



Jersey Fire & Rescue

...making Jersey a safer community



Service Annual Review 2009

States
of Jersey



SMOKE ALARMS

SAVE

LIVES



Winner of Chartered Institute of Marketing
'Best Use of Public Relations' Award 2008

Foreword from Chief Fire Officer



Overall 2009 was a mixed year of both steady progress in reducing the number of fires in Jersey and remaining free from the tragedy of fire deaths, while at the same time experiencing an unwelcome and hopefully temporary increase in the number of people injured as a result of fire compared to the previous year.

I am pleased to report that in general terms the Service continues to reduce the risk and impact of fire in our communities. That said, over recent years Jersey has experienced comparatively high levels of injury as a result of fire so there is no room for complacency.

In 2009 the Service responded to 1,457 incidents (four emergency incidents every day on average). Within this number we dealt with 261 fires, 157 road traffic collisions and 322 “non-fire” emergencies including rescues from height, from the sea, from entrapments and industrial accidents and dealing with hazardous materials threatening both life and the environment. In all, Firefighters rescued 52 people from life threatening situations including 13 from fires in the home.

Whilst these numbers alone demonstrate the need to maintain an effective capability to respond to emergencies when they do occur, our mission remains to rid Jersey from the threat of preventable death, injury and associated damage and loss. We aim to achieve this by preventing fires and other emergencies through education and engagement and protecting people through regulation and enforcement of adequate fire precautions. With 1,464 prevention and protection activities undertaken in 2009 we continue to demonstrate our commitment to reducing risk at the earliest possible stage.

I hope you find this report informative and beneficial in describing the work and successes of **your** Fire and Rescue Service.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark James'.

Mark James MA, MSc, BSc (Hons), MIFireE
Chief Fire Officer



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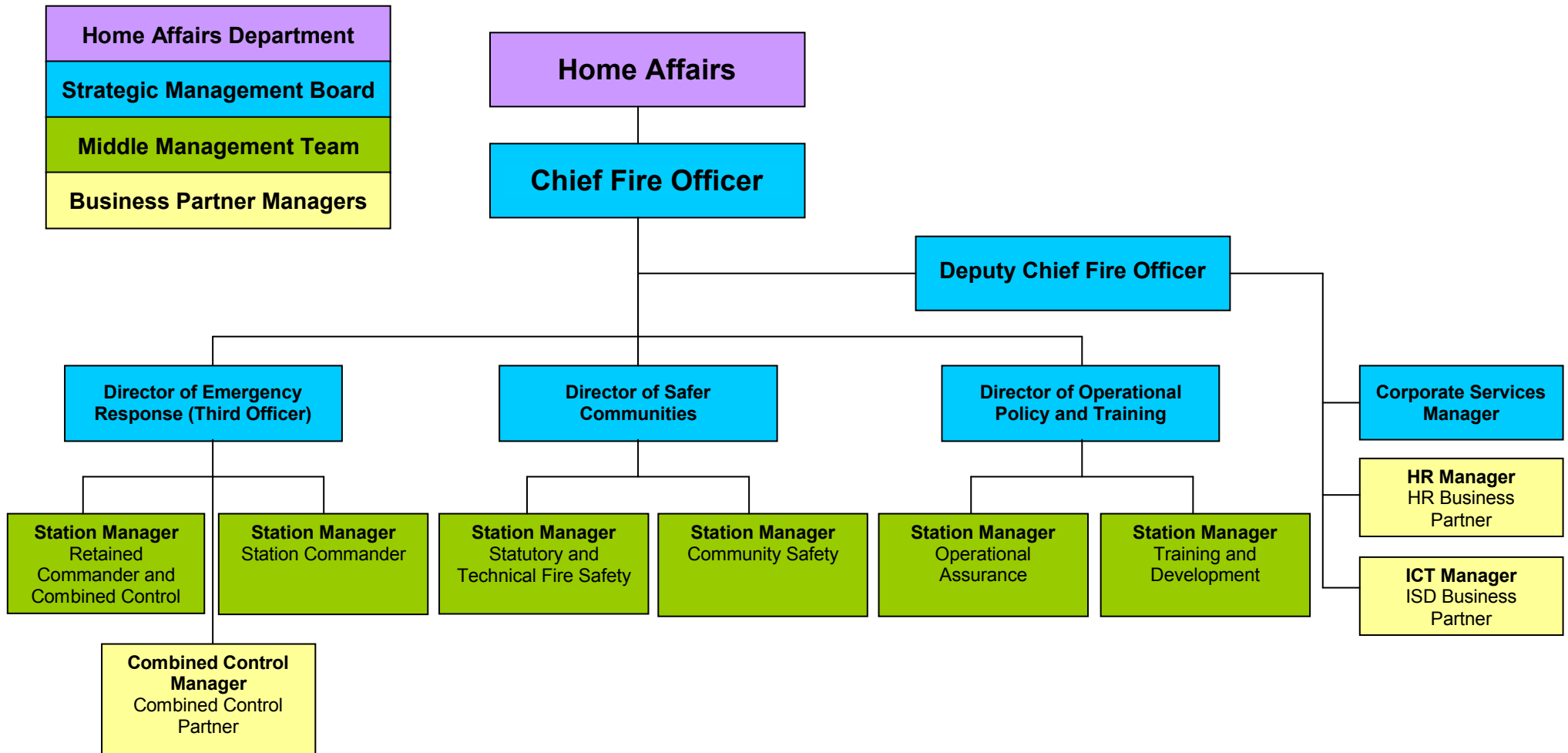
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Your Service

Your Fire & Rescue Service exists under the aegis of the Fire Service (Jersey) Law 1959 and, as part of the Home Affairs Department, is charged with working in partnership with other Services in order to protect the public and keep our community safe.

