

Emergency Services Organisations

ESO Data Dictionary Project Phase 2

Deliverable 2 - Classification Model

**Second Draft
V2-2**

September 2011
Confidential

**Doll
Martin
Associates**

Document Control

Document Purpose

This document represents the second deliverable of Phase 2 of the ESO Data Dictionary Project being the ESO Classification Model.

Document Identification

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Document Production

Client Contact Melanie Stutchbury
Project Manager, Fire and Rescue NSW
Telephone: 02 9265 2674

Consultant Contact Robert Arnold, Director
Doll Martin Associates
Telephone 02 9211 6200

Document Author Philomena Lapsley & Robert Arnold, Doll Martin Associates
DMA Reference: 2010/085

Confidentiality

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Version History

Version	Effective Date	Reason
0-1 to 0-7	Feb-April 2011	Initial versions
0-8	12 May 2011	Version distributed to local ESO Workshop members
0-9	6 June 2011	Pre-release document for ESO Data Dictionary Project Management Review
1	8 June 2011	First Draft for Advisory Group
1-1	17 June 2011	Draft for Advisory Group Feedback
2	31 July 2011	Second Draft for Steering Committee
2-1	2 August 2011	Second Draft for Steering Committee Revised with workshop attendees
2-2	6 September 2011	Second Draft updated following QLD ESO workshop
3		Confirmed Final Document

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	5
1.1 The Project	5
1.2 This Document	5
2. Positioning of Project Outcomes	6
2.1 The Enterprise View	6
2.2 Transition from an Enterprise View	6
2.3 The Importance of the Enterprise Classification Model	6
3. Introduction to the Classification Model	8
3.1 Content of the Classification Model	8
3.2 Arrangement of the Classifications	8
3.3 Methodology	9
3.4 Document Sources	9
3.5 Consultation Workshops & Revisions	10
4. The Initial Classification Model	13
4.1 Classification Schemes by Class	14
Section 1. Activity	
Section 2. Event	
Section 3. Material	
Section 4. Location	
Section 5. Party	
Section 6. Business Driver	
Section 7. Relationships between the Classes	
Section 8. Definitions for the Classification Schemes	

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

The National Disaster Mitigation Program has initiated a Project to develop a Data Model, Data Classification Scheme and Data Dictionary to support collection of common, consistent and relevant data for Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery activities.

Phase 1 of this Project developed three draft, high level data models (core class models) and associated environmental scan and gap analysis.

Phase 2 of the Project has reviewed the Phase 1 draft data models and merged the business content of these models into a single overall model. This model is then being extended to include a detailed classification model and data dictionary for activity related data.

Phase 2 is introducing revised terminology to remove ambiguity that remained after Phase 1. The deliverables resulting from Phase 2 will include the following:

- The Core Class Model: representing the high-level classes of data.
- The Initial Classification Model
which is the subject of this document.
- The Data Dictionary

1.2 This Document

This document defines the Initial Classification Model developed from the Core Class Model, with detail derived from the many sources of information, such as existing coding schemes and data base schemas of relevant systems.

This document should be read in conjunction with the document ESO Data Dictionary Project Phase 2 Deliverable 1 - Core Class Model.

In the conclusion of the project, this document will be consolidated with earlier and later deliverables into a final report.

This document contains the following sections:-

- **Section 2** identifies the outcomes of the Project, and describes their position in the development lifecycle of a potential activity reporting system.
- **Section 3** introduces the structure and content of the Initial Classification Model.
- **Section 4** contains the Initial Classification Schemes for each Core Class, the Initial Classification Schemes for Relationships and the Definitions of Classification Schemes and selected values.

The project methodology was described in in detail in the document ESO Data Dictionary Project Phase 2 Deliverable 1 - Core Class Model.

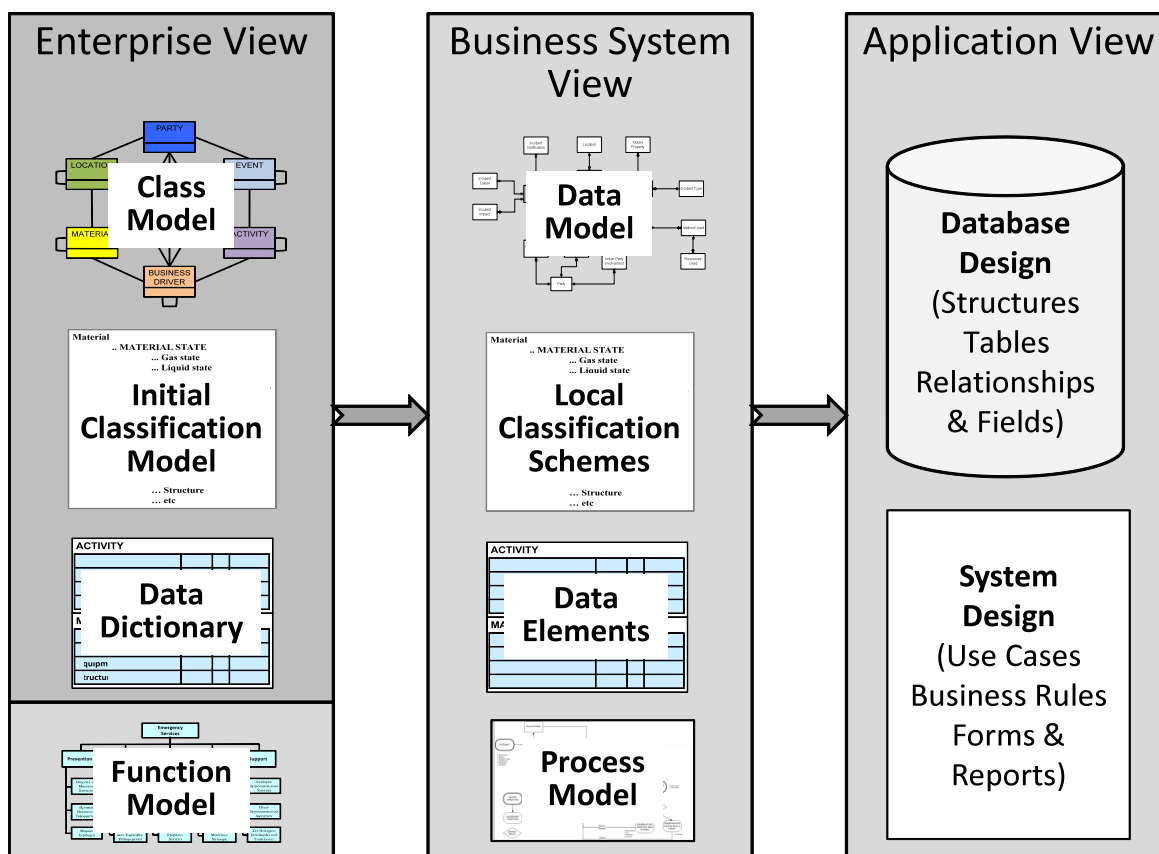
2. POSITIONING OF PROJECT OUTCOMES

2.1 The Enterprise View

The outcomes of this project provide a high-level, multi-organisational view of the data and classifications required for activity reporting. This view can be considered to be equivalent to an “enterprise” view (in standard ICT industry terminology), providing a commonly agreed foundation upon which specific functional or agency implementations can be made. A further component of the Enterprise view is the Function Model (or equivalent), *which is outside the scope of this project.*

2.2 Transition from an Enterprise View

Specific functional or agency implementations (the Business System View) will require further, more detailed, specification of the data, the classifications, the data elements and the business processes, prior to the design and subsequent development of Applications (comprising databases and the systems that utilise their data), as shown in the following diagram. Specific functional implementations might be a national replacement for AIRS. Specific Agency implementations might be Activity reporting within a local business intelligence system.



2.3 The Importance of the Enterprise Classification Model

The foundation provided by the Enterprise View means that all future implementations have an agreed basis as they define their data and classification structures, and as they establish their data and classification values. New data and classifications will have a natural place in the Model to be defined. Ambiguity, particularly between classification schemes, will be significantly reduced. Debate can be limited to points of detail, rather than fundamental structure.

Inadvertent difference, where two implementations choose different designs by chance, can be reduced. Integration, at the system level, at the data level, or at the reporting level, becomes predictable and possible, rather than the heavily manual consolidation processes required at present.

Due to constraints on the scope and funding for this phase of the project, the Classification Model (and other outcomes of the project) have been developed by analysis of documentation and very limited consultation. This should be compared with the broad national consultation program, utilised in some other industries, such as health and transportation.

An example of a major codeset development activity

On behalf of health agencies around Australia Doll Martin Associates performed several projects to develop and implement an Australian Community Based Health Services Codeset:

- Development of a work program for national development.
- Conduct of a national project to develop standard classification schemes for community based health.
- Assistance in the implementation, marketing and training of the Codeset.
- Initiation of a project to develop a thesaurus for the Codeset

The national project to develop the classification schemes involved an extensive consultation program over 12 months along the following lines:

- Separation into several separate streams for different functions (*equivalent to prevention, preparedness, response, recovery*) and then separate focus headings in each stream (*equivalent to fire, hazard reduction, flood, etc*)
- Thirty workshop events in east and central locations around Australia, with more than 150 participants and more than 600 participant days.
- Testing of the models in about 10 locations
- 5 days of final workshopping and review

Management of the model was allocated to a national health information management organisation and it has continued to evolve over time.

3. INTRODUCTION TO THE CLASSIFICATION MODEL

3.1 Content of the Classification Model

The ESO Initial Classification Model is composed of a hierarchical set of Classification Schemes and their component Classification Values, developed for each of the Core Classes from the ESO Data Model:

- Activity
- Event
- Location
- Material
- Party
- Business Driver

and for:

- Relationships between the Classes

Three components comprise the ESO Classification Model:

- **Classification Scheme:** A mechanism for classifying or categorising an item of information or a relationship between items. A classification scheme should identify only **one** facet of that item of information or relationship.

For example, one classification scheme for the class Activity is 'ACTIVITY TYPE'.

- **Classification Value:** One of a set of values that collectively represent the allowable categorisations for a Classification Scheme.

For example, 'Business support activity, 'Contact management' and 'Operational activity' are some of the classification values of the classification scheme called 'ACTIVITY TYPE'.

- **Definitions:** Definitions (and sometimes related information) for the Classification Schemes and, where required and/or available, for selected Values.

Definitions describe the scope of the Classification Scheme or Value.

3.2 Arrangement of the Classifications

The Classification Model takes the form of a "classification hierarchy" comprised of a consistent set of Classification Schemes and the Classification Values. Where a Value requires sub-types of its own to be identified, the sub-types are further classified as a subordinate Scheme.

The Classification Model is comprised of a set of 'normalised' Classification Schemes. In general terms, a normalised classification scheme can be thought of as ONE question that can be asked about an item of information. The possible answers to the question will constitute the Values of the Scheme. For example "What type of Activity/Event/Material do I wish to record?" The Scheme would be labelled ACTIVITY TYPE, EVENT TYPE, MATERIAL TYPE, and so on.

And of course if more than one question could be asked, then more than one Classification Scheme will be required, as a classification scheme consists of a set of Values for only **one** concept. For example, "I also want to know on what aspect of the PPRR paradigm this Activity is focussing". The possible answers would constitute the Values in the ACTIVITY FOCUS scheme.

The normalised Classification Schemes can subsequently be used in combination with each other for reporting at higher or lower levels of specificity as required.

