

THE VOLUNTEER ANNUAL

Official Journal for The Country Fire Services South Australia

INCORPORATING THE C.F.S. MANUAL 1979

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Correspondence to the Editor

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Front cover:

Following in Dad and Mum's footsteps (wearing the official Volunteer C.F.S. Coveralls but slightly smaller, complete with badges and shoulder flashes) are children from the Salisbury, Stirling, Yorketown, Nuriootpa and Cadell C.F.S. Districts, who attended with their parents the Region 1, C.F.S. Fire Fighting competitions held at the Mylor Oval on June 10, 1979. Mrs. Mary Bryant (pictured left) is assisting the youngest volunteer, Mathew Bryant aged 2.

The Country Fire Services will always be an integral part of South Australia's way of life, so teach your children fire safety, and get them involved now—for tomorrow's volunteers are today's children who will play a bigger and more responsible role in our society.

FOREWORD

The formation of the Country Fire Services Board some 2½ years ago formally brought together the several functionally related facets of fire-fighting and prevention as well as research and assessment.

These activities are of the utmost importance in South Australia, which re-emerges every summer to be unquestionably the driest State in the driest continent, with vast areas of combustible material hovering at the flash point in agricultural, bushland and forest environments.

Although South Australians, like their fellow citizens in other parts of Australia, have become preponderantly urbanized, a major fraction of the State's wealth is still produced outside of the cities. Country areas are also of economic importance, even if less tangibly so, when viewed in the light of the public's increasing enjoyment of rural environments, most of which depend on the presence of bushland or forest. Unfortunately, man is almost invariably the catalyst for fire and so the problems of fire-prevention are social as well as physical in origin.

The cost of replacing buildings, stock and fencing is often enormous, although it can be calculated but the loss of human life is intolerable. The elimination of public amenities through fires in National Parks and other scenic terrain is less readily comprehended but it is sobering to reflect that trees may take 20 years to reach useful dimensions. Burnt-out water catchments yield mud and muck as a major liability to be kept out of reservoirs rather than the fresh water. The high rainfall terrain in the central Mount Lofty Ranges has an annual yield of water valued up to \$1 000 per hectare if this run-off is from uncontaminated wood-land. Estimates of the cost of planting replacement forests range up to \$4 per tree. In many other parts of the State, including the coastal regions such as the Coorong and the cereal producing Peninsulas, adequate vegetation is essential to prevent serious wind erosion. There is also absolutely no doubt that as the oil crisis continues to develop the value of forest products will escalate accordingly and South Australians must become more concerned at the sight of such resources burning.

The CFS relies on an integrated and comprehensive network of district-organisations staffed by volunteers who provide a valuable example of community spirit and willingness to engage in self-help. This type of activity demonstrates a major, as yet largely untapped social resource which cannot long be ignored in a country examining the status of its economy.

Certainly, a CFS type of organisation appears to provide the only economic means of controlling and patrolling fires outside of metropolitan areas. In recent months, the Board has also realised that with the goodwill and support of the large numbers of CFS members active in widely distributed affiliated branches, it is ideally served in furthering the important aims of fostering concepts of increased social responsibility and an awareness of both the economic and aesthetic values of the land which requires both affection and protection.

Professor P. Schwerdtfeger
Chairman
SA Country Fire Services Board



EDITORIAL

This is my first opportunity to write to you as Director of the S.A. Country Fire Services. I feel somewhat humble at the privilege of being given the chance to both serve you and the people of South Australia. In my editorial in the Spring issue, I stated that Mr. Kerr had set his successor a formidable task—and indeed it is. My job is, however, being made so much easier by the attitude and dedication demonstrated by the CFS brigades and members I have so far had the pleasure to meet. If I haven't visited your brigade yet, please bear with me. Since July, I have travelled over 30 000 km in motor vehicles and aircraft throughout South Australia, and I am determined to visit every CFS brigade in the State in time.

My tribute in this editorial is to those CFS members who willingly and without question turned out in many parts of the State during the recent devastating storm. In doing what we ought, we deserve no praise, but none-the-less, it was disappointing, knowing the true situation, to read hardly a mention of CFS activities in the copies of newspaper reports that followed.

One of the facts is that the CFS radio network was the only link with Port Broughton for over 14 hours. Our network is already in the process of being upgraded but even so, State Channel 2 proved its effectiveness as a planned communications system.

But without the many people who manned base and mobile sets, nothing would have functioned at all. A special mention must be made of VL5 ES—St. Michael's—a call sign most, if not all, CFS units will know very well. Father Richard did not hesitate to open up his base set and operate faultlessly for many hours, to the north and east of Adelaide.

The work carried out by CFS members on this occasion is no less than I would have expected from you—but it still makes me proud to be a part of the Service.

Another page in our history has been written, and now we must check our equipment once again and wait for the call that we know will come.

LLOYD C. JOHNS
Director,
S.A. Country Fire Services.

S.A. COUNTRY FIRE SERVICES BOARD MEMBERS.



Left to right (seated) Messrs. M. G. Arnold of Waikerie (representing CFS), L. C. Johns, F.I. Fire.E., A.I.M., Churchill Fellow (Director S.A. Country Fire Services), P. J. Swann of Kapunda (representing CFS).
 Left to right (standing) M. J. Prior of Gladstone (representing Local Government), E. R. Pfeiffer, BSc., Dip. For., Forest Protection Officer (representing Woods and Forests), V. L. Gerschwitz of Wanilla (representing CFS), R.D. Orr, O.A.M., J.P. of Mount Barker (Deputy Chairman CFS Board—representing Local Government), A. J. McArthur of Rendlesham (representing CFS), Professor P. Schwerdtfeger, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Chairman CFS Board).
 Insert Mr. J. Gatjens (representing Insurers).

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 Regional Officer J. H. Lloyd.

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 Mr. M. A. Thomason.
 Mr. T. B. Modistach.
 Mr. N. H. Ellis.
 Mr. B. A. Bilney.

**COUNTRY
FIRE SERVICES
SOUTH AUSTRALIA**



EDITORIAL INDEX

Fire Prevention Week	6
Fire Statistics Summary	7
Here's What's Been Happening	8, 9
State Finals	10
C.F.S. Display	11
Extracts for 1979 Volunteer Regional Officers Conference	12
How to use a Fire Extinguisher	19, 20
Fire Safety in your Caravan	21
The Use of Fire in the Open	23
Elementary Map Reading	25
Publicity	26
C.F.S. Brigades prepare	30, 31, 32
C.F.S. Fire Appliances Standard Colours/ Identification	33
Forest Fires are Destructive	35, 36
Barbecues and Campfires	36
C.F.S. Organisations	37, 38, 39
Competition Records	39, 40
Call Signs and Frequencies	40, 41
Incinerators/Burning Rubbish	42
Helicopter Service	44

RESULTS OF S.A. COUNTRY FIRE SERVICES

RAFFLE Lic. No. A11261

DRAWN AT THE STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS, STRATHALBYN.

1. 1573 M. P. PURSELL: MT. BARKER
2. 759 L. C. JAENSCH: HARTLEY
3. 1042 M. BREHAUT: MURRAY BRIDGE
4. 1805 A. GEMMELL: STRATHALBYN
5. 32 H. W. ELLIS: O'HALLORAN HILL
6. 806 D. A. STYLES: SEACLIFF PARK
7. 1616 F. MARTIN: STRATHALBYN
8. 1191 D. WAKEFIELD: MILANG
9. 50 N. FRANCESCHIKN: BLEWITT SPRINGS
10. 627 L. CARRANGIS: STRATHALBYN
11. 585 R. J. DOWNWORD: O'HALLORAN HILL

Letters to the Editor.

CFS MANUAL— NEW FORMAT, 1979

The 1979 Manual—40th
edition

The concept of this new "Volunteer Annual" is the result of a proposal to bring the Manual in line with present paper size concepts and amalgamate the summer edition of the Volunteer with the Manual to form a publication entitled "The Annual". With the usual advertisements (in the December issue only), this enables the "Annual" to be printed for approximately the same price as the present editions of the Volunteer. In future there would be three quarterly editions of the Volunteer and at Christmas time it would be combined with the old style CFS Manual to form "The Annual".

