

**SA COUNTRY  
FIRE SERVICE**

# **ANNUAL REPORT 2012/13**

**MORE THAN A  
BUSHFIRE SERVICE**





# LETTER TO THE COMMISSION

South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission  
Level 6, 60 Waymouth Street  
Adelaide SA 5000

30 September 2013

Dear Board Members

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for the South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) for the year ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with Section 101(1) of the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005 which states:

*'CFS must, on or before 30 September in each year, deliver to the Commission a report on the activities of CFS during the preceding financial year (and need not provide a report under section 6A of the Public Sector Management Act 1995).'*

This report highlights the CFS' performance in implementing strategies to achieve its objectives during the 12 months to June 2013. This report also illustrates the effort and commitment of our volunteers and staff throughout the year.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. Nettleton', with a large, stylized initial 'G'.

**GREG NETTLETON**

**CHIEF OFFICER**

**SA COUNTRY FIRE SERVICE**

# 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

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# CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT



CFS is more than simply “a bushfire service”. CFS delivers a comprehensive array of fire and rescue services to the community. Our volunteers, supported by a small cadre of Headquarters, Regional and Training staff, respond to fires in houses and buildings; they rescue people from car crashes where most accidents in the country involve high speed collisions and rollovers; they isolate, contain and neutralise dangerous chemicals that have been spilt; they protect the community by combating dangerous bushfires; and in times of need they provide services to the community that others cannot.

CFS is a modern and contemporary community focussed service. Our strengths include our ability to protect and rescue, to get others out of trouble, our ability to show empathy and compassion while also being predictable, reliable and trustworthy. We also offer the community wisdom through our community education and prevention programs using our knowledge, experience and lessons learnt locally and from elsewhere. CFS is engaged with like agencies across Australia through partnerships and relationships to provide the best possible community safety outcomes for South Australia.

In order to deliver the comprehensive array of community safety services a modern community demands and expects, CFS has undertaken a significant restructure during the reporting period. Our new organisational structure is reflective of this commitment. CFS is now divided into two functional divisions – Frontline Service Delivery and Frontline Service Support. In creating the new corporate structures CFS can now align our Strategic Plan 2013-2016, Corporate Work Plan and budget structures to a clear pathway. This has been a strategic outcome to align CFS to the future and meets the direction of Government for greater focus on community safety outcomes.

Frontline Service Delivery consists of all elements of CFS that interact directly with the community – a forward

focussed stance integrating community preparedness with responses to emergencies through to the delivery of accurate and timely education and information. Frontline Service Support provides the immediate technical support to our frontline services. Each is interdependent on the other and CFS is reliant on both to ensure service delivery is achieved. Any disruption to the frontline support has an immediate and direct impact on our ability to deliver services to the community. This new structure is shown graphically within the Annual Report.

Another key outcome for the reporting year has been the implementation of the new fourth edition of the Australian Interagency Incident Management System (AIIMS) into CFS. The development of the new AIIMS4 doctrine for the management of incidents has been informed by various inquiries that have occurred across Australian jurisdictions over the past four years. CFS manages incidents according to the national fire and emergency services doctrine. This common doctrine enables CFS to seamlessly integrate into any operations under the control of the SA Metropolitan Fire Service, the State Emergency Service, DEWNR, SA Police or when supporting fire and emergency service agencies on operations interstate or overseas.

In addition to the implementation of the new AIIMS4 doctrine, CFS has also learnt from and implemented the most recent lessons from bushfires in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania with respect to the growing demands of the community for accurate and timely information during bushfires. Our social media capability has grown significantly as a result of these lessons. During the reporting year CFS has committed considerable resources to ensure our community engagement and information capabilities are robust and with sufficient capacity to meet an unmeasurable demand in a new and growing on-line community.

CFS continues to be engaged at the national level by providing support to the Bushfires Cooperative Research Centre and looks forward to continuing this research relationship with the new Bushfire and Natural Hazards Cooperative Research Centre over the coming years. Our engagement with other fire and emergency services remains strong with CFS actively participating in the Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council (AFAC). During the reporting period CFS has contributed to the ongoing success of the National Aerial Firefighting Centre (NAFC) through a national tendering process to secure contract firefighting aircraft for the next three years.

Demand for CFS services continues to grow. The number of incidents attended by our committed volunteers totalled just over 9000 with hundreds of thousands of hours spent helping the community. Volunteers contributed many

more hours training to ensure their skills and knowledge is of a high standard to deliver a professional service. In addition to responding to incidents, our volunteers play an important role in educating their communities on how to prepare for fires and to be safe.

South Australia's CFS volunteers have been ably supported by our small cadre of staff. During this year staff have contributed to the improvement of the CFS often under considerable pressure as the nature of our business rapidly changes. Fire agencies around Australia, and particularly those who have a responsibility for combating bushfires, are now asking what are the key performance indicators expected of them, how are those indicators to be measured, and what does success look like in the eyes of their judges. This question is now the subject of considerable research with the Bushfires CRC.

Finally I would like to congratulate the many CFS volunteers who have been acknowledged for their service to the community. These acknowledgements include the awarding of Australian Fire Service Medals, National Medals and CFS Long Service Medals to worthy recipients. Well done to volunteers and staff.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. Nettleton', with a large, stylized initial 'G'.

**Greg Nettleton**

**Chief Officer**

**South Australia Country Fire Service**

# A TIME TO REFLECT

## ASH WEDNESDAY

### 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

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A special memorial service took place at the Mount Lofty Summit on February 16 for all Country Fire Service firefighters who have died in the line of duty since 1976, the year the former Emergency Fire Services (EFS) was renamed the CFS. The service coincided with the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Ash Wednesday 2 bushfires, which claimed a total of 75 lives - 28 in South Australia, including 3 CFS firefighters and 47 in Victoria, including 14 CFA firefighters.

On February 16 1983 the weather conditions in South Australia's were extreme with north-west wind gusts reported in excess of 100kph. The temperature across the state averaged around the mid 40's with very low humidity.

The Ash Wednesday bushfires were a series of bushfires that occurred in south-east Australia across South Australia and Victoria, with the first fire reported at 11.30am at McLaren Flat. Within hours more than 180 fires were burning across Victoria alone. Emergency Services saw the largest number of volunteers called to duty from across Australia at one time, approximately 130 000 firefighters, defence force personnel, relief workers and support crews. Years of severe drought and extreme weather combined to create one of the worst fire days in Australia in a century.

In South Australia more than 380 houses were seriously damaged or destroyed and over 250 000 livestock were lost. The fires became the deadliest in Australian history, until the Black Saturday bushfires in 2009, but remain the worst in Australian history in terms of property loss.

The total land area burnt was approximately 2 100 km<sup>2</sup> (210 000 hectares) in Victoria and 2 080 km<sup>2</sup> (208 000 hectares) in South Australia.

The 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Ash Wednesday allowed us to reflect on the devastation of that day, but it also reminded us of the bravery of all firefighters that have lost their lives in serving and protecting our communities.



**2012 - 2013 ANNUAL REPORT**

**OVERVIEW**

## OVERVIEW

- The CFS has over **13 500** professionally trained CFS volunteers
- CFS Volunteers spend over **300 000** hours attending incidents
- CFS Volunteers dedicate over **250 000** hours to training, hazard reduction and community advice
- CFS attends over **8 500** incidents per year including bushfires, building and vehicle fires, road crash rescue, hazardous material spills and more
- CFS supports other Government and Emergency Services including the:
  - Department of Environment and Natural Resources
  - Department of Primary Industries and Resources of South Australia
  - Metropolitan Fire Service
  - State Emergency Services
  - Forestry SA
  - SA Water
  - SA Police
- The CFS delivers state-wide Bushfire Prevention and Community Engagement Programs to support community safety and resilience
- Over **800** building development applications processed each year for high risk bushfire areas
- CFS has a fleet of over **950** response vehicles



DEDICATED VOLUNTEERS DELIVERING PROFESSIONAL  
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES TO OUTER METROPOLITAN,  
REGIONAL AND RURAL COMMUNITIES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

# SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE STRATEGIC PLAN

## Key Strategies and Achievements

### Target 20 – Bushfire Preparedness

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South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS), in line with the national Prepare.Act.Survive. campaign has continued to increase its development of bushfire safety and preparedness messages and warning systems. Along with these developments there is an increasing need to analyse what is working and continued research at both a local and national level continues to shape the way bushfire safety and prevention messaging is promoted.

The evaluation of the 2012-2013 season is primarily taken from the results of Colmar Brunton Research. This season some of the results directly reflect the change in messaging led by the outcomes of Victorian County Fire Authority (CFA) findings into the effectiveness of bushfire safety and prevention campaigning.

For South Australia, the biggest change in awareness messaging has been the simplification of the “Make a Bushfire Survival Plan” to “Know your risk, know what you will do and know what your options are”. The message reflected the change from “Prepare a Bushfire Plan” in favour of “Know what you will do”.

CFS launched Prepare.Act.Survive. Bushfire Ready Campaign for the 2012-13 fire season. The 2012-13 campaign objectives were:

- A larger ‘at risk’ percentage of the community acknowledging they are at risk from bushfire.
- A larger ‘at risk’ percentage of the community understanding why they need a bushfire survival plan.
- A larger ‘at risk’ percentage of the community having a bushfire survival plan and knowing what they will do with it.

A Summary of 2012-13 campaign quantitative research findings is as follows:

- 20 percent more people were prepared for bushfire than the pre-season research benchmark of 12 percent. This was a marked increase on the 2011-12 bushfire season.
- Implementation of the campaign resulted in significant increases in the proportion of ‘at risk’ respondents who recall hearing information about preparing for a bushfire through television advertisement (25percent pre-campaign 2012-13 to 56 percent post campaign). There was a significant increase of the portion reporting they had seen information about preparing for a bushfire on the Internet; at 10% this is the highest recall over the life of a campaign for this medium.
- Despite continued lack of having a Bushfire Survival Plan and having practiced it, evidence suggested that bushfire awareness was becoming more top-of-mind among ‘at risk’ residents, with significant proportions moving into the maintenance stage for the safe behaviours relating to information seeking.
- The Smartphone Application had significant uptake.
- Radio and Internet were found to be the preferred sources of bushfire information (ABC Radio 30 percent, Internet 31 percent).
- Recall of the catastrophic rating increased significantly (29percent pre-campaign to 43 percent post campaign).
- Recall of the Low-Moderate rating decreased significantly (35 percent pre-campaign to 23 percent post campaign).

# SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE STRATEGIC PLAN

## Key Strategies and Achievements

### Target 86 – Psychological Wellbeing

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The Stress Prevention and Management Program (SPAM) and the CFS Employee Assistance Program (EAP) deliver support services to paid staff, volunteers and their families.

Through a team of trained peer supporters, staff, volunteers and their families are provided with frontline support and professional counselling services to provide psychological first aid and group interventions for crews who have experienced a critical incident or trauma as a result of CFS volunteer work.

To provide direct access to South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) staff and volunteers, a Stress Prevention and Management Program (SPAM) Helpline was recently established, staffed by an on-call Duty Officer from the SPAM Team, who is able to give immediate assistance in times of personal difficulties or critical incidents.

Duty Officers have been trained to take referrals for professional phone or face-to-face counselling.

The location of some of the State's significant bushfires during the 2012-13 bushfire season occurred in remote areas necessitating the deployment of volunteers and consequential travel.

During 2012-13, the EAP and SPAM Teams provided:

- 301 hours of counselling to CFS volunteers
- 178 volunteers with face-to-face counselling
- 187 hours of counselling to CFS staff
- 69 CFS staff with face-to-face counselling
- 13 Pre-Incident Training sessions to CFS Brigades
- 8 Group Interventions following a critical incident or several critical incidents.

CFS staff and volunteers are encouraged to seek professional help via these programs for volunteer, work-related or personal issues.

CFS also monitors volunteer and staff fatigue during emergency operations as an emerging risk particularly as volunteers often respond to emergency incidents having worked considerable hours in their regular employment.

CFS has implemented a fatigue management policy and introduced improved incident management team options to better manage the burden of fatigue.

# OUR ORGANISATION

Today's Country Fire Service is a modern, professional organisation that employs sophisticated capabilities through a small cadre of dedicated staff, supporting thousands of committed volunteers. To deliver fire and rescue services to South Australian communities and the thousands of visitors to the State.

CFS is required to consistently perform in a highly complex and quite often emotional, socio-political environment that attracts community, media and political interest in an era where intense scrutiny is becoming commonplace. During operations, CFS is expected to deliver its services in a time critical, high reliability and high risk environment.

The CFS focus is in delivering a broad range of frontline fire and rescue services to the community and the new organisational structure reflects this commitment. CFS is now divided into two functional divisions – Frontline Service Delivery and Frontline Services Support.

**CFS Organisational Structure** --- CFS undertook a review of its Strategic Plan during 2012 which highlighted constraints in the organisational structure that impeded implementation of new key objectives and the longer term development of the organisation to meet a changing environment.

CFS has reviewed its business and identified and documented the strategic objectives necessary to be achieved by 2016 and the organisational framework required to achieve these outcomes. Much of this work has resulted from the analysis of the drivers for change.

CFS has modified its previous six budget sub-programs of Leadership, Prevention, Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Business Excellence into two essential operational functions identified as:

- Frontline Services; and
- Frontline Service Support.

The revised budget structure to support these two sub-programs was supported by the Department of Treasury and endorsed in 2012 by the SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission Board and Minister for Emergency Services. Consequently CFS will be reporting its business and budget outcomes for the two Sub-Programs of Frontline Services and Frontline Services Support from 1 July 2013.

**CFS Restructure** – Our new structure places a greater emphasis on a whole of agency approach to those services that directly affect the community – these include education and information, fire safety compliance and regulatory functions and fire and rescue operations.

**Review of the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005** - On 5 March 2013, the Minister for Emergency Services announced the appointment of the Hon Paul Holloway to undertake a review of the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005.

A review under Section 149 of the Act is required to commence after 30 March 2013 and be submitted to the Minister by 30 September 2013.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- CFS continued to develop bushfire awareness and deliver bushfire education to communities through its Prepare.Act.Survive. Campaign by advertising, field days and special events.
- CFS enhanced the Prepare.Act.Survive.Campaign with the development of a communication strategy for Bushfire Safer Places encompassing the CFS website, together with a Bushfire Safer Places campaign.
- The Bushfire Task Force finalised its review of the Perth Hills Bushfire Report, determining that South Australia has thirty-six of the recommendations in place. The Bushfire Task Force further endorsed nine (9) of the recommendations contained in the Report and supported implementing ongoing programs of work.
- Prior to the 2012-13 Fire Danger Season, CFS initiated operations and communications strategies throughout the APY lands. These included provision of additional response vehicles, liaison with radio stations throughout the region and the allocation of a remote area Training Officer and associated resources.
- CFS continues to develop use of social media (Twitter and Facebook) in conjunction with its website. A Smartphone application was launched which included information about fire danger ratings and fire ban districts, locations of Last Resort Refuges, incident information and planned prescribed burns, as well as general information on bushfire preparedness.
- CFS finalised review of the Standards of Fire and Emergency Cover and will commence implementation during 2013-14.
- CFS provided significant support to the National Aerial Firefighting Centre procurement process during the year and continues to provide support, specifically for the interests of the South Australian aerial firefighting fleet.
- CFS adopted the AFAC fundamentals of doctrine. An audit of the CFS Chief Officer's Standing Orders, Standard Operating Procedures and Operational Management Guidelines was undertaken in 2012-13.
- An audit of CFS corporate policies and policy documentation was undertaken in 2012-13 incorporating WHS&IM policies and standards.
- Effective April 2013, CFS implemented an organisational restructure that provided a stronger focus on public communication and information as an integral frontline service.
- CFS continued to participate in the WorkCover SA evaluation of Work Health & Safety and Injury Management in CFS.
- CFS continued to contribute to the national and state development of fire safety standards and codes through 2012-2013. CFS participated in the AFAC Built Environment sub-group and at a State level, reviewed and adjusted the scope of the Minister's Specification for Agricultural Buildings.
- CFS successfully participated in the development of the E-emergency Connect Project, which was launched in April 2013. The Project provided online access to CFS volunteer's state-wide.
- In July 2012 CFS added four (4) new Training Officers to complement the number of training staff at STC.
- During 2012 CFS established the Bushfire Risk Register (SABRR) which maps the location of a State, national or local asset together with risk rating, priority of treatment and assignment of responsibility. The model was rolled out in March 2013 and assisted with the preparation of the Interim Bushfire Area Management Plans endorsed by State Bushfire Coordination Committee.

# THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

Funding, our jurisdictions brigades, groups, our organisation, our people, incidents, tankers, vehicles, communications and volunteers

	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Total funding from State Government	66 603	66 857	62 657
<b>Our People</b>			
Volunteers (total)	13 678	13,646	14 475
Firefighters	10 468	10 265	10 537
Operational Support	2 357	2 435	2 889
Cadets	853	946	1 049
Salaried support and administration (full-time equivalents)	137	131.1	128
<b>Number of Incidents attended</b>			
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	943	1 137	1 105
Hazmat Incidents	203	180	204
Miscellaneous Incidents	161	122	122
Other Incidents / Attendance	590	570	524
Rural Incidents	3 107	2 070	1 786
Special Service Incidents	1 578	1 438	2 185
Structure Incidents	403	388	424
Vehicle Related Incidents	2 258	2 258	2 535
Total Incidents	9 243	8 163	8 888
<b>Land and Buildings</b>			
State Headquarter	1	1	1
Fire Stations and Group Control Centres	414	414	412
Regional Headquarters	6	6	6
Official Training Centre	2	2	2
<b>Total number of vehicles <sup>1</sup></b>			
Urban Tankers	11	11	11
Rural tankers	675	675	675
Hazardous materials appliances	2	2	2
Command Vehicles (Brigade Level)	137	137	146
Road Crash Rescue	6	6	5
Bulk Water Carriers	49	49	46
Miscellaneous and Transport + Brigade owned vehicles	9	9	9
Logistics Vehicles	38	38	29
Air Support	8	8	8
<b>Total Number of Radios</b>			
Mobile Radio Terminals	3 869	4 404	4 254
Paging Terminals	14 107	12 824	13 520
VHF Mobile	1 148	935	961
VHF Portable	2 128	1 870	1 557

# FINANCIAL SUMMARY

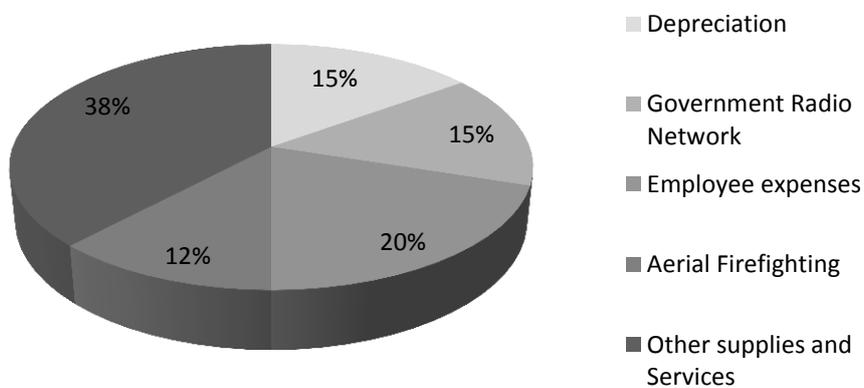
The following table provides an overview of the financial result for CFS for 2012-13 and the two previous financial years.

