

SUBSIDIARIES





2007-08 annual report



Chairperson's FOREWORD

The Eastern Health Authority, comprising five constituent councils (Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, Burnside, Campbelltown, Prospect and Walkerville), has an excellent reputation in the delivery of public and environmental health services to the community.

The Eastern Health Authority is the largest immunisation provider for Local Government in South Australia. Over the last two years, there has been a 25% increase in attendance at the Authority's clinics. This is largely attributable to the vitally important Human Papillomavirus (HPV) immunisation program and an increased awareness of the value of yearly influenza vaccinations, especially for children.

The Supported Residential Facilities (SRF) sector and the financial pressures experienced by the proprietors of these facilities, has recently received a good deal of media coverage. The closure of Ormond House was of concern to the Authority but all residents were successfully relocated. The Authority hopes that the new Accommodation Act will address the many valid concerns of SRF proprietors and the complex issues and varied needs of the clients. I am pleased to report that the Eastern Health Authority has entered into a contract with the City of Unley to be the licensing authority for four SRFs located in their area.

Over time it became apparent to the Authority that the skills and knowledge of some food handlers needed improvement. On 24 June 2008 the Authority launched a food safety program called "Preventing a Kitchen Nightmare – A Guide to Food Safety Fundamentals". This initiative of the Authority has proven to be a great success and will serve to further protect our community from food borne illnesses.

Some food businesses repeatedly breach food safety standards. The Authority's enforcement policies ensure that these businesses are dealt with in a prompt and appropriate manner. I am often asked why the Authority cannot "name and shame" a non-complying business but currently no State legislation exists which allows the Authority to do this.

Once again, I take the opportunity to congratulate the staff of the Authority for being presented with a "Certificate of Excellence" from the State Government's Public and Environmental Health Council.

It has been my pleasure to work with the CEO, staff members and Board of Management. All have displayed diligence and enthusiasm in the execution of their duties and I thank them for their dedication.

Sue Whittington
Chairperson

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SECTION 1 Eastern Health Authority

The Authority discharges its constituent councils' environmental health responsibilities that are mandated in the following legislation:

- Public and Environmental Health Act 1987
- Food Act 2001
- Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992
- Environment Protection Act 1993
- Local Government Act 1999.

A wide range of environmental health functions are performed by the Authority which include the prevention and control of disease, immunisation, hygiene and sanitation control, environmental protection, licensing and monitoring of supported residential facilities, and the surveillance of food premises to ensure appropriate food safety standards.

The table below provides a snapshot of the environmental health services provided for each constituent council.

	Burnside	NPS	Campbelltown	Prospect	Walkerville	Total
Rateable properties	20254	19317	20710	9500	3360	72601
Population of council	42000	34000	48287	20354	7280	151921
Number of Food Premises	246	391	242	139	38	1056
Swimming Pools	13	14	4	2	2	35
Cooling Towers	9	16	5	2	2	34
Supported Residential Facilities	5	2	3	3	1	14
Environmental Health Complaints	123	209	161	44	11	548
Hairstress/Beauty Treatment	62	96	52	33	8	251
2007 SRP Yr 8 - 13 enrolment numbers	1956	2041	1914	245	350	6506
2008 SRP Yr 8 & 9 enrolment numbers	1136	1319	1269	412	129	4265
Immunisation Clinics - Vaccines given	1721	3716	1986	474	452	8349

The diversity and increasing complexity of environmental health makes it difficult for small organisations to have staff who are experienced and fully competent across all spheres of the profession. The Authority is structured to proficiently deliver all required services on behalf of its constituent councils.

SECTION 2 Board of Management



Sue Whittington -
Chairperson



David Lincoln

The Authority is a body corporate, governed by its Board of Management. The Board has the responsibility of managing the business and administrative affairs of the Authority, ensuring that it acts in accordance with its Charter.

Two elected members from each constituent council comprise the Board, which consists of ten members. Scheduled meetings are conducted in accordance with the Local Government (Procedures and Meetings) Regulations 2000.



Anne Fitzharris

The Board met five times during the year at the Authority's office and once by teleconference to consider the Authority's business.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT 2006/07



Chris Morley



Lance Manser

City of Burnside

Cr David Lincoln
(Deputy Chairperson July-December 2007)
Cr Chris Morley
Proxy: Cr Andrew Hillier



Terence Cody



Bruce Preece

Campbelltown City Council

Cr Anne Fitzharris
Cr Terence Cody
Proxy: Cr Helen Nichols

City of Norwood Payneham St Peters

Cr Sue Whittington (Chairperson)
Cr Lance Manser
Proxy: Cr Kevin Duke



Tim Newall

City of Prospect

Cr Tim Newall
Cr Bruce Preece
Proxy: Cr Brian Welby



Heather Wright

Corporation of the Town of Walkerville

Cr Carolyn Wigg (Deputy Chairperson January-June 2008)
Deputy Mayor Heather Wright
Proxy: Cr Rex Adams

SECTION 3 Administration



The current staffing of the Authority is:

- Chief Executive Officer
- Senior Environmental Health Officers (1.6 FTE)
- Environmental Health Officers (6.0 FTE)
- Team Leader Immunisation Services
- Immunisation Nurses (2.0FTE plus casuals employed as required)
- Team Leader Administration
- Clerical Officers (0.5 FTE, 0.6 FTE)
- Medical Officer of Health (Dr Rodney Pearce – consultant)
- Auditor (Dean Newberry and Partners)

Electronic communication is commonplace in today's society. To improve methods of communication, the Authority launched a website during the year. The website (www.eha.sa.gov.au) enables members of the public, constituent councils and other clients to readily and conveniently access information about the organisation and environmental health. A contact form on the website has been well used by residents to request information or bring health concerns to the Authority's attention.

Seamless communication and service delivery between the Authority and its constituent councils are necessary to maintain a high standard of customer service. To uphold this principle, familiarisation sessions and council contact meetings were held during the year. The sessions and meetings provide staff of the constituent councils with a better appreciation of the wide scope of services provided by the Authority.

Top - Immunisation staff
Centre - Environmental Health staff
bottom - Administration staff

SECTION 4 Chief Executive Officer's Report



Michael Livori
Chief Executive Officer

The Authority's expertise in dealing with supported residential facilities was recognised when it entered into an arrangement with the City of Unley to act under delegated authority as its licensing authority. Unley becomes the seventh council to which we provide environmental health services.

Considerable work has been undertaken in preparing for the introduction of our auditing services for businesses serving vulnerable populations and also for the new legislative requirements in relation to legionella control. The work in this area will begin in earnest in late 2008 and will pose many challenges.

I will close with a note of thanks to our dedicated employees who have worked extremely hard during the year and to the Board of Management for their continued encouragement and support.

Michael Livori

2007-08 was the third year in succession that the Eastern Health Authority was recognised for attaining excellence in the field of public and environmental health by the Public and Environmental Health Council. The recognition is reflective of our focused approach to environmental health and the continual development of our service delivery.

This year an Emergency Management Plan has been developed to define and address the unique issues that confront environmental health professionals in an emergency. These professionals play a critical role in the response and recovery phases of emergencies and the plan is intended to assist with their capacity building.

The lack of mandatory training requirements for food handlers clearly contributes to the lack of appropriate skills and knowledge observed by our Authorised Officers in some food businesses. The need for an easily accessible training program to assist businesses within our area to improve their food safety knowledge was apparent. A food safety training initiative developed in response has been extremely well received by the early participants and extra sessions are needed to cope with demand.

The School Based HPV Catch-Up Immunisation Program, a huge logistical challenge, was completed in late 2007. The ability of our immunisation staff to implement and deliver the program with such short notice is highly commendable. During the year, 17369 HPV vaccines were given at 96 visits to schools, which is a 277% increase on a normal school year.

SECTION 5 Health Education and Promotion

Promotion of public and environmental health is a statutory requirement of all Councils under the Public and Environmental Health Act 1987, which states:

- Section 12A(2) ...it is the duty of a local council –
- (a) to promote proper standards of public and environmental health in its area; and
 - (b) to take reasonable steps to prevent the occurrence and spread of notifiable diseases within its area.

Health promotion is vital to creating healthier living environments and positive health outcomes. In addition to special projects described below, health promotion activities routinely undertaken include:

- Supply of three editions of South Australia Food Handler Update (SAFHU) newsletter to all food businesses.
- Promotion of public health messages via publications produced by the constituent councils.
- Display of public health promotional and hand-out material in the customer service areas of the constituent councils, libraries and the Authority.

IMMUNISATION EDUCATION SESSIONS

On occasion, the nursing staff receive requests to present education sessions about immunisation.

In August 2007, an immunisation nurse presented a general update to twelve environmental health staff employed by Adelaide City Council. The update covered the National Immunisation Program, new vaccines and the funded Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Program for females aged between 12 to 26 years.

During November 2007 and June 2008, an immunisation nurse attended two childcare centres to present education sessions to parents and staff. Topics covered were:

- vaccinations recommended for child care staff, parents, children and adolescents
- vaccine safety
- myths and realities.

Handout material including clinic timetables were made available to parents and staff.

FOOD SAFETY TRAINING INITIATIVE

Based on observations made during food inspections, it became apparent that some food handlers lacked adequate knowledge and skills to ensure safe handling of food. To address this need an unaccredited training course titled 'Preventing Kitchen Nightmares – A Guide to Food Safety Fundamentals' was developed.

The three hour course aims to educate food handlers, managers and owners of food businesses about the basic principles of food safety, food hygiene and food preparation.

A pilot training session was held on 11 May 2008 at the Payneham Library to obtain constructive feedback. Attendees indicated that the presentation was concise, easy to understand and met their expectations. The training program was officially launched on 24 June 2008. Positive feedback was again received from all food handlers who attended. They thought the session emphasised the importance of food safety and hygiene, and made them reflect upon changes required within their food premises.

Environmental Health Officers have noted during subsequent routine inspections that attendees have actively changed their practices, ensuring food is safely stored and prepared. This outcome clearly demonstrates the success and benefit to public health of the initiative.



SECTION 5 Health Education and Promotion

FOOD SAFETY WEEK

Food Safety Week is a national event and major activity of the Food Safety Information Council. Held during 12 – 19 November 2007, the theme for the year was ‘Back to Basics’ and focussed on the fundamentals of food safety – clean, cook, chill and separate.

During November 2007 a project was pursued that targeted people who may have taken on greater responsibility for meal preparation through changing circumstances, for example widowers or carers. These people (or those they care for) may be particularly susceptible to food poisoning if they are over 70 years of age or have poor immunity. They may also have contact with people in other high risk groups, such as children below the age of five.

With the co-operation and assistance of the community development staff from the constituent councils, information was given to Home Assist clients during Food Safety Week. The information comprised a letter from the Authority and a brochure titled ‘How ‘You Cook Can Make You and Others Crook’ that promoted the basics of food safety.

Feedback indicated that the response from clients was positive and the information appreciated. This project is a good example of the Authority and allied professionals from the constituent councils collaborating to improve the health of the local community.



