

(Reprint No. 2)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN FIRE SERVICE ACT, 1936

This Act is reprinted pursuant to the Acts Republication Act, 1967, and incorporates all amendments in force as at 1 March 1993.

It should be noted that the Act was not revised (for obsolete references, etc.) by the Commissioner of Statute Revision prior to the publication of this reprint.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN FIRE SERVICE ACT, 1936

being

Fire Brigades Act, 1936, No. 2272 of 1936 [Assented to 13 August 1936]¹

as amended by

Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1938, No. 2389 of 1938 [Assented to 8 September 1938]
Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1942, No. 32 of 1942 [Assented to 26 November 1942]
Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1944, No. 25 of 1944 [Assented to 14 December 1944]
Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1958, No. 7 of 1958 [Assented to 16 October 1958]
Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1973, No. 5 of 1973 [Assented to 30 August 1973]
Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 1973, No. 86 of 1973 [Assented to 13 December 1973]²
Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1974, No. 28 of 1974 [Assented to 11 April 1974]³
Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 1974, No. 53 of 1974 [Assented to 12 September 1974]
Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1976, No. 5 of 1976 [Assented to 19 February 1976]
Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1981, No. 68 of 1981 [Assented to 22 October 1981]⁴
South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Act Amendment Act, 1984, No. 98 of 1984 [Assented to 20 December 1984]⁵
South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Act Amendment Act, 1987, No. 16 of 1987 [Assented to 9 April 1987]⁶
South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (Miscellaneous Powers) Amendment Act 1991 No. 32 of 1991 [Assented to 24 April 1991]⁷
Statutes Amendment (Expiation of Offences) Act 1992 No. 71 of 1992 [Assented to 19 November 1992]⁸

An Act to provide for the fighting and prevention of fires in fire districts; to provide for the protection of life and property threatened by other emergencies; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the State of South Australia with the advice and consent of the Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Act, 1936*.

Commencement

2. This Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

¹Came into operation 1 May 1937: *Gaz.* 25 March, 1937, p. 642.

²Came into operation 20 December 1973: *Gaz.* 20 December 1973, p. 3334.

³Came into operation 1 July 1974: s. 2.

⁴Came into operation 3 December 1981: *Gaz.* 3 December 1981, p. 2206.

⁵Came into operation 17 January 1985: *Gaz.* 17 January 1985, p. 116.

⁶Came into operation 4 June 1987: *Gaz.* 4 June 1987, p. 1430.

⁷Came into operation 1 June 1991: *Gaz.* 9 May 1991, p. 1484.

⁸Came into operation 1 March 1993: *Gaz.* 18 February 1993, p. 600.

Note: 1. Asterisks indicate repeal or deletion of text.

2. For the legislative history of the Act see Appendix 1. Entries appearing in the Appendix in bold type indicate the amendments incorporated since the last reprint.

Repeal

3. This Act is a consolidation of the Acts mentioned in the first schedule, and the said Acts are hereby repealed.

Act binds Crown

4. This Act binds the Crown.

Transitional provision

4a. (1) All property, rights and liabilities vested in or attached to The Fire Brigades Board immediately before the commencement of the *Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1981*, shall, upon the commencement of that Act, vest in, or attach to, the Corporation.

(2) A reference in any Act, regulation, rule, by-law or document to The Fire Brigades Board shall, where the context admits, be construed as a reference to the Corporation.

(3) A person who was immediately before the commencement of the *Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1981*, employed by The Fire Brigades Board shall become, upon the commencement of that amending Act, an officer or employee of the Corporation without loss of salary or status and without prejudice to his existing and accruing rights in relation to his employment.

Interpretation

5. In this Act, unless some other meaning is clearly intended—

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

“books” includes papers, documents, photographs, films and other records:

“the Chief Officer” means the person for the time being holding, or acting in, the office of Chief Officer under this Act:

“commanding officer” means the Chief Officer or any other officer—

(a) to whom command of a fire brigade has been assigned by the Chief Officer;

(b) to whom control of operations at the scene of a fire or other emergency has been assigned by the Chief Officer;

or

(c) to whom responsibility for investigating and reporting on the cause of a fire or other emergency has been assigned by the Chief Officer:

“contributory company” means an insurance company liable to contribute towards the expenditure of the Corporation, as provided by this Act:

“the Corporation” means the body corporate entitled the “South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service” established under this Act:

“council” means a municipal council or a district council:

“the Disciplinary Committee” or “the Committee” means the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Disciplinary Committee established under this Act:

“district” means a district council district:

“financial year” means the period of twelve months ending on the thirtieth day of June in any year:

“fire” includes a situation that involves imminent danger of fire:

“fire district” means a fire district constituted under this Act or any repealed Act:

“firefighter” includes a control room operator:

“insurance company” means any corporate body, company, partnership, association, or person carrying on business in the State, and insuring against loss or damage by fire property situated within any locality in which for the time being this Act applies, whether the corporate body, company, partnership, or association (or the members thereof or any of them), or person, is incorporated or resident within the State or not; and includes any agent, attorney, or representative of, or person collecting premiums for, any such corporate body, company, partnership, association, or person:

* * * * *

“Minister” means the Minister of the Crown to whom, for the time being, the administration of this Act is committed by the Governor:

“misconduct” means a contravention of or a failure to comply with the code of conduct set out in the second schedule:

“officer” means an officer of the Corporation:

“owner” includes the person for the time being in actual receipt of, or entitled to receive, the rents and profits of the particular lands or premises, or who, if such lands or premises were let to a tenant, would be entitled to receive the rents and profits thereof, whether as beneficial owner, trustee, executor, administrator, committee, mortgagee in possession or otherwise, or as agent or attorney for any other person:

“repealed Act” means Act repealed by this Act or Act repealed by any Act repealed by this Act:

“Senior Judge” means the person holding, or acting in, the office of Senior Judge under the *Local and District Criminal Courts Act, 1926*:

“the Tribunal” means the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Appeals Tribunal established under this Act:

* * * * *

“the Union” means the United Fire Fighters Union of South Australia Incorporated:

“this Act” includes regulations, and also includes proclamations made under this Act or any repealed Act:

“volunteer fire brigade” means any fire brigade supported by voluntary contributions; but does not include any fire brigade or corps formed for the purpose of protecting any particular building or buildings or premises, with the consent of the owner or occupier of the building or buildings or premises.

Note: For definition of divisional penalties (and divisional expiation fees) see Appendix 2.

Establishment, etc., of fire districts

6. (1) The Governor may, by proclamation—
- (a) constitute a fire district;
 - (b) alter the boundaries of a fire district;

or

(c) abolish a fire district.

(2) A fire district must be constituted of land within the area of a council, or within the areas of a number of councils.

(3) Before a proclamation is made under this section at least one month's notice of the terms of the proposed proclamation must be given to any council affected by the proposal.

* * * * *

PART II
ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION I—THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN FIRE SERVICE

Establishment of the Corporation

8. (1) There shall be a corporation entitled the "South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service".

(2) The Corporation shall be constituted of the Minister.

(3) A document purporting to bear the common seal of the Corporation and to be signed by the Minister or a delegate of the Minister shall be presumed in any legal proceedings, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to have been duly executed by the Corporation.

Functions and powers of the Corporation

9. (1) The functions of the Corporation are as follows:

(a) to provide efficient services in fire districts for the purpose of fighting fires and of dealing with other emergencies;

and

(b) to provide services with a view to preventing the outbreak of fire in fire districts.

(2) For the purposes of carrying out those functions, the Corporation may—

(a) establish and maintain fire stations and fire brigades;

(b) provide and maintain proper appliances and equipment for fire stations and fire brigades;

(c) acquire, hold, deal with and dispose of real and personal property;

(d) borrow moneys from the Treasurer, or, with the consent of the Treasurer, from any other person;

(e) enter into any other kind of contract or arrangement;

and

(f) exercise any other powers that are necessary for, or incidental to, the efficient discharge of its functions.

Delegation

10. (1) The Corporation may delegate to the Chief Officer, or any other person, any of its powers or functions under this Act.

(2) A delegation under this section is revocable at will and does not derogate from the power of the Corporation to act in any matter itself.

* * * * *

Accounts and audit

11. (1) The Corporation shall cause proper accounts to be kept of its financial affairs.

