

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN FIRE SERVICE

Annual Report 2015-16



Government
of South Australia



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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 2015-16 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 2016. 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

It is my pleasure to present the 2015-16 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 2015-16 the MFS responded to over 21 000 fires and other emergencies. Some of these emergencies were enormous. For example, during the Pinery bushfires of November 2015 MFS personnel worked tirelessly alongside volunteers and paid staff from the CFS and SES. The vast majority of incidents responded to were much smaller, involving house fires, vehicle crashes and other rescues. However, all these incidents, regardless of size or consequence involved members of our community requiring support and assistance.

The MFS also committed significant effort and resources to preventing fires and other emergencies from impacting on our community. During 2015-16 the Road Awareness Program was further expanded and now reaches nearly 80% of South Australian Year 11 students. This program, along with other MFS prevention strategies succeeds in changing attitudes and behaviours among some of our most vulnerable citizens.

One of our key strengths is our workforce and I believe the MFS is made up of good people who do good things. 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 the service they have provided to our community over the last year.

Many of our long-serving personnel are now approaching retirement and the MFS is entering a phase of significant workforce renewal and firefighter recruitment. This provides us with a significant opportunity to pursue strategies that ensure that our workforce is representative of the community it serves on the basis of age, gender and cultural diversity. I believe it is particularly important that we raise awareness of firefighting as a potential career among demographics who are currently under-represented in our workforce and where possible providing additional information and support.

Although I am sure the coming year will present significant challenges I am sure the MFS and its people will continue to make South Australia safer.

Greg Crossman AFSM

Chief Officer

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

Overview

The Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) is responsible for the protection of the South Australian community from the effects of fires, road crashes, 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 21 499 incidents during 2015-16:
 - 1 277 of these incidents were structures fires.
 - 5 208 incidents were rescues, the majority involving road crash.
- Is responsible for the management of emergency calls state-wide for the CFS, SES and MFS and the emergency dispatch of crews for these agencies.
 - During the past year the MFS handled approximately 30 000 calls.
 - The average time taken to answer 000 calls has been approximately four 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 Firefighter'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, Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear response capabilities for South Australia.
- Is the Functional Service Fire and Hazard leader for Urban Fire.

Role and Legislation



The MFS operates under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*.

The functions of the MFS under this legislation include:

- a) to provide services with a view to preventing the outbreak of fires, or reducing the impact of fires, in any fire district;
- b) to provide efficient and responsive services in any fire district for the purpose of fighting fires, dealing with other emergencies or undertaking any rescue;
- c) to protect life, property and environmental assets from fire or other emergencies in any fire district;
- d) to develop and maintain plans to cope with the effects of fires or emergencies in any fire district; and
- e) to provide services or support to assist with recovery in the event of a fire or other emergency in a fire district.

The MFS is responsible to the Minister for Emergency Services and works in collaboration with:

- The South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS)
- State Emergency Service (SES)
- The South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM).

Key Data

	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Incidents attended				
Structure fires	1 277	1 243	1 157	1 302
Vehicle fires	644	626	639	764
Other fires	2 293	2 262	2 288	2 478
Dangerous substances	683	730	675	723
Rescues	5 208	4 659	4 331	4 274
Fire alarms	6 820	6 759	7 493	7 044
Other responses	4 574	4 431	4 963	4 299
Total	21 499	20 710	21 546	20 884
Fire related fatalities				
Total (structure fire)	6	3	5	6
No working smoke alarm	5	2	4	5
Agency Budget				
Supplies and services	12.1M	13.3M	\$13.2M	\$12.4M
Total Funding	\$132M	\$136M	\$131M	\$120M
Human Resources				
FTE	943.3	940.5	939	947.69
Persons	1177	1 130	1 135	1 149
Full-time Firefighters	861	861	862	876
Retained Firefighters	220	216	221	214
Operational Support	56	53	52	53
Energy				
Energy consumption (Gigajoules)	13 637	13 147	13 293	10 784
Photovoltaic generation	120kW	120kW	107kW	107kW

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

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 when they 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-uniformed management and front-line support staff. The majority of MFS personnel are directly involved in the provision of front-line services on a daily basis.

Our Values

Our Values	How We Apply Them
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with all groups to identify and reduce risk • Maintaining a visible supportive presence in our community • Assisting all members of the community • Providing public value
Professionalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striving for excellence in all we do • Finding new and innovative solutions • Seeking ways to help others
Teamwork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working together for the community's benefit • Engaging in honest and open two-way communication • Listening to each other and valuing different perspectives • Employing cooperative, inclusive and supportive practices
Loyalty, Respect & Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treating all individuals with dignity, equity, fairness and respect, regardless of their beliefs, gender or ethnicity • Employing flexible work practices • Acting with integrity and honour
Learning & Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committing to ongoing professional development • Learning from our experience and research • Improving our collective and individual decision making • Modernising our service
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying risks and hazards • Providing and supporting safe environs • Ensuring the ongoing wellbeing of our people • Assuming direct responsibility for the safety of ourselves and others
Responsibility, Accountability & Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accepting individual and shared responsibility for our actions and performance • Complying with and exceeding recognised performance standards • Ensuring legislative compliance • Being individually and collectively accountable to those we serve

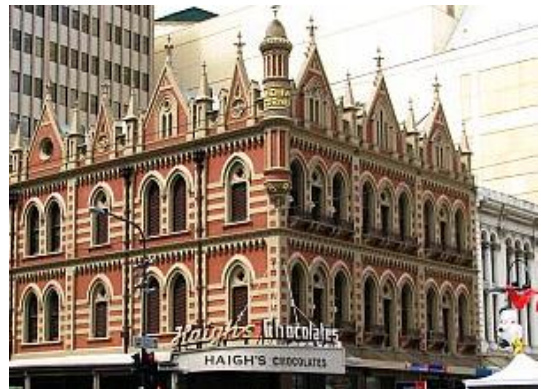
Our Community

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

However, in the short-term the State faces challenges securing economic growth and this will place further pressure on government funding. Providing the most effective and efficient level of service to our community will require high-levels of cooperation and an attitude that puts the safety of the community first and foremost.

The South Australian Government has forecast a number of changes to the State's demographics and industries. Factors that may impact on the provision of emergency services include:

- Increasing population and urban consolidation within Adelaide.
- Significant investment and construction in industry precincts and transport corridors.
- The development of satellite commuter or retirement communities as a part of the broader sea/tree change phenomenon and the ageing 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

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 the frontline services that most South Australians see. These include preventative fire safety activities and response to fires and other emergencies.

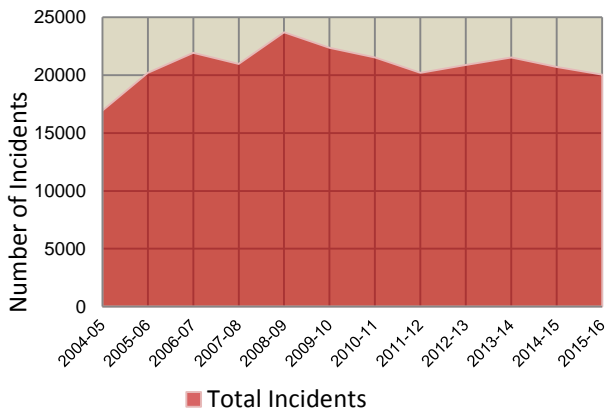
Every fire the MFS prevents, or where damage is limited, represents savings to the South Australian community and helps maintain the levels of prosperity this State enjoys.

South Australians experience low rates of preventable structure fire and low levels of fire related loss when compared with other Australian States. MFS community education and building safety programs as well as fast and effective emergency response all help to reduce fire related losses.

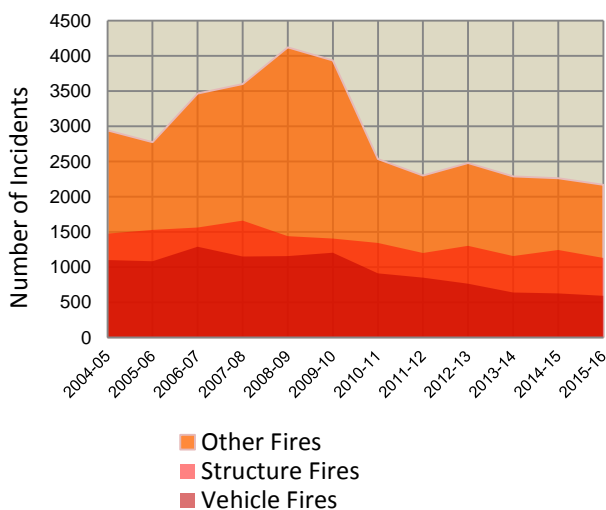


Incident Trends

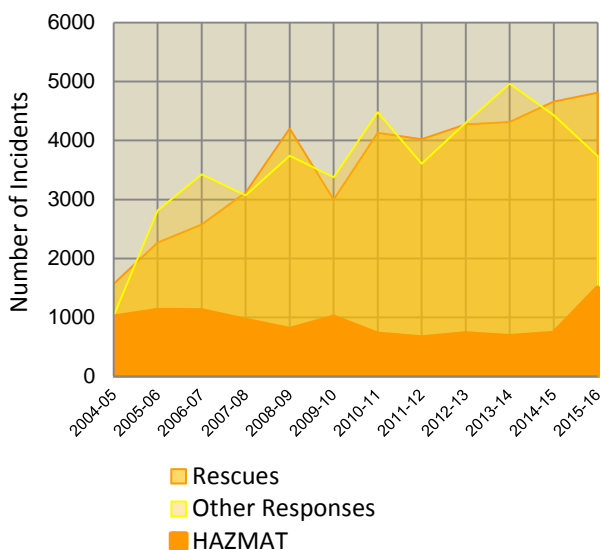
Total Incidents 2005-2016



Fire Incidents 2005-2016



Other Emergency Incidents 2005-2016



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 the 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.

Over the past decade 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 rescues performed. As a consequence, we have placed increased emphasis on road safety education through the successful MFS Road Awareness Program (RAP).

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 multi-use 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 local communities as 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 can respond to the normal range of emergencies but also provide aerial firefighting and rescue capability. In particular, the new Combination Aerial Pump Appliances (CAPAs) represent efficient and cost-effective assets for the South Australian community. Significant renovation and privacy works have been undertaken in many of the ageing fire stations in the metropolitan and regional areas. Significant spending on the replacement of fire ring mains and inefficient mechanical infrastructure has had a large effect on other MFS capital planning.

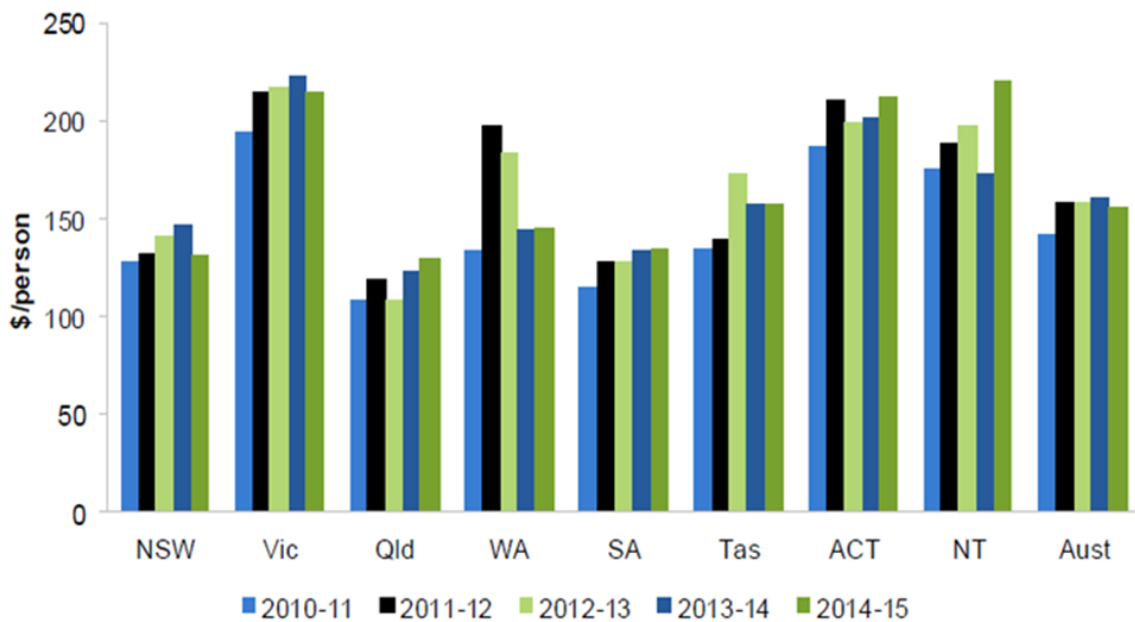
Public Value

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.

During 2015-16 the MFS made significant contributions to the development of a new business framework for the South Australian Emergency Services Sector to enhance the Public Value provided to our community.