The Authority's stall at the Good Health and Lifestyle Show

GOOD HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE SHOW

The Authority participated in the Northpark Shopping Centre ‘Good Health and Lifestyle’ show on Friday 5 and Saturday 6 October 2007. It was a great opportunity to exhibit the Authority’s function to the public whilst providing information on various immunisation and environmental health topics.

The Authority set up a stall (shown in the photo below) in a prominent position near the main entrance. Those visiting the centre felt comfortable to ask questions ranging from how to set up a home based food business to the legalities of grey water diversion. Part of the display consisted of contaminated food items replicating those that had been received by the Authority. These items, accompanied by photos of other examples of contaminated food, created some interesting remarks among passers by.

Popular brochures taken by the community addressed overseas travel vaccinations, how to access immunisation histories, European wasps, lunch box safety and immunisation clinic timetables. Give-aways included a bag containing child health information (such as the National Immunisation Program). The ‘EHA Immunisation’ balloons proved to be especially popular.

Given the exposure, the material distributed and the positive response from the public, it can be concluded that the display was effective in promoting public and environmental health to those who visited the show.

SECTION 5 Health Education and Promotion

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SURVEY OF PUBLIC POOLS AND SPAS

Public pools can be a public health risk, as highlighted early in 2007 with a Cryptosporidium alert from the Department of Health that resulted in pool closures.

A survey of the management and operation of public pools located in the Authority’s incorporated area was undertaken to identify ways to improve pool hygiene and safety. The survey was structured to gather information about the daily maintenance of the pool and to expose issues that would not specifically be identified during inspections.

In general, the cleanliness, operation and maintenance of pools was found to be excellent. Pools that service high-risk populations such as the elderly in health care centres, or children in swimming schools, have specific risks that have been identified and are managed by pool operators.

The survey identified common issues with pools that are not essential to, nor are the primary source of income for a business. Examples of these are gym pools and motel pools. Responsibility usually falls on the general maintenance employee and problems arise due to:

- inadequate time available to look after the pool
- conflicts with other maintenance commitments and responsibilities
- turnover of maintenance staff
- lack of education and skill.



Training courses are relatively expensive and place a significant financial impact on small business, especially if the business experiences a high turn-over of staff. To avoid this expense a service contractor is commonly employed to manage the pool. Contractors attend the pool only two to three times per week, leaving daily cleaning, testing and the identification of acute issues to untrained employees who are unfamiliar with water disinfection fundamentals.

Legislation does not require operators to be formally trained, although the intent is to ensure that pools are controlled and managed by a person with competent skills. During 2008/09, training and education options such as the development of learning tools will be considered in response to the survey findings.

SECTION 6 Immunisation

Immunisation remains one of the most effective and cost efficient public health measures to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. Immunisation protects individuals and others in the community by increasing the general level of immunity and minimising the spread of infection. Current trends show that over 90% of children are up to date with their vaccinations by age two.

Local Government plays a significant role in the delivery of immunisation in South Australia. It shares responsibility with other levels of government and providers to improve immunisation uptake and coverage.

Challenges for immunisation providers are varied and the Authority’s immunisation services continue to evolve according to issues encountered.

Consistent with the trend for higher immunisation coverage, public clinic attendance has grown. Three contributing reasons have been:

- an 8% increase of two-month-old infants attending for their first vaccinations
- improved awareness for children to have yearly influenza vaccination
- an increase in migrant families living within our communities.

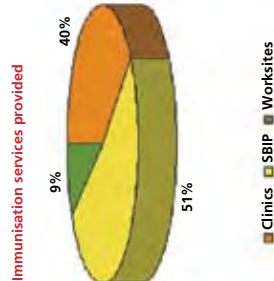


Administering the Rotavirus vaccine

The vaccines offered as part of the Authority’s immunisation services provide protection against the following 16 infectious diseases:

- Diphtheria
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Haemophilus Influenzae Type B
- Human Papillomavirus
- Influenza
- Measles
- Meningococcal C
- Mumps
- Pertussis
- Pneumococcal
- Polio/myelitis
- Rotavirus
- Rubella
- Tetanus
- Varicella-Zoster

An analysis of the Authority’s immunisation services, represented in the graph below, shows the proportion of vaccines administered in each of the three programs - public clinics, school based immunisation and worksites.



Clinics SBP Worksites

Administration officer with a client at the Adelaide South West clinic

SECTION 6 Immunisation

PUBLIC IMMUNISATION CLINICS

The Authority conducts between 27 and 30 public immunisation clinics per month at seven different locations. A brochure containing clinic details is widely distributed throughout the community and available on the Authority’s website.

During the year, 4685 clients attended the Authority’s public clinics and received 9676 vaccinations reflecting a 14% increase of vaccines administered. Client attendance increased by 15% from the previous year, totalling a 25% increase in attendance over the last two years. As shown in the table below, there was a notable boost to client numbers at the Adelaide and Burnside clinics with a 122% and 95% increase respectively.

PUBLIC CLINICS ATTENDANCE BY VENUES 2007-08	CLIENTS	CLIENT ATTENDANCE INCREASE	VACCINES
Adelaide	292	122%	489
Burnside	512	95%	1008
Campbelltown	507	20%	868
Norwood Payneham & Peters	2934	6%	6555
Prospect	226	42%	381
Walkerville	214	25%	375
Total	4685		9676



SECTION 6 Immunisation

The table below shows that clients, from infants to adults, reside in many localities with 10.5% living outside of the Authority's area.

PUBLIC CLINIC ATTENDANCE BY CLIENTS' COUNCIL OF ORIGIN 2007-08	CLIENTS	VACCINES
Adelaide City Council	260	564
City of Burnside	837	1721
Campbelltown City Council	980	1986
City of Norwood Payneham St Peters	1621	3716
City of Prospect	261	474
Corporation of The Town of Walkerville	233	482
Other Council Areas	493	763
Total	4685	9676

An increase in clients attending the Burnside, Campbelltown and St Peters clinics required a second immunisation nurse to be rostered, alleviating waiting times experienced by clients. A reassessment of the busier clinics resulted in the following changes that took effect from January 2008:

- the monthly Burnside clinic increased to every second and fourth Monday of the month
- the monthly Campbelltown evening clinic changed from a drop-in to an appointment based clinic.

The modifications have reduced client waiting time, ensured safe practice and improved customer service.



Immunisation nurse with a family at the Payneham Clinic

Vaccinations administered for the 2007-08 SBIP

School Programme 2007-08	Hep B	VZ	HPV	dTpa	Total
Adelaide	1116	208	3340	163	4827
Burnside	632	87	1826	231	2776
Campbelltown	548	167	1725	299	2739
Norwood Payneham St Peters	866	136	1641	0	2643
Prospect	282	60	86	30	458
Walkerville	79	5	356	0	440
Total	3523	663	8974	723	13883

SCHOOL BASED IMMUNISATION PROGRAM

During 2007, the School Based Immunisation Program (SBIP) was varied to accommodate the Human Papillomavirus catch up immunisation program and involved all year levels at 32 secondary schools. As a result, the SBIP did not include diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis immunisation.

Seventy-eight sessions at 25 high schools have been booked for the SBIP in 2008. This year's SBIP involves:

- year eight male and female students - two doses of Hepatitis B vaccine
- year eight male and female students - one dose of Varicella-Zoster vaccine
- year eight female students - three doses of Human Papillomavirus vaccine
- year nine male and female students - one dose of Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis vaccine.



A year 8 student having pre-vaccination assessment and vaccination at school

As shown in the table above, the SBIP delivered 13883 vaccines during 2007-08 representing a decrease of 3154 or 18.5% reduction from the previous year. The reasons for the decrease were due to:

- no diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis immunisation in 2007
- no catch up Human Papillomavirus immunisation in 2008.

The ongoing SBIP is significantly larger since the introduction of the three-dose Human Papillomavirus vaccine for year eight female students in 2007. Even with an 18.5% reduction for 2008, the increase in vaccines administered remains at 116% since 2006.

Pre-vaccination assessment must take place before immunisation is given to any client including school students as shown in the photo below.

SECTION 6 Immunisation

WORKSITE PROGRAM

As part of the Authority's occupational health and safety program, 14 or 93% of staff received influenza immunisation this year.

During February 2008, the immunisation staff distributed 180 worksite packages to existing and potential clients. A quick response to the mail-out saw clients booking dates from the middle of March 2008. Staff absent on the day of vaccination, or small workites, had the opportunity to attend one of the Authority's public clinics.

As shown in the table below, the worksite program delivered 2090 vaccinations during the year, which is 414 or 16.5% less than the previous year. The decrease is contrary to the increased awareness and demand for workplace vaccination programs. However, this may be the cause as the high demand has stimulated a recent growth of providers offering workplace immunisation programs.

Vaccinations administered for the 2007-08 Worksite Program

VACCINE TYPE	TOTAL
Influenza	1979
Hepatitis A	17
Hepatitis B	26
Hepatitis A & B	49
ADT	9
dTpa	2
MMR	8
Total	2090

'Environmental Health comprises those aspects of human health, including quality of life, that are determined by chemical, physical, biological, social and psychosocial factors in the environment. It also refers to the theory and practice of assessing, correcting, controlling and preventing those factors in the environment that can potentially affect adversely the health of present and future generations.' (World Health Organisation 1972)

The Public and Environmental Health Act 1987 and Regulations are mechanisms employed by the Authority to fulfil its duty of care for the constituent councils. The Act deals with the following environmental health issues:

- prevention of insanitary conditions
- remediation of housing unfit for human habitation
- surveillance of swimming pool, spa pool and cooling tower operation
- assessment of hairdressing salons, beauty salons, acupuncture clinics and tattoo parlours
- approval and inspection of waste control systems
- control of offensive activities and discharges of waste to the environment
- prevention and control of notifiable diseases.

Environmental health often requires a multidisciplinary approach. In the course of investigating complex issues, Environmental Health

SECTION 7 Disease Control

Officers work together and co-operate with other local government professionals and State government departments.

An educative approach is normally used in the first instance to manage non-compliance with legislation. Environmental Health Officers will inform individuals of their responsibilities concerning a particular issue and encourage behaviour change. In most instances during the year, this proved sufficient to achieve the desired outcome. Where information and advice was disregarded, enforcement mechanisms were utilised.

COMPLAINTS AND REFERRALS

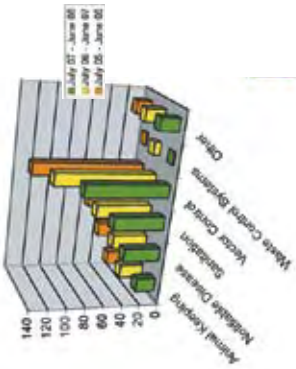
The Authority investigates complaints lodged by the public or referrals from the Department of Health about matters that present a risk to public health. The table below shows a breakdown of the 230 disease control related complaints received for 2007-08 based on the type and location of complaint. The graph that follows provides a comparison of the complaints received from 2005 to 2008. There was a 14% reduction in the number of complaints received this year when compared with the previous year.