(2) The accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by the Auditor-General.

Annual report

12. (1) On or before the 30th day of September in each year the Corporation shall cause a report on the administration of this Act during the preceding financial year to be prepared.

(2) The Minister shall cause a copy of the report prepared under subsection (1) together with the audited accounts of the Corporation to be laid before each House of Parliament.

**DIVISION II—THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN FIRE SERVICE
APPEALS TRIBUNAL****The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Appeals Tribunal**

13. There shall be a tribunal entitled the "South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Appeals Tribunal".

Members of the Tribunal

14. (1) The Tribunal shall consist of four members of whom—

(a) one (the chairman) shall be a District Court Judge, nominated by the Senior Judge;

and

(b) three shall be appointed by the Governor as follows:

(i) one shall be an officer appointed on the nomination of the Chief Officer;

(ii) one shall be an officer appointed on the nomination of the Union;

and

(iii) one shall be a firefighter appointed on the nomination of the Union.

(2) A member appointed by the Governor shall be appointed for a term not exceeding three years and at the expiration of his term of office shall be eligible for reappointment.

(3) If the chairman is for any reason absent or unable to act in his capacity as chairman, a District Court Judge, nominated by the Senior Judge, shall act in the office of chairman.

(4) The Governor may appoint a person to be a deputy of a member (other than the chairman) and the deputy may, in the absence of that member or where that member is disqualified from sitting at the hearing of an appeal, act as a member of the Tribunal.

(5) The requirement of qualification and nomination made by this section in relation to the appointment of a member extends to the appointment of his deputy.

Removal of members from office, vacancies, etc.

15. (1) The chairman ceases to hold office as a member of the Tribunal if—

(a) he ceases to hold office as a District Court Judge;

or

(b) his nomination is revoked by the Senior Judge.

(2) The Governor may remove a member (other than the chairman) from office for—

(a) mental or physical incapacity to carry out satisfactorily the duties of his office;

(b) neglect of duty;

or

(c) dishonourable conduct.

- (3) The office of a member appointed by the Governor becomes vacant if—
- (a) he dies;
 - (b) his term of office expires;
 - (c) he resigns by written notice to the Minister;
 - (d) he ceases to satisfy the qualification referred to in section 14(1) by virtue of which he was appointed;
- or
- (e) he is removed from office by the Governor pursuant to subsection (2).

(4) Upon the office of a member becoming vacant, a person shall be appointed in accordance with this Act to the vacant office.

Constitution of Tribunal

16. For the purpose of hearing an appeal, the Tribunal shall be constituted of—
- (a) the chairman;
 - (b) the member nominated by the Chief Officer;
- and
- (c) (i) where the appellant is an officer—the officer nominated by the Union;
- or
- (ii) where the appellant is a firefighter—the firefighter nominated by the Union.

Secretary

17. (1) There shall be a secretary to the Tribunal.
- (2) The office of secretary may be held in conjunction with any other office in the Public Service of the State.

How decisions of the Tribunal to be arrived at

18. A question arising before the Tribunal shall be determined in accordance with the opinion of a majority of the members constituting the Tribunal.

Principles governing hearings

19. (1) The Tribunal is not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform itself upon any matter as it thinks fit.
- (2) Subject to this Act, the procedure of the Tribunal upon the hearing of proceedings under this Act shall be as determined by the Tribunal.
- (3) Upon the hearing of proceedings, the Tribunal shall act according to equity, good conscience and the substantial merits of the case.

Powers of Tribunal

20. (1) For the purposes of proceedings before it, the Tribunal may—
- (a) by summons signed on behalf of the Tribunal by a member of the Tribunal, require the appearance before the Tribunal of any person or the production to the Tribunal of any relevant books;
 - (b) inspect any books produced to it, and retain them for such reasonable period as it thinks fit, and make copies of them, or of any of their contents;

(c) require a person appearing before the Tribunal to make an oath or affirmation that he will truly answer all questions put to him relating to any matter in issue before the Tribunal (which oath or affirmation may be administered by a member of the Tribunal);

and

(d) require a person appearing before the Tribunal to answer any relevant question put to him by any member of the Tribunal or by a party, or person appearing on behalf of a party, to a proceeding before the Tribunal.

(2) Upon the receipt of an application for the issue of a summons under this section, the chairman (but no other member of the Tribunal) or the secretary, at the direction of the chairman, may, without referring the matter to the Tribunal, issue a summons on behalf of the Tribunal.

(3) If a person—

(a) who has been served with a summons to appear before the Tribunal fails without reasonable excuse to appear in obedience to the summons;

(b) who has been served with a summons to produce relevant books fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the summons;

(c) misbehaves himself before the Tribunal, wilfully insults the Tribunal or any member of the Tribunal, or interrupts the proceedings of the Tribunal;

or

(d) refuses to be sworn or to affirm or refuses or fails to answer truthfully any relevant question when required to do so by the Tribunal,

he or she is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 5 fine.

(4) If a person summoned as mentioned in subsection (1) fails to produce any books or to appear before the Tribunal as required by the summons, or having appeared refuses to be sworn or to affirm, or to answer a relevant question when required to do so by the Tribunal, a certificate of the failure or refusal, signed by a member of the Tribunal, may be filed in the Supreme Court.

(5) Where a certificate has been filed under subsection (4), a party requiring the production of books or the appearance of a person before the Tribunal may apply (either *ex parte* or on notice) to the Supreme Court for an order directing the production of the books or that that person attend, or be sworn or affirm, or answer questions (as the case may require) and on that application the Court may make such orders as it thinks fit (including orders for costs).

(6) A person may be required to answer a question by the Tribunal notwithstanding that the answer to that question might tend to incriminate him, or to produce any books notwithstanding that their contents might tend to incriminate him but, if that person objects to answering any question, a note of that objection shall be taken down, and the answer shall not be admissible against him in any criminal proceedings (except in proceedings for perjury).

Provisions as to appeals

21. (1) The Tribunal shall give to the parties to proceedings before it reasonable notice in writing of the time and place at which it intends to conduct the proceedings, and shall afford to the parties a reasonable opportunity to call and give evidence, to examine or cross-examine witnesses, and to make submissions to the Tribunal.

(2) If a party to whom notice has been given pursuant to subsection (1) does not attend at the time and place fixed by the notice, the Tribunal may proceed to hear and determine the appeal in the absence of that party.

(3) An officer or firefighter who appeals to the Tribunal shall be entitled to appear personally or to be represented at the hearing of the appeal by a member of the industrial association to which he belongs or by a legal practitioner.

(4) Where the Chief Officer is a party to proceedings before the Tribunal, he shall be entitled to appear personally or to be represented at the proceedings by an officer of the Corporation or, where the appellant is represented by a legal practitioner, the Chief Officer may also be represented by a legal practitioner.

(5) Where the Corporation is a party to proceedings before the Tribunal, it shall be entitled to be represented at the proceedings by the Chief Officer or by one of its other officers or, where the appellant, or one of the appellants, is represented by a legal practitioner, the Corporation may also be represented by a legal practitioner.

Costs

22. (1) The Tribunal may, in any proceedings before it, award such costs against the Chief Officer or the Corporation as it considers just and reasonable.

(2) The Tribunal shall not award costs against an appellant in any proceedings.

(3) Subject to this section, costs awarded by the Tribunal under this section may be recovered as a debt.

Rules of the Tribunal

23. The chairman of the Tribunal may make rules for any of the following purposes:

- (a) regulating the practice and procedure of the Tribunal;
- (b) making any other provision that is necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act relating to the Tribunal.

Validity of acts of Tribunal

24. No act or proceeding of the Tribunal shall be invalid by reason only of a vacancy in the office of a member, or a defect in the appointment of a member.

Personal or pecuniary interest of member

25. A member who has a personal interest or a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a proceeding before the Tribunal is disqualified from sitting at the hearing.

Remuneration, etc., of members

26. A member shall be entitled to such remuneration, allowances and expenses as are determined by the Governor.

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PART III
SALVAGE CORPS

Power to establish and maintain salvage corps

34. The Corporation may establish and maintain salvage corps, consisting of efficient firemen and others, and may furnish any such corps with all necessary quarters, appliances, horses, vehicles, engines, hoses, accoutrements, implements, tools, and plant.