Dear Sir,

How pleased I was when I read your article in the September edition of "The Volunteer". You stated that your blood pressure rose 20 points at the words "Only Volunteers", I couldn't agree with you more.

I have been a member of the C.F.S. for five years and during the time "only volunteers" has cropped up so often that my blood boils also.

It has also been said that we take things too seriously, how can you play at being firemen, it is serious and will always be.

We belong to an organization that protects property, stock and most important, LIVES: this we must not forget.

To give so much time, means dedication, and the reward for a non paying job is satisfaction that someone has been helped.

So let's be PROUD of what we do. We are "Volunteers".

Yours faithfully,

Mrs. J. D. Clark
Smithfield Plains.

16/10/79

HIGH FIRE COST

The official cost of the biggest plantation fire so far in South Australia, the Caroline timber forest fire in February this year, was \$1 243 000.

The figure was given in the annual report for the Woods and Forests Department by the Auditor General, Mr. Tattersall.

He says the fire burnt out 2 912 ha of timber plantation in the Caroline Forest reserve.

Mr. Tattersall said \$79 000 was raised from salvage but a claim on the Commonwealth for assistance in meeting restoration costs was unsuccessful.

The Border Watch, Tuesday, October 16, 1979

The Monarto Country Fire Service promoted its annual community film night on Tuesday 23rd October to impress upon the families of the Monarto area the dangers being faced during the coming summer and the need for special care because of the extreme fire risk due to the growth produced by good spring rains.

For three weeks before the evening district children had been busy drawing and colouring their entries in a poster competition. For the under 9's this meant colouring in Smokey's friends, and their enemy Fierce Fred Flame, in a poster drawn by Peter Mills from Headquarters. The older children used their own imaginations to show how "Bushfires hurt Smokey's Friends". Peter again helped willingly by judging the competition so that on the night Regional Officer Tony Keay, in one of his many roles, presented first prizes to Naomi Fulwood (under 9's) and Trudy Wachmer.

All posters were of a high standard and proved to be the drawcard which brought a good crowd of parents and children to the Monarto Oval Hall.

Tony Keay and John Fulwood, Officer in Charge of the Monarto brigade, had procured four films related to fires and two of general interest. These were run through at a rattling pace and in professional style using two projectors.

"Bushfires", Our Summer Fate (an up to date film) was of special interest to brigade members covering all aspects of fires and fire fighting while still being of interest to the visitors with many dramatic scenes of fires. "Fire, not in My House" had everyone, and especially the children, in suspense as a boy used ingenuity to get closer and closer to a box of matches on a high cupboard. No one was left in any doubt by this film as to the way fires start in the home.

Both Tony and John stressed the responsibility of all age groups to take care during the coming months so that summer passes without fire affecting the lives of the local people.

The Headquarter's pictorial display and supper were other highlights of an evening which has increased fire awareness amongst many Monarto families.

John Fulwood
Monarto C.F.S.

Peake Clerk Retires After 15 years

Long-serving District Clerk of Peake District Council, Mr. Gifford B. Stapleton, retired last week after spending fifteen years with the Council.

Mr. Stapleton retired because of ill health, and will live at Nuriootpa. He came to Sherlock on 19 August, 1964, and was an active member of several local community organisations.

He was a supervisor with the local CFS branch for nearly 15 years, and was on the Ambulance Board for 12 years, and was also a member of Lower Murray Justices Group at Murray Bridge.

His wife served with the local church guild, and was a member of Red Cross and Sherlock CWA.

Mr. Stapleton hopes to join the local RSL sub-branch at Nuriootpa.

Speaking shortly before his retirement, Mr. Stapleton said the highlight of his career with the Council was his role in the erection of the new Council building in July 1973. It was built and furnished for just under \$15 000.

"It has been a very satisfying period for us while we've lived here," he said.

Pin. Border Times, Thurs 30
August 1979.

FALSE ALARM

At 11.30 p.m. on Friday, 7 September, the fire alarm sounded in Balaklava with the CFS answering a call to an address in Short Terrace.

With the siren sounding and cars following, it was a prompt response by CFS personnel and unit to the call, which proved to be nothing more than a hoax.

Occupants at the Short Street residence were startled and knew nothing of the call, and considerable concern has been expressed by relevant authorities at this type of action.

Besides inconveniencing people all along the line, hoax calls can create a dangerous situation in the event of a serious fire.

An appeal is made to those responsible to consider the implications and refrain from acts of stupidity.

Dear Sir,

I am writing on behalf of the Millicent C.F.S. to express our appreciation and congratulations on the recent publications of 'The Volunteer'. The quality of the production, and the content are very commendable. We hope it will continue, and wish you every success in the future. It is certainly an excellent way of bringing together each of 'The Volunteers' in their respective C.F.S. Brigades throughout this State.

Also, I am writing to offer some contributions to the publication of 'The Volunteer' which you may be able to use in one of its later editions.

Will you please find enclosed some articles from *The South Eastern Times*, which covered a simulated car accident in which Millicent C.F.S. was involved in conjunction with the Millicent Police; Millicent and Beachport St. John Ambulance, and the Millicent Hospital on Tuesday 24th July 1979.

Wishing you every success for the future.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
Rev. John F. Follett
(Hon. Secretary)

MOCK accident on Tuesday night had some unexpected sidelines and its touch of humour. Although the secret had been well kept, Beachport's ambulance crew weren't taken by surprise completely. Millicent organisers wanted to warn surrounding towns that the accident was simulated. Previously, Millicent checked for about 6 weeks and found that Beachport ambulance crew left for normal training exercise at Millicent at 7 p.m., on the dot. Millicent called the other ambulance centres about 5 minutes before 7 p.m., expecting that Beachport's crew would be getting into their ambulance and miss the call. Of course it had to be this Tuesday night that Beachport left five minutes early and picked up the end of the call. **C.F.S. BOYS at the accident were asked to investigate some noises in the bushes further down the road, it could be a "dazed accident victim" who was wandering or injured. The C.F.S. boys soon stirred over their patient when they stumbled over her in the dark—a cow bedded down.**

AMBULANCE Officer's description of the C.F.S.-Ambulance combined exercise. "I think we can work together well. The C.F.S. boys did what they were asked—no more, no less. It would help also if bystanders offered their help—or moved off if they couldn't help."

FIRE siren has a voice which carries. It could be heard quite distinctly in the Rendelsham Hills about 8 km from Millicent.

BACK at base, over a cup of coffee at 9 p.m., the C.F.S. phone rang. Comment from C.F.S. boy—"If that's my mis-sus tell her to turn my tea down to half heat!"

Story page 18.

26th October, 1979.

Mr. Peter Swann,
District Officer,
Country Fire Service,
Kapunda, S.A.

Dear Sir,

I was very pleased to receive a report from First Class Constable Pyatt of the Kapunda Police Station supplying details of the assistance given by the members of your organization to our department on at least two occasions.

The first occasion was on the 18th January this year when approximately 20 members from your service and 10 from Eudunda assisted in a search for a missing 18 months old boy, Craig Jeffrey Brennan, who had strayed from his parents farm at Bagot Well. There is little doubt the help given resulted in a successful operation which located the child before any harm occurred to him and returned him safely to his parents.

The second occasion occurred on the 2nd September at the scene of a fatal accident which occurred on the Kapunda to Eudunda Road near Bagot Well. Once again your members displayed an efficiency and willingness that further assisted our members from Kapunda providing a service to the public, especially under adverse circumstances and at an accident of a tragic nature.

The incidents stated are examples of the strong rapport that exists between our department and your organisation and I personally express my gratitude for the efforts of your members.

Yours faithfully,
Ray Hanel,
Inspector,
Acting O/C G2 Division
Divisional Headquarters,
Graves Street,
Kadina, S.A. 5554.

A firefighting demonstration was held at the C.F.S. fire station, One Tree Hill, on Sunday 11th November 1979, from 2 p.m. until 5 p.m.

Fire appliances demonstrated their capabilities, were then inspected, and the radio control room was seen in action.

A simulated fire started at approximately 3 p.m., and visitors were able to see the sequence of events that take place in a potentially serious fire situation.