The classifications are Agency-readiness neutral. They are intended as a foundation for reference and use as Agencies specify and evolve their reporting mechanisms. The value nationally and to Agencies will be the ability to “talk the same language” and consistently consolidate and compare their reporting on their activities. To be effective, key schemes should be designated mandatory. Over time, to remain applicable and useful, the ESO Classification Model will need to be maintained and enhanced at the national level, with national coordination. At the local level, however, state-based organisations need to be able to use it and enhance it to meet their needs, within the framework defined by the model.

3.3 Methodology

The Initial Classification Model for the ESO Data Dictionary project has been generated using complementary strategies:

- Top-down – formulating the kinds of things ESO agencies might need to capture for each of the Core Classes of the ESO Data Model to support activity reporting.
- Bottom-up – using terminology and concepts from existing schema and documents provided to the project, identified in the section below Documentation Sources.

The evolving Classification Model has been reviewed in a number of workshops and the content revised, described in the section below Consultation Workshops.

3.4 Document Sources

The following documents were sources for the Initial Classification Model:

Title	Filename	Date (where applicable)
AIRS Codes	AIRS Codes.xls	27 Oct 2009
AIRS Manual	AIRS Manual.zip	
BRIMS Schema	BRIMS Schema.vsd	
BRIMS User Guide	BRIMS_BFMCUserGuice_3.16.zip	
Draft Data Model Phase 1	Draft Data Model R.doc	
NDMP Gap Analysis	NDMP Data dictionary Project. Reference Guide of Phase 1. Attachment 2. Comparative Gap Analysis	January 2010
SMS Tasking	SMA_TASKING.xls	

3.5 Consultation Workshops & Revisions

Workshops and Attendees

The following workshops were held during the development of the Initial Classification Model. Attendees are as identified. Personnel unable to attend are indicated by *.

Local Workshops may have been held in some agencies to consider their comments.

Preliminary Workshop Wednesday 27 th April 2011 Workshop Fire & Rescue, City of Sydney Fire Station	
Paul Bailey – FRNSW* Glen Benson – RFS NSW Helen Bow – SES NSW Michael Carroll – FRNSW Simon Darlington – Justice VIC Darryl Dunbar FRNSW Terence Farley – FRNSW Warwick Kidd – FRNSW* Jim Smith – FRNSW*	Selena Stanley – DCS QLD Ross Barratt – FRNSW Jose Montemayor – RFS NSW Nick Nicolopoulos - FRNSW Stephen Allworth – Doll Martin Associates Robert Arnold - Doll Martin Associates Philomena Lapsley - Doll Martin Associates
Advisory Group Wednesday 15 th June 2011 Workshop Fire & Rescue Level 10 Boardroom	
Glen Benson – RFS NSW Michelene Bruce ABS NSW Andrew Edwards – SES NSW* Andrew Gissing – SES VIC* Adam Rogers – CFA VIC* Trent Curtin – MFES VIC Gary Featherston – AFAC VIC Selena Stanley – DCS QLD Carole Dowd – FESA WA Roxene Murphy – FESA WA Brett Hamlin – NT Fire Andrew Comer – Fire Service TAS Anne Depiaz – CFS SA* Mark Dawson – SAFECOM SA* David Prestipino – EM ACT*	Ian Turnbull – ACT Andrew Knight – FB ACT* Fiona Burbidge – DCS QLD* Grant Hamon – PFES NT Gloria Caruso - VIC MFES* Helen Bow - NSW SES* Jill Edwards – AFAC* Mark Dole - QLD EM* Simon Darlington - VIC, Dept of Justice* Greg Wild – FRNSW Nick Nicolopoulos - FRNSW Melanie Anderson – FRNSW Robert Arnold - Doll Martin Associates Philomena Lapsley - Doll Martin Associates

<p>Workshop for FRNSW Monday 18th July 2011 Fire & Rescue Level 10 Boardroom</p>	
<p>Glen Adamson – App Dev Manager Ross Barratt – B.I. Manager Morgan Cook – Research Officer FIRU Victoria Herbison – Business analyst, IT Systems Shane Kempnich – Senior Planning Officer Rob McNeil – Asst Director Community Risk Stephen Netting – Building Surveyor, Fire Safety Paul Bailey - Manager BA/Hazmat Greg Buckley - Assistant Director Built Environment & Research Darryl Dunbar - Manager Bushfire & Natural Hazards</p>	<p>Warwick Kidd - Manager Rescue Paul McGuiggan – Asst Director Prepare & Response* Dennis Nadazdy – Deputy Manager CFU* Graeme Watson – Community Safety Co-ordinator* Michael Carroll – Duty Commander*</p> <p>Greg Wilde - FRNSW Nick Nicolopoulos - FRNSW Melanie Stutchbury – FRNSW Robert Arnold - Doll Martin Associates Philomena Lapsley - Doll Martin Associates</p>

<p>Workshop for SES NSW Friday 29th July 2011 Fire & Rescue Level 9 Meeting Room</p>	
<p>Helen Bow – Manager, Organisational Performance, SES NSW Gina Jones – Major Operations Officer, SES NSW Ashley Sullivan – Deputy Regional Controller ISR, SES NSW Victorian SES*</p>	<p>Nick Nicolopoulos - FRNSW Melanie Stutchbury – FRNSW Robert Arnold - Doll Martin Associates Philomena Lapsley - Doll Martin Associates</p>

<p>Workshop for Queensland Emergency Services Organisations Wednesday 31st August 2011 QES Complex, Kedron, QLD</p>	
<p>Attendees to be advised</p>	<p>Nick Nicolopoulos - FRNSW Philomena Lapsley - Doll Martin Associates</p>

Inclusions, Revisions and Enhancements resulting from the Workshops

The significant changes made progressively to the Initial Classification Model resulting from the Workshops included the following, recorded in Version 2.2:

- Confirmed the high level Classification Scheme, EVENT TYPE, with its Values, *Incident and Trigger event*
- New Classification scheme HAZARD REDUCTION ACTIVITY TYPE, with Values from BRIMS.
- New value in ACTIVITY TYPE: *Mapping and survey activity*.
- Confirmed the high level Classification Scheme, EVENT TYPE, with its Values, *Incident and Trigger event*

- New Classification scheme ACTIVITY PHASE, with Values Definition and initiation phase, Execution phase, Review phase.
- New value in ACTIVITY TYPE: Training activity (previously Education and Training activity). Education and information activity remains.
- New Classification scheme FOCUS OF TRAINING ACTIVITY, with Values Core skills training, Specialist skills training.
- New Classification scheme TRAINING ACTIVITY TYPE, with Values Develop training material, Skills acquisition training activity, Skills maintenance training activity.
- New Classification scheme MATERIAL UTILISATION STATUS, with Values Material active status, Material archived status, Material no longer extant status.
- Terminology change: *Emergency Activity* replaces Operational Activity in the ACTIVITY TYPE classification.
- Terminology change: EMERGENCY replaces all classification schemes previously OPERATIONAL under *Emergency Activity*
- New Classification scheme FIRE SAFETY MEASURES INSTALLED added to schemes under the Value, *Structure*, in the MATERIAL TYPE classification scheme. Replaces schemes FIRE HYDRANTS/HOSE REELS/SMOKE ALARMS/DETECTORS INSTALLED.
- New value *Reclamation activity* added to ACTIVITY TYPE
- New value added to MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TYPE: *Medical resupply*
- New values added to INCIDENT TYPE: Door damage, Medical emergency, Tree down, Tree threatening, Window damage
- New values added to FLOOD RELATED INCIDENT TYPE: *Dam failure, Levee break*

Subsequent review by Queensland resulted in the following amendments, recorded in Version 2.2:

- words added to the definition of *Monitoring and survey activity* in the ACTIVITY TYPE classification scheme: "Includes aerial observation, rapid damage assessment".
- new Value in the EMERGENCY ACTIVITY TYPE classification scheme: *Fire retardant application activity*. The definition field reads "Includes foam application"
- new Value added to INCIDENT SETTING classification scheme: *Public area setting*
- the Values in the INCIDENT SETTING classification scheme were amended to include 'setting' for each Value
- *Terrorism incident* deleted from the INCIDENT TYPE classification scheme
- new Value added to the TRIGGER EVENT TYPE classification scheme: *Security threat*
- *Dam failure* and *Levee break* were moved from INCIDENT TYPE to ENVIRONMENTAL EVENT TYPE classification scheme

Some smaller changes to the model and definitions have not been specifically listed.

Western Australia requested a workshop but, after consideration, informed the team that they had no further feedback.

4. THE INITIAL CLASSIFICATION MODEL

Activity	<p>ACTIVITY TYPE ACTIVITY FOCUS ACTIVITY MUTUAL AID ACTIVITY NATURE ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION ACTIVITY PHASE ACTIVITY PRIORITY ACTIVITY STATUS ACTIVITY STRUCTURE</p>
Event	<p>EVENT TYPE Incident+ INCIDENT TYPE INCIDENT CONFIRMATION STATUS+ INCIDENT CONTROL STATUS+ INCIDENT EFFECT+ INCIDENT SETTING+ Trigger event+ TRIGGER EVENT TYPE EVENT NATURE EVENT TEMPORAL NATURE</p>
Material	<p>MATERIAL TYPE MATERIAL UTILISATION STATUS MATERIAL ESO USE TYPE MATERIAL INSURANCE STATUS MATERIAL OWNERSHIP TYPE MATERIAL STATE MATERIAL STORAGE METHOD</p>
Location	<p>LOCATION TYPE LOCATION CHARACTERISTIC LOCATION ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS LOCATION JURISDICTION</p>
Party	<p>PARTY TYPE Animal Animal group Group Individual Organisation</p>
Business Driver	<p>BUSINESS DRIVER TYPE Business guidance and definition item Business reason Business target</p>
Relationships	<p>RELATIONSHIP TYPE</p>

4.1 Classification Schemes by Class

The detail of each classification scheme and their definitions are attached in separate sub-documents, as follows:

Section 1. Activity

Section 2. Event

Section 3. Material

Section 4. Location

Section 5. Party

Section 6. Business Driver

Section 7. Relationships between the Classes

Section 8. Definitions for the Classification Schemes

Emergency Services Organisations

Data Dictionary Project Initial Classification Schemes ACTIVITY

Second Draft

September 2011
Confidential

**Doll
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Introduction

The Emergency Service Organisations' Classification Schemes have been developed for each of the Core Classes in the ESO Data Model:

1. Activity
2. Event
3. Material
4. Location
5. Party
6. Business Driver

and for:

7. Relationships between the Classes

This document presents the preliminary Classification Schemes for the ACTIVITY class.

- The ESO Classification Schemes provide a formal structured basis for activity collection and reporting across the PPRR spectrum. Activity collection and reporting requires a full set of classification schemes for Activity and complementary schemes for the other Core Classes.
- The Classification Schemes have been developed both 'top-down' and 'bottom-up'. The top down approach used the Core Classes from the ESO Data Model as the starting point. The bottom up approach used content from the sources listed below that were provided for the project.
- The Classification Schemes have been developed as normalised schemes. This means that only one characteristic of a concept is captured at a time.
- The Classification Schemes are named placeholders to be populated by Values. The Schemes should provide for each Core Class:
 - the major sub-types of the Class
 - the other important aspects of the Class that are required for reporting.
- It is important that for each Core Class, all major sub-types and aspects that are needed for reporting can be represented in one of the Classification Schemes.
- How the Schemes and their Values can be connected across the Core Classes for reporting purposes is shown in the document *7 Relationships ESO Classifications*.
- It should be noted that the values in the lower level Schemes are not exhaustive. Where a source supplied numerous values for a particular scheme, the project team has included only 3 indicative values in order to show the kind of values that would populate the Classification Scheme.
- The draft definitions for the Classification Schemes, and for selected Values, are in a separate document titled *8 ESO Classification Definitions*. In some cases, the definitions are expressed only as examples or notations to indicate the intended scope of the scheme or value. These definitions can be developed further.