Structure





Strategic Management Board

Chief Fire Officer Mark James is responsible for the delivery of all Fire & Rescue Service functions and activities in accordance with Fire Service Law and in support of the Home Affairs Business Plan and States Strategic plan. CFO James is also part of the Home Affairs Department Management Board, is the States Chief Officer lead on tackling anti-social behaviour and co-lead on emergency planning and preparedness with the Chief Officer of the States of Jersey Police.

Deputy Chief Fire Officer Paul Brown is responsible for the effective and efficient functioning of the “business” of running the Service and manages the Service on a day to day basis. Specific responsibilities include Strategic Planning and Performance Management, Finance and Administration, Risk, Human Resources and Information Systems. DCFO Brown also has a Stateswide responsibility for chairing the Risk Assessment Working Group – a cross-Departmental body, reporting to the Emergency Planning Board tasked with analysing major incident risk and supporting those with responsibility for managing it.

Area Manager Mark Johnson is Director of Emergency Response. He is responsible for all normal emergency operations as well as the bulk of the uniformed personnel of the Service. Fleet, equipment, communications and the Fire & Rescue elements of the Control centre also fall under this remit. His Stateswide role is as part of the Strategic Procurement leadership team.

Group Manager Martyn Maguire is Director of Safer Communities. He is responsible for all activities associated with preventing fires through community safety, enforcing fire precautions legislation, fire engineering and fire protection of high hazard premises and other sites.

Group Manager Martin Allix is Director of Operational Policy and Training. He is responsible for ensuring that the Service maintains and operates in accordance with best practice and operational doctrine developed by UK central government. The role also oversees training and development of personnel to ensure they are sufficiently skilled to effectively and safely perform their tasks as well as the audit function of the Service (including Health & Safety). Group Manager Allix is also responsible for specialist operations.



Strategy

The Service's Corporate Strategy is designed to ensure that the long term statutory duties of the Service are aligned with and support the medium term States Strategic Plan and Annual Home Affairs Business Plan. Our three strategic aims and nine supporting strategic objectives provide a stable focus for our efforts.

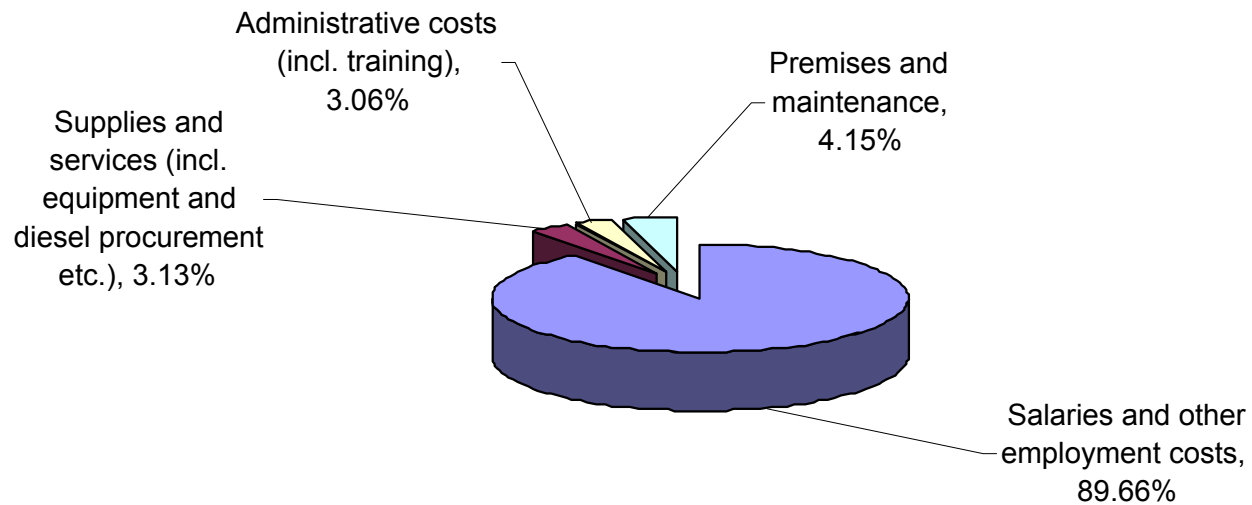




Budget

The chart below shows how your money is used in helping us to deliver services. As you can see, 90% of the budget is dedicated to ensuring we have people ready to deliver front line services in all areas of activity and only a very small percentage of what we do is allocated to supporting activities. Gross expenditure for the Fire & Rescue Service in Jersey in 2009 was £51.15 per head of population compared to £52.43 in the Isle of Wight and £57.97 in Guernsey.

Allocation of Financial Resources

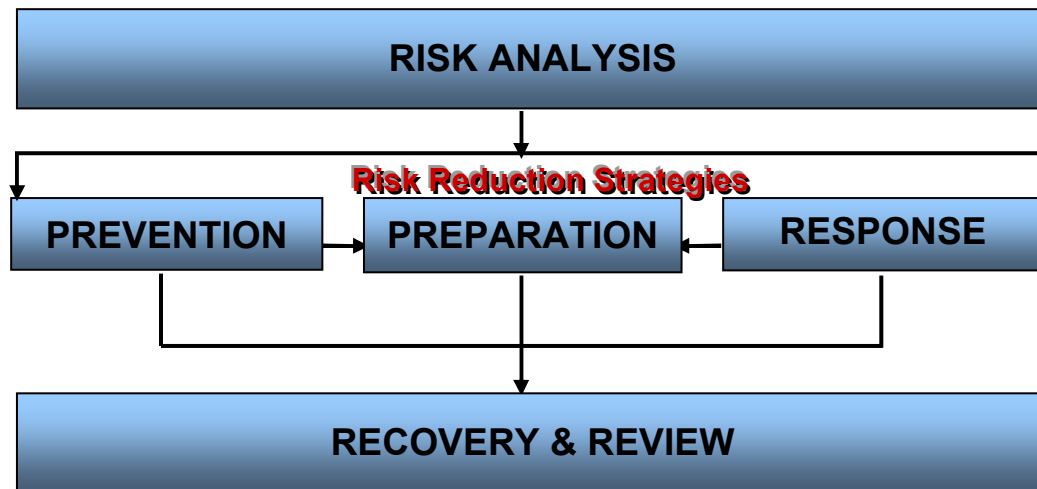




Integrated Risk Management

Integrated Risk Management Planning (IRMP) is about improving public safety by reducing the number of fire incidents and saving lives. It is an assessment of all risks to life and injury to the community by taking into account the life, environmental, economic and heritage risks in the Island. The IRMP is Jersey Fire & Rescue's three year Corporate Plan which details our targets and projects, so we can continuously improve as a Service and reduce the number of fires and other incidents, thereby making Jersey a safer community.