Fire brigade to assist salvage corps

35. (1) In the event of any insurance company or companies establishing any salvage corps, the fire brigades shall, subject to this Act—

(a) afford all necessary assistance to the members of any such corps in the performance of their duties:

(b) upon the application of any officer of any such corps, hand over to his custody, or as he may direct, property saved from any fire attended by the corps.

(2) No charge shall be made by the Corporation for the services so rendered by any fire brigade.

(3) Any such salvage corps shall not be entitled to any payment out of the funds of the Corporation.

Inspection of salvage corps

36. The chief officer may inspect any salvage corps, whether established by the Corporation or by any insurance company or companies, and wherever it is established, and may enforce compliance with any provision of this Act relating to salvage corps.

PART IV

VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES

Registration of volunteer fire brigades

37. (1) The registration under any repealed Act of any volunteer fire brigade existing at the commencement of this Act is hereby continued, and the brigade shall be deemed to be registered under this Act.

(2) Every volunteer fire brigade formed after the commencement of this Act shall be registered in manner prescribed by the regulations, within twenty-eight days from the date of the formation thereof.

Inspection and control of volunteer fire brigades

38. (1) Every volunteer fire brigade shall be subject to inspection by the chief officer.

(2) Every volunteer fire brigade when present at the scene of any fire or other emergency shall be under the control, and shall obey the orders, of the chief officer.

Payment for services of volunteer fire brigades

39. The Corporation may, upon the certificate of the chief officer that efficient or valuable services have been rendered by a volunteer fire brigade, or any members thereof, pay to the brigade or members, such moneys as are determined by the Corporation: Provided that the services were rendered within a locality in which this Act applies.

PART V

OFFICERS AND FIREFIGHTERS

DIVISION I—APPOINTMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Officers and employees of the Corporation

40. (1) The Corporation shall have the following officers—

- (a) the Chief Officer;
- (b) the Deputy Chief Officer;

and

(c) such other officers as the Corporation thinks fit to appoint.

(2) The Corporation may appoint such employees as it thinks fit.

(3) In the absence of the Chief Officer, or in the event of his being unable to carry out his duties, the Deputy Chief Officer shall act in the office of Chief Officer and shall have all the powers and functions of the Chief Officer.

(4) The Corporation may appoint a suitable person to act in an office or position (other than the office of Chief Officer) in the absence of the person appointed to that office or position, or in the event of his being unable to carry out his duties.

(5) An officer or employee of the Corporation shall carry out the directions—

(a) of the Corporation;

and

(b) of any officer—

(i) to whom he is responsible by virtue of this Act;

or

(ii) who has been placed in a position of authority over him by the Corporation.

(6) The terms and conditions of employment of an officer or employee of the Corporation shall, subject to the terms of any relevant industrial award or agreement, be determined by the Corporation.

(7) A person shall not be appointed by the Corporation as Chief Officer, or Deputy Chief Officer, without the approval of the Governor.

Procedures in relation to appointments

40a. (1) Where the Corporation wishes to appoint a person to a position in the fire service (other than the position of Chief Officer or Deputy Chief Officer), it shall first nominate that person for appointment.

(2) The Corporation shall give notice of a nomination under subsection (1) to all officers and firefighters who are of the same rank as, or of a lower rank than, that of the position to which the Corporation wishes to make the appointment.

(3) Where a person is nominated by the Corporation for appointment to a position in the fire service, an officer or firefighter who is entitled to notice of the nomination under subsection (2) may, within fourteen days after notice is given to him, appeal against the nomination to the Tribunal.

(4) The Corporation shall confirm a nomination only if no appeal against the nomination has been instituted under this section within the period referred to in subsection (3).

(5) The Tribunal may, on hearing an appeal under this section, confirm the appointment of the person nominated by the Corporation or may direct the Corporation to revoke the nomination and appoint the appellant to that position.

(6) When making a decision under subsection (5), the Tribunal shall have regard to the criteria (if any) relating to the appointment and promotion of employees that is contained in an award or industrial agreement that applies in relation to the position to which the appointment is to be made but, if no such criteria exists, the Tribunal shall have regard to the qualifications, aptitude and conduct of the person nominated for the position and of the appellant or appellants.

(7) The Corporation shall comply with a direction given by the Tribunal under this section.

(8) For the purposes of this section, notice of a nomination shall be deemed to have been given to an officer or firefighter if written notice of the nomination has been displayed for not less than seven days in a prominent place in the fire station at which he is stationed.

(9) The Corporation shall be entitled to appear and be heard on an appeal under this section.

(10) There shall be no appeal against the appointment of a person to the office of Chief Officer or Deputy Chief Officer.

Responsibilities of the Chief Officer

41. (1) The Chief Officer is responsible to the Corporation—

- (a) to carry out the policies and implement the decisions of the Corporation;
 - (b) for the general administration of the business of the Corporation;
 - (c) for the discipline and control of the fire brigades maintained by the Corporation;
- and
- (d) to carry out responsibilities assigned to him by the Corporation.

Command of fire brigades

42. A fire brigade maintained by the Corporation shall be under the command of—

- (a) the Chief Officer;
- or
- (b) a commanding officer who is responsible to the Chief Officer for the discipline and control of the fire brigade.

* * * * *

Power to inspect any fire brigade

44. The chief officer may inspect any fire brigade.

DIVISION II—POWERS AND DUTIES AT SCENE OF FIRE OR OTHER EMERGENCY

Powers of commanding officer at scene of fire or other emergency

45. (1) This section applies in respect of—

(a) an emergency constituted of or arising from—

(i) a fire;

or

(ii) the escape of a dangerous substance, or a situation that involves imminent danger of such escape,

that occurs—

(iii) in a fire district;

(iv) on a vessel whether at sea or anywhere not in a C.F.S. region (within the meaning of the *Country Fires Act 1989*);

or

(v) in a C.F.S. region at which neither the Chief Officer nor a C.F.S. officer has assumed command pursuant to the *Country Fires Act 1989*;

and

(b) any other emergency, wherever occurring, at which a person having legal authority to assume command has not done so.

(2) All fire brigades and all persons present at the scene of a fire or other emergency to which this section applies shall be subject to the control of the most senior commanding officer present at the scene of that fire or emergency.

(3) The most senior commanding officer at the scene of a fire or other emergency to which this section applies may take, or cause to be taken, any action that is, in his opinion, necessary or desirable for the protection of life or property notwithstanding that that action may result in damage to, or destruction of, property or cause pecuniary loss to any person and, in particular, he may—

(a) enter (using such force as is necessary) any building or other structure or order the destruction of any building or other structure;

(b) order that a supply of water, electricity, gas or other fuel be shut off or disconnected;

(c) order that a public or private road, right of way or thoroughfare be closed;

(d) order that a person who refuses to obey his commands or who obstructs or hinders the operation of a fire brigade be removed from the scene of the fire or other emergency;

and

(e) order the removal of any inflammable or dangerous material.

(4) Where a commanding officer, at the scene of a fire or other emergency, engages a contractor to demolish, contain, neutralize, dispose of or remove a dangerous structure, object or substance, the costs of engaging the contractor are recoverable by the Corporation as a debt from the owner of the dangerous structure, object or substance.

(5) In any proceedings under this section, a certificate apparently signed by the Chief Officer certifying the costs of engaging the contractor is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to be accepted as proof of the costs of engaging the contractor.

Power to proceed beyond fire district

46. (1) A fire brigade or salvage corps maintained by the Corporation may attend at the scene of a fire or other emergency that occurs outside a fire district.

(2) Whenever a fire brigade or salvage corps attends at the scene of a fire or other emergency pursuant to this section, the costs and expenses incurred by the brigade or salvage corps are recoverable by the Corporation as a debt from the owner of the property on which or in which the fire or other emergency occurred.

(3) Where costs and expenses are recovered under subsection (2), the owner of the property may (in turn) recover as a debt from the occupier of the property a proportion of those costs and expenses being the proportion that the value of the occupier's goods that were in or on the property at the time of the fire or other emergency bears to the total value of the property and all goods in or on the property at the time of the fire or other emergency.