Disease control complaints received for the period 1 July 2007 - 30 June 2008

	BURNSIDE	CAMPBELLTOWN	NPS	PROSPECT	WALKERVILLE	TOTAL
Animal Keeping	6	3	8	4	0	21
Notifiable Disease	14	11	10	4	1	40
Sanitation	13	11	27	3	2	56
Vector Control	27	31	30	2	1	91
Waste Control Systems	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other	4	6	9	2	0	21
Total	65	62	84	15	4	230

SECTION 7 Disease Control

Comparison of Disease complaints received 2005-2008



The CDCB referred 40 cases to the Authority for investigation during the year. The majority of referrals required either:

- inspection of an aged care facility in response to an outbreak of a gastrointestinal illness
- information to be supplied to clients working in health care, food or child care industries about when it is safe to return to work and general hygiene advice.

In some instances, a referral required the Environmental Health Officer to collect further information such as a history of food consumed by the client prior to the onset of illness. CDCB collects, collates and compares this information to identify potential outbreaks of disease and reservoirs of infection.

Sanitation

Environmental Health Officers investigated 56 complaints of insanitary conditions relating to residential and commercial premises during the year. A majority of the complaints related to the accumulation of rubbish and other materials that had the potential to attract and harbour vermin. One notice was issued under the Public and Environmental Health Act 1987 addressing unsatisfactory waste management at a commercial premises. An explanation notice was issued for the offence.

The table following provides a comparison of notified diseases reported over the last three years within the Authority's area.

Example of notifiable diseases reported to the Department of Health for the region covered by the Eastern Health Authority

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Campylobacter infection	216	365	186
Salmonella infection	87	80	60
Legionella pneumophila	3	2	1
Legionella Longbeachae	3	5	0
Ross River Virus	19	9	0
Cryptosporidium infection	32	55	5

Notifiable Disease

The Public and Environmental Health Act prescribes 72 diseases that must be notified to the Communicable Disease Control Branch (CDCB) of the Department of Health. Notification enables investigation and surveillance of these diseases in order to prevent their spread within the community. The table following provides a comparison of notified diseases reported over the last three years within the Authority's area.

SECTION 7 Disease Control

One outstanding notice from 2006-07, which had declared the premises to be unfit for human habitation, was removed following the premises being cleaned and renovated.

The photo below is an example of an insanitary condition in a residential dwelling. In this instance, the kitchen is unclean and running water is not connected.



The kitchen of a residential dwelling in an insanitary condition

Vector Control

There has been a reduction in the number of vector complaints over the past three years. This year there were 91 complaints that were investigated by Environmental Health Officers, which is 28% less than in 2005-06. Due to the transient nature of most vectors, a community approach to control is encouraged to assist in eradication. The majority of complaints arose from sightings of vermin on residential properties. Where premises were determined to be conducive to the harbourage of vermin, residents were informed of remedial action required.

Waste Control Systems

Waste control systems are predominantly installed in non-sewered areas such as the Adelaide Hills Face Zone, as shown in the photo right. However, in the past year applications were received for both sewerred and non-sewerred areas. Improved awareness about the pressure on reticulated water supplies in South Australia has resulted in greater interest in the recycling and reuse of water.



Underfloor plumbing is inspected prior to installation of a waste control system

SECTION 7 Disease Control

Legionella Control

Thirty-four cooling towers at 21 premises were inspected during the year against the structural and maintenance requirements of the relevant Australian Standards. During each inspection, an assessment was made of the business' maintenance program and a water sample collected from the cooling tower for microbiological analysis. High levels of Legionella, total bacterial counts or both were identified from cooling towers at three sites. Operators were immediately contacted and required to decontaminate the cooling tower and review their maintenance program.

Two cooling towers were decommissioned in the past year, and another two were replaced with new cooling towers.

New legislation that will regulate the control of Legionella organisms in manufactured water systems is expected to commence in the new financial year. This will encompass cooling towers and warm water systems, and provide a framework under which the maintenance of manufactured water systems will be enforceable. Local government will be responsible for the administration of the legislation and the Authority's Legionella control program will expand as a result.

As displayed in the photo right, cooling towers can range in shape and size, and encompass lengthy pipework in which Legionella grow.

Lodging Houses

Lodging houses in the eastern suburbs provide short to medium term accommodation for students or shelter for people close to homelessness. There is currently no legislation in South Australia setting out the rights and responsibilities of occupants or operators of lodging houses. As such, the protection given by the law is much less than that given to a person under a usual tenancy agreement.

Legionella grows in pipe-work connected to cooling towers



Managers were given the opportunity to correct non-complying conditions at the time of the inspection. If the operator could not rectify the situation or it was determined that damaged or poorly maintained equipment was the cause of poor water quality, the pool was closed. Environmental Health Officers closed three pools due to unsatisfactory test results. Each pool was reopened when the officer confirmed that the pool was operating within the regulations.

Two complaints regarding poor water quality in public swimming pools were received. Investigations into both allegations resulted in closure of the pools. In the first instance, testing of water quality was being undertaken with inaccurate equipment. Failure of both the heater and automatic dosing machinery caused poor water quality in the second instance.

Retail display and demonstration spa pools are defined as a public pool under the regulations. Because of this, all operational spas on display require automatic pH control, automatic chlorine dosing and continual analysis of these variables. A spa pool shop was required to comply with a direction after it was discovered that automatic dosing was not in place. The spa pools were subsequently drained.

A public health awareness campaign was launched prior to the swimming season. This was in response to an unusually high number of cryptosporidium notifications early in 2007 that were linked to public pools. Environmental Health Officers supplied pool operators with the poster shown right to be placed in strategic positions. Supported with radio advertisements, the poster campaign informed pool users of how to minimise the risk of spreading disease.

SECTION 7 Disease Control



SECTION B Food Safety

Safe food is something we take for granted in Australia as we have access to a large variety of foods manufactured here and around the world. To ensure the food we consume everyday remains safe and does not become contaminated physically, chemically or microbiologically, legislation is in place and enforced by the Authority within its jurisdiction.

The Food Act 2001 in conjunction with the Food Safety Standards (Chapter 3 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code) aims to:

- ensure food for sale is both safe and suitable for human consumption
- prevent misleading conduct in connection with the sale of food
- provide for the application of the Food Standards Code.

As per the mission statement, the Authority monitors, protects and promotes food safety by:

- Conducting regular assessments of food premises including vehicles and special events using the Australian Food Safety Assessment inspection tool.
- Investigating food related complaints, alleged food poisonings and food recalls.
- Ensuring receipt of notification from all food businesses operating within the Authority's jurisdiction.
- Maintaining Health Manager (electronic database) to ensure effective reporting to the Board of Management, constituent councils and Department of Health.
- Providing advice and information to food proprietors and the community on matters relating to food safety.
- Distributing the South Australian Food Handler Update (SAFHU) newsletter to food proprietors on a quarterly basis.
- Providing training on food safety and hygiene principles to food handlers within the Authority's jurisdiction.

- Conducting special initiatives that raise awareness of food safety amongst the community and food handler's understanding of food hygiene.
- Being involved with the Australian Institute of Environmental Health to promote uniformity and professional consistency.

FOOD BUSINESS NOTIFICATION

The notification process requires all proprietors to provide specific details about their food business to the Authority. If any change occurs, such as ownership or food handling activities, the proprietor must again notify.

As at 30 June 2008 there were 1056 known food premises operating within the Authority's jurisdiction. This equates to an increase of eight premises and is comparable with the previous year. The table below provides a breakdown of the number of food premises per constituent council area.

	TOTAL
Burnside	246
Campbelltown	240
Norwood, Payneham, St Peters	391
Prospect	141
Walkerville	38
Total	1056



SECTION B Food Safety

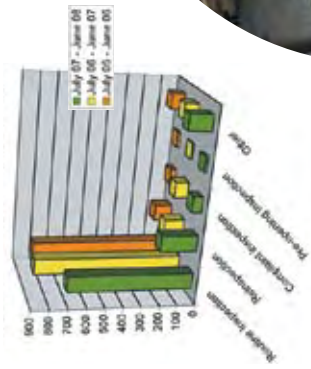
INSPECTIONS

During the year 1100 inspections of food premises were conducted. The table below gives the number of food inspections performed in each constituent council area. Routine inspections made up 62% of the total followed by re-inspections, complaint inspections and pre-opening inspections. Whilst there was a decrease in the number of routine inspections when compared with recent years, there was a 43% increase in the number of re-inspections. This is demonstrated in the graph below which shows a comparison of the types of food inspections performed over the last three years.

Number of Food Inspections performed for the period 1 July 2007 – 30 June 2008

	TOTAL
Burnside	212
Campbelltown	282
Norwood, Payneham, St Peters	454
Prospect	120
Walkerville	32
Total	1100

Comparison of the types of food inspections performed



Poorly maintained floor with build up of grease and grime.



SECTION B Food Safety

There has been a significant increase in the number of new food proprietors with English being their second language. Effective communication is imperative and to ensure these proprietors have adequate skills and knowledge in food safety, Environmental Health Officers have worked closely with them. The services of an interpreter were successfully used during the reporting period, allowing the officer and proprietor to converse. As a result, the officer was able to gain a better appreciation of the businesses procedures and practices, and the proprietor received helpful advice specific to their business. Another related issue is the need for officers to be able to identify foods and ingredients that are specific to different cultures. The development of a food atlas is being considered for this reason.

IMPROVEMENT NOTICES

The Food Act 2001 provides for improvement notices to be issued for repeat offences or serious breaches of the Food Safety Standards.

If an authorised officer believes, on reasonable grounds, that:-

- (a) any premises used by a food business in connection with the handling of food intended for sale or any equipment or food transport vehicle is in an unclean or insanitary condition or is otherwise unfit for the purpose for which it is designed or intended to be used, or
- (b) any premises used by a food business in connection with the handling of food intended for sale or any equipment or food transport vehicle does not comply with a provision of the Food Safety Standards, or
- (c) in relation to any premises used in connection with the handling of food for sale or food transport vehicle, any relevant food safety program prepared in accordance with the regulations is not being implemented adequately by a food business; or



Obstruction of hand wash basin

Where necessary, proprietors were invited to the Authority's office to discuss significant deficiencies in food safety that were observed during inspections of their food business. This approach has been beneficial in building a professional relationship between the Authority and food proprietors and has increased awareness and understanding of proprietors' responsibilities under the Food Act 2001. The photos above and below demonstrate examples of food safety deficiencies that resulted in improvement notices being issued.



Unacceptable standard of cleanliness and poor maintenance of cooking equipment

SECTION B Food Safety

EXPIATIONS

The Authority expiated 25 offences under the Food Act 2001 during the year. This was a 32% increase from the previous year. Breaches of the Food Safety Standards are a serious concern and where warranted an expiation notice may be issued. The following table itemises the expiations issued for offences under the Food Act 2001 for the 2007-08 period.

