



E. F. S. MANUAL 1975

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
EMERGENCY
FIRE SERVICES**

Founded 1939

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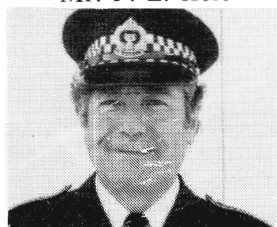
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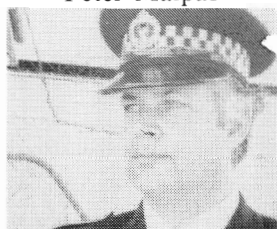
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THE 1974/75 PASTORAL FIRES

by
F. L. KERR
Director, S.A. Emergency Fire Services

Every summer in South Australia brings a threat of bush fire disaster to 13,000,000 hectares of country. A further 39,000,000 hectares face a disastrous fire hazard at intervals of 10 to 20 years.

Once in several life-times there occurs in Australia a combination of seasonal features that threaten the whole of the nation's pastoral and agricultural regions. The bush fires season of 1974-75 was such an historical year.

Millions of hectares were burnt throughout the land with Western Australia, Northern Territory, New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia suffering the most extensively. In S.A. alone, 3,052,140 hectares (11,739 square miles) were burnt.

The huge nation wide build-up of feed and fuel was the bonus from several lush seasons.

It will be recalled that the S.A. pastoral districts in the previous season, 1973/74, had a widespread growth and serious fire hazard. EFS fire fighting associations were alerted and special meetings to organize mutual aid were held. Travellers were warned to keep out of the danger areas.

However, '74 was not to be the year. Capricious nature transformed the fire menace to a flood scene.

Arid districts with average rainfalls of 150 mm. (6") sustained falls up to 1,000 mm. (40") to gather a compound interest of fire fuel for the 1974/75 season.

The last occasion in S.A. when pastoral districts were similarly covered was in the 1950/51 season when fires swept 468,000 hectares (1,800 square miles) in the Eastern and North Eastern Fire Fighting Association regions, east of Burra and south of the Broken Hill railway line to the New South Wales border.

The 1974/75 season dwarfed the 1950/51 year. Not only were the near pastoral and agricultural areas carrying dangerous fuel loadings but the pattern extended even through the Great Victoria and Simpson deserts and the Nullabor Plain, across the S.A. borders, making a continuity and density of fuel not recalled in living memory and its equal possibly not previously recorded in Australia's colonized history.

Once again emergency pre-seasonal preparations were made by the fire fighting organizations and warnings went out to the public.

There were murmurings from City folk, who were being asked to keep out of the danger areas, that "wolf" was being cried again by the fire prevention authorities.

This year the heavy summer rains did not come. The thunderstorms were dry and lightning struck deadly patterns across Australia.

The first S.A. station properties to be hit were Commonwealth Hill and Mabel Creek in early November. Prompt and sustained action by the landholders assisted by some light rain contained these initial fires within graded breaks.

Further thunderstorms on 20th November resulted in another series of large outbreaks on Commonwealth Hill and Mabel Creek Stations and northerly to embrace the stations of Granite Downs and Everard Park. At this time fires were reported far out in the Victoria Desert, south-west of Everard Park, by the pilot of a light aircraft who flew 100 kms. without reaching the extremity of the fires, before being forced to return by fuel limitations. Huge fires burnt in the W.A. deserts.

Fires of this magnitude were beyond the local resources and urgent requests for assistance were transmitted to EFS Headquarters.

EFS PERSONALITY

ELDRED H.V. RIGGS M.B.E.

- * Foundation O/C Munno Para EFS, 1944.
- * Foundation delegate Lower North FFA, 1949.
- * President L.N. FFA - 1954 to 1958.
- * Experimented and introduced radio to EFS for bush fire control, 1946.
- * Member, Bushfire Research Committee.
- * EFS Meritorious Service Award, 1969.



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Previously formulated arrangements for such emergencies were initiated and graders and bulldozers from the S.A. Highways Department, Commonwealth Railways and private contractors were dispatched to assist.

Although this equipment was helpful and appreciated by the landholders, the dearth of manpower, field communications and the immensity of the fires made the task of extinguishment an impossible one.

Notwithstanding that every endeavour was made to conserve manpower by employing tactics of containment rather than extinction, there were many instances where the fires continued to spread simply because of the impossibility of patrolling the many kilometres of breaks.

The abundant and unbroken fuel loadings, difficulty of terrain, relative absence of strong winds and dearth of fire fighters in the outback, created a phenomena which must have been the pattern of fires in similar seasons for countless years in Australia before the advent of white people and organized fire suppression forces.

The fires burnt almost as freely up wind as down wind. In fact they burnt well and rather uniformly in all directions.

Usually in areas where fire fighters are sufficient in numbers, adequately equipped and organized, even the largest bush fires are brought under control or suppressed within thirty-six to seventy-two hours.

Under these circumstances whilst the head of the fire runs unchecked, the fire fighters concentrate on the tail and flanks, then armed with the Bureau of Meteorology's forecast, anticipate the westerly wind change, reinforce and hold the eastern flank. On the backing of the wind change to the south, the head fire is knocked out and the job mopped up. These tactics were impossible in the outback pastoral country.

The effect of the anti-cyclones was akin to stirring a cauldron or throwing pebbles into a pond with the eddying perimeters becoming larger and larger.

For these reasons, during the periods of uninhibited fire spread, there was a pronounced extension of the fires progressively westwards in contrast to the generally accepted moratorium on the western flank.

This run of major fires extended well into December. Reports were also received that a fire burning in Queensland had spread into South Australia on Innamincka Station property. Fortunately, weather conditions were not extreme and on the consolidation of the major breaks and the arrival of cooler weather, all known fires were eventually contained just prior to Christmas.

Apart from the north-western fires, serious outbreaks occurred in the S.A. eastern districts of the pastoral country adjoining the New South Wales border during late November. These were the pastoral areas that suffered the major fires during the 1950-51 summer following which volunteer fire fighting associations were established in conjunction with EFS Headquarters.

Interest in these associations had been maintained over the past twenty years and special meetings had been conducted prior to the advent of the fires in view of the potential hazard. As a consequence of this preparedness, more manpower and equipment, the fires were contained within S.A. without significant losses.

The Christmas respite was of short duration as there was intense thunderstorm activity in the far north-western part of the State on Sunday 5th January, associated with the development of a low pressure trough across Western Australia. As the trough moved eastwards, thunderstorms extended further south on Monday 6th January and were widespread on Tuesday 7th, as the front progressed across S.A. On Wednesday 8th, the thunderstorm activity contracted to the north of the State again as the front moved inland. On Saturday 4th and Sunday 5th, there were also thunderstorm activities on the eastern boundaries of the State which could have accounted for the lightning strikes causing the



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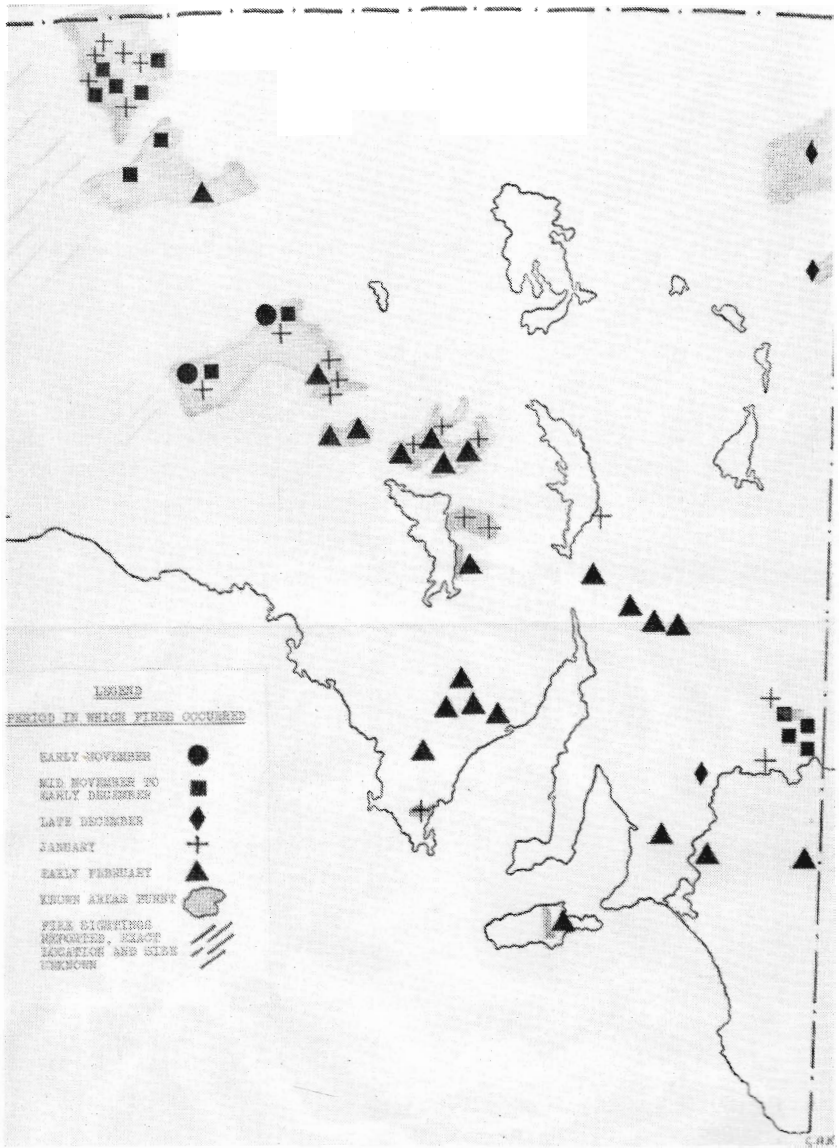
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PASTORAL FIRE MAP



fires in the N.S.W. Wentworthshire south-western corner fires near Canopus and Oakbank Stations.