Format of the Classification Schemes

This document shows the Classification Scheme in a hierarchical display. For some Core Classes, all the Classification Schemes for the Class are on this page.

- Where complex lengthy schemes occur, a summary page appears first, showing the first level of sub-classification only. Further sub-classifications follow on the next pages.
- CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES are shown in upper case.
- Classification Values are shown in lower case.
- The symbol + indicates where a Value is further classified on the following pages.

Activity

Definition:

An Activity is anything that the Emergency Services Organisation does, either in delivering services or supporting its own business.

ACTIVITY TYPE

Accreditation and certification activity
Assessment activity
Business support activity+
Communications management+
Contact management
Education and information activity+
Emergency activity+
Government, industry, and interagency liaison
Inspection activity+
Investigation activity
Mapping and survey activity
Monitoring activity
Planning activity
Program development activity
Proposal development activity+
Reclamation activity
Reporting activity
Research activity
Risk assessment
Risk minimisation activity
Station duties+
Training activity+

ACTIVITY FOCUS

Preparedness
Prevention
Recovery
Response

ACTIVITY MUTUAL AID

Mutual aid given
Mutual aid received
No mutual aid

ACTIVITY NATURE

Planned activity
Unplanned activity

ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

External party participation
Joint ESO agency participation
Multiple ESO agency participation
Single ESO agency participation

ACTIVITY PHASE

Definition and initiation phase
Execution phase
Review phase

ACTIVITY PRIORITY

High priority
Low priority

Medium priority

ACTIVITY STATUS

Activity status complete**Activity status in progress****Activity status on hold****Activity yet to begin**

ACTIVITY STRUCTURE

Job**Program****Project****Task****ACTIVITY TYPE (expanded)**

ACTIVITY TYPE

Accreditation and certification activity**Assessment activity****Business support activity**

BUSINESS SUPPORT ACTIVITY TYPE

Asset management

ASSET MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY TYPE

Decommissioning activity

Inventory review

Financial management

Human resource management

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY TYPE

Counselling

Critical incident stress debriefing

Volunteer management

Public relations activity

Communications management

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY TYPE

Notify partner organisation

Issue warning

WARNING LEVEL

Advice warning

Emergency warning

Watch and act warning

Contact management**Education and information activity**

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION ACTIVITY TYPE

Develop training and education materials

Provision of advice

Public information campaign

Public/community education activity

PUBLIC/COMMUNITY EDUCATION ACTIVITY TYPE

House visit

School visit

Site visit

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION ACTIVITY OUTCOME TYPE

Community announcement broadcast

Community education program delivered

Education materials distributed
 FOCUS OF EDUCATION/INFORMATION ACTIVITY
 Arson mitigation
 Defendability of houses
 Land management
Emergency activity+
Government, industry, and interagency liaison
Inspection activity
 INSPECTION ACTIVITY TYPE
 Alarm inspection
 Premises inspection
Investigation activity
Mapping and survey activity
Monitoring activity
Planning activity
 PLANNING ACTIVITY TYPE
Program development activity
Proposal development activity+
 PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY OUTCOME
 Proposal accepted
 Proposal denied
 PROPOSAL DENIED REASON
 Proposal withdrawn
 PROPOSAL WITHDRAWN REASON
Reclamation activity
Reporting activity
Research activity
Risk assessment
Risk minimisation activity
Station duties
 STATION DUTIES TYPE
 Equipment testing/inspection
 Station maintenance
Training activity
 FOCUS OF TRAINING ACTIVITY
 Core skills training
 Specialist skills training
 TRAINING ACTIVITY TYPE
 Develop training material
 Skills acquisition training activity
 Skills maintenance training activity
 TRAINING ACTIVITY OUTCOME TYPE
 Training completed
 Training content
 Training materials distributed

Emergency Activity (expanded)**Emergency activity**

EMERGENCY ACTIVITY TYPE

Alarm/sprinkler activity

ALARM/SPRINKLER ACTIVITY TYPE

Isolate/shut down alarm system

Isolate/shut down sprinkler system

Restore alarm system

Restore sprinkler system

Assist animal

Attend callout

Crowd control

Equipment installation and replacement (community)

Establish fire break activity

Establish fire trail activity

Extinguish activity

Fire retardent application activity

Hazard reduction activity

HAZARD REDUCTION ACTIVITY TYPE

Burning activity

BURNING LEVEL (HAZARD REDUCTION)

High level burning activity

Low level burning activity

Moderate level burning activity

Chemical hazard reduction

Grazing

Mechanical dozer activity

Mechanical grading

Mechanical handclearing

Mechanical mowing activity

Mechanical pile burning activity

Mechanical ploughing activity

Mechanical slashing activity

Mechanical trittering activity

Tree pruning

Tree removal

Windrow burning

HAZMAT activity

HAZMAT ACTIVITY TYPE

Clean up post-HAZMAT activity

Contain hazard

Controlled release

Decontamination

DECONTAMINATION TYPE

Equipment decontamination

Personnel decontamination

PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION TYPE

Dry decontamination

Wash down - flow to drain

Wash down - water contained

Dilute

Emergency Activity (expanded)

Equipment decontamination
 Establish safe area HAZMAT
 Investigate hazardous material
 Isolate
 Neutralise
 Remove hazard
 Send HAZMAT for analysis
 Wash away
 Overhaul
 Post operational review
 Property protection activity
 PROPERTY PROTECTION ACTIVITY TYPE
 Sandbagging/flood mitigation
 Secure watercraft
 Tarpaulin provision/deployment
 Property related activity
 PROPERTY RELATED ACTIVITY TYPE
 Forced entry
 Gain entry
 Secure property
 Provide medical assistance
 FOCUS OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
 MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TYPE
 CPR
 First aid
 Medical resupply
 Oxygen therapy
 Patient care
 Provide transport
 Reclamation activity
 Remove bulk of material
 Rescue
 RESCUE TYPE
 Confined space rescue
 Extricate
 High angle rescue
 Ice rescue
 Surf rescue
 Swift water rescue
 Trench rescue
 Urban rescue
 Vertical rescue
 Search
 Smoke removal
 Standby
 STANDBY ACTIVITY TYPE
 EMS standby
 Rescue standby
 Standby at fire station, mobilise
 Standby at Incident, fire duty, fire watch

Emergency Activity (expanded)	
	Standby at strategic location
	Standby, provide fire protection
	Traffic control
	Ventilate
	EMERGENCY ACTIVITY DELAYED ARRIVAL REASON
	Appliance failure
	Delayed attendance of staff
	Radio communication problem
	EMERGENCY ACTIVITY NATURE
	Critical response
	Extended (longterm) response
	EMERGENCY ACTIVITY OUTCOME TYPE
	Area secured
	Called off en route to Incident
	False alarm
	Job cancelled
	Referred to external agency
	Referred to other ESO
	Safe perimeter established
	EMERGENCY ACTIVITY PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED
	Equipment performance
	EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE REASON
	EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE TYPE
	Evacuation problem
	EVACUATION PROBLEM TYPE
	Exits locked/blocked
	Insufficient force to conduct evacuation
	Large number of evacuees
	Insufficient manpower
	EMERGENCY ACTIVITY STAGE
	Primary response
	Secondary response

Emergency Services Organisations

Data Dictionary Project Initial Classification Schemes EVENT

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Introduction

The Emergency Service Organisations' Classification Schemes have been developed for each of the Core Classes in the ESO Data Model:

1. Activity
2. Event
3. Material
4. Location
5. Party
6. Business Driver

and for:

7. Relationships between the Classes

This document presents the preliminary Classification Schemes for the EVENT class.

- The ESO Classification Schemes provide a formal structured basis for activity collection and reporting across the PPRR spectrum. Activity collection and reporting requires a full set of classification schemes for Activity and complementary schemes for the other Core Classes.
- The Classification Schemes have been developed both 'top-down' and 'bottom-up'. The top down approach used the Core Classes from the ESO Data Model as the starting point. The bottom up approach used content from the sources listed below that were provided for the project.
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- Classification Values are shown in lower case.
- The symbol + indicates where a Value is further classified on the following pages.

Event

Definition:

A happening or occurrence that is of interest to the Emergency Services Organisation.

EVENT TYPE

Incident+

INCIDENT TYPE

- Aircraft malfunction incident
- Bomb scare
- Damaged roof
- Door damage
- Electrical failure incident
- Explosion incident+
- Fire Incident+
- HAZMAT incident+
- Medical emergency
- Overpressure rupture
- Person trapped incident
- Structure collapse
- Suspicious package
- Traffic incident
- Transportation incident
- Tree down
- Tree threatening
- Window damage

INCIDENT CONFIRMATION STATUS+

INCIDENT CONTROL STATUS+

INCIDENT EFFECT+

INCIDENT SETTING+

Trigger event+

TRIGGER EVENT TYPE

- Calendar event
- Contact+
- Environmental event+
- Legislation
- OH & S event [Use TOOCS]
- Public event
- Security threat

EVENT NATURE

Planned event

Unplanned event

EVENT TEMPORAL NATURE

Current event

Future event

Past event

Incident (expanded)

Incident

INCIDENT TYPE

- Aircraft malfunction incident**
- Bomb scare**
- Damaged roof**

Door damage**Electrical failure incident****Explosion incident**

EXPLOSION TYPE

Dust explosion

Fire Incident

FIRE INCIDENT CAUSE

Factor contributing to flame spread

Fire ignition factor

FIRE IGNITION FACTOR TYPE

Environmental ignition factor

ENVIRONMENTAL IGNITION FACTOR TYPE

High wind

Lightning discharge

Material ignition factor

MATERIAL IGNITION FACTOR TYPE

Combustible too close to heat

Fuel spill

Incendiary

Party ignition factor

PARTY IGNITION FACTOR TYPE

Animal behaviour

Child playing

Mental impairment

Heat of ignition

FORM OF HEAT OF IGNITION

Bonfire

Heat from cigarette

Hot ember, ash

FIRE INCIDENT TYPE

Equipment item fire

Flammable liquid spill

HAZMAT fire

Structure fire

FIRE INTENSITY

STATE OF FIRE ON ARRIVAL

HAZMAT incident

HAZMAT CAUSE OF RELEASE TYPE

HAZMAT INCIDENT TYPE

Medical emergency**Overpressure rupture****Person trapped incident****Structure collapse****Suspicious package****Traffic incident****Transportation incident**

Tree down

Tree threatening

Window damage

INCIDENT CONFIRMATION STATUS

Incident confirmed

Incident reported

Incident unconfirmed

INCIDENT CONTROL STATUS

Being controlled

Out of control

Under control

INCIDENT EFFECT

Casualty

CASUALTY OUTCOME

Fatality

Hospitalisation

Released from medical care

Environmental impact

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT FOCUS

Impact on air

Impact on land

Impact on water

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT LEVEL

Catastrophic impact

Major impact

Minor impact

Moderate impact

Financial damage

Livestock loss

Physical damage

PHYSICAL DAMAGE EXTENT

Confined to Item of origin

Confined to part of room/area of origin

Confined to structure

PHYSICAL DAMAGE TYPE

Flame damage

Smoke and heat damage

Water damage

INCIDENT SETTING

Domestic setting

Industrial setting

Public area setting

Transportation setting

Trigger event (expanded)

Trigger event

TRIGGER EVENT TYPE

Calendar event

Contact

CONTACT MODE

Automated contact

Manual contact

CONTACT SOURCE

Automatic sprinkler system

Call centre

Fire lookout

News media

Partner agency

Spotter plane

Traveller, passerby, neighbour

Walk-in

CONTACT TYPE

Complaint

Compliment

Enquiry

Referral

Report of concern

Warning

WARNING LEVEL

Advice warning

Emergency warning

Watch and act warning

METHOD OF NOTIFICATION TYPE

Alarm signal

ALARM SIGNAL TYPE

Direct brigade alarm

Voice signal alarm system

Alert

Emergency services radio

EPIRB

Fax

Manual call point

Online

Radio and television announcement

Recorded voice announcement

Siren

SMS

Telephone call

TELEPHONE CALL TYPE

ooo call

Direct telephone tie-line

Exchange telephone call direct to authority

Environmental event

ENVIRONMENTAL EVENT TYPE

Dam failure

Drought

Earthquake

Flood

Levee break

Severe weather event

SEVERE WEATHER EVENT TYPE

Cyclone

Hailstorm

Storm

Tsunami

Legislative event

OH & S event [Use TOOCS]

Public event

Security threat

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Emergency Services Organisations

Data Dictionary Project Initial Classification Schemes MATERIAL

Second Draft

September 2011
Confidential

**Doll
Martin
Associates**

Introduction

The Emergency Service Organisations' Classification Schemes have been developed for each of the Core Classes in the ESO Data Model:

1. Activity
2. Event
3. Material
4. Location
5. Party
6. Business Driver

and for:

7. Relationships between the Classes

This document presents the preliminary Classification Schemes for the MATERIAL class.

