 900 educational tours, visits and fire safety presentations. More than 300 hundred of these were conducted by Community Education staff with the remainder undertaken by operational personnel. The audience for these presentations ranged from young children to aged care residents.

The MFS stand at the Royal Adelaide Show engaged approximately 18 000 participants over nine days. Adult visitors to the stand stay for an average of 8-10 minutes while their children participate in the fire safety activities. During this time MFS personnel engage directly with parents and carers to discuss fire dangers and promote a range of effective fire safety and risk mitigation strategies.

Juvenile Firefighters Intervention Program (JFLIP)

The JFLIP works with families on a one to one basis in an education program to help overcome the problem of children lighting fires. The aim of the program is to help participants understand the risk of unsafe fire play and prevent unsafe fire lighting behaviours.

During 2013-14 less than 5% of JFLIP clients returned to fire lighting behaviours. This represents a success rate of 95%. JFLIP also worked with 73 additional children deemed to be at risk of fire lighting and their families. Each of those children and their families could easily have become a fire fatality or received serious burns, or have destroyed a family home if they had continued with their behaviour. JFLIP represents an enormous saving to the community in human pain and suffering, and reduced costs to the community associated with property loss or damage.

Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Education

The MFS provides targeted education programs within CALD communities to ensure new arrivals with limited English skills are provided with an introduction to the Emergency Services in South Australia. The MFS Community Education team and Operational personnel provide a range of interactive presentations, educational station tours and educational appliance visits to these groups along with home fire safety brochures translated into 19 different languages. Posters featuring home fire safety information in confronting format are also provided to the Migrant Resource Centre for display in accommodation provided to new arrivals. During 2013-14 the MFS undertook 411 engagements with the CALD aged community and 271 engagements with the broader CALD group.



Road Awareness Program (RAP)

The Road Awareness Program is a powerful Road Safety Program aimed at secondary school students and other high-risk road users. The program highlights risks that young drivers choose and the consequences they can't control. One of the aims of RAP is to encourage road users to be the best they can be on the roads. RAP is designed to positively influence the attitudes and behaviours of road users. There is a heavy emphasis on pedestrians, passengers and 'looking after your mates' on the roads.

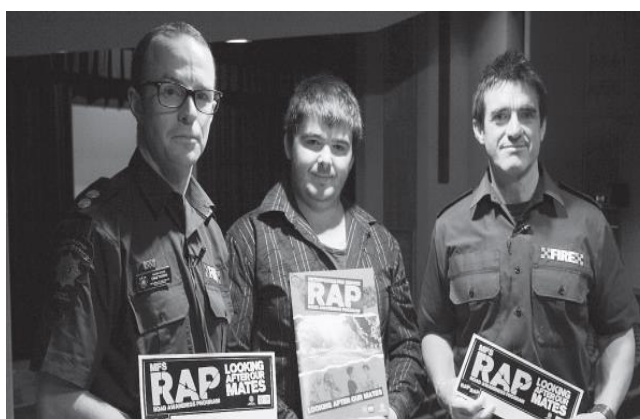
Following an increase in government funding for the RAP the number of program participants has increased from approximately 40% of South Australian Year 11 students to nearly 80%. This program expansion has coincided with a significant reduction in fatalities and casualties in the RAP's target age group of 16-19 year olds over the last four years. This reduction, illustrated in the statistics below, suggests that the program may be fostering safer behaviours in young South Australian road users.

Road use fatalities and injuries among South Australians aged 16-19

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Injuries	866	795	699	616
Fatalities	19	6	7	2

Across 148 RAP presentations during 2013-14 100% of participants indicated after the program that they would now employ responsible driving behaviours. Significantly, 72% of participants had identified themselves as risk takers before the RAP presentation suggesting that the presentation is helping promote safer attitudes to road use.

In February 2014 a RAP for Parents program was introduced. We aim to present this program at 20 schools during 2014. The program is presented to parents the night before their children's presentation. This expansion of the program has been made possible through a sponsorship by Adelaide BMW, who joined existing RAP supporters, the RAA and the Australian Professional Firefighters Foundation (APFF).



Find out more about RAP and how your school can be involved by visiting www.mfs.sa.gov.au or calling the MFS Community Safety and Resilience Department on 8204 3611 (or 1300 737 637 for country callers).

BUILT ENVIRONS

Promote the adoption of cost effective fire safety solutions that protect lives

MFS personnel undertake inspections of public places to minimise any risk of fire and to ensure appropriate safety systems are in place. This includes smoke testing prior to the commissioning of new systems. MFS Built Environment section personnel also provide advice that allows developers to develop alternative, more flexible ways of meeting standards governing the installation of fire safety systems

During 2013-14 firefighting crews, fire investigators and community safety staff undertook a total of 230 inspections and fire safety surveys. A further 151 investigations of hazard complaint sites were conducted by community safety personnel.

MFS continues to encourage the use of sprinklers within all buildings as they are one of the most effective measures for controlling fires and protecting persons caught in a fire as well as potentially preventing millions of dollars' worth of damage. MFS are continuing to ensure safe places to live and work, identifying risks associated with fire and other emergencies for the community at large.

Major projects with which the MFS has been involved during 2013-14 include the new Royal Adelaide Hospital, the Convention Centre and River Torrens redevelopment and the recently completed Adelaide Oval upgrade.

2013-14 Built Environs Activity Indicators

Activity	Number
No. of building development proposals assessed	255
Number of public places inspected by Built Environs	68
No. of education, health facilities inspections and fire safety surveys	162
No. of hazard complaint sites investigated	151
No. of fire alarm inspections and connections	273
% of building development assessments appealed	0
% of building development assessments completed within 20 days	100
No. of Booster/Hydrant Tests/Commissioning	174
No. of Building Fire Safety Committee Meetings/Inspections	133
Alarm Waivers processed	270
False Alarm reduction enquiries	0
Smoke Tests Conducted	18



FIRE CAUSE INVESTIGATION (FCI)

Reduce the number of preventable fires through research and analysis

During 2013-14, the Fire Cause Investigation (FCI) section of the MFS conducted 195 post-fire investigations. One hundred and forty-one investigations were performed for fires attended by the MFS, a further 54 investigations were conducted for the Country Fire Service (CFS).

Unfortunately there were five fatalities associated with fires during 2013-14. Some of the deaths that occurred during 2013-14 were deemed to have been preventable. 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.

Fire related deaths during 2013-14 are summarised below:

1. A person died in a house fire at North Adelaide as a result of smoking products. Fire damage was confined to the room of fire origin. A second person sustained severe smoke inhalation but was retrieved from the premises by fire crews,. No smoke alarms were operable.
2. An elderly person died in a house fire at Taperoo. The cause of the fire is believed to be an electrical failure in the vicinity of a pedestal lamp and plug connections. The cause of death is yet to be determined.
3. An elderly person died from burn injuries sustained whilst in the process of removing an overheated saucepan to the outside of a house at North Adelaide.
4. A person was located deceased in premises at Wingfield. There were signs of fire activity within the building. The person was not seen for several weeks prior to being located. CIB are continuing with the investigation.
5. A child died in a house fire at Elizabeth East. The fire damaged 50% of the structure. The cause of the fire is believed to be a child playing with a cigarette lighter in the room of fire origin.

2013-14 Fire Related Fatalities – Smoke Alarm Use

Fatality	Number
Deaths in structures with smoke alarms operable*	1
Deaths in structures without smoke alarms	2
Deaths in structures with smoke alarms inoperable	2
Total	5

* The fatality with the working smoke alarm was cooking related fire. Death occurred outside of the dwelling (see point 3 above).

The Fire Investigation section also provides expert advice to Government and the community concerning the causes of fire. Fires that are investigated occur in a range of structures and in open areas including parks and fields. Identifying where fires are occurring allows us to identify trends and emerging risks and provide appropriate advice to address these.

2013-14 Breakdown of fires in buildings

Location / structure type	Number	%
Private Dwelling (House) fires	104	61%
Flats/home units	7	4%
Factory and laboratory fires	4	2%
School, assembly fires	4	2%
Warehouse/public garages	7	4%
Shops /supply services	21	12%
Private garage/sheds	13	8%
Buildings of public nature	6	3.5%
Open area	6	3.5%

In addition to determining the particulars of the fire location, MFS personnel are required to determine whether fires are accidental or are deliberately lit. Accurately determining the cause of fires is essential to the risk reduction process. The MFS FCI unit has a target of establishing the cause of fire in over 90% of cases. During 2013-14 the cause of fire was established in 91.3% of cases.

2013-14 Causes of fires

Fire cause	Number	%
Incendiary	58	33.7%
Accidental	99	57.6%
Undetermined	15	8.7%

Once Fire Investigators identify emerging trends it is necessary to develop dynamic strategies to reduce the occurrence of fires. This is achieved by disseminating information to the following bodies:

- The Insurance industry: 45 comprehensive reports have been released so far with no issues arising out of the investigation results.
- Government departments: 19 contacts have been made with government departments including SafeWork SA, the Office of the Technical Regulator gas and electrical.
- Housing SA: 23 fire reports sent.
- General community: information has been provided through live and recorded interviews.
- The Office of Consumer and Business Services.
- Federal government agencies that deal with issues of fire risk that affect Australia as a whole.
- SAPOL: expert advice and investigation findings have been provided for criminal prosecutions.

The section has also provided fire investigation training to MFS personnel and other emergency service organisations. Eight courses were conducted with emphasis on live burns to provide real life fire situations and assessment conditions for SAPOL crime scene examiners and local fire crews.

Fire Investigators also identify consumer goods that may have a fire risk. During 2013-14 a voluntary national recall was instigated of candle holders deemed to be at risk.



Licensed Premises Inspections

Fire investigators conduct Public Building Inspections (PBI'S) at specific targeted entertainment venues in a task force situation with SAPOL, local council representatives and Consumer and Business Services (liquor licensing) to determine the status of the installed fire safety systems. The emphasis of the inspection regime is on life safety and can occur at any time. If the team determines that there is a breach that poses a serious life risk then an action is undertaken immediately to mitigate the situation.

68 venues were inspected during 2013-14 with emphasis on major event sites such as the Clipsal Adelaide 500 motor race, the Royal Adelaide Show and targeted venue types. The majority of offences located during the year have been minor in nature and have been dealt with by SAPOL Licence Enforcement Branch and the local council Building Fire Safety Committees.

RESPONSE

Protect our community, economy and environment from the effects of fire and other emergencies

The MFS is the primary provider of structural firefighting services to South Australians in Adelaide and in major regional centres. The MFS provides an all hazards response including the management of urban search and rescue, hazardous materials incidents and road crash rescue in its gazetted areas. MFS personnel respond to a broad range of emergencies that include road accidents, hazardous substances, structural collapse and rescue scenarios.

Ensure all emergencies are responded to effectively and with sufficient capability

MFS Metropolitan and Regional stations protect approximately 90% of the South Australian population.

During 2013-14 the MFS responded to a total of 21,529 incidents. 4,084 of these incidents were fires while 4,331 were rescues, the majority of these rescues involved road crashes.

MFS Responses 2013-14	
Response Type	Number
Structure fires	1 157
Vehicle fires	639
Other fires	2 288
Dangerous substances	675
Rescues	4 331
Fire alarms	7 493
Other responses	4 963
Total	21 546

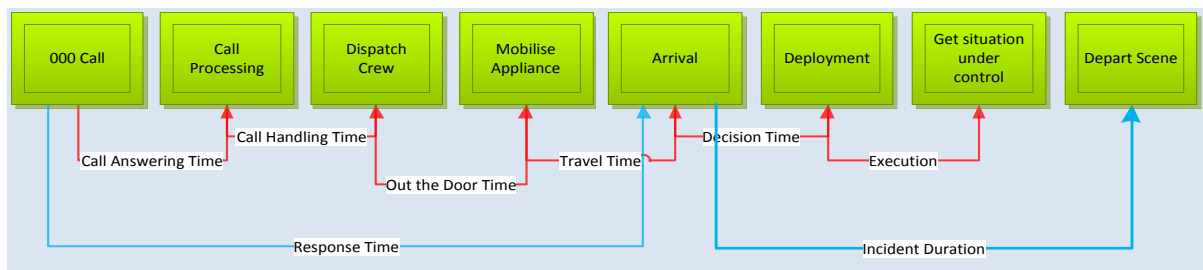
Continuously review and improve our operational performance

We aim to provide the best possible service to the community. One way we do this is ensure that firefighting resources arrive at emergency incidents as quickly as possible. We monitor the time it takes us to respond to each incident from the moment a 000 call is received until the firefighting appliance is in a position to get to work.

When a 000 call is made by the public we aim to answer as quickly as possible, identify what resources will be required and dispatch those resources as quickly as possible. Metropolitan crews don key elements of their protective equipment before they leave the station so that they can act immediately on arrival. While on the road our crews must negotiate public roads as quickly as possible but must also balance speed with the safety requirements of driving a very heavy vehicle in traffic.

The diagram below shows the key stages from receiving a 000 call through to the normalisation of an incident.

MFS emergency response timeline



During 2013-14 the MFS has sought additional data concerning each part of the overall emergency response time so that where possible the process can be made as fast as possible while still maintaining the safety of MFS crews and the public. During 2013-14 the MFS achieved an average metropolitan response time of 6 minutes 40 seconds.

2013-14 Key Metropolitan Response Time data

Breakdown of response time	Result
Average time to answer call (in seconds)	4.8 seconds
Average Call Handling	30 seconds
Average time out of the station	1 minute 50 seconds
Average Travel Time to incident	4 minutes 16 seconds
Average response time to incidents	6 minutes 40.8 seconds

MAJOR METROPOLITAN INCIDENTS 2013-14

Each year the MFS responds to incidents that are considered significant due to their size, complexity or risk 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. Four major incidents attended by the MFS during 2013-14 are described in the following section.

Recycling Centre Fire: Dry Creek 16th October 2013

On Wednesday 16th October 2013 the MFS was responded to a fire at the Adelaide Recycling Centre, 412 Hanson Road Wingfield.

The fire that broke out at the Adelaide Recycling Centre on Wednesday 16th October was an extended event with the fire not being fully extinguished for nearly six days. Firefighting activities for this event were conducted in very hot, windy and dusty conditions with poor water supplies that required extended relay pumping and constant crew rotations. The fire was finally brought under control on the 22nd October.

Although this fire was fought under particularly difficult circumstances it was only the last in a series of fires occurring at waste processing facilities in the Wingfield area over the past three years. The post-incident findings of this fire and others like it, have led to a number of changes to the response procedures for dealing with this type of fire and the MFS has worked with the bulk recycling industry to develop an industry standard based on stock pile storage and monitoring. MFS and EPA have implemented an ongoing inspection regime to ensure these standards are being met.



Major Commercial Fire: Richmond January 20th 2014

On Monday January 20th 2014 the MFS was responded to the premises of Goodyear Tyre and Auto Care, Richmond Rd. Marleston.

This fire started when fuel being decanted from a car's petrol tank ignited, causing a running fuel fire across the floor of the premises. The fire quickly spread and increased in intensity as highly flammable contents ignited.

On arrival, MFS crews found a mechanical workshop and administration area well involved in fire. With temperatures on the day in the mid-forties, strong northerly winds, and a high fuel load, containing the fire to the premises or origin was challenging.

After accounting for all the occupants of the premises, MFS crews set about containing the fire to the workshop area and protecting neighbouring residential buildings. Due to the presence of highly explosive acetylene and compressed air vessels MFS crews adopted an aggressive attack on the fire to minimise the chance of these containers exploding.

At the height of firefighting efforts over 50 firefighters and 15 appliances were committed to fire attack. Due to the adverse conditions crews required ongoing rehabilitation, hydration and recovery on scene so that concentrated firefighting efforts could be sustained.

Operating under extreme conditions, MFS crews stopped the spread of fire to adjacent commercial and residential buildings. The MFS was active on scene for over four hours before the fire was declared extinguished.



Major Commercial Fire: Edwardstown 20th January 2014

On Monday 20th January the MFS was responded to a structure fire at a commercial property at Ackland St. Edwardstown.

The fire occurred in a large galvanised steel warehouse, occupied by a civil contracting company. The premises contained heavy earth moving equipment, workshop machinery and a privately owned classic car. Because the company had ceased operations over the Christmas break the building was unoccupied at the time the fire started.

MFS crews arrived to find the structure well involved in fire and had to battle intense heat on a day where the ambient temperature exceeded 40 degrees Celsius. The first crew to arrive on scene was confronted with smoke and flames issuing from the roof and eaves. The large fuel load resulted in a large smoke plume that could be seen across Adelaide.

During firefighting operations a number of explosions occurred followed by the collapse of the metal roof. The structural instability of the building combined with the fuel load and high temperatures represented significant risks to firefighting personnel.