Expenditure on Emergency Services by State (2014-15 dollars)¹

¹ Source: Commonwealth Report on Government Services 2016

Prevention Programs

Minimise the frequency and impacts of emergencies

Our goal is 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

MFS prevention 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 2015-16.

- 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:
 - The Road Awareness Program (RAP) that aims to promote safer road use behaviours among those most at risk.
 - The investigation of fires in order to identify and remove potential causes.
 - The inspection and commissioning of building fire safety systems to ensure South Australian buildings remain among the safest anywhere.

Community Education

Foster safer behaviours that reduce community loss

MFS operational crews and Community Safety personnel deliver a range of education programs to help reduce preventable incidents and fires. During 2015-16 MFS personnel delivered over 900 educational tours and visits as part of the Community and Schools Education (CASE) Program.

The MFS stand at the Royal Adelaide Show engaged approximately 18 000 participants over 10 days. MFS personnel engaged directly with families and individuals to discuss fire dangers and promote a range of effective fire and life safety advice and risk mitigation strategies.

Juvenile Firefighters Intervention Program (JFLIP)

The Juvenile Firefighters Intervention Program (JFLIP) works with families on a one to one basis in an education program to help overcome the problem of children lighting fires. During 2015–16 the JFLIP worked with 58 children and their families. Any one of the fires lit by these children had the potential for very serious consequences: 58 potential fatalities; or 58 potential serious burn injuries (potential savings of over \$34 million in health costs to treat serious juvenile burns); or, at the very least, the potential destruction of 58 homes (over \$13 million in major property damage).

The JFLIP is highly successful. During 2015-16 evaluations were undertaken with 37 families whose children had finished the Program in the 12 months prior and not one child had relapsed into more fire lighting – this represents a 100% success rate.

Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Education

The MFS provides targeted education programs to CALD communities to ensure new immigrants (often with limited English skills) are informed of potential risks associated with fire. They are also provided with information concerning the services provided by the MFS in South Australia. During 2015-16 the MFS reached over 3 500 members of the CALD community.

Home Fire and Life Safety Presentations

The MFS is committed to building strong relationships with the community and provides targeted Home Fire and Life Safety education to community, adult and youth groups. During 2015-16 these programs reached over 10 000 people. Community Education personnel provided support to over 1 000 care givers and presented to over 1 000 care workers.

Road Awareness Program (RAP)

The Road Awareness Program (RAP) is a powerful 100-minute interactive road safety program presented to road users of all ages, with a specific focus on aspiring drivers at Year 11 age. It is designed to deliver an open and honest insight into the issues firefighters experience on a daily basis when they carry out road crash rescues. The program seeks to actively engage new and experienced road users; empowering and inspiring them to become responsible for their own road safety and the safety of those around them.

An increase in government funding has boosted the reach of the program to nearly 80% of South Australian Year 11 students in 2015-2016 (up from 40% in 2010). This expansion has coincided with a significant reduction in fatalities and casualties in our young target age group (16-19 year olds) over the last five years. Analysis of road crash statistics suggests the program may significantly contribute to fostering safer behaviours in young South Australian road users.

In 2015-2016, a staggering 83% of participants personally identified as risk takers before watching the RAP presentation. After attending the program, 100% of participants indicated they would adopt more responsible driving behaviours, suggesting the presentation has a substantial impact in promoting safer attitudes to road use. The expansion of RAP has seen a far broader engagement than the initial target audience. The program is now presented to peak sporting bodies across Australia, an increasing number of South Australian businesses, correctional facilities, the Australian Defence Force and parent groups. This expansion is possible through support from our sponsorship partners: The Motor Accident Commission (MAC), Adelaide BMW, RAA and the Australian Professional Firefighters Foundation (APFF).

RAP continues to play a major role in Street Smart High, an annual event hosted by the RAA at the Adelaide Entertainment Centre attended by approximately 7 000 Year 11 students over two days. The reality of road trauma is demonstrated to young South Australians through MFS RAP educators, emergency services personnel and road crash survivors sharing their personal experiences. This drives home the clear message to students: they can choose the risks they take on the road but they cannot choose the consequences.

Presenters aim to leave students with a positive message about road safety, ensuring they feel empowered to keep themselves safe and inspired to look after their mates.



Built Environs

Built Environment Section personnel represent the MFS as the legislated referral authority under the regulations to provide comments where a building involves *performance solution* that may impact on fire service operations. MFS Planning Officers work collaboratively with consulting engineers, architects, private building certifiers, Councils, owners and fire services contractors during the design stages of a new building or planned redevelopment works to achieve innovative, cost effective fire safety solutions in accordance with the National Construction Code (NCC).

Built Environment Section personal also undertake testing and commissioning of all newly installed wet and dry fire systems to confirm they have been installed and operate satisfactorily before a Certificate of Occupancy can be issued for the building. A key aspect of the commissioning is to ensure that the system is set up so that fire fighters will be able to interact with the installed systems and obtain as much information as possible from these systems during a fire situation. MFS personnel also conduct hot smoke testing to confirm the appropriate operation of installed smoke hazard management systems to ensure that these systems operate as required to protect occupants and to ensure that fire fighters can conduct extinguishment and search and rescue activities effectively and safely.

MFS personnel have been involved with major projects forming part of the \$3 billion world-class health precinct in the northwest corner of the Adelaide CBD. This encompasses the University of Adelaide Health and Medical Sciences building and University of South Australia's Health Innovation Building (currently under construction), the new Royal Adelaide Hospital building and the SA Health and Medical Research Institute (SAHMRI) building which was completed in 2013.

Built Environs Activity Indicators	
Activity	Number
No. of building development proposals assessed	168
Number of public places inspected by Built Environs	15
No. of education, health facilities inspections and fire safety surveys	259
No. of hazard complaint sites investigated	95
No. of fire alarm inspections and connections	362
No. of Booster/Hydrant Tests/Commissioning	157
No. of Building Fire Safety Committee Meetings/Inspections	134
Smoke Tests Conducted	19

Fire Cause Investigation

Reduce the number of preventable fires through research and analysis

During 2015-16 the MFS Fire Cause Investigation (FCI) section conducted 197 post-fire investigations. Of these, 137 investigations were undertaken for fires attended by MFS with a further 60 investigations conducted for the CFS.

Unfortunately, there were 11 fatalities associated with fires during 2015-16. Of these five were deemed to have been potentially preventable. MFS investigators undertake extensive analysis of all situations where fatalities occur to assist with legal investigations and identify ways such deaths may be prevented in the future. Fire related deaths during 2015-16 are summarised below:

1. An elderly person died in a house fire at Glengowrie. Minimal fire damage occurred. Evidence of smoking located throughout the dwelling. Cause of the fire due to smoking products.
2. An elderly person died in a house fire at Tarpeena. It is believed that this person suffered from a medical episode as a result of the fire. The cause of the fire was the accidental ignition of a kindling box next to a combustion heater.
3. A person died from burn injuries sustained from self-immolation at Salisbury. The fire extended from outside the property to extensively damage the house at the site.
4. An elderly person with a disability died in a cabin fire at Nuriootpa. Several causes have been identified. Awaiting pathology report to assist in cause determination.
5. A person died in a vehicle fire at Hahndorf. This person had a history of attempted suicides. Cause identified as self-immolation.
6. Two persons died as a result of the Pinery fire. The cause of the fire remains under investigation.
7. A person self-immolated externally to a house at Salisbury. Fire spread to the house causing extensive structural damage.
8. An elderly person died in a house fire at Pinks Beach. The house was extensively fire damaged. Multiple possible fire causes were located within the dwelling. No smoke alarms were installed in the house.
9. An elderly person with mobility issues died in a house fire at Nildottie. The house was extensively fire damaged. Multiple possible fire causes were located within the dwelling.
10. A person was located deceased within a caravan at Price. The cause of the fire was a bar radiator located too close to combustibles. No smoke alarm was fitted.

Working smoke alarms have been repeatedly shown to help alert people to a fire so they can safely evacuate. MFS investigations show that in the vast majority of cases over the past decade fatalities have occurred in structures where there was no working smoke alarm. During 2015-16 five of the six fatalities involving structure fire occurred in buildings where there was no working smoke alarm.

Fire Related Fatalities in structures – Smoke Alarm Use	
Fatality	Number
Deaths in structures with smoke alarms operable	1
Deaths in structures without smoke alarms	5
Deaths in structures with smoke alarms inoperable	0
Total	6

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.

Breakdown of fires in buildings		
Location / structure type	Number	%
Private Dwelling (House) fires	133	70
Flats/home units	16	8
Factory and laboratory fires	5	2
School, assembly fires	1	1
Warehouse/public garages	1	1
Shops /supply services	18	9
Private garage/sheds	12	6
Buildings of public nature	2	1
Open area	3	2
Total	191	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 2015-16 established the fire cause of fire in 91% of cases.

2015-16 Causes of fires

Fire cause	Number	%
Incendiary	68	34
Accidental	114	57
Undetermined	18	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:

- Insurance industry. 30 comprehensive reports were released with no issues arising out of the investigation results.
- Government departments such as SafeWork SA, Office of the Technical Regulator gas and electrical. 18 contacts have been made.
- Housing SA. 24 fire reports were sent.
- Office of Consumer and Business Services.
- Federal government agencies that deal with issues of fire risk that affect Australia as a whole.
- SAPOL is provided with expert advice and investigation findings for use in criminal prosecutions.
- Internal agency specific fire investigation training is provided to MFS personnel.
- Fire investigation training is also provided to other emergency service organisations. 11 courses were conducted with particular emphasis on live fire situations to facilitate assessments for SAPOL crime scene examiners and local fire crews.

The FCI 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 government 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 government building fire safety committees.

Product Recalls

The result of inter-agency cooperation between the MFS and Consumer & Business Services testing has led to the recall of an oil diffuser due to fire safety concerns.

See attached link to the product recall page.

<http://www.recalls.gov.au/content/item.phtml?itemId=1088404&nodeId=de28bddef1fb48270b9bb6ac3cd9bbd6&fn=Horizon%20Oil%20Recall%20notification.pdf>



dusk
Product Safety Recall

Voluntary Product Recall
Horizon Oil Burner
50137145 / 50139927



dusk Australasia is conducting a voluntary recall of its Horizon Oil Burner as this product may have a manufacturing fault.

Customers should return the oil burner to their nearest dusk store for a full refund.

dusk Australasia is undertaking this voluntary recall due to its commitment to maintaining highest possible product quality standards. We apologise for any inconvenience caused.

For further information please contact:
dusk Australasia
75-85 O'Flordan St, Alexandria NSW 2015
t: 1300 387 543 Available during Sydney business hours: 9am - 5pm Monday - Friday

See www.recalls.gov.au for
Australian Product Recall Information



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 including 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 2015-16 the MFS responded to a total of 21 499 incidents. Of these incidents approximately 4 000 were fires and over 5 000 involved rescues. The majority of rescues attended by the MFS involved road crashes.

MFS Responses 2015-16

Response Type	Number
Structure fires	1 277
Vehicle fires	644
Other fires	2 293
Dangerous substances	683
Rescues	5 208
Fire alarms	6 820
Other responses	4 574

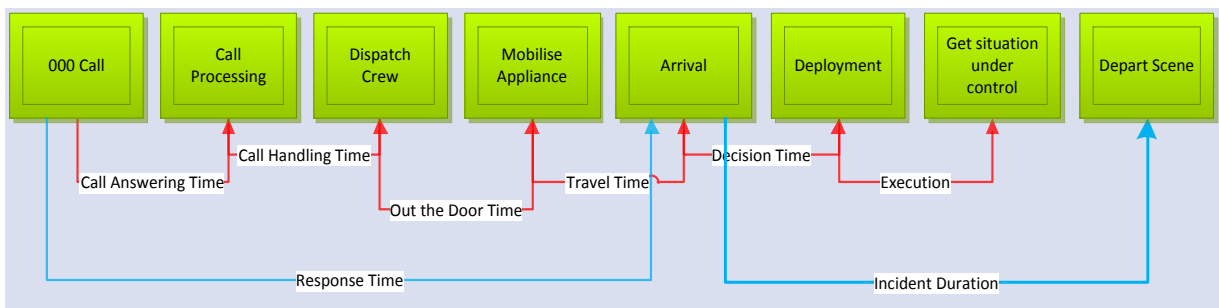
Continuously review and improve our operational performance

We aim to provide the best possible service to the community. One way we do this is to 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 immediately answer, 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 2015-16 the MFS achieved an average metropolitan response time of 6 minutes 40.8 seconds.

2015-16 Key Metropolitan Response Time data	
Breakdown of response time	Result
Average time to answer call (in seconds)	4.0
Average Call Handling	1:42
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 2015-16 are described in the following section.