We manage risk posed both to the community and to our Service through the integration of proactive and reactive strategies (a five step approach):





Emergency Call Management



When an emergency operator routes a call through to the emergency services this represents not only the first but one of the most critical aspects of the entire response operation. The Fire and Rescue and Ambulance Services in Jersey work in partnership to provide a combined call handling facility (the Ambulance & Fire & Rescue Combined Control Centre).

The AFRCCC is staffed by Combined Control Officers (CCO) 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. They are usually the first point of contact for the emergencies and their task is to allocate fire and ambulance resources to deal with the emergency. The AFRCCC handles many thousands of emergency calls each year and, in 2009, over 2,000 were fire or rescue related calls. The CCO can provide survival and medical advice to the caller until the emergency services arrive.

The AFRCCC operates sophisticated systems including the Alert C3 call handling, mapping and resource management system. C3 stands for Communication, Command and Control. It also has a state of the art Dimetra (TETRA) digital radio communication system.

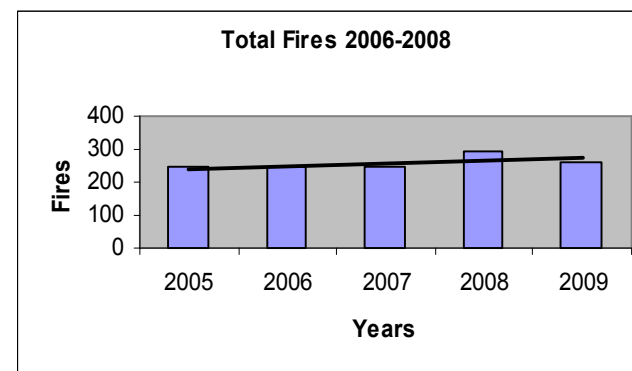


Types of Fire

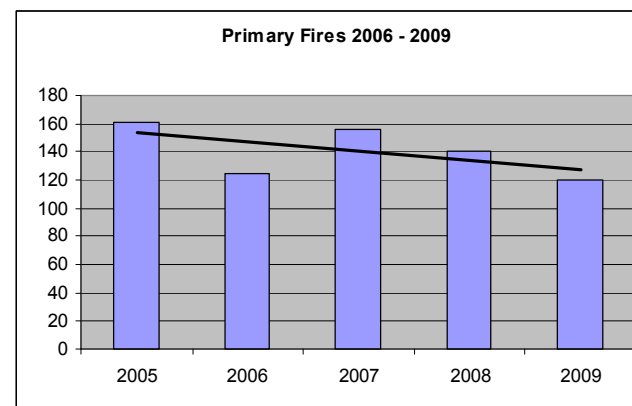
The main categories of fire are 'Primary' and 'Secondary'. A 'Primary Fire' is defined as one which involves property (including non-derelect vehicles) and / or involves casualties. All other fires are classed a 'Secondary Fires' (this includes open land fires). An open land fire that involves five or more appliances will be classed as a Primary Fire due to the amount of damage that is caused and the associated cost. Within the 'Primary Fire' category, Accidental Dwelling Fires are of particular interest because, historically, it is in these situations that fire fatalities and fire injuries occur.

Fire Casualties and Other Loss and Damage

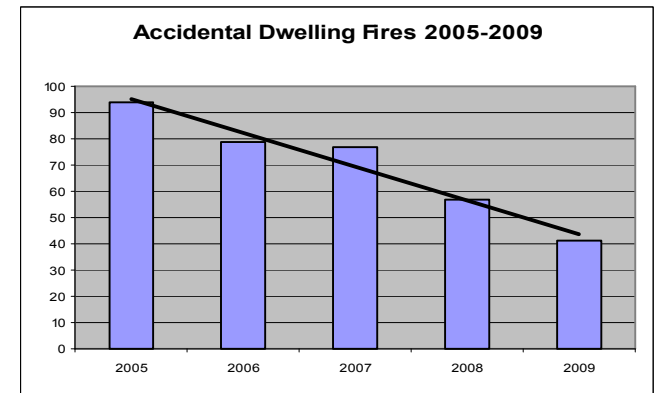
In 2009 the Service dealt with 261 fires, an improvement on 2008 (293) but still more than 2007, 2006 and 2005 (249, 245 and 244 respectively) and therefore the trend remains an increasing one which we are determined to combat.



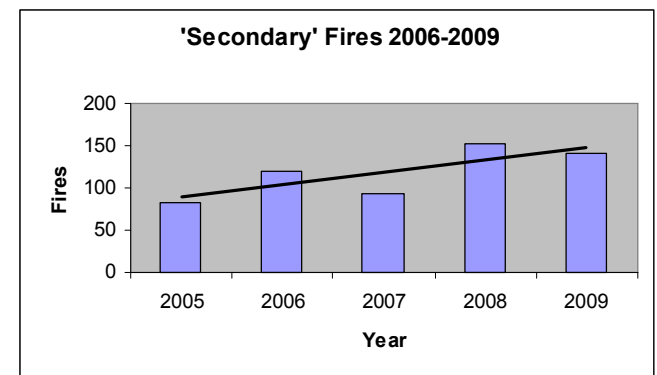
With only 120 for the year, 2009 saw the lowest number of Primary Fires in the last five years however and has therefore helped maintain a downward trend in this area of activity despite an overall increase in the number of fires occurring. Within the Service's comparator group (the six South West Fire & Rescue Services along with the Isle of Wight and Guernsey FRS, Jersey scored the second best result for Primary fires per 10,000 population in 2009 at 13.1 (Guernsey achieved 12.9).