<b>CFS Financial Result – Overview</b>			
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2010-11</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Total Expenses	69 674	65 360	64 117
Total Income	4 045	4 294	3 462
Revenues from SA Government	66 603	66 857	62 657
Net Result	974	5 791	2 002
Capital Program	13 655	15 079	14 047

## Expenses

Total expenses include depreciation, Government Radio Network charges, employee expenses, aerial firefighting expenses and other supplies and services. Other supplies and services include the provision of protective clothing, operational consumables, minor equipment, fuel, repairs and maintenance, travel, site rental, and other day- to-day costs of running the CFS.

### 2012-13 Expenses



Total expenses for CFS were higher in 2012-13 than in 2011-12, primarily due to extraordinary bushfire response costs and E-mergency Connect implementation costs.

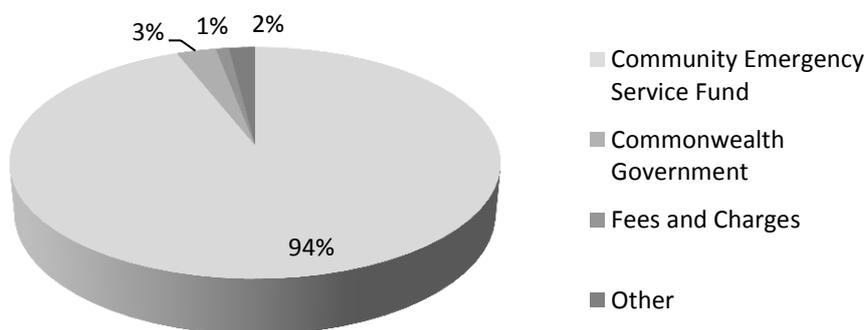
# FINANCIAL SUMMARY

## Income

CFS is primarily funded by contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund. Other income sources for the CFS include a Commonwealth Government contribution towards the cost of aerial firefighting, fees and charges, interest, and fundraising by Brigades.

Income in 2012-13 was generally consistent with the previous year.

### 2012-13 Income Sources



## Capital

The CFS capital program is used to replace ageing fire appliances, fire stations and other operational equipment. 2011-12 capital expenditure included additional funding announced in the 2010-11 State Budget for CFS to purchase, rather than lease, its command and logistics vehicles.

# VOLUNTEERS

## Country Fire Service Volunteers Association

The Country Fire Service Volunteers Association (CFSVA) is established in legislation under the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005 to represent the interests and protect the welfare of 13 500 CFS volunteers across South Australia. All CFS volunteers are members of the CFSVA under the Act.

The community expectations of CFS volunteers have dramatically increased over the years and it is the role of the CFSVA to ensure that the generosity of CFS volunteers is actively promulgated by government with robust support and a budget that appropriately supports the valuable contribution CFS volunteers make to South Australia.

The CFSVA works through a branch system, which encourages and fosters volunteer participation and ensures that the Association is informed and able to promote the interests of volunteers to the CFS and other Government agencies.

The ten Branch Presidents form the State CFSVA Management Committee which, under the leadership of the State President, Roger Flavell, State Vice Presidents Andy Wood and Jeff Clark and Executive Director Sonia St Alban, manage policy and direction on behalf of CFS volunteers.

The living document "Lessons Learned", prepared by the Association in conjunction with CFS and SAFECOM, remains effective to ensure that the best possible support is provided to CFS volunteers in the event of a devastating fire.

The document encompasses all aspects of support, including injury and welfare management, a communications strategy, the potential for fundraising for affected volunteers and ensures that volunteers receive appropriate support through any major inquiries.

This year CFSVA initiatives included:

- Successfully lobbying the State Government to legislate lower speed limits for vehicles passing red and blue flashing lights at emergencies - The 25kph past Emergency Vehicles Bill was passed by both Houses of Parliament.
- The CFS Volunteer Charter was signed in April 2013, enshrining the principles of consultation, mutual obligation and partnership between CFS volunteers and CFS, SAFECOM and the Government.
- Responding to the Parliamentary Select Committee into Community Safety and Emergency Services by presenting a written submission and appearing before the Parliamentary Select Committee. CFSVA also provided a written submission and gave evidence to the Review of the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005.
- Consulting and working with volunteers and stakeholders regarding The Private Member's Bill - Workers Compensation and Rehabilitation Act (Cancer in Fire fighters) Amendment Bill 2012.
- Consulted with CFS volunteers to formulate a series of election policies in preparation for the 2014 State election. The CFSVA achieved its target of 40 policies and continues working with volunteers to prioritise the policies and ensure that key areas of importance to volunteers are carried forward.

In April the CFSVA held another successful CFS Volunteer Forum at Karoonda attended by CFS staff. The Forums provide a unique opportunity for CFS volunteers and staff to come together to discuss common issues, including training, recruitment and funding.

The SACAD system for call receipt and dispatch introduced in October 2011 appears to have overcome initial problems although the Association continues to be represented on the SACAD Business Reference Group, and works closely with senior CFS Volunteers to ensure that all CFS Volunteers have a system that meets their needs and way of working.

The CFS is a modern multi-faceted volunteer fire and rescue service generously supported by a strong volunteer network which ensures that South Australia is protected by a viable emergency service. The CFSVA play an integral role in this process by representing the interests of CFS volunteers and ensuring that the goodwill towards volunteers continues well into the future.

## Volunteer Services Branch

### The Welfare and Support to CFS personnel and their Families

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The SAFECOM Volunteer Services Branch (VSB) plays a vital support role to our volunteers by providing practical assistance and advice on a variety of matters including recruitment, retention, and recognition of volunteers and the delivery of non-operational training. VSB is responsible for Cadet Leader, Child Safe Environment and Team training as well as conducting Health Check and Recruitment Planning sessions for CFS volunteers.

Located at CFS Headquarters in Adelaide, VSB works closely with CFS to ensure a strategic focus to its volunteer recruitment and retention programs. VSB also provides advice to CFS on volunteering issues, including employer and volunteer recognition, legislation and youth programs, conducting research, reporting and administrative support for volunteer programs, policies and manuals.

During 2012-13 Volunteer Services Branch:

- Conducted 47 training sessions for 502 volunteer participants.
- Coordinated the thirteenth Anzac Eve Youth Vigil for participating CFS volunteers.
- Launched a pilot program to engage with people from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Backgrounds (CALD) in December 2012, resulting in new members and increased profile of CFS within targeted CALD communities.
- Reviewed the CFS Volunteer Charter, which was formally launched by the Minister for Emergency Services in April 2013 and reviewed the Volunteer Referral and Consultation Policy, which was approved by the SAFECOM Board in February 2013.
- Organised Volunteer and Employer Recognition and Support Program (VERSP) events in Port Pirie and Bordertown attended by over 190 volunteers, with 51 certificates being awarded to employers of volunteers or self-employed volunteers.
- Provided support to CFS in recruiting volunteers through attendance at Career Expos and University visits.
- Reviewed and updated the CFS Chief Officer's Administrative Instructions (COAI) Manual for distribution to volunteers. The manual is designed to provide a comprehensive guide for volunteers on a broad range of administrative practices.
- Launched the CFS Recruitment documentary.
- Provided support to CFS volunteers to access grant funding.
- Undertook an audit of recruitment and retention processes to promote best practice methodology.
- Processed 1,893 National Criminal History Checks and 980 Recruitment referrals.

# OUR VOLUNTEERS

## YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL (YAC)

### Voice of the Youth in the CFS

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The Mission of the YAC is to provide:

- young people in CFS with a strategic voice by engaging them in the decision making processes of the organisation;
- a youth perspective on volunteer issues; and
- a forum to raise issues that have been identified as important to young people in the CFS.

The YAC is comprised of the Deputy Chief Officer, young firefighters and operational support volunteers of the CFS aged between 16 and 30 and was formed in 2010 to promote youth, build leadership skills and the benefits of young volunteers in the CFS. Members serve a 2 year term and meetings are held bi-monthly.

The YAC is involved in a wide range of CFS activities and initiatives and for 2012-13 these included:

- Developed a Mentoring Fact Sheet and Poster for CFS Cadets;
- Completed Youth Recruitment Strategy including plans for a YAC Facebook page and participated in the Young Leaders in Emergency Management Forum -- Recommendations for attracting and retaining youth;

- Developed a concept for formation of an Adelaide Brigade - responding existing volunteers who have moved from the county to the city to extended incidents. The concept was formulated and has been submitted to the Chief Officer's Advisory Council for endorsement;
- Assisted with the establishment of the first Region 2 Reserve Brigade based at Salisbury;
- Initiated Youth Engagement Information Sessions in Regions 2, 3, 4 and 6 specifically designed for young people and how they can become involved with the YAC;
- Reviewed and updated the CFS Star volunteer logo to make it more meaningful and relevant to CFS Youth;
- Participated in a Recruitment Focus Group managed by VSB;
- Assisted with CFS Field Days held at Paskeville and Cleve;
- Continued to be involved with, and provide information about, the use of Social Media;
- Ongoing training specifically in relation to strategic planning.



# AWARDS

## ORDER OF AUSTRALIA MEDAL (OAM)

### Queen's Birthday Honours 2013



#### Mr Ian Taverner – Hackham, SA

Mr Ian Taverner of Hackham, a member of the SA Country Fire Service (CFS) was awarded the prestigious Order of Australia Medal (OAM) for service to the community through emergency service roles.

Mr Taverner received the OAM during the Queen's Birthday Honours for his service to the CFS over a range of roles including being a Group Equipment Officer and Occupational Health and Safety Representative.

CFS Chief Officer Greg Nettleton said it was admirable to have a member of CFS receive such a dignified award and a testament to Mr Taverner's dedication to the CFS and to his community that he received the OAM.

Mr Taverner has been a member of the CFS for 44 years, during which time he has been a Station Captain in the Hackham Brigade of the Noarlunga Group, and a Deputy Group Officer in the Mawson Group. He has also worked alongside SA Police as a Bushfire Cause Investigator since 2002, and continues to work in this role.

## AUSTRALIAN FIRE SERVICE MEDAL (AFSM)



#### Mr Frederick William STENT – Penola SA

The AFSM is the highest honour a firefighter can receive and Frederick Stent of Penola and Robert Ziersch of Loxton were recognised at the Queen's Birthday Honours with each receiving an AFSM for their collective efforts spanning nearly 80 years. Mr Stent and Mr Ziersch have significantly invested in the CFS as volunteers, with both having held senior positions within their Brigades. With their long history of demonstrating leadership and displaying a solid commitment to the CFS and their communities, Mr Stent and Mr Ziersch were clearly deserving of the AFSM.

During his 45 years' distinguished service in the SA Country Fire Service (CFS), Mr Stent has held multiple ranks and incident command positions including Penola CFS Brigade Captain, Deputy Group Officer, Group Officer and Deputy Incident Controller, and Logistics and Staging Area Manager.

He has displayed tireless dedication and personal sacrifice exemplified by his spending numerous hours in 2007 travelling within the region installing Fire Water Signs and collecting information regarding the infrastructure around these points, enabling production of a detailed tiled Fire Water Point Map to assist Group Responses. Mr Stent also has an immense passion and enthusiasm for volunteer training, dedicating many hours passing on his skills and wisdom in as many ways as possible. Notably, his role in identifying the need for and the creation of a Forest Firefighting training package has changed the way volunteers approach and suppress plantation and native vegetation fires. His willingness to instruct and mentor others as an accredited Trainer Assessor in forest fire fighting techniques and to contribute to the selection of suitable fire fighting equipment has been exceptional.

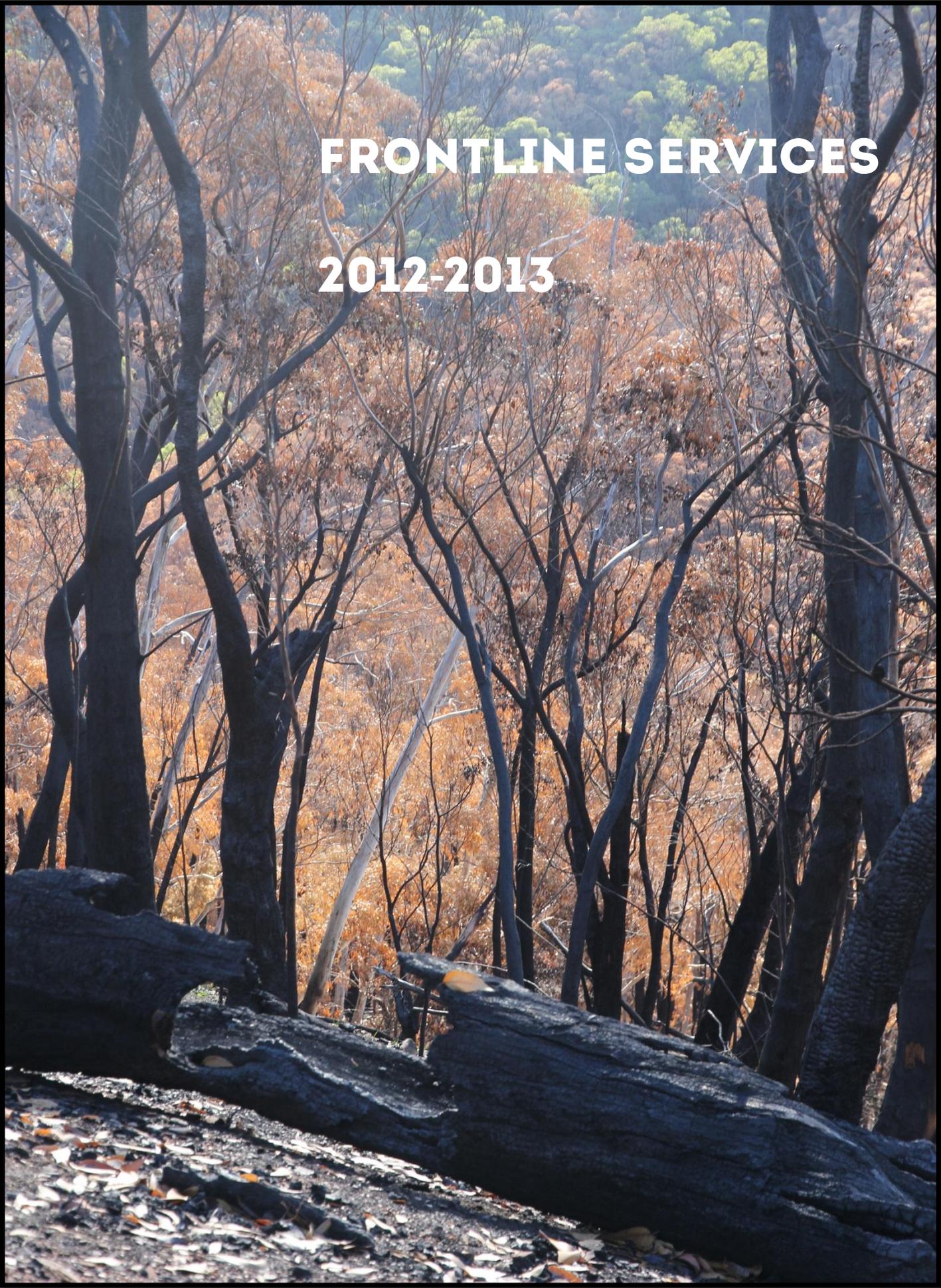
## AWARDS

### AUSTRALIAN FIRE SERVICE MEDAL (AFSM)



#### **Mr Robert Leslie ZIERSCH – Loxton SA**

Throughout his 24 years' distinguished service to the SA Country Fire Service (CFS), Mr Ziersch has demonstrated outstanding commitment and dedication to all facets of the service, to his local community and adjoining districts. Mr Ziersch joined the Browns Wells CFS Brigade in 1989 and was elected Captain in 1998. During his time as Captain he rebuilt the viability of the Brigade by significantly increasing membership numbers. In 2002, as Acting Group Officer of the Loxton CFS Group, Mr Ziersch was instrumental in the formation of the new Chaffey CFS Group, and 2010 he was elected their Group Officer. Through strong leadership he has advocated improvements in management, infrastructure and equipment, together with joint agency incident preparation and response to fire, flood and storm events, and he has notably developed policy and encouraged female and cadet participation and involvement in accredited volunteer training. With a keen interest in fire prevention, Mr Ziersch was involved in the early development of the *Harvesting Code of Practice* and private farm fire unit training. His continued willingness to be involved in management is demonstrated through his volunteer role as Chairman of the Regional Volunteer Management Committee.



# FRONTLINE SERVICES

2012-2013

# PREPAREDNESS OPERATIONS

## State Bushfire Policy and Planning

### State Bushfire Co-ordination Committee

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The State Bushfire Coordination Committee (SBCC) met on 4 occasions during the financial year.

Membership of the SBCC was re-gazetted on 22 August 2012 for a 3 year term and consists of representatives from:

- SA Country Fire Service
- Local Government Association
- Natural Resources Management Council
- Department of Environment Water and Natural Resources
- SA Power Networks
- SA Police
- Forestry SA
- Bureau of Meteorology
- Conservation Council of SA
- SA Water
- Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure (Planning)
- Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure (Transport)
- SA Metropolitan Fire Services
- Native Vegetation Council
- Primary Industries and Resources SA
- Outback Communities Authority
- Primary Producers SA

During 2012-13, the Committee addressed the following items:

- **Endorsed** eight (8) Interim Bushfire Management Area Plans, covering the mainland areas of the State, on 26 October 2012 (the ninth, being the Kangaroo Island Bushfire Management Area Plan was endorsed in 2010 and is being monitored by the Kangaroo Island Bushfire Management Committee Implementation Sub-committee).
- Establishment of the Ecological Technical Reference Group to provide technical and scientific advice on environmental matters to the SBCC.
- Presided over establishment of the SA Bushfire Risk Register, an electronic program that identifies assets at risk from bushfire across the State.

- Establishment of the Fire Danger Season Working Group at the request of the Minister for Emergency Services following the Cherryville Fire in May 2013. The recommendations of the Working Party are to be provided to the Minister by end July 2013.
- Endorsed a foundation program, 'Bushfire Management Training Package' to induct and educate members of the nine (9) Bushfire Management Committees.
- Commenced the call for nominations in March 2013 from member agencies for membership of all 9 Bushfire Management Committees as the term of current membership expired on 30 June 2013.
- Approved SBCC, its sub-committees and Bushfire Management Committee's Terms of Reference were reviewed and updated.

### Bushfire Management Committees

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The State Bushfire Management Committee's nine (9) Bushfire Management Committees:

- Adelaide Mt Lofty Ranges Bushfire Management Committee
- Fleurieu Bushfire Management Committee
- Kangaroo Island Bushfire Management Committee
- Lower Eyre Peninsula Management Committee
- Upper Eyre Peninsula Management Committee
- Flinders Mid North Yorke Bushfire Management Committee
- Murray Mallee Bushfire Management Committee
- Limestone Coast Bushfire Management Committee
- Outback Bushfire Management Committee

Conducted meetings according to the Terms of Reference specified by the SBCC and provided quarterly reports and an annual report to the SBCC on activities undertaken throughout the financial year.

### Bushfire Task Force

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The Bushfire Task Force ceased meeting, however, member agencies continued to report to SBCC on a quarterly basis on progression or implementation of work plans concerning some items that remain outstanding due to national implications.

#### *Margaret River Bushfire*

Ten (10) recommendations that arose from the 'Appreciating the Risk: Report of the Special Inquiry into the November 2011 Margaret River Bushfire' were considered by the Bushfire Task Force.