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Material**Definition:**

A Material is any item or substance of interest to the Emergency Services Organisation.

MATERIAL TYPE

Document+

HAZMAT+

Item+

Natural environment+

Nonhazardous material+

Structural component+

Structural element+

Structure+

MATERIAL UTILISATION STATUS

Material active status

Material archived status

Material no longer extant status

MATERIAL ESO USE TYPE

Base camp

Evacuation area

Staging area

Strategic advantage point

Water supply point

MATERIAL INSURANCE STATUS

MATERIAL OWNERSHIP TYPE

Agency owned

External party owned

MATERIAL STATE

Gas state

Liquid state

Powder state

MATERIAL STORAGE METHOD

Bails storage

Bulk storage

Canister storage

Pallet storage

Rolled material storage

MATERIAL TYPE (expanded)**MATERIAL TYPE****Document****DOCUMENT FORMAT**

- Image
- Sound document
- Text document

DOCUMENT MEDIUM

- Electronic
- Physical/hard copy

DOCUMENT PURPOSE

- Maintenance record
- Media and education kit
- Order form
- Policy statement
- Process definition

HAZMAT**HAZMAT TYPE****Item****ITEM FORM**

- Collection of items
- Miscellaneous components
- Single item

ITEM TYPE**Appliance****APPLIANCE TYPE****Container****CONTAINER TYPE****Fire/smoke detector****FIRE/SMOKE DETECTOR POWER SUPPLY****FIRE/SMOKE DETECTOR TYPE****Mobile property****MOBILE PROPERTY TYPE****Aircraft****AIRCRAFT TYPE**

- Fixed wing aircraft

- Helicopter

Automobile**Fishing vessel****Other item****OTHER ITEM TYPE****Primary respiratory protection item****PRIMARY RESPIRATORY PROTECTION ITEM TYPE**

- Canister type respirator

Protective clothing**PROTECTIVE CLOTHING TYPE**

- Chemical gloves

- Fire fighting uniform

- Gas suit

Specialist equipment item**SPECIALIST EQUIPMENT ITEM TYPE**

- Fork lift

	Sealing equipment
	Transfer tankers
ITEM USE	
	Equipment used in ESO/Partner activity
	Used by external Party
Natural environment	
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT TYPE	
	Dam
	Riverbank
	Vegetation
	VEGETATION TYPE
	Grass
	Native forest, rainforest
	Savannah
Nonhazardous material	
NONHAZARDOUS MATERIAL TYPE	
	Oil
	Rubber
	Styrene
Structural component	
STRUCTURAL COMPONENT LEVEL	
	Above roof
	Roof level
STRUCTURAL SPACE TYPE	
	Doorway
	Hall
	Stair
Structural element	
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT COMPONENT TYPE	
	Ceiling covering
	Exterior wall covering
	Floor covering
	Framing component
	Insulation layer
	Interior wall covering
	Roof covering
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT TYPE	
	Ceiling
	Floor
	Wall
Structure	
BUILDING CODE OF AUSTRALIA CLASSIFICATION	
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE STRUCTURE TYPE	
	Aboriginal site
	Heritage structure
	Nest
	Roost
	Wildlife corridor
FIRE PROTECTION COVERING	
	Protected covering
	Unprotected covering
FIRE SAFETY MEASURES INSTALLED	
FIRE SAFETY MEASURES OPERATING	

IDENTIFIED FIRE RISK STRUCTURE
High risk structure
Wildfire area
STRUCTURE FIRE RESISTANCE TYPE
Combustible structure
Fire resistant structure
Lightweight foaming
Non-combustible structure
Non-fire resistant structure
STRUCTURE FORM
Complex
Single structure
STRUCTURE MATERIAL CONSTRUCTION TYPE
STRUCTURE NUMBER OF LEVELS
STRUCTURE OCCUPANCY STATUS
Derelict
Furnished
Unoccupied
STRUCTURE ORIENTATION
East
North
South
West
STRUCTURE SECURITY STATUS
STRUCTURE TYPE
Building
Mine
Refuge
STRUCTURE USE TYPE
Club facility
Military facility
Office facility
STRUCTURE USE TYPE STATUS
Current use
Original use

Emergency Services Organisations

Data Dictionary Project Initial Classification Schemes LOCATION

Second Draft

September 2011
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**Doll
Martin
Associates**

Introduction

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1. Activity
2. Event
3. Material
4. Location
5. Party
6. Business Driver

and for:

7. Relationships between the Classes

This document presents the preliminary Classification Schemes for the LOCATION class.

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Location

Definition:

A Location is any point, line, or area of interest to the Emergency Services Organisation.

LOCATION TYPE

Area

AREA TYPE

Geographic area

GEOGRAPHIC AREA TYPE

Drought declared area

Federal electorate

Forest reserve

National park

Natural disaster area

Nature reserve

State park

State/Territory electorate

Jurisdiction

JURISDICTION LEVEL

Local government area

Nation

State

Line

LINE TYPE

Agency boundary

Border

Contour line

Point

ADDRESSABLE POINT TYPE

Electronic address

ELECTRONIC ADDRESS TYPE

Physical address

PHYSICAL ADDRESS TYPE

GPS position

Postal address

Street address

LOCATION CHARACTERISTIC

Indoor location

Outdoor location

LOCATION ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Air temperature

Earthquake magnitude

Flood rate

Humidity level

Wind direction

Wind speed

LOCATION JURISDICTION

Inside ESO jurisdiction

Outside ESO jurisdiction

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Emergency Services Organisations

Data Dictionary Project Initial Classification Schemes PARTY

Second Draft

September 2011
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**Doll
Martin
Associates**

Introduction

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1. Activity
2. Event
3. Material
4. Location
5. Party
6. Business Driver

and for:

7. Relationships between the Classes

This document presents the preliminary Classification Schemes for the PARTY class.

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Party

Definition:

A Party is any individual, organisation, animal, or group of animals that is of interest to the Emergency Services Organisation.

PARTY TYPE

Animal

ANIMAL SPECIES TYPE

Animal group

ANIMAL GROUP ALERT TYPE

Danger to humans alert

Threatened species

Venomous species

Group

GROUP TYPE

Audience/spectator group

Street crowd

Victim group

Individual

AGE RANGE

CULTURAL/ETHNIC GROUP Use ASCEG

EMPLOYMENT STATUS TYPE

Contractor

Fulltime employee

Part time employee

Volunteer

HEALTH STATUS TYPE

MARITAL STATUS TYPE

OCCUPATION TYPE Use ANZCO

SEX

Female

Intersex

Male

Organisation

ORGANISATION TYPE

Formal organisation

FORMAL ORGANISATION TYPE

Emergency services organisation

EMERGENCY SERVICE ORGANISATION TYPE

Ambulance service

Community service and child protection

Disaster management organisation

Fire and rescue organisation

FIRE AND RESCUE ORGANISATION TYPE

Brigade

Station unit

Police service

Government agency

GOVERNMENT AGENCY JURISDICTION

Federal government agency

Foreign government agency

Local government agency

State government agency

GOVERNMENT AGENCY TYPE

Community services organisation

Local government organisation

Industrial/commercial organisation
Non government agency
NON GOVERNMENT AGENCY TYPE
Red Cross
Salvation Army
Save the Children
Informal organisation
INFORMAL ORGANISATION TYPE
Lobby group
Recreational group
Resident group

Emergency Services Organisations

Data Dictionary Project Initial Classification Schemes BUSINESS DRIVER

Second Draft

September 2011
Confidential

**Doll
Martin
Associates**

Introduction

The Emergency Service Organisations' Classification Schemes have been developed for each of the Core Classes in the ESO Data Model:

1. Activity
2. Event
3. Material
4. Location
5. Party
6. Business Driver

and for:

7. Relationships between the Classes

This document presents the preliminary Classification Schemes for the BUSINESS DRIVER class.

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Business Driver

Scope Note: A Business Driver is an aspect of an Emergency Services Organisation's nature or environment that defines the manner and circumstances under which it will carry out its business.

BUSINESS DRIVER TYPE

Business guidance and definition item

BUSINESS GUIDANCE AND DEFINITION ITEM TYPE

Business procedure definitions

Fire danger index

Plan

PLAN TYPE

Business plan

Counter disaster plan

Emergency management plan

Evacuation plan

Flood plan

Fire management plan

Hazard reduction plan

Joint agency plan

Land management plan

Results and services plan

Schedule

Standard calculation

Business reason

BUSINESS REASON TYPE

Best practice

Compliance

Corporate intelligence

Interagency agreement

Legislation

Memorandum of understanding

Policy statement

Business target

BUSINESS TARGET TYPE

Goal

Objective

Performance indicator

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Emergency Services Organisations

Data Dictionary Project Initial Classification Scheme RELATIONSHIPS

Second Draft

September 2011
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**Doll
Martin
Associates**

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2. Event
3. Material
4. Location
5. Party
6. Business Driver

and for:

7. Relationships between the Classes

This document presents the preliminary Classification Schemes for the RELATIONSHIPS between the classes.

