

# SOUTH AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN FIRE SERVICE

Annual Report 2014-15



MFS 2014-15 Annual Report

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Author: D Launder



## To the Board

SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission

Level 6, 60 Waymouth Street

ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear fellow SAFECOM Board members.

I have pleasure in submitting to you the 2014-15 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 2015. The report also illustrates the effort and commitment of our staff throughout the year.

Yours faithfully

**Greg Crossman AFSM**

Chief Officer

SA Metropolitan Fire Service

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## From the Chief Officer

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Greg Crossman  
AFSM was  
appointed as the  
MFS Chief Officer  
during 2014-15.



It is my pleasure to present the 2014-15 Annual Report for the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service. This report represents the collective endeavours of approximately 1,200 people who work tirelessly to protect the South Australian community.

During the last year we saw the retirement of two senior executives from our service. Former Chief Officer Grant Lupton served for 13 years as the longest serving Chief Officer since the agency was renamed as the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service. Retired Deputy Chief Officer Michael (Mick) Smith served the MFS for over 37 years and was a strong advocate for firefighter safety, health and well-being.

The next year brings with it great opportunities for the MFS and the broader South Australian Emergency Services sector. I look forward to working with all stakeholders both within and external to the MFS. This includes our sister agencies; the Country Fire Service (CFS), the State Emergency Service (SES) and the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM). Together we will make sure the MFS continues to provide and maintain standards of excellence in frontline and support services.

The MFS is committed to operational and corporate excellence and will continue to strive to be the best emergency service it can be. Ultimately this can only be achieved through the efforts of its people.

On behalf of the MFS Senior Management Team I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank all members of the MFS for their commitment and dedication to the safety and prosperity of all South Australians.

**Greg Crossman AFSM**

Chief Officer

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

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.

## Overview

The MFS is responsible for the protection of the South Australian community from the effects of fires, road crash, hazardous materials, rescues and other emergencies.

### The MFS:

- Protects a population of approximately 1.2 million people within Adelaide and 16 major regional centres.
- Employs more than 1,100 staff in South Australia across 36 Stations.
- Responded to 20,710 incidents during 2014-15
  - 1,243 of these incidents were structures fires
  - 4,660 incidents were rescues, the majority involving road crash
- Is responsible for the receipt of emergency calls state-wide for the CFS, SES and MFS and the emergency dispatch of crews for these agencies.
  - In the past year the MFS handled over 39,856 calls
  - The average time taken to answer 000 calls has been approximately four seconds (3.86 seconds).
- Facilitates the provision of public safety information services for the South Australian community.
- Provides a range of preventative Community Education programs that include:
  - The Juvenile Firelighter's Intervention Program (J-Flip)
  - The Road Awareness program (RAP)
- Undertakes Fire Cause Investigation, and contributes to the identification and elimination of high risk products from the community.
- Manages the Urban Search and Rescue and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear response capabilities for the State.
- Is the Functional Service Fire and Hazard leader for Urban Fire.

## Key Data

	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12
<b>Incidents attended</b>				
Structure fires	1 243	1 157	1 302	1 275
Vehicle fires	626	639	764	832
Other fires	2 262	2 288	2 478	2 445
Dangerous substances	730	675	723	727
Rescues	4 660	4 331	4 274	4 099
Fire alarms	6 758	7 493	7 044	7 432
Other responses	4 431	4 963	4 299	4 328
Total	20 710	21 546	20 884	21 138
<b>Fire related fatalities</b>				
Total (structure fire)	3	5	6	5
No working smoke alarm	2	4	5	4
<b>Agency Budget</b>				
Supplies and services	13.3M	\$13.2M	\$12.4M	\$14.0M
Total Funding	\$136M	\$131M	\$120M	\$119M
<b>Human Resources</b>				
FTE	940.5	939	947.69	964.09
Persons	1 130	1 135	1 149	1 159
Full-time Firefighters	861	862	876	892
Retained Firefighters	216	221	214	214
Operational Support	53	52	53	53
<b>Energy</b>				
Energy consumption	13 147	13 293	10 784Gj	13 923GJ
Photovoltaic generation	120kW	107kW	107kW	101kW



*The MFS is the primary provider of urban firefighting services to the State of South Australia.*



## Strategic Direction

**The MFS is committed to ensuring excellence in the provision of services to the South Australian community that will protect life, property and the environment.**

The MFS provides high quality response to emergencies but also takes pro-active measures including identifying risks to the community and providing effective preventative and educational programs.

### 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 Australia. We seek to actively reduce the number of preventable emergency incidents that occur and ensure our organisation and 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. First and foremost, the MFS is here to protect lives and where necessary our firefighters will take measured risks to save members of the public. In addition the MFS also seeks 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.

### Our People

**The MFS is a fully professional organisation that is recognised for excellence of service provision.**

The agency 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 (part-time) firefighters and 48 non-operational management and front-line support staff. The majority of MFS personnel (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
<b>Community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with all groups to identify and reduce risk</li> <li>• Maintaining a visible supportive presence in our community</li> </ul>
<b>Professionalism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Striving for excellence in all we do</li> <li>• Seeking new and innovative solutions</li> </ul>
<b>Teamwork</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging in honest and open two-way communication</li> <li>• Cooperative, inclusive and supportive practices</li> </ul>
<b>Loyalty, Respect &amp; Integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valuing different perspectives</li> <li>• Treating all individuals with dignity, equity, fairness and respect</li> <li>• Employing flexible work practices</li> <li>• Acting with integrity and honour</li> </ul>
<b>Learning &amp; Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fostering a learning culture</li> <li>• Learning from our experience</li> <li>• Modernising our service</li> </ul>
<b>Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying risks and hazards</li> <li>• Providing and supporting safe environs</li> <li>• Ensuring the ongoing wellbeing of our people</li> </ul>
<b>Responsibility, Accountability &amp; Quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluating and accepting responsibility for our performance</li> <li>• Complying with and exceeding recognised performance standards</li> <li>• Ensuring legislative compliance</li> <li>• Being accountable to those we serve</li> </ul>



## Our Community

**The South Australian community is strong and vibrant and enjoys an enviable standard of living.**

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

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 population increase. This may be combined with increased volumes of regional and commuter traffic



## Community Outcomes

### Help make the South Australian community safer and more prosperous

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

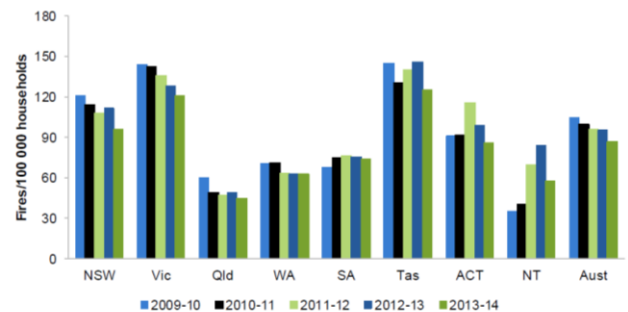
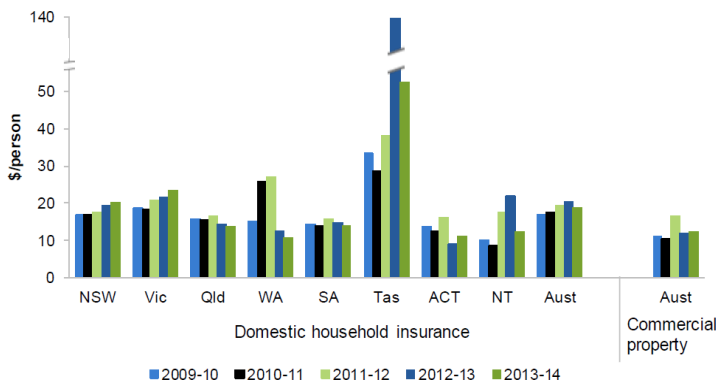
Fires and other emergencies impact directly and indirectly on the entire community. In addition to placing lives at risk, fires can destroy homes and property. They can impact directly on businesses and on the broader economy by disrupting supply chains. Fires can also damage or destroy valued community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

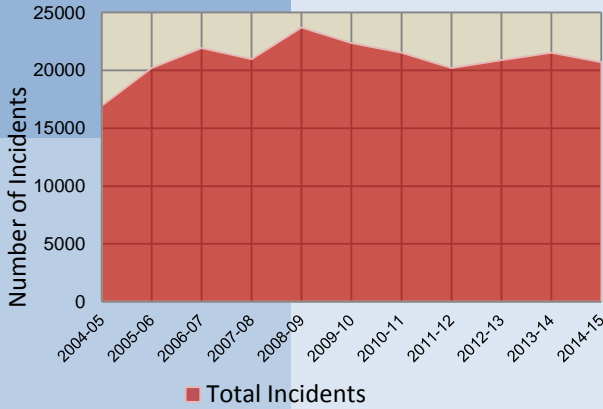
Every fire the MFS prevents or where damage is limited represents savings to the South Australian community and helps maintain the levels of prosperity this State enjoys.

South Australians experience low rates of preventable structure fire and low levels of fire related loss when compared with other Australian States. This is shown by the total value of insurance claims resulting from fire 2009-2014 in the graph below. MFS community education and building safety programs as well as fast and effective emergency response all help to reduce fire related losses.

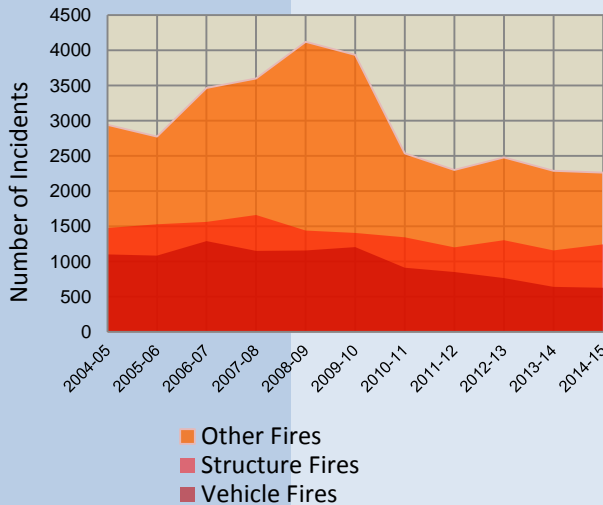


Total Value of Insurance Claims resulting from Fire 2009-2014

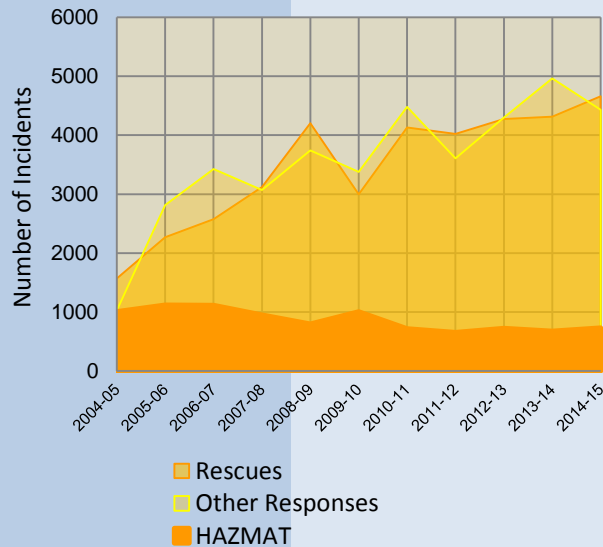
**Total Incidents 2005-2015**



**Fire Incidents 2005-2015**



**Other Emergency Incidents 2005-2015**



## Incident Trends

**The MFS reviews incident trends to identify and evaluate changes to the level of community risk.**

Over the past decade the total number of incidents to which the MFS responds has remained constant. However during this time there have been changes in proportion of incidents we attend each year. Since 2006 there has been a slight decrease in the number of fires while the number of rescues performed has increased.

We believe the reduction in fires is due in part to better community awareness of fire risks as well as the removal of many unsafe household appliances. However, when fires do occur, they now burn faster and cause greater damage because there are more highly inflammable (synthetic) products in most urban buildings.

There has also been a slight increase in the number of major fires. These fires represent significant cost to the community, in many cases impacting on public safety, the economy, employment and the environment.

Since 2005 there has been an increase in the number of rescues performed by the MFS. The majority of this increase has been in the number of road crash recues performed. As a consequence we have placed increased emphasis on road safety education through the successful MFS Road Awareness Program (RAP).

The MFS is committed to ensuring it places its personnel and resources where they can best serve and protect the South Australian community

## Services Where They Are Needed

### **Evaluating community risk ensures we place our Stations, Crews and Fire Appliances where they can best protect the community.**

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.

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

The MFS makes informed decisions on resource placements that are consistent with broader government planning. Some of the data we use includes:

- The South Australian State Strategic Plan
- 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide
- Projections made by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and Planning SA
- Direct community consultation

### **MFS Capital programs**

The MFS has developed forward plans for placing MFS Stations and potential co-sited emergency services precincts within these communities if required by government. The South Australian Government has planned for significant growth in areas in the north, outer north and south of Adelaide. Steady 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.

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 fire appliances that possess both general purpose and aerial firefighting and rescue 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.

The new MFS Salisbury Station will enhance the provision of emergency services in Adelaide's north and provide a centre for community engagement

## New Salisbury Station

**This year saw the completion of the Salisbury Command Fire Station at Salisbury on a site located on the corner of the Grove Way and Main North Road.**

This new station is the first step in the development of the new Salisbury Emergency Services precinct which will include a future co-sited Salisbury SES Unit. In line with State Government and MFS policies the new fire station incorporates a number of environmentally sustainable design initiatives. These include a 30kW photo voltaic solar panel system (to be increased to 60 kW in 2016), solar hot water, LED lighting, double glazing, low maintenance building materials, and the use of natural light and ventilation. The facility also features a water recycling system.

The site selection and the quality of the design and materials used for this building will extend the operational site presence to a minimum of 100 years, resulting in significant long-term savings to the community. A large and diverse range of local businesses contributed throughout the development, design and construction phase, resulting in significant job creation during the two year build cycle of the project.

During 2014-15 the MFS completed advanced concept plans 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 future development.



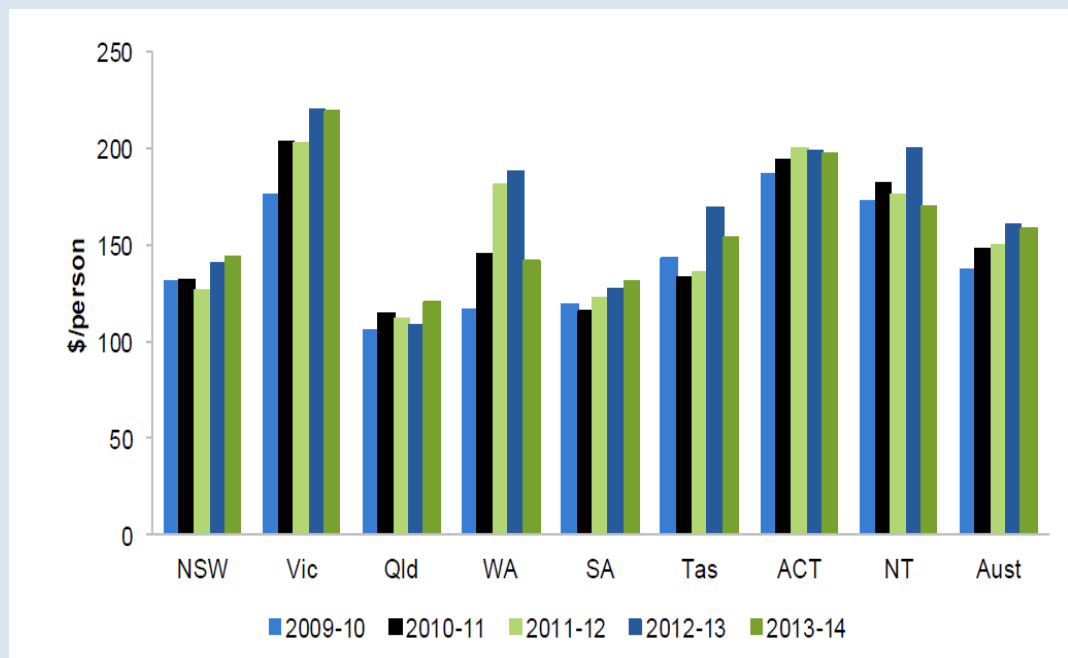
## Public Value

**The MFS is committed to using its taxpayer’s funds in the most effective and efficient ways possible.**

The MFS evaluates 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 Productivity Commission Report.