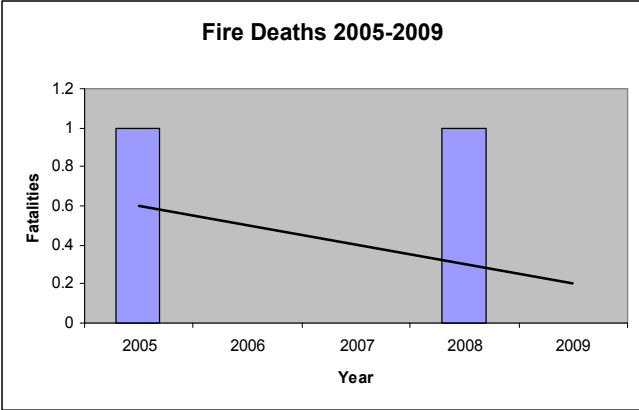
In general, Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADF) are where fire fatalities and injuries occur and therefore we are pleased to see the downward trend of the last five years continue with only 41 incidents in 2009 compared to 57 in 2008. This is another area where we have performed second only to Guernsey in comparative terms (10.7 ADF per 10,000 dwellings compared to 10.6 in Guernsey). The States of Jersey Fire & Rescue Service developed a more formal and focussed community safety education and engagement regime in 2004 and increased this activity still further in 2007 and we hope that these efforts are reflected in the associated reduction in such damaging fires.



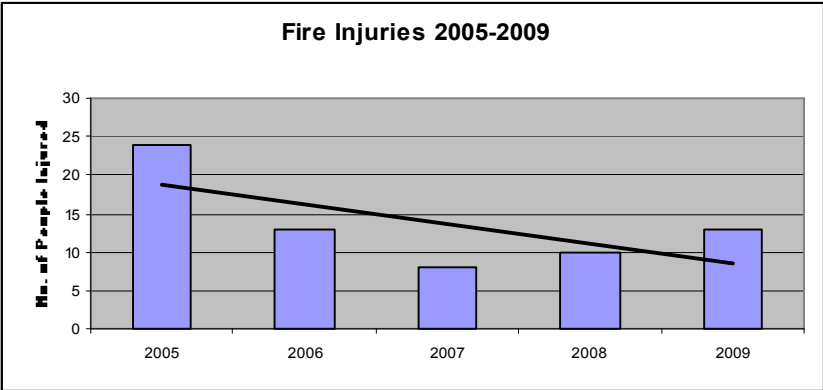
As can be seen from the chart, Secondary Fires represent the bulk of the increase in fires generally although 2009 was a better year than 2008 (141 compared to 152).



We are pleased to report that in 2009 nobody was killed as a result of fire. The death of a young girl in a fire in 2008 served as a sharp reminder of the potential for fire and of the devastating impact that it can have on families and communities.



The number of people injured as a result of fire has increased slightly in the last two years with the number of people injured by fire per 100,000 population the second highest score in the comparator group. We remain committed to reducing this figure but can only do so if we have the resources available to help people manage the risk of fire in the home.



Fires of Note

Le Mont Huelin, St. Ouen: 11 September 2009

- 14:26 The Combined Control Centre receives a call from a member of the public reporting a fire on the headland at Le Mont Huelin. Flame height is estimated at five metres.
- 14:58 The first fire appliance arrives under the Command of Crew Manager Craig Channing who assumes the role of initial Incident Commander. CM Channing sends an 'Informative Message' describing the fire as being 1,000 square metres and requests a further fire appliance and a Bulk Water Carrier.
- 15:19 With further resources having arrived, the incident is now under the command of Watch Manager Terry Cummins. By this time, Control is receiving numerous calls advising that the fire is heading toward properties in the area.
- 15:22 The fire has now grown to 2,000 square metres.
- 15:27 Station Manager Trevor Frain assumes the role of Tactical Incident Commander at scene and orders the mobilisation of a further fire appliance and a second Water Carrier.
- 15:44 SM Frain sends a 'Further Informative Message' formally declaring the incident as a 'Wildfire' and advising that Firefighters wearing Breathing Apparatus are searching properties within the smoke plume to ensure that they have been fully evacuated. Anyone still in these buildings will be overcome by the smoke.
- 15:58 SM Frain sends another 'Assistance Message' ordering 'Make Pumps 5' which, added to the Water Carriers will result in 7 appliances being deployed at the scene of operations.
- 16:01 Group Manager Martin Allix who is in command at the Service's Headquarters Operations Centre declares a 'CODE AMBER', ordering the recall of off-duty personnel to support operations.
- 16:06 SM Frain reports that the fire is now at 7,500 square metres.

- 16:27 Station Manager Michael Baudains (also in the HQ Operations Centre) advises the Control Centre that Deputy Chief Fire Officer Paul Brown (Strategic Commander, HQ) has authorised a 'CODE RED' to recall all available off-duty personnel.
- 16:46 SM Frain reports that the Wildfire is now covering an area in excess of 25,000 square metres and advises Control that Area Manager Mark Johnson is now assuming the role of Tactical Incident Commander at scene.
- 17:55 AM Johnson sends a 'Fire Surrounded' message reporting that the fire now has an area of over 30,000 square metres.
- 18:46 The Control Centre receives a 'Stop' message from AM Johnson reporting that the incident is now being scaled down with the Tactical Commander role now transferring to Station Manager Richard Liron. 15 people were evacuated from their homes and operations continued at the scene for a further 48 hours.