Lightning strikes associated with these electrical storms started major fires both in the far west near Ooldea and in the far north on the station properties of Commonwealth Hill, Mabel Creek, Bulgunnia, Ingomar, McDouall Peak, Mount Vivian, Billa Kalina, Parakylia, Roxby Downs, Wirraminna and Wirraminna South. These new fires imposed a heavy burden on the fire fighting resources and again equipment from the S.A. Highways Department, Commonwealth Railways and W.R.E. Woomera, was called in to give assistance.

By early February, some of the first fires which were contained rekindled by jumping breaks or were reignited by further lightning strikes beyond the existing fire lines and help was again called for.

The more settled agricultural areas were not to be spared as the districts of Kimba, Franklin Harbour, Elliston, Kanyaka-Quorn, Morgan, Mobilong, Loxton and Kangaroo Island fell victim to the relentless lightning assaults.

It was during this period that fires raged in the far west threatening the Trans-Australian Railways. Smaller pastoral properties in the mid north were also hit.

During the fire fighting operations from November to February, a series of major breaks were linked up to form a continuous fire break, four hundred miles in length commencing at the Fregon/ Everard Park boundary and terminating at Wybring on the Trans-Australian Railway.

It is notable that fires burnt in the Great Victoria Desert sand dune country and landholders took the unprecedented action of fighting the fires in this area, under almost impossible conditions such that D6 bulldozers became bogged down. Apart from the urgency of containing the fires, the fire fighters were impelled by the fear of sand drift which could follow the destruction of the vegetation in that country.

On several occasions during critical situations, staff officers from EFS Headquarters were dispatched to the areas to assist in co-ordination of the operations. The pressure of duties at Headquarters did not enable more than limited help to be given in this field of control.

Valuable assistance was given in the far north west by the Northern Territory Bush Fire Council which made available the services of their Fire Control Officer, David Clark and aircraft for observation and reporting at critical times during the operations.

It can be truly claimed that the station fire fighters won the battle when it is realized that of the 280,000 sheep and 46,000 catted on the

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beleaguered stations, only 10 - 15,000 were lost and sufficient forage was preserved, with neighbourly assistance to ensure feeding.

Words can never adequately express the credit due the handful of outback fire fighters who waged a two month battle against impossible odds with little or no relief.

The greatest loss was that of fencing. Another significant cost was the considerable operational expenditure in manpower and plant, much of which was not recorded.

Stock losses were almost totally sheep. A small head of cattle perished, not as a result of the fire but through thirst, as a consequence of the stockmen, who were engaged in fire fighting activities, being unable to tend the bores and watering of the stock.

In all, the known area burnt was 3,052,140 hectares, fencing destroyed 3,000 kilometres and damage estimated to be \$702,300.

The pastoral stations involved were Billa Kalina, Bon Bon, Bulgunna, Calperum, Canopus, Cariewerloo, Chowilla, Commonwealth Hill, Coondambo, Ernabella, Everard Park, Far West Coast, Fregon, Granite Downs, Hypurna, Ingomar, Innamincka, Kenmore Park, Mabel Creek, McCoys Well, McDouall Peak, Mahanewo, Mount Eba, Mount Vivian, Mount Willoughby, Oakbank, Parakylia, Quondong, Roxby Downs, Welbourne Hill, Wintinna, Wilgena, North Well, Wirraminna and Wirraminna South. (See map, page 6).

The potential danger of extensive pastoral fires in the next and subsequent seasons should not be overlooked. The total area of South Australia is approximately 984,000 sq. kilometres. Somewhat over 50% of this area is devoted to pastoral pursuits. About 30,000 sq. kms. were burnt this season. Even allowing for weathering, stock and any spare patches, it must be expected that there will be a carry-over of at least 200,000 sq. kms. of unburnt fuel. As one bushman put it, "She could burn for three years!"

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Appreciation is recorded to those who gave special assistance in the compiling of information for the preparation of this article — EFS Headquarters Staff Officers, Bureau of Meteorology, S.A. Pastoral Board, station property managers and staff, EFS Association members and Fire Control Officers.

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1949—Mount Barker	83.5	1963—Clare	97.9
1950—Belair	84.5	1964—Mount Barker	92.1
1951—Mount Barker	86.5	1965—Clare	82.9
1952—Nangwarry	80.0	1966—Yorke town	87.8
1953—Nangwarry	81.8	1967—Nuriootpa	84.6
1954—Nangwarry	84.2	1968—Nuriootpa	83.7
1955—Nangwarry	86.7	1969—Mount Barker	86.8
1956—Cellulose	72.3	1970—Nuriootpa	87.3
1957—Clare	79.3	1971—Cellulose	82.0
1958—Clare	54.3	1972—Clare	86.9
1959—Jamestown	93.5	1973—Mount Barker	84.1
1960—Nuriootpa	82.7	1974—Eden Hills	83.2
		1975—Mount Barker	87.2

Special Drill Movements due to wet conditions.

N.B.—From 1961 onwards the current drill was used.

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	Secs.		
1950—Montacute	42.8	1962—Montacute No. 1	40.0
1951—Belair No. 1	40.0	1963—Cherryville	35.0
1952—The Range (Willunga)	39.9	1964—Montacute No. 1	39.0
1953—Montacute	39.0	1965—Stirling No. 1	36.4
1954—Woodside	38.5	1966—Yorke town	35.0
1955—Woodside A	35.0	1967—Yorke town	35.0
1956—Montacute B	36.0	1968—Woodside	33.0
1957—Woodside No. 1	32.2	1969—Nangwarry	35.5
1958—Montacute	29.0	1970—Woodside	30.1
1959—Montacute	35.0	1971—Woodside No. 1	34.4
1960—Montacute No. 1	28.0	1972—Eden Hills	30.8
1961—Montacute No. 1	22.6	1973—Eden Hills	30.3
		1974—Woodside No. 1	32.4
		1975—Stirling	33.5

BEST AND MOST EFFICIENT APPLIANCE AND CREW

1958—Mount Barker	1964—Eden Hills	1970—Koolunga
1959—Mount Barker	1965—Yorke town	1971—Nuriootpa
1960—Nuriootpa	1966—Kimba	1972—Nuriootpa
1961—Mount Barker	1967—Two Wells	1973—Mount Barker
1962—Eden Hills	1968—Angaston	1974—Bordertown
1963—Eden Hills	1969—Nuriootpa	1975—Nuriootpa

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	Secs.		
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1961—I.C.I. Ltd.	62.2	1969—Mt. Barker E.F.S.	62.0
Clare E.F.S.	63.7	B.T.M. Ltd.	66.0
1962—Cellulose E.F.S.	69.2	1970—Clare E.F.S.	63.8
B.T.M. Ltd.	70.2	Tubemakers B.T.M.	72.4
1963—Mt. Barker E.F.S.	63.4	1971—Cellulose	60.0
I.C.I. Ltd.	65.0	Tubemakers-B.T.M.	67.7
1964—G.M.H. (Elizabeth)	58.0	1972—Clare E.F.S.	61.9
Mount Barker E.F.S.	62.4	G.M.H. (Elizabeth)	62.9
1965—BALM Paints Ltd.	61.6	1973—G.M.H. (Elizabeth)	61.5
Clare E.F.S.	65.8	Mt. Barker E.F.S.	62.6
1966—Nuriootpa E.F.S.	66.0	1974—Tubemakers B.T.M.	58.8
G.M.H. (Elizabeth)	68.0	Eden Hills	60.0
1967—Nuriootpa E.F.S.	58.6	1975—Tubemakers-B.T.M.	60.2
G.M.H. (Elizabeth)	63.0	Nuriootpa	61.5

THE ORGANISATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RURAL FIRES BOARD OF TASMANIA

C. P. GABEL

STATE FIRE CONTROL OFFICER

1. Environment

While Tasmania forms part of the driest of the most fire hazardous continent in the world its southern latitude results in fire seasons of irregular intensity.

The higher rainfall in certain areas, coupled with the fertility of the soil, contributes to heavier concentrations of ground fuels than are experienced in other parts of Australia. These ground fuels contain a high percentage of leaf and bark from the Eucalyptus species of tree which contains a natural inhibitor against decay, resulting in a build-up of heavy fuel concentrations as fire-free years are experienced. These ground fuels dry out during the summer months and, in the event of a deficiency in rainfall, become highly flammable.

Under certain meteorological conditions, winds blowing across the continent from North-West Australia arrive in Tasmania, particularly during periods of drought, in a dry, superheated condition. Under these circumstances fires burning in the open air will assume uncontrollable proportion, resulting in conflagrations such as were experienced on 7th February 1967.

This environment imposes a requirement for a fire service capable of quick deployment for fire suppression in the early stages of fire occurrence during periods of high fire danger, for the reduction of heavy fuel concentrations in timbered country and where unwanted excess or rank vegetation accumulates in pasture areas, and a requirement for the provision of access roads and water holes in a large area of the State that is unpopulated, consisting mainly of mountainous country.

2. The Disaster of 1967

The Tasmanian fire disaster of Tuesday, 7th February 1967 is now history. On that day a series of devastating fires swept Southern Tasmania. Agricultural lands in the lower Midlands, Derwent, Huon, and Coal River Valleys, the Channel, and part of the Tasman Peninsula, were swept by fire. The suburbs surrounding Hobart, together with towns and villages, suffered damage.