(4) In any proceedings under this section, a certificate apparently signed by the Chief Officer certifying the cost of the attendance is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to be accepted as proof of the costs and expenses incurred by the fire brigade or salvage corps.

Notice of fire or other emergency in C.F.S. region to be given to Chief Officer of Country Fire Service

47. Where a fire brigade is called to attend at the scene of a fire or other emergency occurring within a C.F.S. region (within the meaning of the *Country Fires Act 1989*), the commanding officer of the fire brigade must immediately inform the Chief Officer of the Country Fire Service—

(a) of the fact that the fire brigade has been called to the fire or other emergency;

(b) of the position of the fire or other emergency;

and

(c) whether or not the fire brigade is proceeding to the fire or other emergency in response to the call.

Police to recognize authority of Chief Officer and commanding officers

48. (1) The authority of the Chief Officer and commanding officers must be recognised by all members of the police force and other persons.

(2) The officer in charge of the members of the police force at the scene of a fire or other emergency must support and assist the Chief Officer or commanding officer in maintaining his or her authority and in enforcing his or her orders.

(3) A member of the police force may, in his or her discretion, and must, at the request of the Chief Officer or commanding officer, remove to such place as is considered proper in the circumstances any person who is in any way threatening, obstructing or interfering with the operations of a fire brigade.

(4) In this section—

“emergency” refers only to an emergency constituted of or arising from the escape of a dangerous substance, or a situation that involves imminent danger of such escape.

DIVISION III—FIRE AND EMERGENCY SAFEGUARDS

Interpretation and application

49. (1) In this Division—

“authorized officer” means an officer authorized by the Chief Officer:

“emergency” refers only to an emergency constituted of or arising from the escape of a dangerous substance, or a situation that involves imminent danger of such escape:

“occupier” in respect of a public building, includes any person apparently in charge of, or having the control and management of, the building:

“public building” includes any structure or place (whether permanent or temporary or fixed or moveable) that is enclosed or partly enclosed—

(a) to which admission is open to members of the public or restricted to persons who are members of a club or who possess any other qualification or characteristic and whether admission is or is not procured by the payment of money or on any other condition;

or

(b) in which persons work under a contract of service.

(2) This Division applies only to a building, vessel, vehicle or place in a fire district.

Power to enter and inspect a public building

50. (1) The Chief Officer or an authorized officer may enter and inspect a public building to determine whether there are adequate safeguards against, or in the event of, fire or other emergency.

(2) The Chief Officer or authorized officer—

(a) may exercise the powers conferred by subsection (1) at any reasonable time including any time when the building is open to the public;

and

(b) may, if there is reason to believe that urgent action is required, use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances to enter and inspect the public building.

Rectification where safeguards inadequate

51. (1) Where, after having inspected a public building, the Chief Officer or authorized officer is of the opinion that there are not adequate safeguards against, or in the event of, fire or other emergency as a result of—

(a) obstruction, closing or locking of an aisle, corridor, door, gangway, lobby, passage, exit, escape or any other means of egress from the building;

(b) overcrowding of the building;

or

(c) non-compliance with the requirements of this or any other Act,

he or she may do one or more of the following:

(d) using such force as is reasonably necessary, cause the aisle, corridor, door, gangway, lobby, passage, exit, escape or other means of egress from the building to be cleared, opened or unlocked, as the case requires;

- (e) in the event of overcrowding, cause persons to be removed from the building;
- (f) order the occupier to take specified action to rectify the situation within a specified period.

(2) A rectification order may be given orally or by notice in writing served on the occupier of the building.

(3) Where a rectification order is given orally, the Chief Officer or authorized officer must as soon as practicable cause a written notice containing the order to be served on the occupier of the building.

(4) Where a notice containing a rectification order is served on the occupier of the building, the Chief Officer or authorized officer must as soon as practicable cause a copy of the notice to be served on the Building Fire Safety Committee established under the *Building Act 1971* for the area in which the building is situated.

(5) Where any matter or thing with respect to fire safety is regulated or required to be done under the *Building Act 1971*, a person may not be ordered under this section to do anything in relation to that matter or thing beyond what is necessary to achieve compliance with the requirements under that Act.

Closure orders

51a. (1) Where, after having inspected a public building, the Chief Officer or authorized officer is satisfied that the safety of persons in the public building cannot reasonably be ensured by other means, the Chief Officer or authorized officer—

- (a) may order the occupier of the building to close the building immediately and for such period as the Chief Officer or authorized officer considers necessary (but not exceeding 48 hours) for the alleviation of the danger;

or

- (b) may, if a closure order cannot for any reason be given to the occupier, or if a closure order, having been given to the occupier, is not immediately obeyed, close the building for such period as the Chief Officer or authorized officer considers necessary (but not exceeding 48 hours) for the alleviation of the danger.

(2) A closure order may be given orally or by notice in writing served on the occupier of the building.

(3) Where a closure order is given orally, the Chief Officer or authorized officer must as soon as practicable cause a written notice containing the order to be served on the occupier of the building.

(4) Where a closure order cannot for any reason be given to the occupier of the building, the Chief Officer or authorized officer must cause a written notice containing the order to be affixed in a prominent place near the main entrance to the building.

(5) The written notice containing a closure order must—

- (a) describe the danger that, in the opinion of the Chief Officer or authorized officer, necessitates closure of the building;

and

- (b) state the period (not exceeding 48 hours) for which the building is to be closed.

(6) Where a notice containing a closure order is served on the occupier of the building, the Chief Officer or authorized officer must as soon as practicable cause a copy of the notice to be served on the Building Fire Safety Committee established under the *Building Act 1971* for the area in which the building is situated.

(7) When the Chief Officer or authorized officer is satisfied that the danger has been alleviated, he or she may rescind the order.

(8) Where the Chief Officer or authorized officer is of the opinion that the danger cannot be, or has not been, alleviated within the period specified in the order, he or she may, after having given prior notice of his or her intention to do so to the occupier of the building, apply to a local court for an order directing the occupier to close or keep closed, as the case requires, the building for such period as the court considers necessary for the alleviation of the danger.

(9) The court may, on an application made under subsection (8)—

(a) grant the order, subject to such conditions as the court sees fit to impose;

or

(b) refuse to grant the order,

and make such other orders as it thinks fit.

(10) If an application is made to a court under subsection (8) while a building is closed pursuant to this section, the closure of the building continues until the application is determined or withdrawn.

(11) The Chief Officer or authorized officer or the occupier or owner of a building to which an order under subsection (9) applies, may apply to the court, at any time, for that order to be rescinded.

(12) The court may, on an application made under subsection (11), rescind or refuse to rescind the order to which that application relates and make such other orders as it thinks fit.

Powers in relation to places at which danger of fire may exist

51b. (1) The Chief Officer or an authorized officer may, at any time and using such force as is reasonably required in the circumstances, enter and inspect any building, vessel, vehicle or place at or in which he or she has reason to believe explosives or any dangerous combustible or inflammable materials or substances are being kept or any conditions exist that are likely to be a source of danger to life or property in the event of fire, or likely to cause an outbreak of fire.

(2) Where the Chief Officer or authorized officer finds explosives or any dangerous combustible or inflammable materials or substances that are being kept in an unsafe manner or finds any conditions that are likely to be a source of danger to life or property in the event of fire, or likely to cause an outbreak of fire, the Chief Officer or authorised officer may—

(a) take action himself or herself to alleviate the danger;

(b) order the occupier or person apparently in charge of the building, vessel, vehicle or place to take specified action within a specified period to alleviate the danger.

(3) An order under this section may be given orally or by notice in writing served on the occupier or person apparently in charge of the building, vessel, vehicle or place.

(4) Where an order under this section is given orally, the Chief Officer or authorized officer must as soon as practicable cause a written notice containing the order to be served on the occupier or person apparently in charge of the building, vessel, vehicle or place.

Chief Officer, etc., may be accompanied by police

52. The Chief Officer or an authorized officer may, when exercising powers conferred by this Division, be accompanied by one or more officers of the Corporation or members of the police force as the Chief Officer or authorized officer thinks fit.

PART VA
DISCIPLINE

DIVISION I—THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

The South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Disciplinary Committee

52a. (1) There shall be a committee entitled the "South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Disciplinary Committee".