Short films were screened, and talks on fire prevention given.

These demonstrations are primarily arranged so that residents of Munno Para may see their fire service in action and learn something of fire protection in and around their homes.

E. H. V. RIGGS,
FIRE SUPERVISOR



Dear Sir,

The Keppoch CFS has recently completed their new fire truck, which is built on an International Mark III Acco four wheel cab chassis purchased for \$5 000.

Equipped with a 3640 l tank, two 30.5 m (100 ft.) hose reels, TB25 monitor, a 10 ton winch a GAAM Mk. 200 16 h.p. pump, Hoe, 4 fog nozzles and VHF radio,

the total cost of the unit is expected to be about \$14 000.

The build-up was done by B. R. & D. A. Hicks of Padthaway.

The Keppoch CFS will also be installing a Mk. II telephone alarm system this summer.

Yours sincerely,
Ian Wood
Secretary, Keppoch CFS

Dear Sir,

One of the most useless pieces of equipment in our Service today would have to be un-serviceable canvas hose.

I have found a use for it which I feel might be of interest to some members of the Service.

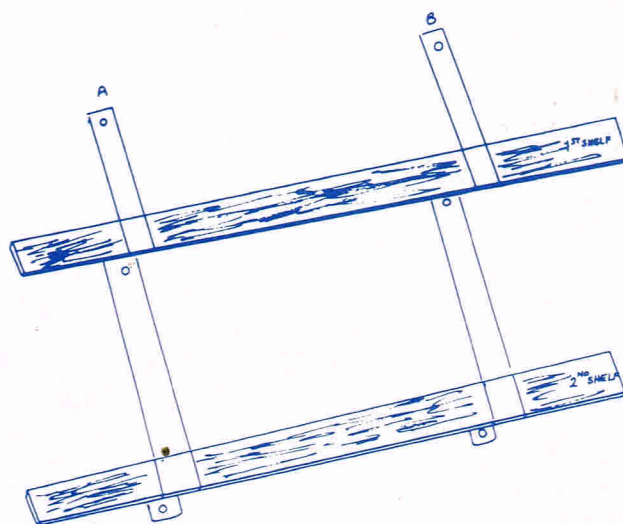
Attached is a very rough sketch and listed below are details for making it.

1. Nail or screw one end of hose A to the wall.
2. Measure shelf size and nail hose on the wall just under the first shelf.
3. Nail the other length of hose (B) the same as in steps one and two.
4. Repeat steps for next shelves as and where required.

For neatness the shelves could be painted. Also, for longer or extra heavy shelves more hose and nails would be required.

We have rolled hose, flaked hose and now shelved hose.

Yours faithfully,
R. Featherstone,
FIRE CONTROL OFFICER, DERWENT DISTRICT,
TASMANIA FIRE SERVICE.



Sampling the Grape

At the request of the Barossa and Angaston Councils R/O Richard Hutchins is to carry out Fire Prevention surveys of 17 wineries. Allowing for intensive scrutiny of the tasting and bottling areas, he will be assessing alcohol content and strength (being a flammable liquid!!).

The Inspection Kit includes a stick of chalk for walking straight lines (prior to driving home) an urn of black coffee!! and a trailer for samples to be analysed back at H/Q.



On Friday 19th October, Fire Prevention Week 1979 was officially opened at Chrysler Australia Ltd, Clovelly Park, by the Honourable W. E. (Ted) Chapman, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forests.

The Minister's opening speech will be of interest to all readers.

... Mr. Kerr, distinguished guests, members of the firefighting services, ladies and gentlemen.

Since before recorded history, fire has been both man's tool and his enemy, used properly and sensibly it is the basis of much of the energy which powers the world.

But out of control it is a harsh enemy and killer which gives no quarter.

Nature, herself, is very much aware of the effect of fire, and much of our Australian flora has adapted to an environment in which fire has played a major part since long before settlement.

Nature takes precautions to preserve native plants through various devices, such as hard seed coatings. We would do well to emulate nature and take precautions before a fire, rather than hope there won't be a fire, and then get caught. Too often people tend to think it can't happen to them.

Well, fire does happen, and apart from damage to property last year 160 Australians lost their lives because of fire, and eight of them were South Australians.

Perhaps fire prevention could have saved some of those lives, and certainly fire prevention did save other lives which would have been in jeopardy.

While summer brings with it not only good days for the beach, those same hot and fine days increase the fire hazard in both city and country, and today is also the start of a continuing public education campaign by the Country Fire Services during the summer to alert people of the dangers they face from fire in the coming months. Our wet spring which has meant more pasture and crops, also means there will be more fuel for fires when the hot weather comes.

In some areas the spring flush won't stop growing until the middle of next month, and this will mean a big build-up of fuel ready to catch alight during the hot weather.

It also means that there won't be much time to take preventive measures if people wait until the hot weather. We have got to get on with the job now and clean up.

The clean up job is not just for farmers whose crops and pastures may be in danger and their stock at risk, but for industry and homeowner as well. Factories, particularly in outlying metropolitan areas where their buildings may be close to scrub or farmland, need to clean up all flammable material and check their firefighting equipment now.

And cleaning up is just as important for homeowners. For many people the family home is the biggest investment they have, and to jeopardise that for want of a few hours' cleaning up grass and other material around the home is taking an enormous gamble.

People on the fringes of country towns and in the Adelaide Hills need to take precautions now against the possibility of summer fires, but all homeowners need to keep in mind that fire in the home is not confined to one season.

It can happen at any time. So while cleaning up outside the home people should also check inside the house to make

certain that electrical wiring and switches aren't faulty and they are storing flammable material properly. If you are in doubt, have your wiring checked, and also seek the advice of your volunteer C.F.S. unit or local fire brigade, on what you can do to prevent a fire in your home.

Fire Prevention Week is a State-wide effort involving thousands of people.

The Country Fire Services, alone has 11 000 members, and to this can be added the men of the South Australian Fire Brigade, and the Industrial Fire Services.

To this number, I hope, all South Australians can be added so that fire Prevention Week is not just for firefighters but for everybody to realise the grave risk we face at all times from fire.

The North-west Pastoral Area is already under a fire ban, and there is a potential fire risk in every area of South Australia. Earlier this year it looked as if seasonal growth would not be a hazard, but the late rains have given a fillip to growth, and accordingly increased the fire danger.

Because of this danger people should also realise that fire fighting services may be severely stretched in an emergency, and it makes even more sense to take precautions now.

Fires behave in strange fashions, and spot fires can erupt suddenly well ahead of the fire front which fire fighters are trying to contain.

Therefore, people living, or working, in places where there is a significant summer fire risk should also equip themselves to fight fires so that they cannot only protect themselves and their own property, but give relief to their neighbours and the fire fighting services.

South Australia is the nation's driest State and anybody who has experienced a bad bush fire will know just how devastating a fire can be.

But it is not only bushfires that can be devastating.

A factory fire can mean the end of many jobs, and a house fire can mean the loss not only of the family home, but treasured possessions collected over many years.

In officially opening Fire Prevention Week I urge all South Australians to take heed of the dangers, and to make every week a Fire Prevention Week by not only cleaning up and removing all hazards, but preparing themselves to protect their lives and properties if a fire does occur.

Remember, it can happen to you.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK PARADE Saturday 20th October 1979



Looking North down King William Street, where some 15 CFS Brigades (ahead) have already taken the salute—the column of units following seems endless.

Under a warm, yet gusty spring morning which conveyed all the weather conditions for a timely warning on the pending fire danger for this summer season, 70 Country Fire Services and Co-Emergency Service Vehicles assembled for the annual Fire Prevention Week parade. Mr. F. L. Kerr, M.B.E., F.I.FireE. (Chairman of Fire Prevention Week Committee), took the salute and reviewed the impressive turnout of brigade units.

Units from the South East, Yorke Peninsula, Barossa, Mid North, Adelaide Plains, Mount Lofty Ranges and the Riverland, displayed the strength of the Country Fire Services.