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Relationships

RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity-Activity relationship+
Activity-Business Driver relationship+
Activity-Event relationship+
Activity-Location relationship+
Activity-Material Relationship+
Activity-Party relationship+
Event-Business Driver relationship+
Event-Event relationship+
Event-Location relationship+
Event-Material relationship+
Event-Party relationship+
Location-Business Driver relationship+
Location-Location relationship+
Material-Business Driver relationship+
Material-Location relationship+
Material-Material relationship+
Party-Business Driver relationship+
Party-Location relationship+
Party-Material relationship+
Party-Party relationship+

RELATIONSHIP TYPE (expanded)

RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity-Activity relationship

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION-ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION-ACTIVITY INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY INSTANCE-ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity specifies Activity classification

ACTIVITY INSTANCE-ACTIVITY INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity specifies Activity

Activity-Business Driver relationship

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION-BUSINESS DRIVER CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION-BUSINESS DRIVER INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY INSTANCE-BUSINESS DRIVER CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity instance is a result of BUSINESS DRIVER TYPE

ACTIVITY INSTANCE-BUSINESS DRIVER INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity implements Business Driver

Activity is driven by Business Driver

Activity is initiated by Business Driver

Activity-Event relationship

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION-EVENT CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION-EVENT INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY INSTANCE-EVENT CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY INSTANCE-EVENT INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity applies to Event

Activity plans for an Event

Activity responds to Event

Activity-Location relationship

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION-LOCATION CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION-LOCATION INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY INSTANCE-LOCATION CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY INSTANCE-LOCATION INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity is carried out in Location

Activity maintains Location

Activity occurs at Location

Activity-Material Relationship

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION-MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION-MATERIAL INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY INSTANCE-MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity assesses Material classification

Activity has focus of Material

ACTIVITY INSTANCE-MATERIAL INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity assesses Material

Activity employs Material

Activity identifies Material

Material is air base for an Activity
 Material is an evacuation area for an Activity
 Material is base camp for Activity
 Material is staging area for Activity
 Material is strategic advantage point for Activity
 Material is water supply point for an Activity
 Material results from Activity

Activity-Party relationship

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION-PARTY CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity classification is not used with Party classification

Activity classification is used with Party classification

ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION-PARTY INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

ACTIVITY INSTANCE-PARTY CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity is attended by Party classification

Activity is directed at Party classification

ACTIVITY INSTANCE-PARTY INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Activity has Party as lead agency

Activity is attended by Party

Activity is carried out by Party

Activity is carried out in coordination with Party

Activity is directed at Party

Event-Business Driver relationship

EVENT CLASSIFICATION-BUSINESS DRIVER CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

EVENT CLASSIFICATION-BUSINESS DRIVER INSTANCE TYPE

EVENT INSTANCE-BUSINESS DRIVER CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

EVENT INSTANCE-BUSINESS DRIVER INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Event-Event relationship

EVENT CLASSIFICATION-EVENT CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

EVENT CLASSIFICATION-EVENT INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

EVENT INSTANCE-EVENT CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

EVENT INSTANCE-EVENT INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Event causes Event

Event-Location relationship

EVENT CLASSIFICATION-LOCATION CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

EVENT CLASSIFICATION-LOCATION INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

EVENT INSTANCE-LOCATION CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

EVENT INSTANCE-LOCATION INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Event occurs at Location

Event-Material relationship

EVENT CLASSIFICATION-MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

EVENT CLASSIFICATION-MATERIAL INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

EVENT INSTANCE-MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Material Type is ignited in an Event

MATERIAL TYPE IGNITION SEQUENCE

1st Material type is ignited in an Event

2nd Material type is ignited in an Event

3rd Material type is ignited in an Event
 4th Material type is ignited in an Event
 EVENT INSTANCE-MATERIAL INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 Event impacts Material
 Incident has effect on structure
 Material impacts an Event
 Material is ignited in an Event
 MATERIAL IGNITION SEQUENCE
 1st Material ignited in an Event
 2nd Material ignited in an Event
 3rd Material ignited in an Event
 4th Material ignited in an Event
 Material provides form of heat of ignition
 Origin of release
 Structural component provides avenue of smoke travel

Event-Party relationship

EVENT CLASSIFICATION-PARTY CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 EVENT CLASSIFICATION-PARTY INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 Event classification is attended by Party instance
 EVENT INSTANCE-PARTY CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 Party classification sustains Event instance
 EVENT INSTANCE-PARTY INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 Event alerts Party
 Party is a suspect in an Event
 Party is a victim of an Event
 Party is a witness to an Event
 Party is an onlooker at an Event
 Party is perpetrator in an Event
 Party is the patient in an Event
 Party is the reporter/contactor of an Event
 Party sustains Event

Location-Business Driver relationship

LOCATION CLASSIFICATION-BUSINESS DRIVER CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 LOCATION CLASSIFICATION-BUSINESS DRIVER INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 LOCATION INSTANCE-BUSINESS DRIVER CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 LOCATON INSTANCE-BUSINESS DRIVER INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 Business driver specifies Location

Location-Location relationship

LOCATION CLASSIFICATION-LOCATION CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 LOCATION CLASSIFICATION-LOCATION INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 LOCATION INSTANCE-LOCATION CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 LOCATION INSTANCE-LOCATION INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 Location is within Location

Material-Business Driver relationship

MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION-BUSINESS DRIVER CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION-BUSINESS DRIVER INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 MATERIAL INSTANCE-BUSINESS DRIVER CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 MATERIAL INSTANCE-BUSINESS DRIVER INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Material has Business Driver applied
 Material is identified in Business driver

Material-Location relationship

MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION-LOCATION CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION-LOCATION INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 MATERIAL INSTANCE-LOCATION CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 MATERIAL INSTANCE-LOCATION INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 Location may include Material
 Material is located at Location

Material-Material relationship

MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION-MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION-MATERIAL INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 MATERIAL INSTANCE-MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 Material comprises Material
 Material is comprised of Material
 MATERIAL INSTANCE-MATERIAL INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 Material applies to Material
 Material is constructed from Material
 Material is order for Material

Party-Business Driver relationship

PARTY CLASSIFICATION-BUSINESS DRIVER CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 PARTY CLASSIFICATION-BUSINESS DRIVER INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 PARTY INSTANCE-BUSINESS DRIVER CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 PARTY INSTANCE-BUSINESS DRIVER INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Party-Location relationship

PARTY CLASSIFICATION-LOCATION CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 PARTY CLASSIFICATION-LOCATION INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 Party classification is occupant of Location
 Party classification is owner of Location
 PARTY INSTANCE-LOCATION CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 PARTY INSTANCE-LOCATION INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 Party has tenure of Location
 Party is occupier of Location
 Party is owner of Location
 Party resides at Location
 Party resides in Location

Party-Material relationship

PARTY CLASSIFICATION-MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 PARTY CLASSIFICATION-MATERIAL INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 PARTY INSTANCE-MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 PARTY INSTANCE-MATERIAL INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE
 Party authorises Material

Party-Party relationship

Emergency services partner
 Employment relationship

Family relationship

PARTY CLASSIFICATION-PARTY CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

PARTY INSTANCE-PARTY CLASSIFICATION RELATIONSHIP TYPE

PARTY INSTANCE-PARTY INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Party is assigned to Party

Party is member of Party

Party is responsible for Party

PARTY-CLASSIFICATION-PARTY INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE

Emergency Service Organisations

Data Dictionary Project Classification Schemes DEFINITIONS

Second Draft

September 2011
Confidential

**Doll
Martin
Associates**

Introduction

Outline of the Classification Model

The Emergency Service Organisations' Classification Schemes have been developed for each of the Core Classes in the ESO Data Model:

1. Activity
2. Event
3. Material
4. Location
5. Party
6. Business Driver

and for:

7. Relationships between the Classes

This document presents the preliminary DEFINITIONS of classifications and values within the Classification Schemes.

- The ESO Classification Schemes provide a formal structured basis for activity collection and reporting across the PPRR spectrum. Activity collection and reporting requires a full set of classification schemes for Activity and complementary schemes for the other Core Classes.
- The Classification Schemes have been developed both 'top-down' and 'bottom-up'. The top down approach used the Core Classes from the ESO Data Model as the starting point. The bottom up approach used content from the sources listed below that were provided for the project.
- The Classification Schemes have been developed as normalised schemes. This means that only one characteristic of a concept is captured at a time.
- The Classification Schemes are named placeholders to be populated by Values. The Schemes should provide for each Core Class:
 - the major sub-types of the Class
 - the other important aspects of the Class that are required for reporting.
- It is important that for each Core Class, all major sub-types and aspects that are needed for reporting can be represented in one of the Classification Schemes.
- How the Schemes and their Values can be connected across the Core Classes for reporting purposes is shown in the document *7 Relationships ESO Classifications*.
- It should be noted that the values in the lower level Schemes are not exhaustive. Where a source supplied numerous values for a particular scheme, the project team has included only 3 indicative values in order to show the kind of values that would populate the Classification Scheme.
- The draft definitions for the Classification Schemes, and for selected Values, are in this document titled *8 ESO Classification Definitions*. In some cases, the definitions are expressed only as examples or notations to indicate the intended scope of the scheme or value. These definitions will be developed further.

Index to the Definitions

Introduction	2
Outline of the Classification Model	2
Index to the Definitions	3
Definitions	4
Definitions: 123	4
Definitions: A	4
Definitions: B	13
Definitions: C	14
Definitions: D	16
Definitions: E	18
Definitions: F	24
Definitions: G	28
Definitions: H	29
Definitions: I	31
Definitions: J	33
Definitions: L	34
Definitions: M	35
Definitions: N	41
Definitions: O	43
Definitions: P	44
Definitions: Q	50
Definitions: R	50
Definitions: S	51
Definitions: T	55
Definitions: U	58
Definitions: V	58
Definitions: W	58

Definitions

Definitions: 123

000 call

Definition: The Contact has come via a 000 call.

Reference

AIRS A09 71

Definitions: A

Aboriginal site

Reference

BRIMS schema

Accreditation and certification activity

Definition: Includes establishing equipment standards and monitoring adherence to those standards.

EMA Glossary

Reference

NDMP gap analysis

Activity

Definition: An Activity is anything that the Emergency Services Organisation does, either in delivering services or supporting its own business.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity applies to Event

Definition:

Example:

A Patient care Activity applies to an OH & S event instance.

An Extinguish Action applies to a Structure fire Event.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity assesses Material**Definition:**

Example:

Premises inspection Activity assesses Building instance.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity assesses Material classification**Definition:** Example:

Premises inspection assesses STRUCTURE TYPE classification.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity employs Material**Definition:**

Example:

Recovery Activity employs Fork lift.

Planning Activity identifies Dam as a water supply point.

Operational Activity uses Dam as a water supply point.

Reference

AIRS

BRIMS schema

ACTIVITY FOCUS**Definition:** A classification scheme that flags an Activity according to its purpose in the PPRR paradigm.**Activity has focus of Material****Definition:**

Examples:

Public/community education activity has focus of STRUCTURE TYPE classification.

Public/community education activity has focus of MATERIAL TYPE classification.

Public/community education activity has focus of NATURAL ENVIRONMENT TYPE classification.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity identifies Material**Definition:**

Example:

Inventory review Activity identifies Canister type respirator.

Activity implements Business Driver**Definition:**

Example:

A Develop training and education materials Activity implements Legislation.

Activity instance is a result of BUSINESS DRIVER TYPE**Definition:**

Example:

Training course is conducted to comply with BUSINESS DRIVER TYPE.

**ACTIVITY INSTANCE-ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION
RELATIONSHIP TYPE****Definition:**

Example:

Hazard reduction plan specifies OPERATIONAL ACTIVITY TYPE.

**ACTIVITY INSTANCE-MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION
RELATIONSHIP TYPE****Definition:**

Activity instance involves Material classification/Material classification is used in an Activity instance.

AIRS C13 Protective clothing in an Operational activity

AIRS F03 Method of initial attack by reporting authority

AIRS F04 Method of initial attack by other person

AIRS F05 Major method of extinguishment

AIRS F06 Major extinguishing medium

Activity is attended by Party**Definition:**

Examples:

ESO Public/community education activity is attended by Individual.

ESO Public/community education activity is attended by Resident group.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity is attended by Party classification**Definition:**

Example:

ESO Public/community education activity is attended by INFORMAL ORGANISATION TYPE.

Activity is carried out by Party**Definition:**

Examples:

Brigade carries out Inventory review activity.

Brigade carries out Decommissioning activity.

SES team carries out clearing activity.

Ambulance team carries out Patient care activity.

Brigade carries out Rescue activity.

Brigade carries out Extinguish activity.

SES team carries out Recovery activity.