Defensive firefighting strategies were adopted to protect the adjacent fixed and mobile properties and concerted efforts from the crews ensured the damage was contained to the building of origin. Heavy machinery critical to the business operation that was adjacent to the building was also saved.

Although the fire caused an estimated damage of \$600,000 losses would have been far greater if not for the timely fire service intervention. The fire cause and area of origin could not be determined due to the amount of heat and structural damage that occurred within the building.



Major Commercial Fire: Wingfield 8th February 2014

On Saturday 8th February 2014 the MFS was responded to the premises of Redwood Furniture Polishing at Chamberlain Street Wingfield.

On arrival, crews were confronted by an industrial waste bin and rubbish fire which had spread to several adjoining properties.

With temperatures in the mid-forties and fierce North Westerly winds the fire quickly spread to the premises of Nisswreck, O'Neill's Contracting and several vacant lots utilised as storage facilities. The High fuel loads and adverse weather required an aggressive attack from three separate directions to halt the spread of fire to adjoining properties.

At the height of firefighting efforts there were over 90 firefighters and 22 appliances committed to fire attack. Crews required rehabilitation, hydration and recovery on scene during the fire to sustain a concentrated effort in firefighting.

Firefighters working under extreme conditions saved the premises of Redwood Furniture Polishing, Nisswreck as well as over one million dollars of road plant at O'Neill's contracting and significantly limited the damage to their premises.

The firefighting efforts stopped the spread of fire to a major chemical storage yard and a car racing workshop with significant quantities of racing fuel on site. MFS personnel were active on scene for over eight hours before the fire was declared extinguished.



REGIONAL OPERATIONS

MFS Regional Operations provides emergency services to 16 South Australian towns and surrounding environs. While the majority of these stations are crewed by retained (on-call) staff some larger centres such as Mount Gambier and Port Pirie employ day-staffing or full-time (24/7) staffing. MFS regional crews respond to the same range of emergency incidents as those in Metropolitan Operations. Some crews in larger regional towns respond to as many emergency incidents as crews in Adelaide.

In addition to providing operational response to emergencies, regional crews actively participate in their local communities and conduct a range of planning and prevention activities. These include identifying potential risks to the community, conducting site inspections and pre-planning, delivering community awareness and education sessions.

2013-14 Planning Activities

The MFS is constantly reviewing risks to our communities to ensure appropriate resources and services are allocated. Over the past year Metropolitan and Regional Commanders have been liaising with CFS management to review current MFS gazetted boundaries. The MFS consults extensively with local communities including local government, police and other emergency responders to ensure the best service possible is provided. During 2013-14 MFS regional staff participated in numerous interagency meetings, events and training exercises as well as attending Zone Emergency Centre, Bushfire Safety Committees and community events.

Revised procedures that will improve fireground operations including the updated Command & Control and Communication procedures have been rolled out across Regional Command and will be reinforced through an ongoing operational exercise program.

Regional Operations have placed greater emphasis on improving and simplifying operational reporting and data collection. During 2013-14 an improved Operations Reporting system was implemented. This new system will provide a single entry point for data as well as provide automatic emailing systems and reporting data bases for all functions. The system has been installed in all MFS regional stations and will be further refined over the next year.

2013-14 Prevention Activities

The delivery of the Road Awareness Program (RAP) has been extended to include regional centres. The program provides a valuable lesson to year 11 students across the state in raising safety awareness for all road users.

During 2013-14 Regional crews assisted in delivering the RAP to schools (and the Department of Correctional Services) in the Mount Gambier and Limestone Coast region as well as to schools in Port Augusta, Port Pirie, Whyalla and Port Lincoln. Discussions have also taken place with local road safety committees to discuss the potential of delivering the RAP to other social groups including sporting clubs.

Regional Public Building Inspections (PBI)

The MFS undertakes Public Building Inspections in regional centres to ensure that buildings comply with relevant safety standards and to ensure that appropriate response plans are prepared for a potential fire or other emergency at that site. During 2013-14 numerous inspections of the multimillion dollar extension to the Whyalla Hospital were conducted by Far North & Eastern Commander and local crews prior to its opening. Ongoing inspections were also conducted at the \$16,000,000 Central Oval development in Port Augusta.

MAJOR REGIONAL INCIDENTS 2013-14

Each year the MFS responds to incidents that are considered significant due to their size, complexity or risk 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. Four major incidents attended by the MFS during 2013-14 are described in the following section.

Multiple Bushfires: January 2014

During January 2014 a number of bushfires resulted from lightning strikes

From January 14 a weather event involving extreme temperatures, lightning and hazardous wind resulted in a number of fires being lit across much of the lower north and eastern agricultural areas of South Australia. Significant fires occurred in the Monarto area, at Bangor in the lower Flinders Ranges, the Riverland and at Truro and Eden Valley. The MFS deployed Strike Teams to each of these fires for both firefighting and asset protection. High temperatures exceeding 40 degrees Celsius made all firefighting operations during this period extremely stressful for MFS firefighters wearing full level two personal protective equipment.

Bangor Bushfires – Flinders Ranges

The Bangor fire started on top of an inaccessible ridge following a lightning strike. The MFS supported CFS operations for the Bangor bushfire for the duration of the fire. This support included numerous Strike Teams, Rapid Assessment Teams and equipment to support CFS firefighting operations. Strike Teams were also deployed for asset protection in the towns of Napperby, Nelshaby, Laura, Wirrabara, Melrose and Stonehut. Activities undertaken by the Strike Teams included local familiarisation, plug location and testing.

A request was also received by SA Water to protect critical infrastructure on the Morgan to Whyalla pipeline. These included control switches which regulated water flow within the pipeline. Damage to the control switches could have resulted in the pipes draining and given the extremely high temperatures it was predicted that this could result in failure of the pipeline, potentially cutting water supply to the north and Eyre Peninsula. The Bangor Fire was estimated to be the size of two football fields on the arrival of first arrival crews; however by mid-afternoon on 16 January 2014, 4,000ha had been burnt, a perimeter of 38km and was burning on all fronts.



At the end of the campaign approximately 35,000 hectares had been burnt. MFS personnel and equipment were utilised for a total of 30 days

Major Fire: Hazelwood Coal Mine 9th February

The Hazelwood Coal Mine fire started 9th February from a nearby grass fire that spread into the open cut mine.

After the fire spread into the Hazelwood mine, the Melbourne Fire Brigade (MFB) requested assistance from other agencies. The first MFS crews flew out on the 13th of February. The MFS deployed a total of 10 Strike Teams of specialist operators over a six week period. More than 90 MFS personnel were deployed to Hazelwood with the last crews returning on the 17th of March. Crews were predominantly tasked with the operation of the MFB Telescopic Aerial Pumper (TAP) due to their specialist skills on these appliances. Crews were made up of a mix of specialist operators from Adelaide and Regional Port Lincoln. Port Lincoln has a TAP appliance and as such provided a valuable resource of highly trained and experienced operators. The Strike Teams worked across day and night shift providing a continuous service. Feedback resulting from crews concerning the fire and the contribution made by MFS personnel was positive.



Personnel were well accommodated and the facilities at the staging area were impressive. Crews felt they were well briefed and kept up to date with developments over the course of the campaign. Of particular note were the health monitoring and the transitions from dirty to clean areas. This was well organised and the crews felt they were well supported and looked after and that health and safety issues were well addressed. Crews also commented on the changeover process within the mine, which, while difficult to coordinate, was generally well scheduled allowing adequate rest and rehabilitation time. During the course of the deployment the Telescopic Aerial Pumper was taken out of service for a short period of time while repairs were undertaken. During this time MFS crews were placed on MFB Appliances to form mixed crews. This proved to be a very positive experience with crews commenting on the value of working together and the opportunity for networking and information sharing. From a coordination perspective, the communication between the State Control Centre Victoria and MFS liaison was also excellent. Effective communication assisted greatly in the efficiency of the deployment planning process.



Waste and Recycling Facility Fire: Moonta 15-01-14

At 1629 hours on January 15 2014 a fire occurred at a waste and recycling facility at Hills Road Moonta

The weather on the day was extreme with an ambient temperature at the time of event of approximately 45 degrees Celsius. MFS appliances and crews from Moonta, Kadina, Wallaroo and Port Pirie, supported by the CFS initially responded. Appliances from Adelaide and the Regional Commander were also responded as the incident grew in scale.

The waste and recycling facility was a large industrial building housing recycled materials and mechanical equipment. The combined contents represented a large and hazardous fuel load and resulted in rapid fire progression. Due to the intensity of the fire, the complex internal layout, and the ambient temperature, internal firefighting was deemed to represent an unacceptably high risk. Consequently all firefighting activities were restricted to an external attack. MFS firefighting efforts prevented lateral fire spread to a number of adjoining buildings and equipment. The cause of the fire was determined as accidental and damage was estimated at \$350,000. Due to the weather conditions, firefighter fatigue management was considered paramount.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS/ICT

Advance our emergency and incident management capability

The MFS ensures that all major South Australian major events such as the Clipsal 500 and the Tour Down Under have relevant fire protection plans. This is essential given the number of events and the potential economic impact a fire would have at these events. These plans facilitate effective response and enhanced public safety in the event of a fire. The MFS prepares a number of operational response plans for major events held in Adelaide.

Team Spirit 2013

The annual State Exercise 'Team Spirit 13' was held on Thursday 24 October 2013 in the State Emergency Centre (SEC). The functional exercise provided participants with an opportunity to practice activities required during the operation of the SEC. The focus of the exercise was a catastrophic event with state-wide impacts. The exercise explored the state's capacity to deal with a significant Hazardous Materials leak resulting in loss of life, injuries, large scale evacuations, displaced people, and a significant impact on the environment. The MFS were the control agency for the exercise and MFS Emergency Management personnel played a lead role in the writing and management of the exercise.

Property Risk Information System Manager (PRISM)

The MFS continued to develop the interactive database known as the Property Risk Information System Manager (PRISM). PRISM is a database accessible on the intranet by Operational Crews, making data entry available at station level. Once a pre-incident inspection is conducted information concerning that property is stored in the database and can be accessed during an emergency incident. As the system evolves it is envisioned this information will be available to responding resources via computerised tablets on fire appliances. During 2013-14 a total of 721 new sites were added to the database.

State Urban Fire Risk Assessment

The MFS is a key stakeholder in the SA State Emergency Risk Management System Project which includes risk assessments being conducted in accordance with National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) for each of South Australia's ten State-level hazards, as identified in the State Emergency Management Plan.

In August 2013 the MFS (as the Hazard Leader) conducted a State Risk Assessment Workshop for the Urban Fire hazard. Focussing on a number of Urban Fire scenarios, participants from stakeholder agencies and organisations assisted in the risk assessment process. A risk treatment workshop was subsequently held to develop treatments for the risks identified. A State Urban Fire Risk Assessment Report has been completed and the outcomes of the process will contribute to a State Risk Register. MFS personnel have continued to contribute to other Hazard Leader workshops at Zone and State level.

Call Receipt and Dispatch – MFS Communications Centre

Ensure South Australian emergency resources are dispatched within agreed industry standards

The MFS Communications Centre (Comcen) is responsible for the call receipt and dispatch for each of the three South Australian emergency services. Our personnel respond to 000 calls and ensure appropriate resources are dispatched to all emergencies.

During 2013-14 Comcen personnel took an average of 4.48 seconds to answer 000 calls. 100% of these emergency calls were answered inside of the target time of five seconds. This level of performance helps ensure emergency crews are dispatched as quickly as possible and greatly enhances public safety.

2013-14 Call receipt and dispatch data

	Target	Result
Average time to answer call (in seconds)	5	4.48
Service factor (% of time agreed call response standard was met)	90%	96.13%

During 2013-14 Comcen staff provided information sessions at every station on each shift. This has led to a greater awareness of Comcen role by operational staff and for the first time the call for new Operator positions was oversubscribed. Comcen staff also assisted in the development of Standard Operating Procedures that govern MFS incident management and communications and the implementation of an incident desk for greater alarm incidents. The new incident desk is being used successfully and is providing greater support to Incident Controllers.

A number of initiatives were undertaken during 2013-14 to improve the standards of service provided by MFS Comcen to the South Australian emergency services sector. These include the finalisation of a Communications Staff Development Framework, the training of 12 additional Communications Operators and the development of a common code plug. This code plug will allow better agency interoperability as well as enhanced radio features including status messaging which was trialled successfully during the year. The use of an extra staffing shift to provide additional Operator numbers during periods of high fire danger or severe weather on week days has provided significant cost savings. Further initiatives are being developed and implemented to increase Call-taker capacity and for the retention of trained staff within Comcen.

Review and refinement of Comcen procedures and work practices in conjunction with CFS and SES has resulted in higher satisfaction levels and fewer issues being reported and investigated. The review of Service Level agreements between agencies is ongoing.

RECOVERY

Minimise the social and economic effects of emergencies

It is a strategic objective of the MFS to provide a recovery service that maintains the current low levels of social, environmental and economic loss from fire and other 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 as soon as the MFS arrives at an incident.

The MFS recognises that members of the community need personal support during an emergency and the agency will continue to implement additional recovery services over the next five years. The MFS currently provides victims of fire and emergencies with a range of support services. These include the MFS '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.

Provide direct support to victims of fire and other emergencies

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. The support provided to members of the community who witness or experience emergency incidents include access to MFS Employee Support Coordinators. This service is provided to any person who is emotionally affected by confronting or traumatic events.

Improve the safety, wellbeing and resilience of our workforce

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. The MFS ensures all employees are provided with access to an effective post-incident support process through the Employee Assistance Program (EAP).

Firefighters are frequently exposed to environments that include smoke and potentially toxic substances. The MFS provides employee access to a range of health and medical monitoring programs that contribute to the early identification of potential health issues.

During 2013-14 a number of improvements were made to the EAP services provided to personnel. These included:

- Further development of the EAP webpage in the MFS Members Only Website. This webpage now includes emergency contacts and a series of easy to navigate drop-

down boxes providing links to EAP services and support agencies. The page also provides links to other employee health and welfare programs and resources.

- A new structured program for Peer training was rolled out during 2013-14 that includes; induction, three- year tenure, Psychological and First Aid training.
- The MFS now has at least one Peer at each station, this includes all Regional stations. The names and contact details of these Peers have been included in the Annual MFS diary issued to all personnel.
- Significant improvements have been made to EAP records management and IT systems to streamline the management of support services.



Wellness Program

The MFS provides a comprehensive wellness program as a part of its commitment to Work Health and Safety (WH&S) prevention strategies and Firefighter wellbeing. Aims of the program include; improving wellness and reducing injury and sickness

Participation in the program is voluntary, however, it continues to be well patronised by personnel. The program represents and a holistic approach to firefighter wellness and includes the following components:

- Physical fitness, core stability, strength training and conditioning
- Lung Function Testing
- Critical Incident support for firefighters involved in emotionally challenging or traumatic incidents;
- Employee Assistance Program that includes peer support training, absence contact, family support
- Externally provided psychological health services through Cognition
- Pastoral care provided by Chaplaincy

LEADERSHIP

Demonstrate leadership and plan to meet future community needs

The Government of South Australia is actioning a Public Sector reform agenda that aims to 'foster high-performance leadership based on capability, accountability and results'. The MFS is strongly committed to developing innovative, flexible and responsive leaders through the provision of clear and realistic career pathways and through access to innovative, best practice leadership development programs. We believe that actively fostering, recognising, and promoting excellence improves organisational morale and success, and ensures we better serve our community.

Adopt a leading role in the development of improved fire and emergency services

Leadership Development

The MFS fosters the development of future organisational leaders through the provision of career long training and development opportunities. Current and future leaders are provided with access to graduate management programs through a range of Tertiary providers.

The MFS has established partnerships with academic institutions in South Australia, nationally and internationally. We also have strong relationships with professional institutions including the Australasian Fire Authorities Council, the Institution of Fire Engineers and the Professional Firefighter's Foundation.

Awards and Commendations

Every year members of the South Australian Emergency Services are committed to improving the safety of the community. During 2013-14 a number of MFS personnel were granted National or State awards in recognition of achievements or efforts that are considered exceptional.

The Australian Fire Service Medal (AFSM) is considered the highest honour that can be bestowed on a member of the Australian fire industry. During 2013-14 two MFS employees were awarded the AFSM.

Michael Morgan AFSM

Michael Morgan joined the MFS in January 1986 and currently holds the rank of Assistant Chief Fire Officer.

Michael was awarded the Australian Fire Service Medal for exemplifying commitment to professional operational management, for giving his time generously in progressing firefighter wellness and the formation of the Firefighter Cancer Support Wellness Network.