The Editor,
"The Volunteer",
Country Fire Services,
P.O. Box 312, Goodwood

Dear Sir,

I hope that this letter may be in time for inclusion in the next issue of the *Volunteer*, as I consider that it is imperative that all C.F.S. members should be made aware of the implications concerning the C.F.S. in the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the S.A.F.B.

The following issue of the *Volunteer*, may well be too late for representations to be made to the Government, before this report is considered by Parliament.

Some short time ago the Report of the Committee of Inquiry, on the Aims, Objectives and Operations of the South Australian Fire Brigade Board, was released for public comment by the S.A. Government.

I have just read this report, and I feel alarmed at some of the implications, which could if implemented, affect the Country Fire Services.

For many years the Emergency Fire Services was a very minor appendage of the Police Department, and this was reflected in the minimal finance made available to the E.F.S., which in turn restricted organisation and operations.

Should the Country Fire Services become a semi-autonomous body under the control of the South Australian Fire Commission, whose main concern would be the metropolitan area, as is suggested, the C.F.S. could well revert to a similar position to that which existed under the Police Department.

Seven years ago a Working Party conducted an extensive inquiry into all aspects of the country fire services in this State, and it recommended that a board comprised only of representatives of bodies directly concerned with the functions, operations and financing of the country fire services be appointed, under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Agriculture.

The Committee of Inquiry into the S.A.F.B. Services, none of whose members appear to have had any experience in fire fighting in country districts, or in urban, for that matter, have cut across the findings of the Working Party, which appears to be outside their terms of reference, and recommended what I consider to be a very retrograde step, and one that would engender dismay and disillusionment amongst C.F.S. personnel.

All C.F.S. members should read this report, and if they come to the same conclusions as I do, in that the C.F.S. could be detrimentally affected in many ways, they should make a strong submission to the Chief Secretary and the C.F.S. Board without delay, expressing their feelings in strong and no uncertain terms.

Also write or phone your local member and make sure that he fully understands your views.

Parliament will be meeting in a few weeks time, and this report may well be considered at any time.

Yours sincerely,
E. H. V. Riggs, O.B.E., District Supervisor, Munno Para C.F.S.

This letter was received too late for inclusion in the "Volunteer". Because of the time delay before the next issue, this letter has been included as a special insert.

Editor

S.A. COUNTRY FIRE SERVICES

FIRE STATISTICS —SUMMARY—

FIRE CALLS, CAUSES, AGENCIES AND LOSSES—
FIRE SEASON 1st JULY 1978-30th JUNE, 1979.

Fires Reported and Attended by CFS Brigades—

Rural fires (scrub and grass)	1 190
Building fires	153
Vehicle fires	184
Total Fires Attended	1 527

Brigade Turnouts—

Brigades attending fires	2 281
False alarms, malicious false alarms and justified calls	152
Special service calls (rescue, salvage and search)	101
Total	2 534

Financial losses (approx.) \$4 417 856

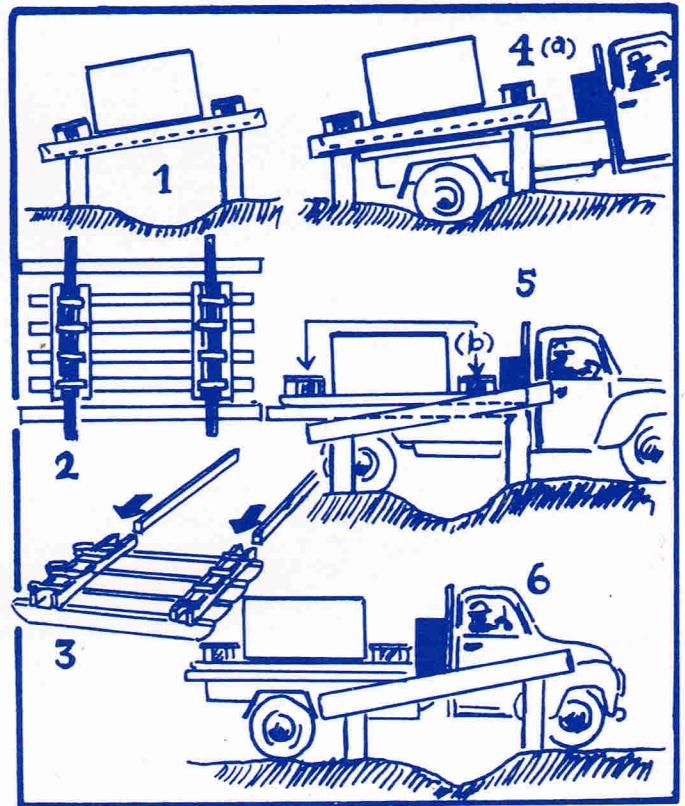
Terrain Burnt—

Bush, grassland, and crops 66 204 ha

Causes—

Unknown	232	Camp barbecues	24
Burn off	147	Spontaneous combustion	18
Rubbish	67	Hot ashes	7
Children with matches	119	Machine defects	25
Incendiary	65	Power lines	20
Electric faults	30	Chimneys	14
Incinerators	65	Exhaust	53
Rekindle	47	Friction	30
Vehicle (crash/defect)	53	Heaters (house)	12
Trains	17	Lightning	46
Smoking/matches	46	Miscellaneous	29
Stove fires	25		

An Easy way to take the Back Ache out of Loading Fire Tanks



The sketches accompanying this article show the design of a simple, quick loading ramp for fire water tanks.

One man can load a full water tank in as little as 30 seconds with this type of set-up.

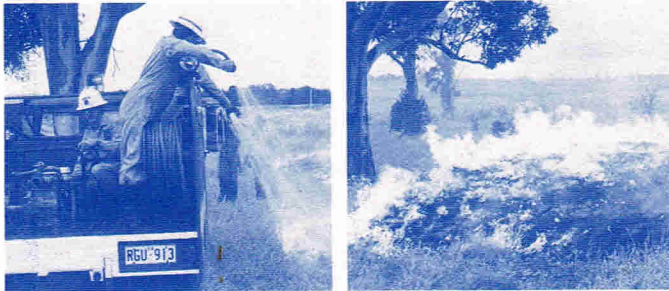
To load the tank, the truck is backed into the ramp until the tank on its supporting chassis is sitting on the tray of the truck.

The two heavy bearers (shown shaded in sketch 2) are withdrawn and the vehicle is ready to drive away.

The procedure is reversed to unload the tank.

The sketches show:

1. A side view of the ramp with the tank supported on its chassis which rests on two bearers spanning the ramp.
2. The plan of the chassis and ramp.
3. A perspective view of the chassis.
4. As the truck backs into position the rear wheels drop into the depression.
5. As the truck reverses the rear wheels rise out of the depression and the tray lifts the rear part of the chassis. The chassis is pushed off the ramp on to the tray of the truck as the truck continues reversing. A wooden stop (a) fitted on the truck, positions the tank over the wheels.
6. When fully loaded, the bearers (b) are slipped out and the tank is ready for action.



SIGNIFICANT FIRES:—

- (1) Penong—28.8.78—Building fire, cause unknown—\$70 000.
- (2) Clare—9.12.78—Hayshed and implement shed, caused by spontaneous combustion—\$50 000.
- (3) Yadlanue Station via Craddock—23.12.78—Grass fire, caused by lightning strike—1 000 ha.
- (4) North-West of Wilmington—24.12.78—Grass fire, caused by lightning strike—1 100 ha.
- (5) Pinnaroo—8.1.79—Grass fire, caused by lightning strike—1 100 ha.
- (6) Gawler—9.1.79—Shed and contents, cause unknown—\$55 000.
- (7) Caveton (Caroline Forest)—2.2.79—Forest fire, cause unknown—Total area burnt, 7 400 ha (S.A. 4 400 ha-Vic. 3 000 ha)—Estimated loss, \$1.8m. (This includes consequential and future losses e.g. replanting).
- (8) Eyre Highway near Iron Knob—Boat and trailer fire, possible cause electrical fault.
- (9) Compton, Softwood Holdings Ltd.—11.5.79—Timber Mill fire, cause unknown—\$300 000.
- (10) Mount Gambier Race Course—22.5.79—Grandstand fire, suspected electrical fault—\$200 000.
- (11) Wilmington—4.6.79—Semi-trailer fire, cause unknown—\$50 000.