Sixty-two people lost their lives. 1300 houses, 150 other major buildings, 35,000 head of stock, and 5,000 vehicles, were destroyed. Over 100 uncontrolled fires burning in southern Tasmania under strong winds, joined and burnt over 650,000 acres.

3. Inquiry and Resultant Re-organisation

Following the disaster an inquiry was conducted, resulting in a new Rural Fires Act and a charter to organise a Rural Fire Service for Tasmania.

Fire responsibilities are on a tiered structure, using the established Government and Local Government Organisations, superimposing between these levels, a Board with permanent field staff and, at a lower level, a system of Rural Fire Brigades manned by volunteers.

4. Responsibilities

The Government formulates major policy with the Board implementing that policy and providing the administrative support to Municipal Councils.

The Municipal Councils formulate local policy for hazard reduction, organising the number of brigades necessary to meet the problem locally, arrange for the provision of equipment, and formulate policy in respect of burning off; they also appoint Fire Permit Officers to control the important facet of fire use.

Tasmania contains a large area of rugged country that is unpopulated, unsuitable for agricultural or grazing purposes, but carrying vegetation that becomes very flammable after a few days without rain. The soil in many parts is peat which, in a prolonged dry spell, will burn underground.

The State has a considerable area devoted to timber production, these areas being the responsibility of the Forestry Commission, and Pulp and Paper Companies.

Tasmania has an area of 6,833,500 hectares (16,879,000 acres). The areas of responsibility are as follows:

Urban Brigades around Cities and larger centres of population 13,750 hectares (34,000 acres); Forestry Commission 1,335,500 hectares (3,300,000 acres); leaving 5,483,600 hectares (13,550,000 acres) the responsibility of the Rural Fires Board. Of the latter, 2,650,000 hectares (6,550,000 acres) is covered by Rural Fire Brigades manned by volunteers organised by Municipal Councils. The remaining 2,850,000 hectares (7,000,000 acres) is unpopulated country, some of which is National Parks where fire protection and first attack is the responsibility of that organisation.

Because of the problem in large areas of unpopulated country, most of which has outstanding scenic values, with a large area being water catchment for the State Hydro-Electric Schemes, delicate alpine species of vegetation and water regulating peat, special arrangements are

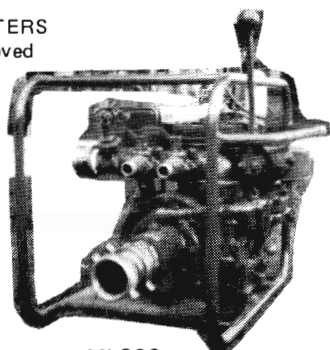
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provided for its protection. These areas are classified Special Fire Areas and are the responsibility of the Board for fire protection and suppression.

5. The Rural Fires Board Structure

The Board consists of sixteen members representing the many organisations involved in fire, including Local Government, the Farming and Grazing Organisations, the Sawmilling industry, the Pulp & Paper industry, the Fire and Accident Underwriters, the Forestry Commission, Police, Hydro-Electric Commission, and Unions.

The Board's structure consists of a Headquarters located in the State Capital, with the State divided into six Regions for administration, fire protection, and control.

Each Region has a small staff of a Regional Fire Control Officer, a Deputy, and an Office Assistant, with one Fire Control Officer whose prime responsibility is work in the Special Fire Area within the Region.

The Regional Officer and his Deputy, in addition to exercising control in fires that are too big for one Municipal Council to handle, train the brigades in fire fighting practices, carry out education of the public at Schools, farmer activities, shows, etc.

The Office Assistant, in addition to being available to the public to provide answers to questions, can contact the field staff quickly over the radio network. She has to be a well accomplished radio operator.

6. The Municipal Council

As in all matters affecting the local populace, the Municipal Council plays an important role. Fire matters are controlled by a Municipal Fire Committee. This Committee, required under the Rural Fires Act, formulates local fire policy in respect of the removal of hazards and the conditions under which farmers can burn off. The Committee motivates the formation of the brigades necessary to provide fire protection to that part of the Municipality not covered by Special Fire Area or Fire Protected Area protection.

The Committee consists of the Regional Fire Control Officer, at least one Brigade member, usually one or two Councillors, and a member of Council staff. Others involved in fire protection can be included. These may include representatives from the Forestry Commission, Pulp and Paper Companies, Hydro-Electric Commission, Police, and others who have an interest in the area such as the mining companies on the West Coast.

WHAT IT MEANS!

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7. Rural Fire Brigades

Brigades consist of neighbours organised to mutually assist one another in fire fighting, at the same time providing protection to the area in which they live. They roughly fall into two types. Firstly, those consisting solely of the farming or grazing community where, because the landholder's property and livelihood are vulnerable, the whole Community has some job to play in the brigade structure. Secondly, are those brigades based on towns and villages, where the citizen's dwelling and personal possessions are at risk but his livelihood is not threatened. In these latter areas, volunteers accepting the responsibility for fire fighting, provide a sterling community service.

8. Fire Protected Areas

Those areas the responsibility of the Forestry Commission or the Pulp and Paper Industry, are classified Fire Protected Areas in which fire prevention and fire fighting is the responsibility of either the Commission or the Company concerned.

In addition to the estates vested in the Commission or Company, the Fire Protected Area often includes adjoining private or other property in which controls are exercised by the Forestry Commission to provide a buffer around their estates.

The recently formed National Parks & Wildlife Service may also have areas declared Fire Protected Areas.

9. Special Fire Areas

The State has eight main localities classified as Special Fire Areas. There may be two or three small Special Areas in one locality.

Special Fire Area Committees are required under the Act. There are eight main committees, some of these administer a number of small Special Fire Areas where these are located in one locality.

Special Fire Area Committees consist of the Regional Fire Control Officer, a Forestry Commission nominee, a nominee from each Municipality in which the Special Fire Area is located, plus other organisations that have specific interests in a locality such as the Hydro-Electric Commission, Pulp and Paper Companies, National Parks & Wildlife Service, Conservation organisations, and the mining industry on the West Coast.

The Staff of each Fire Control Region has a fire Control Officer whose prime role is work associated with the Special Fire Area in the Region to which he is posted.

Area; this includes the construction of fire access tracks for hazard reduction and fire fighting, together with waterholes, access to water, helicopter landing pads, fire Lookout facilities, and other earth works or construction necessary.

The Committee recommend the type and quantities of equipment to be obtained for each area. These include fire tankers and some specialised equipment such as tracked vehicles for access over heath and marsh lands, and water craft for use in the lakes areas.



(Hobart special fire fighting vehicle)

10. Equipment

Equipment available to brigades is subsidised from funds provided by Treasury on a 50% basis.

As the establishment of the Rural Fire Service in Tasmania commenced many years after the Mainland States, it has been able to draw on the research other States have made in this field resulting in the provision of the most modern fire fighting tankers, pumps, and ancillary equipment.

Standardisation was effected from the outset, resulting in all threads throughout the State being compatible, with a limited number of makes of pumps being distributed to Brigades.

The equipment used by the Brigades, the Special Fire Area Crews, the Forestry Commission, the Hydro-Electric Commission, the Pulp and Paper Companies, and the Urban Fire Service, are all compatible.

The equipment available to Brigades includes radio.

11. Radio

The radio system established in Tasmania is the most unique and up to date in Australia. It is probably one of the most unique in the World.

Prior to the disaster there were only a few Councils with radio. Fortunately the two Government Departments associated with emergencies had radio networks with frequencies close to one another.

With the Radio frequency spectrum being fairly free the Postmaster General's Department was able to allocate a block of fourteen frequencies in a manner that would allow a large number of organisations involved, or likely to be involved, in civil emergencies to be able to switch into one another's network within a planned system known as the State Disaster Network.

The disaster network embraces the radio networks of the Police, Forestry, Municipal Councils, Urban Fire Brigades, the State Emergency Service, and a number of commercial undertakings. One frequency, called the State Disaster Frequency, is a common frequency of all fourteen networks.

The Rural Fires Board has, since its inception, been involved with the implementation of the State-wide disaster network. The involvement flows from its responsibility for the supply of equipment for fire fighting. This equipment, which includes radio, is financed by subsidies or grants, under section 58 of the Rural Fires Act.

In executing its responsibility to ensure the radio system functions efficiently for fire emergencies, the Board has become involved in the overall planning, installation of Council networks, and the training of the staff of Council and some Government Departments involved in the use of radio.

The emergency frequency, because of the non-provision of an independent frequency for the Board's use, became the domestic frequency of the Rural Fires Board.

The State Disaster Network is now operating efficiently. It has been used on a number of occasions in search and rescue operations conducted by the Tasmania Police and in combined exercise involving Statutory Authorities.

At Council level 7 frequencies have been allocated with Councils in

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various parts of the State sharing the same frequency. Interference is avoided by the mountainous nature of the centre of Tasmania. Forty Councils have radio systems subsidised by the Rural Fires Board.

Both the Rural Fires Board and the State Emergency Service hold portable base stations.

In an emergency, one of the base stations can be deployed. Any vehicle or portable set embraced by the State Disaster Network involved, or sent to the area, simply switched to the State Disaster Frequency and becomes part of the communications network for that activity.

12. Lookouts

Tasmania is reputed to have more high named peaks than any other country. Many of these are located in such a manner that surveillance can be obtained by providing a cabin for protection of the detection equipment and the Lookout Man. The Board has been fortunate that it has not had to build expensive towers to date.

The Lookouts tie into those provided by the Forestry Commission and the Pulp and Paper Companies. Most of the populated parts of the State, together with those areas of timber and water catchment value are seen from these Lookouts.