Review of the document highlighted that the recommendations predominantly related to prescribed burns and fuel and fire management of public lands, under the care and control of the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, ForestrySA and SA Water.

## Government Agencies Fire Management Working Group

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The Government Agencies Fire Management Working Group met twice during the 2012-13 financial year and among other matters, addressed the following:

- Formed the Fire Agencies Working Group to consider Geographic Information System (GIS)
- The incorporation of SA Weather, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, and ForestrySA into the SA Computer Aided Dispatch system
- Review of the SA Prescribed Burning Code of Practice
- Fire Weather 1 and 2 training schedule for South Australia
- Implementation of 1 single Government Radio Network (GRN) Channel Plan for Government land management agencies and fire and emergency services.

## Ecological Technical Reference Group

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The first meeting of the Ecological Technical Reference Group (ETRG) was held on 20 February 2013 where it was agreed that initial priorities were:

- Provision of advice to SBCC on the State Bushfire Hazard Plan, particularly in a zoning, ecological, technical and environmental context using existing planning frameworks and interstate work to inform the process.
- Development of a draft Native Vegetation Clearance approvals process for the Interim Bushfire Management Area Plans and for the final Bushfire Management Area Plans and to provide guidance on the matter of smoke taint in grapes.

Throughout the remainder of the financial year, ETRG developed a draft process for Native Vegetation Clearance approvals which was forwarded to the Native Vegetation Council for approval prior to consideration by SBCC; consulted with PIRSA on the issue of smoke taint for preparation of a paper to SBCC.

## Fire Danger Season Working Group

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The Fire Danger Season Working Group met on 19 June and 5 July 2013 to consider the circumstances of the Cherryville Fire of 9 May 2013 and to prepare a draft report for consideration by the Minister for Emergency Services and the SBCC.

## State Bushfire Management

### Bushfire Risk Register

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The South Australian Bushfire Risk Register (SABRR) is the powerhouse behind the Interim Bushfire Area Management Plans, which were endorsed by the State Bushfire Coordination Committee in October 2012.

The SABRR is a modified version of the bushfire register used by the New South Wales Rural Fire Service (NSWRFS) that CFS has tailored to suit the unique conditions of South Australia. The CFS Bushfire Management Planning Unit, working with the 9 nine Bushfire Management Committees, completed an asset identification program to identify assets at risk from bushfire across the State.

Facilitated workshops were held in each of the 59 local councils in bushfire risk areas to identify those assets at risk. Similar work was undertaken with 12 State government agencies. The bushfire risk assessment workshops relied upon the use of the SABRR, which was developed to ensure a consistent approach to bushfire risk assessment is undertaken across the State. Data from the workshops was used for the preparation of the Bushfire Management Area Plans.

The SABRR end product is the mapping of the location of the asset, risk rating, priority of treatment and assignment of responsibility. The SABRR now includes all infrastructure of relevance whether it is State, national or local, based on the overriding criteria "is the asset at risk of bushfire?"

### Next Steps

The CFS Bushfire Management Planning Unit will continue to develop the SABRR including considering incorporating the recovery span of impact on assets and other additional information that can be provided from government agencies such as DEWNR or the Conservation Council.

# INFORMATION OPERATIONS

## Media and Communications

The Media and Communication Unit contributes to the provision of communication, media advice and media liaison duties including the facilitation of timely incident information to all media agencies.

Bushfire incidents that generated significant media and public interest were Tulka, Coomunga, Bundaleer North, Marcollat and Cherryville, with the Cherryville incident continuing to receive heightened interest due to its proximity to metropolitan Adelaide.

## Bushfire Action Week

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Bushfire Action Week is conducted annually and targets bushfire risk communities by raising a greater awareness of the coming bushfire season through a calendar of events and activities supported by the Prepare. Act. Survive. Campaign, media releases and promotions.

Highlights from the 2012-13 Bushfire Action Week included 45 community events conducted state-wide, which was supported by over 143 media coverage items.

The launch was conducted at Golden Grove High School Oval by Minister Rankine, CFS Chief Officer Greg Nettleton and supported by the Tea Tree Gully CFS Brigade.

This event was used to demonstrate the line of Safer Settlement and urban proximity to bushfire risk areas. A live ABC Radio Outside Broadcast at Cummins Area School on the Eyre Peninsula with the support of CFS Aviation Operations also provided an opportunity to promote key preparedness messages.

The delivery of a Disability Forum to at risk communities families and individuals at the Disability Information and Resource Centre (DIRC) helped the disability community understand the issues and opportunities in preparing for bushfires.

## Fire Danger Season Media Launch

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The Premier Jay Weatherill in partnership with Minister Rankin and CFS Chief Officer Greg Nettleton formally launched the 2012-13 Fire Danger Season and Operation NOMAD at Cherry Gardens Airstrip. This provided an opportunity to remind the community to prepare for bushfires and showcase CFS's collective resources with partner agencies.

## Bushfire Media Training

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It is a CFS safety requirement for all media staff who attend a fire ground to complete CFS Bushfire Media Training and accreditation, which is valid for two years. In 2012-13 CFS trained and accredited 164 media personnel.

## Volunteer Magazine

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Two editions of the Volunteer Magazine were distributed in August 2012 and March 2013 to over 8 200 subscribers with contributions from volunteers, staff, the CFSVA and the CFS Foundation.



## Community Engagement

The Community Engagement team continued to deliver community engagement programs to bushfire risk communities throughout South Australia. Highlights include the development and implementation of community engagement plans for the states bushfire risk areas, which were developed in consultation with CFS Regional Prevention Officers, local council Fire Prevention Officers and Bushfire Management Committees.

The team conducted and attended 635 events, which attracted 19 119 people. The Community Fire Safe program continued to be utilised as a program that successfully builds individual, household and community resilience. In 2012-13 2 096 people participated in the program.

Tourists and travellers have continued to be identified as at risk, and opportunities such as the Caravan and Camping show held in Adelaide in February and August, and Port Lincoln in August and the Visitor Information Centre Annual Conference provided strategic occasions to successfully target these risk groups.

The Firey Women program, which is aimed at improving the bushfire safety of rural women continues to attract interest and high participation with over 400 women attending throughout the year. In August 2012 CFS was invited to present at the annual Forest and Rural Fire Association of New Zealand conference on the benefits and success of the Firey women program.

The Community Engagement team was involved in Incident Management Team deployments within the Public information Unit at all significant incidents.

## Partners in Bushfire Safety

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The Partners in Bushfire Safety team deliver bushfire safety workshops to a variety of industry groups, with a particular focus on the home and community care industry who are responsible for supporting at risk community members.

Considerable work has been conducted in this sector with positive outcomes seen in improvements in bushfire emergency training, response planning and shelter in place plans. CFS in partnership with SA Health and the private sector won a State Highly Commended award, for demonstrating innovation and best practice in community safety at the 2012 Resilient Australia Awards for the work with Residential Aged Care and Country Hospital Risk Assessments.

Talking Bushfire Safety Posters have been developed in English, Pitjantjatjara and Adnyamathanha and installed at key health and community centres throughout Outback and Regional South Australia.

CFS has continued to update and translate all materials into 14 languages and accessible formats, such as Braille, audio and large print.

## Website and Social Media

In November 2012 the Country Fire Service's online projects were recognised with a *State Commended Award* at the 2012 Resilient Australia Awards. The suite of activities was commended for its vitality and importance in relaying accurate information to the South Australian community through social media, integrating education with information and knowledge management.

## CFS Website

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The CFS website continued to be the most accessed state government site, attracting 7 339 382 page views for the year, from 3 545 689 visits. The site experienced unprecedented demand on the 4 January 2013, coping with in excess of 14 million hits. The infrastructure supporting the site has been improved to increase its resilience under extreme loads without adding stress to the existing CFS server hardware.

A new design was developed for the site to increase accessibility and provide a better user experience in time for the 2012-13 fire danger season.

## CFS FireApp

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CFS developed a new version of the FireApp mobile phone application, streamlining the design and functionality and adding new features including the ability to upload photos and check on Fire Danger Ratings for the following day across the state. There have been 25 649 downloads of the app from Apple and Android users. CFS increased the capabilities of the App using cloud server technology in anticipation of increasing demand.

## CFS Social Media

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CFS continued to grow its social media presence, with two Facebook pages and 2 Twitter feeds. The community engagement page on Facebook

(facebook.com/countryfireservice) has over

31 000 likes, and appeared in news feeds over 5 700 000 times.

The Facebook incident feed (facebook.com/cfsupdates) has over 24 000 likes and reached 762 728 news feeds in 2012-13. CFS messaging and communication on Facebook has been widely praised as best practice by both the community and other fire agencies. CFS twitter was well used and received, especially in peri-urban and Adelaide Hills areas. CFS has 5 500 twitter followers, and is quickly becoming a source of information for media across the country.

## Prepare. Act. Survive. Campaign

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Since the 2009 Black Saturday Victorian bushfires the South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) in line with the national PREPARE. ACT. SURVIVE. Campaign has continued to increase its development of bushfire safety and preparedness messages and warning systems.

The 2012-13 bushfire season presented increased fire activity on the previous three seasons. The fire season across the state commenced early with one particular day producing over 300 bushfire events within a twelve hour period as a lightning band swept across the state from the Far North to the South East and finished with a significant bushfire event at Cherryville in the Adelaide Hills two months after the cessation of the season. This "extended" season highlights the increasing need to retain the public's vigilance well after or even before a bushfire season if local conditions are conducive to fire.

The long term campaign objectives of the CFS are to meet the South Australian State Plan target:

**Target 20 Bushfire preparedness: Increase the number of households in high bushfire prone areas that are prepared for a bushfire by 30% by 2020.**

The 2012-13 Campaign objectives were:

- A larger at risk percentage of the community acknowledging they are at risk from bushfire.
- A larger at risk percentage of the community understanding why they need a bushfire survival plan.

- A larger at risk percentage of the community having a bushfire survival plan and knowing what they will do with it.

The three campaign messages were:

- Know your risk
- Know what you will do
- Understand your options

The 2012/13 Colmar Brunton campaign research found that:

- Evidence suggests that bushfire awareness is becoming more top-of-mind among at-risk residents, with significant proportions moving into the maintenance stage for the safe behaviours relating to information seeking.
- 50% fall into maintenance for having found out the daily Fire danger Rating in their area (vs. 34% pre-campaign 2012-13);
- 25% fall into maintenance for having looked for information about bushfires (vs. 14% pre-campaign 2012-13);
- 50% fall into maintenance for having found out the Total Fire Ban for their area.
- Maintenance levels for having minimized vegetation and litter around the home continues to remain steady with just over three-quarters (76%) falling into this category.
- The web has become the preferred source of bushfire warning information over radio.
- CFS Facebook has grown to some 32 000 friends and the CFS FireApp has been downloaded by approximately

### In Summary:

It is critical that the CFS Bushfire Awareness Campaign for 2013-14 continues to promote awareness of the risk of living in a bushfire risk area as well as asking people to understand their risk and know what they will do and what their options are. The messaging also needs to promote that bushfire safety is a shared responsibility.

# STATE AVIATION OPERATIONS

## Overview of the 2012-13 Fire Season

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Aviation Operations deployments commenced earlier than normal in the season and extended beyond the contracted service periods for firefighting aircraft.

In response to a fire at Tulka, south of Port Lincoln in November 2012, aircraft were deployed ahead of planned contract service start dates and following the conclusion of contract service periods, a total of 5 aircraft contracts were extended based on an assessment of climatic, landscape and operational factors.

CFS combated a large fire at Cherryville in the Adelaide Hills in May 2013, well outside the aircraft service periods and Fire Danger Season, using bombing aircraft and the MACRHS service to deploy 4 Single Engine Air Tankers and 2 rotary observation platforms over a period of three days.

## Operational Preparedness

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Preparation for the 2012-13 Fire Danger Season commenced immediately after completion of the 2011-2012 season. Upgrades in airbase filling pumps and skills maintenance training for Volunteer airbase operators across the State kept Air Operations personnel and Volunteers busy over the Winter months:

- Regional Training Days for skills maintenance of airbase operators was provided in all 6 Regions, specifically at Cherry Gardens, Coonawarra, Kangaroo Island, Artherton and Cummins.
- State Aviation Operations staff trained 77 Volunteers in Work Safely Around Aircraft and 12 personnel in Firebombing Load Supervision.
- CFS outsourced training for 3 new Air Observers at Bathurst in New South Wales, and 4 personnel as Aircraft Officers, courtesy of the NSW Rural Fire Service.
- State Aviation Operations staff and Volunteers provided Tactical Air Operations training across the State in many locations to Groups and Brigades, delivering the training session to 175 Volunteers. At the close of the 2012-13 Fire Danger Season work had already begun to update this training in preparation for the 2013-2014 season.

Aircrew skills maintenance training was, however, severely affected by inclement weather during October, and very shortly afterwards the Fire Season started at Tulka in the Lower Eyre Peninsula. A mentoring program was implemented to overcome potential minor training shortfalls

and preparations are underway for a structured mentoring program to be implemented for next Fire Season.

## Significant Incidents

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Aviation Operations responded to the following significant incidents through 2012-13:

- Port Lincoln (Tulka and Coomunga),
- Curramulka (Yorke Peninsula),
- Bundaleer Forest (near Jamestown),
- Clare (Sevenhill),
- Marcollat (near Padthaway SE),
- Rockleigh, near Monarto
- Finniss (near Strathalbyn),
- Greenways (South-East)
- Cherryville.

## Aircraft Fleet

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Total firefighting aircraft operating hours for the 2012-13 Fire Danger Season was 1,129 hours:

- 742 hours in the Mount Lofty Ranges and secondary response zones
- 148 hours in the Lower Eyre Peninsula response zone
- 239 hours in the Lower South East.

Delivering a total of 4.2 million litres of fire suppressant over the Fire Danger Season.

## Aviation Standards

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During the year work continued on assessing CFS categorised airstrips across the State and updating support documentation.

Work also continued on the CFS Integrated Safety and Operations Management System (ISOMS) with a full review scheduled for 2013/14 in line with the new CFS doctrine structure.

Aviation SOPs were revised with lessons learned from the 2012-13 Season and included changes required for the revised fleet composition announced in July 2013 for the 2013-14 and 2017-18 Fire Seasons.

# REGIONAL OPERATIONS

## Overview of Seasonal Conditions

Outlook conditions for the 2012-13 Fire Danger Season indicated the most likely scenario was for near average levels of fire activity across agricultural areas of the State, with the Pastoral districts and West Coast districts likely to be above normal.

The areas where potentially higher levels of activity were indicated included:

- Western part of the due to growth from previous season and dry conditions experienced;
- North East Pastoral due to growth from previous season and rainfall received resulting in above average fuel load; and
- North West Pastoral due to growth from previous season resulting in above average fuel load, and dry conditions.

Fire intelligence reporting for the North West Pastoral, North East Pastoral and West Coast districts of the State suggested pasture growth in many areas was exceptional and well above what is considered average. These districts experience high occurrences of dry lightning activity during late spring and early summer.

The potential for fires being ignited through lightning strikes in dense and cured fuels was very high. Consequently the potential fire conditions in these parts of the State were cause for concern. Fires in pastoral districts typically consume large areas of pasture, take days or even weeks to control and extinguish, operations are logistically difficult to support and are financially quite expensive to combat.

CFS undertook planning for this increased risk in conjunction with the Outback Areas Bushfire Management Committee and other key stakeholders within the State. The development of Community Protection and Critical Infrastructure Protection Plans occurred in consultation with the community and peak industry bodies including mining, transport operations, tourism, agriculture, Department for

Environment Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) and other essential services.

Essential elements of this planning were the development of community engagement strategies and the broader communications strategy, which involves engagement with the communities in these areas.

It is also necessary to link these strategies across the State's borders to ensure the information to the community is consistent. CFS engaged interstate fire and land management agencies from Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales who share the same fire risk concerns for central Australia.

As predicted, the Pastoral districts of the State experienced an above average level of fire activity from August 2012. The risk in these areas of the State is likely to remain for the next three (3) Fire Danger Seasons (or longer), and may increase as seasonal rain is received in these areas. This is likely to result in above average levels of fire activity and extraordinary costs to CFS. The reduction of risk will rely on these districts receiving below average rainfall over several seasons allowing the pasture to decay and diminish.

The Fire Danger Season commenced two weeks early in the North West and North East Pastoral districts and it was extended by two weeks in the West Coast, Eastern Eyre Peninsula and Lower Eyre Peninsula.

A total of 268 district Total Fire Bans were imposed during the 2012-13 season, compared to 154 imposed during the previous season. The first Total Fire Ban was imposed on 22 September 2012 and the last on 9 May 2013. A Catastrophic fire danger rating was issued for six districts on two days - 20 November 2012 and 4 January 2013.

The 2012/13 Fire Danger Season saw a 30% increase in the number of rural fires attended by CFS compared to the 2011-12 season. The State recorded minimal major bushfires, however, of note was the level of activity in the Pastoral and West Coast areas, where an estimated two (2) million hectares were burnt.



Incident Group	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	382	411	408	252	365
Hazmat Incident	76	75	84	95	76
Miscellaneous Incidents	76	56	55	37	67
Other Incidents / Attendance	210	197	169	293	208
Rural Incidents	833	681	609	738	737
Special Service incident	788	692	1036	575	566
Structure Incident	177	144	169	148	156
Vehicle related Incident	796	771	936	896	919
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 338</b>	<b>3 027</b>	<b>3 466</b>	<b>3 034</b>	<b>3 094</b>

## Overview of Region 1 – Fire Danger Season

Weather conditions leading into the 2012-2013 Fire Danger Season were indicative of an average to slightly above average season with the Region responding to 3 341 calls. The most reported fire occurred in early May on a day when the Fire Danger Index did not exceed 11, however the incident did occur in a reasonably populated area of the Mt Lofty Ranges resulting in the loss of one domestic dwelling.

## Operational Preparedness

Activities prior to the Fire Danger Season

Operational Preparedness was undertaken at both Regional and Group levels including:

- The Regional Operations Working Party operated across the Winter months to ensure that issues raised from the previous season were addressed and rectified.
- Operations Updates were delivered to all 12 Groups across the Region
- A number of Brigades participated in DEWNR’s Fuel Reduction Burning Program
- Ongoing involvement with three Bushfire Management Committees – Adelaide Mt Lofty Ranges, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island for preparation and ongoing
- Maintenance of Bushfire Management Plans. Interim Plans have been developed and works continues to finalise plans.
- Community Engagement Officers assisted to identify appropriate at risk groups in the community.
- Participation in Zone Emergency Centre exercises

## Partnerships

- Ongoing participation with Zone Emergency Management Committees
- Ongoing relationship with local government

## Significant Incidents

- During the Fire Danger Season Region 1 attended 6 major fires.
- Finnis Fire – 360 hectares, estimated damages of \$5m
- Carrick fire – 10 hectares,
- Timber Creek - \$1.5m estimated damages
- Cygnet River – 80 hectares, estimated damages of \$1 million
- Cherryville – 650 hectares, estimated damages of \$800K
- Goolwa - - estimated damages \$200k



Incident Group	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	244	278	312	222	193
Hazmat Incident	56	52	60	55	46
Miscellaneous Incidents	41	28	35	21	26
Other Incidents / Attendance	169	177	185	155	134
Rural Incidents	939	596	566	678	693
Special Service incident	365	326	768	291	275
Structure Incident	99	88	90	123	103
Vehicle related Incident	748	749	847	792	723
<i>Total</i>	2 661	2 294	2 863	2 337	2 193

## Overview of Region 2 – Fire Danger Season

Region 2 experienced an average weather conditions for the 2012-13 fire season, however it was a long season with numerous significant fires and multiple support operations provided to other Regions. The Region experienced several days where widespread lightning caused multiple fires.