Michael has been instrumental in progressing significant advancements to the MFS Employee Assistance Program; has served as a valuable member of the Fire Service Fund; coordinates the MFS Women Firefighters Forum; and serves as a member of the MFS Medical Board where his passion for progressing firefighter wellness issues is renowned.

Michael has worked closely with the Australian Professional Firefighters Foundation, and was instrumental and influential in the formation of the Firefighter Cancer Support and Wellness Network – a support network developed to assist firefighters and their families through the challenges that they may face throughout their illness.



Richard Gray AFSM

Richard Gray joined the MFS in 1987 and currently holds the rank of Station Officer.

Richard was awarded the Australian Fire Service Medal for distinguished and outstanding service to the community of South Australia and for his true inspiration and tireless dedication to help people in need.

Richard has consistently demonstrated a professional demeanour as an officer and is a credit to the MFS. As a Peer Support Officer for over 21 years, he has assisted many personnel to deal with the critical life factors that emergency service personnel have to face on too many occasions. He also continues to assist in staff welfare in his role as a Board Member of the Fire Service Fund which aids firefighters and their families in times of sickness and hardship.

Richard has made a significant contribution to child burn victims and for the last 10 years has co-organised the Camp Smokey event, through the Australian Professional Firefighters Foundation (APFF). Richard has personally filled the role of volunteer Camp Leader.



SA Emergency Services Sector Collaboration

The MFS aims to foster collaboration between the agencies that make up the broader South Australian Emergency Services Sector. The CFS generously allocates the MFS significant use of the hot fire training facility at the State Training Centre, Brukunga. A number of MFS training personnel who regularly use the facility have reciprocated this support by assisting with the enhancement of the facility's compartmentation fire training props.

In recognition of their professional dedication and commitment to the Structural Firefighting Program and support with the construction of a new compartment fire training facility MFS Training Instructors, Station Officers Michael Whitford, Stuart Helmore and Adam Hunt, received a Certificate of Appreciation from the Country Fire Service.

Metropolitan Commander Mark Searcy also accepted a Certificate of Appreciation, presented to 'Staff of the Angle Park Training Centre'. This certificate has been hung in the foyer at APTC. Brenton Eden, Director of Operational Training & Professional Development, accompanied with Darren Chapman, State Training Officer, presented these framed certificates on behalf of the CFS to these MFS Officers at APTC.



This is another example of collaboration between the fire services, this time building facilities which enhance the training of both MFS and CFS firefighters.

Institution of Fire Engineers (IFE)

The IFE has approximately 11 000 members around the world. This includes 42 international branches, with 700 members in Australia being the largest branch outside of the United Kingdom.

Formal membership of the IFE is granted to individuals on the basis of industry commitment, knowledge and experience. During 2013-14 MFS Commanders Mark Searcy and Michael Shepherd were granted Associate IFE Membership (AIFire).

MFS Station Officer Andy Sharrad (FIFire E) who has been involved with the IFE for more than 14 years is the current President of the Australian Branch and Leader of the International General Assembly.



Promote our benefit and value to the community

In the current economic climate it is increasingly important that public sector organisations can demonstrate the value they represent. The MFS is committed to providing a high quality fire and emergency service that represents public value. We recognise the need to constantly review our outcomes, outputs and inputs to ensure we make the most effective and efficient use of our resources.

Fires and other emergencies have a significant social and economic cost to the community. The MFS aims to first and foremost save persons at risk of death or injury. Next, the MFS aims to reduce the economic impact of fires and other emergencies by maximising the capital values saved, reducing the property loss per person and minimising the economic impact. Finally, reflecting its value to the community, the MFS aims to minimise the impact of emergencies on the environment.

Employ consultative and environmentally sustainable business practices

Green Initiatives

The MFS has implemented a number of 'green' initiatives in line with South Australian Government environmental sustainability objectives. These initiatives include reducing our annual water and energy usage, employing more energy efficient station designs and increasing our solar energy generation.

Annual reductions in water consumption / usage

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

Energy Efficiency

The MFS has exceeded the South Australian Strategic Plan (SASP) Target 61 (T61) milestone of 25% improvement in energy efficiency by 2014, when benchmarked against 2000-01. The 2013-14 reduction of energy intensity, shown in the table below, represents a 26.1% improvement of energy efficiency over the 2000-01 baseline. The long term goal of the MFS has been extended to a 30% improvement in energy efficiency over the 2000-01 baseline.

MFS energy consumption 2012-13				
MFS	Electrical Energy Use (GJ)	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO ₂)	Square Metres	Intensity GJ/Sq. M
Baseline 2000-01	13 315	3 290	28 506	0.4670
Actual 2013-14	13 293	2 259	38 510	0.3451

MFS photovoltaic (solar) energy initiative

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 12.5 to 16 kWh 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, commissioned in September 2013 features a 16 kWh solar photo voltaic system. The total MFS generation of photovoltaic energy currently exceeds 100 kW.

Sustainable building design

Fire Stations operate 24 hours every day of the year. Training and station maintenance activities have the potential to consume large amounts of water and electricity. As a consequence all new MFS fire stations feature environmentally sustainable design features and materials which reduce energy and water consumption. This includes water reclamation systems that capture and reuse rainwater and water used for firefighter training activities.

Our newer stations have also been designed for longer operational working lives resulting in a 50 year replacement cycle and savings to the community over the extended asset life.



PREPAREDNESS

Develop a Sustainable Organisation

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.

LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The MFS provides personnel with a range of training and development programs that ensure high levels of front-line capability while also providing opportunities for ongoing career development. The MFS is a Registered Training Organisation (RTO) and provides all operational personnel with access to nationally recognised training as well as programs tailored to organisational requirements. In addition to in-house delivery the MFS also utilises partnerships with other training and tertiary institutions.

Career Development

The MFS was one of the first emergency service organisations within Australia to provide personnel with access to a career development pathway aligned to nationally recognised competency based training. The MFS Staff Development Framework (SDF) ensures that all metropolitan firefighters can demonstrate competency before being assigned additional responsibilities. Additional frameworks are now being developed to provide career development pathways for personnel in regional command, and in specialised roles including marine and communications.

Staff Development Framework

During 2013-14 our Education Services section continued the development of a new training model that expands the use of e-simulation, case studies, on-the-job exercises and lessons learnt. This clustered training approach provides a more efficient way of delivering multiple units of competency and organisational skills. The revised model provides a more contemporary and meaningful 'train as you play' approach that develops both technical and decision making aspects of skill while reducing the overall time it takes learners to achieve competencies. It is expected that this model will also realise long-term time and cost savings/benefits beyond the investment in its development.

Over the past five years the MFS has seen ongoing increases in the number of voluntary enrolments in the SDF. In particular, there has been an increase in the number of senior MFS personnel choosing to enrol in the Assessment Only Pathway developed over the past few years. This pathway provides personnel with the opportunity to demonstrate pre-existing levels of competency thereby reducing the need to enrol personnel in expensive or time consuming programs in areas where the demonstration of competency is deemed essential.

2013-14 Enrolments in Vocational Education and Training (VET)

Enrolments	Target	Result
Total number of personnel enrolled in VET	320	545
Mandatory personnel enrolments in VET	270	239
Voluntary personnel enrolments in VET	129	305
The total Units of study MFS personnel are enrolled in	1 500	2 315
Units enrolled in on a mandatory basis	1 250	974
Units enrolled in on a voluntary basis	250	1 340
Number of units completed	1 000	1 186

Qualifications Issued during 2013-14

Personnel undertaking study through the SDF have the opportunity to complete nationally recognised qualifications that include Certificates II, III and IV in Public Safety. Through the Australian Quality Training Framework personnel achieving higher level certificates can gain access to tertiary level programs that include Advanced Certificates, Diplomas and Masters Degrees. During 2013-14 more than 200 MFS personnel across the ranks gained certificates from the Public Safety Training Package.

2013-14 Qualifications Issued

Certificate Level	Code	Issued
Certificate II in Public Safety (Firefighting and Emergency Operations)	PUA20601	26
Certificate III in Public Safety (Firefighting and Emergency Operations)	PUA30601	62
Certificate IV in Public Safety (Firefighting Supervision)	PUA40301	121
Certificate III in Public Safety (Emergency Communications Centre Operations)	PUA33010	4

Communications Centre Development Framework

The MFS has pioneered the development and implementation of a career development pathway for dedicated communications centre personnel. The development of this pathway reflects the specialised training needs of communications personnel who must possess knowledge of fire service operations as well as communications systems.

The communications framework articulates from the standard SDF and ensures that personnel working in the MFS communications centre are among the most highly trained and capable in Australia. During 2013-14 four personnel completed Certificate III in Public Safety (Emergency Communications Centre Operations).

Incident Management Training – Level 1 and 2 Incident Management

The MFS has prioritised the delivery of incident management training. Programs such as the Station Officer's Professional Development Program are designed to enhance the ability of officers to make decisions on the fireground by placing them in simulated environments that allow them to practice recognising fireground cues and patterns and execute appropriate courses of action. During 2013-14 the MFS provided training for incident management that addressed the requirements of the nationally recognised units of competencies 'Control a level 1 incident' and 'Control a level 2 incident'.

2013-14 Enrolments in Incident Management Competencies

Unit of competency	Level	Completions
PUAOPE012A Control a level 1 incident	1	421
PUAOPE018A Control a level 2 incident.	2	207

Regional Career Pathway

During 2013-14 a career pathway has been developed that ensures regional personnel have access to relevant training, delivered and assessed at appropriate points. Training is outlined for each rank through a tailored development program. These programs are designed to assist personnel to develop both professionally and personally by providing up-skilling opportunities and learning, prior to and whilst undertaking higher duties and rank.

Aligned to the implementation of this pathway MFS regional personnel will achieve nationally recognised units of competency. To ensure RTO compliance requirements a further 26 regional personnel have achieved competency in the Enterprise Trainer and Assessor Skill Set.

Members Only Website

The Learning and Development Department have implemented the following further improvements to the Members Only Website:

- assessment forms attached to units of competency within the MFS Staff Development Framework accessible to all trainers and assessors
- answer sets available to assessors
- student training records accessible to students and supervising officers
- streamlined enrolment processes
- provision of a variety of resources including videos that are now accessible at all times
- facilitated the inclusion of executive services policies and procedures

E-Learning Strategy

The Learning and Development Department have commenced a project to develop further new e-Learning products that will provide personnel with more flexible access to training resources. This will improve access, not only for our regional personnel but for all personnel employed by the MFS at all times who will now be able to access training on any internet connected device. These new E-Learning products will enhance and add value to existing training programs and provide the MFS with the capability to maximise the use of practical face-to-face training methods.



SPECIALIST PROGRAMS

Technical Rescue

The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) coordinates South Australia's Urban Search and Rescue (SA USAR) capability on behalf of the Government of South Australia. USAR personnel have been deployed to major incidents including the Christchurch earthquake and Queensland floods in 2011.

The Special Operations Department holds responsibility for providing technical rescue training to MFS personnel and those of other South Australian emergency services organisations.

During 2013-14 the MFS conducted a series of USAR training programs. Outcomes included:

- A total of 116 MFS and interagency personnel were provided with enhanced vertical and confined space rescue skills maintenance training.
- 138 personnel attended the USAR Trench Rescue training course.
- 183 personnel have now been trained to the Category 2 USAR specialist level.

The training provided during 2013-14 enhanced the multi-agency response capability of personnel from the MFS, South Australian Ambulance Service (SAAS), SES, and the Department of Health and ensures the MFS possesses the capability to respond to major incidents locally, interstate and overseas if required.



Other activities undertaken during 2013-14 include:

- Procurement of Equipment Cache
- Category 2 Course Review
- USAR Specialist Course Development
- SA Canine Capability Development
- Team Leader Program
- Training Site Development
- Rapid Damage Assessment Team Development

Number of Personnel USAR Cat2 Qualified by Agency	
Agency	Number of personnel holding USAR Category 2 Qualification
MFS	120
State Emergency Service	41
South Australian Ambulance Service	22
Total	183



Special Operations: HAZMAT, CBRN & Technical Services

The MFS Special Operations Section is responsible for maintaining MFS capability to respond to hazardous situations that require specialist skills, protective equipment and breathing apparatus.

During 2013-14, MFS Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) staff represented the agency and the State on various national and local committees and working groups including:

- The National CBRN Working Group
- The Australasian Fire Authorities Council Hazardous Materials Working Group
- The State CBRN Committee, Scientific Advisory Group & Training Group.

CBRN personnel also coordinated a number of training programs for MFS personnel and personnel from other South Australian emergency response providers. This included the coordination, preparation and delivery of the annual multi-agency State CBR Incidents and Emergency Course conducted at the Brukunga CFS State Training Centre. A series of State Multi Agency Response Team (SMART) refresher courses were also conducted during 2013. The MFS also provided assistance to SA Health in support of the annual hospital decontamination exercise program.

A revised and improved Breathing Apparatus training program was developed during 2013-14. This program better reflects current trends in adult learning and ensures training is more realistic and contextualised. This new program was delivered to all operational staff during 2013-14.

A six year service of breathing apparatus sets was also undertaken during the year ensuring all sets in use meet operational requirements.



CAPABILITY AND PERFORMANCE

Ensure our operational stations, appliances and equipment remain safe and fit for purpose

The Capability and Performance 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.

2013-14 Milestones

The Capability and Performance Department commenced the roll-out of five new 3000 litre Rear-Mount Appliances. Two of these new appliances will be configured as Pump/Rescues while the remaining three will be configured as General Purpose Pumps. During the 2013-14 year these five appliances were accepted and are now being placed in stations as final fit-outs are completed. The first of the pump rescue appliances has now been deployed to Paradise station, enhancing community service to the north eastern suburbs. Gawler will also receive a pump rescue with Golden Grove, Beulah Park and Angle Park receiving appliances over the next financial year.

Capability and Performance have also developed specifications for a new class of Combined Aerial Pumping appliance. These multi-capability appliances will enhance MFS capability to respond to emergency situations arising in multi-storey/multi-function premises being built in new developments such as Mawson Lakes. Built by Rosenbauer/Metz in Austria and Germany these vehicles will be the first of their kind in Australia. The first appliance build has now been completed and the vehicle is being prepared for shipment to Australia. The vehicle is expected into Australia in October 2014 for commissioning and assessment. The vehicle design involved considerable consultation between the manufacturers and the MFS and resulted in a vehicle only slightly longer in chassis length than a Heavy Urban General Purpose but with enhanced aerial rescue capability. This design has already generated significant interest from other fire authorities.

During 2013-14 a new concept Technical Rescue Vehicle was rolled out at Adelaide Station greatly enhancing the MFS's capability to perform rescues at complex incidents where there are high levels of risk.



MFS Fleet Age

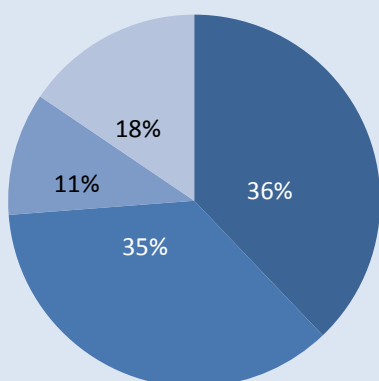
The MFS has established that no fire appliance should remain in operational use for more than 20 years. Last year only 15% of the total MFS fleet was over 20 years of age. The majority of the overage appliances were aerials that are now being phased out and replaced by the new Combined Aerial Pumping appliances. The MFS has also commenced the roll out of five new pumps that will further reduce the average fleet age.

MFS Appliances ages

	Under 10 Years	Under 15 Years	Under 20 Years	20 Years & Over	TOTAL N°
Metropolitan Appliance Age	62.5%	25%	5.4%	7.1%	56
Regional Appliance Age	4.5%	52.3%	18.2%	25%	44
Aerial Appliance Age	22.2%	11.1%	11.1%	55.6%	9
Specialist Appliance Age	36.4%	36.4%	0%	27.2%	11
Total Fleet Appliance Age	36.0%	35.0%	11.0%	18.0%	120

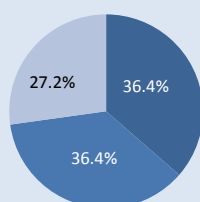
Average Fleet Age %

- Under 10 Years
- Under 15 Years
- Under 20 Years
- Over 20 Years



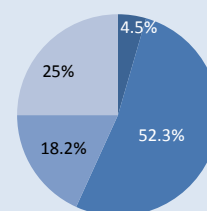
Specialist Appliance Age %

- Under 10 Years
- Under 15 Years
- Under 20 Years
- Over 20 Years



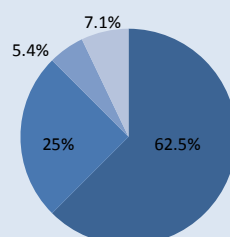
Regional Appliance Age

- Under 10 Years
- Under 15 Years
- Under 20 Years
- Over 20 Years



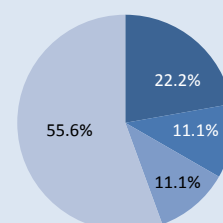
Metro Appliance Age %

- Under 10 Years
- Under 15 Years
- Under 20 Years
- Over 20 Years



Aerial Appliance Age %

- Under 10 Years
- Under 15 Years
- Under 20 Years
- Over 20 Years



GOVERNANCE

Provide effective governance and ensure Public Value

In addition to providing 'best practice' emergency service the MFS seeks to be an efficient business that represents value to the South Australian Government and community. As an organisation the MFS seeks to excel in service, innovation and business efficiencies through effective corporate governance.