The Lookouts established by the Board are manned by University students and seasonal workers, such as shearers and apple orchardists who are not committed during the fire season. The Lookout Men are trained in detection, map reading, and radio operation, prior to each fire season.

General

A stage has now been reached where, with pre-season hazard reduction, a reasonable annual public fire education programme, an early warning system, and well organised, trained and equipped brigades, fire losses should in the future be kept to a minimum.

Unfortunately there are areas where brigade interest is weak, burning off is attempted under dangerous conditions, or the careless individual drops a match; the picnicker lights and leaves the dangerous picnic fire; or the unavoidable accident occur.

When a combination of these exist during dangerous weather conditions, there will be damaging fires with losses of stock, property, and possibly human life.

**S. A. EMERGENCY FIRE SERVICES
FIRE STATISTICS SUMMARY**

**FIRE CALLS CAUSES AGENCIES LOSSES
(from 1st July 1974 to 30th June 1975)**

Fires reported and attended by EFS Brigades:—

Rural fires (scrub and grass)	1317
Building fires	171
Vehicle fires	111
	<u>1599</u>
TOTAL FIRES ATTENDED	1599

Brigade Turnouts:—

False alarms, malicious false alarms and justified calls	89
Special Service calls (Rescue, Salvage and Search)	36
Brigades attending fires	1778
	<u>1903</u>
TOTAL TURNOUTS	1903

Financial Losses:—

Pastoral Fires: (Districts outside of council areas)	\$702,300
Others:	
Rural Fires: Known destruction of fences, crops and feed	\$556,606
Urban Fires: Known damage to buildings and vehicles	\$791,446
	<u>\$2,050,352</u>

Terrain Burnt:— (scrub, grassland and crops)

Pastoral Fires: (Districts outside of councils areas)	2,947,164 ha
Other fires: (within council areas)	106,278 ha
	<u>3,053,443 ha</u>
	11,800 sq. miles

WHAT IT MEANS!

"It is in progress" — So wrapped up in red tape that the situation is practically hopeless.

Causes:—

Unknown	477	Trains	27
Burn off	201	Stove fires	26
Children with matches	167	Friction	23
Incendiary	124	Machine defects	18
Vehicle (crash, defect)	72	Welding	17
Rubbish	68	Spontaneous Combustion	14
Lightning	59	Powerlines	14
Rekindle	57	Heater in houses	12
Electrical faults	43	Hot ashes	12
Smoking, Matches	41	Chimneys	11
Exhausts	36	Flammable liquids & gases	10
Camp, barbecues	32	Sun – glass	1
Incinerators	30	Miscellaneous	7

SIGNIFICANT FIRES:—

1. Pastoral fires (districts outside of Council areas) — November to February — 2,947,164 ha. — \$702,300.
2. Maitland — Shearing, implement sheds and farming equipment — 22/7/74 — \$70,000.
3. Mitcham Hills — House fire — 26⁰⁹/74 — \$50,000.
4. Morgan — Bush fire — 18/12/74 — 14,600 ha. — \$30,000.
5. Louth Bay, Lincoln, Tod Reservoir Reserve — Bush fire — 1/1/75 — 12,400 ha. — \$195,000.
6. Whyte Yarcowie — Bush fire — 22/1/75 — \$9,000 — 600ha.
7. Truro — Bush fire — 6/2/75 — 6,500 ha. — \$39,000.
8. Kangaroo Island — Bush fire — 7/2/75 — 15,800 ha.
9. Blanchetown — Vehicle fire — 15/2/75 — \$50,000.
10. Morgan — Bush fire — 25/2/75 — 13,000 ha. — \$10,000.
11. Cowell — Vehicle fire — 24/3/73 — \$28,000.
12. Modbury North — Builders depot — 26/4/75 — \$65,000.
13. Millicent — Shed, vehicles and contents — 28/5/75 — \$35,000.

FIRE STATISTICS

NOTE:— The compilation and accuracy of these statistics depend on the diligent submission of **all** fire reports to E.F.S. Headquarters.

WHAT IT MEANS!

“Under consideration” — We are looking in the files for it.

SAFETY FIRST WITH SWIMMING POOL CHEMICALS

ICI Australia Petrochemicals Ltd.

The use of swimming pool chemicals is new to many people and care must be taken to properly employ them to achieve the effect required with no risk to personal or material safety.

As is the case with many other commodities and appliances, there are correct, safe ways to handle swimming pool chemicals and there are incorrect hazardous ways to treat them.

The following is a list of swimming pool chemicals commonly used in maintenance of domestic and motel pools —

(1) ACIDS

Hydrochloric Acid (Muriatic acid)

Sodium Bisulphate ("Dry" acid)

Cyanuric Acid

(2) ALKALIS

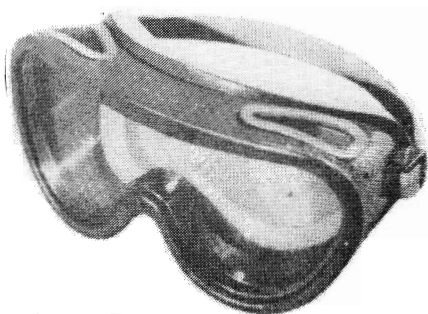
Sodium Carbonate (Soda Ash)

Sodium Bicarbonate

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(3) OXIDISING AGENTS — CHLORINE DONORS

Sodium Hypochlorite — contains 12½% available chlorine

Bleaching Powder — contains 30-35% available chlorine

Calcium Hypochlorite — contains 70% available chlorine

Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate — contains 60% available chlorine

The important rules are:

1. NEVER mix chemicals together.
2. Always read and carefully follow instructions for use of all chemicals.
3. Always add chemicals to adequate volumes of water, not water to the chemicals.

Always use clean, dry, non-reactive scoops, eg porcelain, enamel or glass, to transfer chemical from container to dissolver or pool.

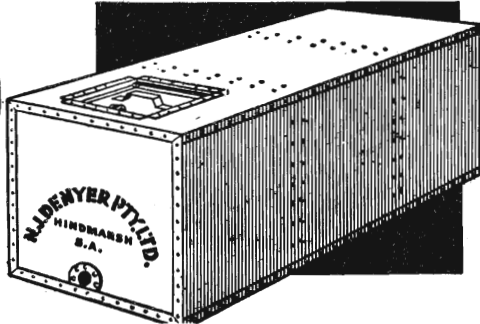
5. Dispose of spillages by flushing with COPIOUS quantities of water.

6. Wash hands before and after handling chemicals. Do not wear leather or cloth gloves — these can become impregnated with chemicals.

It is not possible to indicate here what would be the result of every misuse of these chemicals but the following illustrate the likely effects of not following the directions on labels and not heeding the above rules.

Acids and Alkalis mixed together evolve considerable heat and will evolve gas and steam, sometimes explosively.

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or Ken Boyce 296 7228

Acids react with Sodium Hypochlorite and Calcium Hypochlorite releasing chlorine gas. (Most people are aware of the toxic nature of chlorine gas and fortunately it is readily detected even at quite low concentrations, by its choking odour and the irritating effect on eyes and throat.) Chlorinated isocyanurates will react explosively with either acids or alkalis.

Calcium Hypochlorite, the most common private swimming pool chemical, can react spontaneously to ignite or even explode in contact with oils, rags, paper, wood shavings, lawn clippings, fertilizers, etc.

It may also erupt violently when damp. Therefore always store calcium hypochlorite in a container having a properly fitting lid, in a cool dry place well away from combustible materials. Keep well out of reach of children. To do otherwise would be similar to inviting your children to experiment with a can of petrol and a box of matches in a haystack.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Containers should be constructed of materials which will satisfactorily contain calcium hypochlorite, i.e. not react with the chemical in circumstances which can reasonably be anticipated. The strength of containers must be adequate to withstand normal handling and storage conditions without distortion and without the lids being dislodged. In addition containers should be in good condition so that the dangers of spillage either in storage or during transportation are minimized.

Handling and storage should be conducted in the knowledge that the material is highly reactive. Accordingly containers should not be roughly handled. They should not be dropped, rolled or slid but lifted and carried with care, eg drums should be securely positioned on pallets and lifted carefully with a forklift. It is imperative that forklift operators avoid penetrating drums with fork tynes. It is recommended that containers be strapped on pallets to form a stable unit load.

Containers, drums etc must not be stacked on top of one another to the point where the lower ones become distorted or their lids, seals, etc. rendered ineffectual.

Containers should always be stored under cover and in locations free from danger of flooding or heating. Calcium Hypochlorite should always be stored away from materials with which it can react, eg fuels, greases, all organic chemicals, fertilizers, acids, ammonia and any other similar materials. Similar precautions should be observed during transportation. Mixed loads should be avoided in general. However, if mixed loads are unavoidable, it is essential that calcium hypochlorite be

positioned on the vehicle such that it is well separated from materials with which it could react in the vent of a spillage.

Calcium hypochlorite should never be heated. Welding and cutting torches and any open flame must not contact calcium hypochlorite directly or containers thereof.

SPILLAGES

In the event of a spillage occurring, the spilled material should be cleaned up as quickly as possible. Material still in containers should be removed from that spilled to minimize the hazard. Depending on the quantities the spilled material should either be washed away with copious water or picked up carefully, preferably with a plastic scoop or bucket but certainly with a dry, clean (free of grease, oil etc.) device. All spilled material should really be disposed of by using copious quantities of water and never with SMALL quantities of water.


FIRES

In the event of a fire occurring, as much calcium hypochlorite and combustible material should be removed from the immediate location of the fire as quickly as possible. Copious water should be used to extinguish the fire. A light spray of water should not be played on large quantities of calcium hypochlorite since this may tend to aggravate the situation. If possible a drum or container known to be heating up should be isolated from other stock. If necessary the hot material should be quenched with copious water.