Le Mont Les Vaux, St. Brelade: 13 September 2009

- 19:40 Off duty Combined Control Centre Officer Barry Kirk reports a large fire developing on the headland above and behind St. Aubin's Village. Resources are mobilised to the scene and, as with the large fire at Mont Huelin two days earlier white Watch are on duty and Station Manager Trevor Frain is the Service Duty Manager.
- 19:45 En route to the scene having been mobilised from home, SM Frain is able to assess the scale of the fire as he exists the tunnel heading west and advises that all immediately available resources will be required to deal with the incident.
- 20:11 Watch Manager Cummins, the initial Tactical Commander at scene, sends an 'Informative' message and reports that the fire is now at 7,500 square metres. Three fire appliances are in attendance.
- 20:14 The on-call Duty Command Support Manager advises the Control Centre that the HQ Operations Centre is now running and providing further incident and logistical support for the incident.
- 20:55 WM Cummins sends a 'Further Informative' message advising that the fire is now being tackled but from defensive positions. At this time the area is becoming quite dark adding further risk to the crews who, at this stage, do not have sufficient backup to attack the fire.

- 21:26 SM Frain, now in place as Tactical Commander and supported by the mobile Command Unit and five fire appliances reports in a 'Further Informative' message that the Wildfire is now at 15,000 square metres and that Firefighters in Breathing Apparatus are being deployed to attack the fire from 'Offensive' positions with seven main hose lines.
- 22:46 SM Frain sends a 'Fire Surrounded' message with a 'Stop' message following just under two hours later.
- 06:33 Last appliance returns from the scene of operations.

Mont de la Mare, St. Peter: 30 October 2009

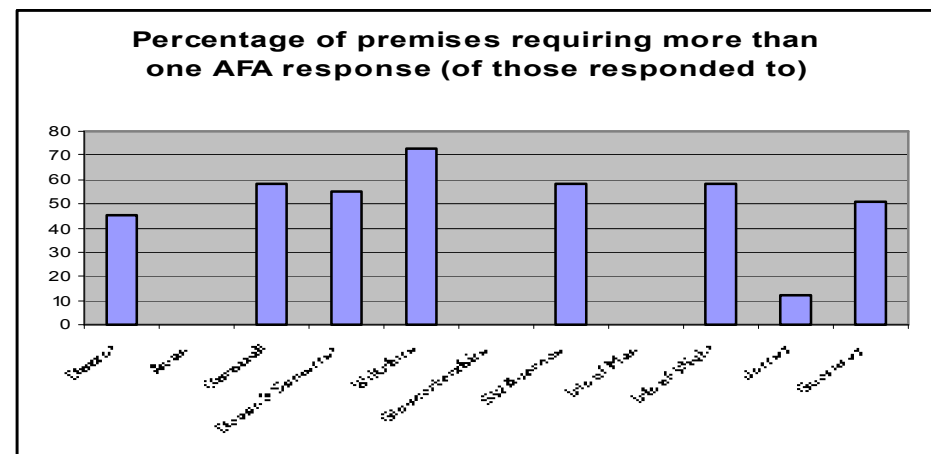
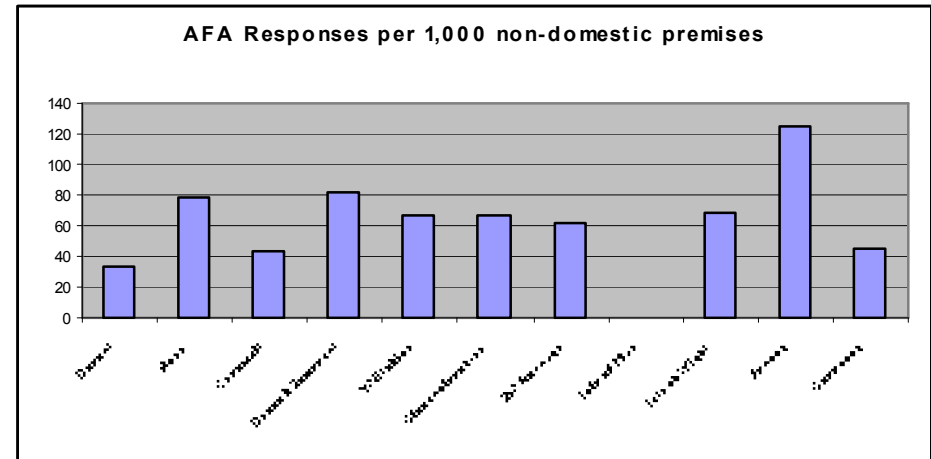
- 14:12 Call received by the Combined Control Centre reporting a fire in open land near Le Chemin Des Soudards. Two fire appliances from Blue Watch, under the command of Watch Manager Mark Masterman are mobilised to the incident.
- 14:28 Upon arrival at scene, WM Masterman orders the deployment of a Water Carrier.
- 14:37 WM Masterman sends an 'Informative' message reporting the fire to be 5,000 square metres in area; he also orders a further fire appliance to the scene.
- 15:00 The Operations Centre at Fire HQ is now supporting both the Control Centre and the on scene commanders by providing logistical support and specialist advice. Station Manager Michael Baudains assumes the role of Tactical Commander at scene.
- 15:26 SM Baudains sends a 'Further Informative' message reporting the fire to have grown to 60,000 square metres. He also reports difficulty for crews in obtaining sufficient hydrant fed water supplies.
- 16:20 Another 'Further Informative' message from SM Baudains now advises that the fire has grown to 105,000 square metres. The fire is now affecting nearby properties with one garage alight. Firefighters wearing Breathing Apparatus are working to prevent the fire from consuming the properties but have to do so from defensive positions in order to avoid being caught in the fire themselves.