Insurance assessor carries out Premises inspection activity.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity is carried out in coordination with Party**Definition:**

A Prevention activity is carried out in conjunction with a Local government organisation.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity is carried out in Location**Definition:**

Example:

A Hazard reduction Activity is carried along a Line.

Activity is directed at Party

Definition: Examples:

A Public/community education Activity is directed at an arson prone group.

A Vertical rescue is directed at an Individual.

A Site visit is made to a disabled/elderly group.

A First aid Activity is rendered to an Individual.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity is directed at Party classification

Definition:

Examples:

An Education and information Activity is directed at a PARTY DEMOGRAPHICS classification.

A First aid Activity is rendered to a GROUP TYPE classification.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity is driven by Business Driver

Definition:

Example:

Decommissioning Activity is driven by decommissioning Schedule.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity is initiated by Business Driver

Definition: Example:

An Establish fire trails, breaks, back burning Activity is initiated by a Plan instance.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity maintains Location

Definition: Example:

A Controlled burn Activity maintains a fire refuge Area instance.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

ACTIVITY MUTUAL AID

Definition: A classification scheme that differentiates between Activities based on whether aid from a third party was received.

AIRS A35 Mutual aid.

Reference

AIRS

ACTIVITY NATURE

Definition:

A binary classification scheme that differentiates between Activities, according to whether they are Planned or Unplanned.

Activity occurs at Location

Definition:

Example:

A Wash away Activity occurs at a Location instance.

ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

Definition:

A classification scheme that differentiates between participants in an Activity, based on the Organisations that are involved.

ACTIVITY PHASE

Definition:

A classification scheme that differentiates between Activities based on the business stage that the Activity has reached

ACTIVITY PRIORITY

Definition:

A classification scheme that differentiates Activities according to their relative priority.

Activity responds to Event

Definition: Example:

A Smoke removal Activity responds to a Structure fire instance.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Activity specifies Activity

Definition:

Example:

A Planning Activity specifies a Public awareness campaign.

Activity specifies Activity classification

Definition:

Example:

A Planning Activity specifies an EDUCATION AND INFORMATION ACTIVITY TYPE

ACTIVITY STATUS

Definition:

A classification scheme that indicates the lifecycle stage that an Activity has reached.

ACTIVITY STRUCTURE

Definition:

A classification scheme that differentiates between Activities based on the degree of aggregation of the Activity.

ACTIVITY TYPE

Definition:

A classification schemes that differentiates among types of Activities, based on the business function of the Activity.

ADDRESSABLE POINT TYPE

Definition:

A classification scheme that differentiates between Addressable points according to whether they are electronic (logical) or physical addresses.

Advice warning**Definition:**

Example

"A fire has started - there is no immediate danger"

AGE RANGE**Definition:**

A classification of an Individual according their age, based on the Age group classifications in Australia. Bureau of Statistics. 3201.0 *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2009*. [Age range begins 0-4, increases by 5 year increments]

Reference

ABS

AIRS E02 Occupant of ignition area

AIRCRAFT TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Aircraft, based on the type of aircraft.

Reference

BRIMS schema

ALARM SIGNAL TYPE**Reference**

AIRS K09 Method of notification.

ALARM/SPRINKLER ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates Activities relating to sprinklers and alarms based on the nature of the Activity.

Animal**Definition:**

A single non human that is of interest to the ESO.

Animal group**Definition:**

A collection of Animals occurring together that are of interest to the ESO.

ANIMAL GROUP ALERT TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between animal groups based on the need for the ESO to take special care, for either the protection of the Animal group or for the protection of another Party.

ANIMAL SPECIES TYPE**Definition:**

A nomenclature of animal species based on scientific species names.

APPLIANCE TYPE

Definition: A classification scheme that differentiates appliances based on type of vehicle, transport component, etc.

Reference

AIRS A44

AREA TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Areas, based on the whether they are geographical or jurisdictional entities.

Asset management**Definition:**

Includes maintenance, real estate, equipment.

ASSET MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Asset management activities based on the nature of the Activity.

Assist animal**Definition:**

Assist animal. Included are capturing, removing and rescuing animals

Reference

AIRS A24-57

Definitions: B**BUILDING CODE OF AUSTRALIA CLASSIFICATION****Reference**

AIRS K37 Building code of Australia classification

Burning Activity**Definition:**

Burning that is carried out by emergency services personnel. Includes backburning

Reference:

BRIMS schema

QESO

BURNING LEVEL (HAZARD REDUCTION)**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between the levels of burning intensity in a Burning Activity.

For levels of fire intensity during a Fire Incident, use the FIRE INTENSITY classification scheme in the Event class.

Reference:

BRIMS schema

Business Driver**Definition:**

A Business Driver is an aspect of an Emergency Services Organisation's nature or environment that defines the manner and circumstances under which it will carry out its business.

Business driver specifies Location**Definition:**

Legislation specifies a Drought declared area Location.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

BUSINESS DRIVER TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Business Drivers according to the aspect of the business being addressed.

BUSINESS GUIDANCE AND DEFINITION ITEM TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Business Guidance and Definition Items according to the nature of the item

Business guidance and definition item**Definition:**

The Business Driver that prescribes the manner in which the business will operate.

Business reason**Definition:**

An internal or external factor that directs the behaviour of the ESO.

BUSINESS REASON TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Business Reasons according the basis of authorisation.

BUSINESS SUPPORT ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Business support activities based on the nature of the business area that they support.

Business target**Definition:**

A formally expressed aim of ESO business.

BUSINESS TARGET TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Business Targets according to the nature or scope of the target.

Definitions: C**Casualty****Definition:**

Use TOOCS.

CASUALTY OUTCOME**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Casualty outcomes based on care status of the patient.

COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between communication activities based on the type of activity.

Communications management activity**Definition:**

Includes issuing notices and warnings.

Reference

NDMP gap analysis

Complex**Reference**

AIRS A19,A20 denormalised with STRUCTURE ORIGINAL/CURRENT PURPOSE

Contact**Definition:**

A communication between a Party and the Emergency Services Organisation.

CONTACT MODE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates modes of contact based on whether they are made by manual or automated means.

CONTACT SOURCE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Contacts based on the original source of information by which the ESO is notified of an Event.

Reference

AIRS A10 Agency/Person raising alarm

CONTACT TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Contacts according to the purpose of the Contact.

CONTAINER TYPE**Resources:**

AIRS Co8 Container

CULTURAL/ETHNIC GROUP Use ASCEG**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates an Individual according their cultural and/or ethnic group, based on Australia. Bureau of Statistics. *Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups* 1249.0 2005-06

Reference

ABS

Definitions: D**DECONTAMINATION TYPE****Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates Decontamination Activities based on whether people or items are being decontaminated.

Direct brigade alarm**Definition:**

Included are signals received from automatic fire detection/suppression and other alarm systems.

Reference

AIRS K09 31

Direct telephone tie-line**Definition:**

A dedicated line that connects the caller direct to the fire service.

Reference:

AIRS A09 72, 79

Document**Definition:**

The physical manifestation of information that is of interest to the ESO. Includes hardcopy, electronic, and audio-visual media.

DOCUMENT FORMAT**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates documents according to their presentation format.

DOCUMENT MEDIUM**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Documents based on whether they are in hardcopy or electronic form.

DOCUMENT PURPOSE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between documents based on their business purpose.

Reference

NDMP gap analysis

Dust explosion**Reference**

NDMP gap analysis

Definitions: E**Education and information activity****Definition:**

An ESO Activity that is aimed at providing education and information to staff or to the general public.

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION ACTIVITY OUTCOME TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Education and Information Activity according to the achieved outcome.

EDUCATION AND INFORMATION ACTIVITY TYPE

Definition: A classification scheme that differentiates between Education and Information Activities based on the purpose of the activity.

Reference

NDMP gap analysis

ELECTRONIC ADDRESS TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates electronic addresses based on their domain type. Examples: email address, web address, social medium address.

Emergency activity**Definition:**

An Activity in which an ESO is engaged in Preparing for, Preventing, Responding to, or Recovering from an emergency or a Public Event.

EMERGENCY ACTIVITY DELAYED ARRIVAL REASON**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between operational Activities based on the reason that the arrival of the ESO was delayed.

Reference

AIRS A37 Delayed Arrival

EMERGENCY ACTIVITY NATURE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Operational activities based on the extent of the response.

EMERGENCY ACTIVITY OUTCOME TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates Outcomes of an Activity, based on the reason that the activity has ceased.

EMERGENCY ACTIVITY PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Operational Activities based on the problems encountered during the undertaking of the activity.

Reference

Values selected from AIRS A42 Problems encountered

EMERGENCY ACTIVITY STAGE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates operational activities based on the operational stage of the Activity.

EMERGENCY ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification of Operational Activities based on the type of action taken by the ESO.

Reference

Selected values from AIRS A24 Type of action taken
NDMP gap analysis

EMERGENCY SERVICE ORGANISATION TYPE**Definition:**

A classification of Emergency services organisations based on the nature of their services.

Emergency services radio**Definition:**

Included are Reports of concern received by radio from vehicles, aircraft or towers on fire service, police department or other emergency service frequencies direct to authority.

Reference

AIRS K09 41

Emergency warning**Definition:**

Example:

'You may be in danger and need to take action immediately. Any delay now puts your life at risk.'

EMPLOYMENT STATUS TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Employment status based the nature of the employment arrangement.

Environmental event**Definition:**

e.g. landslide, insect plague, dust storm

Environmental ignition factor**Reference**

AIRS

ENVIRONMENTAL IGNITION FACTOR TYPE**Definition:**

Based on selected values from E05 Ignition factor.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT FOCUS**Definition:**

Based on selected values from AIRS C23 Environmental impact

Reference

AIRS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT LEVEL**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between levels of impact based on the intensity of the impact.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE STRUCTURE TYPE**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Equipment decontamination**Reference**

AIRS C13-51

Equipment installation and replacement (community)**Definition:**

NSWFB Key Performance Indicators reported (SABRE activity)

Reference

SMS Tasking

EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE REASON**Reference**

AIRS K26 Factors degrading sprinkler effectiveness
AIRS K52 Detectors/alarms operation of smoke
AIRS K53 Effectiveness of smoke detectors/alarms
AIRS K54 Reason for failure of smoke detectors/alarms

EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE TYPE**Reference**

AIRS K25 sprinkler performance, K28 Air handling system performance

EVACUATION ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates Evacuation activities based on the nature of the Activity.

Evacuation area**Reference**

BRIMS schema

EVACUATION PROBLEM TYPE**Reference**

Based on selected values from AIRS D11 Evacuation problems

Event**Definition:**

A happening or occurrence that is of interest to the Emergency Services Organisation.

Event alerts Party**Definition:**

Example:

Call centre alerts Brigade.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Event causes Event**Definition:**

Example:

Storm Event causes Lightning discharge event.

Lightning discharge Event causes Explosion Event.

Explosion Event causes Fire incident Event.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

EVENT CLASSIFICATION-PARTY INSTANCE RELATIONSHIP TYPE**Definition:**

Example:

An Event classification is attended by an Individual.

Event impacts Material**Definition:**

Example:

Lightning discharge Event impacts Building.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

EVENT NATURE**Definition:**

A binary classification scheme that distinguishes Events according to whether they are Planned or Unplanned.

Event occurs at Location

Definition: Example:

A Fire incident Event occurs at a Street address Location.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

EVENT TEMPORAL NATURE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that distinguishes Events according to their chronology.

EVENT TYPE**Definition:**

A classification of Events that distinguishes Incident from other types of Events that are of interest to the ESO.