## Operational Preparedness

Activity conducted throughout the Region in preparation for the bushfire season included:

- Operational updates to all Groups, Air Operations Brigade and the Region 2 Operations Brigade Numerous joint exercises with participation from multiple organisations and agencies such as the “Coast to Coast “exercise with the Wallaroo Ferry.
- Memorandums of Understanding (MOU’s) were developed with private providers in the event that bulk water tanker’s, graders, or bull dozers were required during the fire season.
- The Region increased its Farm Fire Unit support from 400 units to 630 units. The Farm Fire Units received a bi-annual Operational update. The units are integrated into CFS response to bushfire and provide valuable assistance during initial response to large fires and the mopping up phase.
- Region 2 Operations Brigade took on a new initiative and role during the year with the formation of the Region 2 Operations Ready Reserves. This Group is available to go anywhere in the Region or State for rural fires. The commissioning of the Incident Command Vehicle (ICV) allows the Region to run Incident Management remotely with all the technology normally found at a Group Base.

- Firey Women’s Workshop was held at Corny Point, with sessions designed to equip women in bushfire risk areas with vital safety skills. Attended by 17 women, the Workshop was held over two days with CFS Community Education Officers teaching bushfire behaviour, preparing properties in the event of a bushfire and Bushfire Survival Plans.
- Region 2 conducted its biannual Regional Training Field Day at Maitland with Maitland Showgrounds serving as the staging area for drills and demonstrations. Approximately 250 people attended including the general public, emergency agency representatives, Volunteers from the Region’s 11 Groups and CFS career staff.

## Partnerships

- Region 2 sent one volunteer from Angaston to the annual AFAC conference.
- Regional staff participated in Zone Emergency Management Committees (ZEMC), Bushfire Management Committees (BMC) and Road Safety Committees to share knowledge and strengthen partnerships with other emergency services.

## Significant Incidents

- Region 2 had six significant fires for 2012-2013 season.
- The Kallora Fire on 11 November 2012 with 453 ha burnt. This fire was attended by 170 personnel with 30 tankers present at its peak. The cause of the fire was a header in harvesting operations.
- The Truro Fire on 24 November 2012 with 282 ha burnt. The cause was a header in harvesting operations.
- The Minlaton Fire on 7 December 2012 with 550 ha burnt. This fire resulted in agricultural losses and was caused by a header in harvesting operations.

- The Sevenhill Fire on 1 January 2013 with 30 ha burnt, resulting in losses of fencing and scrub and an impact on tourism in the area. Powerlines were the cause of this fire.
- The Humbug Scrub Fire on 4 November 2012 with 2 ha of DEWNR land burnt. The cause was 3 deliberately lit fires in the Humbug Scrub National Park.
- The Humbug Scrub Fire on 11 November 2012 with 110 ha burnt. Cause was unknown.
- The first Humbug Scrub Fire seemed small in nature but taking into account the number of Fire Investigations that were undertaken in the area, vegetation, topography and assets in the vicinity, the fire had significant potential to develop into a fire that would put people and assets at risk.
- Region 2 usually completes approximately 10 Fire Investigations each season. During 2012-13 the Region completed 60 Fire Investigations with the majority occurring in the Humbug Scrub and Mt Crawford areas and arson was the suspected cause. A further 80 fires were recorded and investigated jointly with SAPOL on the Heaslip and Womma Road medium strip.
- Region 2 also supported other Regions by providing Strike Teams and Incident Management personnel to Region 1 at Cherryville, Region 3 at Rockleigh, Region 4 at Bundaleer, Region 5 at Lucindale and Region 6 at Coomunga.



Incident Group	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	99	163	136	42	76
Hazmat Incident	25	20	15	18	19
Miscellaneous Incidents	13	17	10	12	17
Other Incidents / Attendance	79	75	61	103	70
Rural Incidents	424	181	195	230	225
Special Service incident	128	192	149	68	85
Structure Incident	42	46	49	26	48
Vehicle related Incident	259	238	229	222	262
<i>Total</i>	1 069	932	844	721	802

## Overview of Region 3 – Fire Danger Season

The Region experienced above average weather conditions conducive to bushfire activity during the lead up to and early part of the 2012-13 bushfire season. These conditions resulted in an increase in rural responses from the previous year, with some incidents requiring prolonged responses.

## Operational Preparedness

Significant activity was conducted throughout the Region in preparation for the bushfire season:

- Skills maintenance drills were held across the Region with a 91% compliance rate.
- New upgraded bushfire investigation kits were deployed to CFS fire investigators
- Roll out of operational updates
- Updating Regional and Group Management Plans
- Regional Incident Management Workshop
- Updating the Dukes Highway diversion plan and approval of a draft Sturt Highway diversion plan
- A new consolidated permit issuing guideline and bushfire management plan was approved for the Region.
- Bushfire Safer Places and Refuges of Last Resort were identified and reviewed within established guidelines.

A number of multi-agency exercises, Field Days and activities took place in preparation for the Fire Danger Season and to raise community awareness, including:

- Fire prevention was promoted through the Fire Prevention Officers of local government

- CFS attendance at the Riverland Field Days and the Karoonda Farm Fair. Brigades
- CFS Community Engagement Officer continued to promote the fire prevention message at local events and groups.

## Partnerships

- Regional staff continued to liaise with local government and other agencies via the Murray Mallee Zone Emergency Management Committees and Bushfire Management Committee.

## Significant Incidents

On 20 November 2012 significant lightning activity resulted in multiple fires across the Region with over 200 fires being reported by the Coorong, Swanport and Ridley Groups. The majority of fires were contained same day. Lightning activity continued into early December with fires at Bakara Well, Galga and Kringin that were controlled within two days of ignition.

Significant scrub/grass fires occurred at Preamimma, started by lightning, and Rockleigh, started by mechanical plant striking rock. Both fires were contained within a few days with assistance with plant from local councils and private operators. The CFS worked with the local community affected by the Rockleigh fire in recovery from the event. This fire cost the CFS approximately \$120,000.

A number of small fires occurred in the area adjacent to Blanchetown. Cooperation between SA Police and CFS fire cause investigators resulted in a person being charged for these fires.

Two house fires that resulted in fatalities, in Barmera and Sunnyside were attended by CFS crews. Crews also attended a number of commercial fires including Adelaide Mushrooms and the Bowhill General Store.





Incident Group	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	91	134	107	47	61
Hazmat Incident	20	13	20	16	14
Miscellaneous Incidents	13	9	13	7	9
Other Incidents / Attendance	51	43	37	56	44
Rural Incidents	311	268	156	139	155
Special Service incident	74	98	81	36	47
Structure Incident	33	37	49	24	26
Vehicle related Incident	196	234	216	169	190
<i>Total</i>	789	836	679	494	546

## Overview of Region 4 – Fire Danger Season

The first rural fire for the Region occurred on 1 August in the APY Lands, North West Pastoral District. By 30 October approximately 30 large fires had occurred in the North West and North East Pastoral Districts burning over half a million hectares. In contrast, and to demonstrate the diversity of the Region, during the month of October the Mid North Fire Ban District experienced a cold snap that produced snow around Hallett and Mt Bryan.

## Operational Preparedness

Preparation for the 2012-13 Fire Danger Season included:

- Upgrade of Regional Coordination Centre
- Development of Level 2 Incident Management Team capability
- Development of Regional Incident Management Cache
- Construction of Regional Staging Area Trailer
- CFS Pastoral Seminar 2012 -13 held in Port Augusta
- Region 4 / 6 Bi Annual Group Officers Seminar held at Port Lincoln in July 2012.
- Upgrade of Northern Australia Fire Information (NAFI) website to include fire scarring information to increase fire incident prediction capabilities.
- Tri State Conference at Tibboburra (CFS, NSW Rural Fire Service and Queensland Fire and Rescue Service) Four teleconferences with Queensland Fire and Rescue Service, NSW Rural Fire Service and WA Fire and Rescue Service
- Outback Bushfire Management Committee meetings.
- Skills Maintenance Drills conducted at both Brigade and Group level.
- CFS Operational Updates conducted in 8 CFS Groups.
- Numerous Farm Fire Unit evenings held across the Region.

A number of multi-agency exercises, field days and competitions also took place in preparation for the Fire Danger Season and to raise community awareness, including:

- Combined Road Crash and HAZMAT exercise at Roxby Downs
- Airport Exercises at Roxby Downs, Quorn and Port Augusta.
- Far North Zone Emergency Centre Exercise at Port Augusta Bridge
- Emergency Services Fun Day at Port Augusta.
- Mining competitions conducted at Prominent Hill

## Partnerships

- The AFAC Conference held in Perth was attended by two representatives from CFS Region 4; one Regional staff member and one Regional Volunteer
- AFAC Future Leaders Program 2013 was attended by one CFS volunteer from CFS Region 4
- Ongoing Involvement in Yorke/Mid North & Flinders Zone Emergency Management Committees.
- Partner in the Southern Flinders Ranges Fire Cooperative Committee, which brings together representatives from CFS, DEWNR, Forestry SA and SA Water to discuss fire management strategies in the Southern Flinders District.
- Involvement with Interstate Fire Agencies through the Annual Tri State Conference and ongoing Quad State Teleconferences.
- Ongoing relationship building with the Mining Industry including the strategic placement of CFS appliances in remote areas and the potential future development of Mining Industry Brigades

## Valuing and Supporting our People

Five CFS Brigades in CFS Region 4 were awarded the Chief Officer's Training Excellence Award - Mambray Creek, Peterborough, Roxby Downs, Stirling North and Wilmington.

## Significant Incidents

---

During the Fire Danger Season Region 4 deployed 10 strike teams to assist with fire fighting operations in CFS Regions 1, 2 and 6. The number and types of incidents attended by Region 4 are detailed in the table below.

- Pipalyatjara Fire – 160 000 hectares
- Ernabella Fire – 94 400 hectares
- Amata Fire – 39 000 hectares
- Cooper Basin Fires – 76 000 hectares
- Quinyambie Fire – 40 000 hectares
- Bundaleer North Fire – 2 522 hectares
- HAZMAT at Pimba
- Train Derailment at Yunta
- Numerous Structure Fires (Booborowie, Melrose, Pt Germein, Yacka).

\*Due to the diversity of the Region, environmental, cultural and material losses are difficult to quantify in financial terms.



Incident Group	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	63	75	72	72	56
Hazmat Incident	18	14	18	15	12
Miscellaneous Incidents	9	5	5	9	12
Other Incidents / Attendance	53	47	52	83	49
Rural Incidents	431	175	148	146	199
Special Service incident	182	104	126	80	83
Structure Incident	40	60	40	46	48
Vehicle related Incident	164	175	205	185	197
<i>Total</i>	960	655	666	636	656

## Overview of Region 5 – Fire Danger Season

The 2012-13 bushfire season was the busiest in living memory for the Region with a total of 431 rural incidents, commencing in November with over 100 lightning strikes in one day. Going into the season rainfall conditions were average to below average and dry conditions continued through the summer. A total number of 16 days were classed as severe and above the Fire Danger Index.

The season was characterised by both the number of fires as well as unexpected fire behaviour. Significant incidents during the season affected pine plantations, State forests and conservation parks and farmland.

## Operational Preparedness

Activity conducted throughout the Region in preparation for the bushfire season included:

- The GRN role out occurred prior to the start of the fire season and was put to the test during the lightning strikes of November.
- All Groups in the Region undertook Operational updates in the form of 3 hour information sessions.
- Joint exercises were undertaken with CFS, SAPOL and SAAS from South Australia and CFA, DSE, VICPOL and VIC SES. These were held between Mt. Gambier and Heywood ICC's, with a Division.
- A number of teleconferences with both of CFA Regions 4 and 17, which border CFS Region 5, along with DSE Portland.
- The Region undertook a number of recruitment programs through the year, including for the Compton Brigade and Robe Town Brigade.
- In October 2012 Wolseley Group took delivery of the new 34 Rural Prototype appliance which was previewed at Group Field Days in the lead up to the fire season.

A substantial amount of work was carried out to ensure seamlessness of cross-border communications, via a combination of joint exercises, teleconferences and Field Days:

- Most of the Groups in Region 5 held a Group Field Day;
- Naracoorte Group conducted a very successful cross-border Field Day with their CFA neighbour
- Kingsley and Mt Gambier Groups also participated in Field Days with their common CFA neighbours.

The Field Days conducted by the Groups help to prepare and check preparedness of Brigades, fire fighters and appliances and equipment in readiness for the Fire Danger Season.

All Groups that conducted Field Days incorporated the Crew Protection and Burn-Over Procedures training known as Skills Maintenance Drill 1, a CFS requirement for all operational fire fighters to attain annually prior to the Fire Danger Season

Field Days provide the opportunity to promote Prepare.Act.Survive initiatives for the community, as well as fire prevention and permit information. Requirements and registration information for Farm Fire Units was also promoted.

## Partnerships

The Regional Commander is the Chair of the Bushfire Management Committee and participates in the Zone Emergency Management Committee as part of his CFS responsibilities.

- Regular meetings are held throughout the year with local heads of emergency services agencies: SA Police, SA Ambulance Service, SA Metropolitan Fire Service and State Emergency Services.

- The Regional Commander is the current Chair of both the Southern Border Fire Coordination Committee and the Central Border Fire Coordination Committee. These committees provide a forum for common operating procedures and information sharing across the South Australian and Victorian borders.

## Significant Incidents

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The following table details the number and types of incidents responded by Region 5 during 2012-13:

- The Marcollat Fire – 5,765 hectares;
- Victorian Deployment to Kentbruck - 12 000 hectares;
- Greenways Fire – 143 hectares; Potential saving of \$2 million as the fire threatened Rymill Coonawarra Winery.
- Robe Fire – 10 hectares;
- Tilley Swamp and Taratap Fires – Tilley Swamp 2 000 hectares and Taratap 627 hectares with combined total



Incident Group	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	64	76	70	20	54
Hazmat Incident	9	6	7	4	9
Miscellaneous Incidents	9	7	4	4	11
Other Incidents / Attendance	21	31	20	34	32
Rural Incidents	172	169	112	116	104
Special Service169 incident	43	26	25	19	28
Structure Incident26	13	13	26	19	22
Vehicle related Incid13ent	95	91	102	86	74
<i>Total</i>	426	419	366	302	334

## Overview Region 6 – Fire Danger Season

Leading into the Fire Danger Season there was above average fuel load over most of the Region with heavy fuel loading in the Pastoral areas, Gawler Ranges and native grasslands and scrub.

The Region experienced average lightning pattern with strikes starting in late October and occurring into February 2013, however, lightning strikes caused a large number of fires for the Region this fire season.

## Operational Preparedness

Activities undertaken throughout the Region in preparation for the bushfire season included:

- A Group Officer and Deputy Group Officer Workshop held in September including a Tactical Exercise Without Troops (TEWT)
- Four Operational Update Workshops
- Group Operational day and evening sessions focusing on operational preparedness
- Joint Region 4 and Region 6 Bi-annual Group Officers Seminar.
- Workshops with other agencies in the Region, including the Zone Emergency Centre
- Site visits with MFS to specific risk sites based in Port Lincoln
- Conducting 65 Skills Maintenance Drills, together with a program of planned fire and rescue exercises in association with SA Ambulance Services, SES, local government and local schools
- Bushfire Management Committee Meetings.

CFS staff and volunteers were involved in a number of Field Days and other activities arranged in preparation for the Fire Danger Season and to raise community awareness, particularly:

- Participated in Eyre Peninsula Field Days in Cleve, supported by Regional Prevention Services, Community Education and Youth Advisory Committee
- Conducted a promotional event at Cummins Area School as part of Bushfire Action Week in association with ABC Radio.

## Partnerships

Regional staff continues to build partnerships through:

- Attending Local Government Association Meetings and Annual Conferences
- Assisting volunteers in fostering relationships with the emerging Mining industry
- Visits to District Councils, Pastoral areas and the Far West of the Region
- Conducting a scheduled program of visits to emergency agencies and local and State community agencies

Conducting on-going recruitment programs and Health Checks with Brigades and Groups.

## Significant Incidents

Most of the fires in Region 6 occurred between October 2012 and May 2013 and Incident Management Teams were assisted by local personnel. Strike Teams were sourced from across the State to relieve volunteer crews for harvesting. CFS aircraft support was used at all incidents with the exception of Bramfield.

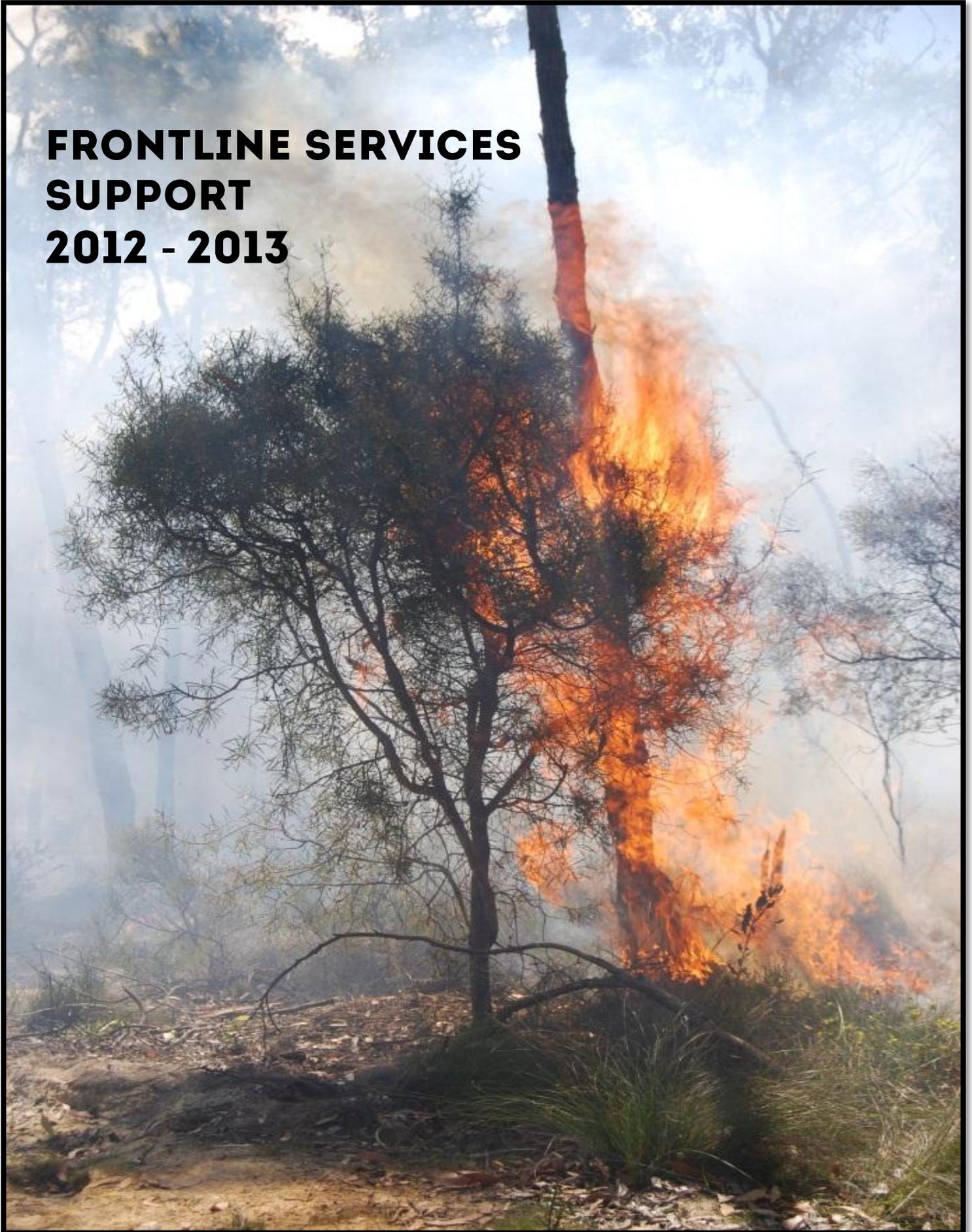
The number and types of incidents attended by Region 6 are detailed in the table above.