There is no reason why these chemicals can not be used with confidence. It is just a matter of combining awareness, care and common-sense.

WHAT IT MEANS!

"No worries" — It will be too late when you find out.



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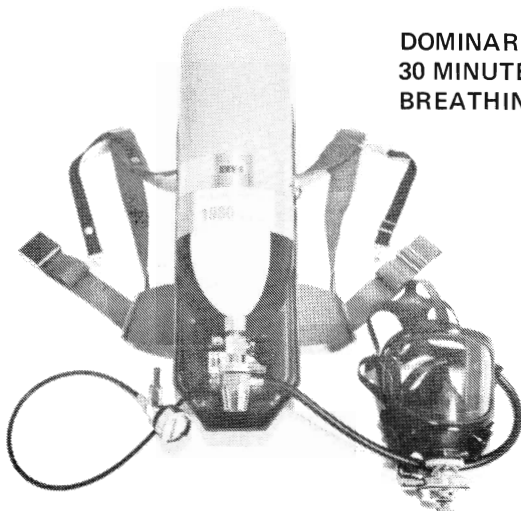
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The Para Wirra fire of 2.3.75

by R. H. Pfitzner (Woods & Forests Dept., S.A.)

On Sunday, March 2nd, 1975 an electrical fault started a fire just to the east of the town of One Tree Hill. It burnt over an area of approximately 1650 hectares and covered a distance of some 7 kilometres. Details of the location of the fire and an indication of the directions of travel are shown on the accompanying map.

The fire, which was detected from look-out tower and aerial patrol at 1300 hours, burnt through private land and parts of the Para Wirra Recreation Park and Kersbrook Forest Reserve. It was not controlled until 1900 hours.

The fire quickly spread into steep terrain making fire suppression extremely difficult. Considerable additional strain was placed on fire fighting forces and communications by the outbreak, some 15 km further east, of another potentially serious fire on Mt. Crawford Forest Reserve at 1330 hours. This fire, which burnt 10 ha was controlled by 1430 hours. The crews which had been re-directed to cope with this outbreak were then able to return to the Para Wirra fire.

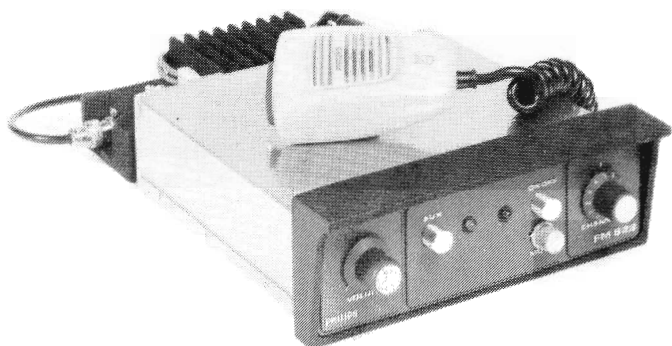
At 1200 hours a local weather station recorded the temperature at 30°C, the relative humidity at 31% and a wind speed of 24 km/hr, giving a forest fire danger index rating of High. No further hourly readings were recorded. However, the maximum for the day reached 30°C and in the afternoon the wind strengthened and shifted from the W.N.W. to the S.W. with the change taking place between 1430 and 1500 hours. During this time the fire danger index was reaching Very High. As indicated on the map, this wind change greatly extended the fire area.

Fuel types in the burnt area were grass, native forest, five and forty year old pine plantation and a mixture of failed pine plantation and scrubby re-growth of native species. The rapid spread of the fire in the very steep grasslands made it impossible for the initial attack to succeed. When the fire moved into the native forest areas, considerable spotting occurred which further complicated suppression efforts. As a result of very heavy fuel accumulations, the failed plantation areas burnt with a much higher intensity than the plantation or the native forest areas. On the other hand, fire intensities were lower, firstly, in gullies where the planted pines had grown successfully and suppressed native re-growth and, secondly, in native forest areas where fuel accumulations had been reduced by prescribed burning.

One attempt by Woods and Forests Department and E.F.S. units to squeeze the N.E. head of the fire into the South Para Reservoir was unsuccessful because the fire ran into one of these failed plantation

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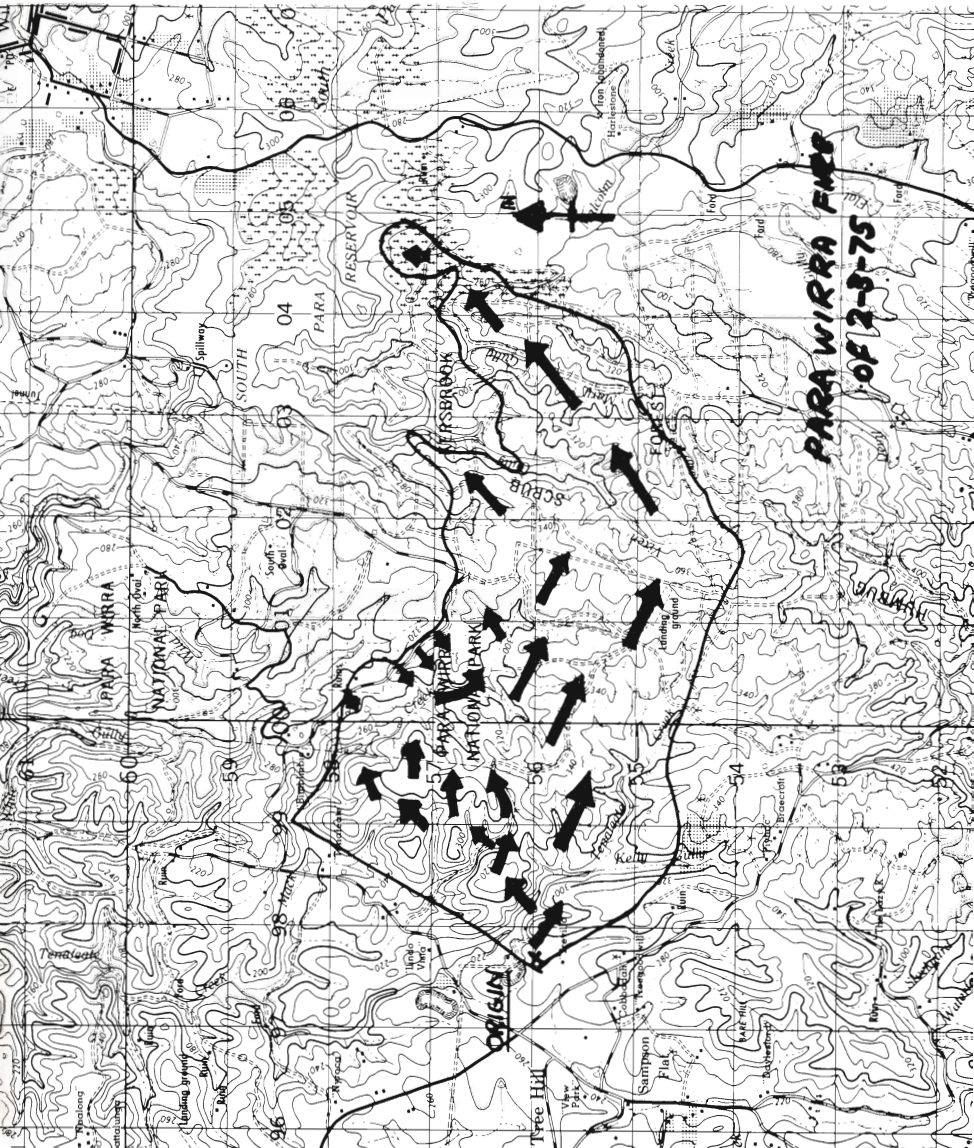
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areas. The increased fire intensity, coupled with a surge in wind strength, resulted in a large amount of spotting which ignited a five year old pine plantation beyond the fire line where this suppression tactic was being attempted.

The fire was eventually brought under control when the wind dropped in the evening and a small amount of rain fell. However mopping up operations continued for another two days. Bulldozers were used to cut fire-lines, small unburnt areas were burned out to the fire lines, and the fire was blacked out with water. The patrol of the area finally ended on 17th March, 1975.



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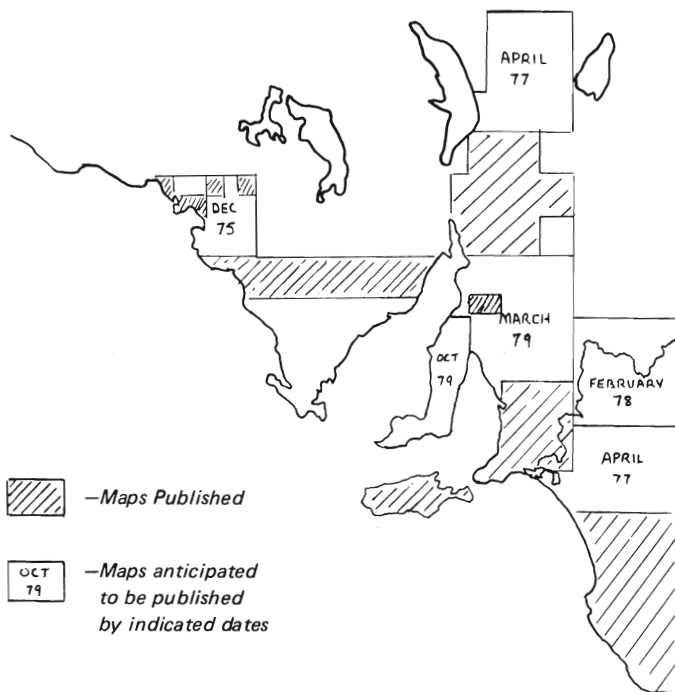
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Telephone (08) 258 2211. Cable "Rossair", Adelaide.