(2) The Committee will consist of the following members appointed by the Governor:

- (a) a legal practitioner of not less than seven years standing who will be the presiding officer and will be appointed on the nomination of the Minister;
- (b) an officer appointed on the nomination of the Chief Officer;
- (c) an officer appointed on the nomination of the Union;
- (d) a firefighter appointed on the nomination of the Union.

(3) The Minister must consult the Chief Officer and the Union before nominating the presiding officer.

(4) For the purpose of hearing a complaint the Committee will be constituted of—

- (a) the presiding officer;
- (b) the member nominated by the Chief Officer;

and

- (c) (i) where the person whose conduct is the subject of the complaint is an officer—the officer nominated by the Union;

or

- (ii) where the person whose conduct is the subject of the complaint is a firefighter—the firefighter nominated by the Union.

(5) A question arising before the Committee shall be determined in accordance with the opinion of a majority of the members constituting the Committee.

(6) A person against whom a complaint has been made by the Chief Officer to the Committee may, if he wishes, be represented before the Committee by a member of the industrial association to which he belongs or, with approval of the Committee, by a legal practitioner.

(7) If the person against whom a complaint has been made by the Chief Officer to the Committee is represented before the Committee by a legal practitioner, the Chief Officer may be represented in those proceedings by a legal practitioner but otherwise the Chief Officer shall be represented by an officer.

(8) The Committee may order the Corporation to pay such allowances and expenses as the Committee thinks fit to a person (other than a person who is a party to proceedings before the Committee) who has attended and given evidence in proceedings before the Committee and the amount ordered to be paid may be recovered from the Corporation as a debt.

(9) A member of the Committee shall be entitled to such remuneration, allowances and expenses as are determined by the Governor.

DIVISION II—DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

Chief Officer may reprimand

52b. If, after making a full inquiry, the Chief Officer is satisfied that an officer or firefighter has been guilty of misconduct, he may reprimand the officer or firefighter.

Proceedings before Disciplinary Committee

52c. (1) The Disciplinary Committee shall, on complaint made by the Chief Officer, investigate any alleged misconduct on the part of an officer or firefighter or, where an officer or firefighter has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment, determine what penalty (if any) should be imposed on the officer or firefighter in relation to the conduct that comprised the offence.

(2) If the Committee finds that an officer or firefighter has been guilty of misconduct or has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment, it may impose one or more of the following penalties:

- (a) it may reprimand him;
 - (b) it may reduce him in rank for a period determined by the Committee;
 - (c) it may suspend him from office with, or without, pay;
- or
- (d) it may dismiss him.

Suspension from officer pending hearing of complaint

52d. (1) The Chief Officer may suspend from office an officer or firefighter against whom he has made a complaint to the Disciplinary Committee.

(2) A person suspended under subsection (1) shall be suspended on full pay and the suspension shall not operate after the complaint has been finally determined by the Committee or the Tribunal.

DIVISION III—APPEALS

Appeal against penalty imposed by Chief Officer or Disciplinary Committee

52e. (1) An officer or firefighter who is aggrieved by a decision of the Disciplinary Committee, or of the Chief Officer, pursuant to Division II, may appeal to the Tribunal.

(2) An appeal must be instituted within fourteen days of the decision appealed against, but the Tribunal may, if it is satisfied that it is just and reasonable in the circumstances to do so, dispense with the requirement that the appeal be instituted within that time.

(3) The Tribunal may, on hearing an appeal, affirm the penalty imposed by the Committee or the Chief Officer or, if, in its view, the decision appealed against was harsh, unjust or unreasonable, it may vary or quash the penalty imposed by the Committee or the Chief Officer or impose any penalty that should have been imposed in the first instance.

(4) Where a penalty has been imposed by the Committee or the Chief Officer and the Committee or the Chief Officer (as the case may be) or the Tribunal is satisfied that an appeal against the decision has been instituted, or is intended, it may suspend the operation of the decision until the determination of the appeal.

(5) Where the operation of a decision has been suspended by the Committee, the Chief Officer or the Tribunal under subsection (4), that suspension may be terminated by the Committee, the Chief Officer or the Tribunal (as the case requires).

(6) The Chief Officer shall be entitled to appear and be heard on an appeal under this section.

PART VI

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE COST OF ADMINISTRATION OF THIS ACT

Yearly estimate of expenditure

53. (1) In the month of May of each year, the Corporation shall prepare an estimate of the costs to be incurred by it during the next financial year in the administration of this Act.

(2) The estimated amount shall be apportioned as the Corporation thinks just to each fire district, and to each municipality or district, or part of a municipality or district, within each fire district.

(3) A council becomes liable to contribute under this Act towards such proportion of the estimated costs of administering this Act as relates to its area or portion of its area.

(3a) The Corporation shall forward to each council a statement of the amount towards which it becomes liable to contribute under subsection (3).

(4) The estimate prepared under subsection (1) may include a sum to be applied towards the cost of providing life insurance, pensions, annuities, retiring allowances or other financial benefits for all or any of the officers and members of fire brigades or the dependants of such officers and members.

Contributions to the expenditure of the Corporation

54. (1) The aggregate amount of the estimate made pursuant to section 53 for the financial year ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1975, and for each ensuing financial year shall be contributed and paid to the Corporation in the following proportions:—

- (i) one-eighth thereof by the Treasurer:
- (ii) three-quarters thereof by the insurance companies:
- (iii) one-eighth thereof on behalf of the fire districts, and the municipalities and districts in which, or in parts of which, this Act applies.

* * * * *

(3) The portion of the said three-quarters which is to be paid by any one of the insurance companies shall be in the same ratio to the whole of such three-quarters as the premium income derived from insurance business by that company (as shown in its then latest return pursuant to section 58) bears to the aggregate amount of the premium incomes derived from insurance business by all the insurance companies (as shown by their then latest returns pursuant to section 58).

(4) If in any case the amount to be paid by a company, as determined by subsection (3) is less than twenty dollars the company shall, in addition to that amount, pay to the Corporation the difference between that amount and the sum of twenty dollars. Any amounts to be paid to the Corporation under this subsection shall be in addition to the aggregate amount by subsection (1) required to be paid to the Corporation.

(5) The portion of the said one-eighth which is to be paid on behalf of any one of the fire districts, municipalities, or districts shall be in the same ratio to the whole of such one-eighth as the estimate under section 53 for the fire district, municipality, or district, bears to the aggregate amount mentioned in subsection (1).

(6) Any amount to be paid under this section on behalf of a municipality or district shall be paid by the council thereof.

(7) Any amount to be paid under this section on behalf of a fire district shall be paid by the councils of the various municipalities and districts which, or parts of which, are comprised in the fire district.

The portion of the last-mentioned amount which is to be paid by any one of the last-mentioned councils shall be in the same ratio to the whole of the amount as the sum collected by the council, during its next preceding financial year, as general rates on property situated in the municipality or district of the council (or in the part thereof which is comprised in the fire district) bears to the aggregate amount of the sums collected by all the said councils, during their respective next preceding years, as general rates on properties situated in all the said municipalities and districts (or parts so comprised).

(8) The amounts to be paid by the various insurance companies, and by the various fire districts and councils, and, in the case of a fire district, the amounts to be paid by the various councils whose municipalities and districts, or parts thereof, are comprised in the fire district, shall be determined by the Corporation according to the principles stated in this section. A notice sent to any of such companies or councils stating the amount to be paid, and signed by an officer of the Corporation, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the correctness of the amount.

(9) Any amount to be paid under this section shall be paid by equal quarterly instalments on the first days of July, October, January, and April respectively in the financial year for which the estimates used in determining the amount are made, or by such instalments and on such dates as are determined by the Corporation.

Contributions by new companies

55. Every insurance company which—

(a) has before the commencement of this Act, but since the time next before such commencement when returns pursuant to section 58 of *The Fire Brigades Act, 1913*, became due, commenced to carry on business in the State; or

(b) after such commencement commences to carry on business in the State,

shall, until the amount of its first annual contribution has been determined under section 54 and the first instalment thereof becomes due under section 54, pay to the Corporation, on each day on which instalments by contributory companies fall due pursuant to subsection (9) of section 54, the sum of five dollars.