Fire Survival for Motorists

Seven simple rules could save motorists from death when trapped in vehicles in a bushfire.

The big killer in a bushfire is radiated heat and people are advised to use every means to protect them from this heat.

The seven basic rules for the motorist trapped in a bushfire are:

1. Park the vehicle away from flammable material, i.e. scrub, dry grass or trees.
2. Stay in the vehicle.
3. Close all doors and windows of the vehicle tightly.
4. Turn headlights on, but switch the ignition off.
5. Crouch on the floor of the vehicle.
6. Cover the body completely with coats or blankets.
7. After a fire has subsided check the vehicle for any sign of smouldering material.

If motorists encounter dense smoke, it is recommended that they should not drive through it but wait until there is reasonable visibility.

HERE'S WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING...



CFS Firefighters from the Tatiara Fire Fighting Association use fog nozzles to get close to the base of an oil fire during an exercise held Sunday 21st October '79, to ensure that the district's volunteer fire fighters start this summer with an understanding of the equipment they will be using. At Spackman's quarry near Keith, about 1 000 gallons of sump oil was used to create oil fires. The volunteer firemen approached the fire behind a shield of water created by fog nozzles, which carries the heat over the firemen as well as putting the fire out. The fire fighters can still breath effectively near the "fog" despite the dense smoke swirling around them.

At this location booster pumps were used to carry water from a mains supply, demonstrating how water can be carried over great distances. (photo courtesy Border Chronicle)



Behind the scenes. Location—CFS HQ. Present—HQ Regional Officers. Purpose—Discussion and familiarization of the New Country Fires Act and regulations.



Cooper Pedy CFS Brigade members pose for the camera with their Town Fire Unit and personnel during a recent inspection/tour of the Northwest Pastoral Areas, by Messrs. Ray Orr (Deputy Chairman, CFS Board); RO Tony Keay; and Lloyd Johns (Director, CFS HQ).



Support your local C.F.S. come to a Fund Raising Show with your family. Steak, chops and sausages are sizzling and they're cheap too. (photo taken at State CFS Championships, Strathalbyn.)



Pictured during the inspection of the Port Lincoln District CFS unit on November 1st, are from left, the Officer-in-Charge of the unit Captain Gary Kennedy, CFS H/Q's Regional Officer, Region Six, Peter Ferris (conducting inspection), local unit member Chris King and Fire Control Officer Tony Secker.



CFS Volunteers are invited to drop in to CFS Headquarters for a visit whenever they are in Adelaide. Pictured inspecting HQ's Operations Room Console, manned by Neil Ellis are Laurel and Bill Jared of the Clarendon CFS.

R/O Peter Ferris was accompanied during part of the tour of Region Six, by R/O Trevor Conlon (H/Q Communications). R/O Conlon addressed local fire unit radio operators and conducted preliminary surveys for future detailed field tests proposed for next year, to facilitate the change over from HF to VHF fire unit radios in the district. (photo courtesy Port Lincoln Times).

C.F.S. INVOLVEMENT IN SAS10 TELEVISION 24 HOUR CHRISTMAS APPEAL

SAS CHANNEL 10 held their 24 hour Christmas Appeal Saturday 27th and Sunday 28th October 1979, and as is customary included a fund raising activity in the programme.

This year SAS10 asked for assistance from the S.A. Country Fire Services to organize and staff this entertainment activity.

Using a high expansion foam unit (courtesy of Fire Fighting Enterprises) and operated by volunteer members from the Salisbury C.F.S., and C.F.S. H/Q Regional Officers Brian Menadue and David Batten, the SAS10—15ft. diameter x 4ft. deep circular pool was filled with foam, where on television personality Johnny Pace (from "Charades") threw keys into the pool. Bikini clad ladies then had the task of retrieving keys for the public who paid for the keys through a \$1.00 (donation/key) to the appeal. A limited number of keys opened locks that contained prizes donated by the Bank of Adelaide.

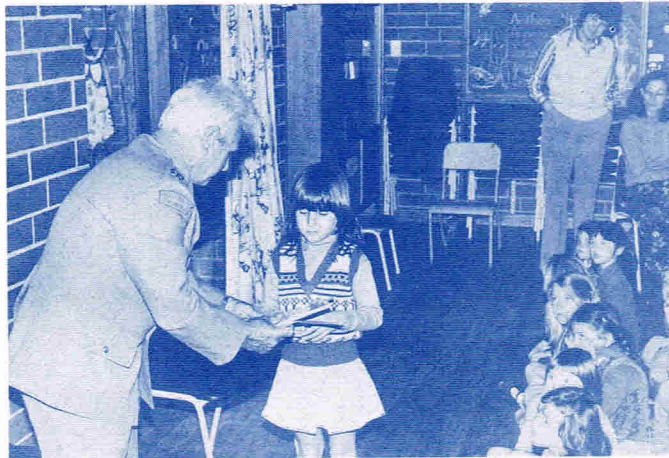
We wish to thank those many C.F.S. Brigades who offered their services and in particular to the members of the Salisbury C.F.S.—Brian Menadue, Ron Pullen; Wayne Elliott, Alf Brown, Ken Potter, Ray Cutting, and the Salisbury Brigade Unit. Without their support, the activity would not have been a success.

The Appeal raised \$273 934 for a very worthwhile cause.

Footnote—When the weather is cold and damp, and you're wearing coveralls saturated with water and foam, you constantly have to refill the brigades water tank and the pool, without a break and you still have the will to smile, what spirit the Volunteers must have.



Staged fire situation incorporating a typical landscape (scale model) where simulated fires require action. (Photo of spring 1979 F.C.O.'s school exercise on TACTICS; COMMAND; CONTROL AND DEPLOYMENT, using a contour board). Other subjects covered on the syllabus were—Map reading, leadership and command, control of fires; chlorine; radio in CFS; hydraulics and hazardous loads; powers and duties of F.C.O.'s; principles of grass fire fighting; use of fire danger meter, working with Woods and Forest and National Parks and Wildlife; CFS Act interpretations; first-aid prior to transporting; township fire protection; research and fire protection.



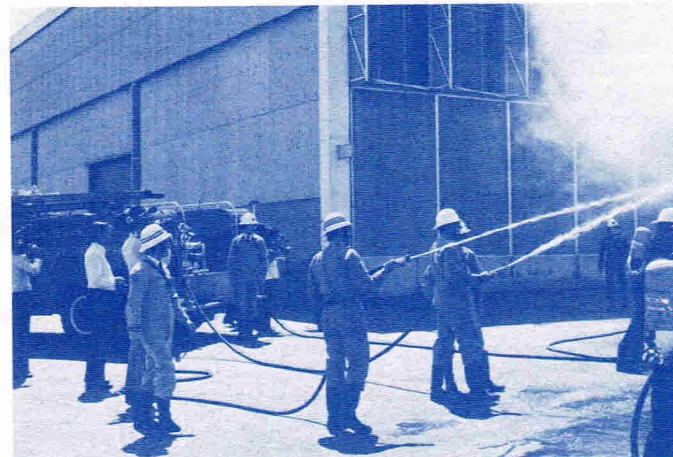
Inspector Green (H/Q's Research and Fire Protection Dept.)—pictured presenting prizes to winning children of the Tea Tree Gully School, "Bushfires Hurt Smokey Colouring-In competition."



Is it a key, or . . . just more foam?



"More foam" goes the cry from members of the Salisbury Volunteer CFS.



Mitcham Hills CFS, S.A.F.B. and Chrysler's own fire fighting squad take part in a demonstration at Chrysler, Tonsley Park to highlight the opening of Fire Prevention Week.



Spectators at the 24 hour SAS10 Christmas Appeal.

CFS State Finals

Between 1 500 and 2 000 people attended the 1979 Country Fire Services fire fighting drill championships held on the Strathalbyn Oval, September 16th.

It was a beautiful spring day which gave the event an almost carnival atmosphere.