Cheese factory fire – Murray Bridge, 5 April, 1975

STANDARD MAPPING REPORT



Advice has been received from the Mapping Branch of the S.A. Lands Department, that maps of the scale 1:50,000 have been published or are being compiled for areas indicated on the map.

Special Note to all E.F.S. Members

Please accept your copy of the 1975 E.F.S. Manual. This publication, printed by E.F.S. Manual Amenities Fund Committee, is for information of members—giving technical, fire prevention and control matters together with outlines of E.F.S. activities.

The manual is also a means to raise funds to conduct the annual presentation night and to assist in purchasing trophies for the E.F.S. fire drill competitions.

Your support is sought by inviting you to donate 50 cents to the E.F.S. Manual Amenities Fund.

It is suggested that your donation be given to your Brigade Officer in Charge or Secretary who will forward it to E.F.S. Headquarters.

Your support is very much appreciated.

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Adelaide. 5000.
PH. 51 6107.



A MEMBER OF THE CHUBB GROUP

E.F.S. Organisation and Fire Calls

E.F.S. Brigades and Affiliated Services

The figures in brackets after the name of the brigade indicate the number of calls reported for the year July 1st, 1974 to June 30th, 1975.

REGION 1 — CENTRAL

(Yankaililla District Council to Salisbury City Council, including Kangaroo Island)

Regional Officer — R.D. ORR, of Mt. Barker

Adelaide Hills F.F.A.	Hindmarsh Ward	Myponga (8)
Aldgate (13)	Hope Forest	Nairne Inc. (12)
Aldinga Beach (3)	Inman	National Park (Belair)
Aldinga Plains (9)	Jervois (2)	Newland (K.I.)
American River (1)	Kangarilla (3)	Northfield (Prisons Department) (20)
Ashbourne	Kingscote (K.I.) (9)	Norton Summit-Ashton
Athelstone (6)	Lenswood-Forest Range (1)	Oakbank-Balnannah
Basket Range	Lobethal	O'Halloran Hill (C.S.I.R.O.)
Belair	Longwood-Bradbury- Scott Creek	Para Hills
Blackfellow's Creek (1)	Lower Inman Valley (4)	Parawa
Blackwood	Macclesfield	Paris Creek
Blewitt Springs	Marion (12)	Parndana (K.I.) (1)
Bridgewater (15)	McLaren Flat	Port Elliot (5)
Brukungu (3)	McLaren District	Port Noarlunga-Christies Beach (63)
Burnside (12)	Meadows (16)	Rapid Bay (4)
Callington (5)	Menzies (1)	Salisbury (245)
Carey Gully	Middleton	Sellicks Hill (3)
Cherry Gardens (7)	Milang (5)	South West (K.I.)
Cherryville	Mitcham Hills Inc. (includes Belair, Black- wood and Eden Hills) (67)	Stirling (33)
Cleland National Park (Mount Lofty)	Moana (12)	Stirling District Council
Coromandel Valley (3)	Mobilgas	St. Michael's House
Currency Creek	Mobilong (21)	Strathalbyn (2)
Dudley (K.I.) (3)	Montacute	Summertown
Duncan-Gosse (K.I.) (2)	Morphett Vale-Reynella- Hackham Inc. (66)	Tea Tree Gully (46)
Echunga (6)	Mt. Barker (24)	Torrens Vale
Eden Hills	Mt. Barker District Council	Upper Sturt (2)
Encounter Bay (1)	Mt. Barker District Radio Committee	Waitpinga
Goolwa (2)	Mt. Compass-Nangkita	Wicen
Greenhills-Meadows	Mount George (1)	Willunga
Hahndorf	Mount Lofty Ranges E.F.S. Training Centre	Willunga—The Ranges (1)
Happy Valley (25)	Mylor (10)	Wisanger (1)
Headquarters (Staff)		Woodchester
Headquarters (Reserve section)		Woodside
Hindmarsh Island		Yankaililla
		Yundi

REGION 2 — LOWER NORTH

(Mannum District Council to Robertstown District Council)

Regional Officer — P. J. SWANN, of Kapunda

Alma (1)	Gumeracha (1)	Riverton (3)
Angaston (6)	Hamley Bridge	Robertstown (12)
Auburn (1)	Kapunda (19)	Rockleigh
Balaklava (1)	Keyneton	Rosedale
Barossa District (Williams- town)	Lower North F.F.A.	Saddleworth (4)
Barossa Ranges F.F.A.	Mallala (6)	Saddleworth District Council
Blanchetown (3)	Mannum	Sedan-Towitta (5)
Birdwood	Manoora (4)	Sheoak Log (8)
Bower (8)	Marrabel	Smithfield (48)
Bow Hill (1)	Mount Crawford	Springton
Cambrai (8)	Mount Pleasant	Swan Reach (2)
Concordia (3)	Mount Torrens	Tanunda
Dublin (6)	Mudla Wirra (Roseworthy College) (4)	Tarlee (1)
Eden Valley	Munno Para (6)	Tarrawatta (1)
Eudunda	Nuriootpa (7)	Truro (3)
Evanston Gardens (22)	One Tree Hill (5)	Turretfield R.C. (1)
Everard-Mount Templeton	Owne	Two Wells (10)
Freeling (14)	Para Wirra National Park	Virginia (8)
Gilbert Valley E.F.S. Radio Group	Pinery	Waterloo-Steelton- Tothill Belt
Glen Para	Pinkerton Plains (2)	Watervale (1)
Gomersal	Purnong	Woolsheds-Wasleys (2)
Greenock (8)	Ridgeway	

REGION 3 — YORKE PENINSULA
 (Warooka District Council to Bute District Council)
Regional Officer — R. P. FORD, of Moonta

Agery-Weetulta	Kadina	Port Wakefield (8)
Alford	Maitland (2)	South Kilkerran (2)
Ardrossan	Minlaton	Stansbury
Bute	Nalyappa	Stenhouse Bay
Clinton	Nantawarra (1)	Warooka (4)
Corny Point	Paskeville	Yorke Peninsula F.F.A.
Cuncliffe (2)	Pine Point	Yorke town (10)
Curramulka	Port Victoria	
Edithburg	Port Vincent (4)	

REGION 4 — NORTH
 (Blyth District Council north to Andamooka)
Regional Officer — G. Mc. M. POLOMKA, of Jamestown

Andamooka	Hallett (8)	Port Broughton (4)
Appila	Hawker	Port Germeln (6)
Blyth (1)	Hoyleton	Quorn (13)
Booboorowie	Jamestown (26)	Redhill
Booloroo Centre (4)	Kanyaka (Quorn)	Snowtown
Brinkworth (2)	Koolunga (4)	Spalding
Burra (4)	Laura (3)	Stirling North (30)
Caltowie	Lochiel	Terowie (7)
Clare (17)	Melrose (1)	Wards Hill (1)
Crystal Brook	Mount Bryan (3)	Warnertown
Eastern Dist. F.F.A. (5)	Mundoora	Washpool
Farrell Flat (2)	Napperby	Whyte-Yarcowie (3)
Georgetown	Narridy	Wilmington (17)
Gladstone (1)	North-Eastern F.F.A. (10)	Wilpena (4)
Gladstone (Prisons Department)	Northern F.F.A.	Wirrabra (1)
Gulnare	Orroroo (13)	Yacka
	Peterbrough (5)	

NOTE:—

EFS PROFICIENCY BADGES

“FIREMAN 2nd CLASS” — The qualification of having to hold a Class 2 drivers’ licence is deleted.

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REGION 5 — SOUTH-EAST

(Port MacDonnell District Council to Meningie District Council)

Regional Officers — Upper S.-E.: M. T. SHERWELL, of Bordertown**Lower S.-E.: R. E. MUNRO, of Millicent**

Allendale East	Kongorong (2)	Robe Town
Apcel Ltd. (Millicent)	Kybybolite (2)	Rocky Camp
Ashville	Lochaber	Salt Creek
Avenue Range	Lower Murray F.F.A.	Sebastapol
Beachport	Lower S.-E. F.F.A.	S.A. Perpetual Forests (7)
Benara (3)	Lucindale (2)	South Eastern F.F.A.
Binnun	Maaoupe	South Joyce
Bordertown (15)	Marcollat	Spence
Callendale	Mayurra	Stewarts Rang (1)
Cellulose (Snuggery)	McCallum (Keith)	Sutton Town (5)
Colebatch	Meningie	Tailem Bend (7)
Comaum	Meningie West	Tantanoola
Crompton-Gambier West (3)	Mil Lei (5)	Tarpeena
Conmurra (5)	Millicent (27)	Tatiara F.F.A. (8)
Cooke Plains (2)	Moorak (7)	(Bordertown)
Coombe (3)	Mount Burr (W. & F. Dept.)	Tatiara (Senior) (4)
Coonalpyn (6)	Mount Gambier (9)	Thornlea
Coonalpyn Downs F.F.A.	Mt. Gambier F.F.A. (20)	Tintinara
Coonawarra	Mount McIntrye	Upper S.-E. F.F.A.
Donovans	Mount Schank	Wandillo (3)
East Woolloomool	Mount Schank North	Wattle Range-Mount
Eight Mile Creek	Mundalla (8)	Graham
Emerald	Nangula	Wattle Range North
Field (1)	Nangwarry (W. & F. Dept.)	Western Flat (1)
Frances	Naracoorte Dist. F.F.A.	White Hut
Furner-Fox	Narrung	Willalooka (1)
Geegeela	North Joyce	Wirrega-Lowen Vale (1)
Glenburnie (5)	O.B. Flat (5)	Woakwine (Millicent)
Glencoe	Padthaway (3)	Wolseley (2)
Glenroy	Penola (12)	Wrattenbully
Greenways	Piccaninny	Wylie
Hatherleigh	Pleasant Park (9)	Yahl (3)
Kalangadoo	Port MacDonnell	Yumali (3)
Keith (9)	Reedy Creek	
Kingston (5)	Rendelsham	
Kongal (4)	Robe District	