Contribution of municipalities and councils may be raised by increased rates

56. Any contribution payable under this Act by the council of any municipality or district may (if necessary) be raised by the council by increasing the rates, for the year following the payment of the contribution, by such a sum in the dollar as will be sufficient to produce the amount of the contribution: Provided that in any case where this Act applies only in part of a municipality or district the increase of rates shall be only in respect of property situated within that part.

Recovery of contributions

57. Any contribution payable under this Act may be recovered by action or in a summary manner.

Returns by insurance companies

58. (1) To enable the Corporation to determine the amounts of the contributions to be paid by the various insurance companies, every contributory company shall, in the month of April in every year, or at such other time as the Corporation directs, furnish the Corporation with a return showing the amount of its premium income for the period of twelve months ended on the next preceding thirty-first day of March, from insurance of property situated within the localities in which this Act applies: Provided that the return to be made in April, 1939, shall show the amount of premium income as aforesaid for the period of nine months ended on the preceding thirty-first day of March.

In arriving at the amount of such premium income, a company shall be entitled to deduct—

- (a) premiums paid by it for re-insurance, with contributory companies, of property so situated; and
- (b) discount, brokerage, and commission allowed by it on premiums on insurance of property so situated.

(2) Every such return shall have annexed thereto a statutory declaration by a director, or the manager, secretary, agent, or attorney of the company, stating that, according to the books thereof and to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the return contains a true account and statement of the amount of the premium income mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) If a contributory company makes default in any year in furnishing a return or declaration under this section, the Corporation may, until the return and declaration are furnished, treat the then latest return of the company as the company's return and act on that accordingly.

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Inspection of books

59. (1) The secretary or other officer having the custody of the books and papers of any contributory company shall allow any person authorized by the Corporation to inspect, during business hours, any books and papers of the company, and to make extracts therefrom in order to verify any return or declaration made in pursuance of this Act.

(2) Any such secretary or officer failing to comply with the requirements of this section is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 7 fine.

Expiation fee: Division 6 fee.

Returns by councils

60. (1) The council of any municipality or district which, or part of which, is comprised in a fire district shall every year, in the month of March or within such other time as is determined by the Corporation, furnish the Corporation with a return showing the sum collected by the council, during its next preceding financial year, as general rates on property situated within its municipality or district, or within the part thereof which is comprised in the fire district.

* * * * *

Contributions where insurer is outside the State

60a. (1) Any person who pays or becomes liable to pay to any person (not being an "insurance company" within the meaning of this Act) or to any person on behalf of any such person, any premium in respect of an insurance against loss or damage by fire effected on any property situated within the localities in which this Act applies shall within one calendar month after paying or becoming liable to pay such premium—

- (a) furnish to the Corporation a return showing the amount of the premium and the name of the person to whom he has paid or become liable to pay it; and
- (b) pay to the Corporation a contribution in respect of the premium, of an amount ascertained as prescribed in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) The return shall be verified by a statutory declaration made by the person liable to pay the contribution or by some person on his behalf having knowledge of the facts of the case, and declaring that the return contains a true account and statement of all such premiums as mentioned in subsection (1) of this section which the person by or on whose behalf the return is made has paid or become liable to pay during the period covered by the return.

(3) The contribution in respect of every such premium shall be a sum bearing the same ratio to the whole premium, as the aggregate of the amounts payable to the Corporation pursuant to section 54 of this Act by the insurance companies during the financial year in which the premium is payable, bears to the aggregate of their premium incomes derived from insurance business as shown by the returns on the basis of which the said amounts were computed. A certificate signed by an officer of the Corporation certifying the amount of any contribution shall be *prima facie* evidence of that amount.

(4) All contributions received by the Corporation under this section shall be applied by the Corporation for the purposes of this Act in the same manner as contributions paid to it pursuant to section 54.

(5) Any contribution payable under this section may be recovered by action or in a summary manner.

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PART VII
MISCELLANEOUS

Brigades may be employed on special services

61. The Corporation may permit the whole or any part of any fire brigade to be employed on special service at such remuneration and upon such terms as the Corporation determines.

Uniforms

62. The Corporation may furnish its officers and employees with such uniform as it thinks suitable.

Police to attend at fires and other emergencies

63. (1) Police shall attend at the scene of a fire or other emergency to which a fire brigade has been called to preserve order and to assist the fire brigade.

(2) In this section—

“emergency” refers only to an emergency constituted of or arising from the escape of a dangerous substance or a situation that involves imminent danger of such an escape.

Turncocks to attend fires

64. Every turncock employed by the Minister of Works shall forthwith, on any fire occurring within any water district in which he is employed, proceed with all possible speed to the fire, and assist by all means in his power in the ensuring of a copious supply and efficient service of water.

Disconnection of gas or electricity

65. (1) Every company or person supplying gas or electricity to any premises on fire or in which any other emergency has occurred shall immediately send some competent person to shut off or disconnect the supply of gas or electricity to the premises, or to any building or land adjoining the premises, or adjacent thereto, if and as directed so to do by the commanding officer.

(2) In this section—

“emergency” refers only to an emergency constituted of or arising from the escape of a dangerous substance or a situation that involves imminent danger of such an escape.

Hindering or obstructing officers, etc.

66. A person must not hinder or obstruct—

- (a) an officer or employee of the Corporation acting pursuant to this Act;
- (b) a person accompanying or assisting an officer or employee of the Corporation pursuant to this Act;

or

- (c) any person acting under the authority of, or complying with orders given by, the Corporation or an officer of the Corporation pursuant to this Act.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

Failure to comply with orders

67. A person must not fail to comply with—

(a) a closure order granted by a local court;

or

(b) an order given by an officer,

pursuant to this Act.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

Interference with fire plugs, fire alarms, etc.

68. A person must not without reasonable excuse—

(a) conceal, remove, interfere with or obstruct access to—

(i) a fireplug, hydrant, booster or suction point;

(ii) a mark or sign used for the purpose of indicating the presence of a fireplug, hydrant, booster or suction point;

or

(iii) a fire alarm or signalling device for giving notice of fire or other emergency;

or

(b) give a false alarm of fire or other emergency.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

Continuing offences

68a. (1) Where a person is convicted of an offence against this Act and after that conviction the act or omission of that person that constituted the offence continues, the person is guilty of a further offence, and is liable to an additional penalty for each day on which the act or omission continues of an amount not exceeding one-tenth of the maximum penalty for the offence of which the person was convicted.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an obligation to do something is to be regarded as continuing until the act is done, notwithstanding that any period within which, or time before which, the act is required to be done, has expired or passed.

False or misleading statements

68b. A person must not, in furnishing information under this Act, make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

Default in furnishing a return or declaration

68c. A person who fails to furnish a return or declaration as required under this Act is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 7 fine.

Expiation fee: Division 7 fee.

Default in payment of contribution

68d. A person who fails to pay a contribution as required under this Act is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 7 fine.

Offences by corporate bodies

68e. Where a body corporate is guilty of an offence against this Act, each member of the governing body of the body corporate is guilty of an offence and liable to the same penalty as is prescribed for the principal offence unless it is proved—

(a) that the member exercised reasonable care in the exercise of his or her responsibilities as a member of the governing body;

and

(b) that the offence is not attributable to any intentional act or omission on his or her part.

Payment of costs and expenses where vessel or property uninsured

69. (1) Whenever a fire brigade or salvage corps maintained by the Corporation attends at the scene of a fire or other emergency occurring on an uninsured vessel whether at sea or elsewhere, the costs and expenses incurred by the fire brigade or salvage corps are recoverable by the Corporation as a debt from the owner of the vessel and the owner of any uninsured personal property that is in the vessel at the time of the fire or other emergency.

(2) Where the owners of personal property are liable under subsection (1), the Corporation—

(a) must apportion the costs and expenses between the owner of the personal property and the owner of the vessel;

and

(b) must cause a written notice indicating the apportionment to be served on the owner of the personal property and the owner of the vessel.

(3) The Corporation's written notice pursuant to subsection (2) is final and binding on all parties.

(4) The Crown is not, under any circumstances, liable to pay the costs and expenses referred to in this section or any part of such costs and expenses.

(5) In any proceedings under this section, a certificate apparently signed by the Chief Officer of the Corporation certifying the cost of the attendance is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to be accepted as proof of the costs and expenses incurred by the fire brigade or salvage corps.