Major Commercial Fire: Hindley Street September 2015

On the 2 September a fire broke out in the basement of Leong's Wing Chun Kung Fu Academy just off Hindley Street in Adelaide's CBD.

The fire quickly spread through the building sending large, acrid smoke plumes across the city. 80 firefighters, with 20 appliances fought the blaze in buildings on Schrader Street, a narrow lane behind Hindley Street and the Grand Chancellor Hotel. Nearby buildings were evacuated and a smoke alert was issued for parts of the CBD. Four people were treated for smoke inhalation.

Although the roof and first floor of the building of origin collapsed during the fire adjoining properties were saved and the MFS was able to contain the fire to the building of origin.

Factory Fire: Churchill Road, Kilburn October 2015

A fire broke out in a small commercial factory on Churchill Road in the early hours of the 31 October.

The fire was initially reported by a passer-by but a large number of 000 calls were subsequently received. The fire was upgraded to a second alarm and was extinguished after approximately four hours. Although damage resulted from the fire a number of nearby commercial and residential properties were protected.

Structure Fire: Norwood December 2015

The MFS was called to a fire at Coke Street, Norwood on the 6 December 2015.

The deliberately lit fire spread rapidly through three joined townhouses in a no-through road adjacent to the Norwood shopping precinct. MFS operations were complicated by extremely hot weather, high winds and restricted access to the property. This fire was notable in that the roof of a nearby property was set on fire by embers blown from the building of fire origin. Prompt detection and intervention by the MFS prevented significant damage to this property.



Pinery Bushfires November 2015

MFS supported CFS in operations with metropolitan and regional firefighters for the Pinery bushfires to the north of Adelaide during November 2015.

MFS personnel were given the responsibility of protecting towns and assets. Crews successfully defended and saved numerous properties that were at risk of being destroyed by these fires. MFS Strike Teams also operated for two days after the fires extinguishing hot spots, hay stacks and buildings that were still on fire.

The MFS also provided significant support to damage assessment and fire cause investigation during and after the fires. MFS personnel visited numerous properties impacted by fire providing advice on the nature and value of fire related damage.

Transport Vehicles Fire Burton

MFS assisted the CFS with a fire that involved 23 semi-trailers resulting in \$2.3 M loss. The fire produced high quantities of black toxic smoke that was visible across Adelaide. The fire spread rapidly between the B Double and semi-trailers that were parked closely together prior to sale.

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.

Regionally there is a high emphasis in working together with other local emergency services to ensure regionally there is the best possible response to emergencies. 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.

2015-16 Planning Activities

The MFS is constantly reviewing risks to our communities to ensure appropriate resources and services are allocated. Retained Firefighters may be called upon at any time and this requires the support of family and employers.

Maintaining the staff numbers required to protect the community continues to present challenges. During 2015-16 Regional Operations actively promoted firefighting opportunities within regional communities. This included placing illuminated signs in prominent locations within regional centres as well as open days at stations. These open days allowed the public to view MFS Stations and learn more about the work undertaken by Retained Firefighters.

Continuing from the last year the MFS has continued to transition retained staff to fill regional full-time firefighting positions in Port Pirie and Mt Gambier. This initiative recognises the vital and exceptional service provided by regional personnel and demonstrates the MFS' commitment to providing opportunities for retained staff.

Mount Gambier has now received a new combined aerial pumping appliance (CAPA) to replace an ageing Skyjet elevated monitor vehicle. This new 'CAPA' appliance provides enhanced response capability to a range of emergency incidents including aerial firefighting and elevated rescue. Training of crews commenced prior to the vehicle arriving to ensure a rapid commissioning.

2015-16 Prevention Activities

Prevention activities during 2015-16 included the expansion of the successful Road Awareness Program (RAP) to include regional centres. The program now provides a valuable lesson to year 11 students across the state in raising safety awareness for all road users.

Regional Operations also undertook familiarisation visits for the Sundrop Farm solar energy facility at Port Augusta. This site represents a significant capital investment and visits were undertaken to ensure the MFS can mitigate any special risks at the facility. Regional Operations has also undertaken significant planning to address risks associated with the closure of the existing coal driven power station.

Regional Station Safety and Proficiency Audit

Our regional fire stations are staffed by Retained Firefighters who are community minded men and women who take pride in their skills, operational performance and the presentation of their appliances and 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 2015-2016 the audit placed emphasis on the Officer in Charge with particular focus on operational knowledge and procedures. Each Station is graded and winners are determined for a range of different categories. The 2015 audit results were as follows:

1. First Place (Chief Officer's Shield): **Port Augusta**
2. Second Place (Regional Command Shield): **Mount Gambier**
3. Third Place (Regional Assistant Chief Officer's Shield): **Moonta**
4. Most Improved: **Port Augusta**
5. Family Friendly: **Berri**



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 2015-16 are described in the following section.

Nystar Coal Milling Plant – Whyalla December 2015.

On the 13 December Whyalla MFS were responded to an alarm at the Nystar coal milling plant

A mechanical issue caused a blockage within the coal milling plant at the Nystar Smelters. Coal that was unable to move continued to self-heat and rise in temperature.

MFS crews initially attempted to manually remove the coal. However, using thermal imaging it was determined that the temperature of the remaining coal was still rising to dangerous levels. This left only the option of washing the remaining fuel out of the plant which was successfully undertaken over a number of days.

Port of Whyalla – March 2016

On the 17 March 2016 MFS crews were responded to an industrial accident at the Port of Whyalla

On arrival MFS Whyalla were confronted with an industrial accident where a casualty's hand and arm were entrapped by steel cable from a 14.5 tonne product grab. The grab was resting on a timber wharf and was rated to 5 tonnes.

MFS and SES crews with assistance of the plant personnel attempted to lift the grab using airbags and two sets of spreaders in order to release the tension on the cable. When this was only partially successful crews used a hand operated winch to take further tension off of cable which was then cut using shears. Once the casualty was released he was stabilised and transported to Adelaide by Medstar crews for treatment.

Eleven MFS personnel (including regional commander) and six SES personnel were involved in this extremely challenging extrication which took almost three hours to complete. This operation was considered a success as from the onset it appeared almost certain the victim would lose the arm that was trapped. The casualty has since returned to work in a modified duties role.

Emergency Management Communications/ICT

The MFS Emergency Management, Communications and ICT department is responsible for key programs that ensure the quality of our frontline response. The Emergency Management section is responsible for ensuring the MFS is capable of responding to major emergencies and disasters and plays a key role in ensuring the safety of major South Australian community events. The Communications and ICT section holds responsibility for call receipt and dispatch for each of the three South Australian emergency services and the ICT systems that underpin this capability.

Emergency Management

Advance our emergency and incident management capability

The MFS undertakes inspections and planning exercises for all major South Australian community events. This preparation enables effective response and enhanced public safety in the event of a fire. The MFS also prepares operational response plans for all major events held in Adelaide (including the Tour Down Under and the Clipsal 500).

In addition, the MFS works collaboratively with other government agencies to develop the State's ability to respond to disasters. During 2015-16 MFS personnel participated in a number of high-level multi-agency exercises. These included:

- Exercise 'Team Sprit 15' was a hypothetical discussion exercise that explored the responsibilities and challenges of managing a large scale cyber-terrorism attack in South Australia.
- Exercise 'Joint Command 2' was a field exercise that focussed 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 have been finalised enabling greater access to premises information. This assists all MFS crews to respond quickly and efficiently to fires and other emergencies as they have greater access to important information. This is particularly vital for regional crews where response times are slightly longer making rapid access to site information invaluable.

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.

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 2015-16 Comcen personnel took an average of 4.0 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.

2015-16 Call receipt and dispatch data

	Target	Result
Average time to answer call (in seconds)	5	4.0
Service factor (% of time agreed call response standard was met)	90%	98.31%

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.

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 included 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 maintained 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 identify 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 was 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.

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. 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.

2015-16 outcomes included:

- The provision of 200 employee intervention programs to MFS personnel and 95 family members.
- A new structured program for Peer training was commenced in August 2016, initiated with Mental Health First Aid Training; along with a future on-line induction programme for all current and future Peers. A Bi Annual training day will occur alternating with an on-line refresher for Peers.
- The MFS will now aim to have at least one Peer at each station, this includes all Regional stations. The names and contact details of these Peers have been placed on the intranet on the Members Only Website
- Significant improvements have been made to EAP records management and IT systems to streamline the management of support services, including an external notification provision for family or friends to also assist with support.

Emergency Contacts



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 a holistic approach to firefighter wellness and includes the following components:

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

Leadership

Demonstrate leadership and plan to meet future community needs

The 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 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. The Australian Fire Service Medal (AFSM) is considered the highest honour that can be bestowed on a member of the Australian fire industry. During 2015-16 two MFS employees were awarded the AFSM.

Adrienne Clarke AFSM

Adrienne Clarke joined the MFS in August 1987 as a Firefighter and currently holds the rank of Station Officer. Station Officer Adrienne Clarke was awarded the Australian Fire Service Medal for her long-term contribution to numerous committees, employee services and especially children's charities. Adrienne has also tirelessly worked to progress firefighter well-being and advancing the role of females in the Fire Service. Station Officer Clarke's efforts have not only benefited the MFS, but also fellow firefighters of all ranks and the community of South Australia.

Scott Rogers AFSM

Scott Rogers joined the MFS in September 2003 as a Firefighter and currently holds the rank of Senior Firefighter. Senior Firefighter Rogers was awarded the AFSM for his selfless devotion to duty, commitment to the Fire Service and the community and untiring work in a plethora of tasks and volunteer work. In particular Scott was recognised for his efforts in organising broad MFS and community participation in the Mother's Day classic. Scott also personally participates in this event.



MFS Chief Officer Greg Crossman and AFSM recipients Scott Rogers and Adrienne Clarke at the presentation ceremony

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 milestone of a 25% improvement in energy efficiency by 2014, when benchmarked against 2000-01. 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 2015-16				
MFS	Electrical Energy Use (GJ)	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO2)	Square Metres	Intensity GJ/Sq. M
Baseline 2000-01	13 315	3 290	28 506	0.4670
Actual 2015-16	13 637	2 363	39 995	0.3409



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.

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.

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.

Firefighter Recruitment and Selection Strategy

During 2015-16 the MFS has initiated a Regional Firefighter Recruitment and Selection strategy to allow MFS Retained Staff to apply for vacant positions within full time regional stations. This strategy has seen nine retained staff selected and trained alongside 45 applicants from the Metropolitan Firefighter Recruitment and Selection process for a total of 54 new Firefighters.



Staff Development Framework

During 2015-16 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.

SDF Enrolments

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). This period of reduced recruitment also had an effect on the number of voluntary enrolments in the SDF which have continued to decrease over the same period.

The MFS has now entered a phase of increased retirements due to the ageing workforce, this has in turn brought about an increase in the requirement to recruit and induct replacement staff to ensure the MFS maintains the minimum staffing levels according to industrial agreements. Additional recruitment will bring about an increase in enrolments in Nationally Recognised Training and consequently an increase in the issuance of Nationally Recognised Training units and qualifications.

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.

2015-16 Enrolments in Vocational Education and Training (VET)

Enrolments	Target	Result
Total number of personnel enrolled in VET	188	175
Voluntary personnel enrolments in VET	80	65
Mandatory personnel enrolments in VET	108	110
The total Units of study MFS personnel are enrolled in	974	826
Units enrolled in on a voluntary basis	272	224
Number of units completed	974	826

Qualifications Issued during 2015-16

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 2015-16 88 MFS personnel across the ranks gained Qualification certificates from the Public Safety Training Package as outlined in the table below.

2015-16 Qualifications Issued			
Certificate Level	Code	Issued during 2015-16	Total number issued
Certificate II in Public Safety (Firefighting and Emergency Operations)	PUA20613	39	711
Certificate III in Public Safety (Firefighting and Emergency Operations)	PUA30613	24	249
Certificate IV in Public Safety (Firefighting Supervision)	PUA40313	25	329
Certificate III in Public Safety (Emergency Communications Centre Operations)	PUA33012	14	62

MFS 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 2015-16. 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. A dedicated resource was allocated late in 2015-16 to progress the e-Learning strategy and development of products, some of which are already realising efficiencies.

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.

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.

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 2015-16.

2015-16 Enrolments in Incident Management Competencies

Unit of competency	Achieved during 2015-16	Total Completions
PUAOPE012A Control a Level 1 incident	58	504
PUAOPE018A Control a Level 2 incident	13	254
AIIMS 22202-VIC	5	77

Note: PUAOPE018A Control a Level 2 incident is no longer issued during the Senior Firefighter Level 2 program, The MFS is currently building a Station Officer Development program that will include the unit.

Regional Career Development Pathway

The MFS has implemented a Regional Career Development Pathway that 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.

Specialist Programs

Technical Rescue

The 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.