Section	Offence	Expiations Issued	Number
Food Act 2001 Section 17(2)	A person must not sell food that is unsuitable.		1
Food Act 2001 Section 21 Food Safety Standard 3.2.3 Clause 3(6)(i)(ii)	The design and construction of a food premises must to the extent that is practicable: (i) exclude dirt, dust, fumes, smoke and other contaminants; and (ii) not permit the entry of pests		1
Food Act 2001 Section 21 Food Safety Standard 3.2.2 Clause 6(1)a	A food business must when storing food, store the food in such a way that it is protected from the likelihood of contamination.		3
Food Act 2001 Section 21 Food Safety Standard 3.2.3 Clause 10	Floors must be designed and constructed in a way that is appropriate for the activities conducted on the food premises. (2) Subject to subclause (3), floors must be able to be effectively cleaned, be unable to absorb grease, food particles or water; be laid so that there is no ponding of water; and to the extent that is practicable, be unable to provide harbourage for pests.		1
Food Act 2001 Section 21 Food Safety Standard 3.2.3 Clause 14(1)	A food premises must have hand washing facilities that are located where they can be easily accessed by food handlers.		2
Food Act 2001 Section 21 Food Safety Standard 3.2.2 Clause 17(1)(a)	A food business must, for each food premises: maintain easily accessible hand washing facilities.		2
Food Act 2001 Section 21 Food Safety Standard 3.2.2 Clause 18(3)c	A food business must take all practicable measures to ensure all people on the food premises of the food business (c) do not spit, smoke, or use tobacco or similar preparations in areas where there is unprotected food or surfaces likely to come into contact with food.		1
Food Act 2001 Section 21 Food Safety Standard 3.2.2 Clause 19(1)	A food business must maintain food premises to a standard of cleanliness where there is no accumulation of garbage, except in garbage containers; recycled matter, except in containers; food waste, dirt; grease or other visible matter.		10
Food Act 2001 Section 21 Food Safety Standard 3.2.2 Clause 24(0)(d)	A food business must take all practicable measures to eradicate and prevent the harbourage of pests on the food premises and those parts of vehicles used to transport food.		1
Food Act 2001 Section 50	A person must not, without reasonable excuse, contravene or fail to comply with an improvement notice or a prohibition order served on the person under this Part.		3

List of expiated offences for the period 1 July 2007 – 30 June 2008

TEMPORARY EVENTS

Stall holders at special events are required to ensure that the Food Safety Standards are met. Environmental Health Officers communicate and provide information about food safety to stall holders and event organisers in relation to the types of activities they plan to undertake.

Examples of temporary events include:

- community fundraisers/drives
- cake stalls
- school fetes
- charity events
- sausage sizzles
- shows
- festivals
- concerts.

Environmental Health Officers carry out inspections on the day of the event to ensure that proper standards of food safety are upheld.

Food businesses at events are assessed against the following criteria:

- provision of hand washing facilities
- safe food storage including temperature control
- adequate cooking and heating facilities
- avoidance of cross contamination
- supply of sufficient potable water
- proper waste management
- sufficient toilet facilities for expected attendance
- adequate sanitation of facilities
- appropriate packaging and labelling of food.



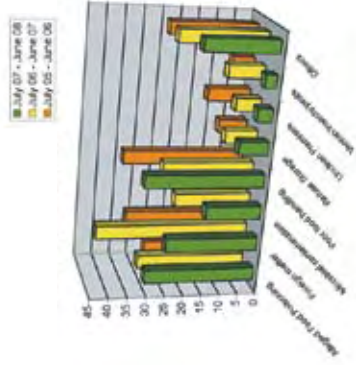
Example of unsuitable food containing foreign matter – a hair in pizza

SECTION B Food Safety

Food complaints received 1 July 2005 - 30 June 2008

INSPECTION FEES

To ensure fair and consistent application of inspection fees upon businesses that are inspected under the Food Act 2001, a policy was adopted in 2003. During the reporting period the 'Policy For Inspection Fees for Food Businesses' was reviewed.



The revised policy came into effect on 30 January 2008. It better clarifies which businesses are charged a fee and which are exempt, specifically community and charitable organisations. Additionally the revised policy provides for fees to be charged for re-inspections. The fee is applied only in the event more than one re-inspection is required because a non-conformance has not been rectified within an agreed timeframe. This provides Environmental Health Officers with another tool to encourage business operators to complete any improvements within a reasonable period of time and therefore enhance standards of food safety. A copy of the revised policy was distributed to all food businesses.

FOOD RECALLS

Nineteen recalls issued by the Department of Health were monitored and actioned during the year in an aim to:

- advise relevant food businesses about the recall
- stop as soon as possible any further distribution and sale of the unsafe product
- effectively retrieve unsafe food.



Example of unsuitable food containing foreign matter - a metal fragment in sandwich

SECTION B Food Safety

Events attended during the year included:

- St Peters Annual Fair
- Prospect Up Market Fair
- Prospect Fair
- The Natuzzi Parade Food & Wine Fair 2008
- Campbelltown Proud Day
- Walkerville Village Fair

Environmental Health Officers have observed an improved standard of food handling by participants. However, two stallholders were required to cease the sale of food when food safety was compromised because of non-compliance with the Food Safety Standards.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Environmental Health Officers investigate food complaints received from the public. The Authority received 158 food related complaints during the reporting period as compared to 167 from the previous year. Poor food handling practices and alleged food poisoning cases contributed to 40% of the complaints received. This highlights that poor food handling practices are an important food safety issue for food businesses. The development and delivery of the Authority's in-house food safety training initiative aims to address this problem. The graph on the next page demonstrates that poor food handling has been an issue for the last three financial years.



Example of unsuitable food containing foreign matter – a hair in pizza

SECTION B Food Safety

2007 NATIONAL FOOD HANDLING SURVEY

On request from Food Standards Australia New Zealand, a food handling survey of retail food businesses was conducted during the reporting period. The aim of the survey was to quantify changes in food safety knowledge since the introduction of the Australian New Zealand Food Standards Code. Results will be obtained by comparing the survey data with a benchmark survey undertaken in 2001.

Businesses from all over Australia were selected. This included twenty businesses from the constituent councils. Environmental Health Officers approached the selected businesses and completed the survey.

Specific food handling practices of the businesses were observed and recorded. To complete the survey, the manager was then interviewed. Preliminary results demonstrate an increased knowledge of safe food handling and improved food handling practices since the implementation of the Food Safety Standards in 2002. On a national scale, a number of gaps in food handling knowledge have been identified. This includes correct hand washing techniques and the adequate supervision of ready to eat foods on display. It is anticipated that the results will help target education and assist with enforcement strategies.



SECTION 9 Health Care and Community

SUPPORTED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

A research paper prepared by the Department of Health in 2003 entitled 'Somewhere to Call Home - Supported Residential Facilities: the sector, its clientele and its future' defines a supported residential facility as:

'Supported Residential Facilities are (predominantly) privately operated facilities providing accommodation to people who require personal care and support. People living in Supported Residential Facilities can be assumed to have some form of disability or impairment, whether that be physical, intellectual or psychiatric. Supported Residential Facilities thus sit as private providers within the arena of accommodation and support services to people with disabilities and services for vulnerable adults.'

Supported residential facilities (SRFs) accommodate a large variety of residents with different needs. People living in SRFs often have some form of disability or impairment and require assistance in order to function on a day-to-day basis. The age of residents varies but those that are most vulnerable are under 25 years of age or over 80 years of age.

The services offered by SRFs can vary, hence the importance of locating a resident in suitable accommodation. In general, residents receive accommodation, meals and assistance with basic personal care, medication and pocket money.

The Authority is responsible for licensing SRFs within the jurisdiction (City of Burnside, Campbelltown City Council, City of Norwood Payneham and St Peters, City of Prospect and the Corporation of the Town of Walkerville). Early in 2008, the Authority entered into a contract with the City of Unley to act as the licensing authority under a fee for service arrangement. Four licensed SRFs are located within the City of Unley.



A resident's bedroom

LICENSING

Licensing of SRFs occurs on an annual basis. Initially Environmental Health Officers conduct a desktop review of documentation to ascertain the adequacy of record keeping. An inspection then takes place to assess factors such as maintenance, amenities (including bedrooms, example below) and meal service in order to determine the appropriateness of each facility.

During the 2008-09 licensing period, the Authority renewed 18 licences. Licence conditions were imposed on eight SRFs in relation to record keeping and fire safety.

Unannounced inspections of SRFs occurred midway during the licensing period. This provided Environmental Health Officers with an opportunity to assess the day-to-day operation of the facility and, where applicable, confirm that the proprietor adhered to licence conditions.

During the year, a transfer of licence application was approved. The Environmental Health Officer considered many factors to determine the suitability of the applicant, including their financial stability, proposed staffing and service standards (specifically personal care standards).

SECTION 9 Health Care and Community

Conditions remain in place until the proprietor can demonstrate compliance with building fire safety standards.

COMPLAINTS AND QUERIES

Five complaints were received during the year in relation to four SRFs. The issues of concern raised by way of complaint were varied and included:

- the quality and quantity of food served to residents
- Inadequate maintenance, in particular the operation of air-conditioning and heating appliances
- the behaviour of residents
- poor standards of hygiene and cleanliness
- Inadequate staff training
- dignity and respect of residents
- the presence of vermin.

While some issues were straightforward and easily resolved, some were complex and required monitoring over a period. All complaints were resolved through negotiation without the need for enforcement action.

This year the Authority was informed on two separate occasions of the death of a resident of a SRF. Upon receiving this advice, an Environmental Health Officer visited the facility to obtain an account of the events. On both occasions the officer confirmed that proper procedures were followed.



FIRE SAFETY

The Building Fire Safety Committee (BFSC) of each council is responsible for evaluating a SRF's compliance with the fire safety provisions of the Building Code of Australia. Each council then provides the Authority with BFSC reports for consideration as part of the relicensing process.

Environmental Health Officers reviewed the BFSC reports of each SRF to determine compliance with the fire safety requirements of the Supported Residential Facilities Regulations 1994. Licence conditions addressing fire safety deficiencies related to:

- breaches of firewalls
- provision of appropriate staffing at night until sprinkler systems are commissioned
- minor maintenance and operational issues.

SECTION 9 Health Care and Community

One enquiry was received from a person who

proposed to commence operation of a SRF within the Authority's jurisdiction. The Environmental Health Officer provided the relevant licence application forms and a copy of the 'Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992 Guidelines and Standards'. The officer also advised the development staff of the relevant council of the proposal. An application is yet to be received.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ISSUES

Norwood continued to make headlines in the local Messenger newspaper in relation to 'begging on The Parade'. The City of Norwood Payneham and St Peters formed a working party comprising elected members, key staff and other government and community representatives, including the Authority. The role of the working party was to investigate and implement strategies to address reasons why local residents, in particular residents of Osmond House, regularly beg. With the closure of the SRF, the issue appears to have resolved itself.