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

Expenditure on Emergency Services by State<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Source: Commonwealth Report on Government Services 2013-14

## Prevention Programs

### 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 four Sections; Community Education, Built Environs, Fire Cause investigations and Corporate Communications. The following pages document the achievements of these sections during 2014-15.

- All MFS personnel, and in particular our operational crews, contribute greatly to the prevention of fires and other emergencies in our community.
- Programs focus on engaging the community and other stakeholders to increase awareness of risk and deliver measurable improvements in community safety.
- Key programs include:
  - Community Education,
  - Fire investigation,
  - Inspection and commissioning of building fire safety systems.



## Community Education

### Foster safer behaviours that reduce community loss

MFS operational crews and Community Safety personnel deliver a range of educational programs to help reduce preventable incidents and fires. During 2014-15 MFS personnel delivered over 1,000 educational tours, visits and fire and community safety presentations.

The MFS stand at the Royal Adelaide Show engaged approximately 18,000 participants over nine days. MFS personnel engaged directly with parents and carers to discuss fire dangers and promote a range of effective fire and life 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. During 2014-15 less than 5% of JFLIP clients reoffended. This represents a success rate of 95%. JFLIP also worked with 69 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. The conservative cost of juvenile firefighting includes \$600,000 to \$1 million per child for acute hospital costs for a severe burn<sup>2</sup>.

### 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 provides a range of presentations, station tours and appliance visits to community groups along with home fire safety brochures translated into 19 different languages. During 2014-15 the MFS undertook 80 engagements with the CALD aged community and 232 engagements with the broader CALD group. The MFS also provides fire and life safety education to community, adult and youth groups. During 2014-15 these programs reached 1086 people. Community Education personnel provided education to 102 Care Givers and 485 presentations to Care Workers.



<sup>2</sup> Women's & Children's Hospital, Advanced Clinical Practice Consultant, 2014

## Road Awareness Program

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.

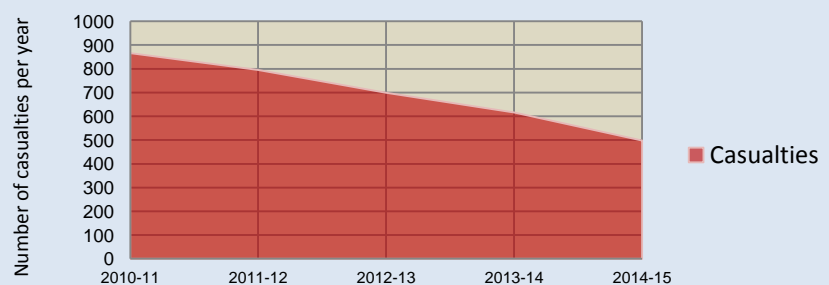
An increase in government funding for the RAP has allowed the program to now reach nearly 80% of South Australian Year 11 students (up from 40%). This program expansion has coincided with a significant reduction in fatalities and casualties in the RAP's target age group of 16-19 year olds over the last four years. Analysis of road crash statistics suggests that the program may be fostering safer behaviours in young South Australian road users.

Across 160 RAP presentations during 2014-15 100% of participants indicated after the program that they would now employ responsible driving behaviours. Significantly, 83% of participants had identified themselves as risk takers before the RAP presentation suggesting that the presentation is helping promote safer attitudes to road use.

During 2014-15 12 parent RAP presentations were provided 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, the Australian Professional Firefighters Foundation (APFF) and the Motor Accident Commission (MAC).

The RAP program played a major role in the RAA Street Smart High 2015. This event is conducted at the Adelaide Entertainment Centre where the road safety education theme aims to demonstrate the reality of road trauma to young South Australians. MFS RAP educators and regular presenters all speak on their personal experience with road crash. The intent is to make students aware that they can choose to take risks on the road but they cannot then choose the consequences. The presenters aim to leave students with a positive message about road safety and encourage students to look after their mates.

Graph: Number of South Australian Road crash casualties per year



## 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 building fire 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 2014-15 firefighting crews, fire investigators and Community Safety staff undertook a total of 1,307 inspections and fire safety surveys as well as 748 hydraulic and connection tests. In addition, 86 investigations of hazard complaint sites were conducted by Community Safety personnel.

MFS Built Environment section personnel provided advice concerning engineered fire safety systems solutions for major South Australian infrastructure projects including; the new Royal Adelaide Hospital, the Women's and Children's Hospital fire safety plan, Adelaide Convention Centre upgrade, the Torrens to Torrens underpass (Superway project), multiple high rise developments within the Adelaide CBD (average height of 20 storeys) and the OBahn tunnel (Hackney Road to Grenfell St) project.

### 2014-15 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

### Reduce the number of preventable fires through research and analysis

During 2014-15, the MFS Fire Cause Investigation (FCI) section conducted 187 post-fire investigations. Of these, 132 investigations were undertaken for fires attended by MFS, with a further 55 investigations conducted for the CFS.

Unfortunately there were six fatalities associated with fires during 2014-15. Of these, five were deemed to have been potentially preventable. Our investigators undertake extensive analysis of such fires to assist with legal investigations and identify ways deaths may be prevented in the future. Fire related deaths during 2014-15 are summarised below:

1. An elderly person died as a result of a house fire at Somerton Park. Significant fire damage occurred to the bedroom of unit with extensive sooting to remainder of house. Multiple electrical items located in the area of fire origin with indicators leading to the vicinity of a power board. An installed smoke alarm was not heard to operate.
2. A person died in a transportable fire at Meningie. The fire was on a remote property and self-extinguished over time. Total destruction to the structure occurred. No smoke alarm was located.
3. A person was located in a burnt out vehicle at Parrakie near Lameroo. The circumstances surrounding the fire remain under investigation.
4. An elderly person died in a house fire at Semaphore Park. The cause of the fire was due to smoking products. No smoke alarm was heard to operate
5. A person died of burn injuries sustained whilst fighting a crop fire at Nantawarra.
6. A person self-immolated using an accelerant at the rear of a property on the open lawn area. No other property damage was detected.

### 2014-15 Fire Related Fatalities in structures – Smoke Alarm Use

Fatality	Number
Deaths in structures with smoke alarms operable	0
Deaths in structures without smoke alarms	1
Deaths in structures with smoke alarms inoperable	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>



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.

#### 2014-15 Breakdown of fires in buildings

Location / structure type	Number	%
Private Dwelling (House) fires	150	71%
Flats/home units	6	3%
Factory and laboratory fires	14	6%
School, assembly fires	2	1%
Warehouse/public garages	9	4.5%
Shops /supply services	11	5%
Private garage/sheds	8	4%
Buildings of public nature	5	2%
Open area	7	3.5%
Total	212	100%

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 FCI unit has a target of establishing the cause of fire in over 90 percent of cases and during 2014-15 established the fire cause of fire in 93.1 percent of cases.

#### 2014-15 Causes of fires

Fire cause	Number	%
Incendiary	70	37.5%
Accidental	104	55.6%
Undetermined	13	6.9%



Fire Investigators identify trends on an ongoing basis so that dynamic strategies can be implemented to reduce the occurrence of fires. This is achieved by disseminating information to:

- The insurance industry where 28 comprehensive reports were released during 2014-15 with no issues arising out of the investigation results.
- Government departments such as SafeWork SA, Office of the Technical Regulator gas and electrical. 23 contacts were made.
- Housing SA. Activity- Reports are provided monthly with 26 fire reports sent.
- Populous at large through conducting live, recorded interviews via all forms of the media. The numbers have to be provided by PRO as the data is no longer kept by the section
- Office of Consumer and Business Services.
- Federal government agencies that deal with issues of fire risk that affect Australia as a whole.
- SAPOL so that expert advice and investigation findings can be provided for criminal prosecutions.
- Provide internal agency specific fire investigation training and external fire investigation training to other emergency service organisations. 25 courses were conducted with particular emphasis on live burns conducted on an annual basis to replicate real life fire situations. This also provided assessment conditions for SAPOL crime scene examiners and local fire crews.

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.

#### **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.

65 venues were inspected this year with emphasis on major event sites such as the Clipsal Adelaide 500 motor race, the Royal Adelaide Show and targeted particular venue types such as Karaoke bars. Most offences identified during the year have been minor in nature, and have been dealt with immediately by the occupants, SAPOL License Enforcement Branch and the local council Building Fire Safety Committees.



## Response Programs

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

The MFS is the primary provider of state-wide 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 2014-15 the MFS responded to a total of 20,710 incidents. Of these incidents 4,131 were fires while 4,660 were rescues, the majority of these rescues involved road crashes.

#### MFS Responses 2014-15

Response Type	Number
Structure fires	1 243
Vehicle fires	626
Other fires	2 262
Dangerous substances	730
Rescues	4 660
Fire alarms	6 758
Other responses	4 431
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 710</b>





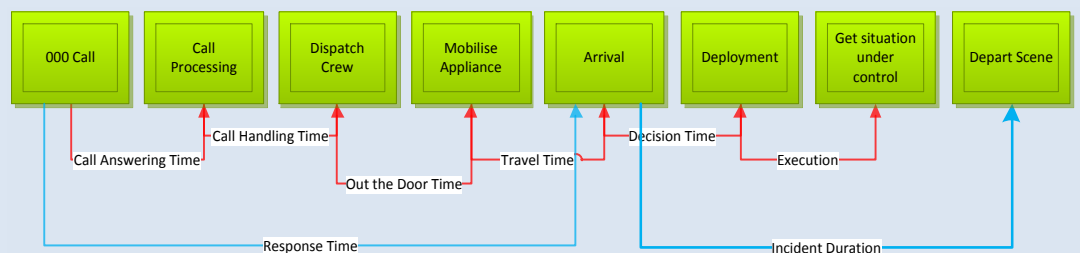
**Continuously review and improve our operational performance**

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**



The MFS evaluates 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 2014-15 the MFS achieved an average metropolitan response time of 6 minutes 40.8 seconds.

2013-14 Key Metropolitan Response Time data	
Breakdown of response time	Result
Average time to answer call (in seconds)	3.86
Average Call Handling	1:28
Average time out of the station	86 seconds
Average Travel Time to incident	4 minutes 16 seconds
Average response time to incidents	6 minutes 40.8 seconds

## Major Metropolitan Incidents

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. Major incidents attended by the MFS during 2014-15 are described in the following section.

### Major Commercial Fire: Hackham 26<sup>th</sup> November 2014

On the morning of 26<sup>th</sup> November, MFS crews were responded to a fire in a mattress recycling centre at Chapman Road, Hackham.

The premises posed a significant fire risk as large numbers of mattresses were stored inside and around all sides of the building. This high fuel load resulted in a rapidly escalating fire and posed challenges for firefighting operations.

The rapid spread of the fire posed significant risks to adjoining properties and the fire was upgraded to a third alarm to ensure sufficient firefighting resources would be available. MFS operations continued for over three hours and limited damage to the building of origin.

After the primary fire was extinguished salvage operations were continued for an extended period as crews had to pull stacked mattresses apart to extinguish hot spots. The MFS received valuable assistance by other property owners, Council and the EPA in the salvage and overhaul process.

### Recycling Centre Fire: Wingfield 5<sup>th</sup> May 2015

On the 5<sup>th</sup> May MFS crews were responded to a fire at Adelaide Resource Recovery on Hanson Road, Wingfield.

On arrival the whole northern face of the large rubbish pile was well involved. The fire was pushed by strong blustery winds which created huge quantities of smoke and embers being released into the surrounding suburbs. Although there have been recent improvements to firefighting water supplies on this site, the size of the facility and the location of the fire meant there were still problems in directing sufficient water to extinguish the fire. Firefighting activities continued at this site for over two days until 7<sup>th</sup> May.

There have been numerous difficult fires at this site over an extended period. Ongoing post incident reviews between the MFS and the Environmental Protection Agency aim to identify improvements in operations by site managers and reduce the potential for further fires.





### Commercial Fire: Kent Town 18<sup>th</sup> December 2014

**MFS crews were responded to a commercial fire at an automotive crash repair workshop in Kent Town on the 18<sup>th</sup> of December 2014.**

Due to the automotive products at the premises this fire had the potential for rapid growth and potential impact on adjoining properties. On arrival the fire had spread into the paint and flammable liquids store. MFS crews were able to quickly bring the fire under control and limited fire damage to vehicles in the workshop and structural damage to the building in the area of the fire's origin. No fire damage was reported to adjoining properties. A heat exchanger in a spray booth at the rear of a crash repair workshop was determined as the cause of a fire that caused \$500,000 damage to the premises.



### Domestic Fire: North Adelaide 31<sup>st</sup> January 2015

**On the 31<sup>st</sup> of January 2015 MFS crews were responded to a rapidly developing domestic fire in North Adelaide.**

This domestic fire posed greater than usual challenges for a fire in a building of this size. Hot weather conditions and the use of the garage area to store highly combustible products for a business meant that the fire developed far more quickly than the average domestic fire. The first arriving MFS crews to the Finnis Street property were confronted with a well involved and rapidly developing fire that threatened adjoining properties on all sides. The rapid fire development and threat to neighbouring properties resulted in the escalation of this fire to a fifth alarm (very unusual for a domestic fire). Damage to the property was extensive, resulting in an estimated \$750,000 loss however, effective actions by MFS crews prevented damage to adjoining properties.



### Hazmat Response: Outer Harbour 8<sup>th</sup> May 2015

**Commencing on 8<sup>th</sup> May the MFS was notified of a hazardous material spillage on the MV Maersk Launceston.**

Formic acid had been released from an incorrectly loaded and damaged industrial bulk container (IBC) inside a larger shipping container on the deck of the vessel. The vessel was required to anchor out of port initially while an appropriate response strategy was developed. Plans were developed to ensure that the vessel not pose risks to the Port River environment if docked in port. Following the development of a response plan the MV Maersk Launceston was docked at Outer Harbour on Friday 9<sup>th</sup> May. Decontamination commenced using soda ash to neutralise the acid and was continued over four days. Approximately 75 MFS personnel were involved over the four days. Hazmat operations were successfully concluded at midday Monday 11<sup>th</sup> May with no adverse environmental effects reported.

The MFS provides emergency services to 16 South Australian regional centres and surrounding environs.

## Regional Operations

**MFS Regional Operations provides emergency services to 16 South Australian major regional centres and surrounding environs.**

While the majority of these stations are crewed by retained (on-call) staff some larger centres including 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.

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.

### **2014-15 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 continued to liaise with their CFS counterparts to review boundaries and response plans so as to ensure the closest fastest most appropriate resource will be identified to respond. During 2014-15 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.

During 2014-15 Regional Operations assisted the CFS in a review of response arrangements in the Mount Barker area. The MFS has supplied two urban pumpers to the station and are supporting skills training for the staff to undertake urban operations. The trial will run for a number of months following which a report will be tabled providing guidance as the response model for the area.

### **2014-15 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.

In Port Augusta the Council recently opened its \$16,000,000 Central Oval Development which incurred numerous Public building inspections by the local station to build site response plans and familiarisation of installed fire safety equipment in preparedness if an emergency event should occur.

Building works are also continuing to the multimillion dollar Westlands Shopping Development in Whyalla. Local MFS crews are involved through risk assessment and pre-planning activities.

### **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.

Numerous inspections of the multimillion dollar extension to the Whyalla Hospital were conducted by the Far North & Eastern Commander and local crews prior to its opening. Ongoing inspections were also conducted at the Central Oval development in Port Augusta.