One hundred and eighty six personnel from CFS units throughout the State went on parade. They came from Millicent, Waikerie, Maitland, Clare, Rudall, Nuriootpa, Blackwood, Elizabeth, Yorketown, Kapunda, Cadell, Woodside, Belair, Naracoorte, Minlaton, Arno Bay, Ceduna, Wilmington, Barmera, Kimba, Koolunga as well as local Southern Hills units.

Volunteers—Keyword

After a welcome was extended to all by the Mayor of Strathalbyn, Mr. Leon O'Driscoll, Professor Schwerdtfeger, Chairman of the Board of CFS, gave a short opening address. He said the key roll in the CFS was that of the volunteer, and, though it was the largest organised body in the State, it was the cheapest to run.

He emphasised the importance of environment protection because the environment was our habitat. If every tree, bush and other plant was cut out and there may be no need for CFS but neither would there be a place worth living in.

Championship-event winners

There were seven major events in the Championships A, B and C grade Hose Drill, the Alarm Race, 4-man Ladder Drill, 1-man Hose Drill and 1-man Ladder Drill.

Blackwood won the Government Cup and pennant for A grade Hose and Pump Drill, the John Cook Shield for A grade Pump Drill, the Carey Gully Engineering Shield. M. Merritt of Blackwood was runner-up in the 1-man Hose Drill.

The unit also won runner-up titles for 4-man Ladder Drill (Wet) and the best and most efficient CFS appliance and crew.

Nuriootpa was second in the A grade Hose and Pump Drill and A grade Pump Drill and the Alarm Race but won the 4-man Ladder Drill (Wet) and the best and most efficient CFS appliance and crew Trophy.

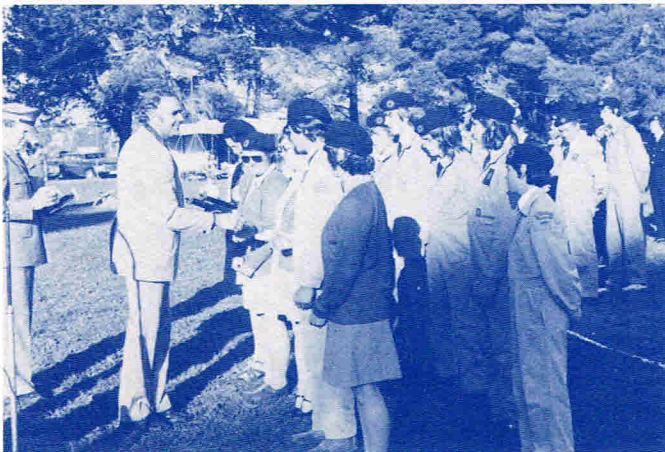
The C grade Dry Hose Drill for cadets or Ladies Auxiliary was won by Woodside in 14.6 seconds with Cadell second in 17 seconds. L. Butler of Yorketown won the 1-man Hose Drill in 18.5 seconds.

The 1-man Ladder Drill was won by E. Altus of Kapunda in 9.2 seconds, only .3 seconds ahead of P. Mason of Rudall.

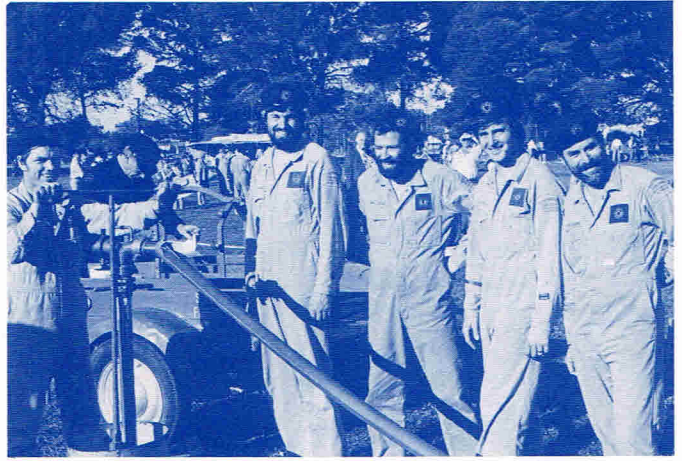
While the various events were in progress children were kept occupied with hay rides and a merry-go-round. There was also a 1938 fire engine supplied by the Athelstone unit which carried riders around the grounds.

Blackfellows Creek personnel manned a barbecue and Woodchester CFS ran a pie and pasty stand.

Editorial, courtesy The Southern Argus.



Cadell Ladies CFS being presented their trophies by Mr. E. Chapman, Minister of Agriculture/Fisheries.



Blackwood A grade became the top team in the recent CFS State finals at Strathalbyn. Resting between events are (from left) Malcolm Merritt, John de Roos, Dave Childs, Barry Smith and Ray Collins.



In competition—replacing the damaged length.



The Veteran Vintage Motor Cycle Club made a surprise visit to the Strathalbyn Oval during the days events at the State Championships.



Oh! to be this young again. A balloon filled with water in a relay run.

NZ FIRE OFFICER SEES CFS H/Q

The National Director of Training with the New Zealand Fire Service, Mr. Jeffrey Wood, was a recent visitor to South Australia, where he inspected the Country Fire Services Headquarters and viewed the CFS State Championships at Strathalbyn.

Mr. Wood, who is also the President of the Institution of Fire Engineers, NZ Branch, was on his way back to New Zealand after attending an international conference on fire-fighting procedures, held in Singapore.

In Adelaide, he renewed acquaintances with the CFS Director, Mr. Lloyd Johns, who was formerly with the N.Z. Fire Service and who held the Director of Training post for four years.



• Mr. Wood is pictured here, right, with Mr. Johns.

Interviewed, Mr. Wood said the CFS in SA was very similar to the NZ Fire Service, although whilst the CFS vehicles and equipment were primarily designed for fire-fighting in rural areas, the NZ service had greater involvement in the protection of towns and other built-up urban areas.

The NZ Fire Service had 9 300 personnel, of whom 7 000 were volunteers. (In SA the CFS has 11 000 volunteer fire-fighters).

The size of individual brigades in the two services was comparable, he added.

CFS H/Q receives ANZ Bank Marketing Award for 1979 Royal Adelaide Show display

The CFS display (pictured), complete with facade, rear projection screen, slide viewer and carpeted stand, convey the messages of "What is a Volunteer Fire Man" and "Bushfires Can Hurt Smokey and his Friends."

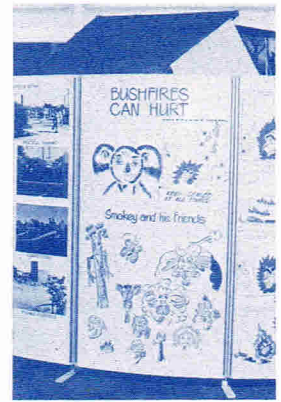
The fire messages are illustrated both in copy form, in graphic colour and black and white photographs and in painted comic strip format.

This display received the 1979 Royal Adelaide Show, ANZ Bank marketing award for the most outstanding Government or semi-Government display at the Royal Adelaide Show.



Can you use this?

This display is available (on loan) to CFS brigades for use at local field days, competitions, events, fund raising fairs, etc. Place your advanced booking through your local H/Q R.O. stationed in your region, or contact CFS H/Q direct with your request.



Display panel specifications:

Panel Finish—Hardboard, painted with white enamel finish, capped in anodised aluminium extrusion, finished with grey caps and black infill strips.

Curved Panels—9 off.

Height—1800 mm.

Width—915 mm (approx circumference).

Fittings—Plastic connectors for top (to hold panels together) and adjustable pegs and/or free standing legs (for base).

Photos—380 mm x 305 mm colour and black and white (varnished for protection).

Wording—Titles 77 mm; captions 19 mm (high); set in red "Intracut" pressure sensitive plastic/vinyl letters.

Illustrations—Both flames and illustrations of Smokey's friends are painted in water colours (full colour).



The award winning display panels were erected on both sides of the H/Q CFS mobile Control Centre, at the recent CFS State Championships, held at Strathalbyn Oval, 16th September, 1979.