Several fires started by lightning over a number of months in late 2012 and early 2013; some of the fires burnt out in the Far West in National Parks and were managed by DEWNR.

At the start of Harvest in November, the Region experienced a number of fires caused by lightning storms on the West Coast and Eyre Peninsula, the most significant being:

- Bramfield – 800 hectares
- Tulka/Sleaford – 2 000 hectares,
- Coomunga – 2 250 hectares,
- Coffin Bay and Kapinnie – 27 hectares,

**FRONTLINE SERVICES  
SUPPORT  
2012 - 2013**



# OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY AND PLANNING

## Incident Management

During the 2012-13 Fire Danger Season there were seven occasions that required deployment of the CFS State Incident Management Teams (IMT):

- Port Lincoln November 2012
- Communga (Port Lincoln) November 2012
- Lucindale December 2012
- Sevenhills January 2013
- Tasmania February 2013 (Situation and planning officers)
- Taratap and Marcollat February 2013
- Cherryville May 2013

Lessons learned from these deployments included:

- Expansion of the State Incident Management Team roster to enhance earlier and late fire season response.
- Inclusion of Resource Operators in the IMT roster to enable the use of Incident Resources Information System (IRIS) in the management of resources.
- Matching Incident Management Teams against incident needs

During the year the six Regions conducted a series of Incident Management Exercises aimed at providing accreditation to functional managers: Incident Controller, Operations, Planning and Logistics. These exercises increased the Regions' capability within their Level 2 personnel (Regional Teams) and initiated a mentoring program using Level 3 personnel (State Teams). These exercises supplement the classroom training environment and courses by providing collective training through the use of practical 12 hour exercises.

With the national release of AIIMS 4 the CFS is examining strategies to implement the new structures described in this doctrine. The new functions include Intelligence, Investigation and Finance.

## State Incident Management Teams

Several new courses were developed and delivered, which included:-

- Operations Officer;
- Situation Officer; and
- Ground Observer.

During development of these courses the collaboration with other State agencies such as the Victorian Country Fire Authority and NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service must be acknowledged as the partnerships with these agencies is imperative to ensure standards and mutual benefits are maintained.

The Operational Improvement team continued to conduct training for Level 1 and 2 Incident Controllers through the Tactical Command and Leadership and Incident Command and Leadership course.

The focus for incident management now, is the development of Level 2 incident management personnel, which involve specialised training, exercising and personal development plans.

All teams worked well and gave us an opportunity to review the set-up of Incident Management Teams within CFS.

The SACFS operates four preformed incident management teams. These teams consisting of 20 personnel are comprised of SACFS staff and volunteers and multi-agency personnel that include SASES, SAMFS, DEWNR, ForestrySA, Health Dept. and SAWater.

Each of the teams are known by a colour such as Blue, Black, Red and Green are on a weekly roster

## Lessons Management

### Lessons Management National Collaboration

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Over the past 12 months CFS has participated with a number of emergency service agencies and the Federal Attorney Generals Department in co-authoring a Good Practice Guide in Lessons Management including presenting to a number of interstate agencies on Lessons Management.

This work will result in a Handbook to be published as part of the Australian Emergency Management Handbook Series. As part of the process several workshops were conducted to validate some of the processes developed in producing the Handbook. Two reports were produced from the participating agencies sharing their lessons and using an agreed coding process.

Turning these into lessons and assigning actions to subject matter experts to progress. The development work has resulted in interest being shown from a number of interstate organisations, including Fire and Rescue NSW, NSW State Emergency Service and Victoria State Emergency Services.

During the past year five Chief Officer's Efficiency Reports were conducted which involved Structure fires and Hazmat operations. This process identified a number of changes to doctrine, provision of equipment and training that will enhance firefighter operations.

In support of formal reports, CFS also conducted three Facilitated Learning Sessions aimed at the story of the incident and actions as described by incident crews. Incidents included Murray Bridge Car Wreck Fire, Adelaide Mushroom Fire and a grass fire at One Tree Hill. The lessons learned from these Sessions confirmed that Brigades and Groups have strong training processes in place as well as effective leadership during complex incidents.

This year's work will result in a consolidated approach and a review of existing processes to enhance the Lessons Management System within CFS.

### SACFS Lessons Management System

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The CFS Lessons Management System is now producing an end-to-end product that captures after action observations, In support of formal reports.

## Standards of Fire and Emergency Cover (SFEC)

The purpose of SFEC is to identify appropriate operational resources to enable CFS Brigade and Groups to deliver efficient and effective fire and rescue services to South Australian communities.

During 2012-13 the new SFEC Brigade and Group prescriptions were approved following a comprehensive process of consultation.

The SFEC Team has also completed a significant amount of work to define CFS's State-wide requirements for Self-contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with significant input from Regions, Groups and Brigades.

SFEC prescriptions were developed for every Brigade and Group in the State based on resourcing policies contained within SFEC.

Following trials with a number of Brigades and Groups, every new draft prescription went through a comprehensive consultation process to provide the opportunity for input into the relevant proposed prescriptions, their appropriateness and whether alterations were required. Following this process, all Brigades and Groups signed and returned their SFEC prescriptions.

The SFEC 2013 was approved and distributed and now includes:

- Risk methodology to identify levels of risk for rural fires, structural fires and road crashes;
- Identification of approved CFS capabilities and the resources, such as equipment and training, required to deliver those capabilities;
- Policies for allocation of resources such as equipment, training, capabilities, membership, vehicles and stations; and
- Processes for developing SFEC prescriptions and for applying for variations to prescriptions.

### Next Steps

The SFEC Team will consolidate information received from Regions during the consultation process to identify gaps between existing and proposed prescriptions. This analysis will facilitate planning for resource allocation, identify shortfalls in equipment, training, and vehicles and provide valuable information for asset replacement programs and resourcing requirements.

# OPERATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOGISTICS

## Capital Programs

The CFS capital program supports the replacement of fire stations, fire and emergency vehicles, equipment and communication and support systems.

## Wildland Personal Protective Clothing (PPC)

The wildland environment in which CFS combats bushfires is challenging and exposes our volunteer firefighters to potentially significant risks over which CFS has no control. Personal Protective Clothing (PPC) is one of the fire and emergency services hierarchy of controls to mitigate the risks associated with fighting fires in a wildland environment. PPC includes specific clothing, helmets, boots, gloves, and eye protection.

As with all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) provided to and used by CFS volunteers, CFS requires the products to be certified to the relevant Australian Standard. Wildland PPC for CFS volunteers must meet *the AS/NZS 4824 Protective clothing for firefighters – Requirements and test methods for protective clothing used for wildland firefighting (ISO 15384:2003, MOD)*".

During 2012-13 CFS established its own PPE Committee comprising staff and volunteer representatives from each of the 6 Regions. The Committee undertook a broad consultative process to review current Wildland PPE provided to CFS volunteers.

A number of new generation fabrics are now available to fire and emergency agencies which had previously relied upon a treated cotton material. During the consultation process, the PPE Committee identified an inherently fire retardant fabric that is cost effective and meets the required standards and this has been incorporated into the new design.

The process involved the design, development and manufacture of a prototype garment using the new fabric which was displayed around the State as part of a State-wide consultation process. As a result of this work, a new design of garment is being developed specifically for CFS.



## Station Projects

Buildings projects completed during the 2012-13 year include new facilities for Nangwarry, Lyndoch, Mount Torrens, Palmer and Eden Hills.

### Station projects completed 2012-13

Balaklava	Brinkworth	Crystal Brook
Nuriootpa	Geranium	Streaky Bay
Tooligie Hill	Port Neil	Lyndoch
Nangwarry	Mount Torrens	Palmer
Eden Hills		

### Station projects in progress as at 30 June 2012

Salt Creek	Coonalpyn	Western Districts
Montacute	Tumby Bay	Port Victoria
Gawler River	Farrell Flat	Stirling

# OPERATIONAL TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## Learning and Development

### Summary of Annual Training Statistics

---

The delivery of nationally accredited and service level training grew markedly over previous years, with a total of 48,649 units and/or qualifications issued over the financial year. During 2012-13, 277 staff and Volunteers were awarded Certificate II in Public Safety -Firefighting Operations with a further 5 staff and Volunteers awarded Certificate III in Public Safety – Firefighting Operations and Certificate IV in Public Safety (Firefighting Supervision).

792 recruit Volunteers trained in the BF1 Course during the year, representing the second highest number to be trained in BF1 since its introduction in 2004.

### Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)

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The State Training Centre introduced a Recognition of Prior Learning Policy during the year with a total of 70 units being completed and awarded via RPL. A further 393 units or qualifications from other RTO's were accepted via credit transfer.

### Rural Firefighting

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The State Training Centre regularly reviews existing courses and develops new courses to meet the requirements of CFS Volunteers in particular and the broader emergency services sector in general. This year the following courses were reviewed:

- Suppress Wildfire (SPW) Course is currently under redevelopment and is expected to be available early 2013-14.
- Updated Plantation Firefighting (PFF) Course was introduced and stakeholder input during the redevelopment phase improved the consistency of course delivery and training requirements.

Maps and GPS Training continue to be of significant interest at Brigade level and course participation remains high, particularly as a Brigade weeknight activity.

The Defensive Fire Suppression (DFS) Course, which was developed last year, has proven to be very successful and the course was held in all Regions. The Volunteer Trainer Assessors and Instructors pool continues to increase, with Region 4 now almost self-sufficient in providing this training.

The Volunteer Portal became available in early June as part of the E-mergency Connect Project. The Volunteer Portal has become a powerful tool, enabling the latest training information and support documentation to be immediately available to Volunteers.

### Training Facility Support – State Training Centre

Following three years of planning, design, approvals and construction, the State Training Centre opened the Hazardous Materials Logistical Resources Facility/First Aid Room/Deep Exploration Technology Cooperative Research Centre Complex.

## Chief Officer's Training Award

A total of 103 brigades and groups were eligible for the Chief Officer's Training Award. The award recognises those brigades that reduced their training gap to zero on 30 June 2013. In the nine year history of the award, eight brigades have successfully achieved the award every year, those being:

• Athelstone	• Lincoln
• Belair	• Norton Summit/Ashton
• Concordia	• Paracombe
• Kangarilla	• Roseworthy

## Brigades Awarded the Chief Officer's Training Award for the first time

A total of 17 brigades were recognised for the first time and this represents a significant achievement for these brigades:.

• Ardrossan	• Napperby
• Clare	• Region Two Ops Brigade
• Haines/MacGillivray	• Rockleigh
• Hindmarsh Valley	• Saddleworth
• McLaren Vale	• Sedan
• Mambray Creek	• Stirling North
• Moorak	• Tarlee
• Monash	• Watervale
• Mundulla	

## Appendix A & B

# CFS Workforce Statistics

As at 30 June 2013

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## Appendix A

### CFS WORKFORCE STATISTICS AS AT 30 JUNE 2013

Statistics provided by SAFECOM Human Resources Unit

Table 1 Employee numbers, gender and status

Total number of employees at 30 June 2013	
Persons	137
FTE's	128.4

Gender	% Persons	% FTE's
Male	54.01	57.24
Female	45.99	42.76

Number of persons during the last 12 months	
Separated from the agency	8
Recruited to the agency during 12/13 financial year	16
Recruited to the agency during the 12/13 financial year AND who were active / paid at June 2012	16
Number of persons at 30 June 2013 – On Leave without pay	1

Table 2 Number of persons by salary bracket

Salary bracket	Male	Female	Total
\$0 - \$51,599	3	17	20
\$51,600 - \$65,699	16	28	44
\$65,700 – \$84,099	36	15	51
\$84,100 - \$106,199	17	2	19
\$106,200+	2	1	3
Total	74	63	137

Table 3 Status of employees in current positions

Gender	Persons	Short-term contract	Long-term contract	Casual	Total
	Ongoing				
Male	72	0	2	0	74
Female	62	0	1	0	63
Total	134	0	3	0	137

Table 4 Number of Executives by status in current position, gender and classification

Classification	Term		% of total Execs		Total			Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	% of total Execs Female	% of total Execs	
EXEOA	0	1	0	0	0	1	33	1
EXECOB	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
EXECOC	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total	2	1	2	0	2	1	33	3

Table 5 - Total days leave taken

Leave type	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Sick leave taken	516.07	692.43	841	547.03	402.63
Family carer's leave taken	62.26	83.07	34.97	15.06	19.00
Miscellaneous special leave	30.13	194.06	23	51.57	6.57

Table 6 - Number of employees by age bracket by gender

Age bracket	Male	Female	Total	% of total
20 - 24	2	0	2	1.46
25 - 29	3	4	7	5.11
30 - 34	1	6	7	5.11
35 - 39	8	10	18	13.14
40 - 44	6	11	17	12.41
45 - 49	14	8	22	16.06
50 - 54	12	9	21	15.33
55 - 59	15	9	24	17.52
60 - 64	8	4	12	8.76
65+	5	2	7	5.11
Total	74	63	137	100

Table 7 - Number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander employees

Salary bracket	Aboriginal employees	Total employees	% Aboriginal employees
\$0 - \$51,599	0	20	0
\$51,600 - \$65,699	0	44	0
\$65,700 - \$84,099	0	51	0
\$84,100 - \$106,199	0	19	0
\$106,200+	0	3	0
Total	0	137	0

Table 8 – Cultural and linguistic diversity

Cultural and linguistic diversity	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency
Number of employees born overseas	6	10	16	11.68
Number of employees who speak language(s) other than English at home		3	3	2.19

Table 9 – Total number of employees with disabilities

	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency
Employees with disabilities	7	7	14	10.2

Types of disabilities (where specified)	Male	Female	Total	% of Agency
Disability requiring workplace adaptation	7	6	13	9.5
Physical	3	3	6	4.4
Sensory	4	4	8	5.8

Table 10 – Number of employees using voluntary working arrangements by gender

Leave Type	Male	Female	Total
Purchased Leave	0	0	0
Flexitime	61	46	107
Compressed Weeks	0	1	1
Part-time	1	21	22
Job Share	0	14	14
Working from Home	4	4	8

Table 11 – Number of Individual Performance Management reviews

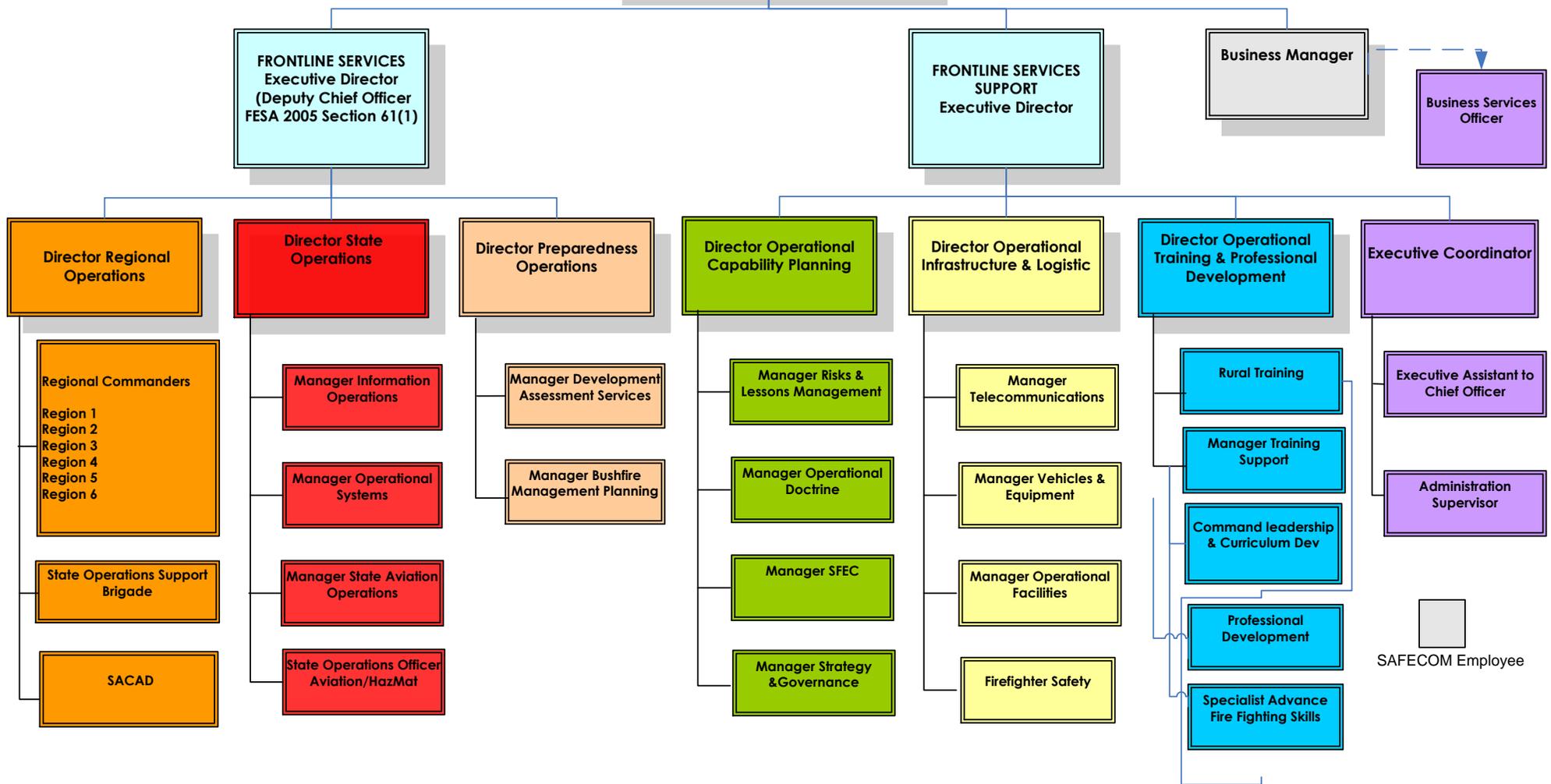
Documented review of individual Performance Management	Total
% Reviewed within the last 12 months	0
% Reviewed older than 12 months	0
% Not Reviewed	100

Table 12 – Training and Development

Training & Development	Total cost	% of total salary expenditure
Total training and development expenditure	\$0	Not available
Total Leadership and Management Development	\$0	Not available

Appendix B

**Chief Executive Officer  
(Chief Officer FESA 2005  
Section 60(1))**



## Appendix C

### STATEWIDE STATISTICS 2012-13 AUSTRALASIAN INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM

The CFS is a community based fire and emergency service dedicated to protecting the life, property and environmental assets of rural and semi-urban South Australians.