REGION 6 — EYRE PENINSULA

(Lincoln District Council to Murat Bay District Council)

Regional Officers — Upper E.P.: T. R. KNIGHT, of Wudinna**Lower E.P.: R. B. S. SINCLAIR, of Port Lincoln**

Arno Bay	Franklin Harbor	Port Kenny
Brimpton Lake	(Cowell) (7)	Port Neill
Kapinnie	Gum Flat	Rudall (10)
Brooker Ward (2)	Haslam	Stokes (4)
Butler (2)	Karkoo	Streaky Bay
Calca	Kimba (11)	Tooolgie Hills
Ceduna-Thevenard (6)	Kimba-Buckleboo (13)	Tumby Bay and Hutchinson
Cleve	Kingoonya	Wards (9)
Coffin Bay	Koppio (2)	Ulipa (Mt. Hope)
Cootra	Lincoln Ward (6)	Verran
Coufta	Lipson (1)	Wangary
Cummins (2)	Lock (15)	Wanilla (2)
Cungena	Louth (6)	Warrambo
Darke Peak (11)	Mangalo (4)	Wharminda
Edillilie	Minnipa (6)	Wirrulla (1)
Elliston (2)	Moody	Wudinna (10)
Elliston-Musgrave Assn. (1)	Mount Wedge	Yeelanna
Eyre Peninsula F.F.A.	Murdinga	
Far-West Coast F.F.A. (2)	Nunjikompita (2)	
	Poochera (1)	

REGION 7 — UPPER MURRAY AND MURRAY MALLEE
(Lameroo District Council to Waikerie District Council)
Regional Officer — M. G. ARNOLD, of Waikerie

Alawoona	Lameroo (12)	Paruna
Barmera (10)	Livingstone (1)	Peake (4)
Boorika (1)	Loxton District E.F.S.	Peebinga (1)
Brown's Well (Paruna)	Board	Perponda
Cadell (Prisons Dept.) (17)	Lyrup	Pinnaroo (20)
Cobdogla (1)	Marama	Sherlock
Coomandook-Moorlands (8)	Meribah (5)	Taplan
Copeville	Monash	pper Murray F.F.A.
Geranium (2)	Moorook (7)	Veitch
Glossop (10)	Morgan (1)	Waikerie (27)
Jabuk	Netherton (3)	Wunkar (5)
Karoonda (6)	Paisley (Blanchetown)	Wynarka (1)
Kulkami	Parilla	Yurgo
Kulkawurra (1)	Paringa (13)	

Inter-District Volunteer Fire Fighting Associations

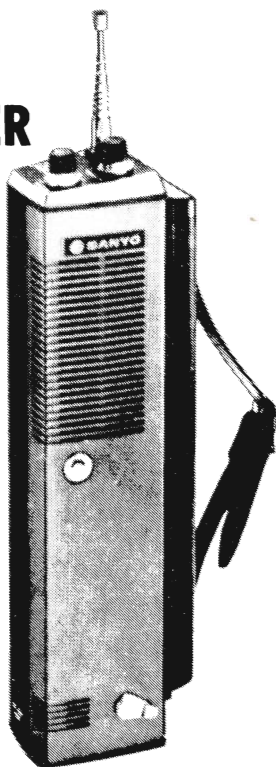
Association	Region	President	Secretary
ADELAIDE HILLS	1	J. Nolan	
BAROSSA RANGES	2	R. H. Angas	W. G. Keynes, Eden Valley, 5235
EASTERN DISTRICTS	2	D. V. Lord	A. L. Wright, P.O. Box 10, Burra, 5417.
EYRE PENINSULA	6	D. Dickens	N. L. Simpson, Box 58, Wudinna, 5652
FAR WEST COAST	6	R. G. Stott	H. R. Allchurch, Coorabie, 5690
KINGOONYA	6	W. J. Morish	W. J. Morish, Mt. Eba, via Kingoonya. 5710
LOWER NORTH	2	A. S. K. Holding	R. Hornsey, Box 36, Kapunda, 5373.
LOWER SOUTH EAST	5	J. F. Preece	P. T. Roach, P.O. Box 24, Mt. Gambier. 5290.
NORTH EASTERN	4	R. T. McDonald	P. R. Home, Box 185, Peterborough. 5422.-
NORTHERN	4	C. W. Fuller	J. Lindsay Chambers, Clare, 5453.
SOUTH EASTERN	5	G. W. Neate	R. Langeluddecke, Box 4, Hynam, 5262.
UPPER MURRAY	7	L. G. Martin	A. Grove-Jones, Chowilla Station via Renmark 5341.
UPPER SOUTH EAST	5&7	D. Elliott	R. A. Whibley, Box 42, Karoonda, 5307.
WILPENA	4	G. T. Hunt	Miss M. Murphy, Wilpena Pound, 5434.
YORKE PENINSULA	3	R. P. Ford	G. Druwitt, Maitland 5573.

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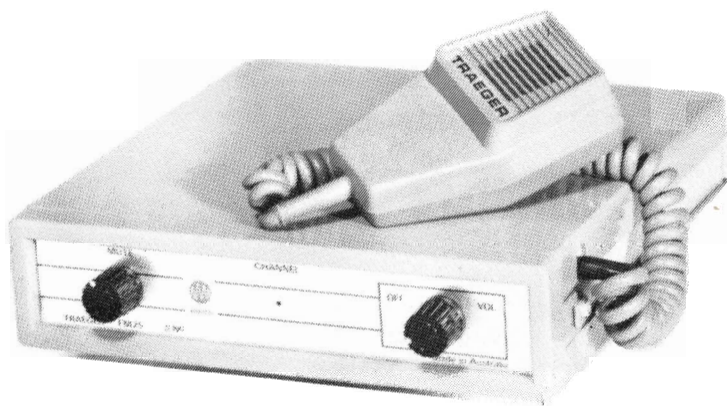
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TRANSCEIVER LICENCE HOLDERS CALL SIGNS AND FREQUENCIES

Organization	Call sign	Frequencies (KHZ)	
		Normal	Inter Comm.
Aldgate E.F.S. (Stirling D/C)	VL5ES	163210 *	—
Angaston E.F.S.	VL5BQ	163360 *	2668
Ardrossan E.F.S.	VL5GM	2780	2668
Balaklava D/C	VL5JB	2660	2668
Barossa D/C	VL5AF	2780	2668
Beachport D/C	VL5FW	163270 *	—
Blyth D/C	VL5DG	2660	2668
Bridgewater E.F.S. (Stirling D/C)	VL5ES	163210 *	2668
Brinkworth E.F.S.	VL5NB	2660	—
Brukung & District E.F.S.	VL5QZ	2808	—
Booborowie & District EFS	VL5UP	2660	—
Burnside City Council	VL5NO	163060	—
Burnside City Council	VL5NO	2836	2668
Burra Burra D/C	VL5GN	2660	—
Bute D/C	VL5JF	2660	2668
Campbelltown (Athelstone E.F.S.)	VL5JX	2836	2668
Carrieton D/C	VL5AJ	2580	—
Ceduna & District E.F.S.	VL5QJ	163300 *	—
Central Yorke Peninsula D/C	VL5LL	2680	—
Clare D/C	VL5CG	2660	—
Cleve D/C	VL5ME	2585	2668
Clinton D/C	VL5AG	2660	2668
Coonalpyn Downs E.F.S.	V:5EX	2692	—
Crystal Brook D/C	VL5DX	2580	—
Duncan & Gosse E.F.S.	VL5JZ	2780	—
East Torrens D/C	VL5GG	2836	—
East Torrens D/C	VL5GG	163060 *	—
Eastern Districts F.F.A.	VL5EM	2660	—
		(SSB)	
Elliston D/C (Elliston E.F.S.)	V:5CV	2620	—
Elliston D/C (Lock E.F.S.)	VL5MH	2620	—
Encounter Bay D/C	VL5FH	163285 *	—
Eudunda D/C	VL5MX	2680	—
Farrell Flat E.F.S.	VL5MT	2660	—
Franklin Harbour D/C	VL5HC	2620	2668
Georgetown D/C	VL5AB	2580	2668
Gilbert Valley E.F.S. Radio Group	VL5NE	2660	—
Gladstone District Council	VL5JG	2580	—
Gumeracha D/C	VL5GS	163360 *	—
Hahdorf Volunteer Fire Brigade	VL5IR	2808	2668
Hallett D/C	VL5LO	2160	2668
Jamestown D/C	VL5FF	2580	—
Kadina D/C	VL5JD	2660	—
Kanyaka D/C	VL5IN	2580	—
Kapunda E.F.S.	VL5FG	2680	2668
Karoonda D/C	VL5MY	163150 *	2668
Kimba D/C	VL5DF	2620	—
Lacepede D/C (Kingston0	VL5GK	3158	2668
Laura D/C	V:5HZ	2580	—
Lameroo D/C	VL5IZ	2580	—
Le Hunte D/C	VL5GD	2620	—
Le Hunte D/C (Warramboo)	V:5GD	2620	—
Lincoln D/C	V:5GZ	2680	—
Lower Murray E.F.S. Committee	VL5DH	2692	2668
Lucindale District F.F.A.	VL5JP	3158	2668
Lucindale District F.F.A.	VL5JP	163060 *	—
Mallala D/C	VL5FZ	2792	—
Marion Corporation	V:5BM	163090 *	—
Meadows EFS	VL5CM	163150 *	2668
Millicent D/C	VL5IL	163270 *	—
Minlaton D/C	VL5NP	163090 *	—
Minnipa E.F.S.	VL5AI	2620	—
Mitcham Hills E.F.S. Inc. —			
(Belair, Blackwood, Eden Hills)	VL5BA	163300 *	2668
Mobilong D/C	VL5EW	163090 *	—
Monarto Development Commission	VL5XP	163090 *	—
Morgan E.F.S.	VL5ZZ	2692 *	—