### **Regional Station Safety and Proficiency Audit**

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

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

For 2014-2015 the audit placed emphasis on core skills with particular focus on operational readiness and response. Each Station is graded and winners are determined for a range of different categories. The 2014 audit results were as follows:

1. First Place (CHIEF OFFICER'S SHIELD) **Murray Bridge**
2. Second Place (REGIONAL COMMAND SHIELD) **Berri**
3. Third Place (REGIONAL ASSISTANT CHIEF OFFICERS SHIELD) **Wallaroo**
4. Most Improved **Victor Harbor**
5. Family Friendly **Renmark**



## Major Regional Incidents

**Each year the MFS responds to incidents that are considered significant due to their size and complexity**

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 2014-15 are described in the following section.

### **Carter Holt Timber Mill – Mount Gambier September 2014**

**Mount Gambier MFS were called to the Carter Holt Harvey timber mill following an explosion and subsequent fire involving a silo of wood chips.**

On arrival crews saw white grey smoke showing from one of two large silos indicating that an explosion had occurred. The steel silos were approximately 18 metres high and six metres in diameter, made of steel and contained approximately 115 cubic meters of burning woodchip. Smouldering spot fires from the explosions had ignited on other structures surrounding the silos. A manual water deluge system had been operated by staff which prevented the fire becoming deep seated within the product.

MFS personnel supported by other emergency services worked in conjunction with Carter Holt Staff to extinguish the fire and empty the two silos safely. The fire took 22 hours to fully extinguish and it was estimated that over two million dollars of plant, material and economic value were saved.

### **Port Lincoln Fishing & Camping 4<sup>th</sup> May 2015**

**A major fire occurred at the Port Lincoln Fishing and Camping store on the 4<sup>th</sup> May 2015 at 22:49 pm.**

The premises contained paddleboards, fishing and camping supplies. The flammable nature of the building contents resulted in a rapidly progressing fire. The alarm level was quickly upgraded while appliances were still on-route and an incident desk established by Adelaide Fire. On arrival flames could be seen reaching over four metres and extending through the building's roof. Part of the roof collapsed during the fire with exposures (adjacent properties) at risk to the rear and to one side.

MFS crews undertook fire suppression on the primary building while CFS crews were deployed to protect properties to the rear. Fire damage was primarily to the roof and rear section of the premises with an estimated loss of \$1,000,000. Firefighting actions saved the remainder of the property and prevented more costly damage to adjoining businesses.

The cause of the fire was identified as a probable electrical fault within the shop.



## Sampson Flat Fires – Adelaide Hills 3rd January 2015

### MFS supported CFS in operations for the Sampson bushfires in Adelaide Hills and surrounding towns, January 2014.

The MFS supplied numerous Strike Teams, Rapid Assessment Teams and equipment to support CFS operations to control the fire. Strike Teams were deployed for asset protection to numerous towns within the fire's path.

Over the six days of the incident a total of 474 MFS personnel were either deployed to the fires or supported operations through the State Control Centre Fire. The MFS conducted a 'full shift recall procedure' for staffing of extra strike teams and support roles. A total of 73 personnel were recalled to support firefighting operations.

MFS personnel were given the responsibility of protecting the Gumeracha Hospital and four MFS crews were deployed to protect the Gumeracha hospital. Initially these crews commenced local familiarisation, plug location and testing. Some patients were also relocated from the hospital as the fire approached. However, crews soon faced a rapidly advancing fire front and shifted to fire suppression and asset protection roles. MFS crews also protected remaining hospital staff and patients. MFS personnel worked tirelessly to prevent the oncoming fire impacting on the township. Excellent results achieved and no buildings within the town proper were impacted by the fire. Overall MFS crews remained involved for over 14 days in various roles.

In the first 24 hours of the fires the MFS Communications Centre handled 1,196 000 emergency calls and made 489 dispatches of appliances. By the third day the number of 000 calls had reduced to 244 calls associated with the Sampson Flat fires with a further 166 appliance dispatches.

MFS Fire Cause Investigation and Urban Search and Rescue personnel were heavily involved in the assessment of properties damaged or destroyed during the fires.



## Emergency Management Comms/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.

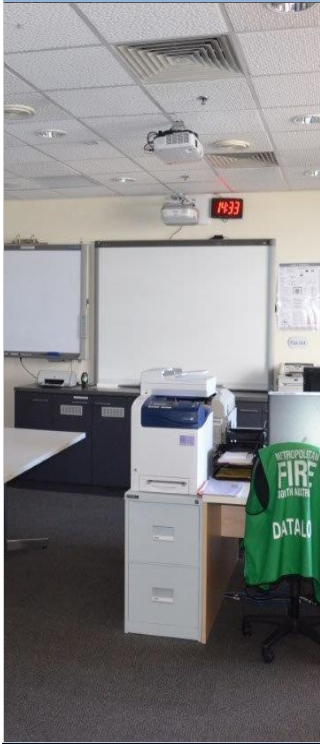
### **Exercise 'Joint Command'**

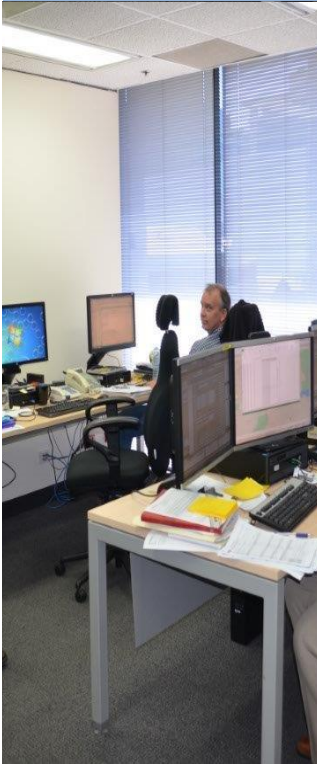
As a result of recent mixed mode and 'active shooter' events overseas, senior level discussions occurred amongst first responder agencies in South Australia highlighting the need for the further development of the functional awareness of the Police Forward Commanders and Police Tactical Commanders during a terrorist incident. As a consequence exercise 'Joint Command' was held on 10th December, 2014.

The deployment exercise involved personnel from the Australian Government, Australia Defence Force, SAPOL, other key jurisdictional first responder agencies and the private sector. The exercise focus was on the tactical/operational command and decision making processes associated with responding to and resolving simulated multiple terrorist incidents at Adelaide Oval and the InterContinental Hotel during the 'Cricket World Cup' in March 2015.

### **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. Preparations to move the PRISM database to a Cloud environment were finalised and this will enable greater access to the premises information, particularly for regional crews. A total of 603 new premises were added to the database during 2014-15.





### **Common Incident Management Framework – Control Agency Agreement Review**

The Common Incident Management Framework – Control Agency Agreement is signed by the State Controllers of the ten Control Agencies outlined in the State Emergency Management Plan to utilise common incident management arrangements when responding to incidents. To promote an environment of continuous improvement, the MFS, CFS, SES, and SAPOL are currently conducting a review of how their agencies comply with and support the principles of the Agreement. Each agency has held presentations where they have addressed the topics of policy, training, operational interoperability, and lessons learned in order to demonstrate how they manage incidents utilising either AIIMS or ICCS+. At the completion of the review recommendations will be made to the Senior Officers Group from the agencies for discussion and implementation in the next version of the Agreement.

### **Call Receipt and Dispatch**

#### **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 and 132 500 calls to ensure appropriate resources are dispatched to all emergencies.

During 2014-15 Comcen personnel took an average of 3.86 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.

#### **2014-15 Call receipt and dispatch data**

	<b>Target</b>	<b>Result</b>
Average time to answer call (in seconds)	5	3.86
Service factor (% of time agreed call response standard was met)	90%	97.49%

Comcen staff provided valuable input to a review of Comcen actions to manage major incidents and other periods of high workloads. These were tested during the Sampson Flat fires during January and were used successfully to maintain business functions. These were also used to update the Comcen Business Continuity Plan and provide refinement of the Multiple Incident Procedure documentation.

The MFS Communication Centre manages call receipt and dispatch for the South Australian Emergency Services Sector.

During 2014-15 the average time taken to answer a 000 call was 3.86 seconds.

A number of initiatives were undertaken during the period to improve the standards of service provided by MFS Comcen to the South Australian emergency services sector. These include the development of a pool of Comcen call takers to improve the capacity during severe weather and fire events. The pool consists of former Communications Operators who have returned to front-line operations but have retained the ability to support communications during a peak demand period.

Procedures for notification and administration of standby and recall have been developed. A procedure to manage grassfires during the different seasons has also been developed in conjunction with CFS. This has simplified the process to identify whether a response is required to a report of grassfires. Changes have been made to the recording process and the new procedures clearly identifies the process to follow before responding resources to known burn-offs. This has significantly reduced the unnecessary response of CFS resources and complaints relating to previous decisions.

A business case was prepared to facilitate the implementation of radio-based status messaging in the Comcen. Works were commenced with an expected completion prior to the 2015/16 fire season. This system is being used successfully by Regional Operations to reduce radio transmissions and will form a reliable redundant response system for the replacement MCT system.

Five new Operators were trained to replace those returning to operations during the year. A Senior Operator development course and Communications Officer Selection process were also conducted.

The Inter-cad system was implemented to improve information sharing between SAPOL, SAAS and Fire and Rescue services. Further refinement of procedures were achieved with visits to and from the other Agencies instigated to understand each other's business requirements and workflows.

The upgrade to SACAD version 9.3 (software) was also undertaken after exhaustive testing and comprehensive training provided for all Operators. The system upgrade period required contingency procedures to be used for a number of hours. These all worked well with no loss of Comcen business function.

The SACAD Management Committee is a sector wide governance forum which reviews issues affecting multiple agencies regarding SACAD response plans and other SACAD related issues. This committee continued to meet regularly and has been successful in resolving the majority of concerns.

## 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.





2014-15 outcomes included:

- The provision of 165 employee intervention programs to MFS personnel and their family members
- A new structured program for Peer training was rolled out 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

### **Minimise the social and economic effects of emergencies**

The MFS aims 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 seeks 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.

### **Demonstrate leadership and plan to meet future community needs**

The MFS is supporting the Government of South Australia's drive for 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.

### **Leadership Development**

The MFS develops 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 as a part of the Executive Development Program. This program serves as an extension of the MFS Staff Development Framework that provides all MFS operational personnel with access to Nationally Recognised competency based training.

Approximately 90% of MFS senior managers hold a Post-Graduate management qualification. 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 2014-15 some of these 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 2014-15 two MFS employees were awarded the AFSM.

### Rodney Campbell AFSM

Rod Campbell joined the MFS in July 1987 as a Firefighter and currently holds the rank of Station Officer.

Throughout his 27 years of service Rod's enthusiasm for the profession of firefighting and commitment to community safety and wellbeing remains obvious. He has been inspirational in progressing road safety among young South Australian.

Station Officer Campbell was awarded the AFSM for outstanding commitment to operational professionalism and untiring work in the delivery of the MFS Road Awareness Program and support for the education of young drivers in road safety.

### Glen Cook AFSM

Glen Cook joined the MFS in in July 1990 as a Firefighter and currently holds the rank of Station Officer.

Glen's enthusiasm for the profession and his dedication, selflessness and untiring support has not only benefited the MFS and its personnel but also the broader South Australian community.

Station Officer Cook was awarded the AFSM for dedication, selflessness and untiring support of firefighter health and wellbeing and the development of the MFS Employee Assistance Program.



## Sustainable Operations

### Annual reductions in water consumption / usage

MFS is investigating options for further water recycling at MFS Headquarters, 99 Wakefield Street, Adelaide. Options include 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 2014-15 reduction of energy intensity represents further improvement of energy efficiency against the 2000-01 baseline. The long term goal of the MFS has been extended to a 30% improvement in energy efficiency against the 2000-01 baseline.

#### MFS energy consumption 2014-15

MFS	Electrical Energy Use (GJ)	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> )	Square Metres	Intensity GJ/Sq. M
Baseline 2000-01	13 315	3 290	28 506	0.4670
Actual 2014-15	<b>13 147</b>	<b>2 229</b>	<b>38 510</b>	<b>0.3414</b>

### 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 Salisbury Command Fire Station, scheduled for commissioning September 2015 features a 30 kWh solar photo voltaic system (expandable to 60kW). The total MFS generation of photovoltaic energy currently exceeds 130 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. 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 L&D

### Develop a sustainable organisation

The MFS prepares to the highest standards to ensure excellence in the provision of emergency services to the South Australian community. We ensure 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 individual and 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 completed to provide career development pathways for personnel in regional command, and in specialised roles including marine and communications.

### Staff Development Framework

During 2014-15 our Education Services section continued the development of a training model utilising clustered programs. This model increases the use of e-simulation, case studies, on-the-job exercises and lessons learnt. It also provides a contemporary train as you play delivery methodology to develop both technical and cognitive skills and the opportunity to build on situational awareness training via simulated scenario-based training.

The clustered model also provides a more efficient way of delivering multiple units of competency and reduces duplication of training. Personnel find these new programs more meaningful and time effective. It should ultimately realise long-term time and cost saving benefits and enhanced skill levels.

The MFS was one of the first fire authorities to provide its personnel with access to nationally recognised competency based training. The MFS is now improving training access through a comprehensive E-learning strategy

### E-Learning Strategy

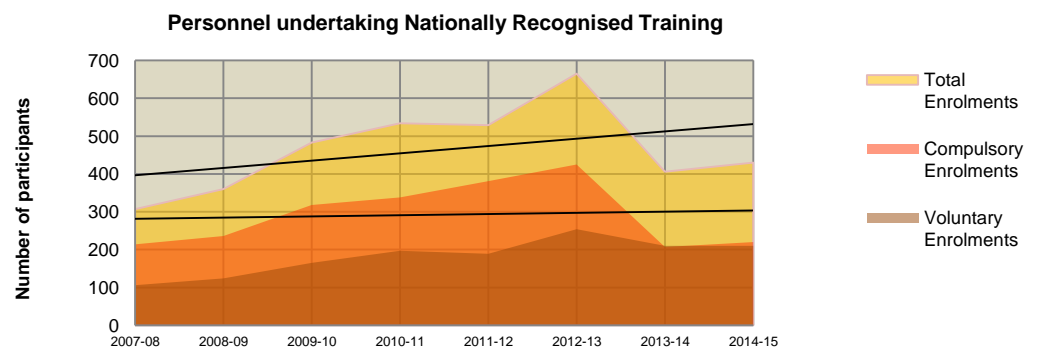
MFS e-Learning strategy was developed to provide personnel with more flexible access to training resources. A number of improvements were made to the e-Learning strategy during 2014-15. These included; commencement of a project to develop additional e-Learning resources and improved access to them. A new MFS portal has been developed in conjunction with SAFECOM IT that will provide enhanced linkage between the Moodle e-Learning platform and the Training Administration System for reporting purposes.

Over the past five years the total number of personnel enrolled in Nationally Recognised Training has decreased slightly. This reduction coincides with a period where the MFS did not recruit new staff (who would have been enrolled in mandatory SDF programs). However, the number of voluntary enrolments in the SDF has continued to increase over the same period.

More personnel are also taking up the option of the assessment only pathway. This provides students with the option of having pre-existing levels of competency assessed and reduces the need to enrol personnel in expensive or time consuming programs in areas where the demonstration of competency is deemed essential.

### 2014-15 Enrolments in Vocational Education and Training (VET)

Enrolments	Target	Result
Total number of personnel enrolled in VET	320	409
Voluntary personnel enrolments in VET	129	197
Mandatory personnel enrolments in VET	270	194
The total Units of study MFS personnel are enrolled in	1 500	1 205
Units enrolled in on a voluntary basis	250	577
Number of units completed	800	727



The entire MFS operational workforce has been provided with access to qualifications under the national training framework. MFS personnel can complete qualifications from Certificate II through to Master's degrees.