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EXTRACTS FROM 1979 VOLUNTEER REGIONAL OFFICERS CONFERENCE 17/9/79

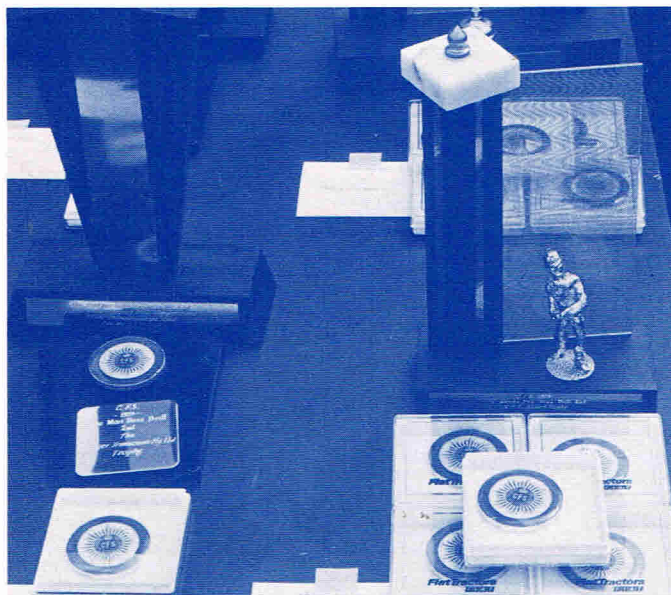
TROPHIES—CFS REGIONAL COMPETITIONS

Some brigades are handicapped in that there are not enough business establishments etc., within their areas to provide sponsorship for trophies, which therefore creates great difficulties for many smaller brigades in the raising of funds.

To encourage smaller, less affluent Brigades to host Regional Competitions, the C.F.S. Medallions will in future become the standard trophies for Competitions.

The high cost of purchasing trophies will be minimised, and some of the main purposes of the competitions i.e. "fostering comradeship" would be retained.

Should local businesses in many districts still wish to present trophies at their competitions, they should not be discouraged.



CFS trophies and new medallions on display, before being presented to competition winners at the Strathalbyn championships.

ROLE OF VOLUNTEER C.F.S. REGIONAL OFFICER

Since the Board had appointed sufficient Regional Officers on a permanent basis, the time had come when the role of the Voluntary Regional Officer would have to be re-considered. The permanent R/O's will take some of the work load from the Volunteer R/O's.

The permanent R/O's would be finding out the various problem areas in the regions, would be able to maintain close contact between their regions and CFS H/Q, and assist District Councils with subsidy claims, etc. In times of fires, he will be alongside the FCO Supervisor. He will be appointed as a Fire Control Officer, but will have no powers over and above the local FCO Supervisor—will assist in radio communications, arranging for relief, food supplies, etc., to take some of the fire management duties off the hands of the local FCO. In the event of a major fire, brigades are at liberty to call out their permanent R/O.

Originally when Volunteer R/O's were first appointed from District Officers (D/O's). The D/O's were then invited to choose from the nominees for R/O elected at a local level. It was moved that the position of Volunteer R/O be retained for another 12 months and that this matter be reviewed again at the next Regional Officers' Conference, as it was unfair to continue asking the Volunteer R/O's to keep giving of their time voluntarily, now there are permanent officers paid to do the same duties.

The new title of "Regional Liaison Officer" will in future replace the position of "Volunteer Regional Officer".

WINNERS OF REGIONAL "B" GRADE DRY HOSE DRILL COMPETITIONS PROMOTED TO "A" GRADE

The C.F.S. Brigades which are placed first in Regional "B" Grade Dry Hose Drill Competitions will be promoted to "A" Grade for the following year.

The original intention of the "B" Grade was for teams which were not up to "A" standard, now there are often "B" teams that run better times than "A" grade teams. So to give beginners a better chance of taking out places in competitions, if a "B" Grade team won regional competitions they would the following year be promoted to "A" Grade.

An "A" Grade team which is not up to "A" standard would compete in "B" Grade the following year. The Board proposes to appoint a sub-committee to deal specifically with competitions.

The Brigade not the team would make the change from "A" to "B" Grade and vice versa.

MAPPING REPORT

Mr. G. Chapman from the Department of Lands Mapping Branch addressed the meeting.

Because of financial restrictions imposed upon the Department of Lands, a number of their mapping programmes have been reduced, however the 1:50 000 series maps are being produced and available in the same quantities as in the past. A complete map coverage extending from the South East to the Riverland has been produced.

A programme for mapping the Yorke Peninsula area was commenced and its completion is anticipated by the end of next year. The next area planned for mapping is the lower portion of the Eyre Peninsula which is likely to take two years to complete.

Two sheets of the second edition of the Echunga and Yankalilla maps have been produced. During the year the mapping branch has planned to revise eight other 1:50 000 series maps, as revision of the more frequently used maps is more important than the production of new maps. The central block maps are to be revised on a five-yearly cycle programme. Second edition maps for the whole of the South East are to be produced within the next three or four years.

Thirty-six new maps were created during the last financial year period, and it is anticipated that a further 24 will be made in this financial period.

The 1:250 000 series covering the Adelaide, Gawler, Noarlunga areas as well as the 1:10 000 series of the Metropolitan area and Yankalilla/Victor Harbor; Goolwa areas, are now in print. Printing of the 1:10 000 topographic/cadastral/oathophotomap/series map would also continue. Natural vegetation including road side vegetation would be depicted on these maps and categorised in three classes, scattered, medium and dense dependent on the scale adopted which is based on the percentage of density of vegetation (i.e. trees, scrub, etc.) to the hectare.

Maps and photographs are available for inspection and purchase at—Mapland, (ground floor), 12 Pirie Street, Adelaide, Telephone enquiries (08) 227 2675; postal enquiries—Mapland, G.P.O. Box 1047, Adelaide 5001.

FIRE ACCESS TRACKS IN NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. John Fitzgerald, Fire Protection Officer, National Parks and Wildlife Service reported that fire access track improvements have been undertaken in various areas of the State (e.g., South East and Coorong). Metropolitan areas have been done (prior to last Summer). The construction of access tracks are currently being undertaken in the Munyaroo area. Existing tracks are also being refurbished. Most tracks are constructed to a width of 5 metres, and in some areas, they exceed 5 metres.

Firebreak Plough to be Purchased

A special firebreak plough known as the "Brompton Rat" is to be purchased by the Tatiara Fire-Fighting Association.

The plough operated by Terry Rowett is pictured below. It ploughs a furrow about 4 feet wide, and throws soil off the sides, giving an effective break about 8 feet wide. A burner has also been fitted, to burn a break between the furrow and the existing fire. Its application in this area would mainly be for major fires, such as big scrub fires in sandy country. The plough originated in northern Queensland where it is used in pastoral situations.

It is intended to transport the plough on a trailer to wherever it is needed, and use any tractor readily available. (photo courtesy-Border Chronicle, Messrs. B. Wiese and W. Vogel (Publicity Officer, Tatiara F.F.A.).



Woman praises Salisbury C.F.S.

A Salisbury Heights woman praised the efforts of Country Fire Services Volunteers following a shed fire at her home.

Mrs. Wade said that the Salisbury fire fighters had done a "magnificent job" in battling the blaze, which broke out in a back shed.

"To us the fire was quite a serious matter", Mrs. Wade said. "Ninety-five per cent of the shed was destroyed, and \$5 000 worth of damage, but if it hadn't been for the Salisbury C.F.S.; the damage would have been much worse, they did a marvellous job".

Mrs. Wade said the fire fighters, two of whom were taken to hospital after inhaling smoke, had saved the contents of the shed—electrical equipment acquired by her husband over the years. Started by a spark from welding equipment, the blaze took three hours to quell.

Keith C.F.S. Appeals for Members

Keith C.F.S. Brigade is very short of active members due to changes in employment and resignations

Relieving Station Officer Mr. Peter Randell and President of Keith C.F.S. Mr. Burton Allen appealed for new members to help man the brigades two trucks. The brigade has some very good, new equipment.

New faces would be welcomed at the practice nights, held every Thursday. All residents are asked to become very fire conscious in the months ahead. Townspeople should clear all vacant areas of dry grass and make sure areas around incinerators and barbecues are cleared of all flammable material.

Farmers should check all Fire breaks and in some cases should replough them. All fire fighting equipment should be completely checked. (extract, courtesy Border Chronicle).