The CFS provides services in the following areas:

- Suppression of bushfires
- Suppression of structural fires
- Motor vehicle accidents
- Hazardous materials incidents
- Storm damage, floods and special incidents
- Advice on building fire safety
- Risk ad response planning, and
- Community education and awareness programs

The CFS works in close partnership with industry and community groups in high-risk areas to increase awareness of fire prevention and develop risk minimisation programs.

The following statistics are a brief representation of the total number of incidents attended, the type of incident and brigade turnouts in response.

Volunteers also expend many hours undertaking other activities including:

- Administration
- Brigade and group meetings
- Equipment and station maintenance
- Response planning
- Training

The following tables are provided using the Australasian Fire Incident Reporting System. The Australian Standard (AS 2577) 'Collection of Data on Fire Incidents' has been adopted by fire authorities in Australia.

### STATEWIDE FIRE STATISTICS 2012-13

#### Incidents at a glance

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**Table 1 – Summary of Statewide Incidents**

Incident Group	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Fixed Alarm (no cause)	943	1 137	1 105	555	805
Hazmat Incident	203	180	204	201	176
Miscellaneous Incidents	161	122	122	87	142
Other Incidents / Attendance	590	570	524	792	537
Rural Incidents	3 107	2 070	1 786	1 996	2 116
Special Service incident	1 578	1 438	2 185	1 047	1 084
Structure Incident	403	388	424	378	402
Vehicle related Incident	2 258	2 258	2 535	2 312	2 365
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 243</b>	<b>8 163</b>	<b>8 888</b>	<b>7 368</b>	<b>7 627</b>

**Table 2 – Rural Incidents**

Rural Incidents	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Number of rural incidents (in CFS area)	3 107	2 070 <sup>3</sup>	1 786	1 996	2 116
Area burnt in hectares (Rural Incidents)	1 725 723	2 428 279 <sup>3</sup>	2 878	4 679	3 309 <sup>1</sup>
\$ loss for Rural Incidents	\$3 529 201	\$898 350	1 772 625	5 028 770	6 247 070 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> reduction due to no Kangaroo Island or Nullabour size fires

<sup>2</sup> Proper Bay fire cost - \$3 935 000

<sup>3</sup> Increase this year due to the number of Outback/Pastoral fires

**Table 3 – Estimated dollar loss for all incidents**

INCIDENT GROUP	DOLLAR LOSS \$,000,000.00				
	2012-13	2011-2012	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Hazmat	280	20 000	500	100	100
Other	23 500	32 610	150	500	110 160
Rural	3 529 201	898 350	1 772 625	5 028 770	6 247 070
Structural	9 900 569	17 912 139	19 546 340	9 984 850	16 034 680
Vehicle related	5 463 300	3 38 090	3 488 850	3 213 200	8 556 452
<b>Total \$ Loss</b>	<b>18 916 855</b>	<b>19 201 189</b>	<b>24 808 465</b>	<b>18 227 420</b>	<b>30 948 462</b>

**Table 4 – Incident Numbers by Incident Group and Type**

Fixed Alarm (no cause)	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2012-13		2011-2012		2010-2011	
Accidental operation of alarm, human activity simulated conditions	46	66	68	99	48	61
Alarm system malfunction (outside trades persons)	75	97	62	70	41	63
Alarm activation due to aerosol use (hairspray, insecticides)	4	5	10	13	1	1
Alarm activation due to poor building maintenance (dust, cobwebs etc)	19	28	29	32	10	12
Alarm activation due to steam, shower, bath, sauna, urn/ kettle	45	61	54	65	26	32
Alarm operates due to extreme weather conditions	18	25	23	28	6	7
Alarm operates due to power surge/spike or short circuit	14	25	19	22	2	2
Alarm system suspected malfunction	221	311	366	515	826	1033
Attending officer unable to locate detector indicated by alarm panel	4	5	4	4	3	7
Burglar alarm/bell ringing*	1	1	1	1	-	-
Cooking fumes (toast or foodstuff)	108	118	110	133	63	79
Council of SA Water causes pressure fluctuation through mains	1	1	1	1	0	0
Detector suspected malfunction	279	311	190	243	32	35
Failure to notify when testing or incorrect test by servicing company	12	12	13	18	8	8
FIP (Fault in panel) normal on arrival, line fault/open line	18	23	10	16	9	11
FIP reset prior to arrival by management	1	2	21	22	-	-
FIP activated – ATU not activated management rang/bell ringing	0	0	2	2	-	-
FIP malfunction fault in panel, inadequate maintenance. Low battery	10	12	9	11	1	1
FIP not activated - ATU activated*	0	0	1	1	-	-
Fixed alarm fault*	1	2	1	1	-	-
Heat/thermal detector operated, no fire, heat from source	13	22	33	39	9	9
Incorrect testing by premise staff or maintenance staff	11	12	7	8	3	3
Simulated condition (incense, candle)	22	22	10	11	7	8
Smoke detector operated, no fire – external smoke, bushfires, burnouts	4	11	65	85	5	5
Sprinkler water pressure fluctuations / equipment fault	16	18	28	42	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>1 137</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>1 382</b>

**Table 4 (continued) – Incident Numbers by Incident Group and Type**

HazMat Incidents	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2012-13		2011-2012		2010-2011	
Chemical spill or leak	1	1	2	3	-	-
Combustible / Flammable leak	79	101	77	108	79	111
Explosion with ensuing fire	4	4	4	6	2	3
Hazardous material	36	99	28	65	29	84
Major fuel or oil spill	1	1	4	6	3	9
Minor fuel or oil spill	60	73	54	69	71	89
Odor or gas leak	10	18	6	6	12	15
Oil or other combustible liquid spill	6	6	5	6	3	3
Over pressure rupture – boiler / pipeline	6	6	-	-	-	-
Total	203	309	180	269	199	314

Miscellaneous / Incendiary	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2012-2013		2011-2012		2010-2011	
Aircraft Incident / Emergency	4	11	5	7	9	9
Arcing, shorted electrical equipment	7	9	11	17	17	17
Attempt to burn*	2	2	1	1	-	-
Bomb scare	1	1	-	-	2	2
Breakdown of light ballast	1	2	1	1	3	3
Electrocution	1	1	1	1	-	-
Excessive heat, overheat, scorch burns – no ignition	-	-	-	-	2	2
Gas explosion	-	-	1	1	-	-
Heat from short circuit (wiring)	4	5	5	7	2	2
Incendiary device explosion	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mailbox, BBQ, gas bottle, playground	7	8	1	1	5	5
Other Assistance	105	135	78	128	49	49
Outside stationery compactor or compacted trash fire	1	1	-	-	-	-
Overheated motor	1	1	2	2	2	2
Pier, quay or piling fire	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power line down	15	18	6	8	22	22
Storage yards/timber yards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transformer, power of utility, power pole	10	11	8	9	4	4
Tunnel, underground fire (pipelines)	-	-	1	1	1	1
Water and Smoke	1	1	-	-	3	3
Total	161	207	122	185	122	122

**Table 4 (continued) – Incident Numbers by Incident Group and Type**

Other Incidents /Attendance	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2012-13		2011-2012		2010-2011	
Alarm Sounded No Evidence of fire	21	72	39	114	28	83
Assist police or other government agency	19	26	31	35	46	53
Cover Assignment	4	26	12	29	7	37
Did Not Arrive (Stop Call)	251	680	247	1157	184	1044
EMS – excluding vehicle accident	-	-	-	-	1	1
EMS – person transported / left scene prior to arrival	-	-	-	-	-	-
Good Intent Call	262	343	185	245	140	186
Lightening (no fire)	4	8	-	-	2	2
Malicious False Alarm – or mischievous damage to MCP	12	15	20	22	12	17
Medical assist	7	9	19	23	75	83
Mutual Aid given / change of quarters	4	13	5	4	-	-
Police matter	-	-	2	2	2	4
Public Service	2	2	6	6	23	24
Telstra lines	-	-	1	1	1	1
Wrong location	4	5	3	6	3	4
Total	590	1 199	570	1 644	524	1 539

Vehicle Related Incidents	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2012-2013		2011-2012		2010-2011	
Mobile property / vehicle	395	574	297	511	340	497
Mobile property fire (campervan/caravan)	6	7	7	13	5	10
Mobile property fire (off road vehicles)	3	8	5	6	6	9
Mobile property fire (passenger vehicle)	42	54	125	158	102	145
Mobile property fire (rail)	2	6	2	2	3	4
Mobile property fire (road transport vehicle)	14	14	16	22	6	9
Mobile property fire (Water vessel)	6	11	2	2	1	6
Vehicle Accident / No Injury	818	1303	732	1155	837	1376
Vehicle Accident / With Injuries	703	1190	811	1252	831	1300
Vehicle Accident Rescue	269	452	261	402	404	555
Total	2 258	3 619	2258	3523	2535	3911

**Table 4 (continued) – Incident Numbers by Incident Group and Type**

Rural Incidents	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2012-13		2011-2012		2010-2011	
BBQ	4	4	7	9	4	6
Brush fence	10	12	2	4	3	5
Dump	20	44	10	14	7	19
Dumpster or other outside trash	1	1	7	8	2	2
Forest fire	27	151	9	62	4	11
Grain / Crop Fire	34	88	12	44	9	41
Grass or stubble fire	1429	3525	902	2115	785	1514
Haystack	26	72	11	20	20	50
Investigation (Burn off)	154	189	128	165	124	144
Investigation (Smoke)	356	457	239	316	231	293
Other - outside fire (not rubbish)	171	227	146	204	96	131
Outside fire (not rubbish) Goodwill bins	76	94	57	73	113	150
Refuse can or waste basket fire contained to rubbish	1	1	1	1	-	-
Rubbish bin	58	69	59	74	59	74
Rubbish fire*	38	47	4	6	-	-
Rubbish, refuse or waste – abandoned outside	242	286	223	266	177	208
Scrub and grass fire	308	1522	156	702	77	354
Steam vapor, fog or dust thought to be smoke	5	6	-	-	2	3
Tree fire	147	206	96	137	73	95
Unauthorised burning	-	-	1	3	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 107</b>	<b>7 001</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>4223</b>	<b>1786</b>	<b>3100</b>

Structure Incidents	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2012-13		2011-2012		2010-2011	
Building Fire	280	654	254	615	310	664
Building fire (content only)	26	32	22	30	29	41
Building fire (structure & content)	14	38	12	27	13	20
Building fire (structure only)	12	21	4	8	-	-
Chimney or flue fire	32	55	19	35	10	17
Food stuffs burnt, (confined to cooking equipment)	11	14	30	41	23	27
Heat Related and Electrical	28	42	47	75	38	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>821</b>

**Table 4 (continued) – Incident Numbers by Incident Group and Type**

Special Service Incidents	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts	No. of Incidents	Brigade Turnouts
	2012-13		2011-2012		2010-2011	
Animal Rescue	64	68	71	79	39	40
Assist Other Agencies	384	465	269	327	200	250
Building weakened or collapsed	13	17	4	4	-	-
Confined space rescue	2	2	-	-	-	-
Extrication/Rescue (not vehicle)	35	46	33	42	20	31
Flood	79	95	144	171	396	648
Grape spills	-	-	1	2	7	7
High angle/vertical rescue	2	4	2	3	4	4
Lock in*	2	2	1	1	-	-
Lock out	1	1	3	3	2	2
Search	29	37	17	27	16	21
Severe weather & natural disaster	87	115	124	146	146	216
Tree down	863	1150	758	959	1338	1468
Trench rescue	-	-	-	-	1	1
Water / ice related rescue	13	17	5	8	11	14
Water or steam leak	1	1	1	1	3	3
Wind Storm	3	3	5	5	2	2
Total	1 578	2 023	1438	1778	2185	2707

Table 5 – Number of Incidents by Month 2012-2013

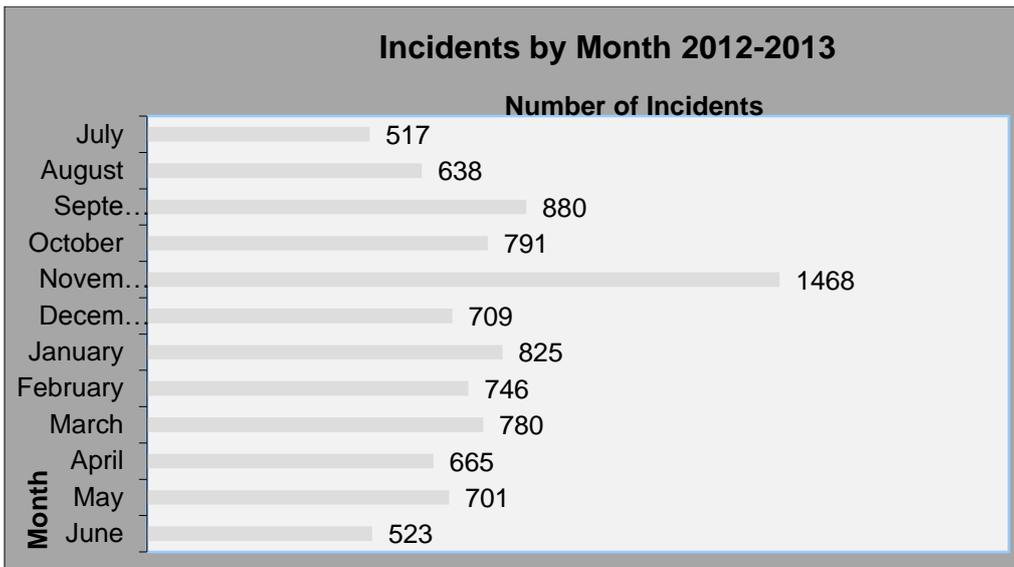
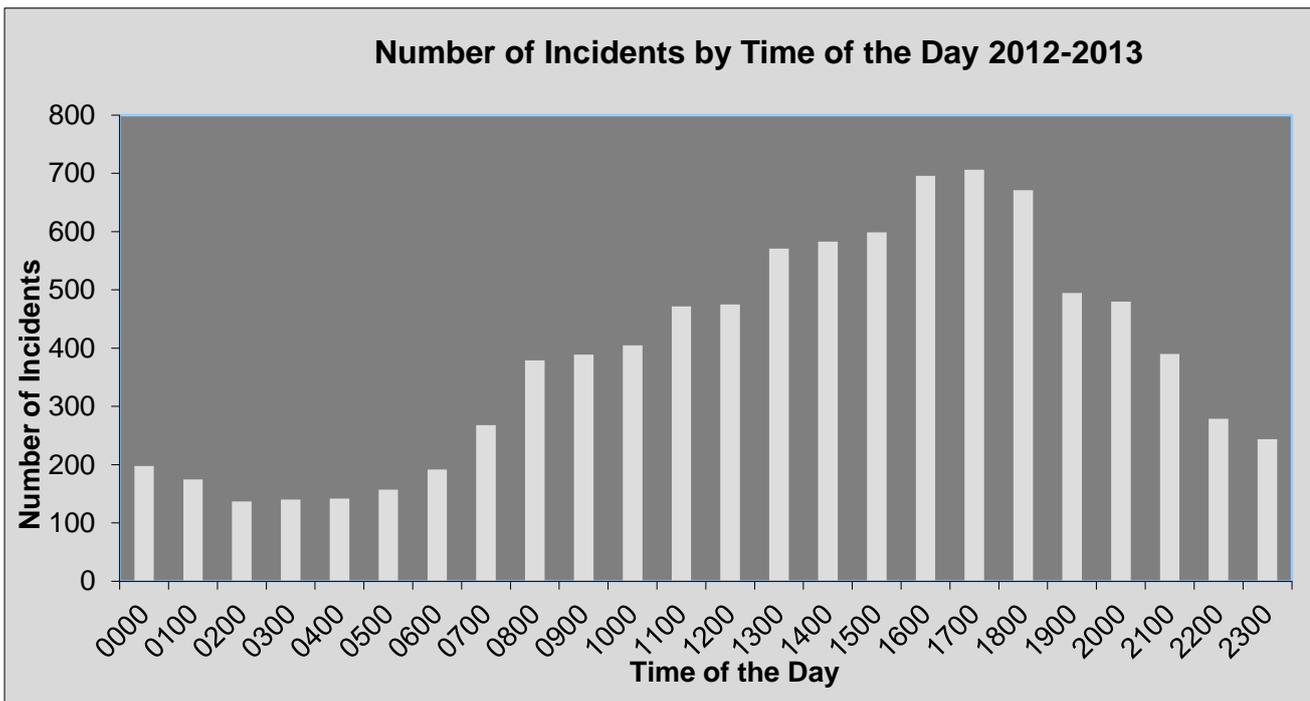


Table 6 – Number of Incidents by Time of the Day 2012-2013



## Appendix D

### Work Health & Safety and Incident Management

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Table 1: WHS Legislative requirements	64
Table 2: Agency gross workers compensation expenditure for 2012-13	64
Table 3: Safety targets in SA Country Fire Service	65

#### CFS OHS&W

##### Safety culture

The Executive and senior management of the CFS continues to place a high value on the safety and welfare of its volunteers and staff. The organisation continues to maintain and promulgate its safety message of 'Safety First – Come Home Safe' in accordance with the Chief Officer's Commitment to Safety.

The CFS Chief Officer monitors the progress and success of the WHS activities through manager reports and the Senior WHS Advisor's weekly reports.

WHS objectives are included in the CFS Strategic Business Plan. The Chief Officer's Advisory Council and Regional Volunteer Management Committees are consulted and kept informed of WHS initiatives via a Health and Safety Representative on each of these forums.

The revised work health and safety consultative framework has 1 volunteer health & safety representative from each regional health & safety committee on the State Health & Safety Committee which met on 5 occasions during the year to review and monitor the implementation of the health, safety, welfare and injury management system.

##### Safety and performance

WorkCover Evaluators performed a Review against the *WorkCover Performance Standards for Self-Insurers* in December 2011 & February 2012. The Evaluator noted in the report that the CFS:

is committed to managing and improving WHS systems.

Continued to be challenged by resource limitations

has been undertaking activity to address identified non-conformances, however further improvements are required for the organisation to move forwards and meet conformance with the performance standards

The SAFECOM WHS Service delivery framework had provided some improvements to human resources allocated to support implementation of CFS WHS programs with 83 workplace inspections conducted across the State

##### Safety & Wellbeing

The Chief Officer maintains his commitment to a Zero Harm Vision for the South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) volunteers and staff. Where injuries do occur, the CFS is 100% committed to returning our people to pre-injury duties.

This ensures our volunteer's wellbeing is paramount and their work, family and other community commitments are not taken for granted. Wherever possible, CFS minimises the impacts on our volunteer's employers by facilitating appropriate treatment and rehabilitation. This commitment represents sound management practice and contributes to increased community confidence and is demonstrated by:

- the Chief Officer's Commitment Statement; and
- the CFS Safety & Wellbeing Programs

Number of Notifiable occurrences pursuant to OHS&W Regulations	0
Number of Notifiable injuries pursuant to OHS&W Regulations division 6.6.	5
Number of notices served pursuant to OHS&W Act s35, s39 and s40 (default, improvement and prohibition notices)	0

One (1) notifiable occurrence, pursuant to the Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Regulations Division 6.6, was reported to SafeWork SA in the period July 2012 – January 2013 under the Occupational Health Safety and Welfare Act 1986 and no further action was required in relation to this occurrence.