(6) The Chief Officer or an authorized officer may, with the approval of the Corporation, without any warrant or authority other than this Act, distrain a vessel or the tackle or goods of a vessel in respect of which any costs and expenses are owed to the Corporation pursuant to this section.

(7) Where the costs and expenses owed to the Corporation pursuant to this section are not paid within seven days after the distress, the Corporation may cause the property distrained or any part of the property distrained to be sold, and out of the proceeds of the sale may pay the amount of the costs and expenses and the costs and expenses of the distress, keeping and sale to the Corporation.

(8) If the owner of the vessel or the owner of the personal property evades or attempts to evade the payment of the costs and expenses owed to the Corporation, he or she is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 6 fine.

(9) In this section—

“authorized officer” means an officer authorized by the Chief Officer:

“uninsured personal property” means personal property not insured with a contributory company:

“uninsured vessel” means a vessel not insured with a contributory company.

Duty to give information as to insurance

70. (1) The owner of property that is destroyed or damaged by fire shall, at the request of any officer of the Corporation, inform him whether the property was insured, and if so, the name of the insurer and the amount of the insurance.

(2) A person who fails to comply with a request of an officer of the Corporation made under subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Division 7 fine.

Expiation fee: Division 7 fee.

Insurance policies to cover damage by fire brigades etc.

71. All policies of insurance against damage or loss of property caused by fire or occurring during the course of any other emergency shall be deemed to extend to damage or loss arising from measures taken by any person acting in pursuance of an authority conferred by or under this Act at the scene of the fire or other emergency.

Inquests

72. The Corporation is entitled to be heard at any inquest into the causes of a fire or other emergency and may be represented at the inquest by counsel or by one of its officers.

Power of Chief Officer, etc., to enter premises and search debris, etc.

73. (1) The Chief Officer or any officer or employee of the Corporation may (with or without assistance)—

(a) enter and inspect any land, building, structure or object for the purpose of determining the cause of a fire or other emergency;

(b) remove any object that may tend to establish the cause of a fire or other emergency;

or

(c) if in his opinion it is necessary to do so, take possession of the land, building or structure for the purpose of an investigation or inquiry into the cause of the fire or other emergency.

* * * * *

(3) In this section—

“emergency” refers only to an emergency constituted of or arising from the escape of a dangerous substance or a situation that involves imminent danger of such an escape.

* * * * *

Power to take property that is unlawfully detained

75. The chief officer or any officer or employee of the Corporation may enter, and, if necessary, break into, any place where any property of the Corporation is unlawfully detained or is detained contrary to the order of the chief officer or of the Corporation, and may take possession of such property and remove it from such place.

Report of fire

76. (1) The commanding officer in charge of the fire brigade present at a fire shall, as soon as possible, report the fire to the Corporation.

(2) Upon receipt of any such report the Corporation or any other person authorized by the Corporation, shall forward to the contributory companies a notice of the fire.

Regulations

77. (1) The Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by this Act, or as are necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act.

(1a) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may—

(a) provide for the discipline of fire brigades, and of the officers and other members of fire brigades;

(ab) provide for the practice and procedure of the Disciplinary Committee;

(b) provide for the registration of voluntary fire brigades;

(c) provide for payment to any person for voluntary or special services rendered to a fire brigade;

(d) provide for—

(i) the prevention, extinction or containment of fire;

(ii) the prevention of, or the means of dealing with, other emergencies;

or

(iii) the safety of life or property in the event of fire or other emergency;

(e) prescribe fines not exceeding a division 6 fine for contravention of, or non-compliance with, a regulation;

* * * * *

(3) Any by-laws in force under this Act immediately before the commencement of the *Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1981*, shall be deemed to be regulations under this section.

Government Gazette to be evidence

78. The *Government Gazette* containing any proclamation made by the Governor under this Act, or any repealed Act, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, tenor, and validity of the proclamation, and shall be evidence of the facts stated, recited, or assumed therein, and no such proclamation shall be invalid by reason of anything required as preliminary thereto not having been duly done.

Immunity of officers, firefighters and others from liability

79. (1) No liability shall attach to an officer, firefighter or other person for an act or omission by him in good faith—

(a) in the exercise, or purported exercise, of his powers or functions or in the discharge, or purported discharge, of his duties pursuant to this Act;

or

(b) in carrying out the orders of the commanding officer at the scene of a fire or other emergency.

(2) Any liability that would, but for this section, attach to an officer, firefighter or other person shall attach to the Crown.

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* * * * *

Summary proceedings

82. All proceedings for offences against this Act shall be disposed of summarily.

Financial

83. The money required for the purposes of this Act shall be paid by the Corporation out of the moneys received by it under this Act, and the sums to be contributed and paid to the Corporation by the Treasurer shall be paid out of moneys voted by Parliament for that purpose.

SCHEDULES
THE FIRST SCHEDULE
ACTS CONSOLIDATED AND REPEALED

Reference to Act	Short Title of Act
No. 1130 of 1913	<i>The Fire Brigades Act, 1913</i>
No. 1585 of 1923	<i>Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1923</i>
No. 1640 of 1924	<i>Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1924</i>
No. 1962 of 1930	<i>Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1930</i>
No. 2069 of 1932	<i>Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1932</i>
No. 2211 of 1935	<i>Fire Brigades Act Amendment Act, 1935</i>

SECOND SCHEDULE

Code of Conduct to be observed by Officers and Firefighters

An officer or a firefighter—

- (a) must not, without proper excuse, be absent from, or late in attending, any place at which he is required to attend in the course of his duty;
- (b) must not, without proper excuse, disobey an order of an officer or firefighter who is of superior rank and must not be guilty of insubordination;
- (c) must not neglect his duty—
 - (i) by failing to carry out his duties promptly and diligently;
 - (ii) by failing to report to the Chief Officer or other proper authority any matter that is relevant to the administration of this Act and of which he has knowledge;
 - (iii) by failing to make written entries in any book or document as required under this Act;
 - (iv) in any other manner;
- (d) must not be negligent in the performance of his duty under this Act;
- (e) must not exercise his authority under this Act in an unnecessarily oppressive manner;
- (f) must not, without proper excuse, damage or destroy, or permit the damage or destruction of, property belonging to the Corporation;
- (g) must not, without proper excuse, fail to report to the Chief Officer or other proper authority any damage to, or loss or destruction of, any property belonging to the Corporation;
- (h) must not, without proper authority, alter or remove an entry in a book, document or other record belonging to the Corporation;
- (i) must not, without proper excuse, use property belonging to the Corporation for an unauthorized purpose;
- (j) must not knowingly make a false or misleading statement in the course of his duty under this Act;
- (k) must not fail to account for money or property of the Corporation that comes into his possession;
- (l) must not use his position as an officer or firefighter to obtain an ulterior pecuniary or material benefit;
- (m) must not, without proper excuse, render himself unfit, by the consumption of alcohol or the use of any other drug, to carry out his duty under this Act;
- (n) must not consume alcohol or use a drug (other than alcohol or a drug prescribed by a medical practitioner) in the course of performing his duty under this Act;
- (o) must not, while on duty, engage in gambling;
- (p) must not, while on duty, act in a disorderly manner or in a manner that is likely to be prejudicial to the maintenance of discipline in the fire service;
- (q) must not, without proper excuse, fail to be of clean and tidy appearance and of courteous demeanour when in uniform in a public place;
- (r) must not divulge to the public confidential information acquired by him in the course of his duty;
- (s) must not, without proper authority, make a public statement purporting to be made on behalf of the Chief Officer or the Corporation.