### Qualifications Issued during 2014-15

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 Graduate Certificates, Graduate Diplomas and Masters Degrees. During 2014-15 88 MFS personnel across the ranks gained Qualification certificates from the Public Safety Training Package as outlined in the table below.

2014-15 Qualifications Issued			
Certificate Level	Code	Issued during 2014-15	Total number issued
Certificate II in Public Safety (Firefighting and Emergency Operations)	PUA20613	5	672
Certificate III in Public Safety (Firefighting and Emergency Operations)	PUA30613	18	225
Certificate IV in Public Safety (Firefighting Supervision)	PUA40313	59	304
Certificate III in Public Safety (Emergency Communications Centre Operations)	PUA33012	6	48

### Communications Centre Development Framework

The MFS has pioneered the creation 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 2014-15 six 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 First Arrival Officer Awareness Program and Senior Firefighter Development Program (Station Officer Preparation Program) have been reviewed extensively and delivered throughout 2014-15.



These programs are both designed to enhance the ability of MFS senior personnel 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 to manage incidents. As an extension of the Station Officer's Professional Development Program delivered during 2013-14, MFS Station Officers have continued to complete assessment only pathways to achieve certificates for nationally recognised units of competencies 'Control a level 1 incident' and 'Control a level 2 incident'.

The AIIMS 4<sup>th</sup> Edition was endorsed nationally and this training was delivered to all ACFO's, Commanders, Communications Centre Managers, Incident Management Training Officers, day working Station Officers and senior non-uniformed personnel including all media personnel. This training covered all of the principles of the new AIIMS 4 system and each of the functional roles within the system. More than 70 personnel received the new certificate in AIIMS 22202-VIC.

#### 2014-2015 Enrolments in Incident Management Competencies

Unit of competency	Achieved during 2014-2015	Total Completions
PUAOPE012A Control a Level 1 incident	97	446
PUAOPE018A Control a Level 2 incident	39	241
AIIMS 22202-VIC	72	72

#### Regional Career Development Pathway

The Regional Career Development Pathway was formally implemented during 2014-15. This pathway ensures regional personnel have the relevant training, delivered and assessed at appropriate points throughout their career. 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.

The Regional Career Development Pathway will ensure MFS regional personnel achieve those nationally recognised units of competency that are deemed essential to their role.

MFS personnel can access personal training resources and records through the Members Only Website

## Members Only Website

The MFS Members Only Website is accessible on any device, anywhere and anytime. Internet connections are available to members via a secure login. Improvements made to the site during 2014-15 included

- assessment forms attached to units of competency and equipment and appliance manuals accessible to all trainers and assessors
- answer sets available to assessors
- student training records accessible to students and supervising officers
- streamlined enrolment processes
- streamlined processes for personnel to be able to update their personal details
- provision of a variety of resources including videos that are now accessible at all times
- the inclusion of executive services policies and procedures
- the inclusion of the USAR framework and associated training resources
- the inclusion of an area for intra and interstate deployments
- the inclusion of the peer support contacts for both metropolitan and regional
- the recruit course content is now hosted on the MOW
- updated resources have been made accessible for the Tonga Fire Service

## 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 and more recently have undertaken damage assessment and provided logistical support to the Sampson Flat Bushfire Incident in January 2015.

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

During 2014-15 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.
- 190 personnel are now qualified to the Category 2 USAR structural collapse specialist level.



The training provided during 2014-15 continues to enhance the multi-agency response capability of personnel from the MFS, SAAS, SES, and the Department of Health and ensures we possess the capability to respond to major incidents locally, interstate and overseas if required. Other activities undertaken include:

- Procurement of Equipment Cache
- Category 2 Course Review
- USAR Specialist Course Development
- SA Canine Capability Development
- Initial Impact Assessment Team Development

**Number of Personnel USAR Cat2 Qualified by Agency**

Agency	Number of personnel holding USAR Category 2 Qualification
MFS	130
State Emergency Service	36
South Australian Ambulance Service	24
Total	190

**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. The MFS once again coordinated the preparation and delivery of the annual multi-agency State CBR Incidents and Emergency Course conducted at the CFS State Training Centre at Brukunga from 23 – 25 September 2014.

A Pump/Hazmat program was conducted from March to May 2015 to equip four specialist Hazmat stations to provide enhanced MFS Hazmat response in strategically located areas throughout the Metropolitan area. 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 that better meets the needs of operational firefighters. This improved skills training program continues to be delivered to all operational staff.

A mid-life service of breathing apparatus sets was conducted during the year ensuring all sets in use are maintained to the highest standards and meet operational requirements.



## Preparedness - Capability

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

The Capability and Performance Department supports MFS front-line operations and all other MFS Departments through the procurement, distribution and maintenance of infrastructure, plant, vehicles, equipment and clothing.

### 2014-15 Capability and Performance Report

The Capability and Performance Department delivered the first Combination Aerial Pumping Appliance (CAPA) to Adelaide station in October 2014. Following an intense training program the appliance became operational in January 2015. A second CAPA has been constructed and completed by Rosenbauer-Metz in Germany. The appliance had a detailed in-depth inspection by two Officers from the MFS in June 2014. A number of issues were identified that have been rectified by Rosenbauer-Metz. A further two cab/chassis have been ordered and have arrived at the Rosenbauer-Metz factory in June 2015. The cab/chassis will become the third and fourth CAPA appliances due for delivery in 2015-16. Two Mercedes Sprinter vans were purchased in June 2015 and currently are being fitted out as Command vehicles at the MFS Engineering Department.

Capability and Performance have also developed specifications for replacement Hook Lift appliances. The specifications requires the Hook Lift to be configured on an eight x four cab/chassis which will allow all Pods currently in use by the MFS and other government agencies to be carried and transported legally according to the mass and dimension limits as issued by the Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure.

Level One Wildland gloves have been trialled during December 2014. Feedback gained via a survey have shown favourable results for the gloves and resulted in the distribution of the gloves to all Operational crews. These Level One gloves are a replacement for Riggers gloves which have now been withdrawn from service.

Level one Personal Protective Clothing (PPC) trial commenced in January 2015 at Christie Downs and Elizabeth stations. Feedback has been received via a survey and the results have been documented. This will lead to the formation of a Level One PPC working group to be established in 2015-16 to analyse the results and discuss improvements with recommendations to be implemented into the second phase of the trial.

The MFS operates modern fleet of firefighting appliances.

The new class of Combination Aerial Pumping Appliance will provide enhanced response capability and has attracted interest from interstate and international fire authorities.

### 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 Skyjets that are now being phased out and replaced by the new Combination Aerial Pumping appliances.

#### MFS Appliances ages

	Under 10 Years	Under 15 Years	Under 20 Years	20 Years & Over	TOTAL N°
<b>Metropolitan Appliance Age</b>	50%	35.7%	8.9%	5.4%	56
<b>Regional Appliance Age</b>	6.5%	47.8%	15.2%	30.4%	46
<b>Aerial Appliance Age</b>	33.3%	11.1%	11.1%	44.4	9
<b>Hook Lift Appliance Age</b>	40.00	0%	20:	40%	5
<b>Specialist Appliance Age</b>	40%	60%	0%	0%	5
<b>Total Fleet Appliance Age</b>	30.4%	41.2%	11.7%	16.7%	102

The MFS is committed to ensuring high standards of corporate governance and accountability.

In the current economic climate the MFS faces significant challenges to develop a more sustainable service delivery model that better reflects our community.

## 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.

### 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 agency employs over 1,100 personnel with the majority of these operational firefighters. Full-time firefighters work under shift conditions while our retained personnel often have other primary employers. Other personnel include non-uniformed staff employed under different awards and conditions.

In the current economic climate the MFS faces significant challenges to develop a workforce that is more sustainable and better reflects our community. Key priorities include:

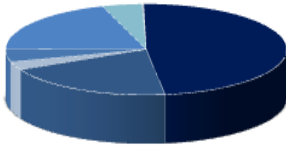
- Achieving a more sustainable workforce age demographic
- Developing and implementing more flexible staffing/working arrangements
- Seeking reductions in MFS leave liabilities and costs
- Modernising the workplace culture and placing emphasis on customer focus, public value and a safety culture.
- Developing 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

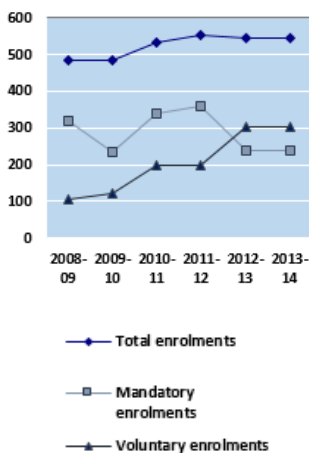
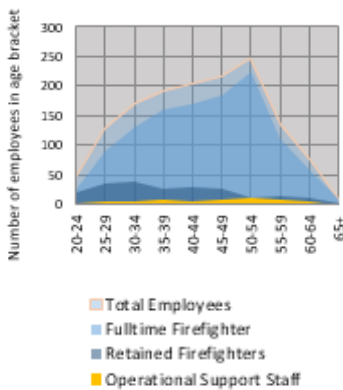
The MFS provides a safe and effectively managed workplace. Currently the MFS manages the recruitment of firefighters and promotion of officers with the assistance of 'out posted' SAFECOM Human Resources specialists.

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



- Fulltime Firefighters
- Fulltime Officers
- Senior Officers
- Support Staff
- Retained Firefighters
- Communications Personnel
- Executives



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

A firefighter recruitment process was undertaken during 2014-15 that has to date, selected 36 individuals to undertake recruit training. The first recruit course enrolled following this process will graduate in September 2015.

### 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.

Although we have one of the highest staff retention rates in government we face significant challenges maintaining required operational capability over the next decade. Firefighting remains a high-risk, physically demanding occupation and the MFS workforce is aging as nearly a third of the workforce approaches retirement age.

### 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.



## Work Health and Safety

### Risk Management and System Performance

The MFS Work Health Safety and Injury Management (WHS&IM) system is aligned to AS/NZS 4801 (Occupational health and safety management systems – specification with guidelines for use). The system is underpinned by the philosophies and methods set out in AS/NZS/ISO 31,000, (Risk Management – Principles and guidelines) to ensure the MFS achieves its safety and injury management objectives.

Measurement tools including risk and hazard assessments, internal auditing, analysis of statistical data and corrective actions from post incident analysis and accident investigation enable the MFS to carry out performance reviews of the WHS&IM system to ensure its effectiveness and ongoing improvement.

### Safety Culture

The MFS actively promotes the health, safety and ongoing wellbeing of our people. It recognises that proper management of the WHS&IM system is vital in maintaining worker safety, recovery and return to work to realise our mission to help protect South Australian lives, property, environment and economy. It achieves this through strong safety leadership and the integration of WHS&IM into all corporate and operational decision making.

### Safety and Injury Management Performance

No provisional improvement or prohibition notices were issued by MFS health and safety representatives. However, four notifiable incidents were reported to SafeWork SA – these are outlined in WHS Table 1. During a joint MFS/SafeWork SA investigation a prohibition notice was issued on compressed air breathing apparatus kits suspected of being damaged during an incident – the items were removed from service and the notices cancelled.

A downwards trend in claim numbers over the past five years reversed during 2014-15. The total number of claims lodged increased by 36% (refer WHS Graph 2). Overall claim costs have increased by 99.69% as a result of increased presumptive cancer claims and the drive by workers to have permanent impairment assessments and payments completed before the introduction of the Return to Work Act (refer WHS Table 2 and WHS Graph 1).

The MFS strives to provide the safest possible working conditions for its personnel.

Our Firefighters receive first class training and modern protective equipment to help keep them safe.

There were significant increases in all areas except for hospital and rehabilitation fees. Income maintenance increased only 6.68% in comparison to all other costs. Presumptive cancer expenditure this financial year was \$2,275,916.

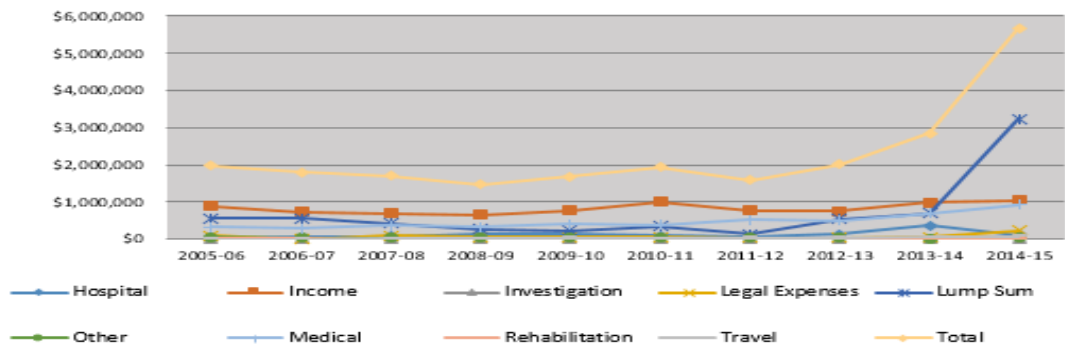
The slight increase in claim numbers is a consequence of changes to legislation, not an increase in injury rates. Therefore the MFS has limited ability to reduce these costs in the short term.

It is expected that following a spike in claim numbers they will revert to levels of approximately \$1.9M per annum.

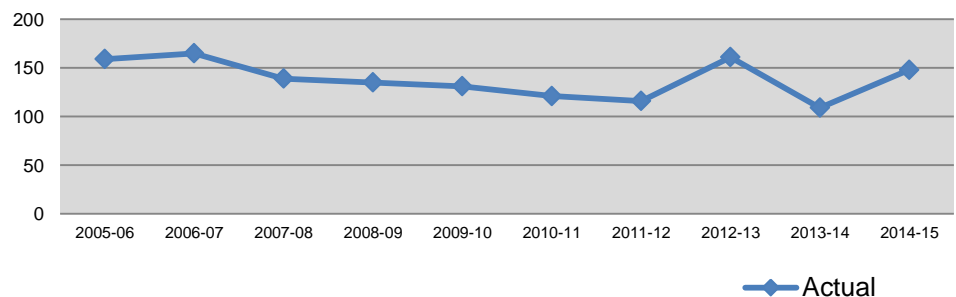
**WHS Table1 Legislative requirements**

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)	1

WHS Graph 1: Claims Cost Trends over 10 Year Period



WHS Graph 2: MFS Worker's Compensation Claim Numbers per Annum 2005-2015



**WHS Table 2 Agency gross<sup>1</sup> workers compensation expenditure for 2014-15 compared with 2013-14<sup>2</sup>**

Expenditure	2014-15 (\$)	2013-14 (\$)	Variation (\$)+ (-)	% Change + (-)
Hospital	118 938	356 132	- 237 193	-66.60%
Income Maintenance	1 039 458	974 355	+65 103	+6.68%
Investigations	14 157	2 838	+11 319	+398.87%
Legal Expenses	232 063	42 932	+189 131	+440.53%
Lump Sum (sec 42 and sec 43)	3 242 766	697 650	+2 545 116	+364.81%
Other	33 558	16 748	+16 811	+100.38%
Medical	927 744	690 396	+237 348	+34.38%
Rehabilitation	4 302	6 152	-1 849	-30.069%
Travel	63 088	55 246	+7 842	+14.19%
<b>Total Claims Expenditure</b>	<b>5 678 075</b>	<b>2 842 449</b>	<b>824 704</b>	<b>+99.69%</b>

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

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





## Partnerships

### Kingdom of Tonga Fire Service - Sustainable Development Program

During 2014-15 the Metropolitan Fire Service continued to provide support to the Tonga Fire and Emergency Service (TFES) in accordance with the provisions of the Sustainable Development Program between the two agencies.

Specific firefighter training (in South Australia) continues to occur, this includes access to training materials, technical knowledge and other support. Six fire officers and one police officer from the Kingdom of Tonga visited Adelaide during June and participated in a comprehensive, tailored development program.