During 2015-16 the MFS conducted a series of USAR training programs. Outcomes included:

- A total of 110 MFS and interagency personnel were provided with enhanced vertical and confined space rescue skills maintenance training.
- A total of 134 MFS and interagency personnel were provided with enhanced structural collapse rescue skills maintenance training.
- A total of 135 MFS and interagency personnel undertook the Trench Rescue Program
- 221 personnel are now qualified to the Category 2 USAR structural collapse specialist level.

The training provided during 2015-16 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	145
State Emergency Service	51
South Australian Ambulance Service	25
Total	221

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.

2015-16 Capability and Performance Report

The Capability and Performance Department delivered a further three Combination Aerial Pumping Appliance (CAPA) to Woodville, Oakden and Adelaide stations. The Original CAPA based at Adelaide was relocated to Mount Gambier significantly enhancing the service capability to the South East region. Following intense training programs, the appliances became operational shortly after delivery. CAPA's five and six are currently under construction and will see operational capability enhanced in the southern metropolitan suburbs of Adelaide and Whyalla. These appliances are currently generating a lot of interest from eastern state urban fire services with many of the features of the vehicles being adopted by these services.



The MFS will plan, design and invest in the conversion of the Skyjet chassis to Heavy Urban General Pumper (HUGP) appliances to extend the life of these chassis and utilize them in regional centres where required.

The MFS is also currently reviewing its Heavy Urban Pumper (HUGP) specification with the view of procuring six more in 2016-17. This specification is also being used by the South Australian Country Fire Service for their entry into this response capability.

Following the successful implementation of the Mercedes Sprinter command van, a third vehicle is being fitted at the MFS Engineering Department and will commence service in August 2016.

Capability and Performance have also delivered replacement Hook Lift appliances. The Hook Lift configuration enables the MFS to assist other government departments in times of emergency, enhancing public value to the state. The MFS also procured and commissioned a high volume water pump to facilitate water supplies from open sources (including ponds and creeks) in areas limited in reticulated supply.

A new type of station trouser is being trialled to limit fire ground contamination and improve fire fighter visibility on the fire ground due to reflective striping added to the calf area.

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 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 ^o
Metropolitan Appliance Age	52.8%	35.8%	9.4%	1.9%	53
Regional Appliance Age	9.8%	45.1%	19.6%	25.5%	51
Aerial Appliance Age	75.0%	12.5%	0%	12.5%	8
Hook Lift Appliance Age	75.0%	25.0%	0%	0%	4
Specialist Appliance Age	40.0%	60.0%	0%	0%	5
Total Fleet Appliance Age	31.7%	40.4%	14.4%	13.5%	104

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 agency employs over 1 000 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 is a public sector agency with approximately 90% of employees covered by the Firefighting Industry Employees (South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service) Award 2007 and the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Enterprise Agreement 2014. Approximately 8% of employees are covered by the Public Sector Salaried Employees Interim Award and the SA Public Sector Wages Parity Enterprise Agreement: Salaried 2014 with the remaining staff covered either by the SA Public Sector Wages Parity (Plumbing, Metal and Building Trades Employees) Enterprise Agreement 2011 or the SA Public Sector Wages Parity Enterprise Agreement 2015.

Human Resources provide a key strategic role in:

- Mitigating industrial risk
- Recruitment of firefighters
- Provision of human resources and employee relations advice
- Developing workforce diversity strategies.

Workforce Planning

The MFS workforce is also ageing 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.

Our Current Workforce

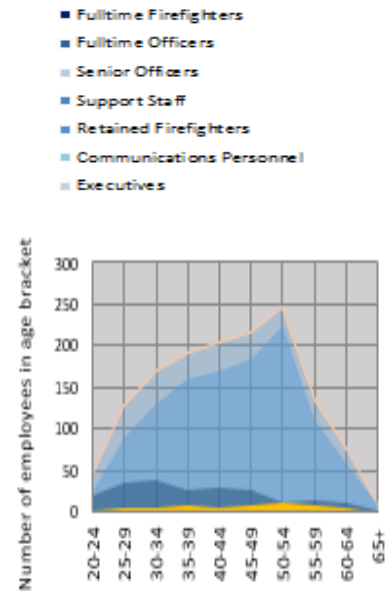
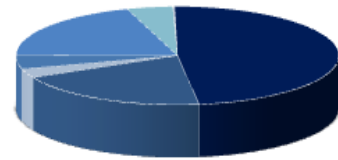
Over 90% of our workforce is directly involved in the provision of front-line services on a daily basis. All our personnel, including non-uniform support staff, contribute to the management of major fires and emergencies.

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 while nearly a third of the operational workforce approaching retirement age.

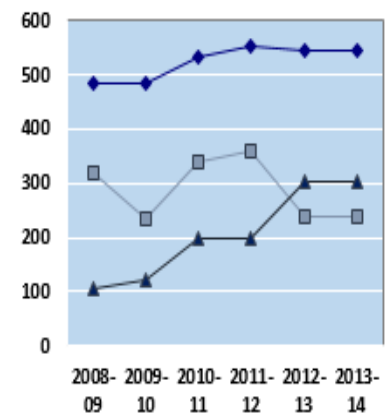
Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity Programs

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.

The MFS has placed increased priority on strategies that will ensure that our workforce is representative of the community it serves on the basis of age, gender and cultural diversity. Key strategies include actively promoting firefighting as a potential career among women and cultural groups who are currently under-represented in our workforce.



Legend for Age Bracket Chart:
 Total Employees (Light Blue)
 Fulltime Firefighter (Medium Blue)
 Retained Firefighters (Dark Blue)
 Operational Support Staff (Yellow)



Legend for Enrolment Trends Chart:
 Total enrolments (Blue line with diamonds)
 Mandatory enrolments (Grey line with squares)
 Voluntary enrolments (Black line with triangles)

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.

WHS&IM system performance is measured and evaluated through audit, review, investigation, analysis of data and surveys to ensure its effectiveness and ongoing improvement.

Safety Culture

The MFS actively promotes the health, safety and ongoing wellbeing of our people. We recognise 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. This is achieved through strong safety leadership and the integration of WHS&IM into all corporate and operational decision making.



Safety and Injury Management Performance

Table 1 shows the MFS had zero provisional improvement, improvement or prohibition notices issued and as prosecutions or enforceable undertakings. As shown in Table 2, total claims numbers have trended down, dropping from 148 in 2014-15 to 113 during 2015-16. This result includes new cancer claims for the period.

Table 3 shows significant decreases in hospital, medical, rehabilitation and legal expenses. However, claim costs have increased by 38.38%. Increases in income support, presumptive cancer claims and the public sector targeted redemption project. Both issues have increased the lump sum payments, however the redemptions will reduce future liability issues. Presumptive cancer expenditure this financial year was \$1 526 023, a 77.17% increase on last year.

The MFS has limited ability to reduce their significant injury numbers which are compromised by presumptive cancer claims.

WHS Table 1: Work Health and Safety Prosecutions

	Number
Notifiable incidents pursuant to Work Health and Safety (WHS) Act Part 3	3
Notices served pursuant to WHS Act Section 90, Section 191 and Section 195 (Provisional Improvement, Improvement and Prohibition Notices)	0
Prosecutions pursuant to WHS Act Part 2 Division 5	0
Enforceable undertakings pursuant to WHS Act Part 11	0

WHS Table 2: Work Health and Safety Prosecutions

	Number
New workplace injury claims	113
Significant injuries – where lost time exceeds one working week	30
Significant musculoskeletal injuries – where lost time exceeds one working week	25
Significant psychological injuries – where lost time exceeds one working week	2

WHS Table 3: Workers Compensation Expenditure

Expenditure	2015-16 (\$)	2014-15 (\$)	Variation (\$)+ (-)	% Change + (-)
Income support	\$1 665 539	\$1 039,458	\$626 054	60.23%
Hospital	\$190 406	\$211 872	-\$21 465	-37.68%
Medical	\$649 092	\$760 833	-\$111 822	-40.41%
Rehabilitation/ return to work	\$187	\$4 302	-\$4 115	-95.65%
Investigations	\$26 202	\$14 157	\$12 045	56.13%
Legal expenses	\$107 535	\$232 063	-\$124 528	-53.66%
Lump sum	\$5 024 560	\$3 242 766	\$1 781 794	45.05 %
Travel	\$69 205	\$51 540	\$17 665	34.27%
Other	\$121 748	\$118 945	\$2 830	7.64%

Partnerships

During 2015-16 the Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) 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.

Support provided by the MFS includes access to training materials, technical knowledge and supply of surplus fire appliances and equipment. In June 2016 two fire appliances; an Iveco Skyjet and an Isuzu Medium Urban Pumper as well as a range of surplus firefighting equipment and personal protective clothing were donated to Tonga. The government of the Kingdom of Tonga covered all costs associated with the transport of the vehicles.

The Fire Commissioner of the TFES, Mr Lofia Heimuli and Deputy Fire Commissioner, Mr Viliami Tu'ihalamaka attended the 10th Pacific Islands Fire and Emergency Service Association Annual General Meeting held in August 2015 at the Metropolitan Fire Service Headquarters in Adelaide. At this meeting, a new Pacific fire reduction strategy framework for Fire & Emergency Services was endorsed as a guide to provisioning of services such as Community Fire Safety and Fire Investigation & Analysis across the Pacific. Fire Chiefs and their Deputies from 11 Pacific Island countries attended the forum which was made possible through funding from the European Union funded Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific project, implemented by Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC).

Key outcomes from the meeting included:

- Endorsement of a Pacific Fire Reduction Strategy.
- Reports from member nations on their achievements and how their partnership arrangements have been assisting each other.
- Workshop on introducing a regional approach to structural and life safety reform in member nations.
- Establishment of a working group to progress the development of a 'Pacific' fire appliance.

The then Minister for Fire and Emergency Services, The Hon. Tony Piccolo and MFS Chief Officer Mr Greg Crossman met with Commissioner Heimuli and Deputy Commissioner Tu'ihalamaka during their visit to Adelaide, reaffirming South Australia's commitment to the sustainable development program.

The MFS also continued to participate in the broader AFAC Pacific Islands Liaison Officer Network (PILO). The annual Pacific Island Liaison Officers (PILO) Network meeting provided an opportunity for those involved in partnerships between Australasian Fire Authorities Council (AFAC) member agencies and Pacific Island nations to map progress, adjust strategies and share resources and information.

On this occasion the Network was joined by representatives from the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) and UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA). A key focus of the meeting was progressing first responder search and rescue capability in all identified pacific nations by 2020. 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).



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 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 2015-16 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 2015-16 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 2015-16 the MFS has 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.

Agency Costs (\$1000s) 2008-16								
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total Agency	101 680	111 958	113 603	118 898	120 293	131 556	136 257	152 125
Total Supplies & Services	13 658	12 257	11 251	14 034*	12 457*	13 217	13 300	13 768
Government Radio Network (GRN)	1 442	1 828	1 566	*	*	*	*	*
Total Supplies and Services & GRN costs	15 100	14 085	12 817	14 034	12 457	13 217	13 300	13 768
% of Total Agency	14.8%	12.6%	11.3%	11.8%	10.4%	10.5%	9.8%	9.1%
Total Employee Benefits (\$1 000s)	80 284	90 996	94 337	98 019	100 809	110 761	115 651	130 418
% of Total Agency	78.9%	81.2%	83%	82.4%	83.8%	84.2%	84.9%	86.1%
Depreciation	6 296	6 877	6 449	6 719	7 027	7 124	7 227	7 539
% of Total Agency	6.3%	6.2%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%	5.4%	5.3%	4.9%
Income	6 822	6 034	6 664	6 467	5 755	7 203	7 156	6 416
Net Cost of Services	94 858	105 924	106 939	112 431	114 538	124 353	129 121	145 809

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

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.	Minimum of annual reporting 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 a minimum of bi-annually and at the end of the contract. Reporting is a contractual obligation.

MFS IPP Plan Outcomes 2015-16	
Contracts and Tenders within scope of SA IPP	Result
Number of tenders released	2
Number of contracts awarded	2
Total value of contracts awarded	\$2.09M
Total value of capital spend retained in SA	\$2.09M

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.