There were four (4) recorded notifiable injury reports pursuant to the Work Health and Safety Act 2012 with no further action required. There has been no default notices issued under the OHS&W act and no improvement or prohibition notices served.

**Table 2: Agency gross<sup>1</sup> workers compensation expenditure for 2012-13 compared with 2011-12**

Expenditure	2012-13	2011-12	Variation	% Change
	\$	(\$)	(\$)+ (-)	+ (-)
Income Maintenance	376 423	285277	-84389	24%
Lump Sum Settlements Redemptions-Sect 42	252 722	33833	33833	87%
Lump Sum Settlements Permanent Disability-Sect 43	159 470	137125	101846	14%
Medical/Hospital Costs combined	138 964	236858	-131678	-70%
Other	112 998	89677	-24410	42%
Total Claims Expenditure	1 040 577	758360	--104798	27%

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

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

**Table 3: Safety Targets in Country Fire Service**

	Base:	Performance: 12 months to end of June 2013			Final Target
	2009-10	Actual	Notional Quarterly Target	Variation	Numbers or %
1 Workplace Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0
2 New Workplace Injury Claims	50	50	43	7	38
3 New Workplace Injury Claims Frequency Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4 Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5 New Psychological Injury Claims Frequency Rate	0	0	0	0	0
6 Rehabilitation and Return to Work	10.00%	2.00%	80.00%	-78.00%	80%
6a Early Assessment within 2 days	8.00%	6.45%	80%	-73.55%	80%
6b Early Intervention within 5 days	50.00%	0.00%	90.00%	-90.00%	90.00%
6c Days Lost <= 10 days	40.00%	36.36%	60.00%	-23.64%	60.00%
7 Claim Determination	12.50%	15.38%	100.00%	-84.62%	100.00%
7a Claims determined for provisional in 7 calendar days					
7b. Claims determined in 10 business days	88.00%	76.32%	75.00%	1.32%	75.00%
7c. Claims still to be determined after 3 months	2.00%	2.63%	3.00%	-0.37%	3.00%
8 Income Maintenance Payments for Recent Injuries:	0	0	0	0	0
2010/12 Injuries (at 24 months development)	N/A	\$153 688	\$99 934	\$53 754	NA
2009-10 Injuries (at 12 months development)	N/A	\$97 119	\$67 385	\$29 734	N/A

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

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

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate Injury frequency rate for new lost-time injury/disease for each one million hours worked. This frequency rate is calculated for benchmarking and is used by the WorkCover Corporation.

Lost Time Injury frequency rate (new claims): Numbers of new cases of lost-time injury/disease for year x 1,000,000 Number of hours worked in the year

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

# Financial Report

## Financial Services

Financial services are provided by a range of personnel including volunteer administration and finance officers in Brigades and Groups, Business Services Officers in Regional Offices, SAFECOM Finance staff and Shared Services SA staff.

## Accounts Payable Performance

	Number of accounts paid	Percentage of accounts paid (by number)	Value in \$A of accounts paid	Percentage of accounts paid (by value)
Paid by due date	21 557	98%	64 908 509	99%
Paid late, within 30 days of due date	278	1%	642 291	1%
Paid more than 30 days from due date	217	1%	307 761	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 052</b>		<b>65 858 561</b>	

## Fraud

CFS has a financial control framework in place that minimises the risk of fraud occurring. The control framework includes a specific policy addressing fraud, clear statements of the CFS values, a code of conduct for CFS personnel, financial policies and procedures and compliance checks designed to detect instances of fraud.

During 2012-13, there were no identified instances of fraud within CFS.

## Consultants

CFS engaged two external consultants during 2012-13 at a total cost of \$5,470.

Range	Number	Expenditure
Below \$10,000	2	5 470
\$10,000 - \$50,000	-	-
Above \$50,000	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5 470</b>

There was one consultancy incurring expenditure above \$10,000.

## Overseas Travel

Number of employees	Destination/s	Reasons for travel	Total cost to agency
1	France	Participant in the French – Australian/New Zealand Collaborative Research Exchange. Study tour by the Bushfire Collaborative Research Centre of the SDIS13 Fire Agency of the Bouches du Rhône Department.	\$300
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$300</b>

### Freedom of Information

The following information is provided pursuant to the provisions of *Section 9 of the Freedom of Information Act 1991*.

A request for access to a document must be made in writing and should be addressed as follows:

*Freedom of Information Officer  
SA Country Fire Service  
GPO Box 2468 ADELAIDE SA 5001*

#### Fees and charges

A request must be accompanied by an application fee of **\$29.50**. The application fee may be waived in cases where payment is likely to cause financial hardship to the applicant.

An application for waiver of the fee should state grounds for such waiver.

#### FOI requests received

New (including transferred in)	11
Total to be processed	11
Completed requests	11

<b>Total to be processed</b>	<b>11</b>
------------------------------	-----------

#### Results of FOI requests

Granted in full	6
Granted in part	3
Section 16(a) exempt	2

<b>Fees received</b>	<b>Nil</b>
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#### Days to Process

0-21 days	8
22 – 35 days	3

<b>Total processed</b>	<b>11</b>
------------------------	-----------

### Asbestos Management Report

Category	No of sites as at 1 July 2011	No of sites as 30 June 2012	Category Description	Interpretation
1	1	1	Remove	Should be removed promptly
2	0	0	Remove as soon as practicable	Should be scheduled for removal at a practical time
3	46	44	Use care during maintenance	May need removal during maintenance work
4	32	33	Monitor Conditions	Is present, inspect according to legislation and policy

5	333	334	No asbestos identified /identified asbestos has been removed	(All asbestos identified as per OHS&W 4.2.10 (1) has been removed
6	2	2	Further Information required	These sites not yet categorised

- Category 1 – relates to the Stirling CFS appliance bays, these are to be replaced 2012-13

\*\* Category 2 – relates to the East Torrens Group Centre and Kyeema Group Centre – registers to be obtained in 2012-13



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**To the Acting Chief Officer  
South Australian Country Fire Service**

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 100(2) of the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the South Australian Country Fire Service for the financial year ended 30 June 2013. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2013
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2013
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2013
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2013
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Acting Chief Officer and the Business Manager.

**The Acting Chief Officer's Responsibility for the Financial Report**

The Acting 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 Acting 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 Acting Chief Officer, as well as 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.

**Opinion**

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Country Fire Service as at 30 June 2013, 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.



**S O'Neill**  
**AUDITOR-GENERAL**  
30 September 2013

**South Australian Country Fire Service  
(CFS)**

**Annual Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

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*This second page number to also be used for the Audit Certification Page*

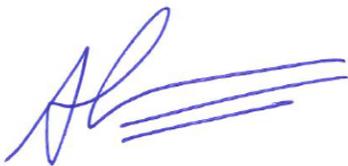
## South Australian Country Fire Service

### Certification of the Financial Statements

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

- complies with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under Section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and relevant Australian accounting standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the South Australian Country Fire Service; and
- presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the South Australian Country Fire Service as at 30 June 2013 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

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



Andrew Lawson  
Acting Chief Officer  
South Australian Country Fire Service

20 September 2013



Joel Schirmer  
Business Manager  
South Australian Country Fire Service

20 September 2013

**South Australian Country Fire Service**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expenses	5	14,142	11,455
Supplies and services	6	44,146	40,399
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	10,647	10,540
Grants and subsidies	8	700	692
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	9	39	193
Other Expenses	10	-	972
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>69,674</b>	<b>64,251</b>
<b>Income</b>			
Revenues from fees and charges	11	1,032	1,175
Commonwealth revenues	12	2,031	2,137
Interest revenues	13	181	283
Resources received free of charge	14	21	138
Groups/Brigades revenues	15	460	193
Other income	16	320	368
<b>Total income</b>		<b>4,045</b>	<b>4,294</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<b>65,629</b>	<b>59,957</b>
<b>Revenues from SA Government</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	17	66,603	66,857
<b>Total revenues from / payments to SA Government</b>		<b>66,603</b>	<b>66,857</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>974</b>	<b>6,900</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net result</i>			
Net income or expenses relating to non-current assets held for sale		-	(65)
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	22	-	(2,189)
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(2,254)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>974</b>	<b>4,646</b>
The net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner			

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

**South Australian Country Fire Service**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 30 June 2013**

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	18	9,190	11,766
Receivables	19	968	1,478
Other financial assets	20	1,916	2,136
Non-current assets held for sale	21	991	991
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>13,065</b>	<b>16,371</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	22	157,095	154,347
Intangible assets	23	-	66
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>157,095</b>	<b>154,413</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>170,160</b>	<b>170,784</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	24	3,755	5,876
Employee benefits	25	1,809	1,483
Provisions	26	466	598
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>6,030</b>	<b>7,957</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Payables	24	239	237
Employee benefits	25	2,550	2,514
Provisions	26	2,563	2,272
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>5,352</b>	<b>5,023</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>11,382</b>	<b>12,980</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>158,778</b>	<b>157,804</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Asset revaluation surplus	27	49,853	49,853
Retained earnings	27	108,925	107,951
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>158,778</b>	<b>157,804</b>
The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	29		
Contingent assets and liabilities	30		

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

**South Australian Country Fire Service**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

	Note	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance at 30 June 2011</b>		<b>52,107</b>	<b>101,051</b>	<b>153,158</b>
Net result for 2011-12		-	5,791	5,791
Net income or expenses relating to non-current assets held for sale		(65)	-	(65)
Loss on revaluation of property, plant and equipment during 2011-12	22	(2,189)	-	(2,189)
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2011-12</b>		<b>(2,254)</b>	<b>5,791</b>	<b>3,537</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2012</b>	27	<b>49,853</b>	<b>106,842</b>	<b>156,695</b>
Prior year error	3	-	1,109	1,109
Restated balance as at 30 June 2012		<b>49,853</b>	<b>107,951</b>	<b>157,804</b>
Net result for 2012-13		-	974	974
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2012-13</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>974</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2013</b>	27	<b>49,853</b>	<b>108,925</b>	<b>158,778</b>

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

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

**South Australian Country Fire Service**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows</b>			
Employee benefit payments		(13,598)	(12,847)
Supplies and services payments		(50,607)	(45,950)
Grants and subsidies payments		(700)	(692)
Payments for paid Parental Leave Scheme		(30)	(2)
<b>Cash used in operations</b>		<b>(64,935)</b>	<b>(59,491)</b>
<b>Cash inflows</b>			
Fees and charges		1,399	1,560
Receipts from Commonwealth		2,031	2,137
Interest received		194	288
GST recovered from the Australian Taxation Office		5,281	4,908
Receipts for paid Parental Leave Scheme		28	5
Other receipts		964	440
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>9,897</b>	<b>9,338</b>
<b>Cash flows from SA Government</b>			
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	17	66,351	66,857
Other receipts from SA Government	17	252	-
<b>Cash generated from SA Government</b>		<b>66,603</b>	<b>66,857</b>
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11,565</b>	<b>16,704</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows</b>			
Purchase of investments		220	(234)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(14,670)	(15,079)
<b>Cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(14,450)</b>	<b>(15,313)</b>
<b>Cash inflows</b>			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		309	384
<b>Cash generated from investing activities</b>		<b>309</b>	<b>384</b>
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(14,141)</b>	<b>(14,929)</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(2,576)</b>	<b>1,775</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>		<b>11,766</b>	<b>9,991</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9,190</b>	<b>11,766</b>

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

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# South Australian Country Fire Service

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

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**South Australian Country Fire Service**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

**1 Objectives and funding**

**Objectives**

The South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) 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 the country;
- to provide efficient and responsive services in the country 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 the country;
- to develop and maintain plans to cope with the effects of fire or emergencies in the country;
- to provide services or support to assist with recovery in the event of a fire or other emergency in the country;
- to perform any other function assigned to CFS by or under this or any other Act.

**Funding arrangements**

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

Funds generated by Groups and Brigades through fund raising activities are held locally for expenditure on CFS activities in the local community. These funds are recognised in CFS's financial statements.

On 1 July 2011, CFS introduced fees and charges for fire alarm monitoring, unwanted false alarms and certain building fire safety services. These fees are prescribed in the *Fire and Emergency Services Regulations 2005*.

**2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**(a) Statement of compliance**

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

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

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

Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the CFS for the reporting period ending 30 June 2013. Refer to Note 3.

**(b) Basis of preparation**

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying CFS's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, these are outlined in the applicable notes;
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported; and
- compliance with Accounting Policy Statements issued pursuant to section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the Accounting Policy Statements require the following note disclosures, which have been included in this financial report:

- (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100 000 for separate identification of these items may be utilised. CFS has elected not to utilise this threshold, ie all revenue, expense, financial assets and liabilities relating to SA Government have been separately disclosed;
- (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants;
- (c) employees whose normal remuneration is equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level (within \$10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees; and
- (d) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

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

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

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

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

**(c) Reporting entity**

The CFS is established under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (the Act). Under the Act, the CFS is a separate body corporate acting on behalf of the Crown and part of the consolidated emergency services sector.

**(d) Comparative information**

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

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

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

**(e) Rounding**

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

**(e) Taxation**

CFS is not subject to income tax. CFS is liable for payroll tax, fringe benefits tax (FBT) and goods and services tax (GST).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**(h) Income**

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

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

The following are specific recognition criteria:

*Revenues from SA Government*

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

*Commonwealth revenues*

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

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

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

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

*Resources received free of charge*

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

*Fees and charges*

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

*Other income*

Other income consists of rental income, insurance recoveries and other minor revenues.

**(i) Expenses**

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

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

The following are specific recognition criteria:

*Employee benefits expenses*

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

*Superannuation*

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

*Net loss on 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.

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:

<b>Class of asset</b>	<b>Useful life (years)</b>
Communications equipment	10
Vehicles	20
Plant and equipment	10
Computer equipment	5
Intangibles	5
Buildings	40

*Grants and Subsidies*

For contributions payable, the contribution will be recognised as a liability and expense when the entity has a present obligation to pay the contribution and the expense recognition criteria are met.

All contributions paid by the department have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached.

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

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

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

**(k) Assets**

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

*Cash and cash equivalents*

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

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

Cash is measured at nominal value.

### *Receivables*

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

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

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

### *Other financial assets*

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

### *Non-current assets held for sale*

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

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

### *Non-current assets*

#### Acquisition and recognition

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

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

#### Revaluation of non-current assets

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

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

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

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

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

#### Impairment

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

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

### *Intangible assets*

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

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

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

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

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

## (l) Liabilities

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

### *Payables*

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

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

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 CFS has received from the Commonwealth Government to forward on to eligible employees via the department's standard payroll processes. That is, CFS 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 respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave, annual leave and skills and experience retention leave.

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

### *Employee benefits*

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

#### Wages, salaries, annual leave, skills and experience retention leave and sick leave

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

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

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

#### Long service leave

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

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

### *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when CFS 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 CFS 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 2012 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

CFS is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

### *Operating leases*

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

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

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

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

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

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

The CFS did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2012-13.

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by CFS for the period ending 30 June 2013. CFS has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of CFS.

There was one prior period adjustment for 2011-12

This related to the overstatement of the Provision for Long Service Leave liability and associated expenses in 2012, by an amount of \$1.109m. The error was due to the 2011-12 Long Service Leave calendar day's entitlement being calculated on the working day rates.

An adjustment was processed in 2013 and comparative balances have been restated resulting in the following specific impacts for 2012:

- employee benefit expenses reduced by \$1,109,000
- the total comprehensive result increased by \$1,109,000
- current payables decreased by \$11,000
- current employee benefits decreased by \$120,000
- non-current payables decreased by \$84,000
- non-current employee benefits decreased by \$894,000

Restated 2012 comparative balances are detailed in the Statements of Comprehensive Income and notes 5, 24 and 25

**4 Activities of the South Australian Country Fire Service**

In achieving its objectives, the CFS provides services within two areas of activity: frontline service delivery and frontline service delivery support. These services are classified under one program titled 'South Australian Country Fire Service'. Consequently no disaggregated disclosures have been prepared.

**South Australian Country Fire Service**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

**5 Employee benefits expenses**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Salaries and wages	9,898	9,317
Annual leave	908	892
Skills and experience retention leave	51	-
Long service leave	208	730
Employment on-costs - superannuation	1,000	972
Payroll tax	586	579
Workers compensation costs	1,173	(1,444)
Other employment related expenses	318	409
<b>Total: Employee benefits expenses</b>	<b>14,142</b>	<b>11,455</b>

**Employee remuneration**

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

	2013 No. of employees	2012 No. of employees
\$134 000 – \$137 999*	n/a	2
\$138 000 – \$147 999	5	4
\$148 000 – \$157 999	3	1
\$158 000 – \$167 999	1	1
\$188 000 – \$197 999	-	1
\$208 000 – \$217 999	-	1
\$218 000 – \$227 999	1	-
\$228 000 – \$237 999	-	1
\$268 000 – \$277 999	-	1
\$278 000 – \$287 999	1	-
<b>Total number of employees</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>

\* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level rate for 2011-12.

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executives remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was \$1.859 million (\$2.072 million).

**6 Supplies and services**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Accommodation	129	96
Aerial firefighting	8,465	8,122
Auditor's remuneration	27	31
Communications	1,057	1,115
Computing costs	2,285	954
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	2,628	1,605
Consumables	2,029	1,929
Energy	739	634
Government radio network	10,147	10,050
Insurance premiums	212	199
Minor plant and equipment	1,489	1,814
Operating lease costs	2,417	2,672
Operational costs	2,053	1,325
Repairs and maintenance	5,112	4,262
Shared Services SA payments	1	-
Travel and training	1,841	1,749
Uniforms and protective clothing	1,418	1,313
Other expenses	2,097	2,529
<b>Total: Supplies and services</b>	<b>44,146</b>	<b>40,399</b>

**Consultants**

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

	2013 No. of consultants	2012 No. of consultants	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Below \$10 000	2	-	5	-
Between \$10 000 and \$50 000	-	1	-	19
<b>Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>

**Auditor's remuneration**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of financial statements	27	31
<b>Total: Audit fees</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>

**Other Services**

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

**South Australian Country Fire Service**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
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**Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government**

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

Accommodation	86	76
Aerial firefighting	17	95
Auditor's remuneration	27	31
Communications	34	49
Computing costs	118	153
Consultancy, contractor and legal fees	604	74
Consumables	180	325
Energy	15	11
Government radio network	10,147	10,050
Insurance premiums	173	122
Minor plant and equipment	47	-
Operating lease costs	1,008	1,874
Operational costs	61	6
Repairs and maintenance	140	190
Shared Services SA payments	1	-
Travel and training	157	58
Uniforms and protective clothing	13	-
Other expenses	293	377
<b>Total: Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>13,121</b>	<b>13,491</b>

**7 Depreciation and amortisation expense**

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Depreciation</b>		
Buildings	2,518	2,471
Vehicles	6,200	6,087
Computers	20	-
Plant	379	295
Communications	1,464	1,583
Total: Depreciation	10,581	10,436
<b>Amortisation</b>		
Software	66	104
Total: Amortisation	66	104
<b>Total: Depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b>10,647</b>	<b>10,540</b>

**8 Grants and subsidies**

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants to individuals and community organisations	700	692
<b>Total: Grants and subsidies</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>692</b>

All grants and subsidies are provided to non SA Government recipients.