- 16:45 Group Manager Martin Allix arrives at scene and assumes the role of Tactical Commander from SM Baudains.
- 17:43 GM Allix sends an 'Assistance' message ordering a further fire appliance and the Command Unit.
- 18:07 GM Allix orders a 5th fire appliance to the scene making this nine appliances (including specialist appliances) at scene.
- 18:15 A 'Further Informative' message, sent from the Command Unit on behalf of GM Allix now reports the fire at 160,000 square metres. The Service is now receiving valuable support on scene from Jersey Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting Service, the States of Jersey Ambulance Service and both the States and Honorary Police.
- 19:24 An offer of support from Romerils to supply further bulk water tankers is taken up in order to maintain adequate water supplies to the fire which, in the previous hour, has grown very rapidly in the strong westerly wind.
- 20:32 GM Allix reports the fire at over 1,000,000 square metres. With sufficient personnel and sustainable water supplies in place, GM Allix develops and implements a plan to actively attack the fire on three fronts in order to stop it. Previously, only containment has been possible but, unless checked, the fire will continue to surge toward St. Peter's Village which is already covered by thick clouds of smoke, the threat of very significant damage is high.
- 21:42 The plan has succeeded. The fire's progress has been halted on all fronts and crews are now able to extinguish major sections. Scaling down operations commence with those resources no longer required at scene being returned to their respective stations.
- 23:35 A 'Stop' message from GM Allix is sent signalling that no further resources will be requested to deal with the fire. Crews will remain on scene for a further 24 hours extinguishing hot spots and re-ignition points.

Automatic Fire Alarms

Automatic Fire Alarm systems (AFAs) are highly sensitive systems which bring together fire detection and occupant alerting systems as well as an automated signalling facility which sends details of the alarm activation directly to an Alarm Receiving Centre (ARC). Unless they are contacted quickly and advised that the cause is known and there is no fire, the ARC will then pass on details of the event to the Combined Control Centre who will mobilise a fire appliance. The systems works well and provides a great deal of security and assurance to the owners or occupiers of the protected buildings however the Service finds itself responding to anywhere between 500 and 700 such incidents a year, nearly all of which are false alarms. Such a high number of calls with no real need for the response creates disruption to planned training or community safety activities undertaken by operational crews and generates unnecessary expenditure as a result of mobilising resources.

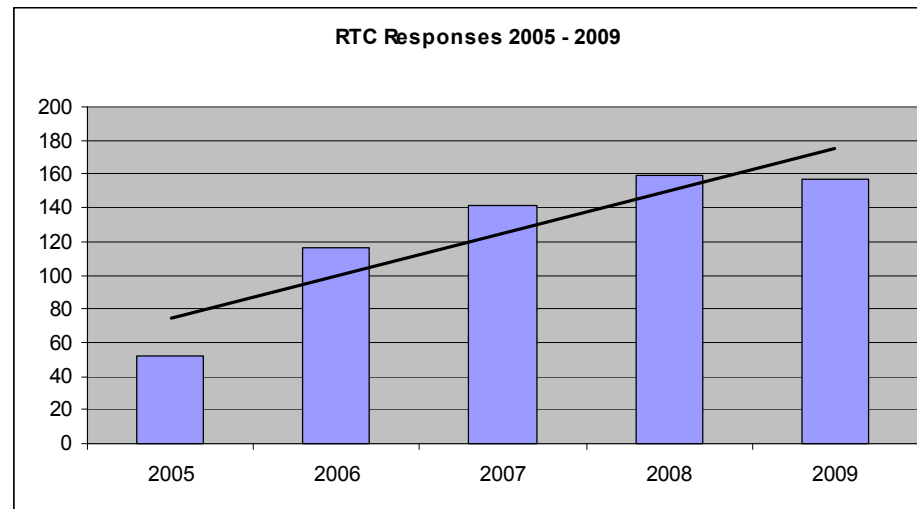
As can be seen from the chart (right), Jersey's Fire & Rescue Service experience a high number of calls generated by AFAs but, when looking at the percentage of premises which suffer more than one occurrence, the Island performs well. This is because, among the non-domestic property stock, Jersey has a relatively high proportion of modern, sophisticated buildings housing high value and business critical operations, particularly in the financial services and related sectors, and these buildings are provided with comprehensive alarm systems. Colleague Services – who do not perform as well in terms of the number of repeat calls to premises – are seeking to reduce the frequency that they attend such incidents by focussing interventions on those premises that suffer the most false alarms.



Rescues

Road Traffic Collision

The Service responded to 157 Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) in 2009, two less than in 2008. The number of incidents responded to has been increasing steadily in the last few years but the percentage of those incidents where the Service's specialist rescue equipment is required in order to release vehicle occupants' remains relatively low. In response to this the Service's Strategic Management Board took the decision late in 2009 – for implementation in 2010 - to reduce the standard, automatic response to this type of incident to a single fire appliance unless specific information is obtained from the caller indicating the someone is unable to leave a vehicle that has been involved in a collision.



Sea Rescue

The Service's rescue boats were mobilised to respond to 22 emergency incidents in 2009 with nine people being rescued from life threatening situations. On almost all occasions the Service's sea rescue assets are mobilised by Jersey Coastguard who have overall responsibility for the coordination of all rescues at sea. The fact that the Service maintains a standing crew (the same crew that responds in the fire appliances), the vessels have a shallow draft and a very rapid, "over land" response capability and can launch from slipways or a beach means that we are often the first choice for rapid, inshore rescue situations.

Cliff Rescues and other Rescues from Height

2009 saw the Fire & Rescue Service carry out rescues from Jersey cliffs or similar situations on 11 occasions. As with the Sea Rescue function, the crews that are assigned to fire appliances are the same personnel who respond with specialist line rescue equipment to rescue people trapped at height.

Hazardous Materials and Environmental Protection

The Fire & Rescue Service maintains a capability to detect, identify, monitor and mitigate the effects of hazardous materials on both people and the environment. Six emergency responses were made in 2009, a near 50% reduction on the previous year. Although a relatively infrequent occurrence, maintaining this capability is considered vital due to the very severe impact on health and on the Island that can arise as a result of the uncontrolled release of harmful substances. It is not uncommon for the Service to work with colleagues in the Emergency Department of the General Hospital in order to provide rapid identification of substances so that the right treatment can be provided for patients presenting with suspected chemical burns and similar symptoms.