The MFS also continued to participate in the broader AFAC Pacific Islands Liaison Officer Network (PILO). The PILO Network met at the AFAC Conference in Wellington, New Zealand in September 2014 to support the conduct of the Pacific Islands Fire Services Association (PIFSA). At this meeting it was agreed to change the name of the Pacific Islands Fire Services Association (PIFSA) to the Pacific Islands Fire and Emergency Services Association (PIFESA) in acknowledgement of the broader roles that fire services in the Pacific are now undertaking.

A strategic partnership between AFAC, Pacific Islands Fire and Emergency Services Association (PIFESA), Secretariat of Pacific Communities (SPC), National Disaster Management Offices and Police services within the Pacific was established and titled the Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA). At the inaugural meeting of the PIEMA, it was agreed that there is a need to develop and strengthen the Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) capability of countries in the Pacific. The identification of this priority is consistent with a key objective of the PIFESA which Fire Chiefs are committed to pursuing.

The New Zealand Fire Service (NZFS) kindly offered to provide PIEMA representatives from Pacific island countries with the opportunity to strengthen understanding and awareness of USAR. The NZFS provided resources to assist country representatives gain full value from this opportunity and was supported by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).

As the partnerships between Australian and New Zealand fire and emergency services and their Pacific Island counterparts continue, funding support has been obtained for strategic programs and in-kind support and donations from Australian and New Zealand agencies continues. One of the initiatives that will be prioritised is the establishment of a Pacific USAR Working Group with the mandate to further the development of USAR in the Pacific through collaborative efforts with the Australasian Fire & Emergency Services Authorities Council (AFAC), International Search & Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).

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.

## Finance

### Effectively allocate our budget and operate within it

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 MFS manages financial resources in collaboration with the SAFECOM Financial Services Branch.

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 2014-15 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 2014-15 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 2014-15 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 the Independent Financial Report at the end of this document

Over 80% of the total MFS budget is committed to employee costs. The MFS is actively seeking the most efficient ways of providing high quality emergency services at the lowest cost to the community.

### Agency Costs (\$1000s) 2007-15

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Total Agency</b>	<b>92 577</b>	<b>101 680</b>	<b>111 958</b>	<b>113 603</b>	<b>118 898</b>	<b>120 293</b>	<b>131 556</b>	<b>136 257</b>
<b>Total Supplies &amp; Services</b>	<b>12 871</b>	<b>13 658</b>	<b>12 257</b>	<b>11 251</b>	<b>14 034*</b>	<b>12 457*</b>	<b>13 217</b>	<b>13 300</b>
<b>Government Radio Network (GRN)</b>	<b>1 565</b>	<b>1 442</b>	<b>1 828</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Total Supplies and Services &amp; GRN costs</b>	<b>14 436</b>	<b>15 100</b>	<b>14 085</b>	<b>12 817</b>	<b>14 034</b>	<b>12 457</b>	<b>13 217</b>	<b>13 300</b>
<b>% of Total Agency</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
<b>Total Employee Benefits (\$1 000s)</b>	<b>72 725</b>	<b>80 284</b>	<b>90 996</b>	<b>94 337</b>	<b>98 019</b>	<b>100 809</b>	<b>110 761</b>	<b>115 651</b>
<b>% of Total Agency</b>	<b>78.6%</b>	<b>78.9%</b>	<b>81.2%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>83.8%</b>	<b>84.2%</b>	<b>84.9%</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>5 403</b>	<b>6 296</b>	<b>6 877</b>	<b>6 449</b>	<b>6 719</b>	<b>7 027</b>	<b>7 124</b>	<b>7 227</b>
<b>% of Total Agency</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
<b>Income</b>	<b>8 457</b>	<b>6 822</b>	<b>6 034</b>	<b>6 664</b>	<b>6 467</b>	<b>5 755</b>	<b>7 203</b>	<b>7 156</b>
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>84 120</b>	<b>94 858</b>	<b>105 924</b>	<b>106 939</b>	<b>112 431</b>	<b>114 538</b>	<b>124 353</b>	<b>129 121</b>

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

## Required Governance Reports

### Overseas Travel

The MFS has established and maintained a process for rigorous examination of each request to travel overseas where the employee is on duty, whether or not travel expenses are paid for by the government. Records pertaining to overseas travel such as approvals and supporting documentation are retained by the agency and are readily available for auditing purposes.

Following the change of Premier and Cabinet Circular 13 (PC013) – Annual Reporting Requirements to exclude the annual reporting requirement for public sector agencies' overseas travel, the MFS is now required to report the overseas travel information in line with the revised Premier and Cabinet Circular 35 (PC035) – Proactive Disclosure of Regularly Requested Information.

Overseas travel undertaken by MFS employees will now be published on the MFS website in order to consolidate government reporting on overseas travel. This information will be updated periodically and published when it becomes available, but not less than annually. The information on MFS overseas travel can be found at [www.mfs.sa.gov.au](http://www.mfs.sa.gov.au).

### Whistle Blowers Protection Act 1993

SAFECOM has appointed a responsible officer for the purposes of the Whistle blowers Protection Act 1993 pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Sector Act 2009. There were no instances of disclosure of public interest information to a responsible officer of SAFECOM under the WPA.

### Urban Design

The South Australian Emergency Services Sector embraces the importance of urban design as required under the SA Urban Design Charter 2004. As part of complying with the Charter the Emergency Services Agencies Station projects within urban areas pay particular attention to design by:

- Incorporating design strategies responsive to the social well-being of the community and the needs of end users.
- Forging positive design connections with the 'urban grain' of the proposed locality, its historical development and patterns of use and movement.
- Identifying design potentials and establish alliances with local government, the private sector and utilities appropriate to good urban design.
- Integrating good processes and sound design principles to connect emergency services people with places and create viable, safe, efficient and adaptable work places capable of long-term use and enjoyment.
- Optimising resource use, energy and water conservation and biodiversity through the conscious design and good management of public places.
- Raising agency awareness of the whole-of-government position on the benefits of good urban design and the role of urban design in agency business to contribute to 'whole-of-community' benefits.



Where possible the MFS supports local industries and providers of external services. This includes participating in partnerships with local universities and TAFE as well major infrastructure projects.

## 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 2014-15

Contracts and Tenders within scope of SA IPP	Result
Number of tenders released	2
Number of contracts awarded	2
Total value of contracts awarded	\$8.3M
Number of local jobs performed in SA as a result of the contract	800
Total value of capital spend retained in SA	\$6M
Value of subcontracts awarded to local SME to date	\$5.4M
Value of goods and services produced in SA to date	4.86
Value of goods and services produced in Australia to date	\$5.2M

## 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.

<b>Persons</b>	1 130
<b>FTE's</b>	933.59

<b>FTE's by Gender</b>		
<b>Gender</b>	<b>% Persons</b>	<b>% FTE</b>
Male	95.4	95.72
Female	4.6	4.28

<b>Number of Persons Separated from the agency during the last 12 months</b>	53
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<b>Number of Persons Recruited to the agency during the 14-15 financial year</b>	50
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<b>Number of Persons Recruited to the agency during the 14-15 financial year AND who were active/paid at June 2014</b>	49
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<b>Number of Persons on Leave without Pay at 30 June 2015</b>	11
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<b>Total Days Leave Taken</b>	
<b>Leave Type</b>	<b>14-15 (Days)</b>
1) Sick Leave Days Taken	11754.44
2) Family Carer's Leave Days Taken	660.35
3) Miscellaneous Special Leave Days	943.25

**Status of Employees in Current Position as at June 2015**
**FTE's**

Gender	Ongoing	Short-term contract	Long-term contract	Casual	Total
Male	890.4	1	2.2	0	893.6
Female	34.49	2	3.5	0	39.99
Total	924.89	3	5.7	0	933.59

**Status of Employees in Current Position as at June 2015**
**Persons**

Gender	Ongoing	Short-term contract	Long-term contract	Casual	Total
Male	1074	1	3	0	1078
Female	46	2	4	0	52
Total	1 120	3	7	0	1 130

**Number of Employees by Salary Bracket**

Salary Bracket (per annum)	Male	Female	Total
\$0 - \$56,199	229	18	247
\$56,200 - \$71,499	14	7	21
\$71,500 - \$91,499	531	24	555
\$91,500 - \$115,499	263	3	266
\$115,500+	41	0	41
Total	1078	52	1130

### Number Of Executives By Status In Current Position, Gender And Classification

	Ongoing		Term Tenured		Term Untenured		Other		Total				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male	% of total Execs	F	% of total Execs	Total
EXECOB	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	1
EXECOC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	1
Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	2

### Number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Employees

Salary Bracket	Aboriginal Employees	Total employees	Aboriginal employees (%)
\$0 - \$56,199	0	247	0
\$56,200 - \$71,499	1	21	4.76
\$71,500 - \$91,499	1	555	0.18
\$91,500 - \$115,499	1	266	0.38
\$115,500+	0	41	0
Total	3	1 130	0.27

### Cultural and Linguistic Diversity

Name	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency
Number of Employees born overseas	36	2	38	3.36
Number of Employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	3	1	4	0.35

### Documented Review of Individual Performance Management

Documented Review of Individual Performance Management	Total
% Reviewed within the last 12 months	36%
% review older than 12 months	64
% Not reviewed	0

**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	12	21	33
Compressed Weeks	0	0	0
Part-time	205	17	222
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	5	n/a
Certificate III	24	n/a
Certificate IV	59	n/a
Total	88	n/a

**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.

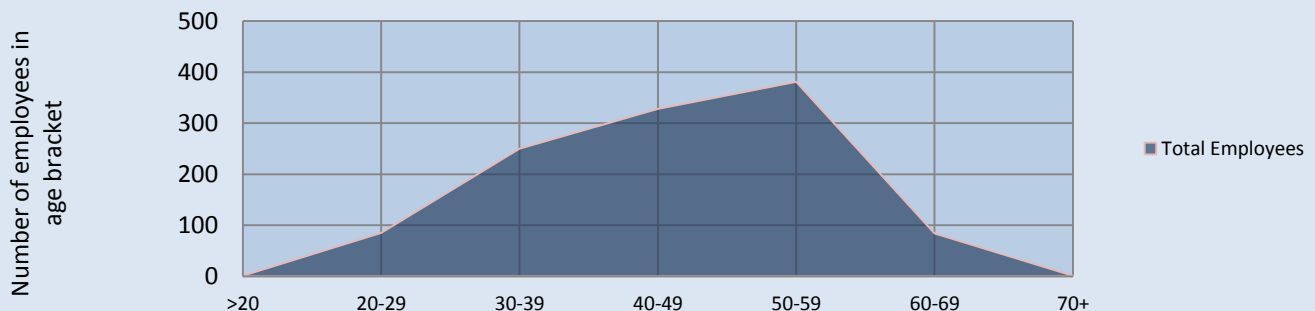
### Total Employees Age Profiles

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	1	0	1	0.09
20 - 24	25	1	26	2.3
25 - 29	52	7	59	5.22
30 - 34	91	11	102	9.03
35 - 39	142	6	148	13.1
40 - 44	173	11	184	16.28
45 - 49	139	5	144	12.74
50 - 54	203	4	207	18.32
55 - 59	170	4	174	15.4
60 - 64	64	2	66	5.84
65+	18	1	19	1.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1130</b>	<b>100</b>

MFS Employee Age Demographic



## Appendix 2: Work Health and Safety

Category	Base: 2009-10	Performance: 12 months to end of June 2015			Final Target
	Numbers or %	Actual	Notional Quarterly Target	Variation	Number s 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.

## Appendix 3: Sustainable Operations

### MFS Sustainability Initiatives

Environmental Issue	Description	Indicator	2014-15 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/m<sup>2</sup>) by 2014, when benchmarked against 2000-01. The 2014-15 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 2014-15

MFS	Electrical Energy Use (GJ)	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> )	Square Metres	Intensity GJ/Sq. M
Baseline 2000-01	13 315	3 290	28 506	0.4670
<b>Actual 2014-15</b>	<b>13 147</b>	<b>2 229</b>	<b>38 510</b>	<b>0.3414</b>

### MFS Electricity and Gas Usage

FY 2014-15	Energy	Base unit (GJ)	Greenhouse Gas Emission (Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e)			
			Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	
Activities			Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	
<b>End Use Category - Police, Fire and Emergency Services Facilities</b>						
Electricity	2848123	kWh	10,253	1,737.36	313.29	
Natural gas	2893352	MJ	2,893	148.52	30.08	
Nett inventory for FY2014-2015			13,147	148.52	1,737.36	343.30
Scope 1 & 2					1,885.80	
Scope 1 & 2 & 3					2,229.10	

## 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 2014-15

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	0	0	Remove as soon as practicable	Should be scheduled for removal at a practicable time.
3	1	2	Use care during maintenance	May need removal during maintenance works.
4	16	15	Monitor condition	Has asbestos present. Inspect according to legislation and policy.
5	22	23	No asbestos identified / identified asbestos has been removed	All asbestos identified as per OHS&W Regulations 2010 (Division 2 - Asbestos) has been removed.
6	1	0	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: Operational Data

Australian Incident Reporting System (AIRS)

**AIRS Table 1: Method of Notification**

Call Description	Count
000 (Enhanced 000, Pagers)	5834
Fixed Alarm System (Monitored by Fire Service)	5788
Radio	137
Direct report to Fire Station (verbal)	135
Direct telephone tie-line to Fire Service	5313
Manual Call Point	124
INTERCAD SAAS	479
INTERCAD SAPOL	1730
Telephone (ERS7, Alerts, FACU)	1167
Voice Signal Municipal Fire Alarm System	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>20710</b>

**AIRS Table 2a: Fire Fatalities (per Incident)**

Incident Number	Fatalities
1077268	1
1105590	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

**Note:**

- These figures relate to MFS residential areas only: Does not include murder, suicide or CFS regions.
- The above fatalities were members of the public.
- There were no fatalities among members of the MFS;
- The two fatalities occurred in private dwellings/apartments.