Headcount and FTE¹ 13				
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Headcount	54	1 095	0	1 149
FTE	40	909	0	948

Total Number of Employees with Disabilities 130				
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>% of Agency</i>
Headcount	1	0	0	0.1%

Types of Disabilities (Where specified) 130				
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>% of Agency</i>
Requiring workplace adaptation	1	0	0	0.1%
Physical	1	0	0	0.1%
Intellectual	0	0	0	0.0%
Sensory	0	0	0	0.0%
Psychological/Psychiatric	0	0	0	0.0%

Executives by Gender and Classification - Totals

	<i>Female</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>
EEXCOB	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1
EXECOC	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	1
Total	0		0		0		2

Executives by Gender and Classification – Contract Type

	Ongoing			Term Tenured			Term Untenured			Other		
	F	M	O	F	M	O	F	M	O	F	M	O
EEXCOB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
EXECOC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

Average Days Leave Per FTE

Average FTE*	948.3	
Sick Leave	10 878.1	11.5
Family Carer's Leave	982.0	1.0
Sick Leave and Family Carer's Leave	11 860.1	12.5
Special Leave with pay	141.3	0.1

Documented Review of Individual Performance Management

Review within the past 6 months	92
Review older than 6 months	41
No review	88.4%

Employee Age Profiles

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

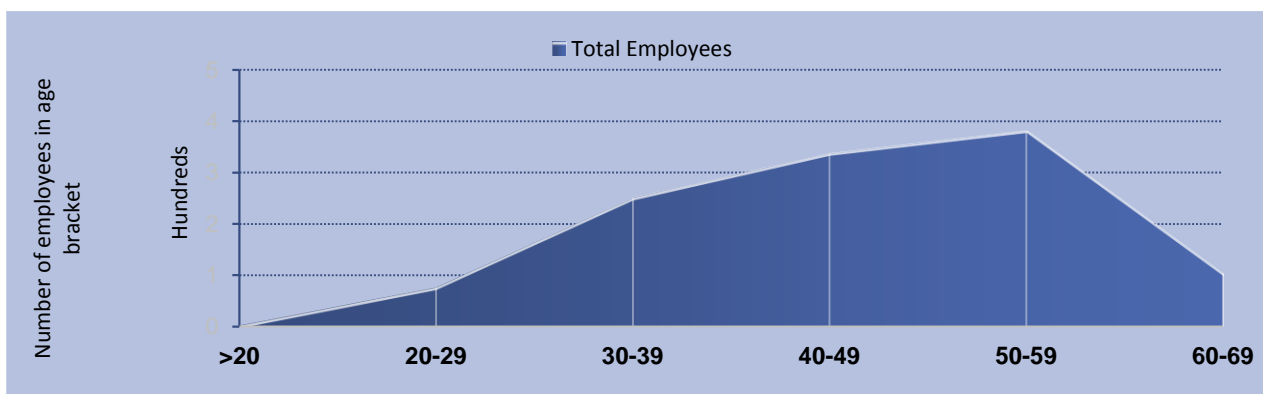
However, because of the physically demanding nature of most operational firefighting roles, this ageing demographic presents unique challenges to the MFS.

Total Employees Age Profiles

The total MFS workforce shows an ageing 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 ageing, 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	Female	Male	Other	Total
15 - 19	0	2	0	2
20 - 24	1	23	0	24
25 - 29	2	50	0	52
30 - 34	14	95	0	109
35 - 39	8	133	0	141
40 - 44	8	168	0	176
45 - 49	7	154	0	161
50 - 54	5	173	0	178
55 - 59	4	199	0	203
60 - 64	4	77	0	81
65+	1	21	0	22

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

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

Appendix 3: Sustainable Operations

MFS Sustainability Initiatives			
Environmental Issue	Description	Indicator	2015-16 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 Strategy



The MFS has exceeded the South Australian Strategic Plan (SASP) Target 61 (T61) milestone of 25% improvement in energy intensity (GJ/m²) by 2014, when benchmarked against 2000-01. The 2015-16 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 2015-16

MFS	Energy Use (GJ)	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO ₂)	Square Metres	Intensity GJ/Sq. M
Baseline 2000-01	13 315	3 290	28 506	0.4670
Actual 2015-16	13 637	2 363	39 995	0.3409

MFS Electricity and Gas Usage

FY 2015-16	Energy		Base unit (GJ)	Greenhouse Gas Emission (Tonnes CO ₂ -e)		
				Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Activities				Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
End Use Category - Police, Fire and Emergency Services Facilities						
Electricity	3 056 662	kWh	11 004		1 864.56	336.23
Natural gas	2 633 269	MJ	2 633	135.17		27.39
Nett inventory for FY2015-2016			13 637	135.17	1 864.56	363.62
Scope 1 & 2						1 999.73
Scope 1,2 & 3						2 363.35

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 2015-16				
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	1	Remove as soon as practicable	Should be scheduled for removal at a practicable time.
3	2	2	Use care during maintenance	May need removal during maintenance works.
4	15	13	Monitor condition	Has asbestos present. Inspect according to legislation and policy.
5	23	24	No asbestos identified / identified asbestos has been removed	All asbestos identified as per OHS&W Regulations 2010 (Division 2 - Asbestos) has been removed.
6	0	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: Freedom of Information

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

1. Agency Structure and Functions

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

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

MFS functions affect the public through our core functions of:

- Prevention
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery

3. Public Access to Information

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

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

4. Applications for Information

MFS applications for information applications are now managed by the South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM).

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

The Freedom of Information Officer
SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission
60 Waymouth St
Adelaide SA 5000 or GPO Box 2706, Adelaide SA 5001

5. Number of applications for information made during 2015-16

- Number of requests received under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*: 16

Other Mandatory Reporting Items

Regional Impact Statements

Government agencies that have prepared and published a Regional Impact Statement prior to implementing significant changes to existing government services are required to list these in their Annual Report. The MFS has not completed any Regional Impact Statements during 2015-16.

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.

Whistle Blowers Protection Act 1993

MFS has appointed responsible officers 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 any of the MFS responsible officers 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. MFS complies with the Charter by:

- Incorporating socially responsive design strategies.
- Forging positive design connections with local communities.
- Identifying design potentials with local government and the private sector.
- 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.

Appendix 7: Operational Data

Australian Incident Reporting System (AIRS)

AIRS Table 1: Method of Notification	
Call Description	Count
000 (Enhanced 000, Pagers)	5 784
Fixed Alarm System (Monitored by Fire Service)	5 935
Radio	139
Direct report to Fire Station (verbal)	123
Direct telephone tie-line to Fire Service	786
Manual Call Point	12
INTERCAD SAAS	1 915
INTERCAD SAPOL	5 837
Telephone (ERS7, Alerts, FACU)	967
Voice Signal Municipal Fire Alarm System	1
Total	21 499

AIRS Table 2a: Fire Fatalities (per Incident)	
Incident Number	Fatalities
1107660	1
Total	1

Note:

- These figures relate to MFS residential areas only: Does not include murder, suicide or CFS regions.
- The above fatality was a member of the public.
- There were no fatalities among members of the MFS;
- The fatality occurred in a private dwelling.

AIRS Table 2b: Fire Injuries	
Classification	Number
Members of the public in fires attended by the MFS	9
Members of the MFS	100
Total	109

**AIRS Table 3: Summary of MFS Incidents
Attended by Day of Week and Time of Day**

HOUR TO	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	TOTAL	%
1:00AM	94	59	67	57	77	87	71	512	2.38
2:00AM	90	62	70	61	52	84	70	489	2.27
3:00 AM	89	47	49	52	70	79	66	452	2.10
4:00 AM	55	61	50	51	68	61	56	402	1.87
5:00 AM	57	54	61	60	61	66	65	424	1.97
6:00 AM	58	91	68	77	85	81	56	516	2.40
7:00 AM	75	116	124	115	127	130	79	766	3.56
8:00 AM	96	176	171	189	171	163	109	1075	5.00
9:00 AM	103	149	166	131	138	174	132	993	4.62
10:00 AM	127	157	150	149	165	132	136	1 016	4.73
11:00 AM	136	172	160	178	174	163	158	1 141	5.31
12 noon	157	158	174	161	197	181	179	1 207	5.61
1:00 PM	143	153	147	170	161	157	149	1 080	5.02
2:00 PM	149	160	191	195	196	198	134	1 223	5.69
3:00 PM	133	212	188	246	199	207	163	1 348	6.27
4:00 PM	156	203	193	203	199	221	152	1 327	6.17
5:00 PM	175	205	183	213	207	205	190	1 378	6.41
6:00 PM	171	168	208	179	177	198	189	1 290	6.00
7:00 PM	143	147	163	159	128	143	148	1 031	4.80
8:00 PM	149	114	130	142	114	146	120	915	4.26
9:00 PM	109	116	106	122	123	131	139	846	3.94
10:00 PM	103	105	102	108	103	135	136	792	3.68
11:00 PM	105	71	94	85	91	109	122	677	3.15
12 midnight	106	75	85	51	89	65	85	556	2.68
TOTAL	2 782	3 027	3 098	3 185	3 154	3 345	2 908	21 499	
%	12.94	14.08	14.41	14.81	14.67	15.56	13.53	100.00	

AIRS Table 4: Summary of Emergencies Other Than Fires

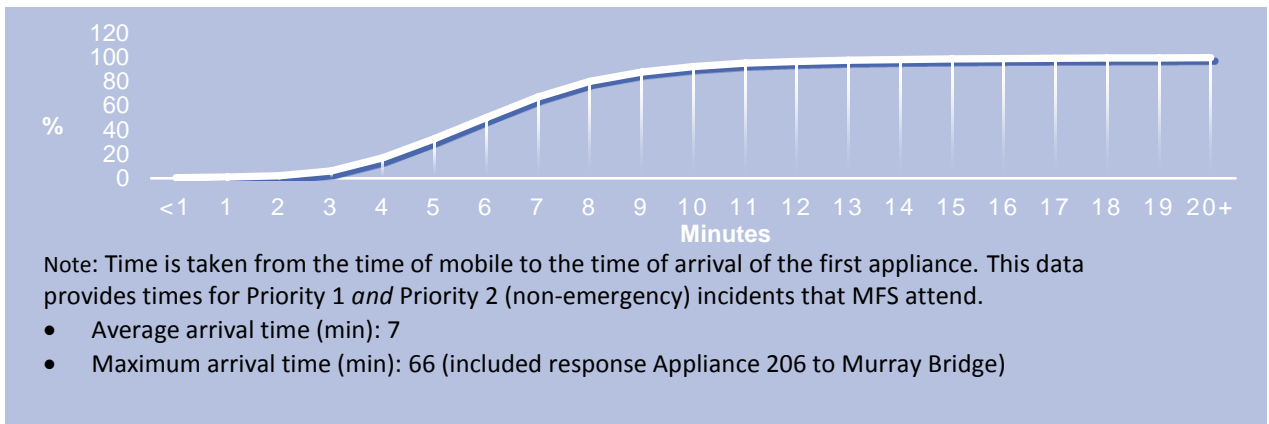
Type of Incident	Number	Type of Incident	Number
AIRCRAFT INCIDENT/EMERGENCY	5	LOCK OUT	46
ALARM OPERATES DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER	186	MAJOR FUEL OR OIL SPILL	10
ALARM OPERATES DUE TO POWER SURGE/SPIKE	35	MEDICAL ASSIST	79
ALARM SOUNDED NO EVIDENCE OF FIRE	342	MEDICAL ASSIST – CPR/EAR	0
ANIMAL RESCUE	198	MEDICAL ASSIST – OXYGEN THERAPY	3
ARCING, SHORTED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	115	MINOR FUEL OR OIL SPILL	194
ASBESTOS INCIDENT NO FIRE	2	MUTUAL AID GIVEN/CHANGE OF QUARTERS	3 516
ASSIST OTHER AGENCIES	422	ODOUR OR GAS LEAK	295
ASSIST POLICE OF OTHER GOVT AGENCY (SAAS)	174	OIL OF OTHER COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID SPILL	198
ATTEMPT TO BURN	13	OTHER ASSISTANCE	3 642
ATTENDING OFFICER UNABLE TO LOCATE DETECTOR	125	OVER PRESSURE RUUTURE – PIPELINE	263
BARBEQUE OR HANGI	138	OVER PRESSURE RUPTURE - VESSEL	35
BIOLOGICAL HAZARD SCARE	1	OVERHEATED MOTOR	106
BOMB SCARE	2	POLICE MATTER	14
BREAKDOWN OF LIGHT BALLAST	53	POWER LINE DOWN	1
BUILDING WEAKENED OR COLLAPSED	83	PUBLIC SERVICE	49
BURGLAR ALARM/BELL RINGING	26	REFRIGERANT LEAK	19
CHEMICAL HAZARD (NO SPILL OR LEAKS)	11	RADIATION LEAK	95
CHEMICAL SPILL OR LEAK	23	REMOVAL OF VICTIMS FROM ELEVATOR/ESCALATOR	49
COMBUSTIBLE/FLAMMABLE LEAK	81	SEARCH	5
CONFINED SPACE RESCUE	1	SEVERE WEATHER AND NATURAL DISASTER	0
COUNCIL OR SA WATER CAUSES PRESSURE	25	STEAM VAPOUR, FOG OR DUST THOUGHT TO BE SMOKE	19
ELECTROCUTION	2	TELSTRA LINES	8
EMS – EXCLUDING VEHICLE ACCIDENT	4	THREAT TO BURN	7
EMS - PERSON TRANSPORTED/LEFT SCENE PRIOR TO ARRIVAL	6	TREE DOWN	240
EXCESSIVE HEAT, OVERHEAT, SCORCH BURNS – NO FIRE	25	TRENCH RESCUE	1
EXTRICATION/RESCUES (NOT VEHICLES)	71	UNAUTHORISED BURNING	16
FLOOD	64	UNKNOWN BIOLOGICAL HAZARD (MEDICAL WASTE)	1
GOOD INTENT CALL	15 249	UNSTABLE, REACTIVE, EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL	1
GRAPE SPILLS	8	VEHICLE ACCIDENT/NO INJURY	3 229
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	25	VEHICLE ACCIDENT RESCUE	78
HEAT FROM SHORT CIRCUIT (WIRING)	49	VEHICLE ACCIDENT WITH INJURIES	1 648
HEAT RELATED AND ELECTRICAL	128	WATER/ICE RELATED RESCUE	3
HIGN ANGLE/VERTICAL RESCUE	12	WATER AND SMOKE	3
INVESTIGATION (BURNOFF)	40	WATER OR STEAM LEAK	76
INVESTIGATION (SMOKE)	224	WATER REMOVAL	27
LIGHTNING (NO FIRE)	4	WIND STORM	8
LOCK IN	17	WRONG LOCATION	18
			28 087