PEOPLE AND CULTURE

Develop a workforce and organisational culture that is more sustainable and better reflects our community

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.

In the current economic climate the MFS faces significant challenges to develop a workforce that is more sustainable and better reflects our community. During 2012-13 the organisation created a new People and Culture portfolio to demonstrate a commitment to workforce and cultural renewal within the MFS.

Key priorities include:

- Achieving a more sustainable workforce age demographic
- Developing and implementing more flexible staffing/working arrangements
- Seeking reductions in MFS leave liabilities and costs
- Modernising the workplace culture and placing emphasis on customer focus, public value and a safety culture.
- Developing strategies to identify and select talented personnel who may progress to accept future leadership positions within the MFS
- Improving our ability to capture and share operational successes and identify lessons learned.

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 'out posted' SAFECOM Human Resources specialists.

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

- Payroll
- Human Resources management advice and support
- 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. In addition, the average age of full-time recruits has been in the mid-thirties for most of the past decade.

These issues require careful consideration and effective management to ensure the MFS maintains required workforce numbers while remaining within budgetary constraints. The MFS is currently investigating strategies to broaden and diversify the recruitment demographic

Firefighter Recruitment and Promotions

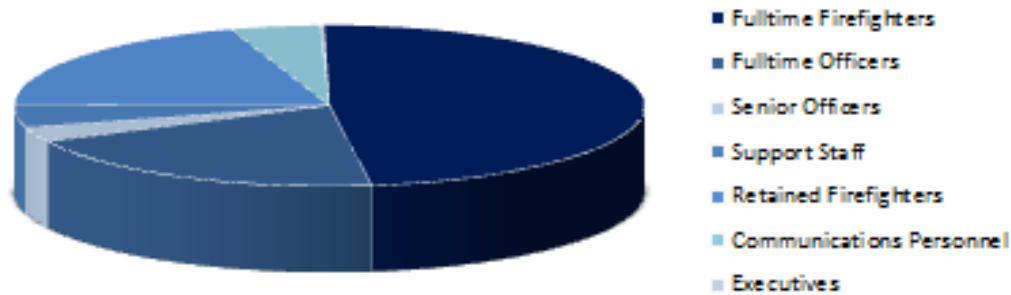
No firefighter recruitment was undertaken during 2013-14. However, a major review of recruitment processes was undertaken in preparation for high recruitment demand over the next three years.

It is projected that the MFS will undertake firefighter recruitment during the second half of 2014-15. It is also envisaged that a limited number of officer promotions will be made.

Our Current Workforce

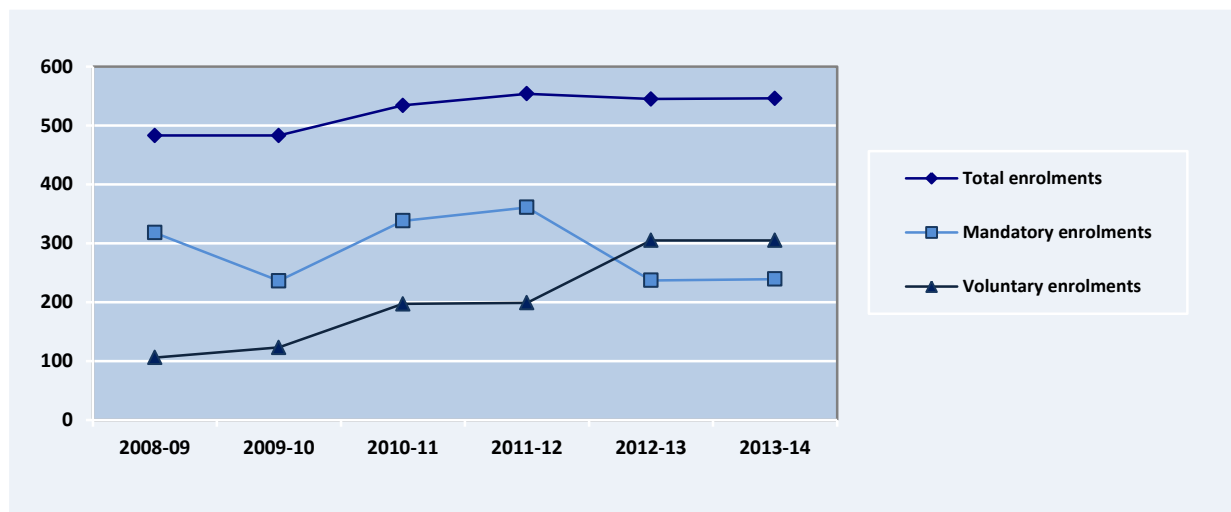
We consider our professional workforce a major strength. Our personnel possess a diverse range of skills and are provided with access to nationally recognised competency based training through the Staff Development Framework (SDF).

Over 90% of our workforce is directly involved in the provision of front-line services on a daily basis. All our personnel, including non-uniform support staff, contribute to the management of major fires and emergencies.



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. Although a positive outcome, this trend is likely to place pressure on MFS training resources and expenditure.



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 ensures 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 2013-14 is included in Appendix 1 on page 62.

RISK AND SAFETY

The MFS employs risk management systems that are consistent with ISO 31 000 which constitutes the international standard. As an emergency service, principles of risk management are incorporated in all aspects of corporate activity from major planning to day to day maintenance activities. The MFS also embeds risk assessments into all departmental and agency reports including those submitted to the SAFECOM board.

Safety Culture

The MFS is committed to actively promoting the health, safety and ongoing wellbeing of our people. The MFS places high value on Work Health Safety and Injury Management (WHS&IM) and recognises importance of maintaining employee safety to our mission to help protect South Australian lives, property and environment.

Risk Management and Systems Performance

The MFS continues to underpin its WHS&IM system protocols on AS/NZS 4801 (Occupational health and safety management systems – specification with guidelines for use) which is aligned to risk management philosophies and methods as set out in AS/NZS/ISO 31 000.

Performance reporting against objectives using measurement tools including internal auditing, analysis of statistical data (incident/near/miss/hazard/injury) as well as the investigation of operational incidents and accidents has assisted the organisation to regularly review of the effectiveness WHS&IM system for its ongoing improvement.

Safety and Injury Management Performance

There has been a downwards trend in the number of new injury claims made this year. Overall, new claim numbers reduced by 32% (from 161 to 109) and new income maintenance claims reduced in total by 43% (from 81 to 46). New income maintenance claims made up 42% of the total claims this period, down from 50% in 2012-13.

Despite the reduction in the total number of claims the overall cost of these claims actually increased due to the nature of injuries incurred. Hospital costs increased by 194% while income maintenance costs increased by 31%. These costs resulted in an overall increase in claims expenditure of 41%. More detailed information concerning MFS worker's compensation expenditure is provided in WHS Table 2.

A total of four notifiable incidents were reported to SafeWork SA during 2013-14 with two improvement notices issued. Both of the improvement notices were successfully resolved within nominated timeframes.

During 2013-14 no provisional improvement or prohibition notices were issued by MFS health and safety representatives.

WHS Table1 Legislative requirements

Requirement	Result
Number of Notifiable incidents pursuant to WHS Act s38	4
Number of notices served pursuant to WHS Act section 90, section 191 and section 195 (provisional improvement, improvement and prohibition notices)	2

WHS Table 2 Agency gross¹ workers compensation expenditure for 2013-14 compared with 2012-13²

Expenditure	2013-14 (\$)	2012-13 (\$)	Variation (\$)+ (-)	% Change + (-)
Hospital	356 132	123 111	235 021	+194.06%
Income Maintenance	974 355	743 837	230 518	+30.99%
Investigations	2 838	9626	-6 788	-70.52%
Legal Expenses	42 932	2 7003	15 929	+58.99%
Lump Sum (sec 42 and sec 43)	697 650	546 003	151 647	+27.77%
Other	16 748	39 011	-22 263	-57.07%
Medical	690 396	495 925	194 471	+39.21%
Rehabilitation	6 152	7 876	-1 724	-21.89%
Travel	55 246	27 354	27 892	+101.97%
Total Claims Expenditure	2 842 449	2 017 745	824 704	+40.87%

¹ before 3rd party recovery

² information available from SIMS (for detailed advice on data extraction contact PSWR)

PARTNERSHIPS

Kingdom of Tonga Fire Service - Sustainable Development Program

The MFS has participated in a Sustainable Development Program with the Kingdom of Tonga Fire and Emergency Service since 2002. This program aims to improve fire and emergency service provision in Tonga as part of the Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council's (AFAC) commitment to provide support to South Pacific Island Nations.

The Tonga Fire and Emergency Service sustainable development program is provided in cooperation with the Pacific Islands Fire Services Association (PIFSA). PIFSA is a non-profit network made up of fire and emergency services within the Pacific Region. Membership is open to Fire and Emergency Services of Pacific island countries and territories within the region. PIFSA Members work to actively support the building of safer and more resilient Pacific Island nations and communities by improving the technical and institutional capacity of Fire and Emergency Services in order to enhance levels of fire protection, community safety and fire and emergency management through an integrated approach.

The value of the Sustainable Development program was shown when Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Ian struck parts of Tonga in January 2014. On the Ha'apai islands of Pangai, Mo'unga'one and Foa approximately 75% of properties sustained damage leaving people in urgent need of assistance. The Fire Station situated in Ha'apai was also a casualty of the storm further complicating the situation.



On Monday 13th January, Tonga Fire and Emergency Services (TFES) deployed eight members of its newly formed Emergency Response Team (ERT) along with Tonga's Defence Personnel (His Majesty's Armed Forces - HMAF) to the Ha'apai Islands for assistance. However, on arrival, it was clear that more resources were required as the damage was beyond the expectation of the first responders. On Saturday 18th January, the remainder of the ERT was deployed to the Ha'apai Islands to provide further assistance. The ERT provided immediate assistance to the community by clearing access roads to the water mains at a number of villages and also assisted in clearing fallen timber from corrugated iron roof tops at schools, local churches and the hospital. ERT personnel remained in Ha'apai for four weeks assisting in the recovery operations.



Tongan Deputy Prime Minister, The Honourable Samiu Vaipulu was impressed with TFES efforts, commenting

‘TFES response to Ian has really signified and established TFES as a leading agency to disaster and emergency response. Not only is the ERT on hand to assist in the cleaning up of the islands, but they are also assisting HMAF in distributing humanitarian assistance to the residents of Pangai as well as to the outer islands.’

In May 2014 four TFES personnel visited Adelaide to undertake an intensive training and familiarisation program. These programs continue to develop the capability of the TFES. The Officer in Charge of the Emergency Response Team was one of those who took part in the two week program which included components of the MFS Urban Search and Rescue capability.

In May 2014 two ex MFS Isuzu Medium Urban Pumpers and a quantity of obsolete equipment was donated to the Kingdom of Tonga to replace fire appliances and equipment which is no longer serviceable. All costs associated with the freighting the appliances are covered by the Government of Tonga. Freighting of the appliances to Tonga also allowed for the delivery of 100 sets of ex Fire Rescue New South Wales structural firefighting protective clothing. This donation was possible due to the PIFSA-AFAC arrangements

The donated equipment arrived in Tonga in mid-June and was blessed by the Fire Service’s Chaplain at a ceremony attended by the Fire Service’s Minister the Honourable Siosifa Tu’utafaiva.

The Commissioner of the Tonga Fire and Emergency Services made the following comment:

Without this sustainable development programme, TFES would not be the Service it is today. He further commented; The donated equipment is ready for use and will be used to its full potential to ensure that the Services delivers and effective service delivery to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Tonga for the purpose of protecting life and property from Fire and other Emergencies.’

The Tongan Fire Service has demonstrated considerable ingenuity in maintaining assets considered old by Australian standards and it is likely these appliances and equipment will serve the Tongan community for many years.



MFS FINANCES

Effectively allocate our budget and operate within it

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 increasingly 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 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 2013-14 MFS Financial Services 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 2013-14 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.

MFS Financial Performance

It is a MFS priority to provide effective governance and ensure public value. Significant efforts are made to ensure public funds are managed prudentially and used where they will produce the greatest community benefit.

For 2013-14 the MFS received an unmodified Independent Auditor's Report for financial statements under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

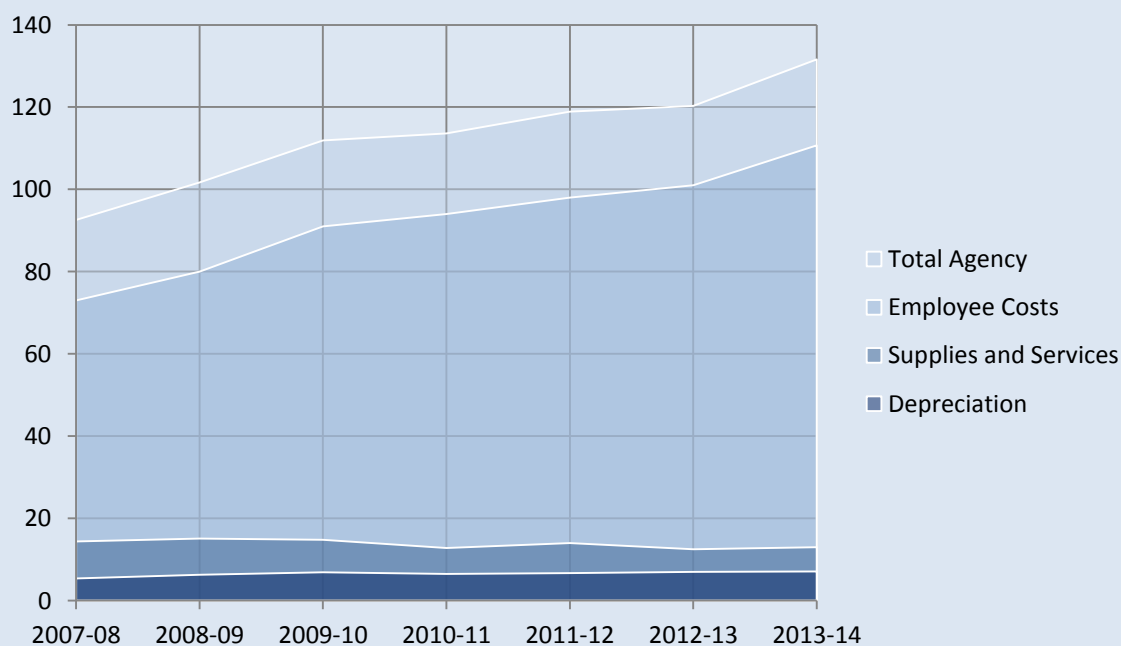
Additional information concerning MFS Financial Results may be found in Appendix 7: Financial Results.

Agency Costs (\$1000s) 2007-14

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total Agency	92 577	101 680	111 958	113 603	118 898	120 293	131 556
Total Supplies & Services	12 871	13 658	12 257	11 251	14 034*	12 457*	13 217
Government Radio Network (GRN)	1 565	1 442	1 828	1 566	*	*	*
Total Supplies and Services & GRN costs	14 436	15 100	14 085	12 817	14 034	12 457	13 217
% of Total Agency	15.6%	14.8%	12.6%	11.3%	11.8%	10.4%	10.5%
Total Employee Benefits (\$1 000s)	72 725	80 284	90 996	94 337	98 019	100 809	110 761
% of Total Agency	78.6%	78.9%	81.2%	83%	82.4%	83.8%	84.2%
Depreciation	5 403	6 296	6 877	6 449	6 719	7 027	7 124
% of Total Agency	5.8%	6.3%	6.2%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%	5.4%
Income	8 457	6 822	6 034	6 664	6 467	5 755	7 203
Net Cost of Services	84 120	94 858	105 924	106 939	112 431	114 538	124 353

* from 2011-12 GRN costs were included with Total Supplies and Services costs

MFS Major Operating Expenses 2007-14



Annual Reporting Requirements for Industry Participation Policy

In September 2013 the State Government made changes to the Industry Participation Policy (IPP).

These changes included reducing the threshold at which tenderers are required to submit Industry Participation Plans. The commitments made in these plans subsequently become conditions of contract for successful tenderers.