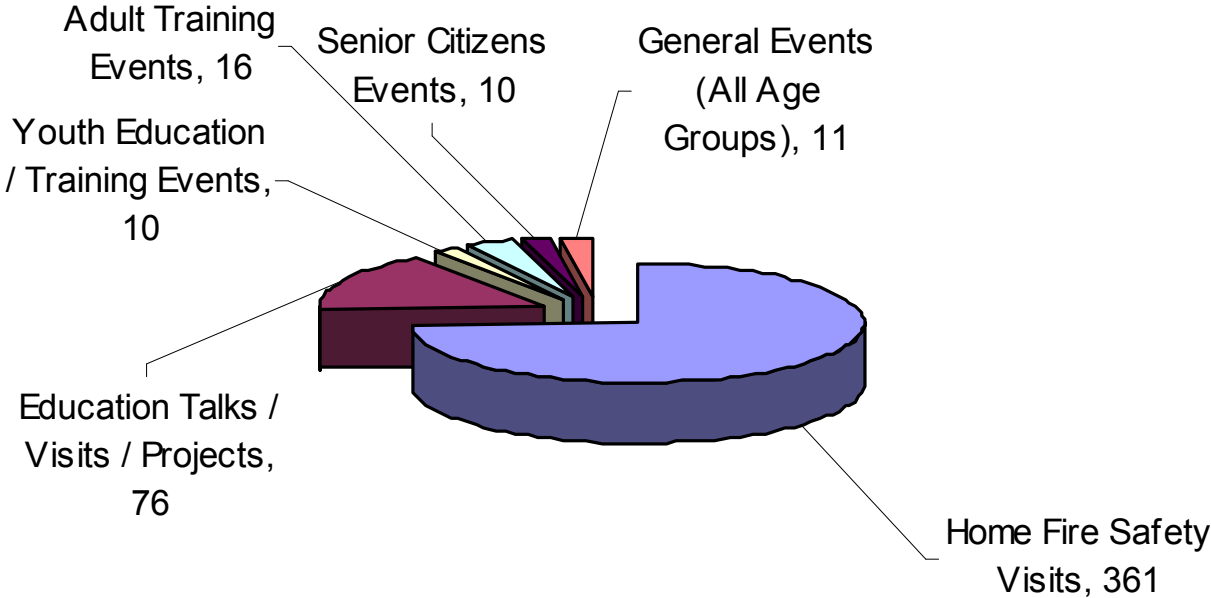
Other Emergency Special Services

The Service also responded to a further 283 'Emergency Special Services' ranging from releasing people from lift cars, falls, entrapments and all manner of other industrial and domestic accidents, flooding incidents and animals and livestock in dangerous situations. The number of Emergency Special Service incidents that the Service responds to is increasing each year and, typically, for every fire dealt with, we deal with 2 non-fire emergencies. The impact of this broadening role in response to demand was recognised in 2002 when the name of the Service changed from the 'States of Jersey Fire Service' to the 'States of Jersey Fire & Rescue Service'.

Prevention

Helping people to understand and manage risk, particularly in the home, remains one of the Services strategic objectives and 2009 saw our small Community Safety team, supported by colleagues from operational Watches, deliver a wide range of targeted interventions. As can be seen from the pie chart (below), the bulk of our efforts still go into visiting people at home and helping them develop their own fire safety strategies.

Community Safety Education & Engagement Activity

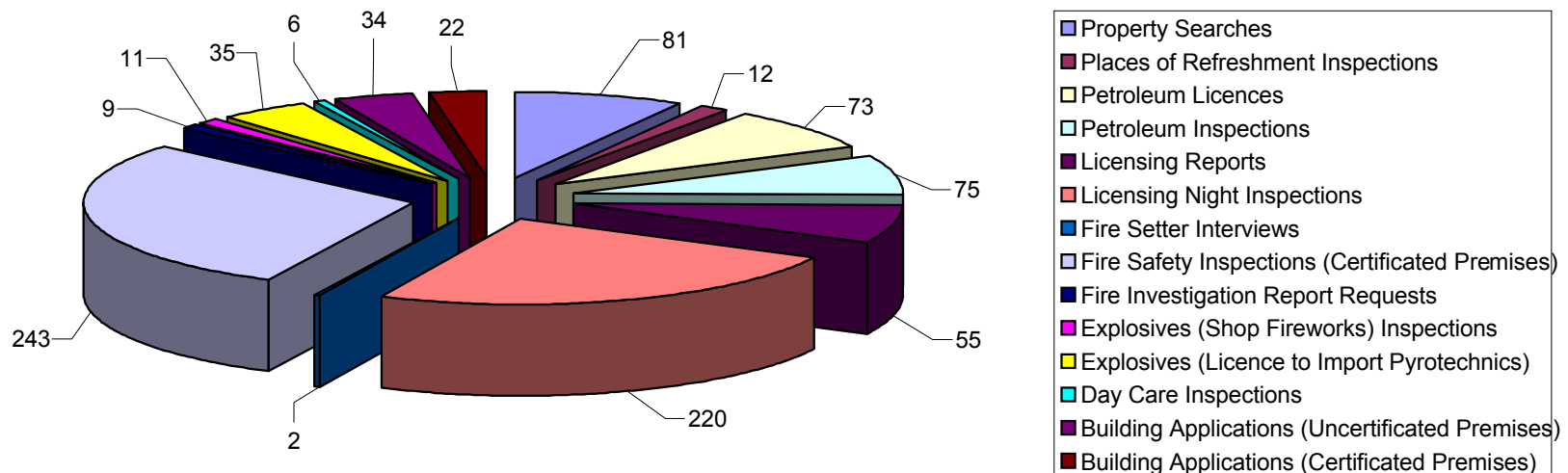




Protection

The Technical Fire Safety Department is responsible for the development, implementation and enforcement of fire precautions and other legislation relating to fire or other emergencies. 2009 saw this small, specially trained and qualified team (all of whom are operational firefighters at various levels) carry out inspections, prepare reports, provide advice on building applications and investigate fires. The pie chart below provides a summary of work completed by the Technical Fire Safety Department in 2009.