AIRS Table 5: Number of Fires/Property Type										
Property Type	<\$100	<\$1K	<\$10K	<\$25K	<\$50K	<\$250K	<\$1M	<\$5M	\$5M+	\$TOTAL
Basic Industry, Utility	9	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	25130
Commercial, Store, Service	4	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	176600
Educational	9	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	83181
Farming, Forest, Mining	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11000
Flats, Houses, Motels, Inns	101	62	78	32	12	38	12	1	0	10743540
Institutional	10	7	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	195550
Manufacturing	2	1	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	526500
Medical, Prison, Nursing Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Assembly	84	21	26	5	4	2	0	1	1	48500923
Recreation, Amusement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential	205	76	146	56	33	53	10	0	0	11904167
School, Kindergarten, Trade	6	3	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	395500
Sheds, Warehouse, Silo, Barn	4	2	5	6	3	5	1	0	0	830200
Shop, Store, Office	11	5	16	11	1	3	2	0	0	1036004
Special	243	55	131	47	19	11	2	1	0	4696497
Storage	5	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	763300
Unknown, Not Applicable	16	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	37000
Vacant Building, Road, Park	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winery, Brewery, Food	3	2	0	6	1	3	0	1	0	1300650
Total										81225742

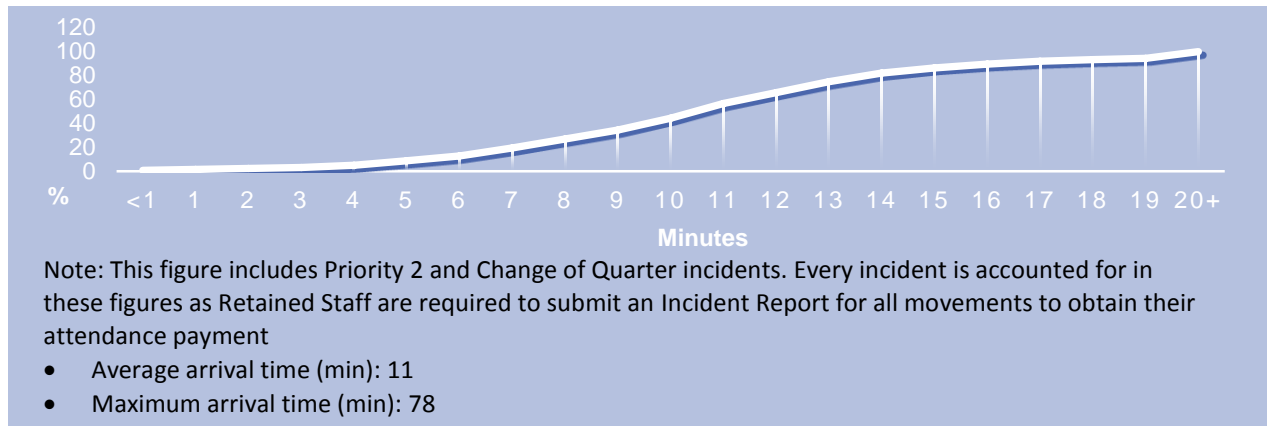
AIRS Table 6: MFS Fire Statistics (all stations)

CATEGORY	TOTAL
A Risk Fires 1st Alarm	25
B Risk Fires 1st Alarm	85
C Risk Fires 1st Alarm	396
A Risk Fires Greater Alarm	7
B Risk Fires Greater Alarm	15
C Risk Fires Greater Alarm	118
Vehicles Fires	644
Brush Fences	50
Grass Fires	943
Non-combustible Fire in Building	525
Special Structure Fires	56
Outside Storage Fires	123
Tree Fires	129
Outside Rubbish Fires	1098
Explosion as a result of fire	100
Overpressure/Ruptures	15
Medical Assistance	86
EMS/Lock In/Lock Out/Search	5026
Extrication/Rescues MVA	77
Trench/High Angle/Confined Space Rescues	14
Water/Ice Rescues/Electrocution	5
Combustible/Flammable Spills and Leaks	583
Justified Calls	2203
Heat Related/Electrical	514
Hazardous Situations	66
Severe Weather/Natural Disaster	365
Animal Rescue	198
Public Service	47
Investigations (Smoke/Steam/Bells ringing)	790
Miscellaneous	376
Malicious Calls	261
Workman / Tester	584
Miscellaneous Alarms(water pressure, severe weather, power surge)	370
Suspected Alarm Malfunctions	3012
Simulated Conditions – No Fire	300
Cooking Fumes	1091
Unintentional Alarms	807
Hairspray/Aerosol/Insecticide Use	95
Steam/Shower/Kettle etc	289
Alarm Fault	11
Total incidents and alarm responses	21 499

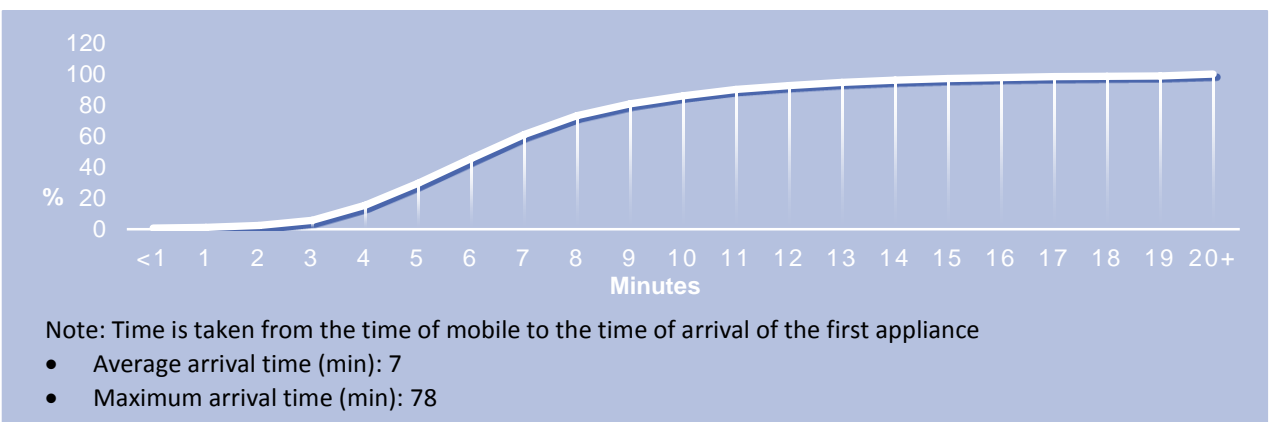
Graph 1: Frequency of Alarm to First Arrival Time within 7 minutes
1/7/2015 TO 30/6/2016 for Stations 20 to 49 (Metropolitan):



Graph 2: Frequency of Alarm to First Arrival Time within 11 minutes
1/7/2015 to 30/6/2016 for Stations 50 to 72 (Regional):



Graph 3: Frequency of Alarm to First Arrival Time
1/7/2015 to 30/6/2016 for Stations 20 to 72 (All Stations):



AIIRS 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	23	2	1043	70	14	0	1	2	31	157	27	689	843	51	49	265	3267	24	3291
21 Beulah Park	4	0	75	45	2	2	0	1	6	20	13	357	94	40	4	100	763	8	771
22 Paradise	0	0	60	36	4	0	0	0	12	46	11	283	69	16	6	105	648	2	650
24 Woodville	3	1	74	44	0	2	3	3	10	58	44	350	107	20	9	120	848	1	849
25 Pt Adelaide	1	0	53	12	1	1	1	2	7	33	26	167	96	15	2	48	465	0	465
27 Marine	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	7	0	7
28 Largs North	0	0	56	20	2	1	1	1	4	35	16	106	68	8	3	46	367	0	367
30 Oakden	3	2	237	46	2	0	1	1	5	83	39	386	218	26	23	115	1187	4	1191
31 Golden Grove	2	0	41	35	1	0	0	0	5	39	21	191	49	26	3	93	506	16	522
32 Salisbury	0	2	109	63	2	2	2	1	12	181	74	646	149	25	16	232	1516	24	1540
33 Elizabeth	1	2	125	101	5	2	1	1	13	335	80	419	140	11	37	226	1499	89	1588
35 Gawler	1	0	36	17	3	1	0	1	4	75	14	115	48	5	11	70	401	32	433
36 Angle Park	2	0	126	34	0	4	7	4	10	78	30	324	173	15	7	130	944	0	944
37 Prospect	3	2	108	52	2	2	5	3	6	65	29	373	94	14	8	123	889	0	889
40 St Marys	4	9	167	48	2	4	1	0	7	67	30	520	223	13	8	150	1253	4	1257
41 Camden Park	1	1	101	40	2	1	0	1	4	32	13	234	118	13	11	94	666	0	666
42 O'Halloran Hill	1	1	60	30	1	2	0	2	17	81	40	310	70	32	5	112	764	15	779
43 Christie Downs	4	1	78	50	1	0	1	1	6	223	36	258	79	23	17	166	944	27	971
44 Glen Osmond	2	0	190	28	1	1	0	0	5	17	10	258	173	24	1	109	819	7	826
45 Brooklyn Park	1	0	68	27	3	0	0	0	12	24	8	242	112	15	6	82	600	0	600
46 Seaford	0	1	31	13	1	0	0	0	2	31	10	110	24	2	4	47	276	8	284
TOTAL	56	24	2839	811	49	25	24	24	178	1680	573	6340	2947	394	230	2435	18629	261	18890

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

Stations	Public Assembly	Education	Installations	Residential	Shop	Industrial	Manufacturing	Storage	Special *	Grass/Tree	Mobile Property	Emergency**	Alarm Anomalies	Salvage	MFA (**)	Justified Calls	TOTAL INCIDENTS	Assistance In/Out of MFS Area	Total Including Assists
50 Pt Pirie	0	0	37	14	0	0	1	0	6	53	4	88	50	11	2	47	313	8	321
51 Pt Augusta	0	1	22	15	0	2	0	1	3	80	5	74	36	8	4	45	296	10	306
52 Whyalla	1	1	37	21	2	0	2	1	1	93	18	85	52	2	3	89	408	5	413
54 Pt Lincoln	3	0	36	5	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	35	51	6	2	45	213	8	221
55 Peterborough	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	18	5	3	0	4	42	4	46
60 Berri	0	0	12	5	0	0	0	0	3	10	4	27	12	8	2	16	99	123	222
61 Renmark	0	0	14	10	0	1	0	1	1	44	6	36	23	3	5	28	172	6	178
62 Loxton	0	1	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	21	6	4	1	13	82	7	89
63 Tanunda	1	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	17	16	2	0	7	60	2	62
64 Kapunda	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	11	2	6	0	3	31	4	35
66 Kadina	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	9	18	2	0	7	63	96	159
67 Wallaroo	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	2	19	8	6	0	14	66	20	86
68 Moonta	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	18	2	16	0	5	52	17	69
70 Mt Gambier	3	2	69	23	2	0	2	2	3	57	12	128	81	4	4	54	446	4	450
71 Victor Harbor	1	0	28	12	0	0	0	1	1	29	1	60	32	6	3	26	200	4	204
72 Murray Bridge	1	0	52	12	1	0	1	3	2	46	9	90	52	6	5	47	327	10	337
TOTAL	10	6	360	129	5	5	6	9	23	490	71	736	446	93	31	450	2870	328	3198

* 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: Tables relates to MFS incidents only

Appendix 8: Independent Financial Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Government of South Australia
Auditor-General's Department

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200 Victoria Square
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To the Chief Officer South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and subsection 52(2) of the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2016
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Chief Officer and the Business Manager.