It is a requirement for tenderers to report to the awarding agency at least annually (or more often depending on the value of the contract) (see table below) to demonstrate how they have performed against the commitments made in their IPP Plan in the area of jobs, investment and supply chain.

Tenderer Reporting Requirements	
Contract Value	SA IPP Plan Requirement
\$4 million (\$1 million in regional areas) and above and less than \$50 million.	Reporting annually and on completion of the contract. Reporting is a contractual obligation.
Strategic Projects and projects over \$50 million	Reporting requirements to be negotiated between the agency and successful tenderer during contract award but to occur at least bi-annually and at the end of the contract. Reporting is a contractual obligation.

MFS IPP Plan Outcomes 2013-14	
Contracts and Tenders within scope of SA IPP	Result
Number of tenders released	1
Number of contracts awarded	0
Total value of contracts awarded	0
Number of local jobs performed in SA as a result of the contract	0
Total value of capital spend retained in SA	0
Value of subcontracts awarded to local SME to date	0
Value of goods and services produced in SA to date	0
Value of goods and services produced in Australia to date	0

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY TARGETS

The current economic climate has placed pressure on the State Government's finances. This has recently been compounded by reductions in federal funding to the States.

The MFS is required to identify and implement significant efficiencies to meet government savings targets. In 2014-15 the MFS must achieve a reduction of approximately \$800 000 in recurrent funding. The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) have advised that this may be achieved through reducing recurrent spending or reducing Full Time Equivalents (the number of staff) or by a combination of both.

To achieve these efficiencies the MFS is undertaking a review of all departments and programs against key organisational priorities. In the short-term it may be necessary to reduce or close some programs where funding levels cannot be sustained.

Potential efficiencies have been identified in the following areas:

- Reductions or elimination of programs (and the consequences)
- Modifications to program staffing models including the use of different staffing levels or staffing mix or the reallocation of staff to higher priority programs
- Reduction of on-costs including overtime, recalls, leave and staff travelling costs
- Reductions in infrastructure or resource costs, for example; vehicles, computers and phones.

In the event that the MFS cannot achieve these efficiencies through financial control measures consideration will have to be given to a reduction in the overall employee numbers to reduce salaries and wage costs.

Data is also being collected concerning potential retirements/separations projected over the next three years. This is to ensure that if and when FTE reductions are required, these occur in the first instance through natural attrition

APPENDIX 1: EMPLOYEE DATA

The MFS employs a mix of fulltime firefighters, retained firefighters and non-uniformed corporate and support staff. The following section provides key data concerning the current MFS workforce. Please note that these tables provide data as of the last pay period for the financial year and documents employee data as of that day. Data may differ from published staffing levels published on different dates.

Employee Data

Persons	1 134
FTE's	932.29

FTE's by Gender

Gender	% Persons	% FTE
Male	95.59	95.74
Female	4.41	4.26

Number of Persons Separated from the agency during the last 12 months

46

Number of Persons Recruited to the agency during the 13-14 financial year

38

Number of Persons Recruited to the agency during the 13-14 financial year AND who were active/paid at June 2014

34

Number of Persons on Leave without Pay at 30 June 2014

14

Total Days Leave Taken

Leave Type	13-14 (Days)
1) Sick Leave Days Taken	12251.79
2) Family Carer's Leave Days Taken	706.08
3) Miscellaneous Special Leave Days	768

Status of Employees in Current Position as at June 2014

FTE's					
Gender	Ongoing	Short-term contract	Long-term contract	Casual	Total
Male	889.2	0	3.4	0	892.6
Female	38.19	0	1.5	0	39.69
Total	927.39	0	4.9	0	932.3

Status of Employees in Current Position as at June 2014

Persons

Gender	Ongoing	Short-term contract	Long-term contract	Casual	Total
Male	1080	0	4	0	1084
Female	48	2	2	0	50
Total	1128	0	6	0	1134

Number of Employees by Salary Bracket

Salary Bracket (per annum)	Male	Female	Total
\$0 - \$54,799	219	17	236
\$54,800 - \$69,699	14	5	19
\$69,700 - \$89,199	549	25	574
\$89,200 - \$112,599	264	3	267
\$112,600+	38	0	38
Total	1084	50	1134

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
EXECOB	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	1
EXECOC	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

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

Number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Employees

Salary Bracket	Aboriginal Employees	Total employees	Aboriginal employees (%)
\$0 - \$54,799	0	236	0
\$54,800 - \$69,699	0	19	0
\$69,700 - \$89,199	1	574	0.17
\$89,200 - \$112,599	1	267	0.37
\$112,600+	0	38	0
Total	2	1134	0.18

Cultural and Linguistic Diversity

Name	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency
Number of Employees born overseas	35	2	37	3.26
Number of Employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	3	0	3	0.26

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

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

Number of Employees using Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements by Gender

Flexible Arrangement	Male	Female	Total
Purchased Leave	0	0	0
Flexitime	10	17	27
Compressed Weeks	0	0	0
Part-time	213	15	228
Job Share	0	2	2
Working from Home	0	0	0

Accredited Training Packages by Classification

Accredited Training Package Qualifications Completed

	Qualifications	Units
Certificate II	26	Not available
Certificate III	66	Not available
Certificate IV	121	Not available
Total	203	1 186

Leadership and Management training Expenditure

Training and Development	Total Cost	% of Total Salary Expenditure
Total training, leadership and management development expenditure	Approximately \$4 M	Approximately 4%

Employee Age Profiles

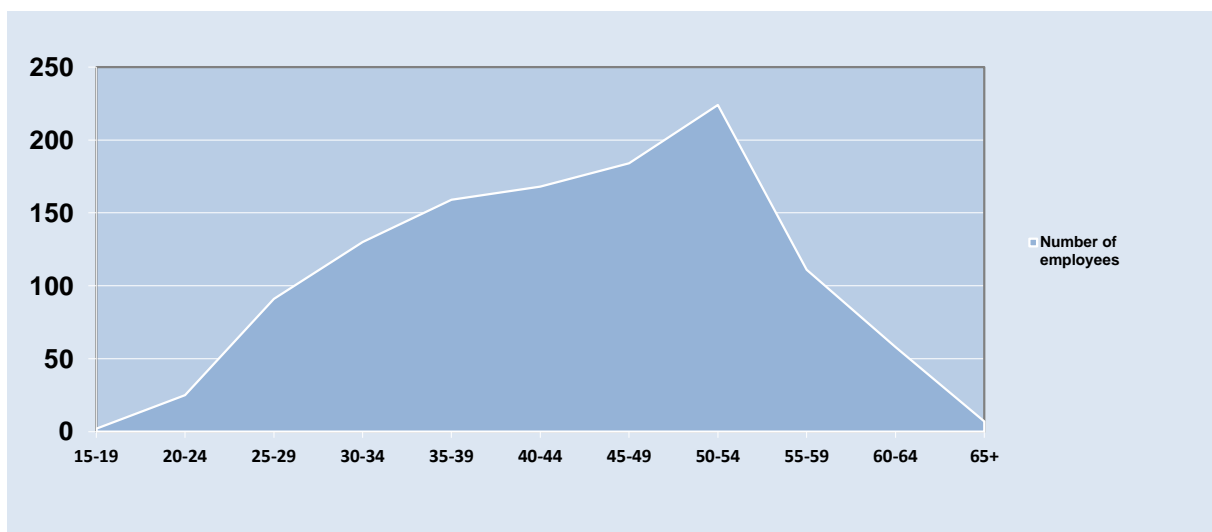
Like most other South Australian Public Sector organisations the MFS has an aging workforce demographic. This workforce aging extends across all employment classifications.

However, because of the physically demanding nature of most operational firefighting roles, this aging demographic presents unique challenges to the MFS.

Total Employees Age Profiles

The total MFS workforce shows an aging demographic profile. Our total workforce is comprised of three categories; full-time firefighters who comprise approximately 77% of the total workforce; retained firefighters (19%), and non-uniformed support staff (4%). Each workforce category shows significant signs of aging, suggesting that the MFS must plan for the loss of significant corporate memory and expertise in the short to medium term.

Number of Employees by age and gender				
Age Bracket	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
15 - 19	2	0	2	0.17
20 - 24	21	4	25	2.16
25 - 29	79	12	91	7.85
30 - 34	125	5	130	11.22
35 - 39	150	9	159	13.72
40 - 44	161	7	168	14.5
45 - 49	178	6	184	15.88
50 - 54	219	5	224	19.33
55 - 59	107	4	111	9.58
60 - 64	56	2	58	5
65+	7	0	7	0.6
Total	1105	54	1159	100



APPENDIX 2: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY

Category	Base: 2009-10	Performance: 12 months to end of June 2014			Final Target
	Numbers or %	Actual	Notional Quarterly Target	Variation	Numbers or %
1 Workplace Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
2 New Workplace Injury Claims	131	109	105	4	98
3 New Workplace Injury Claims Frequency Rate	86.49				64.86
4 Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate ***	47.53				35.65
5 New Psychological Injury Frequency Rate	3.33	16.85	2.67	14.9	2.5
6 Rehabilitation and Return to Work					
6a Early Assessment within 2 days	10.69%	3.67%	80.00%	-76.33%	80.00%
6b Early Intervention within 5 days	37.84%	61.54%	90.00%	-28.46%	90.00%
6c Days Lost <= 10 days	66.20%	51.92%	60.00%	-8.08%	60.00%
7 Claim Determination					
7a Claims determined for provisional in 7 calendar days	4.17%	39.39%	100.00%	-60.61%	100.00%
7b Claims determined in 10 business days	87.69%	78.83%	75.00%	3.83%	75.00%
7c. Claims still to be determined after 3 months	1.54%	10.95%	3.00%	-7.95%	3.00%
8 Income Maintenance Payments for Recent Injuries:					
2011-12 Injuries (at 24 months development)	N/A	\$527 961	\$568 127	\$40 166	N/A
2012-13 Injuries (at 12 months development)	N/A	\$183 214	\$310 163	\$126 949	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

MFS Sustainability Initiatives			
Environmental Issue	Description	Indicator	2013-14 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 MFS has exceeded the South Australian Strategic Plan (SASP) Target 61 (T61) milestone of 25% improvement in energy intensity (GJ/m²) by 2014, when benchmarked against 2000-01. The 2013-14 reduction of energy intensity, shown in the table below, is a 26.1% improvement of energy efficiency over the 2000-01 baseline. The long term goal of the MFS has been extended to: exceeding the full Target of SASP T61, which requires a 30% improvement in energy efficiency over the 2000-01 baseline.

MFS energy consumption 2013-14				
MFS	Electrical Energy Use (GJ)	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO ₂)	Square Metres	Intensity GJ/Sq. M
Baseline 2000-01	13 315	3 290	28 506	0.4670
Actual 2013-14	13 293	2 259	38 510	0.3451

MFS Electricity and Gas Usage						
FY 2013-14	Energy		Base unit (GJ)	Greenhouse Gas Emission (Tonnes CO ₂ -e)		
Activities				Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
End Use Category - Police, Fire and Emergency Services Facilities						
Electricity	2889180	kWh	10,401		1,762.40	317.81
Natural gas	2891981	MJ	2,892	148.45		30.08
Nett inventory for FY2013-2014			13,293	148.45	1,762.40	347.89
Scope 1 & 2						1,910.85
Scope 1 & 2 & 3						2258.74

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.

Asbestos assessment 2013-14				
Category	Number of Sites		Category Description	Interpretation One or more items at these sites
	At start of year	At end of year		
1	0	0	Remove	Should be removed promptly
2	9	0	Remove as soon as practicable	Should be scheduled for removal at a practicable time.
3	1	1	Use care during maintenance	May need removal during maintenance works.
4	8	16	Monitor condition	Has asbestos present. Inspect according to legislation and policy.
5	22	22	No asbestos identified / identified asbestos has been removed	All asbestos identified as per OHS&W Regulations 2010 (Division 2 - Asbestos) has been removed.
6	0	1	Further information required	These sites not yet categorised or some asbestos items do not have recommended actions.

Definitions:

Category: The site performance score, determined by the worst item performance score at each site.

Number of Sites in Category: A count of how many sites have the corresponding site performance score, with separate counts done at the start and the end of each year.

Category Description: Indicates the recommended action corresponding to the worst item performance score (recorded in the asbestos register by a competent person, as per OHS & W Regulations 2010 (Division 2 - Asbestos)).

Interpretation: A brief real-world example of what each category implies for a site.

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 2013-14

- Number of requests received under the Freedom of Information Act: 18

APPENDIX 7: FINANCIAL DATA

Agency Overseas Travel 2013-14

N° of staff	Destination(s)	Reasons for Travel	Total \$
1	UK	Attendance at the Institute of Fire Engineers conference and study of cross laminate timber buildings and their use. Airfares and travel allowance paid and reported in previous financial year.	61
1	Samoa	Attendance at the Pacific Islands Liaison Officers Network Meeting.	2 654
1	New Caledonia and Tonga	Attendance at the Pacific Islands Fire Services Association General Meeting, Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management and Tonga Fire Service Leadership Training and Development.	4 214
1	Tonga	Participation and provision of support to the Tonga Fire Service Sustainable Development Program.	2 815
1	UK	Attendance at the command Support System – ‘Concept of Operations’ workshop.	4 787
1	USA	Attendance of the 2013 Wildland-Urban Interface Conference to discuss problems and solutions related to wildland fire suppression, mitigation and education.	6 318
1	Fiji	Attendance at the Strategic Alliance: building Strategic Alliances in Disaster and Emergency Preparedness and Response in Pacific Island Countries 2013-17 meeting.	320
Total	7		21 172

Agency Consultancy Costs 2013-14

Consultants	Summary of Services	Total \$
UXS Consultancy group	Investigation and analysis work on updating the Emergency Services Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) Business Case	4 420
Bound Consultancy group	Psychometric assessment (MBTI Profiling Tool) to assist in HR Issues	1 130
Bound Consultancy group	Professional development for Staff	900
	Total	5 450

Agency Account Payment Performance 2013-14

Particulars	No of accounts paid	% of accounts paid by number	Value of accounts paid in \$A	% of accounts paid (by value)
Paid by due date (within 30 days)	7.597	82.96	26 076 874	61
Paid late but paid within 30 days of due date (30-60 days)	928	10.13	874 907	2 654
Paid more than 30 days from the due date (more than 60 days)	632	6.90	210 813	4 214

APPENDIX 8: OPERATIONAL DATA

Australian Incident Reporting System (AIRS)

AIRS Table 1: Method of Notification

Call Description	Count
000 (Enhanced 000, Pagers)	6 095
Fixed Alarm System (Monitored by Fire Service)	6 421
Radio	212
Direct report to Fire Station (verbal)	141
Direct telephone tie-line to Fire Service	6 912
Manual Call Point	238
Telephone (ERS7, Alerts, FACU)	1 515
Other	12
TOTAL	21 546

AIRS Table 2: Summary of MFS Incidents 2013-14

Attended by Day of Week and Time of Day

HOUR TO	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	TOTAL	%
1:00AM	109	76	61	101	84	78	98	607	2.82
2:00AM	90	57	66	65	74	80	101	533	2.47
3:00 AM	96	59	61	79	58	56	101	510	2.37
4:00 AM	86	59	63	53	61	71	94	487	2.26
5:00 AM	77	45	53	62	70	56	61	424	1.97
6:00 AM	55	61	75	49	47	50	75	412	1.91
7:00 AM	71	99	102	73	78	105	85	613	2.85
8:00 AM	81	97	131	109	118	127	96	759	3.52
9:00 AM	89	169	176	150	166	171	123	1044	4.85
10:00 AM	119	143	172	155	180	173	133	1075	4.99
11:00 AM	124	164	144	150	166	145	146	1039	4.82
12 noon	121	171	164	177	163	151	172	1119	5.19
1:00 PM	122	184	173	178	194	158	154	1163	5.40
2:00 PM	130	151	194	161	169	156	158	1119	5.19
3:00 PM	145	148	178	165	161	171	110	1078	5.00
4:00 PM	125	169	198	206	186	201	135	1220	5.66
5:00 PM	147	169	172	177	198	210	147	1220	5.66
6:00 PM	146	204	183	154	228	199	167	1281	5.95
7:00 PM	153	185	190	190	190	210	161	1279	5.94
8:00 PM	140	143	170	147	158	179	160	1097	5.09
9:00 PM	127	150	137	131	134	182	153	1014	4.71
10:00 PM	110	136	140	106	140	133	144	909	4.22
11:00 PM	100	107	135	115	104	142	134	837	3.88
12 midnight	74	91	110	94	93	110	135	707	3.28
TOTAL	2637	3037	3248	3047	3220	3314	3043	21546	
%	12.24	14.10	15.07	14.14	14.94	15.38	14.12	100.00	