PROPOSED 'NEW' ACCOMMODATION ACT

During 2006 the Department of Families and Communities released a background paper titled 'Development of New Legislation to Replace the Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992 and the Supported Residential Facilities Guidelines 1994'. Since the consultation stage, no further information has been received. In the interim, the Authority continues to support the development of new legislation that will benefit SRF residents and proprietors.

SECTION 10 Environmental Management and Sustainability

AIR QUALITY

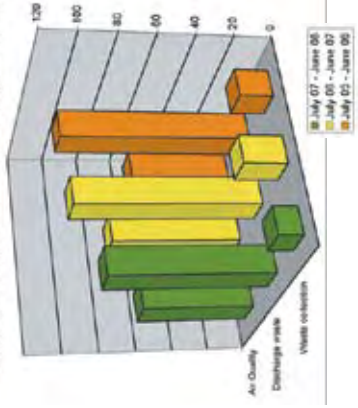
Smoke from domestic wood heaters, dust, odours and chemical spray drift make up the majority of air quality complaints.

As expected, wood smoke complaints increased in the colder months of the year. Wood smoke can cause breathing difficulties in vulnerable members of the community, such as asthmatics, young children or aged people. However, the disruption of home comfort accounts for the majority of complaints.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) position is to encourage neighbours to resolve problems between themselves or through mediation. In response to complaints about wood smoke,

Environmental Health Officers provided advice and guidance so that callers could resolve the issue themselves. Officers made complainants aware of EPA guidelines and encouraged them to contact the source of the problem directly. If the complainant explained that they were unable to resolve the problem by using this approach, an officer provided assistance. Information was sent to the alleged property, and in some instances, this was followed with an inspection. EPA guidelines were used to point out ways that the resident can minimise the effects of smoke upon their neighbours.

Comparison of environmental management complaints with previous years



Environmental Management Complaints Received 1 July 2007 – 30 June 2008

	BURNSIDE	CAMPBELLTOWN	NPS	PROSPECT	WALKERVILLE	TOTAL
Air Quality	15	17	20	8	0	60
Discharge of Waste/Stormwater	19	29	37	2	0	87
Waste Control/Harps	0	7	2	2	2	13
Total	34	53	59	12	2	160

SECTION 10 Environmental Management and Sustainability

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Complaints and enquiries about hazardous substances received during the year predominantly related to discarded asbestos materials and structures containing asbestos. Housing renovation and demolition activity can expose materials that may contain asbestos. Information from the EPA, SafeWork SA and the Mineral Fibres Branch of the Department of Health was provided where appropriate. Where necessary, residents were also referred to waste collection stations that receive asbestos for disposal.

INFECTIOUS WASTES

As an ongoing service, syringe and needle disposal was provided for residents during the year. Full sharps containers were exchanged with a new container for a minimal fee. In addition, sharps discarded in public places were promptly collected by Environmental Health Officers. All infectious wastes were promptly disposed of together with medical waste generated by the Authority's immunisation service.



SECTION 10 Environmental Management and Sustainability

STORMWATER POLLUTION

Following the introduction of the Water Quality Policy in 2002, deliberate discharge of pollution to stormwater has significantly decreased. A total of 87 complaints were received during the year, approximately half the number received in the first year the policy commenced. This shows that improved awareness amongst business and the public has resulted in a change in behaviour.

Common complaints received this year related to:

- mud dragged from building sites onto the road by vehicles (as depicted in the photo below)
- washing of equipment, allowing wash water to run onto the street
- unidentified materials in creeks and river ways.

Raw sewerage discharges on public land were referred to SA Water to rectify once it was confirmed that no one had been exposed.

Three expiation notices were issued under the Environment Protection Act 1993 for breaches of the Water Quality Policy. They related to concrete cutting waste and high-pressure cleaning discharges to the storm water system. In each instance it was proven that poor management of wastewater was the reason for the discharge.



Water used as a dust suppressant on a building site

Mud dragged onto the road from a building site

SECTION 11 Emergency Management

In addition, the plan includes:

- Standard operating procedures, proformas and community information specific to situations that may arise during an emergency.
- A business continuity plan for the Authority should an emergency affect the organisation directly.

Prior to finalising the plan, an electronic survey was used to obtain comment from key stakeholders. Invitations were sent to external organisations requesting their feedback on the plan and views about the integration of public and environmental health resources with other emergency management agencies.

Staff were also consulted on the draft plan and their comment sought. Because staff will ultimately be those who will use the plan, their requested feedback was guided toward the content of the plan and its usability.

Until an emergency occurs, it will never be known exactly what is required as every situation is different. However, the plan puts the Authority in a better place to manage the problems that will arise.

SECTION 11 Emergency Management

The plan is also consistent with state emergency management arrangements as outlined in the Emergency Management Act 2004 and State Emergency Management Plan. The approach taken to create the plan aligns with Standards Australia: AS/NZS 3460:2004 Risk Management and the four steps of Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PPRR).

The plan will advise and guide the Authority to the actions required during the response and recovery phases of an emergency. The plan addresses:

- Emergency management arrangements in South Australia and where the Authority fits into these arrangements.
- The role and responsibilities of the Authority in an emergency.
- Hazards that may affect the region and are likely to have significant environmental health implications specifically: pandemic disease, disease arising within the Authority's area, flooding, earthquake and bushfire.
- Operational arrangements to be instituted during an emergency (e.g. activation of staff, coordination with constituent councils, requests for assistance, reporting and briefings, and information management.
- Communication with the community via the media during an emergency.



The 'Working Together to Manage Emergencies' initiative was developed in recognition of the need for communities and local government to develop self reliance and therefore, enhance community safety. The scheme, introduced by the Australian Government and administered by Emergency Management Australia, assists communities to:

- develop and implement emergency risk management initiatives
- enhance protective measures for critical infrastructure
- provide emergency management and security awareness training for staff working in local government.

A successful application was submitted to obtain funding for 2007/08 to produce the Eastern Health Authority Emergency Management Plan (the plan). Emergencies can result in adverse environmental changes that can affect the health of the community. The intent of the plan is to build capability of the Authority and increase integration with emergency management organisations and the constituent councils.

A project officer was appointed and John Salter of EPSC Risk Management Services engaged as a consultant to the project. The consultant's expertise in emergency management was utilised to provide guidance and ensure the plan integrated with local, regional and state emergency management plans.

The project officer and consultant worked closely with the constituent councils who also received funding under the scheme to produce the Eastern Regional Emergency Risk Management Plan. This plan provides a whole of council approach to emergency management for the region. The risk analysis findings were drawn upon to ensure the outcomes of the Authority's plan are consistent with this project.

Authority staff with Allan McDougall, State Emergency Services, at an emergency recovery workshop

SECTION 12 Professional Development and Affiliations

The importance of professional development and continuous improvement can not be understated. Professional development enables staff to maintain competency and the Authority to effectively fulfill its purpose. Staff seek to expand their knowledge and be informed through education and affiliation with professional associations.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Business Continuity Management
The Senior Environmental Health Officer attended a training course in Business Continuity Management, presented by Emergency Management Australia during 24 – 27 September 2007. The speakers, who had extensive experience in business continuity management, delivered a practice-based course with presentations interspersed with group activities. The meaning of business continuity and the steps involved in developing a plan were explained. This information was applied during group activities and in the completion of an assignment that was required following the course.

Australian Institute of Environmental Health 30th State Conference
All Environmental Health Officers were afforded the opportunity to attend the three day State Conference of the South Australian Branch of the Australian Institute of Environmental Health, held in the Barossa Valley. Topics on the program addressed the workforce crisis facing environmental health, environmental health impacts during an emergency and review of the Public & Environmental Health Act. Keynote speakers included Prof Valerie Brown AO and Dr Peng Bi. They challenged attendees to consider the role of environmental health practitioners in the context of creating a sustainable future and global impacts upon health e.g. climate change.

International Federation of Environmental Health 10th World Congress
The Chief Executive Officer and Senior Environmental Health Officer attended the tenth World Congress on Environmental Health held in Brisbane, Queensland.



The inaugural World Congress took place in Sydney 20 years ago and the tenth was the second to be held in Australia. The program reflected upon the challenges facing environmental health 20 years ago and the emergence of global issues that we now face to create a sustainable future.

Presenters highlighted that environmental health has an important role in assisting communities adapt to the changes we are to face because of climate change. Various presentations showcased examples of public health planning and creation of healthy settings. These were of special interest as they are relevant to the Authority's broader role, its relationship with the constituent councils and in particular the development of a Public Health Plan, a new initiative for 2008-09.

Pandemic Planning Seminar
The Australian Institute of Environmental Health (AIEH) presented a seminar about management of and planning during disease outbreaks, particularly in the event of a pandemic. Speakers presented on topics including quarantine, local community planning and the value of public health promotion during outbreaks. The recent horse flu outbreak was used to highlight management difficulties and potential consequences of pandemic influenza. The seminar provided both environmental health and immunisation staff the chance to network with a diverse range of health professionals.

Pandemic planning involves cooperation between many agencies, most of which were present at the seminar. The information gathered was applied to the Authority's Emergency Management and Business Continuity Plans.

Department of Health / Local Government Planning Day
The 2008 Department of Health/Local Government Planning Day, hosted by the Department of Health, is the second such event with the first occurring in December 2006. Attended by over 50 representatives from metropolitan and regional councils, the forum provides an opportunity for the public health roles of local and State government to be discussed. Informative presentations were delivered on a range of current topics and the input of attendees was invited in relation to areas identified as needing review.

Auditing Food Safety Management Systems
Environmental Health Officers attended a training course in the auditing of food safety management systems. The five-day course concentrated on the types of food safety management systems participants could expect to audit and the methods of conducting audit activities. Successful completion of the course has been necessary to meet the Department of Health's requirements for approval as a food safety auditor. Later in 2008, Environmental Health Officers will commence auditing food businesses that serve vulnerable populations such as private hospitals, childcare centres and nursing homes.

Integrated Risk Management
To complement the Auditing of Food Safety Management Systems training course, a follow up course in Integrated Risk Management was offered. Two Environmental Health Officers attended the course that addressed risk management systems, use of risk management to assist decision-making and implementation of effective strategic organisational objectives. The course was based on the requirements of AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk Management.



Infectious Diseases in the Refugee Community Seminar
During November 2007, an Immunisation Nurse attended this informative seminar provided by the South Australian Refugee Health Network held at The Cancer Council. Medical specialists presented on the topics of Hepatitis B and Tuberculosis diseases.

SECTION 12 Professional Development and Affiliations

Department of Health / Local Government

Travel Medicine Update and 'Strive for 5' DVD Launch
During July 2007, two Immunisation Nurses attended an evening seminar on vaccine cold chain management and travel vaccination. The guest speaker, medical director of The Travel Doctor Adelaide, gave an interesting and informative presentation on vaccinations recommended for travel. The evening included the launch of the 'Strive for 5' DVD, sponsored by Sanofi Pasteur Vaccine Company. The DVD, an additional resource to the Australian Government publication 'Strive for 5 - National Vaccine Storage Guidelines', is a valuable aid for managing the vaccine cold chain.