Technical / Statutory Fire Safety Activity 2009





Officer is responsible for Strategic planning, governance and performance improvement. Measurement and good management go hand in hand. We use this principle to underpin our performance management strategy. The Service records information about every incident it is called to and uses this information to analyse and monitor performance against key targets and strategic performance indicators. These are used to compare the Service's performance against the statutory Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) that are used by the UK Government to measure all UK Fire and Rescue Services. Our performance will therefore be measured against both national and local targets.

Clearly, we must take caution in comparing against UK Fire and Rescue Services as their size gives them considerable capacity with which to drive down and respond to risk.

Key to Comparison Table

BVPI	
BVPI 12 (i)	Average number of days/shifts lost to sickness absence by whole time uniformed staff
BVPI 12 (ii)	Average number of days/shifts lost to sickness absence by all staff
BVPI 142 (ii)	Number of primary fires per 10,000 population
BVPI 142 (iii)	Number of accidental fires in dwellings per 10,000 dwellings
BVPI 143 (i)	Number of deaths from fire per 100,000 population
BVPI 143 (ii)	Number of injuries from fires in dwellings per 100,000 population
BVPI 144	Percentage of accidental fires in dwellings confined to the room of origin
BVPI 146	Number of calls to malicious false alarms per 1,000 population
BVPI 149 (i)	False alarms caused by automatic fire detection per 1,000 non domestic properties
BVPI 149 (ii)	Number of those properties with more than one attendance
BVPI 149 (iii)	Percentage of calls to a property with more than one attendance
BVPI 150	Net expenditure per head of population
BVPI 206 (i)	Number of deliberate primary fires (excluding deliberate primary fires in vehicles) per 10,000 population
BVPI 206 (ii)	Number of deliberate primary fires in vehicles per 10,000 population
BVPI 206 (iii)	Number of deliberate secondary fires (excluding deliberate secondary fires in vehicles) per 10,000 population
BVPI 206 (iv)	Number of deliberate secondary fires in vehicles per 10,000 population
BVPI 207	Number of fires in non-domestic premises per 1,000 non-domestic premises
BVPI 209 (i)	Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm had activated
BVPI 209 (ii)	Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where a smoke alarm was fitted but did not activate
BVPI 209 (iii)	Percentage of fires attended in dwellings where no smoke alarm was fitted

Performance Comparative with other Services for 2009

The figures below identify how we performed in 2009 against the UK South West average and against similar Island Fire and Rescue Services.

BVPI	Dorset	Avon	Cornwall	Devon & Somerset	Wiltshire	Gloucester	SW Region Average	Isle of Man	Isle of Wight	Jersey	Guernsey
BVPI 12 (i)	8.27	8.65	8.82	10.17	8.19	11.73	9.31	N/A	5.6	5.94	6.9
BVPI 12 (ii)	8.25	8.82	8.57	10.18	8.11	11.13	9.18	N/A	6.5	5.62	7.25
BVPI 142 (ii)	18.5	23.6	16.61	19.3	17.83	16.32	18.69	N/A	18.1	13.1	12.9
BVPI 142 (iii)	14.9	15	11.77	15.3	14.41	11.52	13.82	N/A	13.7	10.7	10.6
BVPI 143 (i)	0.56	0.5	0	0.12	0.78	0	0.33	N/A	0.72	0	0
BVPI 143 (ii)	1.97	8.1	3.73	6.03	6.54	4.12	5.08	N/A	5	13.1	16.18
BVPI 144	94.65%	N/A	91.34%	89.79%	87.08%	N/A	90.72%	N/A	89.7%	91%	83.3%
BVPI 146 (ii)	0.25	0.42	0.42	0.21	0.16	N/A	0.29	N/A	0.24	0.1	0.1
BVPI 149 (i)	32.9	77.9	43.14	81.0	66.42	66.16	61.25	N/A	68.8	125.2	45.6
BVPI 149 (ii)	143	N/A	168	764	220	N/A	323.75	N/A	66	75	89
BVPI 149 (iii)	45.2%	N/A	58.52%	55.26%	72.97%	N/A	57.99%	N/A	58.3%	12%	50.6%
BVPI 150	£33.87	£42.29	N/A	N/A	£36.47	£37.61	£37.56	N/A	£52.43	£51.15	£57.97
BVPI 206 (i)	2.7	3.5	2.4	2.8	3.07	6.18	3.44	N/A	3.9	1.42	1.1
BVPI 206 (ii)	2.9	11	2.54	3.0	2.62	N/A	4.41	N/A	1.5	0	3.1
BVPI 206 (iii)	6.8	16.2	5.92	12.0	8.02	7.7	9.44	N/A	7.2	1.63	5.3
BVPI 207	9.2	11.4	5.89	9.3	8.53	7.88	8.7	N/A	9.3	3.4	2.4
BVPI 209 (i)	54.6%	N/A	41.31%	43.88%	46.33%	59.6%	49.14%	N/A	51.2%	56.1%	55.6%
BVPI 209 (ii)	23.9%	N/A	9.18%	12.4%	16.74%	19.0%	16.24%	N/A	20.9%	21.95%	14.8%
BVPI 209 (iii)	21.4%	37.4%	49.51%	43.72%	36.93%	21.4%	35.06%	N/A	27.9%	21.95%	29.6%



FIRE

MAN



JDC

J 30842

J66652

MAN



SMOKE ALARMS

SAVE

LIVES



Jersey Fire & Rescue

..making Jersey a safer community