AIRS Table 3: Summary of Emergencies Other Than Fires (Part 1)

Type of Incident	Number	Type of Incident	Number
AIRCRAFT INCIDENT/EMERGENCY	3	LOCK IN	20
ALARM OPERATES DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER	191	LOCK OUT	29
ALARM OPERATES DUE TO POWER SURGE/SPIKE	54	MAJOR FUEL OR OIL SPILL	14
ALARM SOUNDED NO EVIDENCE OF FIRE	432	MEDICAL ASSIST	55
ANIMAL RESCUE	247	MEDICAL ASSIST – CPR/EAR	2
ARCING, SHORTED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	140	MEDICAL ASSIST – OXYGEN THERAPY	6
ASBESTOS INCIDENT NO FIRE	1	MINOR FUEL OR OIL SPILL	198
ASSIST OTHER AGENCIES	352	MUTUAL AID GIVEN/CHANGE OF QUARTERS	3522
ASSIST POLICE OF OTHER GOVT AGENCY (SAAS)	136	ODOUR OR GAS LEAK	20
ATTEMPT TO BURN	5	OIL OF OTHER COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID SPILL	29
ATTENDING OFFICER UNABLE TO LOCATE DETECTOR	182	OTHER ASSISTANCE	14
BARBEQUE OR HANGI	156	OVER PRESSURE RUPTURE – BOILER	55
BIOLOGICAL HAZARD SCARE	2		2
BOMB SCARE	6	OVER PRESSURE RUPTURE – PIPELINE	6
BREAKDOWN OF LIGHT BALLAST	58	OVER PRESSURE RUPTURE - VESSEL	198
BUILDING WEAKENED OR COLLAPSED	74	OVERHEATED MOTOR	3522
BURGLAR ALARM/BELL RINGING	7	POLICE MATTER	20
CHEMICAL HAZARD (NO SPILL OR LEAKS)	14	POWER LINE DOWN	29
CHEMICAL SPILL OR LEAK	35	PUBLIC SERVICE	14
COMBUSTIBLE/FLAMMABLE LEAK	62	REFRIGERANT LEAK	55
CONFINED SPACE RESCUE	2	REMOVAL OF VICTIMS FROM ELEVATOR/ESCALATOR	2
COUNCIL OR SA WATER CAUSES PRESSURE	54	SEARCH	6
ELECTROCUTION	1	SEVERE WEATHER AND NATURAL DISASTER	198
EMS – EXCLUDING VEHICLE ACCIDENT	12	STEAM VAPOUR, FOG OR DUST THOUGHT TO BE SMOKE	3522
EMS - PERSON TRANSPORTED/LEFT SCENE PRIOR TO ARRIVAL	10	TELSTRA LINES	20
EXCESSIVE HEAT, OVERHEAT, SCORCH BURNS – NO FIRE	40	THREAT TO BURN	29
EXTRICATION/RESCUES (NOT VEHICLES)	67	TREE DOWN	14
FLOOD	28	TRENCH RESCUE	55
GOOD INTENT CALL	3596	UNAUTHORISED BURNING	2
GRAPE SPILLS	7	UNKNOWN BIOLOGICAL HAZARD (MEDICAL WASTE)	6
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	31	UNSTABLE, REACTIVE, EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL	198
HEAT FROM SHORT CIRCUIT (WIRING)	49	VEHICLE ACCIDENT/NO INJURY	3522
HEAT RELATED AND ELECTRICAL	102	VEHICLE ACCIDENT RESCUE	20
HIGN ANGLE/VERTICAL RESCUE	15	VEHICLE ACCIDENT WITH INJURIES	29
INVESTIGATION (BURNOFF)	38	WATER/ICE RELATED RESCUE	14
INVESTIGATION (SMOKE)	239	WATER OR STEAM LEAK	55
LIGHTNING (NO FIRE)	3	Total	15 981

AIRS Table 4a: Number of Fires/Property Type										
Property Type	<\$100	<\$1K	<\$10K	<\$25K	<\$50K	<\$250K	<\$1M	<\$5M	\$5M+	\$\$ TOTAL
Basic Industry, Utility	17	1	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	75500
Commercial, Store, Service	8	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	82880
Educational	13	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	158810
Farming, Forest, Mining	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5000
Flats, Houses, Motels, Inns	129	72	79	29	16	16	5	2	2	4809072
Institutional	15	4	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	459510
Manufacturing	2	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	158150
Medical, Prison, Nursing Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Assembly	130	14	22	13	1	5	0	0	0	698118
Recreation, Amusement	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	12000
Residential	283	90	134	45	22	44	20	0	0	13422018
School, Kindergarten, Trade	10	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	512400
Sheds, Warehouse, Silo, Barn	3	0	4	7	6	1	2	0	0	1131500
Shop, Store, Office	24	12	15	8	3	2	7	0	0	3308980
Special	309	63	184	37	13	5	2	0	0	2604374
Storage	6	4	8	7	3	1	2	0	0	1524700
Unknown, Not Applicable	14	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	60001
Vacant Building, Road, Park	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	53100
Winery, Brewery, Food	4	4	8	1	3	2	0	0	0	252700
TOTAL										33135313

AIRS Table 5: MFS Fire Statistics (all stations)

CATEGORY	TOTAL
A Risk Fires 1st Alarm	14
B Risk Fires 1st Alarm	81
C Risk Fires 1st Alarm	367
A Risk Fires Greater Alarm	0
B Risk Fires Greater Alarm	32
C Risk Fires Greater Alarm	93
Vehicles Fires	639
Brush Fences	62
Grass Fires	1032
Non-combustible Fire in Building	525
Special Structure Fires	48
Outside Storage Fires	140
Tree Fires	118
Outside Rubbish Fires	1003
Explosion as a result of fire	100
Overpressure/Ruptures	15
Medical Assistance	68
EMS/Lock In/Lock Out/Search	4155
Extrication/Rescues MVA	66
Trench/High Angle/Confined Space Rescues	18
Water/Ice Rescues/Electrocution	5
Combustible/Flammable Spills and Leaks	575
Justified Calls	2202
Heat Related/Electrical	580
Hazardous Situations	89
Severe Weather/Natural Disaster	578
Animal Rescue	242
Public Service	48
Investigations (Smoke/Steam/Bells ringing)	873
Miscellaneous	310
Malicious Calls	310
Workman / Tester	562
Miscellaneous Alarms(water pressure, severe weather, power surge)	481
Suspected Alarm Malfunctions	3420
Simulated Conditions – No Fire	325
Cooking Fumes	1153
Unintentional Alarms	803
Hairspray/Aerosol/Insecticide Use	82
Steam/Shower/Kettle etc	314
Alarm Fault	18
TOTAL INCIDENTS & ALARM RESPONSES	21 546

AIRS Table 6a: Fire Fatalities (per Incident)

Relates to MFS residential areas only: Does not include suicides or CFS regions.

Incident Number	Fatalities
1011603	1 Female
1020480	1 Male
1021142	1 Male
1050997	1 Child
1027569	1 Male
Total	5

Note:

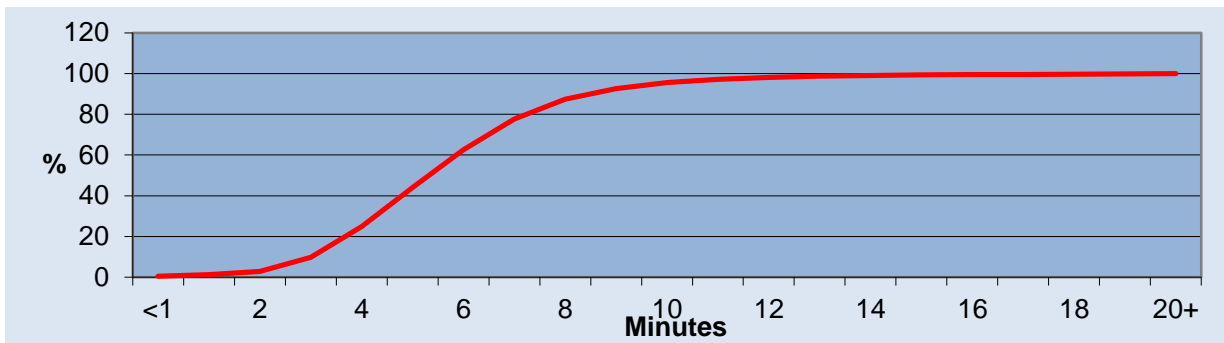
- The above fatalities were members of the public.
- There were no fatalities among members of the MFS;
- The 5 fatalities occurred in private dwellings/apartments.

AIRS Table 6b: Fire Injuries in 2013-14

Classification	Number
Members of the public in fires attended by the MFS	94
Members of the MFS	11
TOTAL	105

Graph 1: Frequency of Alarm to First Arrival Time

01-07-2013 TO 30-06-2014 for Stations 20 to 49 (Metropolitan):



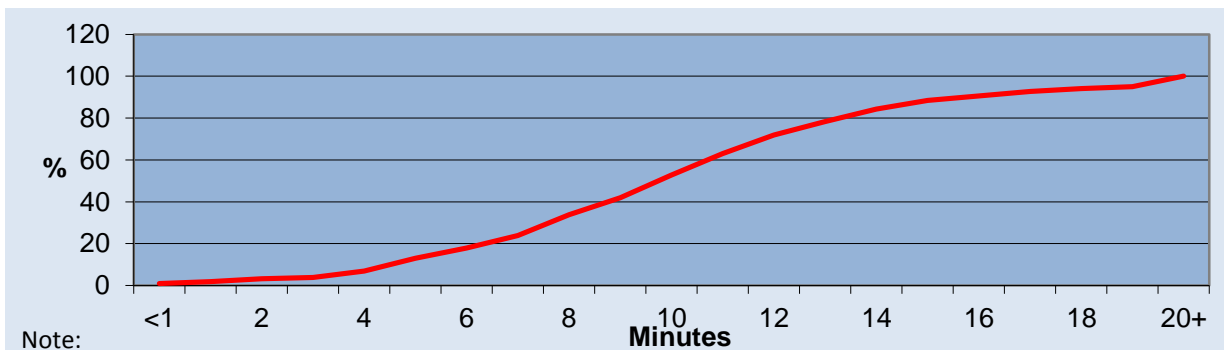
Note: Time is taken from the time of mobile to the time of arrival of the first appliance.

This data provides times for Priority 1 and 2 incidents that MFS attend.

- Average arrival time (min): 7
- Maximum arrival time (min): 40

Graph 2: Frequency of Alarm to First Arrival Time

01-07-2013 TO 30-06-2014 for Stations 50 to 72 (Regional):



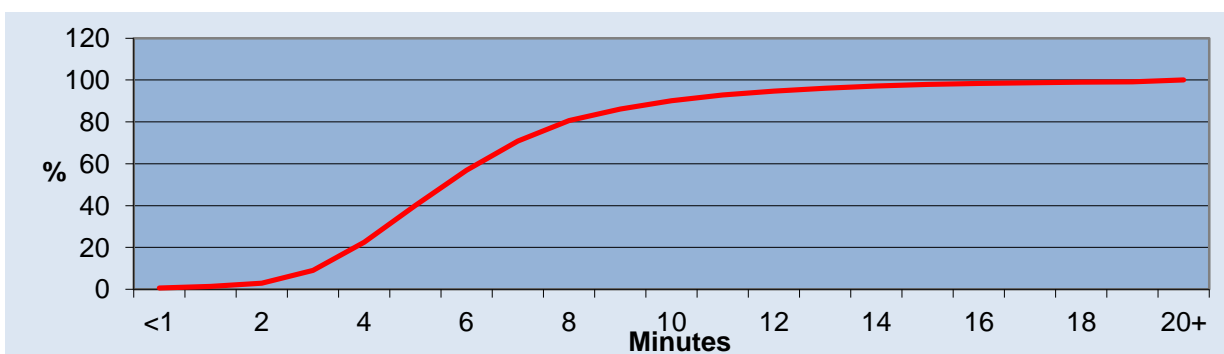
Note:

Time is taken from the time of mobile to the time of arrival of the first appliance

- Average arrival time (min): 12
- Maximum arrival time (min): 97

Graph 3: Frequency of Alarm to First Arrival Time

01-07-2013 TO 30-06-2014 for Stations 20 to 72 (All Stations):



Note: Time is taken from the time of mobile to the time of arrival of the first appliance

- Average arrival time (min): 7
- Maximum arrival time (min): 97

AIRS Table 7a: Types of Incident by Station – Outdoor Property and Structure Incidents – MFS Stations 20 to 49 (Metropolitan)

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	15	2	1123	34	16	4	1	2	55	131	19	542	952	60	61	271	3 288	22	3 310
21 Beulah Park	0	0	84	43	4	2	1	1	3	23	9	301	120	68	1	109	769	21	790
22 Paradise	1	2	67	49	6	2	0	0	6	61	38	258	95	39	2	118	744	16	760
24 Woodville	0	1	109	49	3	0	2	5	10	64	35	324	145	30	23	120	920	7	927
25 Pt Adelaide	1	0	66	21	5	0	1	1	20	57	32	133	140	10	4	85	576	0	576
27 Marine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	2	11	0	11
28 Largs North	2	0	59	22	0	0	1	1	5	55	14	100	84	8	10	44	405	1	406
30 Oakden	3	0	183	40	4	1	1	0	12	91	48	322	248	16	15	151	1 135	6	1 141
31 Golden Grove	3	2	39	29	2	0	0	0	9	40	17	178	48	30	2	85	484	27	511
32 Salisbury	2	0	156	66	3	1	3	4	14	216	55	507	190	38	23	244	1 522	84	1 606
33 Elizabeth	2	5	118	67	8	0	3	1	10	341	78	342	175	23	29	237	1 439	101	1 540
35 Gawler	2	1	33	14	1	1	0	1	1	48	15	85	46	10	3	83	344	48	392
36 Angle Park	2	0	119	28	5	1	5	2	4	92	36	277	234	16	9	122	952	2	954
37 Prospect	2	0	92	44	1	0	2	0	8	61	37	332	89	21	12	96	797	3	800
40 St Marys	0	0	155	57	4	1	1	2	6	63	25	384	226	36	16	149	1 125	16	1 141
41 Camden Park	2	0	107	30	2	0	2	1	12	25	11	202	139	18	14	94	659	7	666
42 O'Halloran Hill	3	4	55	31	3	0	0	1	7	52	31	334	79	34	7	127	768	22	790
43 Christie Downs	2	4	80	49	1	2	3	5	10	168	37	281	90	33	21	153	939	32	971
44 Glen Osmond	3	1	191	29	3	2	0	1	9	30	15	278	199	61	10	129	961	23	984
45 Brooklyn Park	1	1	72	31	1	0	0	0	7	36	16	215	111	11	5	73	580	6	586
46 Seaford	1	0	15	11	3	0	0	2	4	41	10	79	12	10	4	32	224	9	233
TOTAL	47	23	2 923	744	75	17	26	30	213	1 697	578	5 480	3 421	572	271	2 524	18 642	453	19 095

* 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.