The Chief Officer's responsibility for the financial report

The Chief Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Chief Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. The auditing standards require that the auditor comply with relevant ethical requirements and that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

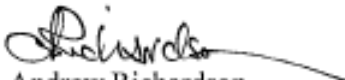
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Chief Officer, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

My report refers only to the financial statements described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of publication of the financial report on the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service's website nor does it provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service as at 30 June 2016, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.


Andrew Richardson
Auditor-General
19 September 2016

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

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:

- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under Section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and relevant Australian Accounting Standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service as at 30 June 2016 and the results of its operations 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 reporting 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
16/09/2016



Lisa Lew
Business Manager
South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
16/09/2016

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Expenses			
Employee benefits	5	130 918	115 651
Supplies and services	6	13 555	13 300
Grants and subsidies	7	185	-
Depreciation and amortisation	8	7 539	7 227
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	9	28	79
Total expenses		152 225	136 257
Income			
Fees and charges	10	4 443	4 400
Grants and contributions	11	1 176	1 145
Interest	12	82	204
Other	13	715	1 387
Total income		6 416	7 136
Net cost of providing services		145 809	129 121
Revenues from SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government	14	136 444	124 914
Total revenues from SA Government		136 444	124 914
Net result		(9 365)	(4 207)
Total comprehensive result		(9 365)	(4 207)

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 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	2 916	6 355
Receivables	16	942	951
Non-current assets held for sale	17	254	40
Total current assets		4 112	7 346
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	18	141 818	140 701
Intangible assets	19	95	119
Total non-current assets		141 913	140 820
Total assets		146 025	148 166
Current liabilities			
Payables	21	5 338	5 572
Employee benefits	22	12 078	14 415
Provisions	23	6 020	2 565
Total current liabilities		23 436	22 552
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	21	1 894	1 685
Employee benefits	22	20 294	18 643
Provisions	23	11 372	6 892
Total non-current liabilities		33 560	27 220
Total liabilities		56 996	49 772
Net assets		89 029	98 394
Equity			
Asset revaluation surplus	24	98 445	98 445
Retained earnings	24	(9 416)	(51)
Total equity		89 029	98 394
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 2016

	Note	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2014		98 445	4 156	102,601
Net result for 2014-15		-	(4,207)	(4,207)
Total comprehensive result for 2014-15		-	(4 207)	(4 207)
Balance at 30 June 2015	24	98 445	(51)	98 394
Net result for 2015-16		-	(9,365)	(9,365)
Total comprehensive results for 2015-16		-	(9 365)	(9 365)
Balance at 30 June 2016	24	98 445	(9 416)	89 029

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 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows			
Employee benefits payments		(122 673)	(113 372)
Supplies and services payments		(16 116)	(15 514)
Payments for paid Parental Leave Scheme		(54)	(40)
Grants and subsidies payments		(185)	-
Cash used in operations		(139 028)	(128 926)
Cash inflows			
Fees and charges		4 903	5 324
Receipts from grants and contributions		1 176	1 145
Interest received		88	212
GST recovered from the Australian Taxation Office		1 735	1 474
Receipts for paid Parental Leave Scheme		50	44
Other receipts		682	1 378
Cash generated from operations		8 634	9 577
Cash flows from SA Government			
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund		136 443	123 845
Other receipts from SA Government		1	1 069
Cash generated from SA government		136 444	124 914
Net cash provided by operating activities	25	6 050	5 565
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(9 461)	(10 054)
Payments for the disposal of property		(33)	-
Cash used in investing activities		(9 494)	(10 054)
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		5	-
Cash generated from investing activities		5	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(9 489)	(10 054)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(3 439)	(4 489)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		6 355	10 844
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	15	2 916	6 355

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

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

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 2016 (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 judgement 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

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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2 (b) Basis of preparation (continued)

- (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 2016 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 (2015-16 Budget Paper 4). Budget information has been included for the Statement of Comprehensive Income and for Investment Expenditure. Budget information has not been included for the Statement of Financial Position or Statement of Cash Flows as the information in these statements are not budgeted for on the same basis and/or determined in a different manner to financial statement information. 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:

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

2 (g) Taxation (continued)

- 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 an asset and 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.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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2 (i) Income (continued)

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

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.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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2 (j) Expenses (continued)

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

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

Class of asset	Useful life (years)
Buildings	50
Vehicles	15
Communications equipment	10
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. 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.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

2 (l) Assets (continued)

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 are 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.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

2 (l) Assets (continued)

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 (i.e. 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 note 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.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

2 (m) Liabilities (continued)

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 wage levels, experience of employee departures 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 2016 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Office for the Public Sector (a division of 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.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(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

MFS did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2015-16.

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 2016. 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 except as outlined below.

AASB 16 Leases will apply for the first time in the 30 June 2020 financial report. This standard will require all leased items in the statement of financial position to be recognised as assets representing the value of that which is leased, and liabilities representing expected future lease payments. Depending on the lease arrangements entered into by MFS at the time, significant assets and liabilities could be recognised and amortised over the lease terms.

4 Activities of South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

In achieving its objectives, MFS provides services within six general areas: leadership, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery and business excellence. These services are classified under one activity titled 'metropolitan fire service'.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

5 Employee benefits expenses

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	81 415	78 221
Annual leave	10 430	9 982
Skills and experience retention leave	803	747
Long service leave	4 448	3 874
Employment on-costs - superannuation	11 972	11 433
Payroll tax	5 386	5 144
Workers compensation	16 041	5 819
Other employment related expenses	423	431
Total employee benefits expenses	130 918	115 651

Remuneration of employees

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

	2016	2015
	Number	Number
\$141 500 – \$145 000	N/A	6
\$145 001 – \$155 000	12	21
\$155 001 – \$165 000	12	12
\$165 001 – \$175 000	8	1
\$175 001 – \$185 000	3	5
\$185 001 – \$195 000	6	-
\$195 001 – \$205 000	-	3
\$205 001 – \$215 000	-	1
\$245 001 – \$255 000	1	1
\$255 001 – \$265 000	1	-
\$265 001 – \$275 000	1	-
\$305 001 – \$315 000	1	-
\$565 001 – \$575 000 [^]	-	1
Total	45	51

[^] This band includes an early termination payment in 2015

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year.

Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any FBT paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$7.8 million (2015: \$8.6 million).

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

6 Supplies and services

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation	254	229
Auditor's remuneration	28	29
Communications	529	541
Computing costs	866	914
Consultancy, contractors and legal fees	843	994
Consumables	908	948
Energy	661	643
Government radio network	1 765	1,722
Insurance premiums	299	307
Minor plant and equipment	559	515
Operating lease costs	537	647
Operational costs	81	206
Repairs and maintenance	3 325	2,777
Travel and training	731	730
Uniforms and protective clothing	1 373	1,265
Other expenses	796	833
Total supplies and services	13 555	13 300

Consultants

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (Included in supplies and services expenses) fell within the following bands:

	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Number	Number	\$'000	\$'000
Below \$10 000	5	5	25	19
Above \$10 000	1	1	18	23
Total paid/payable to consultants engaged	6	6	43	42

Auditor's remuneration

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of financial statements	28	29
Total audit fees	28	29

Other services

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

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

7 Grants and subsidies	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants and subsidies	185	-
Total grants and subsidies	185	-
8 Depreciation and amortisation expense	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Depreciation		
Buildings	2 529	2,390
Vehicles	4 513	4,439
Computers	84	11
Plant	207	187
Communications	182	200
Total depreciation	7 515	7 227
Amortisation		
Software	24	-
Total amortisation	24	-
Total depreciation and amortisation	7 539	7 227
9 Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Land and buildings		
Less costs of disposal	(33)	(1)
Net loss from disposal of land and buildings	(33)	(1)
Vehicles		
Proceeds from disposal	5	-
Net gain from disposal of vehicles	5	-
Communication equipment		
Less net book value of assets disposed	-	(78)
Net loss from disposal of communication equipment	-	(78)
Total assets		
Total proceeds from disposal	5	-
Less total value of assets disposed	-	(78)
Less total costs of disposal	(33)	(1)
Total net loss from disposal of non-current assets	(28)	(79)

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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10 Revenues from fees and charges

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Fire alarm attendance fees	1 998	2 074
Fire safety fees	320	324
Fire alarm monitoring fees	2 075	1 994
Incident cost recoveries	22	-
Training and other recoveries	5	-
Salary recoveries	23	8
Total fees and charges	4 443	4 400

11 Grants and contributions

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth Government	1 081	1,054
State Government	82	80
Private industry and local government	13	11
Total grants and contributions	1 176	1 145

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 of fire and emergency services to Commonwealth properties. Conditions to other funding are based on completion of claim requests of actual expenditure.

12 Interest revenues

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest on deposit accounts	82	204
Total interest revenues	82	204

13 Other income

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Rent received	389	1 046
Insurance recoveries	22	-
Assets received free of charge	20	-
Other	284	341
Total other income	715	1 387

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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14 Revenues from SA Government

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenues from SA Government		
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	136 443	123 845
Other revenues from SA Government	1	1 069
Total revenues from SA Government	136 444	124 914

Revenues from SA Government consist of \$128.181 million (2015: \$118.041 million) for operational funding and \$8.263 million (2015: \$6.873 million) for capital projects.

For details on the expenditure associated with the operational funding and capital funding refer note 5, 6, 7, 18 and 19.

15 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash on hand	6	7
Deposits with the Treasurer	2 910	6 348
Total cash and cash equivalents	2 916	6 355

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 and cash equivalents represent fair value.

16 Receivables

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Receivables	619	489
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(77)	(32)
	542	457
Accrued revenues	16	23
GST input tax recoverable	384	471
Total current receivables	942	951

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.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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16 Receivables (continued)

Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss)	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	(32)	(49)
Amounts written off	2	31
Increase in the allowance	(47)	(14)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	(77)	(32)

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 provision 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.

17 Non-current assets held for sale

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Land held for sale	240	40
Building held for sale	14	-
Total non-current assets held for sale	254	40

Due to the opening of a new fire station at Salisbury, the former Salisbury fire station site is surplus to requirements at balance date.

The Burra site has been withdrawn from held for sale and will transition to the South Australian State Emergency Service during 2016-17.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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18 Property, plant and equipment

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Land		
At valuation	46 679	46 879
Total land	46 679	46 879
Buildings		
At valuation	55 390	55 462
At cost (deemed fair value)	9 584	392
Less accumulated depreciation	(6 065)	(3 594)
Total buildings	58 909	52 260
Vehicles		
At valuation	32 077	32 076
At cost (deemed fair value)	8 217	3 058
Less accumulated depreciation	(11 100)	(6 586)
Total vehicles	29 194	28 548
Communications (Comms.) equipment		
At valuation	804	804
At cost (deemed fair value)	503	503
Less accumulated depreciation	(443)	(261)
Total communication equipment	864	1 046
Computer equipment		
At valuation	4	4
At cost (deemed fair value)	593	353
Less accumulated depreciation	(96)	(12)
Total computer equipment	501	345
Plant and equipment		
At valuation	675	676
At cost (deemed fair value)	1 572	607
Less accumulated depreciation	(485)	(279)
Total plant and equipment	1 762	1 004
Capital work in progress		
At cost (deemed fair value)	3 909	10 619
Total capital work in progress	3 909	10 619
Total property, plant and equipment	141 818	140 701

Valuation of Assets

As at 30 June 2016 in accordance with South Australian 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.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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18 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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 2016.

Movement reconciliation of property, plant and equipment

2016

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Comms. Equipment	Computer Equipment	Plant & equipment	Work in progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	46 879	52 260	28 548	1 046	345	1 004	10 619	140 701
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 826	8 826
Transfers to/(from) capital WIP	-	9 192	5 139	-	240	965	(15 536)	-
Transfers to assets held for sale	(200)	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	(214)
Assets received free of charge	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
Depreciation expense	-	(2 529)	(4 513)	(182)	(84)	(207)	-	(7 515)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	46 679	58 909	29 194	864	501	1 762	3 909	141 818

2015

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Comms. Equipment	Computer Equipment	Plant & equipment	Work in progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	46 879	54 309	31 546	1 117	3	774	3 373	138 001
Transfer between classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	(119)	(119)
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 124	10 124
Transfers to/(from) capital WIP	-	341	1 441	207	353	417	(2 759)	-
Depreciation expense	-	(2 390)	(4 439)	(200)	(11)	(187)	-	(7 227)
Disposals	-	-	-	(78)	-	-	-	(78)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	46 879	52 260	28 548	1 046	345	1 004	10 619	140 701

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19 Intangible Assets

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Computer software	443	443
Less accumulated amortisation	(348)	(324)
Total intangible assets	95	119

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Movement reconciliation of intangible assets		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	119	-
Transfers from Capital WIP	-	119
Amortisation expense	(24)	-
Carrying amount at the end of the period	95	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 2016.

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 2016. MFS had no valuations categorised into level 1.