Event-Party relationship**Definition:**

Party role in an Event.

Reference

AIRS E02 Occupant of ignition area

Exchange telephone call direct to authority**Definition:**

This includes calls to fire control room, communications centre or local fire station but does not include 000 calls.

Reference:

AIRS A09 11.

External party participation**Definition:**

Participation in an Activity involving an ESO and a non-ESO organisation, e.g. government department, charity, not-for-profit.

Definitions: F**Factor contributing to flame spread****Reference**

AIRS K18 Factor contributing to flame spread

Fire danger index**Reference**

NDMP gap analysis - Gap 3.0

FIRE IGNITION FACTOR TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that broadly differentiates between Fire ignition factors based on their context.

Reference

AIRS E05 Ignition factor

FIRE INCIDENT CAUSE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between causes of Fire incidents based on the role of each factor.

FIRE INCIDENT TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Fire incidents based on the nature of the Incident.

Reference

AIRS

FIRE INTENSITY**Reference:**

AIRS S05 Fire intensity

FIRE PROTECTION COVERING**Definition:**

A binary classification scheme that differentiates between protected and unprotected structures.

Fire retardent application activity**Definition:**

Includes foam application

Reference:

QESO

FIRE SAFETY MEASURES INSTALLED**Definition:**

A binary classification scheme that differentiates between structures based on whether or not fire safety measures are/were installed.

Based on:

AIRS K29 Extinguishers installed; AIRS K31 hose reels installed; AIRS K33 Hydrants installed; AIRS K50 Detectors/alarms presence of smoke K50-0, K50-3, K50-7, K50-8

Annotation:

The actual measures themselves are classified by the ITEM TYPE classification scheme. Legislated Fire Safety Measures can be identified from jurisdictional laws and regulations, e.g. NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000.

FIRE SAFETY MEASURES OPERATING**Definition:**

A binary classification scheme that differentiates between structures based on whether or not fire safety measures are/were working satisfactorily.

Annotation: The actual measures themselves are classified by the ITEM TYPE classification scheme. Legislated Fire Safety Measures can be identified from jurisdictional laws and regulations, e.g. NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000.

Fire/smoke detector**Reference**

AIRS E05

FIRE/SMOKE DETECTOR POWER SUPPLY**Reference**

AIRS K51 Detectors/alarms power supply of smoke

FIRE/SMOKE DETECTOR TYPE**Reference**

Based on AIRS B05 Type of detector initiating alarm.

Fixed wing aircraft**Reference**

BRIMS schema

FOCUS OF EDUCATION/INFORMATION ACTIVITY**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Education and Information Activities according to the subject matter of the activity.

Reference

NDMP gap analysis

FOCUS OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Definition: Use TOOCS

FOCUS OF TRAINING ACTIVITY**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Training Activities according to the subject matter of the activity

FORM OF HEAT OF IGNITION**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between forms of heat ignition,

Reference

Based on values from AIRS Eo4 Form of heat of ignition.

Formal organisation**Definition:**

An organisation with a statutory or legal identity.

FORMAL ORGANISATION TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Formal organisations based on the corporate ownership status of the Organisation.

Definitions: G**GEOGRAPHIC AREA TYPE****Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Geographic areas, based on the jurisdictional or legislative status of the Area.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY JURISDICTION**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Government agencies based on their jurisdiction.

Reference:

AIRS A21 Type of owner, A22 Type of occupant.

Annotation:

This scheme not further classified. Use name of agency.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Government agencies based on the type of service for which they have responsibility.

Government, industry, and interagency liaison**Definition:**

State and Territory Emergency Services. National Performance Indicators, Nov 2008.

CFA 2.3.4

Includes amendments to legislation.

Reference

NDMP gap analysis

Grazing**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Group**Definition:**

A number of individuals who share similar characteristics that are of interest to the ESO. For example, disability, accident victims, mass audience.

GROUP TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates Groups based on the reason that they are of interest to the ESO.

Definitions: H**HAZARD REDUCTION ACTIVITY TYPE****Reference**

BRIMS schema

HAZMAT**Definition:**

Any form of hazardous material.

HAZMAT activity**Reference:**

Selected values from C13 PRIMARY ACTION TAKEN, A24-40 TYPE OF ACTION TAKEN

HAZMAT ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates HAZMAT activities based on the nature of the Activity.

Reference

Values in AIRS C13

HAZMAT CAUSE OF RELEASE TYPE**Definition:**

Based on AIRS C10 Cause of release

Reference

AIRS

HAZMAT INCIDENT TYPE**Reference**

Based on AIRS CO1 Type of hazardous material incident

HAZMAT TYPE**Definition:**

Based on AIRS C11 Primary hazard

HEALTH STATUS TYPE**Definition:**

Includes disability, etc

Helicopter**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Heritage structure**Reference**

BRIMS schema

High risk structure**Definition:**

Includes outdoor facilities such as camping grounds, picnic areas.
BRIMS Special High Risk Area.

Reference

BRIMS User Guide

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates human resource management activities based on the nature of the Activity.

Definitions: I**IDENTIFIED FIRE RISK STRUCTURE****Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between structures based on whether or not the structure has been identified as high fire risk.

Reference

BRIMS schema

Incident**Definition:**

An Event that has, or might have, a direct impact on public safety, life, or property

INCIDENT CONFIRMATION STATUS**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Incidents according to the stage of verification of the Incident.

INCIDENT CONTROL STATUS**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Incidents according to the level of control that the ESO has achieved in the Incident.

INCIDENT EFFECT**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Incidents, based on the consequences of the Incident.

INCIDENT SETTING**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Incidents according to the context in which the Incident occurs.

Reference

AIRS D07 Reason for rescue.

INCIDENT TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Incidents according to the nature of the Incident.

Reference

Values selected from AIRS A23

Individual**Definition:**

A person who is of interest to the ESO.

Informal organisation**Definition:**

An organisation without statutory or legal identity, comprising a set of individuals organised for a particular purpose.

INFORMAL ORGANISATION TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates Informal organisations based on the reason that they are of interest to the ESO.

INSPECTION ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Inspection activities based on the nature of the Inspection.

Reference

SMS Tasking

Investigation activity**Definition:**

NSW RFS 2.4.3 Includes investigation to determine probable cause of fires.

Reference

NDMP gap analysis

Item**Definition:**

An object that is of interest to the ESO.

Excludes the Material that it is made of, for which use values in the HAZMAT or NON HAZARDOUS MATERIAL schemes.

ITEM FORM**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates Equipment items, based on whether they are single or multiple objects.

ITEM TYPE**Definition:**

A classification of objects that are of interest to the ESO. Use for items installed, damaged or destroyed, ingested, inhaled, causing damage.

ITEM USE**Definition:**

A binary classification that distinguishes between Items according to who uses the Item.

Definitions: J**Job****Definition:**

A group of homogenous tasks, related by similarity of purpose and functions.

Comment:

This definition aligns with the 'aggregation' nature of the ACTIVITY STRUCTURE classification scheme, in which Job is a Value.

Other agency definition:

An Activity the responsibility for which has been formally allocated to another Party.

Comment:

This definition is useful for describing activities that are 'handed over' to another agency/unit/individual. Adopting this definition, however, would mean that Job would not remain in the ACTIVITY STRUCTURE scheme

Joint agency participation**Definition:**

Participation in an Activity involving an ESO and one or more other ESO or partner agency.

Jurisdiction**Reference**

AIRS Jo7 Australian State/Territory of registration

Definitions: L**Line****Definition:**

Line or boundary

Location**Definition:**

A Location is any point, line, or area of interest to the Emergency Services Organisation.

LOCATION CHARACTERISTIC**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Locations according to the setting of the Location.

LOCATION ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**Definition:**

A list of descriptors for reporting on the weather and other environmental conditions of a location.

Location is within Location**Definition:**

Example:

A street address location is within a Drought declared area Location.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

LOCATION JURISDICTION**Definition:**

A classification of Location according to whether it is inside/outside the jurisdiction of the ESO.

Reference

AIRS A11 Jurisdiction of origin.

Location may include Material**Definition:**

Example:

An Area may include a Refuge.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

LOCATION TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Locations according to the dimension of the Location.

Definitions: M**Manual call point****Definition:**

Included are telegraph systems and radio systems and manual call points outside fire stations. Includes street alarms and break glass alarms.

Reference

AIRS A09 21

MARITAL STATUS TYPE**Definition:**

ABS 2901.0 Census dictionary provides Registered Marital Status classification and Social Marital Status classification.

Reference

ABS

Material**Definition:**

A Material is any item or substance of interest to the Emergency Services Organisation.

Material applies to Material**Definition:**

Example:

Maintenance record applies to Sealing equipment instance.

Appliance uses Dam as a water supply point.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Material comprises Material**Reference**

AIRS EO7 Material ignited codes

MATERIAL ESO USE TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between the purposes for which the ESO uses Material; includes Natural environment, Structures.

Material has Business Driver applied**Definition:**

Example:

Sealing equipment has decommissioning Schedule applied.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

MATERIAL IGNITION FACTOR TYPE**Reference**

Based on selected values from EO5 Ignition factor.

MATERIAL IGNITION SEQUENCE**Reference**

Based on AIRS K07-K10 Type of Material ignited 1st/2nd/3rd/4th and K11-K14 form of Material ignited 1st/2nd/3rd/4th

Material impacts an Event**Definition:**

Examples:

AIRS K15 Type of material generating most smoke

AIRS K16 Form of material contributing most to fire intensity

AIRS K17 Form of material generating most smoke

Annotation: Use with values from the Material classification schemes.

MATERIAL INSURANCE STATUS**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Materials according to whether the Material is insured.

Reference

AIRS H04 Insurance

Material is comprised of Material**Reference**

AIRS E07 Material ignited codes

Material is constructed from Material**Definition:**

Examples:

Wall is covered by Wall covering.

Wall contains Insulation layer.

Material is identified in Business driver**Definition:**

Example:

Refuge instance is identified in an Evacuation plan.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Material is ignited in an Event**Reference:**

AIRS Eo6 Material ignited codes

AIRS Eo7 Form of material ignited first/second/third/fourth,

AIRS Eo8

Further analysis required: Ignited 1st/2nd/3rd/4th capture.

Material is located at Location**Definition:**

Example:

A Building is located at a Point.

Material is order for Material**Definition:**

Example:

Order form is order for Sealing equipment.

Material is water supply point for an Activity**Reference**

BRIMS schema

MATERIAL OWNERSHIP TYPE**Definition:**

A binary classification scheme that differentiates between Materials, based on whether or not the ESO is the owner.

Material provides form of heat of ignition**Reference:**

AIRS EO4 Form of heat of ignition

Material results from Activity**Definition:**

Example:

Equipment Order form instance results from Decommissioning Activity.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

MATERIAL STATE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Materials according to the physical state of the Material.

Reference

AIRS CO5 State of substance.

MATERIAL STORAGE METHOD**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates Material according to the manner in which it is stored.

Reference:

AIRS EO7 Form of material ignited 1st/2nd/3rd/4th.

MATERIAL TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Materials according to the fundamental nature of the Material.

MATERIAL TYPE IGNITION SEQUENCE**Reference:**

Based on AIRS KO7-K10 Type of Material ignited 1st/2nd/3rd/4th and K11-K14 form of Material ignited 1st/2nd/3rd/4th

MATERIAL UTILISATION STATUS

A classification scheme that differentiates between Materials based on whether the Material is in active use.

Mechanical dozer activity**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Mechanical grading**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Mechanical handclearing**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Mechanical mowing activity**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Mechanical pile burning activity**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Mechanical ploughing activity**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Mechanical slashing activity**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Mechanical trittering activity**Reference**

BRIMS schema

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between types of Medical assistance rendered by the ESO based on the nature of the Activity.