AIRS Table 7b: Types of Incident by Station – Outdoor Property and Structure Incidents – MFS Stations 50-72 (Regional)

Stations	Public Assembly	Education	Installations	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	48	0	0	2	2	2	67	4	72	63	11	8	36	329	11	340
51 Pt Augusta	3	0	24	1	0	0	0	3	46	13	54	46	12	5	33	259	49	308
52 Whyalla	0	1	35	0	0	0	2	8	73	11	72	50	8	3	133	420	3	423
54 Pt Lincoln	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	1	41	6	50	55	9	3	41	275	11	286
55 Peterborough	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	3	0	0	2	20	4	24
60 Berri	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	15	5	28	11	1	0	20	96	95	191
61 Renmark	0	0	25	1	0	0	0	1	31	1	45	14	18	5	25	172	8	180
62 Loxton	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	21	5	8	1	30	94	8	102
63 Tanunda	0	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	9	6	3	1	19	67	3	70
64 Kapunda	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	2	0	0	4	20	0	20
66 Kadina	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	24	12	2	0	15	80	57	137
67 Wallaroo	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	12	0	34	6	15	1	11	89	33	122
68 Moonta	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	18	1	3	0	13	44	12	56
70 Mt Gambier	1	2	55	0	0	5	0	2	43	10	105	116	18	5	65	445	10	455
71 Victor Harbor	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	2	27	0	39	49	20	2	38	196	8	204
72 Murray Bridge	1	0	31	0	0	0	0	1	73	8	59	59	3	5	46	298	12	310
TOTAL	10	5	353	4	1	7	4	24	456	61	644	498	139	39	531	2904	324	3228

* Properties not classified in other categories and mainly outdoors, e.g. 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

Agency Overseas Travel 2013-14

N° of staff	Destination(s)	Reasons for Travel	Total \$
1	UK	Attendance at the 2013 Institution of Fire Engineers (IFE) Annual Conference as the Keynote speaker.	7,031
1	USA	Attendance at the International Conference for Fire and Rescue Executives in Boston, USA and visit to USA Fire Authorities and facilities in New York and California.	10,274
1	Tonga	Attendance at the Pacific Islands Fire Service Association Executive Planning Meeting in the Kingdom of Tonga.	2,162
1	UK	Attendance at the 2014 Institution of Fire Engineers (IFE) Annual Conference as guest speaker and presenter.	3,061
Total			22,528

Agency Consultancy Costs 2013-14

Consultants	2014		2013	
	Number	\$'000	Number	\$'000
Below \$10 000	4	13	2	5
Between \$10 000 and \$50 000	1	11	-	-
Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged	5	24	2	5

Agency Account Payment Performance 2013-14

Particulars	No of accounts paid	% of accounts paid by number	Value of accounts paid in \$A	% of accounts paid (by value)
Paid by due date (within 30 days)	7,026	78.79	25,707,420	95.66
Paid late but paid within 30 days of due date (30-60 days)	1,186	13.30	702,645	2.61
Paid more than 30 days from the due date (more than 60 days)	705	7.91	462,407	1.72

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service:

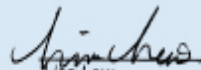
- complies with relevant Treasurer's instructions issued under section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and relevant Australian Accounting Standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service; and
- presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service as at 30 June 2014 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service for the financial year over its financial statements and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Grant Lupton
Chief Executive
South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

19 September 2014



Lisa Lew
Business Manager
South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

19 September 2014

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	5	110,761	100,809
Supplies and services	6	13,217	12,457
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	7,124	7,027
Other expenses	8	447	-
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	9	7	(25)
Total expenses		131,556	120,268
Income			
Revenues from fees and charges	10	4,841	4,092
Grants and contributions	11	926	903
Interest revenues	12	182	352
Resources received free of charge	13	-	10
Other income	14	1,254	373
Total income		7,203	5,730
Net cost of providing services		124,353	114,538
Revenues from / payments to SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government	15	121,016	107,031
Net result		(3,337)	(7,507)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net result</i>			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	19	1,836	-
Total other comprehensive income		1,836	-
Total comprehensive result		(1,501)	(7,507)

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

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

**South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2014**

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	10,844	8,183
Receivables	17	1,126	879
Non-current assets held for sale	18	40	255
Total current assets		12,010	9,317
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	19	138,001	137,897
Intangible assets	20	-	9
Total non-current assets		138,001	137,906
Total assets		150,011	147,223
Current liabilities			
Payables	22	5,129	5,583
Employee benefits	23	14,920	14,484
Provisions	24	2,078	1,144
Total current liabilities		22,127	21,211
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	22	1,495	1,366
Employee benefits	23	15,968	14,614
Provisions	24	7,820	5,930
Total non-current liabilities		25,283	21,910
Total liabilities		47,410	43,121
Net assets		102,601	104,102
Equity			
Asset revaluation surplus	25	98,445	96,609
Retained earnings	25	4,156	7,493
Total equity		102,601	104,102
The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	27		
Contingent assets and liabilities	28		

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2014

	Note	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2012		96,609	15,000	111,609
Net result for 2012-13		-	(7,507)	(7,507)
Total comprehensive result for 2012/13		-	(7,507)	(7,507)
Balance at 30 June 2013	25	96,609	7,493	104,102
Net result for 2013-14		-	(3,337)	(3,337)
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment during 2013-14	19	1,836	-	1,836
Total comprehensive result for 2013-14		1,836	(3,337)	(1,501)
Balance at 30 June 2014	25	98,445	4,156	102,601

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

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service			
Statement of Cash Flows			
For the Year Ended 30 June 2014			
	Note	2014	2013
		<small>\$'000</small>	<small>\$'000</small>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows			
Employee benefit payments		(106,266)	(100,997)
Supplies and services payments		(15,301)	(14,859)
GST paid to the Australian Taxation Office		(130)	(105)
Payments for paid Parental Leave Scheme		(22)	(11)
Cash used in operations		(121,719)	(115,972)
Cash inflows			
Fees and charges		5,229	4,752
Receipts from grants and contributions		926	903
Interest received		182	380
GST recovered from the Australian Taxation Office		1,218	1,598
Receipts for paid Parental Leave Scheme		22	11
Other receipts		1,267	427
Cash generated from operations		8,844	8,071
Cash flows from SA Government			
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	15	120,793	106,964
Other receipts from SA Government	15	223	67
Cash generated from SA Government		121,016	107,031
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	26	8,141	(870)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(5,711)	(7,721)
Cash used in investing activities		(5,711)	(7,721)
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		231	37
Cash generated from investing activities		231	37
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,480)	(7,684)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,661	(8,554)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		8,183	16,737
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	16	10,844	8,183

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Note Index
For the Year Ended 30 June 2014

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South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2014

Objectives and funding

Objectives

The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) continues to be established under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (the Act) and is responsible under the Act for 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;
- 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 the MFS by or under this or any other Act.

Funding arrangements

Funding of the MFS is primarily derived from the Community Emergency Services Fund (the Fund), in accordance with the *Emergency Services Funding Act 1999*.

Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The MFS has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* (PFAA).

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with relevant Australian Accounting Standards and comply with Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements promulgated under the provision of the PFAA.

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

Australian Accounting Standards 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 2014. Refer to 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 the MFS's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements 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; and
- compliance with Accounting Policy Statements issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the Accounting Policy Statements 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. The MFS has elected not to utilise this threshold, i.e. all revenue, expense, financial assets and liabilities relating to SA Government have been separately disclosed;
 - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants;
 - (c) 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; and
 - (d) 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.

The 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.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a twelve 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 2014 and the comparative information presented.

(c) Reporting entity

The MFS is established under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (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 accounting policy statements has 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

The MFS is not subject to income tax. The MFS is liable for payroll tax, fringe benefits tax (FBT) and goods and services tax (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 Australian Taxation Office, in which case GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable; and
- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office 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 Australian Taxation Office 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 Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, 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 provides 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 the MFS obtains control over the funding. Control over funding is normally obtained upon receipt.

Grants and contributions

Grants and contributions are recognised as an asset and income when the MFS obtains control of revenues or obtains the right to receive the revenues and the income recognition criteria are met (i.e. 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 i.e. the earlier of when the receiving entity has formally been advised that the contribution (e.g. 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.

Resources received free of charge

Resources received free of charge are recorded as revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at their fair value. Contributions of services are recognised only when a fair value can be determined reliably and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

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 rent 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. The Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole-of-government financial statements for all Government managed funds.

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.

Net loss/(gain) on non-current assets

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

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.

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:

Class of asset	Useful life (years)
Buildings	50
Vehicles	15
Communications equipment	10
Computer equipment	5
Plant and equipment	10
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 twelve 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 twelve months and more than twelve months, the MFS has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve 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.

Where an asset line item combines amounts expected to be settled within twelve months and more than twelve months, the MFS has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered after more than twelve months.

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 the MFS will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Other financial assets

The MFS measures other financial assets at cost. All assets in this category are either short or medium term cash deposits.

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 Accounting Policy Framework 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 fair value. On an ongoing basis, revaluations are made in accordance with related policies whereby independent valuations are obtained every six 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 asset 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 asset 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 asset 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 the MFS has been unable to attribute this expenditure to the intangible asset rather than to the MFS as a whole.

Fair Value measurement

AASB 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date.

The MFS classifies fair value measurement using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent revaluation.

- * Level 1 - traded in active markets and is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.
- * Level 2 - not traded in active market and are derived from inputs (inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
- * Level 3 - not traded in active market and are derived from unobservable inputs.

Non-financial assets

In determining fair value, MFS has taken into account the characteristic of the asset (eg condition and location of the asset and any restrictions on the sale or use of the asset); and the asset's highest and best use (that is physically possible, legally permissible, financially feasible).

MFS current use is the highest and best use of the asset unless other factors suggest an alternative use is feasible. As MFS did not identify any factors to suggest an alternative use, fair value measurement was based on current use.

Refer to Notes 19 and 21 for disclosure regarding fair value measurement techniques and inputs used to develop fair value measurements for non-financial assets.

Financial assets

MFS does not recognise any financial assets at fair value.

(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.

Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses, employment on-costs and Fringe benefits tax 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.

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 benefits on-costs include superannuation contributions, WorkCover levies and payroll tax in with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave, annual leave and skills and experience retention leave.

The 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 and externally managed superannuation schemes.

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.

Salaries and wages, annual leave, skills and experience retention leave and sick leave

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

The annual leave liability and the skills and experience retention leave liability is expected to be payable within twelve months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid. In the unusual event where salary and wages, annual leave and skills and experience retention liability are payable later than twelve 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.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

The estimated liability for long service leave is based on actuarial assumptions over expected future salary and wages levels, experience of employee departure and periods of service. These assumptions are based on employee data over the police and emergency services sector across government. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds with durations that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The unconditional portion of the long service leave provision is classified as current as MFS does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after reporting date. The unconditional portion of long service leave relates to an unconditional legal entitlement to payment arising after ten years of service.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the 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 the 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.

The workers compensation provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2014 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to MFS personnel as required under current legislation. As of 28 November 2013 amendments to the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988* introduced presumptive recognition of certain cancers for eligible South Australian firefighters. This has resulted in minor impact to employee expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Provisions in the Statement of Financial Position.

The MFS is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

(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 Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, 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 2013-14.

In accordance with the new AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* which became effective for the first time in 2013-14 the MFS has:

- * Reviewed its fair value valuation techniques (both internal estimates and independent appraisal) for non-financial assets to ensure they are consistent with the standard. Previously, the MFS has used the cost approach or the market approach to determine fair value. The MFS will continue to measure its non-financial assets using either the cost or market approach. The application of AASB 13 has not had a material impact on the fair value measurements; and

- * Included additional disclosures where required to assist users in assessing the valuation techniques and inputs used to ascertain fair value measurements used for asset and liability measurements.

Fair value hierarchy and other information is provided in Notes 19 and 21.

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the MFS for the period ending 30 June 2014. The MFS has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be minimal impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of the MFS.

4 Activities of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

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 'metropolitan fire service'.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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5 Employee benefits expenses		2014	2013
		<i>(\$M)</i>	<i>(\$M)</i>
Salaries and wages		75,542	72,887
Annual leave		9,661	9,676
Skills and experience retention leave		575	705
Long service leave		2,958	(301)
Employment on-costs - superannuation		11,027	10,488
Payroll tax		4,031	4,589
Workers compensation costs		5,714	2,569
Other employment related expenses		353	388
Total: Employee benefits expenses		110,761	100,809

Employee remuneration

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

	2014	2013
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
\$138 000 – \$141 499*	n/a	9
\$141 500 – \$151 499 #	13	16
\$151 500 – \$161 499 #	14	5
\$161 500 – \$171 499	3	4
\$171 500 – \$181 499	7	2
\$231 500 – \$241 499	-	1
\$251 500 – \$261 499	1	1
\$291 500 – \$301 499	-	1
\$311 500 – \$321 499	1	-
Total number of employees	45	38

* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level rate for 2012-13.

This band includes 1 SAMFS Superannuation Scheme employee year 2014.

This band includes 1 SAMFS Superannuation Scheme employee year 2013.

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 fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$7.245 million (\$6.198 million).

6 Supplies and services		2014	2013
		<i>(\$M)</i>	<i>(\$M)</i>
Accommodation		227	242
Auditor's remuneration		26	26
Communications		483	533
Computing costs		887	880
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees		1,026	878
Consumables		1,081	1,097
Energy		688	735
Government radio network		1,680	1,656
Insurance premiums		382	243
Minor plant and equipment		758	704
Operating lease costs		662	721
Operational costs		224	30
Repairs and maintenance		2,513	2,312
Travel and training		787	613
Uniforms and protective clothing		991	929
Other expenses		794	852
Total: Supplies and services		13,217	12,457

Consultants

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

	2014	2013	2014	2013
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>(\$M)</i>	<i>(\$M)</i>
Below \$10 000	4	2	13	5
Between \$10 000 and \$50 000	1	-	11	-
Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged	5	2	24	5

Auditor's remuneration

	2014	2013
	<i>(\$M)</i>	<i>(\$M)</i>
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of financial statements	26	26
Total: Audit fees	26	26

Other Services

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

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South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2014

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:

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Accommodation	220	237
Auditor's remuneration	26	26
Computing costs	346	190
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	53	64
Government radio network	1,680	1,655
Insurance premiums	381	230
Minor plant and equipment	2	8
Operating lease costs	3	313
Repairs and maintenance	1,154	502
Travel and training	225	65
Other expenses	206	267
Total: Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government	4,206	3,566

7 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings	2,364	2,304
Vehicles	4,260	4,113
Computers	5	8
Plant	209	351
Communications	217	237
Total: Depreciation	7,115	7,013
Amortisation		
Software	9	14
Total: Amortisation	9	14
Total: Depreciation and amortisation	7,124	7,027

8 Other expenses

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Assets revaluation decrement	467	-
Total: Other expenses	467	-

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

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Land and buildings		
Proceeds from disposal	231	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(215)	-
Less: Costs of disposal	(17)	(2)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings	(1)	(2)
Vehicles		
Proceeds from disposal	-	37
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(5)	(10)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of vehicles	(5)	27
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(1)	-
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	(1)	-
Total: Assets		
Total proceeds from disposal	231	37
Less: Total value of assets disposed	(221)	(10)
Less: Total costs of disposal	(17)	(2)
Total: Net (loss)/gain from disposal of non-current assets	(7)	25

10 Revenues from fees and charges

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Fire alarm attendance fees	2,197	1,950
Fire safety fees	306	304
Fire alarm monitoring fees	1,893	1,820
Incident cost recoveries	438	-
Training and other recoveries	3	-
Salary recoveries	4	12
Total: Revenues from fees and charges	4,841	4,082

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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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	424	368
Fire safety fees	12	7
Fire alarm monitoring fees	185	186
Training and other recoveries	3	-
Salary recoveries	-	3
Total: Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government	634	564

11 Grants and contributions	2014	2013
	<i>(\$m)</i>	<i>(\$m)</i>
Commonwealth Government	926	903
Total: Grants and contributions	926	903

Commonwealth grant funding for MFS relates mainly to the cost of providing fire and emergency services to Commonwealth properties and includes contributions towards Australian apprenticeships incentive program and exercise programs.

There is a Memorandum of understanding in relation to Commonwealth contribution towards provision for cost of providing fire and emergency services to Commonwealth properties. Conditions to other funding is based on completion of claims request of actual expenditure.

12 Interest revenues	2014	2013
	<i>(\$m)</i>	<i>(\$m)</i>
Interest on deposit accounts - from entities within the SA Government	182	352
Total: Interest revenues	182	352

13 Resources received free of charge	2014	2013
	<i>(\$m)</i>	<i>(\$m)</i>
Goods received free of charge	-	10
Total: Resources received free of charge	-	10

Resources received free of charge from entities within the SA Government

Resources received free of charge during 2012-13 related to transfer of a fire appliance from SA Country Fire Service

	2014	2013
	<i>(\$m)</i>	<i>(\$m)</i>
Goods received free of charge	-	10
Total: Resources received free of charge from entities within the SA Government	-	10

14 Other income	2014	2013
	<i>(\$m)</i>	<i>(\$m)</i>
Rent received	881	69
Other	273	314
Total: Other income	1,254	373

Other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government

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

Rent received	-	27
Other	35	10
Total: Other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government	35	37

15 Revenues from / payments to SA Government	2014	2013
	<i>(\$m)</i>	<i>(\$m)</i>
Revenues from SA Government		
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	120,793	108,964
Other revenues from SA Government	223	67
Total: Revenues from SA Government	121,016	109,031

Total revenues from SA Government consists of \$113.48m (2013: \$86.258m) for operational funding and \$7.536m (2013: \$10.772m) for capital projects.

For details on the expenditure associated with the operational funding and capital funding refer to Note 5, 6, 18 and 20.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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16 Cash and cash equivalents	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Cash on hand	11	11
Deposits with the Treasurer	10,033	8,172
Total: Cash and cash equivalents	10,044	8,183

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.

17 Receivables	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Current		
Receivables	770	568
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(49)	(163)
	721	405
Accrued revenues	91	74
GST input tax recoverable	314	400
Total: Receivables current	1,126	879

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	76	61
Accrued revenues	76	61
Total: Receivables current from entities within the SA Government	102	102

Movement 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.

Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss)	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	(163)	(224)
Amounts written off	45	17
Decrease/(increase) in allowance recognised in profit or loss	99	44
Carrying amount at the end of the period	(49)	(163)

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 to Note 31.

18 Non-current assets held for sale	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Land held for sale	40	255
Total: Non-current assets held for sale	40	255

The Bura site is surplus to requirements at balance date.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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19 Property, plant and equipment	2014	2013
	\$m	\$m
Land		
At valuation	46,879	40,920
Total: Land	<u>46,879</u>	<u>40,920</u>
Buildings		
At valuation	55,482	56,344
At cost (deemed fair value)	51	745
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,204)	(3,452)
Total: Buildings	<u>54,309</u>	<u>53,537</u>
Vehicles		
At valuation	32,078	34,452
At cost (deemed fair value)	1,817	4,308
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,147)	(6,061)
Total: Vehicles	<u>31,548</u>	<u>32,679</u>
Communication equipment		
At valuation	909	1,140
At cost (deemed fair value)	296	543
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(85)	(345)
Total: Communication equipment	<u>1,117</u>	<u>1,338</u>
Computer equipment		
At valuation	4	8
At cost (deemed fair value)	-	13
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1)	(10)
Total: Computer equipment	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
Plant and equipment		
At valuation	678	1,542
At cost (deemed fair value)	190	136
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(92)	(531)
Total: Plant and equipment	<u>774</u>	<u>1,247</u>
Capital work in progress		
At cost (deemed fair value)	3,373	8,164
Total: Capital work in progress	<u>3,373</u>	<u>8,164</u>
Total: Property, plant and equipment	<u>138,001</u>	<u>137,897</u>

Valuation of Assets

At 1 January 2014 independent valuations for land, buildings, vehicles, communication, computer, plant and equipment assets were undertaken by Liquid Pacific, Mr M Burns, MRICS, AAPI (CPV). The fair value of all vehicles, communications, computer and plant and equipment items was determined by identifying a market buying price, estimated as written down modern equivalent replacement cost. The fair value of land and buildings was based on recent market transactions for similar land and buildings in the area taking into account zoning and restricted use.

As at 30 June 2014 in accordance with SAFECOM policy, a review of the valuations were undertaken by a suitability qualified officer of SAFECOM which indicated that there was no material difference between the fair value and carrying amount of the assets. Consequently it was determined no revaluation adjustment were required at this time.

Impairment

There were no indications of impairment for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2014.

Movement reconciliation of property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Communication equipment	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment	Capital work in progress	2014	Sub-total	2013	Sub-total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2014											
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	40,920	53,537	32,679	1,338	12	1,247	8,164		137,897		
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,838		5,838		
Transfers to/from Capital WIP	3,550	4,679	1,816	296	1	189	(10,527)		-		
Depreciation expense	-	(2,364)	(4,202)	(217)	(5)	(209)	-		(7,115)		
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	2,400	(1,890)	1,516	-	(1)	(240)	-		1,836		
Disposals	-	-	(5)	-	-	(1)	-		(6)		
Net revaluation decrement expensed	-	-	-	(300)	(4)	(143)	-		(447)		
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>46,879</u>	<u>54,309</u>	<u>31,548</u>	<u>1,117</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>3,373</u>		<u>138,001</u>		
2013											
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	40,855	55,521	34,575	1,334	20	1,495	2,290		136,090		
Acquisitions	65	-	-	-	-	-	8,820		8,820		
Transfers to/from Capital WIP	-	320	2,217	241	-	103	(2,846)		-		
Depreciation expense	-	(2,304)	(4,113)	(237)	(8)	(351)	-		(7,013)		
Assets received for nil consideration	-	-	10	-	-	-	-		10		
Disposals	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	-		(10)		
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>40,920</u>	<u>53,537</u>	<u>32,679</u>	<u>1,338</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1,247</u>	<u>8,164</u>		<u>137,897</u>		

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20 Intangible assets	2014 \$m	2013 \$m
Computer software	324	324
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(324)	(315)
Total Intangible assets	-	9

Movement reconciliation of Intangible assets

Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	9	23
Amortisation expense	(9)	(14)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	-	9

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 2014.

21 Fair value measurement

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of non-financial assets must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purpose. The MFS categorises non-financial assets measured at fair value into hierarchy bases on the level of inputs used in measurement.

Fair value measurements recognised in the balance sheet are categorised into the following levels at 30 June 2014

The MFS had no valuations categorised into level 1

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2014

	2014 \$m	Level 2 \$m	Level 3 \$m
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land (note 19)	48,879	5,310	41,569
Buildings (note 19)	54,309	51	54,258
Vehicles (note 18)	31,546	1,616	29,930
Communication equipment (note 19)	1,117	202	625
Computer equipment (note 19)	3	-	3
Plant and equipment (note 19)	774	180	594
Total recurring fair value measurements	134,628	7,449	127,179
Non-recurring fair value measurements			
Land held for sale (note 18)	40	40	-
Buildings held for sale (note 18)	-	-	-
Total non-recurring fair value measurements	40	40	-
Total	134,668	7,489	127,179

Comparative information for non-financial assets has not been provided as permitted by the transitional provisions of the new standard.

There were no transfers of assets between level 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels in 2014. The MFS's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Valuation techniques and inputs

Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 and 3 fair values are at note 19. There were no changes in the valuation techniques during 2014.

Land which restricted use is considered within Input Level 3

Buildings specialised are classified as Input Level 3

As with all assets in this valuation, the Market Price has been estimated by the written-down Replacement Cost of a modern equivalent or reproduced comparable asset, not the replacement cost of existing asset on a like with like material basis.

Quantitative information about fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

Description	Fair value \$'000	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range	
				\$	Years
Land	41,569	Market Approach ¹	Adjusted Market Price	50-750	-
Buildings	54,258	Depreciated Replacement Cost ²	Current market replacement cost	450-10,500	60
Other plant and equipment	31,352	Depreciated Replacement Cost ²	Current market replacement cost	1,252-1,589,765	5-15

¹ Fair value of land with restricted use was determined using an adjusted market price of surrounding unrestricted land.

² Due to the highly specialised nature of the assets, fair value was determined using depreciated replacement cost approach. Key assumption were the use of the properties and specialised nature of the improvements either by virtue of the type of improvement, location or scale.

³ Due to no quoted market price available for this asset class in an active and liquid market, fair value has been estimated by written-down replacement cost.

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The following table is a reconciliation of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

Reconciliation of fair value measurement - Level 3

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Comm	Computer equipment	Plant & equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance at the beginning of the period	37,898	83,537	32,678	1,338	12	1,247	126,712
Capitalised subsequent expenditure	1,383	4,924	-	-	-	-	6,287
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	2,307	(1,839)	1,516	(300)	(4)	(382)	1,288
Depreciation	-	(2,384)	(4,260)	(213)	(5)	(260)	(7,162)
Disposals	-	-	(5)	-	-	(1)	(8)
Closing balance at the end of the period	41,569	84,258	29,930	825	3	594	127,179

22 Payables

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current		
Accrued expenses	240	557
Creditors	2,573	2,461
Fringe benefits tax payable	91	96
Employment on-costs	2,225	2,469
Total: Payables current	5,129	5,583

Current payables to entities within the SA Government

The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Accrued expenses	61	222
Creditors	1,463	1,834
Fringe benefits tax payable	91	96
Employment on-costs	820	1,233
Total: Current payables to entities within the SA Government	2,435	3,385

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Non-current		
Creditors	4	-
Employment on-costs	1,491	1,366
Total: Payables non-current	1,495	1,366

Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government

The following payables (included in the payables shown above) were payable to entities within the SA Government:

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Employment on-costs	833	770
Total: Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government	833	770

Employment on-costs

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, has resulted in the percentage of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave to remain at the 2013 rate of 40% and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-cost has increased to 10.3% from 2013 (10.2%). 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 \$0.119m and employee benefit expense of \$0.119m. 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 90 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 to Note 31.

23 Employee benefits

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current		
Annual Leave	7,984	7,818
Skills and experience retention leave	938	705
Long Service Leave	3,073	3,441
Accrued Salaries and Wages	2,925	2,520
Total: Employee benefits current	14,920	14,484

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Non-current		
Skills and experience retention leave		-
Long Service Leave	15,968	14,614
Total: Employee benefits non-current	15,968	14,614

AASB 118 contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance has provided a set level of liability for the measurement of long service leave.

AASB 118 requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds has remained the same rate for 2014 at 3.5%.

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

24 Provisions	2014	2013
	<i>1000</i>	<i>1000</i>
Current		
Provision for workers compensation	2,078	1,144
Total: Provisions current	2,078	1,144
	2014	2013
	<i>1000</i>	<i>1000</i>
Non-current		
Provision for workers compensation	7,820	5,930
Total: Provisions non-current	7,820	5,930
Total: Provisions	9,898	7,074
Provision movement		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	7,074	6,551
Additional provisions recognised / (released)	9,732	2,644
Reductions arising from payments	(2,908)	(2,121)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	9,898	7,074

Amendments to the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986 came into effect during 2013-14 that provided presumptive coverage to firefighters for a range of cancers. These changes will provide additional workers compensation coverage for eligible firefighters subject to certain criteria.

The workers compensation provision as at 30 June 2014 is based on a valuation prepared by an actuary that assesses all known claims relating to the revised workers compensation legislation. While further firefighters may be eligible to make a claim, a reliable estimate of further liabilities cannot be presently made to satisfy the conditions for recognition of liabilities under accounting standards. A contingent liability disclosure has been made at note 28 to the financial statements.

Consequently, there may be a significant increase in workers compensation provision in future years as further claims are received and assessed.

25 Equity	2014	2013
	<i>1000</i>	<i>1000</i>
Accumulated surplus	4,156	7,483
Asset revaluation surplus	98,445	96,600
Total equity	102,601	104,102

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements in the fair value of land, buildings and plant and equipment to the extent that they offset one another. Relevant amounts are transferred to retained earnings when an asset is derecognised.

26 Cash flow reconciliation	2014	2013
	<i>1000</i>	<i>1000</i>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	10,844	8,183
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	10,844	8,183
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services		
Net cash used in operating activities	8,141	(870)
Less revenues from SA Government	(121,016)	(107,031)
Add(less) non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,124)	(7,027)
Assets received free of charge	-	10
Assets revaluation decrement recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	(447)	-
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	(7)	25

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Movement in assets and liabilities		
(Decrease)/increase in receivables	247	(122)
(Increase)/decrease in payables	467	166
(Increase)/decrease in employee benefits	(1,700)	834
Decrease/(increase) in provisions	(2,824)	(523)
Net cost of providing services	(124,353)	(114,538)

27 Unrecognised contractual commitments 2014
m 2013
m

Operating lease commitments
The total value of future non-cancellable operating lease commitments not provided for and payable as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

Within one year	315	382
Later than one year but not later than five years	180	267
Later than five years	-	-
Total: Operating lease commitments	495	659

The above-mentioned operating lease payments are not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities. These non-cancellable leases relate to vehicle and property leases, with rental payable monthly. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreements require the minimum lease payments to be increased annually based on CPI movement.

Capital commitments
The total value of capital commitments not provided for and payable as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

Within one year	500	3,445
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-
Total: Capital commitments	500	3,445

These capital commitments are for property and vehicles.

Expenditure commitments - remuneration
Commitments for the payment of salaries and other remuneration under fixed-term employment contracts in existence at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

Within one year	555	548
Later than one year but not later than five years	898	1,281
Later than five years	-	-
Total: Remuneration commitments	1,251	1,829

Amounts disclosed include commitments arising from executive contracts. MFS does not offer fixed-term remuneration contracts greater than five years.

Expenditure commitments - other
The total value of other commitments not provided for and payable as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.

Within one year	407	181
Later than one year but not later than five years	553	723
Later than five years	-	-
Total: Other commitments	960	904

Contractual commitments relate to information technology, system and building maintenance contracts.

28 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets
MFS is not aware of any other contingent assets.

Contingent liabilities

Amendments to the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988* came into effect during 2013-14 that provided presumptive coverage to firefighters for a range of cancers. These changes will provide additional workers compensation coverage for eligible firefighters subject to certain criteria.

The workers compensation provision as at 30 June 2014 recognises a liability for all known claims relating to the revised workers compensation legislation based on a valuation prepared by an actuary. Further firefighters may be eligible to make a claim, however, a reliable estimate of the liability relating to those potential claims cannot be presently made.

MFS has other contingent liability in the form of unresolved litigation, however, the outcome cannot be reliably determined at this stage. In each case the financial exposure to the MFS is limited to a \$10 000 excess under insurance arrangements.

29 Remuneration of board and committee members

Members of the board and committees, during the 2014 financial year were:

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Disciplinary Committee	
Brendan West *	Graham Dart (resigned 18 August 2013)
Charles Bolles (appointed 1 February 2014)	Michael Vander-Jeugd *
Chris Smith *	

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

\$nil	2014		2013	
	% of members	No. of members	% of members	No. of members
\$1 - \$0 999	5	4	1	1
	5	5	1	2

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$nil (2013: \$2 525).

In accordance with the Premier and Cabinet's Circular Number 018, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board/committee duties during the financial year.

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members and the MFS are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the MFS would have adopted if dealing with a related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

For the purposes of this table, travel allowances and other out-of-pocket expenses paid to members have not been included as remuneration as it is considered to be reimbursement of direct expenses incurred by relevant members.

30 Events after the reporting period

There were no events after the reporting period affecting the financial statements.

31 Financial instruments / financial risk management

Table 31.1 Categorisation of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted (including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument) are disclosed in Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies.

Category of financial assets and financial liabilities / Statement of Financial Position line item	Note	2014		2013	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	16	10,844	10,844	8,183	8,183
Receivables	17	861	861	642	642
Financial liabilities					
Payables	22	2,791	2,791	2,992	2,992

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax, audit receivables/payables etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost.

(2) Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in Note 17 as trade and other receivables in accordance with paragraph 78(b) of AASB 101. However, prepayments are not financial assets as defined in AASB 132 as the future economic benefit of these assets is the receipt of goods and services rather than the right to receive cash or another financial asset.

Fair value

MFS does not recognise any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value, but does disclose fair value in the notes. All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2 as all significant inputs required are observable.

* The carrying value less impairment provisions of receivables and payables is a reasonable approximation of their fair values due to the short-term nature of these. Refer to Notes 2, 17 and 22.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of MFS's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to MFS. The MFS measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

The carrying amount of financial assets as detailed in table 31.1 represents the department's maximum exposure to credit risk.

No collateral is held as security and no credit enhancements relate to financial assets held by the department.

MFS has minimal concentration of credit risk. MFS has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. MFS does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

Allowance for impairment of financial assets are calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in credit rating. Other than receivables, there is no evidence to indicate that financial assets are impaired. Refer to Note 17 for information on the allowance for impairment in relation to receivables.

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Table 31.2 Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets, past due, including impaired assets past due.

Financial assets item	Current (Not overdue)	Overdue for < 30 days	Overdue for 30-60 days	Overdue for > 60 days	Total
	€M	€M	€M	€M	€M
2014					
Not impaired Receivables	680	74	72	6	812
Impaired Receivables	-	-	-	49	49
2013					
Not impaired Receivables	258	104	21	68	479
Impaired Receivables	-	-	-	163	163

Table 31.3 Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

The following table discloses the maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial statements item	Carrying amount	Contractual maturities	
		< 1 year	1-5 years
	€M	€M	€M
2014			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10,844	10,844	-
Receivables	861	861	-
Total financial assets	11,705	11,705	-
Financial liabilities			
Payables	2,781	2,787	4
Total financial liabilities	2,781	2,787	4
2013			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8,183	8,183	-
Receivables	642	642	-
Total financial assets	8,825	8,825	-
Financial liabilities			
Payables	2,992	2,992	-
Total financial liabilities	2,992	2,992	-

The financial assets and liabilities of MFS are all current with maturity within the next twelve months, except employee on-costs (within payables) which are not practical to split the maturity band years.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where MFS is unable to meet its financial obligations as they are due to be settled. MFS is funded principally from contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund. The MFS and SAFECOM works with the manager of the Community Emergency Services Fund to determine cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and with the Department of Treasury and Finance to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows. MFS settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received. In the event of a dispute, payment is made 30 days from resolution.

MFS's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

The carrying amount of financial liabilities recorded in the table above 'Categorisation of financial instruments' represent MFS's maximum exposure to financial liabilities.

Market risk

The MFS has non-interest bearing assets (cash on hand and receivables) and liabilities (payables) and interest bearing assets (cash at bank and investments). The MFS's exposure to market risk and cash flow interest risk is minimal. There is minimal exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

Sensitivity disclosure analysis

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of MFS as it has been determined that the possible impact on profit and loss or total equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.