**AIRS Table 2b: Fire Injuries in 2014-15**

Classification	Number
Members of the public in fires attended by the MFS	94
Members of the MFS	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>



AIRS Table 3: Summary of MFS Incidents 2014-15

Attended by Day of Week and Time of Day

HOURLY TO	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	TOTAL	%
1:00AM	81	57	59	49	49	60	92	447	2.16
2:00AM	72	56	56	42	55	45	86	412	1.99
3:00 AM	69	48	51	33	34	49	67	351	1.69
4:00 AM	64	45	59	39	49	51	70	377	1.82
5:00 AM	79	62	57	46	48	52	58	402	1.94
6:00 AM	50	76	71	54	75	66	60	452	2.18
7:00 AM	91	124	130	101	108	100	103	757	3.66
8:00 AM	109	157	173	179	156	162	130	1066	5.15
9:00 AM	105	138	157	126	161	159	104	950	4.59
10:00 AM	114	148	153	134	141	143	134	967	4.67
11:00 AM	150	163	176	159	162	148	173	1131	5.46
12 noon	160	168	159	144	170	185	170	1156	5.58
1:00 PM	134	154	163	168	175	169	142	1105	5.34
2:00 PM	132	198	182	170	152	202	163	1199	5.79
3:00 PM	115	175	163	172	194	206	166	1191	5.75
4:00 PM	132	200	187	199	194	195	144	1251	6.04
5:00 PM	151	213	194	221	213	204	187	1383	6.68
6:00 PM	160	161	169	205	167	189	169	1220	5.89
7:00 PM	127	164	145	155	158	171	164	1084	5.23
8:00 PM	147	121	126	122	147	148	143	954	4.61
9:00 PM	105	116	112	127	137	134	155	886	4.28
10:00 PM	105	113	99	88	94	134	110	743	3.59
11:00 PM	83	85	81	74	100	129	118	670	3.24
12 midnight	106	75	85	51	89	65	85	556	2.68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2641</b>	<b>3017</b>	<b>3007</b>	<b>2858</b>	<b>3028</b>	<b>3166</b>	<b>2993</b>	<b>20710</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>14.57</b>	<b>14.52</b>	<b>13.80</b>	<b>14.62</b>	<b>15.29</b>	<b>14.45</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

AIRS Table 4: Summary of Emergencies Other Than Fires

Type of Incident	Number	Type of Incident	Number
AIRCRAFT INCIDENT/EMERGENCY	4	LOCK OUT	41
ALARM OPERATES DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER	106	MAJOR FUEL OR OIL SPILL	16
ALARM OPERATES DUE TO POWER SURGE/SPIKE	45	MEDICAL ASSIST	80
ALARM SOUNDED NO EVIDENCE OF FIRE	331	MEDICAL ASSIST – CPR/EAR	6
ANIMAL RESCUE	240	MEDICAL ASSIST – OXYGEN THERAPY	14
ARCING, SHORTED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	117	MINOR FUEL OR OIL SPILL	194
ASBESTOS INCIDENT NO FIRE	1	MUTUAL AID GIVEN/CHANGE OF QUARTERS	3516
ASSIST OTHER AGENCIES	448	ODOUR OR GAS LEAK	295
ASSIST POLICE OF OTHER GOVT AGENCY (SAAS)	167	OIL OF OTHER COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID SPILL	41
ATTEMPT TO BURN	5	OTHER ASSISTANCE	98
ATTENDING OFFICER UNABLE TO LOCATE DETECTOR	105	OVER PRESSURE RUPTURE – PIPELINE	17
BARBEQUE OR HANGI	147	OVER PRESSURE RUPTURE - VESSEL	3
BIOLOGICAL HAZARD SCARE	2	OVERHEATED MOTOR	32
BOMB SCARE	10	POLICE MATTER	12
BREAKDOWN OF LIGHT BALLAST	47	POWER LINE DOWN	70
BUILDING WEAKENED OR COLLAPSED	99	PUBLIC SERVICE	51
BURGLAR ALARM/BELL RINGING	39	REFRIGERANT LEAK	5
CHEMICAL HAZARD (NO SPILL OR LEAKS)	10	RADIATION LEAK	1
CHEMICAL SPILL OR LEAK	37	REMOVAL OF VICTIMS FROM ELEVATOR/ESCALATOR	18
COMBUSTIBLE/FLAMMABLE LEAK	81	SEARCH	1
CONFINED SPACE RESCUE	4	SEVERE WEATHER AND NATURAL DISASTER	29
COUNCIL OR SA WATER CAUSES PRESSURE	36	STEAM VAPOUR, FOG OR DUST THOUGHT TO BE SMOKE	32
ELECTROCUTION	2	TELSTRA LINES	19
EMS – EXCLUDING VEHICLE ACCIDENT	43	THREAT TO BURN	6
EMS - PERSON TRANSPORTED/LEFT SCENE PRIOR TO ARRIVAL	14	TREE DOWN	196
EXCESSIVE HEAT, OVERHEAT, SCORCH BURNS – NO FIRE	30	TRENCH RESCUE	1
EXTRICATION/RESCUES (NOT VEHICLES)	45	UNAUTHORISED BURNING	29
FLOOD	14	UNKNOWN BIOLOGICAL HAZARD (MEDICAL WASTE)	4
GOOD INTENT CALL	7516	UNSTABLE, REACTIVE, EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL	3
GRAPE SPILLS	14	VEHICLE ACCIDENT/NO INJURY	2713
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	32	VEHICLE ACCIDENT RESCUE	157
HEAT FROM SHORT CIRCUIT (WIRING)	51	VEHICLE ACCIDENT WITH INJURIES	1551
HEAT RELATED AND ELECTRICAL	103	WATER/ICE RELATED RESCUE	6
HIGN ANGLE/VERTICAL RESCUE	14	WATER AND SMOKE	3
INVESTIGATION (BURNOFF)	43	WATER OR STEAM LEAK	68
INVESTIGATION (SMOKE)	226	WATER REMOVAL	17
LIGHTNING (NO FIRE)	1	WIND STORM	6
LOCK IN	24	WRONG LOCATION	28
			19632

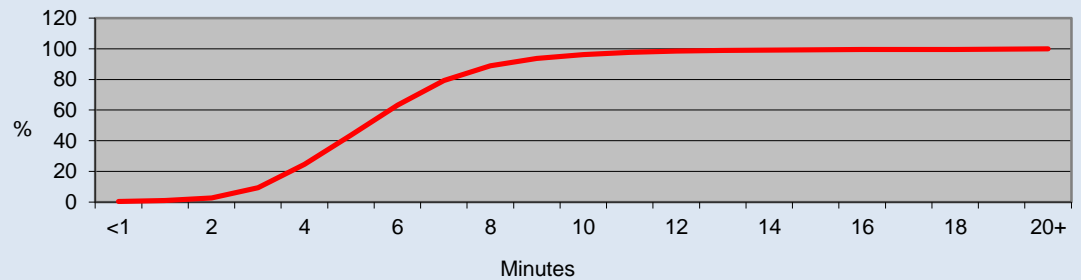


AIRS Table 6: MFS Fire Statistics (all stations)

CATEGORY	TOTAL
A Risk Fires 1st Alarm	20
B Risk Fires 1st Alarm	66
C Risk Fires 1st Alarm	389
A Risk Fires Greater Alarm	3
B Risk Fires Greater Alarm	16
C Risk Fires Greater Alarm	103
Vehicles Fires	626
Brush Fences	50
Grass Fires	939
Non-combustible Fire in Building	547
Special Structure Fires	49
Outside Storage Fires	147
Tree Fires	124
Outside Rubbish Fires	1052
Explosion as a result of fire	112
Overpressure/Ruptures	20
Medical Assistance	108
EMS/Lock In/Lock Out/Search	4357
Extrication/Rescues MVA	168
Trench/High Angle/Confined Space Rescues	19
Water/Ice Rescues/Electrocution	7
Combustible/Flammable Spills and Leaks	618
Justified Calls	2288
Heat Related/Electrical	448
Hazardous Situations	89
Severe Weather/Natural Disaster	230
Animal Rescue	235
Public Service	45
Investigations (Smoke/Steam/Bells ringing)	781
Miscellaneous	295
Malicious Calls	273
Workman / Tester	566
Miscellaneous Alarms(water pressure, severe weather, power surge)	292
Suspected Alarm Malfunctions	3050
Simulated Conditions – No Fire	307
Cooking Fumes	1165
Unintentional Alarms	722
Hairspray/Aerosol/Insecticide Use	71
Steam/Shower/Kettle etc	288
Alarm Fault	25
<b>Total incidents and alarm responses</b>	<b>20 710</b>

**Graph 1: Frequency of Alarm to First Arrival Time within 7 minutes (79.32%)**

1/7/2014 TO 30/6/2015 for Stations 20 to 49 (Metropolitan):

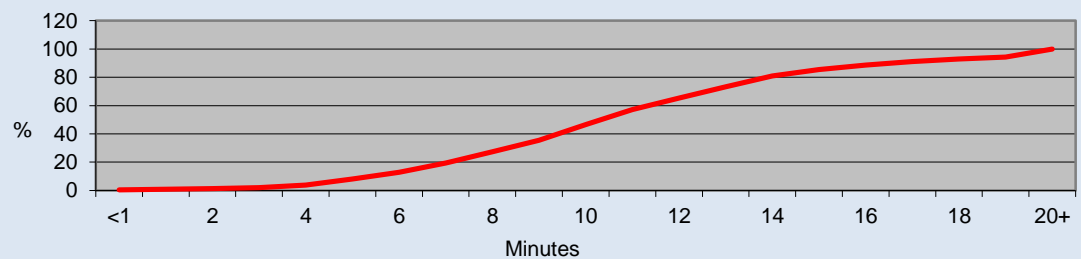


Note: Time is taken from the time of mobile to the time of arrival of the first appliance. This data provides times for Priority 1 *and* Priority 2 (non-emergency) incidents that MFS attend.

- Average arrival time (min): 6
- Maximum arrival time (min): 46

**Graph 2: Frequency of Alarm to First Arrival Time within 11 minutes (57.10%)**

1/7/2014 to 30/6/2015 for Stations 50 to 72 (Regional):

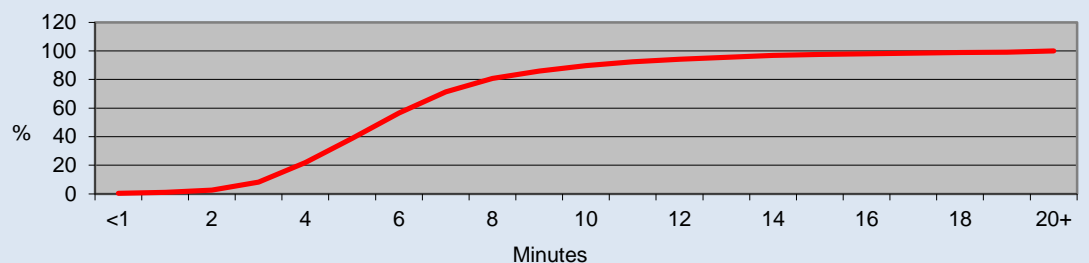


Note: This figure includes Priority 2 and Change of Quarter incidents. Every incident is accounted for in these figures as Retained Staff are required to submit an Incident Report for all movements to obtain their attendance payment

- Average arrival time (min): 12
- Maximum arrival time (min): 85

**Graph 3: Frequency of Alarm to First Arrival Time**

1/7/2014 to 30/6/2015 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): 85

**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	17	1	1042	52	11	1	1	1	42	156	18	626	836	46	53	266	3169	17	3186
21 Beulah Park	1	0	89	41	2	1	0	0	14	24	14	270	88	14	2	86	646	17	663
22 Paradise	3	2	70	46	2	0	2	0	9	40	16	256	78	15	3	114	656	9	665
24 Woodville	7	2	97	47	0	2	4	1	16	56	28	315	127	9	15	109	835	6	841
25 Pt Adelaide	0	0	77	21	1	2	3	3	4	42	27	163	108	5	10	65	531	3	534
27 Marine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	5	0	5
28 Largs North	2	0	71	26	0	2	2	2	2	32	10	88	57	5	6	43	348	0	348
30 Oakden	3	0	219	41	5	0	0	2	9	58	27	384	179	14	15	127	1083	1	1084
31 Golden Grove	2	0	39	30	0	2	0	1	2	52	10	188	53	14	5	88	486	24	510
32 Salisbury	2	0	156	54	4	1	2	2	11	192	66	538	139	25	26	234	1452	50	1502
33 Elizabeth	3	0	103	83	2	2	3	1	6	325	70	351	197	11	35	279	1471	102	1573
35 Gawler	1	0	31	21	0	1	0	1	3	69	13	114	39	2	4	57	356	48	404
36 Angle Park	2	1	111	37	2	0	4	5	7	60	42	277	196	21	13	98	876	2	878
37 Prospect	4	1	97	44	0	1	2	1	9	53	29	369	67	7	8	131	823	1	824
40 St Marys	2	0	165	57	4	1	1	1	8	53	37	461	235	20	13	140	1198	1	1199
41 Camden Park	1	0	140	38	0	0	0	1	12	35	11	207	118	7	9	89	668	1	669
42 O'Halloran Hill	0	1	57	42	2	1	0	1	9	51	27	285	43	16	6	115	656	21	677
43 Christie Downs	4	4	73	47	3	0	2	1	7	228	50	251	82	13	10	171	946	42	988
44 Glen Osmond	2	1	160	20	6	4	0	0	4	19	20	265	178	20	6	90	795	19	814
45 Brooklyn Park	2	0	76	25	0	3	1	1	8	41	17	231	100	5	3	88	601	1	602
46 Seaford	1	0	11	9	0	1	0	0	3	31	14	111	12	2	5	40	240	24	264
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2884</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1617</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>5752</b>	<b>2932</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>2433</b>	<b>17841</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>18230</b>

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

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

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

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

**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	0	27	19	2	0	1	2	9	63	8	98	51	6	2	52	341	14	355
51 Pt Augusta	0	0	27	20	0	1	0	0	5	69	7	62	58	7	5	43	304	9	313
52 Whyalla	2	0	33	20	2	1	6	1	4	73	27	78	24	5	2	131	409	4	413
54 Pt Lincoln	0	0	38	15	3	0	0	1	1	42	7	58	59	4	4	42	274	18	292
55 Peterborough	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	17	6	8	0	4	45	2	47
60 Berri	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	22	8	0	0	22	69	96	165
61 Renmark	2	0	17	5	1	0	0	0	1	33	1	44	22	0	1	31	158	10	168
62 Loxton	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	13	5	21	9	2	1	12	71	7	78
63 Tanunda	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	10	8	2	0	18	58	4	62
64 Kapunda	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	8	2	1	0	4	27	5	32
66 Kadina	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	17	2	5	0	16	53	45	98
67 Wallaroo	0	0	8	2	1	0	0	0	1	12	0	19	1	5	0	8	57	13	70
68 Moonta	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	18	1	4	1	11	49	13	62
70 Mt Gambier	4	1	47	26	2	1	10	2	1	84	7	135	87	5	5	76	493	22	515
71 Victor Harbor	0	1	12	8	0	0	0	1	0	25	3	55	32	7	3	29	176	5	181
72 Murray Bridge	0	0	25	11	1	0	1	0	0	49	10	65	65	6	2	50	285	9	294
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2869</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>3145</b>

\* 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

# Independent Financial Report

If calling please ask for:  
Ms Lisa Lew

Telephone:  
8204 3515

Reference:  
Finance

18 September 2015

Mr Ian McGlen  
Director of Audits (Policy, Planning and Research)  
Auditor-General's Department  
Level 9  
State Administration Centre  
200 Victoria Square  
ADELAIDE SA 5000


Dear Mr MGlen

## PROVISION OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2014-15

I refer to the Auditor-General's correspondence dated 28 May 2015. Agencies are required to prepare final draft financial statements for submission to the Auditor-General within 42 days of the end of the financial year.

Please find attached the certified audited final 2014-15 financial statements for the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Yours faithfully

  
G. Crossman, AFSM MBA  
CHIEF OFFICER and  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Attachment



95 Wakefield Street  
Adelaide SA 5000  
GPO Box 98  
Adelaide SA 5001  
South Australia  
Tel +61 8 8204 3000  
Fax +61 8 8204 3838  
www.mfs.sa.gov.au  
ABN 26 897 550 804



Government  
of South Australia

**South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service**  
**Annual Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2016**


**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
- presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service as at 30 June 2015 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.