METHOD OF NOTIFICATION TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Contacts according to the technology through which a Contact is made.

Reference

AIRS A09 Method of notification.
NDMP gap analysis

MOBILE PROPERTY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between types of Mobile property based on the type of vehicle or vessel.

Reference

Based on AIRS Jo1 Mobile property

Monitoring activity**Definition:**

Monitoring and maintaining statutory requirements during local bushfire danger periods. NSW RFS

Includes aerial observations, rapid damage assessment.

Reference

NDMP gap analysis
QESO

Definitions: N**Natural environment****Definition:**

Material occurring in a non-built setting.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between features of the Natural environment based on their general morphology.

Reference

BRIMS schema

Nest**Definition:**

Avian nest.

Reference

BRIMS schema

NON GOVERNMENT AGENCY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between non government agencies based on their corporate titles.

Nonhazardous material**Definition:**

The basic matter from which natural or manmade objects are constructed, excluding Hazardous material.

NONHAZARDOUS MATERIAL TYPE**Reference:**

Selected values from AIRS Eo6 Material ignited codes

AIRS Ko8, Ko9, K10 Type of material ignited first/second/third/fourth

AIRS K14 Type of material contributing most to fire intensity

AIRS K15 Type of material generating most smoke

Notify partner organisation**Reference**

AIRS A56-A67

Definitions: O**OCCUPATION TYPE Use ANZCO****Definition:**

Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations 1220.0, 1st edition, 2006

Reference

ABS

ORGANISATION TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Organisations according to their legal or corporate status.

Origin of release**Definition:**

Equipment item: failure initiates: Event. e.g. Valve failure initiates Release (AIRS C09-2)

Original use**Definition:**

The original purpose of the structure.

Other item**Reference:**

AIRS E07, K11, K12, K13 Form of material ignited first/second/third/fourth

AIRS E08 Equipment involved in ignition codes

AIRS K16 Form of material contributing most to fire intensity

AIRS K17 Form of material generating most smoke

OTHER ITEM TYPE**Definition:**

Place under here values from:

AIRS E07, K11, K12, K13 Form of material ignited first/second/third/fourth

AIRS E08 Equipment involved in ignition codes

AIRS K16 Form of material contributing most to fire intensity

AIRS K17 Form of material generating most smoke

Definitions: P**Party****Definition:**

A Party is any individual, organisation, animal, or group of animals that is of interest to the Emergency Services Organisation.

Party authorises Material**Definition:**

Example:

Staff member authorises Sealing equipment order.

Party classification is occupant of Location**Reference**

AIRS A22 Type of occupant.

Party classification is owner of Location**Reference**

AIRS A21 Type of owner

Party classification sustains Event instance**Definition:**

Example:

Party classification sustains Casualties in an Incident.

Party has tenure of Location**Reference**

BRIMS schema

PARTY IGNITION FACTOR TYPE**Reference**

Based on values from AIRS E05 Ignition factor.

Party is assigned to Party

Definition:

Example:

Brigade is assigned to Station unit.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Party is member of Party

Definition:

Example:

Staff member is member of Brigade

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Party is owner of Location

Reference

AIRS A20

Party is responsible for Party

Definition:

Example

Staff member is responsible for Station unit.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Party resides at Location

Definition:

Example:

Individual resides at Street address.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Party resides in Location**Definition:**

Example:

Individual resides in State/Territory electorate.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

Party sustains Event**Definition:**

Example:

Staff member sustains injury.

Reference

DDM Phase 1

PARTY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Parties according to their nature.

Personnel decontamination**Reference**

AIRS C14

PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION TYPE**Reference**

Based on AIRS C14

PHYSICAL ADDRESS TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Physical addresses based on the nature of the Addressable point.

PHYSICAL DAMAGE EXTENT**Reference**

AIRS K20 Extent of flame damage

AIRS K21 Extent of smoke and heat damage

PHYSICAL DAMAGE TYPE**Reference**

AIRS K20 Extent of flame damage

AIRS K21 Extent of smoke and heat damage

PLAN TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between ESO plans based on the business purpose of the Plan.

Reference

NDMP gap analysis

Planned Activity**Definition:**

An activity that the ESO expects to, or is expected to, perform in delivering its services or supporting its own business

Planning activity**Definition:**

High level planning; also includes joint agency planning.

Point**Definition:**

A physical or logical point or position.

Premises inspection**Definition:**

Use with values from the classification scheme, STRUCTURE USE TYPE.

Reference

SMS Tasking

Primary respiratory protection item**Reference**

AIRS c15

PRIMARY RESPIRATORY PROTECTION ITEM TYPE**Definition:**

Based on AIRS C15 Primary respiratory protection item

Primary response**Reference**

AIRS C13

Program development activity**Reference**

NDMP gap analysis

PROPERTY ENTRY ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates activities based on the nature of ingress/egress to the property

Based on values from AIRS A24 Type of action taken

PROPERTY PROTECTION ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Property protection activities based on the nature of the Activity.

PROPOSAL DENIED REASON**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Proposal development activity outcomes based on the reason that the Proposal was denied.

Reference

BRIMS schema

PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY OUTCOME**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between proposal development activities based on the outcome of the activity

Reference

BRIMS schema

Proposal withdrawn**Reference**

BRIMS schema

PROPOSAL WITHDRAWN REASON**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Proposal development activity outcomes based on the reason that the Proposal was withdrawn.

Reference

BRIMS schema

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING TYPE**Reference**

Based on AIRS C16 Protective clothing

Provision of advice**Definition:**

e.g. on land management

Reference

NDMP gap analysis

Public relations activity**Reference**

SMS Tasking

PUBLIC/COMMUNITY EDUCATION ACTIVITY TYPE**Reference**

DDM Phase 1

Definitions: Q

Definitions: R

Reclamation activity

Definition:

Collection and restoration of Material after an Event.

Recorded voice announcement

Definition:

NDMP Gap analysis (for warnings)

Reference

NDMP gap analysis

Refuge

Definition:

A purpose built structure for protection from fire.

Remove bulk of material

Reference

AIRS C13

Report of concern

Definition:

An occurrence that requires a Response and that may become an Incident.

Rescue

Reference

AIRS C13 Primary action taken

RESCUE TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates types of Rescue activities based on the nature of the Rescue.

Reference

Based on AIRS A23 Type of incident

Risk minimisation activity**Definition:**

Minimising risks associated with major hazard facilities and large dangerous goods transportation.

QFRS 2.2.5

Reference

NDMP gap analysis

Roost**Definition:**

Mammalian roost.

Reference

BRIMS schema

Definitions: S**SEX****Definition:**

The biological sex of a person. Values based on Australia. Bureau of Statistics. *Demographic Variables 1285.0, 1999.*

Reference

ABS

Single ESO agency participation**Definition:**

Participation in an Activity involving one agency only

SPECIALIST EQUIPMENT ITEM TYPE**Reference**

Based on values from AIRS C17 Specialist equipment used

Staging area**Reference**

BRIMS schema

STANDBY ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Standby duties, based on the nature of the Standby.

Reference

Based on AIRS A24 Type of action taken

STATE OF FIRE ON ARRIVAL**Reference:**

AIRS So4 State of fire on arrival

Station duties**Reference**

SMS Tasking

STATION DUTIES TYPE**Definition:**

Based on SMS Tasking. Duty types.

Reference

SMS Tasking

Strategic advantage point**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Structural component**Definition:**

A space within a Structure.

STRUCTURAL COMPONENT LEVEL**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between levels within a structure.

Structural element**Definition:**

The physical parts of a Structure that enclose or define a space. [Structures within Structures].

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT COMPONENT TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between components of a Structural element based on where they are situated within the Structural element.

Reference

AIRS E07 Form of material ignited 1st/2nd/3rd/4th

STRUCTURAL ELEMENT TYPE**Reference**

Based on values from AIRS K05 Wall, K06 Ceiling

STRUCTURAL SPACE TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates spaces within a Structure.

Reference

AIRS E01 Area of fire origin, B03 Location of detector initiating alarm.

Structure**Definition:**

Any man made construction or designated outdoor area that is of interest to the ESO.
Data Model draft 1. p.46

Reference

AIRS

STRUCTURE FIRE RESISTANCE TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates types of Structures, based on their level of fire resistance.

STRUCTURE FORM**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates Structures, based on the configuration of the structure.

STRUCTURE MATERIAL CONSTRUCTION TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Structures according to the degree to which the materials and construction method afford fire protection.

Reference

AIRS Ko2 Construction type

STRUCTURE NUMBER OF LEVELS**Definition:**

A classification scheme that distinguishes between Structures according to the number of floors.

Reference

AIRS Ko4 Number of levels

STRUCTURE OCCUPANCY STATUS**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Structure according to state of occupancy of the Structure.

Reference

AIRS So3 State of property

STRUCTURE SECURITY STATUS**Reference**

AIRS So6 Building secure

STRUCTURE TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme, which differentiates types of Structure, based on their construction characteristics.

STRUCTURE USE TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates Structures, based on the purpose a Structure is being used for at the time of reporting.

Reference

AIRS A19 Complex, A20 Type of property use

STRUCTURE USE TYPE STATUS**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates Structure Use, based on whether the Structure is being used for its original purpose or not, at the time of an Event.

Reference

AIRS A19 Complex, A20 Type of property use, E03

Definitions: T

Task**Definition:**

The smallest identifiable and essential component of an Activity.

Comment:

This definition for Task aligns it with the 'aggregation' requirement for the ACTIVITY STRUCTURE classification scheme of which it is currently a Value.

Other agency definition:

A component of an Activity for which responsibility has been formally allocated by a senior officer to a Party in their line of command.

Comment:

This definition captures the 'line of responsibility' aspect of an Activity. Adoption of this definition, however, would mean that Task would not remain in the ACTIVITY STRUCTURE classification scheme.

TELEPHONE CALL TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between types of Telephone calls, based on the type of line used in the Contact.

Reference:

Based on AIRS A09 Method of notification

Traffic Incident**Definition:**

A non-recurring road user emergency that affects or impedes the normal flow of traffic, causes a reduction in capacity, or an abnormal increase in demand. Source US Dept Transport.

TRAINING ACTIVITY TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates between Training Activities based on the purpose of the activity.

TRAINING ACTIVITY OUTCOME TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that differentiates outcomes of a Training Activity, based on the reason that the activity has ceased.

Transportation Incident**Definition:**

An Incident that is directly caused by the driving of a motor car, railway train, or tram. Includes pedal cyclists colliding with open or opening car doors and runaway or out of control vehicles.
Source Vic TAC.

Tree down**Reference**

SES

Tree pruning**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Tree removal**Reference**

BRIMS schema

Tree threatening**Reference**

SES

Trigger event**Definition:**

Any Event that does not of itself have a direct impact on public safety, life, or property

TRIGGER EVENT TYPE**Definition:**

A classification scheme that distinguishes between Trigger events according to the nature of the event.

Definitions: U**Unplanned Activity****Definition:**

An activity that the ESO does not, or did not, expect to perform in delivering its services or supporting its business

Definitions: V**VEGETATION TYPE****Reference**

Based on AIRS G07 Vegetation type
BRIMS schema

Definitions: W**Walk-in****Reference:**

AIRS A09 51 Direct report to fire station (verbal).

WARNING LEVEL**Definition:**

Based on RFS 'Emergency warning'.

Wash away**Reference:**

AIRS C13-43 Wash away, A24-65 Hose down, wash away

Watch and act warning**Definition:**

Eg 'A heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing; you need to start taking action now to protect you and your family'