* * * * *

APPENDIX 1

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

- Legislative history prior to 3 February 1976 appears in marginal notes and footnotes included in the consolidation of this Act contained in Volume 4 of The Public General Acts of South Australia 1837-1975 at page 185.
- Legislative history since 3 February 1976 (entries in bold type indicate amendments incorporated since the last reprint) is as follows:

Long title:	substituted by 98, 1984, s. 3
Section 1:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 3
Section 4:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 4; 98, 1984, s. 4; substituted by 32, 1991, s. 3
Section 4a:	inserted by 68, 1981, s. 5
Section 5:	definition of "board" repealed by 68, 1981, s. 6(a) definition of "by-law" repealed by 68, 1981, s. 6(a) definition of "chairman" repealed by 68, 1981, s. 6(a) definition of "books" inserted by 98, 1984, s. 5(a) definition of "chief officer" repealed and definition of " the Chief Officer" inserted in its place by 68, 1981, s. 6(b) definition of "commanding officer" inserted by 68, 1981, s. 6(b); amended by 98, 1984, s. 5(b), (c) definition of "contributory company" amended by 68, 1981, s. 6(c) definition of "the Corporation" inserted by 68, 1981, s. 6(d) definition of "the Disciplinary Committee" inserted by 98, 1984, s. 5(d) definition of "fire" inserted by 98, 1984, s. 5(e) definition of "firefighter" inserted by 98, 1984, s. 5(f) definition of "member" repealed by 68, 1981, s. 6(e) definition of "misconduct" inserted by 98, 1984, s. 5(g) definition of "officer" inserted by 98, 1984, s. 5(g) definition of "Senior Judge" inserted by 98, 1984, s. 5(h) definition of "the Tribunal" inserted by 98, 1984, s. 5(h) definition of "secretary" repealed by 68, 1981, s. 6(f) definition of "the Union" inserted by 16, 1987, s. 3 definition of "this Act" amended by 68, 1981, s. 6(g)
Section 6:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 7
Section 7:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 7
Heading preceding section 8:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 8; 98, 1984, s. 6
Section 8:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 9
Section 9:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 9
Section 9(1):	amended by 98, 1984, s. 7
Section 10:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 9
Section 10a:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 9
Sections 11 and 12:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 9
Heading preceding section 13:	inserted by 98, 1984, s. 8
Section 13:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 9; inserted by 98, 1984, s. 8
Section 14:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 9; inserted by 98, 1984, s. 8
Section 14(1):	amended by 16, 1987, s. 4
Section 15:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 9; inserted by 98, 1984, s. 8
Section 15(1):	amended by 16, 1987, s. 5
Section 16:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 9; inserted by 98, 1984, s. 8; amended by 16, 1987, s. 6
Sections 17 - 20:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 9; inserted by 98, 1984, s. 8
Section 20(3):	amended by 32, 1991, s. 4
Sections 21- 25:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 9; inserted by 98, 1984, s. 8
Section 26:	substituted by 5, 1976, s. 2; repealed by 68, 1981, s. 9; inserted by 98, 1984, s. 8
Sections 27 and 27a:	repealed by 5, 1976, s. 2
Sections 28 - 33:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 9
Section 34:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 10
Section 35(1):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 11(a)
Section 35(2) and (3):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 11(b)
Section 36:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 12
Section 37(2):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 13
Section 38(2):	amended by 98, 1984, s. 9
Section 39:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 14
Part heading preceding section 40:	substituted by 98, 1984, s. 10
Division heading preceding section 40:	inserted by 32, 1991, s. 5
Section 40:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 15
Section 40a:	inserted by 98, 1984, s. 11
Sections 41 and 42:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 15
Section 43:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 15
Division heading preceding section 45:	inserted by 32, 1991, s. 6
Section 45:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 16; substituted by 98, 1984, s. 12
Section 45(1):	substituted by 32, 1991, s. 7(a)
Section 45(4):	substituted by 32, 1991, s. 7(b)
Section 45(5):	inserted by 32, 1991, s. 7(b)
Section 46:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 17; repealed by 98, 1984, s. 12; inserted by 32, 1991, s. 8
Section 47:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 18; inserted by 32, 1991, s. 8
Section 48:	amended by 5, 1976, s. 3; 68, 1981, s. 19; 98, 1984, s. 13; substituted by 32, 1991, s. 8
Division heading preceding section 49:	inserted by 32, 1991, s. 8
Section 49:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 20; substituted by 32, 1991, s. 8

Section 50:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 21; repealed by 98, 1984, s. 14; inserted by 32, 1991, s. 8
Section 51:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 22; 98, 1984, s. 15; substituted by 32, 1991, s. 8
Section 51a:	inserted by 98, 1984, s. 16; substituted by 32, 1991, s. 8
Section 51b:	inserted by 32, 1991, s. 8
Section 52:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 23; 98, 1984, s. 17; substituted by 32, 1991, s. 8
Part VA comprising ss. 52a - 52e and headings inserted by 98, 1984, s. 18	
Section 52a(2) - (4):	substituted by 16, 1987, s. 7
Heading preceding section 53:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 24
Section 53(1) - (3):	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 25(a)
Section 53(3a):	inserted by 68, 1981, s. 25(a)
Section 53(4):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 25(b)
Section 54(1):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 26(a)
Section 54(4):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 26(b)
Section 54(8):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 26(c), (d)
Section 54(9):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 26(e)
Section 55:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 27
Section 58(1):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 28
Section 58(3):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 28; substituted by 32, 1991, s. 9
Section 58(4):	repealed by 32, 1991, s. 9
Section 59(1):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 29
Section 59(2):	amended by 32, 1991, s. 10; 71, 1992, s. 3(1) (Sched.)
Section 60(1):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 30
Section 60(2) and (3):	repealed by 32, 1991, s. 11
Section 60a(1):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 31(a)
Section 60a(3):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 31(b), (c)
Section 60a(4):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 31(d)
Section 60a(6):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 31(d); repealed by 32, 1991, s. 12
Section 60a(7):	repealed by 32, 1991, s. 12
Section 61:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 32
Section 62:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 33
Section 63:	substituted by 98, 1984, s. 19
Section 65:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 34; amended and redesignated as s. 65(1) by 98, 1984, s. 20
Section 65(2):	inserted by 98, 1984, s. 20(b)
Section 66:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 35; substituted by 32, 1991, s. 13
Section 67:	substituted by 32, 1991, s. 13
Section 68:	amended by 98, 1984, s. 21; substituted by 32, 1991, s. 13
Sections 68a and 68b:	inserted by 32, 1991, s. 13
Section 68c:	inserted by 32, 1991, s. 13; amended by 71, 1992, s. 3(1) (Sched.)
Sections 68d and 68e:	inserted by 32, 1991, s. 13
Section 69:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 36; substituted by 32, 1991, s. 14
Section 70(1):	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 37
Section 70(2):	substituted by 32, 1991, s. 15; amended by 71, 1992, s. 3(1) (Sched.)
Section 71:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 38; substituted by 98, 1984, s. 22
Section 72:	substituted by 68, 1981, s. 39; amended by 98, 1984, s. 23
Section 73(1):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 40; substituted by 98, 1984, s. 24
Section 73(2):	repealed by 32, 1991, s. 16
Section 74:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 41
Section 75:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 42
Section 76(1):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 43(a), (b)
Section 76(2):	amended by 68, 1981, s. 43(b), (c)
Section 77(1):	amended by 5, 1976, s. 4(a); substituted by 68, 1981, s. 44(a)
Section 77(1a):	inserted by 68, 1981, s. 44(a); amended by 98, 1984, s. 25; 32, 1991, s. 17(a)
Section 77(2):	amended by 5, 1976, s. 4(b); repealed by 32, 1991, s. 17(b)
Section 77(3):	inserted by 68, 1981, s. 44(b)
Section 79:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 45; inserted by 98, 1984, s. 26
Section 80:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 46
Section 81:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 47
Section 83:	amended by 68, 1981, s. 48
Second schedule:	inserted by 98, 1984, s. 27
Third schedule:	repealed by 68, 1981, s. 49

APPENDIX 2

DIVISIONAL PENALTIES AND EXPIATION FEES

At the date of publication of this reprint divisional penalties and expiation fees are, as provided by section 28a of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1915*, as follows:

Division	Maximum imprisonment	Maximum fine	Expiation fee
1	15 years	\$60 000	—
2	10 years	\$40 000	—
3	7 years	\$30 000	—
4	4 years	\$15 000	—
5	2 years	\$8 000	—
6	1 year	\$4 000	\$300
7	6 months	\$2 000	\$200
8	3 months	\$1 000	\$150
9	—	\$500	\$100
10	—	\$200	\$75
11	—	\$100	\$50
12	—	\$50	\$25

Note: This appendix is provided for convenience of reference only.