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South Australian Immunisation Research Network Symposium Forum
Two Immunisation Nurses attended this annual forum sponsored by the University of Adelaide. This year's topic on 'The Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine – Key Considerations and Challenges' and 'The Economic and Political Considerations in HPV Vaccination' provided a thought provoking presentation. Guest speakers included the Professor and Chair in Public Health Policy, Discipline of Public Health, University of Adelaide.

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Refresher
During February 2008, thirteen immunisation staff attended the annual CPR update presented by the St John Ambulance SA Inc.

State Government Conference – 'Side by Side'
One Immunisation Nurse attended a conference designed for a broad range of service providers working with Muslim communities. Information and practical handouts obtained provided a useful insight to delivering services to a different culture through the Authority's immunisation programs.

Royal District Nursing Service - launch of 'A Resource Guide for Managing Pandemic Influenza'
In May 2008, an Immunisation Nurse and Environmental Health Officer attended the launch of a guide for managing pandemic influenza. The resource folder includes material for the public to help them prepare for a pandemic influenza outbreak and contain the spread of infection.



PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATION
South Australian Immunisation Network
During the year, immunisation nurses attended meetings of the South Australian Immunisation Network, held every two months at a nominated local council. During October 2007 the yearly county meeting, held as an opportunity for regional providers to attend, was in the South Eastern region. Items discussed at meetings were relevant to the current National Immunisation Program and the frequent changes in progress. Topics covered by guest speakers included:

- indigenous Health and Immunisation in a Correctional Setting
- 'Operation Hawk – A Pandemic Flu exercise' conducted by the Limestone Coast Division of General Practice
- professional updates covering the School Based Immunisation Program, influenza vaccination and National Immunisation Program changes.

ImPS Users Group
In September 2007, bi-monthly ImPS Users Group meetings recommenced due to the installation of the new ImPS computer program - version 2.5. Thirty-four public immunisation providers use the ImPS 2.5 computer program in South Australia. Immunisation staff regularly attend the two monthly meetings. Members brainstorm and troubleshoot users concerns and work towards achieving solutions.

Adelaide North East Immunisation Stakeholders Group
During the year, the Authority's immunisation nurses attended quarterly meetings held by the Adelaide North East Division of General Practice. The meetings give providers the opportunity to work together to implement ideas for improved immunisation service and coverage in their geographic areas.

Disease Control / Emergency Management Special Interest Group (Australian Institute of Environmental Health)
The Disease Control/Emergency Management Special Interest Group (SIG) is a forum for environmental health officers to discuss issues of common interest and pursue initiatives that encourage consistency in professional practice. Environmental Health Officers regularly attended meetings during the year.

Presentations by various guest speakers addressed topics such as:

- the role of the Housing Improvement Branch (Housing SA)
- responsibilities of the Communicable Disease Control Branch (Department of Health)
- environmental health involvement in the Kangaroo Island bushfire
- new Legionella regulations.

In recognition of the Emergency Management Course for Environmental Health Practitioners developed by members of the SIG (which included two staff of the Authority), the Institute was a recipient of a certificate of commendation under the 2007 Safer Communities Award.

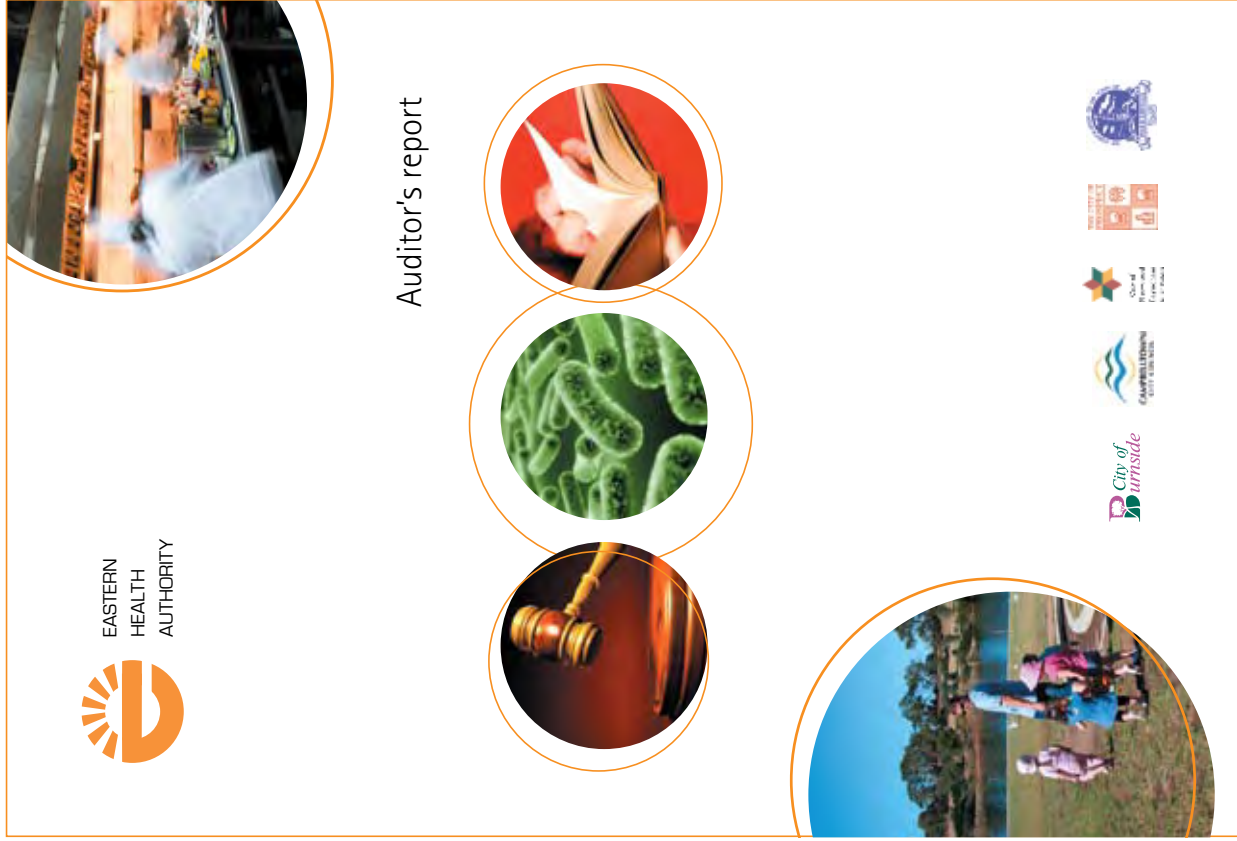
Food Safety Special Interest Group (Australian Institute of Environmental Health)
There has been a great deal of change in food safety legislation recently. The Food Safety Special Interest Group (SIG) provides a forum that enables Environmental Health Officers to be kept informed and have input into the implementation of these changes. The SIG met on six occasions during the reporting period and Environmental Health Officers regularly attended meetings.

The imminent introduction of food safety programs and auditing of businesses that serve vulnerable populations is a significant step in a new direction for food safety. Ongoing updates were provided by the Department of Health at meetings and associated issues were discussed such as audit fee structures and the separation of enforcement and auditing responsibilities.



SECTION 12 Professional Development and Affiliations





Auditor's report



General Purpose Financial Reports

for the year ended 30 June 2008

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This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2008

	Notes	2008	2007
		\$	\$
INCOME			
Council Contributions	2	903,700	869,000
Statutory charges	2	98,491	85,372
User charges	2	123,495	223,906
Grants	2	151,276	390,582
Investment income	2	40,889	21,526
Other income	2	13,869	37,529
Total Income		1,331,520	1,597,925
EXPENSES			
Employee costs	3	929,338	812,278
Materials, contracts & other expenses	3	413,168	368,199
Finance costs	3	-	-
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment	3	13,040	8,601
Total Expenses		1,355,546	1,189,078
OPERATING SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)		(24,026)	408,847
Net gain (loss) on disposal or revaluation of assets	4	-	(24,593)
NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)		(24,026)	384,254

This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes

Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2008

	Notes	2008	2007
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	599,563	318,670
Trade & other receivables	5	58,890	411,085
Total Current Assets		658,253	729,755
Non-current Assets			
Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	6	28,986	27,788
Total Non-current Assets		28,986	27,788
Total Assets		687,239	757,543
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade & Other Payables	7	124,413	174,878
Provisions	7	71,798	61,532
Total Current Liabilities		196,211	236,410
Non-current Liabilities			
Provisions	7	22,674	28,753
Total Non-current Liabilities		22,674	28,753
Total Liabilities		218,885	265,163
NET ASSETS		468,354	492,380
EQUITY			
Accumulated Surplus		95,230	119,256
Asset Revaluation Reserve	8	-	-
Other Reserves	8	373,124	373,124
TOTAL EQUITY		468,354	492,380

This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2008

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		
Balance at end of previous reporting period	119,256	100,464
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for Year	(24,026)	364,254
Transfers to Other Reserves	(123,500)	(363,462)
Transfers from Other Reserves	123,500	-
Balance at end of period	95,230	119,256
OTHER RESERVES		
Balance at end of previous reporting period	373,124	7,662
Transfers from Accumulated Surplus	123,500	365,462
Transfers to Accumulated Surplus	(123,500)	-
Balance at end of period	373,124	373,124
TOTAL EQUITY AT END OF REPORTING	468,354	492,380
<i>Total of all revenues recognised directly in Equity</i>	-	-
<i>Total of all expenses recognised directly in Equity</i>	-	-
NET CHANGE IN EQUITY	-	-

This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended 30 June 2008

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts		
Operating receipts	1,643,026	1,228,083
Investment receipts	40,889	26,192
Payments		
Operating payments to suppliers & employees	(1,388,784)	(1,188,193)
Net Cash provided by (or used in) Operating Activities	295,131	66,080
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts		
Sale of replaced assets		
Sale of surplus assets		
Payments		
Expenditure on new/upgraded assets	(14,238)	(12,665)
Net Cash provided by (or used in) Investing Activities	(14,238)	(12,665)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts		
Proceeds from Borrowings		
Payments		
Repayments of Borrowings	-	-
Net Cash provided by (or used in) Financing Activities	280,893	53,215
Net Increase (Decrease) in cash held	551,786	106,630
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of period	318,670	265,455
Cash & cash equivalents at end of period	870,456	372,085

This Statement is to be read in conjunction with the attached notes

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

1.1 Compliance with Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards
This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) as they apply to not-for-profit entities, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, Urgent Issues Group Interpretations (UIGs) and relevant South Australian legislation.
The Authority is a Local Government Authority Section 43 Regional Subsidiary under the control of the City of Burnside, City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters, Campbelltown City Council, City of Prospect and the Corporation of the Town of Walkerville.
The financial report was authorised for issue by certificate under clause 11 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999 dated (insert date).

1.2 Historical Cost Convention
Except where stated below, these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

1.3 Critical Accounting Estimates
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with AIFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, and requires management to exercise its judgement in applying the Authority's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are specifically referred to in the relevant sections of this Note.