  
Gregory Crossman  
Chief Officer  
South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service  
18 September 2015

  
Lisa Lew  
Business Manager  
South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service  
18 September 2015

**South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2015**

	Note	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expenses	6	116,651	110,761
Supplies and services	6	13,300	13,217
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	7,227	7,124
Other expenses	8	-	447
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	9	79	7
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>136,257</b>	<b>131,556</b>
<b>Income</b>			
Revenues from fees and charges	10	4,400	4,841
Grants and contributions	11	1,145	926
Interest revenues	12	204	182
Other income	13	1,387	1,254
<b>Total income</b>		<b>7,136</b>	<b>7,203</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<b>129,121</b>	<b>124,353</b>
<b>Revenues from SA Government</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	14	124,914	121,016
<b>Total revenues from SA Government</b>		<b>124,914</b>	<b>121,016</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>(4,207)</b>	<b>(3,337)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net result</i>			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	18	-	1,836
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1,836</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>(4,207)</b>	<b>(1,501)</b>

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 2015**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
		<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	6,355	10,844
Receivables	16	930	1,128
Non-current assets held for sale	17	40	40
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>7,325</u>	<u>12,010</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	18	140,701	138,001
Intangible assets	19	119	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>140,820</u>	<u>138,001</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>148,145</u>	<u>150,011</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	21	5,745	5,129
Employee benefits	22	16,314	14,920
Provisions	23	2,565	2,078
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>24,624</u>	<u>22,127</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Payables	21	1,512	1,495
Employee benefits	22	16,723	15,968
Provisions	23	6,892	7,820
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>25,127</u>	<u>25,283</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>49,751</u>	<u>47,410</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>98,394</u>	<u>102,601</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Asset revaluation surplus	24	98,445	98,445
Retained earnings	24	(51)	4,156
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>98,394</u>	<u>102,601</u>
The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	26		
Contingent assets and liabilities	27		

*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 2015**

	Note	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance at 30 June 2013</b>		<b>96,609</b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>104,102</b>
Net result for 2013-14		-	(3,337)	(3,337)
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment during 2013-14	15	1,836	-	1,836
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2013-14</b>		<b>1,836</b>	<b>(3,337)</b>	<b>(1,501)</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>98,445</b>	<b>4,156</b>	<b>102,601</b>
Net result for 2014-15		-	(4,207)	(4,207)
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2014-15</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(4,207)</b>	<b>(4,207)</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>98,445</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>98,394</b>

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 2015

	Note	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows</b>			
Employee benefits payments		(113,372)	(106,266)
Supplies and services payments		(15,514)	(15,301)
Payments for Paid Parental Leave Scheme		(40)	(22)
<b>Cash used in operations</b>		<b>(128,926)</b>	<b>(121,589)</b>
<b>Cash inflows</b>			
Fees and charges		5,324	5,229
Receipts from grants and contributions		1,145	926
Interest received		212	182
GST recovered from the Australian Taxation Office		1,474	1,088
Receipts for paid Parental Leave Scheme		44	22
Other receipts		1,378	1,267
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>9,577</b>	<b>8,714</b>
<b>Cash flows from SA Government</b>			
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	14	123,845	120,793
Other receipts from SA Government	14	1,069	223
<b>Cash generated from SA Government</b>		<b>124,914</b>	<b>121,016</b>
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>8,141</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(10,054)	(5,711)
<b>Cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(10,054)</b>	<b>(5,711)</b>
<b>Cash inflows</b>			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	231
<b>Cash generated from investing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(10,054)</b>	<b>(5,480)</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(4,489)</b>	<b>2,661</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>		<b>10,844</b>	<b>8,183</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6,355</b>	<b>10,844</b>

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 2015**

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**South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2015**

**1 Objectives and funding**

**Objectives**

The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) is 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 MFS by or under this or any other Act.

**Funding arrangements**

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

**2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**(a) Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

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 provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

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

Except for AASB 2015-7 which MFS has early adopted, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by MFS for the reporting period ending 30 June 2015 (refer note 3).

**(b) Basis of preparation**

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying MFS's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are outlined in the applicable notes.
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported
- compliance with Accounting Policy Statements issued pursuant to section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. 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. MFS has elected not to utilise this threshold that is 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
- (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.

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 12 month period and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 and the comparative information presented.

**(c) Reporting entity**

Under the Act, 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 MFS. MFS does not control any other entity and has no interests in unconsolidated structured entities.

MFS has not entered into any contractual arrangements which involve the sharing of control or significant influence over another entity.

**(d) Budgeted amounts**

Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2014-15 Budget Paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets. The budget process is not subject to audit.

**(e) 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 have required a change.

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

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

**(f) Rounding**

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

**(g) Taxation**

MFS is not subject to income tax. 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
- 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.

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

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

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

**(i) Income**

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

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

The following are specific recognition criteria:

**Revenues from SA Government**

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

**Grants and contributions**

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

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

- Contributions with unconditional stipulations - this will be when the agreement becomes enforceable that is 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 MFS have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached and have been recognised as an asset and income upon receipt.

**Fees and charges**

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

*Other income*

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

**(j) Expenses**

Expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits from 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 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.

*Loss from disposal of non-current assets*

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 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
Buildings	50
Vehicles	15
Communications equipment	10
Plant and equipment	10
Computer equipment	5
Intangibles	5

**(k) Current and non-current classification**

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

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

**(l) Assets**

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

**Cash and cash equivalents**

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

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

**Receivables**

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

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

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

**Non-current assets held for sale**

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

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

**Non-current assets****Acquisition and recognition**

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value after allowing for 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.

All non-current tangible assets with a value equal to or in excess of \$10 000 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 revaluation surplus, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as income. Any revaluation decrease is recognised as an expense, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the revaluation surplus to the extent of the credit balance existing in revaluations surplus for that asset class.

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

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

#### Impairment

All non-current tangible and intangible assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and depreciated replacement costs. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

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

#### Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

#### 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.

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 (e.g. 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 notes 18 and 20 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.

**(m) 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 Paid Parental Leave Scheme.

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 MFS.

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

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

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

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

MFS makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board 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 12 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 12 months, the liability will be measured at present value.

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

#### 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.

#### **(n) Provisions**

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

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

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

The workers compensation provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2015 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.

MFS is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

#### **(o) 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**

Except for AASB 2015-7 which MFS has early adopted, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by MFS for the period ending 30 June 2015. MFS has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on accounting policies or the financial statements of MFS.

In accordance with the new AASB 1055 Budgetary Reporting, which became effective for the first time in 2014-15, MFS has:

- Included a comprehensive new note 'Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances' (note 32). The notes disclose, in respect of the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Investing Expenditure Summary amounts:
  - MFS original budget as published in 2014-15 Budget Paper 4
  - a comparison of the original budget information to actual results
  - explanations of major variances.

In accordance with the new AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 11 Joint Arrangements, which became effective for the first time in 2014-15, MFS has reviewed its control assessments (i.e. MFS's involvement with the entity; protective and substantive rights; ability to direct major relevant activities etc.) in accordance with AASB 10 and its classification assessments in accordance with AASB 11 and has concluded that there is no impact. MFS does not currently control another entity and does not have any joint arrangement within the scope of AASB 11.

MFS will continue to review its involvement and arrangements with entities it is connected with to determine the impact of AASB 10 and 11 for future years.

#### **4 Activities of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service**

In achieving its objectives, 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'.

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<b>5 Employee benefits expenses</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Salaries and wages	78,221	75,542
Annual leave	9,982	9,661
Skills and experience retention leave	747	575
Long service leave	3,674	2,968
Employment on-costs - superannuation	11,433	11,027
Payroll tax	5,144	4,931
Workers compensation	5,819	5,714
Other employment related expenses	431	353
<b>Total: Employee benefits expenses</b>	<b>115,651</b>	<b>110,761</b>

**Remuneration of employees**

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

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
\$141 500 – \$151 499	19	19
\$151 500 – \$161 499 <sup>a</sup>	19	14
\$161 500 – \$171 499	2	3
\$171 500 – \$181 499	4	7
\$181 500 – \$191 499	1	-
\$191 500 – \$201 499	2	-
\$201 500 – \$211 499	2	-
\$241 500 – \$251 499	1	-
\$251 500 – \$261 499	-	1
\$311 500 – \$321 499	-	1
\$561 500 – \$571 499 <sup>b</sup>	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>45</b>

<sup>a</sup> This band includes an early termination payment year 2015.

<sup>b</sup> This band includes 1 SAMFS Superannuation Scheme employee for both years 2015 and 2014.

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. The executive base level remuneration rate for 2014-15 is the same as the 2013-14 rate (i.e. there has been no increase in executive remuneration since 1 July 2013).

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 \$8.6 million (2014: \$7.2 million).

<b>6 Supplies and services</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Accommodation	229	227
Auditor's remuneration	29	26
Communications	541	493
Computing costs	914	887
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	994	1,026
Consumables	948	1,091
Energy	643	688
Government radio network	1,722	1,680
Insurance premiums	307	382
Minor plant and equipment	515	756
Operating lease costs	647	652
Operational costs	206	224
Repairs and maintenance	2,777	2,513
Travel and training	730	787
Uniforms and protective clothing	1,265	991
Other expenses	833	794
<b>Total: Supplies and services</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,217</b>

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**Consultants**

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

	2015 Number	2014 Number	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Below \$10 000	5	4	19	13
Above \$10 000	1	1	23	11
<b>Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged</b>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>24</u>

**Auditor's remuneration**

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of financial statements	29	26
<b>Total: Audit fees</b>	<u>29</u>	<u>26</u>

**Other Services**

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

<b>7 Depreciation and amortisation expense</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
Buildings	2,390	2,364
Vehicles	4,439	4,260
Computers	11	5
Plant	187	269
Communications	200	217
<b>Total: Depreciation</b>	<u>7,227</u>	<u>7,115</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
Software	-	9
<b>Total: Amortisation</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>9</u>
<b>Total: Depreciation and amortisation</b>	<u><u>7,227</u></u>	<u><u>7,124</u></u>
<b>8 Other expenses</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Assets revaluation decrement	-	447
<b>Total: Other expenses</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>447</u>
<b>9 Net loss from disposal of non-current assets</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Land and buildings</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	-	231
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	-	(216)
Less: Costs of disposal	(1)	(17)
<b>Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings</b>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
<b>Vehicles</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	-	(5)
<b>Net gain/(loss) from disposal of vehicles</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5)</u>

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	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Communication equipment</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(78)	-
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	<u>(78)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Plant and equipment</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	-	(1)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal	<u>-</u>	<u>(1)</u>
<b>Total: Assets</b>		
Total proceeds from disposal	-	231
Less: Total value of assets disposed	(78)	(221)
Less: Total costs of disposal	(1)	(12)
<b>Total: Net (loss)/gain from disposal of non-current assets</b>	<u>(79)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
<b>10 Revenues from fees and charges</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Fire alarm attendance fees	2,074	2,197
Fire safety fees	324	308
Fire alarm monitoring fees	1,094	1,803
Incident cost recoveries	-	436
Training and other recoveries	-	3
Salary recoveries	8	4
<b>Total: Revenues from fees and charges</b>	<u><b>4,499</b></u>	<u><b>4,841</b></u>
<b>11 Grants and contributions</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Commonwealth Government	1,064	926
Grants - State government	80	-
Private industry and local government	11	-
<b>Total: Grants and contributions</b>	<u><b>1,145</b></u>	<u><b>926</b></u>
Commonwealth grant funding for MFS relates mainly to the cost of providing fire and emergency services to Commonwealth properties as well as payments in accordance with guidelines for Australian Apprenticeships Incentive Program.		
There is a Memorandum of understanding in relation to the Commonwealth contribution for the provision for cost of fire and emergency services to Commonwealth properties. Conditions to other funding is based on completion of claims request of actual expenditure.		
<b>12 Interest revenues</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Interest on deposit accounts	204	182
<b>Total: Interest revenues</b>	<u><b>204</b></u>	<u><b>182</b></u>
<b>13 Other income</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Rent received	1,060	961
Other	341	273
<b>Total: Other income</b>	<u><b>1,367</b></u>	<u><b>1,254</b></u>

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14 Revenues from SA Government	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	123,845	120,793
Other revenues from SA Government	1,069	223
<b>Total: Revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>124,914</b>	<b>121,016</b>

Revenue from SA Government consists of \$118.041m (2014: \$113.480m) for operational funding and \$6.873m (2014: \$7.536m) for capital projects.

For details on the expenditure associated with the operational funding and capital funding refer note 5, 6, 18 and 19.

15 Cash and cash equivalents	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Cash on hand	7	11
Deposits with the Treasurer	6,348	10,833
<b>Total: Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>6,355</b>	<b>10,844</b>

**Interest rate risk**

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

16 Receivables	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Current		
Receivables	468	770
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	(32)	(49)
	436	721
Accrued revenues	23	91
GST input tax recoverable	471	314
<b>Total: Receivables current</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1,126</b>

**Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts**

The allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence (i.e. 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)	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	(49)	(103)
Amounts written off	31	45
Decrease/(increase) in allowance recognised in profit or loss	(14)	89
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the period</b>	<b>(32)</b>	<b>(49)</b>

**Interest rate and credit risk**

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

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

Refer note 32.

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<b>17 Non-current assets held for sale</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Land held for sale	40	40
<b>Total: Non-current assets held for sale</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
The Burna site is surplus to requirements at balance date.		
<b>18 Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Land</b>		
At valuation	45,879	45,879
<b>Total: Land</b>	<b>45,879</b>	<b>45,879</b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At valuation	55,462	55,462
At cost (deemed fair value)	392	51
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(3,594)	(1,204)
<b>Total: Buildings</b>	<b>52,260</b>	<b>54,309</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>		
At valuation	32,076	32,076
At cost (deemed fair value)	3,058	1,617
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(6,586)	(2,147)
<b>Total: Vehicles</b>	<b>28,548</b>	<b>31,546</b>
<b>Communication equipment</b>		
At valuation	804	909
At cost (deemed fair value)	503	296
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(281)	(85)
<b>Total: Communication equipment</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,117</b>
<b>Computer equipment</b>		
At valuation	4	4
At cost (deemed fair value)	353	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(122)	(1)
<b>Total: Computer equipment</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Plant and equipment</b>		
At valuation	670	670
At cost (deemed fair value)	607	190
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(275)	(92)
<b>Total: Plant and equipment</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>774</b>
<b>Capital work in progress</b>		
At cost (deemed fair value)	10,619	3,373
<b>Total: Capital work in progress</b>	<b>10,619</b>	<b>3,373</b>
<b>Total: Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>145,701</b>	<b>138,061</b>

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**Valuation of Assets**

As at 30 June 2015 in accordance with SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission (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. 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.

**Impairment**

There were no indications of impairment for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2015.

**Movement reconciliation of property, plant and equipment**

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Common -ications equipment	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment	Capital work in progress	2015 Total	2014 Total	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2015</b>										
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	45,879	24,309	31,546	1,117	3	774	3,373	136,001		
Transfers between classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	(518)	(518)	(118)	
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,124	10,124	10,124	
Transfers to/(from) Capital WIP	-	341	1,441	207	363	417	(2,756)	-	-	
Depreciation expense	-	(2,360)	(6,439)	(200)	(11)	(187)	-	(7,227)	(7,227)	
Disposals	-	-	-	(78)	-	-	-	(78)	(78)	
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the period</b>	<b>45,879</b>	<b>24,290</b>	<b>28,548</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>10,617</b>	<b>140,701</b>		
<b>2014</b>										
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	40,920	53,537	32,679	1,336	12	1,247	8,164			137,897
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,836			5,836
Transfers to/(from) Capital WIP	3,550	4,973	1,816	296	1	188	(10,527)			-
Depreciation expense	-	(2,364)	(4,260)	(217)	(5)	(266)	-			(7,115)
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	2,409	(1,839)	1,516	-	(1)	(249)	-			1,836
Disposals	-	-	(5)	-	-	(1)	-			(6)
Net revaluation decrement expensed	-	-	-	(300)	(6)	(143)	-			(447)
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the period</b>	<b>45,879</b>	<b>54,309</b>	<b>31,546</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>3,373</b>			<b>136,001</b>

**19 Intangible assets**

Computer software  
Less: Accumulated amortisation  
**Total: Intangible assets**

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Computer software	443	324
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(324)	(324)
<b>Total: Intangible assets</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-</b>

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	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Movement reconciliation of intangible assets</b>		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	-	9
Transfers from Capital WIP	119	
Amortisation expense	-	(9)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	119	-

**Asset details and amortisation**

Intangible assets detailed above relate to computer software externally acquired.

**Impairment**

There were no indications of impairment of intangible assets at 30 June 2015.

## 20 Fair value measurement

**Fair Value Hierarchy**

The fair value of non-financial assets must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purpose. 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 2015.

MFS had no valuations categorised into level 1.