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Mt. Barker Volunteer Fire Brigade	VL5AE	2808	2668
Mt. Gambier F.F.A.	VL5AM	163360 *	—
Mt. Gambier F.F.A.	VL5AM	2808	4510
Mt. Pleasant D/C	VL5HU	2580	2668
Mudla Wirra E.F.S.	VL5JC	2792	2668
Munno Para D/C	VL5AS	2160	2668
Mylor E.F.S. (Stirling D/C)	VL5ES	163210 *	2668
Nairne Volunteer Fire Brigade	VL5GF	2808	2668
Naracoorte Bushfire Fighting Association	VL5BN	163150 *	—
North Eastern F.F.A.	VL510	2660	2668
Nuriootpa E.F.S.	VL5GB	2668	—
Onkaparinga D/C	VL5AO	2720	2668
Orroroo D/C	VL5IK	2580	—
Owen D/C	VL5IW	2792	2668
Paringa E.F.S.	VL5AL	163210 *	—
Peake District F.F.A.	VL5FC	2692	—
Penola D/C	VL5CP	163300 *	—
Pinnaroo D/C	VL5IA	2580	2668
Pinnaroo D/C	VL5IA	163909 *	—
Port Elliot D/C	V:5GE	2680	—
Port Germein D/C	VL5AC	2580	—
Port MacDonnell D/C	VL5AY	2808	—
Port Noarlunga/Christies Bch. E.F.S.	VL5TB	163090 *	—
Port Wakefield D/C	VL5IQ	2660	—
Prisons Department — Cadell Training Centre	VL5PP	2692	—
Redhill D/C	VL5IV	2580	—
Robe D/C	VL5LH	3158	—
Salisbury, City of	VL5FS	163270 *	2160
Sedan/Towitta Fir Fighting Brigade	VL5LD	2752	2668
Sedan/Towitta Fire Fighting Brigade	VL5LD	163360 *	—
Snowtown D/C	VL5GA	2660	—
South West (K.Is.) E.F.S.	VL5VN	2780	—
Spalding D/C	VL5DQ	2660	—
Stirling D/C	VL5ES	163210 *	2668
Stirling North EFS	VL5AT	2580	—
Strathalby D/C	VL5CS	2660	2668
Streaky Bay D/C	VL5CT	2620	—
Summertown & Dist. E.F.S. Inc.	VL5MG	2836	2668
Tantanoola D/C	VL5AY	2808	—
Taplan E.F.S.	VL5EV	2680	—
Tatiara D/C — Keith Bordertown	VL5AZ	163090 *	—
Diddicoolum Homestead			
Tea Tree Gully E.F.S.	VL5DZ	163270 *	—
Tumby Bay D/C	VL5LK	2585	2668
Waikerie E.F.S.	VL50T	163210 *	—
Warooka E.F.S.	VL5EZ	163150 *	—
Watervale E.F.S.	VL5SD	2660	—
Wilmington D/C	VL5DL	2580	—
Willunga D/C	VL5JY	3158	2668
Yankalilla D/C	VL5GH	2752	—
Yeelanna E.F.S.	VL5FV	2680	—
Yorke Peninsula D/C (Maitland & District E.F.S.)	VL5LL	2680	2668
Yorketown D/C	VL5EY	163150 *	—
E.F.S. Headquarters	VL50C	—	—
State-wide Inter Communication Frequencies		163120 *	—
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* denotes VHF (Very High Frequency)

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Morganvale	8UX
Oakbank	9EE
Pine Valley	9HE

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8SQG; 8SQF; 9SIB	(H.Q. portables).
Mooleulooloo Station	8SEL and 8SHL.
Wiawirra Station	9SS
Yunta (G. F. Ding)	8TQ

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“To promote uniformity and standardization of methods, systems and regulations appertaining to such fire brigades.”

Affiliation with the British Fire Services Association is open to uniformed members of properly constituted EFS Brigades, subject to certain conditions. Membership can be obtained either as a group or individually.

The B.F.S.A. distributes quarterly Technical Journals to affiliated brigades, and awards Long Service Medals to those members who qualify for their efficiency and service standards.

E.F.S. members who are affiliated with B.F.S.A. are in the following brigades:—

GROUP MEMBERSHIP

Bordertown	H/Q Reserve Section	Nuriootpa
Barmera	Jervois	Penola
Clare	Jamestown	Salisbury
Evanston Gardens	Kapunda	Smithfield
Greenock	Mt. Lofty Trg. Centre	Woodside

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

Burnside	Munno Para
Blackwood	Moonta
Hindmarsh Ward	Mylor
Kalangadoo	Northfield
Laura	Two Wells
Lock	

B.F.S.A. LONG SERVICE MEDALS AWARDED 1974/75

10 YEAR MEDALS — Vincent D. Montrella; John F. Mott; Herman G. DeRoos; (all of Stirling EFS).

20 YEAR MEDALS — Frederick M. Brinkworth (Stirling); Hurtle J. Rowley (H/Q Reserve Section).

WHAT IT MEANS!

“Informed Source” — The person who told the person you just met.

E.F.S. UNIFORM DIRECTORY

E.F.S. members requiring any of the listed items of uniform should contact the suppliers direct. Receipts should be obtained to substantiate any Subsidies claims.

KHAKI OVERALLS (Fire Field Dress): Can be supplies with shoulder flashes and E.F.S. stars if required. Provide size of overalls in order.

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2. John Cook Shop, 117 Commercial Road, Port Adelaide, 5051, 'phone 57 1519; 22a Gawler Place, Adelaide, 'phone 223 3802; also at Arndale and Tea Tree Plaza.

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3. Dixon Clothing Co., 312 Pulteney Street, Adelaide, 5000, 'phone 223 5793.

SUMMER DRESS UNIFORMS: (White shirts, khaki polyester shirts and trousers).

4. Hambour & Sons Pty. Ltd. (refer entry No. 1.)

PEAKED CAPS BLUE (Officers):

5. John Cook Shop (refer entry No. 2).

BERETS BLUE WOOLLEN:

6. Hambour & Sons Pty. Ltd. (refer entry No. 1).

7. John Cook Shop (refer entry No. 2).

EMBROIDERY: (Shoulder flashes, E.F.S. stars, name flashes and arm bands).

8. Hambour & Sons Pty. Ltd. (refer entry No. 1).

9. John Cook Shop (refer entry No. 2).

10. Ludgate Monograms, 4 Lagunta Avenue, Edwardstown, 5039, 'phone 276 8911.

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11. Fire Fighting Equipment Co., 118 Glen Osmond Road, Parkside, 5063. 'phone 272 1000.

12. Chubb Fire Security, 38 Weymouth Street, Adelaide, 5000, 'phone 51 6107.

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14. L. W. Hutton & Co. Ltd., 208 Rundle Street, Adelaide, 5000, 'phone 223 4146.

F.C.O. METAL SHIELDS: E.F.S. CUFF LINKS AND TIE BARS:

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OBITUARY

It is with regret we must announce the passing of fellow EFS members. Our deepest sympathy is extended to their relatives.

BARNEY, George Henry — 22nd May, 1975. A member of Mylor EFS;

FLINN, Keith Robert — July 1975. A member of Mylor EFS;

JERICHO, Gordon — A member of Coonalpyn EFS;

PEAKE, William Robert (Bob) — EFS D/Office of Lameroo. Died 20th October, 1975.

STENNING, John Clyde — 20th January, 1975. Original Officer in Charge, Cunliffe EFS;

WOOLDRIDGE, John Murray — A member of Borrika EFS.

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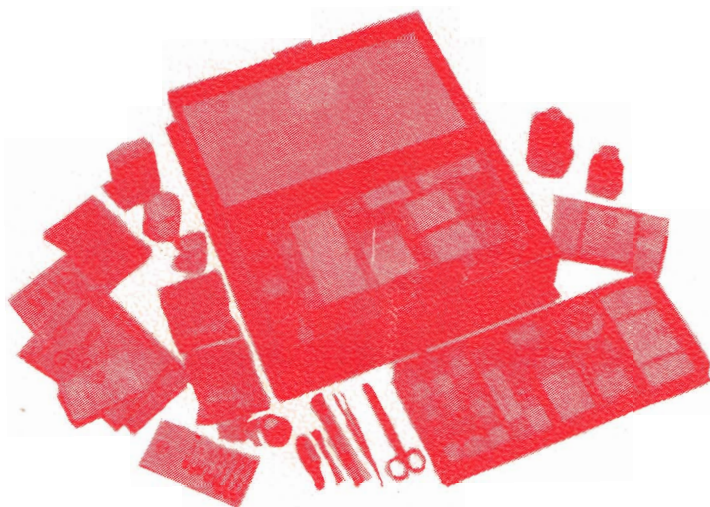
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