1.4 Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

2 Income Recognition

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Income is recognised when the Authority obtains control over the assets comprising the income, or when the amount due constitutes an enforceable debt, whichever first occurs.

3 Cash, Cash Equivalents and other Financial Instruments

Cash Assets include all amounts readily convertible to cash on hand at Council's option with an insignificant risk of changes in value at maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. All receivables are reviewed as at the reporting date and adequate allowance made for amounts the receipt of which is considered doubtful.

All financial instruments are recognised at fair value at the date of recognition.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4 Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment

4.1 Initial Recognition
All assets are initially recognised at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition.

4.2 Materiality

Assets with an economic life in excess of one year are only capitalised where the cost of acquisition exceeds materiality thresholds established by the Authority for each type of asset. In determining (and in annually reviewing) such thresholds, regard is had to the nature of the asset and its estimated service life. Examples of capitalisation thresholds applied during the year are as follows:

Office Furniture & Software \$1,000

4.3 Depreciation of Non-Current Assets

Other than land, all infrastructure, property, plant and equipment assets recognised are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of the service potential embodied in those assets.

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis. Major depreciation periods for each class of asset are shown below.

	Estimated Useful Life
Office Furniture	10 Years
Software	3 Years
Computer Equipment	5 Years
General Equipment	5 Years

5 Payables

5.1 Goods & Services
Creditors are amounts due to external parties for the supply of goods and services and are recognised as liabilities when the goods and services are received. Creditors are normally paid 30 days after the month of invoice. No interest is payable on these amounts.

5.2 Payments Received in Advance & Deposits

Amounts received from external parties in advance of service delivery, are recognised as liabilities until the service is delivered.

6 Borrowings

The Authority does not have any loans as at the 30 June 2008.

Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

7 Employee Benefits
7.1 Salaries, Wages & Employee Entitlements
Liabilities for employees' entitlements to salaries, wages and employee entitlements expected to be paid or settled within 12 months of reporting date are accrued at nominal amounts (including payroll based oncosts) measured in accordance with AASB 119.
Liabilities for employee benefits not expected to be paid or settled within 12 months are shown as a non current provision (including payroll based oncosts) to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.
No accrual is made for sick leave as the Authority's experience indicates that, on average, sick leave taken in each reporting period is less than the entitlement accruing in that period, and this experience is expected to recur in future reporting periods.

7.2 Superannuation
The Authority makes employer superannuation contributions in respect of its employees to the Local Government Superannuation Scheme. The Scheme has two types of membership, each of which is funded differently.

Accumulation Fund Members: The accumulation fund receives both employer and employee contributions on a progressive basis. Employer contributions are normally based on a fixed percentage of employee earnings in accordance with Superannuation Guarantee Legislation (9% in 2007/08, 9% in 2006/07). No further liability accrues to the employer as the superannuation benefits accruing to employees are represented by their share of the net assets of the Fund.

Defined Benefits Members: The Authority makes employer contributions to the defined benefits categories of the Scheme at rates determined by the Scheme's Trustee. The rate is currently 6% (6% in 2006/2007) of superannuation salary. Employees also make member contributions to the Fund. As such, assets accumulate in the Fund to meet the member's benefits, as defined in the Trust Deed, as they accrue. Council currently also makes an additional employer 3% (3% 2006/07) contribution to the Accumulation Fund

The Fund's Defined Benefit Plan is a multi-employer sponsored plan. As the Fund's assets and liabilities are pooled and are not allocated by employer, the Actuary is unable allocate benefit liabilities, assets and costs between employers. As provided by AASB 119.32(b), The Authority does not use defined benefit accounting for these contributions.

8 Lease
Lease arrangements have been accounted for in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 117.

In respect of finance leases, where the Authority substantially carries all of the risks incident to ownership, the leased items are initially recognised as assets and liabilities equal in amount to the present value of the minimum lease payments. The assets are disclosed as assets under lease, and are amortised to expense over the period during which the Authority is expected to benefit from the use of the leased assets. Lease payments are allocated between interest expense and reduction of the lease liability, according to the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In respect of operating leases, where the lessor substantially retains all of the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the leased items, lease payments are charged to expense over the lease term.

9 GST Implications
In accordance with IIG Abstract 1031 "Accounting for the Goods & Services Tax"
- Receivables and Creditors include GST receivable and payable.
- Except in relation to input taxed activities, revenues and operating expenditures exclude GST receivable and payable.
- Non-current assets and capital expenditure include GST net of any recoupment.
- Amounts included in the Statement of Cash Flows are disclosed on a gross basis.

10 Comparative Information & Transition to AIFRS
Comparative information has been reclassified to be consistent with the current year disclosure of equivalent information in accordance with AIFRS.

11 New Accounting Standards
Certain new accounting standards and IIG interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2008 reporting period:
AASB 8 Operating Segments
AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements
AASB 123 Borrowing Costs
AASB 1004 Contributions
AASB 1060 Administered Items
AASB 1032 Disaggregated Disclosures
AASB 1033 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
AASB 1034 Accounting Standards arising from AASB 8 [AASB 5, AASB 6, AASB 102, AASB 107, AASB 110, AASB 127, AASB 134, AASB 136, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038]
AASB 2007-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 123 [AASB 1, AASB 101, AASB 107, AASB 111, AASB 116 & AASB 138 and Interpretations 1 & 12]
AASB 2007-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, AASB 2, AASB 4, AASB 5, AASB 107 & AASB 128]
AASB 2007-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Review of AASBs 27, 29 and 31 [AASB 3, AASB 5, AASB 8, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 116, AASB 127 & AASB 137]
Interpretation 4 Determination whether an Arrangement contains a Lease
Interpretation 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes

Interpretation 14 AASB 119 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
Interpretation 120 Disclosure – Service Concession Arrangements
Interpretation 1038 Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities

The Authority is of the view that none of the above new standards or interpretations will affect any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements, but that they may impact certain information otherwise disclosed.

Note 2 - Income

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 2 - INCOME

	Notes	2008	2007
COUNCIL CONTRIBUTIONS			
Contributions			
City of Burnside	216,647	204,208	
City of Campbelltown	231,747	208,946	
City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters	288,224	303,797	
City of Prospect	114,061	103,393	
Town of Walkerville	51,021	46,656	
	903,700	869,000	
STATUTORY CHARGES			
Licences	9,070	5,495	
Inspection Fees	52,611	54,532	
Fines	36,610	25,345	
	98,491	85,372	
USER CHARGES			
Immunisation Fee for Service	65,818	91,691	
City of Adelaide	57,677	132,215	
	123,495	223,906	
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Local Government Finance Authority	40,416	21,226	
Bank Interest	473	300	
	40,889	21,526	
OTHER INCOME			
Motor Vehicle Reimbursements	11,268	7,944	
Sundry	2,401	29,595	
	13,669	37,539	
GRANTS, SUBSIDIES, CONTRIBUTIONS			
Immunisation Fees - Schools	81,574	340,362	
Emergency Management Grant	31,818	-	
Child Immunisation Register	37,884	20,220	
	151,276	360,582	

Note 3 - Expenses

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 3 - EXPENSES

	Notes	2008	2007
EMPLOYEE COSTS			
Salaries and Wages	846,747	739,950	
Superannuation	73,345	65,694	
Workers' Compensation Insurance	9,246	7,644	
Total Operating Employee Costs	929,338	812,278	
Total Number of Employees (Full time equivalent at end of reporting period)	13.45	11.50	
MATERIALS, CONTRACTS & OTHER EXPENSES			
Prescribed Expenses			
Auditor's Remuneration	6,000	4,800	
- Auditing the financial reports	4,771	5,774	
Board of Management	113,337	96,984	
Operating Leases	124,108	107,558	
Subtotal - Prescribed Expenses			
Other Materials, Contracts & Expenses			
Contractors	119,776	109,103	
Energy	9,603	5,945	
Fringe Benefits Tax	23,352	19,322	
Insurance	29,148	26,876	
Maintenance	14,156	20,158	
Legal Expenses	21,197	8,547	
Parts, accessories & consumables	29,082	34,868	
Postage, Printing & Stationery	13,672	18,379	
Telephone	11,690	12,587	
Sundry	17,184	2,876	
Subtotal - Other Materials, Contracts & Expenses	289,060	292,641	
	413,168	308,199	
DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION & IMPAIRMENT			
Depreciation	13,040	8,001	
Office Furniture & Software	13,040	8,001	

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 4 - ASSET DISPOSAL & FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS

	Notes	2008 \$	2007 \$
INFRASTRUCTURE, PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT			
<i>Assets renewed or directly replaced</i>			
Proceeds from disposal	-	-	-
Less: Carrying amount of assets sold	-	-	-
Gain (Loss) on disposal	-	-	-
Assets surplus to requirements			
Proceeds from disposal	-	-	-
Less: Carrying amount of assets sold	-	-	-
Gain (Loss) on disposal	-	-	-
NET GAIN (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OR REVALUATION OF ASSETS			
	-	(24,593)	(24,593)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 5 - CURRENT ASSETS

	2008	2007
Notes	\$	\$
CASH & EQUIVALENT ASSETS		
Cash on Hand and at Bank	28,962	146,551
Short Term Deposits & Bills, etc	570,601	172,119
Total	599,563	318,670
TRADE & OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Accrued Revenues	11,558	4,624
Debitors - general	48,377	407,706
Total	59,935	412,330
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Debts	1,245	1,245
	58,690	411,085

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 6 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	2007				2008			
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
	AT FAIR VALUE	AT COST	ACQUM DEPN	CARRYING AMOUNT	AT FAIR VALUE	AT COST	ACQUM DEPN	CARRYING AMOUNT
Office Furniture & Software	-	59,947	(32,159)	27,788	-	74,185	(45,199)	28,986
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT	-	59,947	(32,159)	27,788	-	74,185	(45,199)	28,986
2007 Totals					-	59,947	(32,159)	27,788

	CARRYING AMOUNT MOVEMENTS DURING YEAR					
	2007 \$	\$				2008 \$
	CARRYING AMOUNT	Additions New/Upgrade Renovate	Disposals	Impairment	Net Revaluation	
Office Furniture & Software	27,788	14,238	-	(13,040)	-	28,986
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT	27,788	14,238	-	(13,040)	-	28,986
2007 Totals	48,118	14,544	(24,993)	(10,661)		27,768

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 7 - LIABILITIES

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Notes	Current	Non-current
TRADE & OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade Payables	34,207	-
Accrued expenses - employee entitlements	66,330	-
Accrued expenses - other	17,151	17,608
GST Payable/Claimable	(989)	36,101
Other	7,714	30,109
	<u>124,413</u>	<u>174,878</u>
PROVISIONS		
Employee entitlements (including oncosts)	71,798	22,674
	<u>71,798</u>	<u>22,674</u>
Movements in Provisions - 2008 year only		
(current & non-current)		
Employee Entitlements	61,532	28,753
	<u>61,532</u>	<u>28,753</u>
Movements in Provisions - 2007 year only		
(current & non-current)		
Employee Entitlements	90,265	16,872
	<u>90,265</u>	<u>16,872</u>
Opening Balances		
Add: Additional amounts recognised	16,872	112,689
	<u>16,872</u>	<u>112,689</u>
Closing Balances		
(Less): Payments	94,472	94,472
	<u>94,472</u>	<u>94,472</u>

Note 8 - Reserves

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 8 - RESERVES

RESERVES	01/07/2007	Transfers to Reserve	Transfers from Reserve	30/06/2008
Sick Leave Reserve	7,662	-	-	7,662
Committed Expenditure Reserve	249,500	-	(123,500)	126,000
Contingency Reserves	115,962	123,500	-	239,462
TOTAL OTHER RESERVES	373,124	123,500	(123,500)	373,124
2007 Totals	7,662	365,462	-	373,124

PURPOSES OF RESERVES

- Sick Leave Reserve**
The sick leave reserve is used to set aside funds required for employee's sick leave entitlements.
- Committed Expenditure Reserve**
The committed expenditure reserve is to fund committed or budgeted projects that have not been completed by the end of the financial year and are to be carried forward for use in the following financial year.
- Contingency Reserve**
The contingency reserve is to fund future projects that might arise without the need to substantially raise fees to constituent councils.