	Level 2	Level 3	2016
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land (note 18)	5 350	41 329	46 679
Buildings (note 18)	382	58 527	58 909
Vehicles (note 18)	-	29 194	29 194
Communication equipment (note 18)	-	864	864
Computer equipment (note 18)	-	501	501
Plant and equipment (note 18)	-	1 762	1 762
Total recurring fair value measurements	5 732	132 177	137 909
Non-recurring fair value measurements			
Land held for sale (note 17)	-	240	240
Building held for sale (note 17)	-	14	14
Total non-recurring fair value measurements	-	254	254
Total	5 732	132 431	138 163

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Fair value measurements at 30 June 2015

	Level 2	Level 3	2015
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurring fair value measurements			
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)	-	1 046	1 046
Computer equipment (note 18)	-	345	345
Plant and equipment (note 18)	-	1 004	1 004
Total recurring fair value measurements	5 700	124 382	130 082
Non-recurring fair value measurements			
Land held for sale (note 17)	40	-	40
Total non-recurring fair value measurements	40	-	40
Total	5 740	124 382	130 122

There were no transfers of assets between level 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels in 2016. MFS'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 III Asset Accounting Framework for guidance in determining the applicable fair value hierarchy disclosure level.

Valuation techniques and inputs

Valuation techniques and inputs used to derive level 2 and 3 fair values are at note 18. There were no changes in the valuation techniques during 2016.

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 2016

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Comms. Equip	Computer equip	Plant & equip	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Opening balance at the beginning of the period	41 569	51 870	28 548	1 046	345	1 004	124 382
Assets reclassified to assets held for sale	(240)	(14)	-	-	-	-	(254)
Capitalised subsequent expenditure	-	9 192	5 139	-	240	965	15 536
Assets received free of charge	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
Depreciation	-	(2 521)	(4 513)	(182)	(84)	(207)	(7 507)
Total gains/(losses) recognised in net result	(240)	6 657	646	(182)	156	758	7 795
Carrying amount at the end of the period	41 329	58 527	29 194	864	501	1 762	132 177

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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Reconciliation of Level 3 recurring fair value measurement at 30 June 2015

	Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Vehicles \$'000	Comms. equip \$'000	Computer equip \$'000	Plant & equip \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance at the beginning of the period	41 569	54 258	31 546	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	-	(2 388)	(2 998)	(71)	342	230	(4 885)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	41 569	51 870	28 548	1 046	345	1 004	124 382

21 Payables

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Current		
Accrued expenses	602	1 973
Creditors	1 616	991
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable	-	4
Employment on-costs	3 120	2 604
Total current payables	5 338	5 572
Non-current		
Creditors	2	2
Employment on-costs	1 892	1 683
Total non-current payables	1 894	1 685

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 increasing from 2015 (37%) to 2016 (40%) and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-cost has decreased from 2015 (10.3%) to 2016 (10.2%). These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is an increase in the employment on-cost of \$0.054 million and employee benefit expense of \$0.054 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.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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22 Employee benefits

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Accrued Salaries and Wages	477	3 427
Annual Leave	8 593	8 132
Skills and experience retention leave	1 045	940
Long Service Leave	1 963	1 916
Total employee benefits current	12 078	14 415
Non-current		
Long service leave	20 294	18 643
Total employee benefits non-current	20 294	18 643

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 2015 (3.0%) to 2016 (2.0%).

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 \$1.541 million and employee benefits expense of \$1.541 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 3% for annual leave and skills, experience and retention leave liability.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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23 Provisions

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Current		
Provision for workers compensation	6 020	2 565
Total current provisions	6 020	2 565
Non-current		
Provision for workers compensation	11 372	6 892
Total non-current provisions	11 372	6 892
Total provisions	17 392	9 457
Provision movement		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	9 457	9 898
Additional provisions recognised	16 036	5 812
Reductions arising from payments	(8 101)	(6 253)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	17 392	9 457

Presumptive workers compensation coverage for firefighters for a range of cancers came into effect from 1 July 2013. The workers compensation provision as at 30 June 2016 is based on a valuation prepared by an actuary that assesses all known claims. 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 27 to the financial statements. Consequently, there may be a significant increase in the workers compensation provision in future years as further claims are received and assessed.

24 Equity

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Retained earnings	(9 416)	(51)
Asset revaluation surplus	98 445	98 445
Total equity	89 029	98 394

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.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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25 Cash flow reconciliation

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	2,916	6 355
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	2,916	6 355
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services		
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,050	5 565
Less revenues from SA Government	(136,444)	(124 914)
Add/(less) non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,539)	(7 227)
Assets received free of charge	20	-
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	(28)	(79)
Movements in assets and liabilities		
(Decrease) / increase in receivables	(9)	(196)
(Increase) / decrease in payables	(610)	(562)
Decrease / (increase) in employee benefits	686	(2 149)
(Increase) / decrease in provisions	(7,935)	441
Net cost of providing services	(145 809)	(129 121)

26 Unrecognised contractual commitments

Operating lease commitments

Commitments in relation to operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	295	314
Later than one year but not later than five years	209	305
Total operating lease commitments	504	619

The above-mentioned operating lease payments are not recognised in the financial statements as liabilities. These non-cancellable leases relate to vehicle leases.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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26 Unrecognised contractual commitments (continued)

Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities in the financial report, are payable as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	2 795	-
Total capital commitments	2 795	-

These capital commitments are for property and vehicles.

Expenditure commitments

Expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities in the financial report, are payable as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Within one year	294	215
Later than one year but not later than five years	19	354
Total expenditure commitments	313	569

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

27 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets

MFS is aware of a contingent asset in relation to the repair of an appliance for an amount of approximately \$30 000.

Contingent liabilities

Presumptive workers compensation coverage to MFS for firefighters for a range of cancers came into effect from 1 July 2013. The workers compensation provision as at 30 June 2016 recognises a liability for all known claims based on a valuation prepared by an actuary. Further firefighters may be eligible to make a claim, however, a reliable estimate of the liability relating to those potential claims cannot be presently made.

MFS is not aware of any other contingent liabilities.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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28 Remuneration of board and committee members

Members of boards and committees during 2016 were:

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Disciplinary Committee

Brendan West *
Charles Bailes
Christopher Smith *
Michael Vander-Jeugd *

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

	2016	2015
	No. of	No. of
	members	members
\$nil	3	3
\$1 - \$9 999	1	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

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 \$5 369 (2015: \$5 000).

*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.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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30 Transactions with SA Government

	Note	SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Expenses							
Employee benefits expenses	5	21 949	11 409	108 969	104 242	130 918	115 651
Supplies and services	6						
Accommodation		243	219	11	10	254	229
Auditor's remuneration		28	29	-	-	28	29
Communications		2	-	527	541	529	541
Computing costs		390	332	476	582	866	914
Consultancy, contractors and legal fees		70	87	773	907	843	994
Consumables		1	-	907	948	908	948
Energy		-	-	661	643	661	643
Government radio network		1 765	1 722	-	-	1 765	1 722
Insurance premiums		298	304	1	3	299	307
Minor plant and equipment		-	-	559	515	559	515
Operating lease costs		483	567	54	80	537	647
Operational costs		-	-	81	206	81	206
Repairs and maintenance		1 796	1 426	1 529	1 351	3 325	2 777
Travel and training		241	159	490	571	731	730
Uniforms and protective clothing		1	-	1 372	1 265	1 373	1 265
Other expenses		237	215	559	618	796	833
Grants and subsidies	7	-	-	185	-	185	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	-	-	7 539	7 227	7 539	7 227
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	9	28	-	-	79	28	79
Total expenses		27 532	16 469	124 693	119 788	152 225	136 257
Income							
Revenues from fees and charges	10						
Fire alarm attendance fees		385	407	1 613	1 667	1 998	2 074
Fire safety fees		12	12	308	312	320	324
Fire alarm monitoring fees		214	195	1 861	1 799	2 075	1 994
Incident cost recoveries		22	-	-	-	22	-
Training and other recoveries		5	-	-	-	5	-
Salary recoveries		13	-	10	8	23	8
Grants and contributions	11						
Commonwealth Government		-	-	1 081	1 054	1 081	1 054
State Government		82	80	-	-	82	80
Private industry and local government		-	-	13	11	13	11
Interest revenues	12	82	204	-	-	82	204
Other income	13						
Rent received		-	500	389	546	389	1 046
Insurance recoveries		5	-	17	-	22	-
Assets received free of charge		-	-	20	-	20	-
Other		-	24	284	317	284	341
Revenues from SA Government	14	136 444	124 914	-	-	136 444	124 914
Total income		137 264	126 336	5 596	5 714	142 860	132 050

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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30 Transactions with SA Government (continued)

	Note	SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Financial assets							
Receivables	16						
Receivables		45	54	497	403	542	457
Accrued revenues		8	12	8	11	16	23
GST input tax recoverable		-	-	384	471	384	471
Total financial assets		53	66	889	885	942	951
Financial liabilities							
Payables	21						
Accrued expenses		467	759	135	1,214	602	1,973
Creditors		357	273	1,261	720	1,618	993
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable		-	-	-	4	-	4
Employment on-costs		2,344	2,164	2,668	2,123	5,012	4,287
Total financial liabilities		3 168	3 196	4 064	4 061	7 232	7 257

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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 ¹ 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	(a)	111 428	130 918	19 490
Supplies and services		11 845	13 555	1 710
Grants and subsidies		-	185	185
Depreciation and amortisation		8 541	7 539	(1 002)
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets		-	28	28
Total expenses		131 814	152 225	20 411
Income				
Fees and charges		4 218	4 443	225
Grants and contributions		982	1 176	194
Interest		112	82	(30)
Other	(b)	288	715	427
Total income		5 600	6 416	816
Net cost of providing services		126 214	145 809	19 595
Revenues from / payments to SA government				
Revenues from SA government		130 532	136 444	5 912
Total revenues from / payments to SA Government		130 532	136 444	5 912
Total comprehensive result		4 318	(9 365)	(13 683)

¹ 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 (2015-16 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 were higher than original budget due to the 2015-16 Budget initiative for emergency services sector support for SACAD, expenditure related to workers compensation and increases in the provisions for annual leave and long service leave.
- (b) Other income was higher than original budget primarily due to leases for a portion of Angle Park Training Centre and Murray Bridge.

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
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31 Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts (continued)

		Original budget ¹ 2016 \$'000	Actual 2016 \$'000	Variance \$'000
Investing expenditure summary				
Total new projects	(c)	3 570	5 519	1 949
Total existing projects		200	118	(82)
Total annual programs	(d)	3 953	3 189	(764)
Total investing expenditure		7 723	8 826	1 103

¹ 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 (2015-16 Budget Paper 4). These amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets.

- (c) Actual expenditure included budget of \$1.2 million pulled forward from 2016-17 for the aerial firefighting appliances due to suppliers delivering ahead of schedule, a carryover of \$0.2 million for the aerial firefighting appliances from 2014-15 into 2015-16 and a transfer of \$0.5 million from annual programs for the extension of the aerial firefighting appliances major project.
- (d) Expenditure was lower than original budget due to the transfer of \$0.5 million from annual programs for the extension of the aerial firefighting appliances major project.

32 Financial risk management/financial instruments

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: Held-to-maturity investments; 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).

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
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32 Financial risk management/financial instruments (continued)

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.

Table 32.3 Categorisation and maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

Category of financial asset and financial liability	Notes	2016 Carrying amount/Fair value \$'000	Contractual maturities			
			Current \$'000	Within 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
2016 Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	15	2 916	2 916	-	-	-
Receivables ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	16	557	557	-	-	-
Total financial assets		3,473	3,473	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Payables ⁽¹⁾	21	2 086	2 084	-	-	2
Total financial liabilities		2,086	2,084	-	-	2

Category of financial asset and financial liability	Notes	2015 Carrying amount/Fair value \$'000	Contractual maturities			
			Current \$'000	Within 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000
2015 Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	15	6 355	6 355	-	-	-
Receivables ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	16	491	491	-	-	-
Total financial assets		6,846	6,846	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Payables ⁽¹⁾	21	2 939	2 937	-	-	2
Total financial liabilities		2,939	2,937	-	-	2

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32 Financial risk management/financial instruments (continued)

⁽¹⁾ 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.

⁽²⁾ 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.

Table 32.4 Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired and impaired financial assets.

	Current (Not overdue) \$'000	Overdue for < 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30-60 days \$'000	Overdue for > 60 days \$'000	Total \$'000
2016					
Not impaired					
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	331	46	27	76	480
Impaired					
Receivables	-	-	-	77	77
2015					
Not impaired					
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	353	63	21	22	459
Impaired					
Receivables	-	-	-	32	32

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

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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.

MFS does not trade in foreign currency, enter into transactions for speculative purpose nor for hedging. MFS does not undertake any hedging in relation to interest or foreign currency risk and manages its risk as per the Government's risk management strategy articulated in TI 23 *Management of Foreign Currency Exposures*.

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.