**Fair value measurements at 30 June 2015**

	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>			
Land (note 18)	5,310	41,569	46,879
Buildings (note 18)	390	51,870	52,260
Vehicles (note 18)	-	28,548	28,548
Communication equipment (note 18)	-	1,048	1,048
Computer equipment (note 18)	-	345	345
Plant and equipment (note 18)	-	1,004	1,004
<b>Total recurring fair value measurements</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>124,382</b>	<b>130,082</b>
<b>Non-recurring fair value measurements</b>			
Land held for sale (note 17)	40	-	40
<b>Total non-recurring fair value measurements</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,740</b>	<b>124,382</b>	<b>130,122</b>

**Fair value measurements at 30 June 2014**

	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>			
Land (note 18)	5,310	41,569	46,879
Buildings (note 18)	51	54,258	54,309
Vehicles (note 18)	-	31,548	31,548
Communication equipment (note 18)	-	1,117	1,117
Computer equipment (note 18)	-	3	3
Plant and equipment (note 18)	-	724	724
<b>Total recurring fair value measurements</b>	<b>5,361</b>	<b>129,267</b>	<b>134,628</b>
<b>Non-recurring fair value measurements</b>			
Land held for sale (note 17)	40	-	40
<b>Total non-recurring fair value measurements</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,401</b>	<b>129,267</b>	<b>134,668</b>

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There were no transfers of assets between level 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels in 2015. MFD's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Refer to APF II Asset Accounting Framework for guidance in determining the applicable fair value hierarchy disclosure level.

**Valuation techniques and inputs**

Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 and 3 fair values are at note 15. There were no changes in the valuation techniques during 2015.

Land subject to restricted use is considered within Input Level 3.

Buildings that are specialised are classified as Input Level 3.

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

**Reconciliation of Level 3 recurring fair value measurement at 30 June 2015**

	Land	Building	Vehicles	Comm equipment	Computer equipment	Plant & equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance at the beginning of the period	41,569	54,258	31,548	1,117	3	774	129,267
Capitalised subsequent expenditure	-	-	1,441	207	353	417	2,418
Depreciation	-	(2,388)	(4,439)	(200)	(11)	(187)	(7,225)
Disposals	-	-	-	(78)	-	-	(78)
Total gains/(losses) recognised in net result	41,569	51,870	28,548	1,046	345	1,004	124,382
Carrying amount at the end of the period	41,569	51,870	28,548	1,046	345	1,004	124,382

**Reconciliation of Level 3 recurring fair value measurement at 30 June 2014**

	Land	Building	Vehicles	Comm equipment	Computer equipment	Plant & equipment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance at the beginning of the period	37,869	53,537	32,679	1,338	12	1,247	126,712
Capitalised subsequent expenditure	1,363	4,824	1,616	296	1	189	8,389
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	2,307	(1,839)	1,516	-	-	(248)	1,736
Depreciation	-	(2,364)	(4,260)	(217)	(5)	(269)	(7,115)
Disposals	-	-	(6)	-	-	(1)	(6)
Total gains/(losses) recognised in net result	41,569	54,258	31,548	1,417	8	917	129,715
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(300)	(4)	(143)	(447)
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	-	-	-	(300)	(4)	(143)	(447)
Total gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(300)	(4)	(143)	(447)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	41,569	54,258	31,548	1,117	3	774	129,267

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<b>21 Payables</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Accrued expenses	1,973	240
Creditors	991	2,573
Fringe benefits tax payable	-	91
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable	4	-
Employment on-costs	2,777	2,226
<b>Total: Payables current</b>	<b>6,745</b>	<b>5,129</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Creditors	2	4
Employment on-costs	1,510	1,491
<b>Total: Payables non-current</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,495</b>

**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 decreasing from 2014 (40%) to 2015 (37%) and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-cost has remained the same as 2014 (10.3%). These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is a decrease in the employment on-cost of \$0.073 million and employee benefit expense of \$0.073 million. The estimated impact on future periods is not expected to be materially different to the effect on the current period as shown above.

**Interest rate and credit risk**

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

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

Refer note 32.

<b>22 Employee benefits</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Annual Leave	8,132	7,964
Skills and experience retention leave	940	938
Long Service Leave	3,836	3,073
Accrued Salaries and Wages	3,406	2,925
<b>Total: Employee benefits current</b>	<b>16,314</b>	<b>14,920</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Long Service Leave	16,723	15,968
<b>Total: Employee benefits non-current</b>	<b>16,723</b>	<b>15,968</b>

AASB 119 contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance has provided a basis for the measurement of long service leave.

AASB 119 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 decreased from 2014 (3.5%) to 2015 (3%).

This decrease in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows, results in an increase in the reported long service leave liability.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the long service leave liability of \$0.934 million and employee benefits expense of \$0.934 million. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of assumptions - a key assumption is the long-term discount rate.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance left the salary inflation rate at 4% for long service leave liability and revised the salary inflation rate down by 1% from 2014 (4%) to 2015 (3%) for annual leave and skills, experience and retention leave liability.

The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is a decrease in the annual leave and skills and experience retention leave liability of \$0.088 million and employee benefits by \$0.088 million.

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<b>23 Provisions</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
<b>Current</b>		
Provision for workers compensation	2,565	2,078
<b>Total: Provisions current</b>	<u>2,565</u>	<u>2,078</u>
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Provision for workers compensation	6,892	7,820
<b>Total: Provisions non-current</b>	<u>6,892</u>	<u>7,820</u>
<b>Total: Provisions</b>	<u>9,457</u>	<u>9,898</u>
<b>Provision movement</b>		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	9,898	7,074
Additional provisions recognised / (released)	3,791	5,732
Reductions arising from payments	(4,232)	(2,908)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>9,457</u>	<u>9,898</u>

Amendments to what is now the Return to Work Act 2014 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 2015 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.

<b>24 Equity</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Accumulated surplus	(51)	4,158
Asset revaluation surplus	98,445	98,445
<b>Total equity</b>	<u>98,394</u>	<u>102,603</u>

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.

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**25 Cash flow reconciliation**

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	6,355	10,844
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	6,355	10,844
<b>Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services</b>		
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>8,141</b>
Less revenues from SA Government	(124,914)	(121,016)
<b>Add/(less) non-cash items</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,227)	(7,124)
Assets revaluation decrement recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	-	(447)
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	(79)	(7)
<b>Movement in assets and liabilities</b>		
(Decrease)/increase in receivables	(196)	247
(Increase)/decrease in payables	(562)	467
(Increase)/decrease in employee benefits	(2,149)	(1,790)
Decrease/(increase) in provisions	441	(2,824)
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<b>(129,121)</b>	<b>(124,353)</b>

**26 Unrecognised contractual commitments**

	2015	2014
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Operating lease commitments</b>		
The total value of future non-cancelable 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	314	315
Later than one year but not later than five years	305	180
<b>Total: Operating lease commitments</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>495</b>

The above-mentioned operating lease payments are not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities. These non-cancelable 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
<b>Total: Capital commitments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>

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	122	555
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	596
<b>Total: Remuneration commitments</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1,251</b>

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

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	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Expenditure commitments - other</b>		
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	215	407
Later than one year but not later than five years	354	553
<b>Total: Other commitments</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>960</b>

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

## 27 Contingent assets and liabilities

### Contingent assets

MFS is not aware of any contingent assets.

### Contingent liabilities

Amendments to what is now the *Return to Work Act 2014* 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 2015 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.

## 28 Remuneration of board and committee members

Members of boards and committees, during 2015 were:

### South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Disciplinary Committee

Brendan West \*  
 Charles Bales  
 Christopher Smith \*  
 Michael Vander-Jugdt \*

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

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
	<b>No. of members</b>	<b>No. of members</b>
\$nil	4	5
	4	5

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 (2014: \$nil).

In accordance with the Premier and Cabinet's Circular Number 016, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board/committee duties during the financial year.

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members and MFS are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect 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.

## 29 Events after the reporting period

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

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**30 Transactions with SA Government**

	SA Gov	Non SA Gov	Total	SA Gov	Non SA Gov	Total
	2015	2015	2015	2014	2014	2014
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>EXPENSES</b>						
5 Employee benefits expenses	11,409	104,242	115,651	11,176	99,585	110,761
6 Supplies and services						
Accommodation	219	10	229	220	7	227
Auditor's remuneration	29	-	29	26	-	26
Communications	-	541	541	-	493	493
Computing costs	332	582	914	346	541	887
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	87	907	994	53	873	1,026
Consumables	-	948	948	-	1,091	1,091
Energy	-	643	643	-	688	688
Government radio network	1,722	-	1,722	1,680	-	1,680
Insurance premiums	304	3	307	381	1	382
Minor plant and equipment	-	515	515	2	754	756
Operating lease costs	-	647	647	3	649	652
Operational costs	-	206	206	-	224	224
Repairs and maintenance	1,428	1,351	2,777	1,154	1,359	2,513
Travel and training	159	571	730	225	562	787
Uniforms and protective clothing	-	1,265	1,265	-	991	991
Other expenses	215	618	833	206	588	794
7 Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	7,227	7,227	-	7,124	7,124
8 Other Expenses						
Assets revaluation decrement	-	-	-	-	447	447
9 Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	-	79	79	-	7	7
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>15,992</b>	<b>128,356</b>	<b>138,257</b>	<b>15,472</b>	<b>116,084</b>	<b>131,556</b>
<b>INCOME</b>						
10 Revenues from fees and charges						
Fire alarm attendance fees	407	1,667	2,074	424	1,773	2,197
Fire safety fees	12	312	324	12	296	308
Fire alarm monitoring fees	195	1,799	1,994	195	1,898	1,893
Incident cost recoveries	-	-	-	-	436	436
Training and other recoveries	-	-	-	3	-	3
Salary recoveries	-	8	8	-	4	4
11 Grants and contributions						
Commonwealth Government	-	1,054	1,054	-	926	926
Grants - State Government	80	-	80	-	-	-
Private industry and local government	-	11	11	-	-	-
12 Interest revenues	204	-	204	182	-	182
13 Other income						
Rent received	500	546	1,046	-	981	981
Other	24	317	341	35	238	273
14 Revenues from / payments to SA Government	124,914	-	124,914	121,016	-	121,016
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>126,336</b>	<b>5,714</b>	<b>132,050</b>	<b>121,867</b>	<b>6,352</b>	<b>128,219</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>						
15 Receivables						
Receivables	53	415	468	76	694	770
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	-	(32)	(32)	-	(49)	(49)
Accrued revenues	12	11	23	26	65	91
GST input tax recoverable	-	471	471	-	314	314
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>1,126</b>

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	SA Gov	Non SA Gov	Total	SA Gov	Non SA Gov	Total
	2015 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2014 \$'000	2014 \$'000
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>						
21 <i>Payables</i>						
Accrued expenses	758	1,215	1,973	81	179	240
Creditors	273	720	993	1,463	1,114	2,577
Fringe benefits tax payable	-	-	-	91	-	91
Paid Parental Leave Scheme Payable	-	4	4	-	-	-
Employment on-costs	2,164	2,123	4,287	1,653	2,053	3,716
<b>TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>7,257</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>6,624</b>

### 31 Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts

The following are brief explanations of variances between original budget and actual amounts. Explanations are provided for variances where the variance exceeds the greater of 10% of the original budget amount and 5% of original budgeted total expenses.

	Note	Original Budget <sup>1</sup>	Actual	Variance
		2015 \$'000	2015 \$'000	\$'000
<b>Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>				
<b>Expenses</b>				
Employee benefits expenses	(a)	106,941	115,651	8,710
Supplies and services		10,735	13,300	2,565
Depreciation and amortisation expense		8,541	7,227	(1,314)
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets		-	79	79
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>126,217</b>	<b>136,257</b>	<b>10,040</b>
<b>Income</b>				
Revenues from fees and charges		4,120	4,400	280
Grants and contributions		955	1,145	190
Interest revenues		112	204	92
Other income	(b)	280	1,357	1,107
<b>Total income</b>		<b>5,467</b>	<b>7,136</b>	<b>1,669</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<b>120,750</b>	<b>129,121</b>	<b>8,371</b>
<b>Revenues from / payments to SA Government</b>				
Revenues from SA Government		123,926	124,914	988
<b>Total revenues from / payments to SA Government</b>		<b>123,926</b>	<b>124,914</b>	<b>988</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>3,179</b>	<b>(4,207)</b>	<b>(7,383)</b>

<sup>1</sup> The budget process is not subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budget financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2014-15 Budget Paper 4). These original budget amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets.

(a) Employee benefit expenses was higher than original budget due to variance related to increase in the original budget for retention leave backfill and the Firefighters Enterprise Agreement. There was also increase expenditure on overtime and provisions for annual leave and long service leave.

(b) Other income was higher than original budget primarily due to lease of portion of Angle Park Training College.

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	Note	Original Budget <sup>1</sup> 2015 \$'000	Actual 2015 \$'000	Variance \$'000
<b>Investing expenditure summary</b>				
Total new projects	(c)	2,450	7,028	4,578
Total existing projects		-	97	97
Total annual programs	(d)	4,493	2,999	(1,494)
<b>Total investing expenditure</b>		<b>6,943</b>	<b>10,124</b>	<b>3,181</b>

<sup>1</sup> The budget process is not subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budget financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2014-15 Budget Paper 4). These amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets.

(c) Total new project investing expenditure was higher due to an adjustment of original budget to carryover of \$3.4 million for Salisbury fire station and the transfer of \$1.2 million from annual programs for aerial firefighting appliances.

(d) Expenditure was lower than original budget due to the transfer of \$1.2 million from annual programs for the aerial firefighting appliances and the transfer of \$0.3 million to Salisbury fire station.

### 32 Financial instruments / financial risk management

#### 32.1 Financial Risk Management

Risk management is managed by MFS corporate services section and departmental risk management policies are in accordance with the Risk Management Policy Statement issued by the Premier and Treasurer and the principles established in the Australian Standard Risk Management Principles and Guidelines.

MFS is exposed to financial risk - liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk. There have been no changes in risk exposure since the last reporting period.

#### 32.2 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.

Refer note 32.3 for the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and liabilities: receivables and payables measured at cost.

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 notes 2, 16 and 21).

#### 32.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that MFS is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. MFS is funded principally from the Fund. MFS works with the Fund to determine the cash flows associated with its government approved program of work to ensure funding meets 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 recorded in table 32.3 represent MFS's maximum exposure.

The following table discloses the carrying amount of each category of financial instrument held by MFS including the contractual maturity analysis for financial assets and liabilities (i.e. liquidity risk).

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates.

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**Table 32.3: Categorisation and maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities**

Financial statements item	Notes	2015 Carrying amount/Fair value \$'000	Contractual maturities			
			Current \$'000	Within 1 Year \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
<b>2015</b>						
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	15	6,355	6,355	-	-	-
Receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	16	491	491	-	-	-
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>6,846</b>	<b>6,846</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Payables <sup>(2)</sup>	21	2,939	2,937	-	-	2
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>2,939</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>

Financial statements item	Notes	2014 Carrying amount/Fair value \$'000	Contractual maturities			
			Current \$'000	Within 1 Year \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
<b>2014</b>						
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	15	10,844	10,844	-	-	-
Receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	16	951	951	-	-	-
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>11,795</b>	<b>11,795</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Payables <sup>(2)</sup>	21	2,791	2,787	-	-	4
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>2,791</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables (e.g. Commonwealth, State and Local Government taxes, fees and charges; Auditor-General's Department audit fees). 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 levies, tax and equivalents etc. they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost.

<sup>(2)</sup> Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in note 16 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.

#### 32.4 Credit risk

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

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

Allowances 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 note 16 for information on the allowance for impairment in relation to receivables.

The carrying amount of financial assets as detailed in note 32.3 represents MFS's maximum exposure to credit risk.

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**Table 32.4 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
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2015</b>					
Not impaired Receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	353	63	21	22	459
Impaired Receivables	-	-	-	32	32
<b>2014</b>					
Not impaired Receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	600	74	72	6	812
Impaired Receivables	-	-	-	49	49

<sup>(1)</sup> The receivable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables (amounts owing from Government taxes). They are carried at cost.

**32.5 Market risk**

MFS has non-interest bearing assets (cash on hand and receivables) and liabilities (payables) and interest bearing assets (cash at bank and investments). 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.