**9 Net loss from disposal of non-current assets**

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Land and buildings</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	-	-
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	-	(244)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of land and buildings	-	(244)
<b>Vehicles</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	309	350
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	(348)	(302)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of vehicles	(39)	48
<b>Plant and equipment</b>		
Proceeds from disposal	-	34
Less: Net book value of assets disposed	-	(31)
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of plant and equipment	-	3
<b>Total: Assets</b>		
Total proceeds from disposal	309	384
Less: Total value of assets disposed	(348)	(577)
<b>Total: Net loss from disposal of non-current assets</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>(193)</b>

*[Handwritten mark]*

**South Australian Country Fire Service**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

<b>10 Other Expenses</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Assets revaluation decrement		-	972
<b>Total: Other Expenses</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>972</b>

<b>11 Revenues from fees and charges</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Fire alarm attendance fees		266	333
Fire safety fees		133	116
Fire alarm monitoring fees		193	141
Incident cost recoveries		-	159
Training and other recoveries		415	410
Salary recoveries		2	2
Other recoveries		23	14
<b>Total: Revenues from fees and charges</b>		<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,175</b>

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

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

Fire alarm attendance fees		88	148
Fire safety fees		8	13
Fire alarm monitoring fees		46	45
Training and other recoveries		79	188
<b>Total: Fees and charges received/receivable from entities within the SA Government</b>		<b>221</b>	<b>394</b>

<b>12 Commonwealth revenues</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Grants and contributions		2,031	2,137
<b>Total: Commonwealth revenues</b>		<b>2,031</b>	<b>2,137</b>

Commonwealth revenues include contributions towards aerial firefighting costs through the National Aerial Firefighting Centre Ltd, contributions towards the cost of providing fire and emergency services to Commonwealth property in CFS areas and one-off project grants.

Contributions through the National Aerial Firefighting Centre Ltd can only be applied to aircraft leasing and positioning costs and must be matched by State Government funding on at least a dollar for dollar basis. Once-off project grants are subject to specific funding agreements.

<b>13 Interest revenues</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Interest on deposit accounts - from entities within the SA Government		181	283
<b>Total: Interest revenues</b>		<b>181</b>	<b>283</b>

<b>14 Resources received free of charge</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Asset contributions from local government councils and other organisations		21	138
<b>Total: Resources received free of charge</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>138</b>

Since 1999 negotiations have been undertaken to identify and transition land, buildings, minor plant and equipment and motor vehicles from local government, community organisations and other sources into the ownership or the care and control of the Minister for Emergency Services (the Minister). During 2012-13, two properties have been transitioned into the control of the Minister (valued at fair value of \$0.021m).

<b>15 Groups/Brigades revenues</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Groups/Brigades fundraising		460	193
<b>Total: Groups/Brigades revenues</b>		<b>460</b>	<b>193</b>

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**South Australian Country Fire Service**  
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**16 Other income**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Rent received	54	56
Donations	1	-
Insurance recoveries	16	6
Other	249	306
<b>Total: Other income</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>368</b>

**Other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government**

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

Other	18	122
<b>Total: Other income received/receivable from entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>122</b>

**17 Revenues from SA Government**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Revenues from SA Government</b>		
Contributions from Community Emergency Services Fund	66,351	66,857
Other revenues from SA Government	252	-
<b>Total: Revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>66,603</b>	<b>66,857</b>

Total revenues from SA Government consists of \$53.096m (2011: \$49.254m) for operational funding and \$13.507m (2012: \$14.497m) for capital projects.

For details on the expenditure associated with the operational funding and capital funding refer to Note 5,6,8,22 and 23. There was no material variation between the amount appropriated and the expenditure associated with this appropriation.

**18 Cash and cash equivalents**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Cash on hand	4	5
Deposits with the Treasurer	5,487	8,457
Cash at bank (Non SA Government)	417	416
Cash at bank (Non SA Government) - Groups/Brigades	2,642	2,640
Short-term deposits (Non SA Government) - Groups/Brigades	640	248
<b>Total: Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>9,190</b>	<b>11,766</b>

**Short term deposits**

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months. The deposits are lodged with various financial institutions at their respective short-term deposit rates.

**Interest rate risk**

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

**19 Receivables**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Receivables	263	451
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(5)	(4)
	258	447
Accrued revenues	15	24
GST input tax recoverable	695	1,007
<b>Total: Receivables current</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1,478</b>

**Receivables from entities within the SA Government**

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

Receivables	32	72
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
	32	72
Accrued revenues	10	23
<b>Total: Receivables from entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>95</b>

**Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts**

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

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

**Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss)**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	(4)	-
Amounts written off	6	-
Decrease/(increase) in allowance recognised in profit or loss	(7)	(4)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	(5)	(4)

**South Australian Country Fire Service**  
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**Interest rate and credit risk**

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

**Maturity analysis of receivables and categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information**  
Refer to Note 33.

**20 Other financial assets**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<small>\$/000</small>	<small>\$/000</small>
Medium term deposits - Groups/Brigades	<u>1,916</u>	<u>2,136</u>
<b>Total: Other financial assets current</b>	<b><u>1,916</u></b>	<b><u>2,136</u></b>

**Maturity analysis of receivables and categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information**  
Refer to Note 33.

**21 Non-current assets held for sale**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<small>\$/000</small>	<small>\$/000</small>
Building	4	4
Land	<u>987</u>	<u>987</u>
<b>Total non-current assets held for sale</b>	<b><u>991</u></b>	<b><u>991</u></b>

A tender to sell surplus land at Port Lincoln during 2010/11 failed to be realised, and as at 30 June 2013 the property continues to remain on the market for sale. The property value was reassessed by Liquid Pacific Mr M Burns MRICS, AAPI (CPV) during 2011/12. The movement has been reflected in equity

**22 Property, plant and equipment**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<small>\$/000</small>	<small>\$/000</small>
<b>Land</b>		
At valuation	11,294	11,294
At cost (deemed fair value)	679	60
<b>Total: Land</b>	<b><u>11,973</u></b>	<b><u>11,354</u></b>
<b>Buildings</b>		
At valuation	47,641	47,640
At cost (deemed fair value)	4,144	116
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,804)</u>	<u>(1,286)</u>
<b>Total: Buildings</b>	<b><u>47,981</u></b>	<b><u>46,470</u></b>
<b>Vehicles</b>		
At valuation	74,021	74,386
At cost (deemed fair value)	19,502	5,346
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(9,094)</u>	<u>(2,911)</u>
<b>Total: Vehicles</b>	<b><u>84,429</u></b>	<b><u>76,821</u></b>
<b>Communication equipment</b>		
At valuation	6,273	6,273
At cost (deemed fair value)	2,621	2,621
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,123)</u>	<u>(659)</u>
<b>Total: Communication equipment</b>	<b><u>6,771</u></b>	<b><u>8,235</u></b>
<b>Computer equipment</b>		
At valuation	-	-
At cost (deemed fair value)	98	98
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(20)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total: Computer equipment</b>	<b><u>78</u></b>	<b><u>98</u></b>
<b>Plant and equipment</b>		
At valuation	1,450	1,449
At cost (deemed fair value)	996	926
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(526)</u>	<u>(147)</u>
<b>Total: Plant and equipment</b>	<b><u>1,920</u></b>	<b><u>2,228</u></b>
<b>Capital work in progress</b>		
At cost (deemed fair value)	<u>3,943</u>	<u>9,141</u>
<b>Total: Capital work in progress</b>	<b><u>3,943</u></b>	<b><u>9,141</u></b>
<b>Total: Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b><u>157,095</u></b>	<b><u>154,347</u></b>

**South Australian Country Fire Service**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
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**Valuation of assets**

At 1 January 2012 Independent valuations for land, buildings, vehicles, communication, computer, plant and equipment assets were undertaken by Liquid Pacific Mr M Burns MRICS, AAPI (CPV). All assets were valued using fair value on the basis of open market values for existing use or at written down current cost which is considered to be fair value.

As at 30 June 2013 in accordance with SAFECOM policy, a review of the valuations were undertaken by a suitability qualified officer of SAFECOM which indicated that there was no material difference between the fair value and carrying amount of the assets. Consequentially it was determined no revaluation adjustment were required at this time.

**Impairment**

There were no indications of impairment for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2013.

**Resources received free of charge**

Refer to Note 14

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

	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Communi- -ation equipment	Computing equipment	Plant & equipment	Capital work in progress	2013 Sub-total	2012 Sub-total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2013</b>									
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	11,354	46,470	76,821	8,235	98	2,228	9,142	154,347	
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,655	13,655	
Transfers to/(from) capital work in progress	598	4,029	14,156	-	-	71	(18,854)	0	
Depreciation expense	-	(2,518)	(6,200)	(1,464)	(20)	(379)	-	(10,581)	
Assets received for nil consideration	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
Disposals	-	-	(348)	-	-	-	-	(348)	
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the period</b>	<b>11,973</b>	<b>47,981</b>	<b>84,429</b>	<b>6,771</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>157,095</b>	
<b>2012</b>									
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	11,393	46,653	77,065	8,321	-	1,419	8,569		153,420
Acquisitions	60	12	-	-	-	23	14,984		15,079
Transfers to/(from) capital work in progress	-	2,343	8,448	2,621	98	902	(14,412)		-
Depreciation expense	-	(2,471)	(6,087)	(1,583)	-	(295)	-		(10,436)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement)	(3)	59	(2,303)	(152)	-	210	-		(2,189)
Assets received for nil consideration	19	119	-	-	-	-	-		138
Disposals	(3)	(241)	(302)	-	-	(31)	-		(577)
Transfer to Non current asset held for resale	(112)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-		(116)
Net revaluation decrement expensed	-	-	-	(972)	-	-	-		(972)
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the period</b>	<b>11,354</b>	<b>46,470</b>	<b>76,821</b>	<b>8,235</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>9,142</b>		<b>154,347</b>

**23 Intangible assets**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Computer software	341	970
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(341)	(904)
<b>Total: Intangible assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66</b>

**Movement reconciliation of intangible assets**

Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	66	170
Amortisation expense	(66)	(104)
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66</b>

**Asset details and amortisation**

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

**Impairment**

There were no indications of impairment of intangible assets at 30 June 2013.

**24 Payables**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Accrued expenses	569	338
Creditors	2,803	5,163
Fringe benefits tax payable	81	92
Paid Parental Leave Scheme Payable	-	2
Employment on-costs	302	281
<b>Total: Current payables</b>	<b>3,755</b>	<b>5,876</b>

**Current payables to entities within the SA Government**

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

Accrued expenses	30	27
Creditors	1,034	196
Fringe benefits tax payable	81	92
Employment on-costs	153	152
<b>Total: Current payables to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>467</b>

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	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Non-current</b>		
Employment on-costs	239	237
<b>Total: Non-current payables</b>	<u>239</u>	<u>237</u>

**Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government**

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

Employment on-costs	135	134
<b>Total: Non-current payables to entities within the SA Government</b>	<u>135</u>	<u>134</u>

**Employment on-costs**

As a result of an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the percentage of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has remained at the 2012 rate of 40%, and the average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation cost on-cost has changed to 10.2% (2012: 10.3%). These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The net financial effect of the changes in the current financial year is a decrease in the employment on-cost of \$0.011m and employee benefit expense of \$0.011m. 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 to Note 33.

**25 Employee benefits**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Accrued salaries and wages	20	24
Annual leave	1,275	1,123
Skills and experience retention leave	51	-
Long service leave	463	336
<b>Total: Employee benefits current</b>	<u>1,809</u>	<u>1,483</u>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Long service leave	2,550	2,514
<b>Total: Employee benefits non-current</b>	<u>2,550</u>	<u>2,514</u>

AASB 119 contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. This year, an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance was used to calculate the liability rather than using a short hand measurement technique for the calculation of the liability.

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 increased from 2012 (2.75%) to 2013 (3.5%).

This increase in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows, would result in a decrease in the reported long service leave liability, however this has been offset by increase associated with the actuarial assessment.

The net financial effect of the changes in methodology and actuarial assumption in the current financial year is a decrease in the long service leave liability of \$0.209m and employee benefit expense of \$0.209m. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service 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%. As a result, there is no net financial effect resulting from changes in the salary inflation rate.

**26 Provisions**

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Current</b>		
Provision for workers compensation	466	598
<b>Total: Provisions current</b>	<u>466</u>	<u>598</u>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Provision for workers compensation	2,563	2,272
<b>Total: Provisions non-current</b>	<u>2,563</u>	<u>2,272</u>
<b>Total: Provisions</b>	<u>3,029</u>	<u>2,870</u>
<b>Provision movement:</b>		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period	2,870	4,981
Additional provisions recognised / (released)	1,173	(1,437)
Reductions arising from payments	(1,014)	(674)
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the period</b>	<u>3,029</u>	<u>2,870</u>

CFS has reported a liability to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Public Sector Workforce Relations Division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

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**27 Equity**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<small>(\$'000)</small>	<small>(\$'000)</small>
Retained earnings	108,925	107,951
Asset revaluation surplus	49,853	49,853
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>158,778</b>	<b>157,804</b>

The asset revaluation surplus represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets. 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.

The cumulative income or expense recognised in other comprehensive income (via the asset revaluation surplus) relating to non-current assets classified as held for sale for the year ending 30 June was nil (\$0.065m 2012).

**28 Cash flow reconciliation**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<small>(\$'000)</small>	<small>(\$'000)</small>
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	9,190	11,766
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	9,190	11,766
 <b>Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services</b>		
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>11,565</b>	<b>16,704</b>
Less revenues from SA Government	(66,603)	(66,857)
<b>Add/(less) non-cash items</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	(10,647)	(10,540)
Assets received free of charge	21	138
Assets revaluation decrement recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	-	(972)
Devaluation of land held for resale	-	-
Net (loss) from disposal of non-current assets held for sale	(39)	(193)
<b>Movement in assets and liabilities</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(510)	(29)
(Decrease)/increase in payables	1,105	319
(Increase)/decrease in employee benefits	(362)	(638)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	(159)	2,111
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<b>(65,629)</b>	<b>(59,957)</b>

**29 Unrecognised contractual commitments**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<small>(\$'000)</small>	<small>(\$'000)</small>
<b>Operating lease commitments</b>		
The total value of future non-cancellable operating lease commitments not provided for and payable as at the end of the reporting period are detailed below. These amounts have not been brought to account in the financial statements.		
Within one year	1,868	1,686
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,709	1,394
Later than five years	89	-
<b>Total: Operating lease commitments</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>3,080</b>

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

**Capital commitments**

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

Within one year	7,177	5,732
<b>Total: Capital commitments</b>	<b>7,177</b>	<b>5,732</b>

These capital commitments are for building and appliance projects.

**Expenditure commitments - remuneration**

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

Within one year	708	688
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,129	1,855
<b>Total: Remuneration commitments</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>2,543</b>

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

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**Expenditure commitments - other**

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

Within one year	1,163	2,503
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,773	955
Later than five years	975	-
<b>Total: Other commitments</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>3,458</b>

Contractual commitments relate to information technology projects and grants.

**30 Contingent assets and liabilities**

**Contingent assets**

In 2009-10 CFS made prepayments for capital works projects of \$855 800 for works that did not materialise. Recovery of the prepayments has been sought.

**Contingent liabilities**

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

CFS is not aware of any other contingent liabilities

**31 Remuneration of board and committee members**

Members of the board and committees, during the 2012 financial year were:

**State Bushfire Coordination Committee**

Andrew Watson  
 Ann De Piaz \*  
 Bronwyn Killmier \*  
 Bruce Hull (appointed 23 August 2012)  
 Christopher Reed (retired 22 August 2012)  
 Dennis Mutton  
 Donald Gilberston (appointed 23 August 2012)  
 Donna Ferretti \*(appointed 23 August 2012)  
 Fiona Dunstan \*  
 Franco Crisci \*  
 Glenn Benham \*  
 Graham Gates (appointed 23 August 2012)  
 Grant Pelton \*(appointed 23 August 2012)

Gregory Nettleton \*  
 Gregory Saunder \*(appointed 23 August 2012)  
 James Rishworth \*(appointed 23 August 2012)  
 Jayne Bates (Appointed 23 August 2012)  
 John Badgery \*(appointed 23 August 2012)  
 Joseph Keynes (appointed 23 August 2012)  
 Justin Cook \*(appointed 23 August 2012)  
 Katherine Stanley-Murray (appointed 23 August 2012)  
 Katie Taylor \*  
 Kylie Egan  
 Mark Sutton \*(appointed 23 August 2012)  
 Meredith Jenner \*  
 Michael Cornish \*(appointed 23 August 2012)

Peter White  
 Scott Thompson \*  
 Stephen Pascale \*  
 Suellen LeFebvre \*  
 Susan Filby  
 Suzanne Mickan  
 Timothy Kelly (appointed 23 August 2012)  
 Timothy Milne  
 Tina Brew \*(appointed 23 August 2012)  
 Wayne Thorley (appointed 23 August 2013)  
 William McIntosh

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

	2013	2012
	No. of members	No. of members
\$nil	31	32
\$1 - \$9 999	6	6
	37	38

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 \$3 914 (2012: \$4 326).

\*In accordance with the Department of 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 the CFS are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the CFS 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.

**32 Events after the reporting period**

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

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**33 Financial instruments / financial risk management**

**Table 33.1 Categorisation of financial instruments**

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

Category of financial asset and financial liabilities / Statement of Financial Position line item	Note	2013		2012	
		Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	18	9,190	9,190	11,766	11,766
Receivables (1) (2)	19	278	278	475	475
Other financial assets	20	1,916	1,916	2,136	2,136
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Payables	24	3,345	3,345	5,478	5,478

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

(2) Receivables amount disclosed here excludes prepayments. Prepayments are presented in Note 19 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.

**Credit risk**

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

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

The carrying amount of financial assets as detailed in table 33.1 represents the department's maximum exposure to credit risk.

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

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 to note 19 for information on the allowance for impairment in relation to receivables.

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

**Table 33.2 Ageing analysis of financial assets**

Financial asset item	Current Not overdue	Overdue for < 30 days	Overdue for 30-60 days	Overdue for > 60days	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>2013</b>					
<b>Not impaired</b>					
Receivables	89	32	22	130	273
Other financial assets	1,916	-	-	-	1,916
<b>Impaired</b>					
Receivables	-	-	-	5	5
<b>2012</b>					
<b>Not impaired</b>					
Receivables	300	21	11	143	475
Other financial assets	2,136	-	-	-	2,136
<b>Impaired</b>					
Receivables	-	-	-	(4)	(4)

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**Table 33.3 Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities**

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

Financial statements item	Contractual maturities		
	Carrying amount	< 1 year	1-5 years
	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>2013</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	9,190	9,190	-
Receivables	278	278	-
Other financial assets	1,916	1,916	-
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>11,384</b>	<b>11,384</b>	-
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Payables	3,345	3,345	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>3,345</b>	-
<b>2012</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	11,766	11,766	-
Receivables	475	475	-
Other financial assets	2,136	2,136	-
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>14,377</b>	<b>14,377</b>	-
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Payables	5,478	5,478	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>5,478</b>	<b>5,478</b>	-

The financial assets and liabilities of CFS are all current with maturity within the next 12 months.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk arises where CFS is unable to meet its financial obligations as they are due to be settled. CFS is funded principally from contributions from the Community Emergency Services Fund. The CFS and SAFECDM works with the manager of the Community Emergency Services Fund to determine cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work and with the Department of Treasury and Finance to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows. CFS's 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.

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

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

**Market risk**

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

**Sensitivity disclosure analysis**

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

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