Note 9 - Reconciliation to Cash Flow Statement

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 9 - RECONCILIATION TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(a) Reconciliation of Cash			
Cash Assets comprise highly liquid investments with short periods to maturity subject to insignificant risk of changes of value. Cash at the end of the reporting period as shown in the Cash Flow Statement is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:			
	Notes	2008	2007
		\$	\$
Total cash & equivalent assets	5	599,563	318,670
Balances per Cash Flow Statement		599,563	318,670
(b) Reconciliation of Change in Net Assets to Cash from Operating Activities			
Net Surplus (Deficit)		(24,026)	384,254
Non-cash items in Income Statement			
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment		13,040	8,601
Net (Gain) Loss on Disposals		-	24,593
		(10,986)	417,448
Add (Less): Changes in Net Current Assets			
Net (increase) decrease in receivables		352,395	(389,314)
Net increase (decrease) in trade & other payables		(50,465)	57,126
Net increase (decrease) in other provisions		4,187	(19,180)
Net Cash provided by (or used in) operations		235,131	66,080

Note 10 - Financial Instruments

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 10 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Recognised Financial Instruments	
Bank, Deposits at Call, Short Term Deposits	Accounting Policy: Carried at lower of cost and net realisable value; interest is recognised when earned. Terms & conditions: Deposits are returning fixed interest rates between 5% and 7% (2007 5% and 6%). Carrying amount: approximates fair value due to the short term to maturity.
Receivables - Fees & other charges	Accounting Policy: Carried at lower of cost and net realisable value; doubtful debts are provided for when there is any doubt about the collectability of the receivable. Terms & conditions: Unsecured, and do not bear interest. Although the Authority is not materially exposed to any individual debtor, credit risk exposure is concentrated within the Authority's boundaries. Carrying amount: approximates fair value (after deduction of any allowances).
Receivables - other levels of government	Accounting Policy: Carried at nominal value. Terms & conditions: Amounts due have been calculated in accordance with the terms and conditions of the respective programs following advice of approvals, and do not bear interest. Amounts are due by Departments and Agencies of the Governments of the Commonwealth & States.
Liabilities - Creditors and Accruals	Accounting Policy: approximates fair value. Terms & conditions: Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Authority.
Liabilities - Financial Liases	Carrying amount: approximates fair value. Accounting Policy: accounted for in accordance with AASB 117.

Net Fair Value
All carrying values approximate fair value for all recognised financial instruments. There is no recognised market for the financial assets of the Authority

Risk Exposures
Credit Risk represents the loss that would be recognised if counterparties fail to perform as contracted. The maximum credit risk on financial assets of the Authority is the carrying amount, net of any provision for doubtful debts. All the Authority investments are made with the SA Local Government Finance Authority and are guaranteed by the SA Government. Except as detailed in Notes 5 & 6 in relation to individual classes of receivables, exposure is concentrated within the Authority's boundaries, and there is no material exposure to any individual debtor.

Market Risk is the risk that fair values of financial assets will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. All of the Authority's financial assets are denominated in Australian dollars and are not traded on any market, and hence neither market risk nor currency risk apply.

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Authority will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations with financial liabilities. In accordance with the model Treasury Policy (LGA Information Paper '15), liabilities have a range of maturity dates based on cash inflows. The Authority also has available a range of bank overdraft and short-term draw down facilities that it can access.

Interest Rate Risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Most of the Authority's financial instruments - both assets and liabilities - are at fixed rates. Any such variations in future cash flows will not be material in effect on either the Authority's incomes or expenditures.

Note 10 - Financial Instruments

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 10 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Liquidity Analysis		Floating Interest	Fixed interest maturing in	Non-interest bearing	Total
2008		≤ 1 year	> 1 year ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets					
Fair Value through P&L					
Cash Assets	28,962	570,601	-	-	599,563
Loans & Receivables	-	-	-	47,132	47,132
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28,962	570,601	-	47,132	646,695
<i>Weighted Average Interest Rate</i>					
6.30%					
Financial Liabilities					
Payables	-	-	-	40,932	40,932
Total	-	-	-	40,932	40,932
<i>Weighted Average Interest Rate</i>					
-					
EXCESS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES					
2007					
Financial Assets					
Fair Value through P&L					
Cash Assets	318,670	-	-	-	318,670
Loans & Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Total	318,670	-	-	411,085	729,755
<i>Weighted Average Interest Rate</i>					
5.725%					
Financial Liabilities					
Payables	-	-	-	93,173	93,173
Total	-	-	-	93,173	93,173
<i>Weighted Average Interest Rate</i>					
-					
EXCESS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES					
2007					
318,670					
-					
-					
317,912					
636,582					

Note 11 - Financial Indicators

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 11 - FINANCIAL INDICATORS

These Financial Indicators have been calculated in accordance with *Information Paper 9 - Local Government Financial Indicators* prepared as part of the LGA Financial Sustainability Program for the Local Government Association of South Australia. Detailed methods of calculation are set out in the SA Model Statements.

	2008	2007
Operating Surplus <i>Being the operating surplus (deficit) before capital amounts.</i>	(24,026)	384,254
Operating Surplus Ratio <i>Operating Surplus</i>	(3%)	47%
<i>This ratio expresses the operating surplus as a percentage of general and other rates, net of NRM levy.</i>		
Net Financial Liabilities <i>Net Financial Liabilities are defined as total liabilities less financial assets (excluding equity accounted investments in the Authority's businesses).</i>	(439,368)	(464,592)
Net Financial Liabilities Ratio <i>Net Financial Liabilities</i>	(33.0%)	(29.1%)
Interest Cover Ratio <i>Total Operating Revenue less NRM levy</i>	(3.2%)	(1.4%)
Asset Sustainability Ratio <i>Net Asset Renewals</i>	0%	0%
Asset Consumption Ratio <i>Carrying value of depreciable assets</i>	39%	45%
<i>Total carrying value of depreciable assets divided by total reported value of depreciable assets before accumulated depreciation.</i>		

Note 12 - Uniform Presentation of Finances

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 12 - UNIFORM PRESENTATION OF FINANCES

The following is a high level summary of both operating and capital investment activities of the Council prepared on a uniform and consistent basis. The uniform presentation represents a simplified version of reporting under the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) framework of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

All Councils in South Australia voluntarily have agreed to summarise annual budgets and long-term financial plans on the same basis.

The arrangements ensure that all Councils provide a common 'core' of financial information, which enables meaningful comparisons of each Council's finances

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Operating Revenues	1,331,520	1,597,525
less Operating Expenses	(1,355,546)	(1,189,075)
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(24,026)	408,447
less Net Outlays on Existing Assets <i>Capital Expenditure on renewal and replacement of Existing Assets</i>	-	-
less Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment	(13,040)	(8,601)
less Proceeds from Sale of Replaced Assets	(13,040)	(8,601)
less Net Outlays on New and Upgraded Assets <i>Capital Expenditure on New and Upgraded Assets</i>	14,238	12,665
less Proceeds from Sale of Surplus Assets	-	-
less Proceeds from Sale of Surplus Assets <i>(including investment property and real estate developments)</i>	-	-
	14,238	12,665
Net Lending / (Borrowing) for Financial Year	(25,224)	404,553

Note 13 - Operating Leases

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 30 June 2008

Note 13 - OPERATING LEASES

Lease payment commitments of the Authority

The Authority has entered into non-cancellable operating leases for various items of computer and other plant and equipment.
Contingent rental payments exist in relation to the lease of one grader if utilisation exceeds 250 hours during any month. No contingent rentals were paid during the current or previous reporting periods.
No lease imposes any additional restrictions on the Authority in relation to additional debt or further leasing.
Leases in relation to computer and office equipment permit the Authority, at expiry of the lease, to elect to re-lease, return or acquire the equipment leased.
No lease contains any escalation clause.
Commitments under non-cancellable operating leases that have not been recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Not later than one year	17,265	42,854
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	15,383	32,436
Later than 5 years	-	-
	32,648	75,320

Chief Executive Officer's Statement

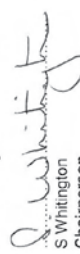
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S STATEMENT

Financial Statements
1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008

I, Michael Livori, the Chief Executive Officer of the Eastern Health Authority Inc, do hereby state that the Operating Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Charges in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2008 together with the supporting schedules and Notes to the accounts are, to the best of my knowledge, presented fairly and in accordance with accounting procedures which have been maintained in accordance with the Local Government Act 1999, and the Local Government Accounting Regulations made under that Act.

Signed  Dated 21/8/08.....
M Livori
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

ADOPTION STATEMENT
Laid before the Board of Management of the Eastern Health Authority and adopted on
27 August..... 2008.


S Whittington
Chairperson


M Livori
Chief Executive Officer

DEAN NEWBERRY & PARTNERS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Auditor's Independence Declaration Under Section 16A of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999 to the Eastern Health Authority Inc.

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Local Government Act 1999 and Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999. In accordance with Regulation 16A of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999, we state as follows:

We confirm that for the audit of the financial statements of Eastern Health Authority Inc. for the year ended 30 June 2008, we have maintained our independence in accordance with the requirements of APES 110 – Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, Section 290, published by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, and in accordance with requirements of the Local Government Act 1999 and the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999 made under that Act.



DON VENN
Partner

DEAN NEWBERRY & PARTNERS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
214 MELBOURNE STREET
NORTH ADELAIDE SA 5006

NORTH ADELAIDE, this 22nd day of August 2008

14 MELBOURNE STREET
NORTH ADELAIDE SA 5006

P O BOX 786
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AUTHORITY**



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Mayor & CEO

Elected Council

Our People

Places & Spaces

Our Environment

Our Council

Policies

Subsidiaries

Financials