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CFS TRAINING SCHOOL HELD AT RED HILL

RED HILL: Twenty nine Country Fire Service Brigades from 11 District Council areas attended a District Council and Country Fire Service Brigades training school at Red Hill, on October 14.

The Brigades were Koolunga, Mundoora, Red Hill, Yacka, Gulnare, Huddleston, Narridy, Georgetown, Lochiel, Snowtown, Brinkworth, Hoyleton, Blyth, Warnertown, Napperby, Wandearah, Pirie West, Spalding, Wards Hill, Port Broughton, Mintaro, Clare, Crystal Brook, Mount Bryan, Farrell Flat, Booborowie, Burra, Gladstone and Eastern Districts F.F.A.

The Councils were Red Hill, Georgetown, Snowtown, Blyth, Port Pirie, Spalding, Port Broughton, Clare, Crystal Brook, Burra and Gladstone.

A second school was held in Orroroo on October, 13 for brigades in surrounding districts.

The training schools were organized following several requests received from District Council clerks and Country Fire Service officers in Region 4 regarding training schools.

"Owing to the coming fire season, it would be impossible to carry out training on a one council/brigade basis, hence the decision to carry out a one-day school in the northern and southern part of Region 4", said Mr. G. Polomka, CFS Regional Officer, Region 4.

Attendance of many fire control officers and CFS brigade members now assured that uniformity between brigades and districts could be adhered to during the coming fire season.

Highlights of the programme included talks on CFS Headquarters future role, map reading, practical sessions on radio procedure, powers and duties for FCO's, a film on fire fighting strategy, discussions and questions, a practical session on use of equipment carried on CFS units, use of fire extinguishers, a talk on hazardous loads and the showing of a film, "Bleve".

It's fire ban time!

The official fire risk season has started in South Australia.

During the summer, the Bureau of Meteorology will daily assess the fire danger rating for each of the 15 fire ban districts in S.A. and impose bans when the fire danger is expected to be extreme.

Five factors are taken into consideration: the amount of fuel (grass stubble etc.) available; the condition of the fuel (degree of dryness) period since last rainfall; humidity; temperature and surface and upper level winds.

Fire bans are decided just before 7 a.m. each day.

The bans on various districts are then broadcast on all radio stations throughout the State during the day.

People can telephone Adelaide 1196 for fire ban information or contact the relevant Council office. Country Fire Services Headquarters also maintain a 24 hour information service on (08) 297 6788.

Once a ban is imposed it cannot be lifted and remains imposed until midnight.

The fine for lighting fire in a banned district is up to \$1 000.

The Country Fire Services Board impose additional restrictions during the fire danger season on the lighting and maintaining of certain fires in the open air in various council and pastoral districts.

Provided no ban has been issued by the Bureau of Meteorology and no additional restrictions have been imposed by the Board, fires may be lighted, in accordance with the provisions of the Country Fires Act and Regulations.

If in doubt about local restrictions check with the Council office, or Police Station or CFS Headquarters.

All flammable material must be cleared for at least four metres around the fire, the fire must not be left unattended and it must be put out properly before the site is left.

A fire ban in the open includes barbecues, picnic fires and all types of incinerators.

Railway fires to be probed

Fires near railway lines in South Australia are being investigated by the Australian National Railways and Country Fire Services.

CFS Director, Mr. L. C. Johns, said that last summer 60 fires were reported as starting from train operations along the main Adelaide-Melbourne train line.

He said the CFS Board was concerned at the significant increase in the number of fires starting along the line.

The study would begin at a section between Tailem Bend and the Victorian border.

Embrace

CFS research branch inspector, Mr. B. A. Green said fires were common in the days of steam trains.

In some districts fire-fighting crews regularly patrolled the line after trains had passed to extinguish fires.

The changeover from steam to diesel locomotives significantly reduced the number of fires.

But in recent years an alarming increase in the number of fires had brought in the CFS research team to look at other areas of train operations.

Mr. Green said investigations would later widen to embrace other areas of SA's railway system.

Also talks were planned with Victorian fire authorities about similar fire outbreaks in Victoria.

C.F.S. BOARD TO VISIT LOWER E.P.

Fire risk problems on Lower Eyre Peninsula and the preparedness of Country Fire Services Brigades in the Region will be considered by the C.F.S. Board, when it meets at Port Lincoln on Tuesday, January 8, 1980.

The visit to Port Lincoln is part of the Board's policy of travelling to regional areas to combine its monthly meeting with discussions with local councils and fire protection authorities and to inspect local risk areas. Mr. V. L. (Vic) Gerschwitz of Wanilla, represents Eyre Peninsula on the C.F.S. Board.

FACTS GIVEN ON FIRE PREVENTION

Facts of importance to properties and people were given when Mr. Bob Napier, of Lock, spoke on fire prevention in and around the home at the August meeting of Lock CWA (Country Women's Association).

A list of hints for fire protection when fire threatens properties was given by Mr. Napier.

The foremost thing was to remain calm and use common sense, check the children, make necessary phone calls, and then check on adults.

All doors and windows should be closed and curtains and outside blinds removed.

Prevention of fire was the main thing and fence lines of paddocks should have fire breaks, the yards around the house should be free of flammable materials and gutters free of grass and leaves.

Hoses should always be connected and utensils filled with water and placed near buildings.

It was also advisable to plug down pipes and fill them with water and stump heaps should be made wet.

He also said the safety of dogs and stock should be seen to and such things as olive oil, weak tea, and aspirin placed on the table ready for use.

Summing up, Mr. Napier said the correct order of priorities was life, property, home, and personal belongings, livestock and broadacres. The great essentials were "don't panic" and "use common sense at all times".

Thursday, August 23, 1979 EYRE PENINSULA TRIBUNE



Attendees at the 1979 CFS Regional Officers Conference, (pictured from left) Messrs. John Gledhill and Eldon Griffiths (Tasmania, Rural Fires Board), in discussion with CFS Director Mr. Lloyd Johns.

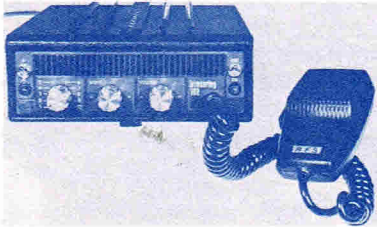
Belated but not forgotten

Many of you know M. Charles (Charlie) Dunn, Councillor and Supervisor of the Meadows CFS District (pictured). On the 7th August of this year Mr. Charlie Dunn, of McHarg's Creek (a good Australian name), celebrated his 60th birthday.

Charlie, many thanks for your years of service to the CFS; and from your valued friends at Country Fire Services Headquarters and local brigades, we extend this belated but not forgotten Happy Birthday wish . . . may you have many more. Editor.



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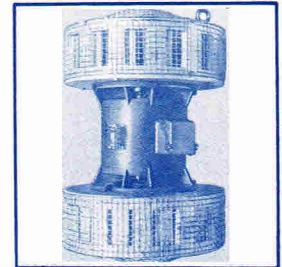


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HAHNDORF CFS HONORS 30 YEARS SERVICE

The Hahndorf Country Fire Service has honored Mr. George Petersen for 30 years of active service with the brigade.



Mr. George Petersen (second from left) is congratulated by Brigade President Mr. Ross Allen, foundation member, (first President) Mr. Bert Male and Deputy Chairman of the CFS Board, Mr. Ray Orr.—photo courtesy Mt. Barker Courier.

A foundation member of the Hahndorf brigade, Mr. Petersen was presented with the CFS 30 year stars for service and a memento by the deputy chairman of the CFS board, Mr. Ray Orr.

More than 50 people attended the dinner in his honor on Thursday, 1st. November. Mr. Orr, who is also chairman of the Mt. Barker District Council, commented on the outstanding service by Mr. Petersen from the early days.

"He has held the position of deputy supervisor in the district, and has seen many changes from the wet bags, hoe and rakes to today's modern techniques."

Mr. Orr also reviewed the early history of the Hahndorf CFS from when the first brigade meeting was held on 21st September, 1949, to the purchase of the "Kelly and Lewis" pump in May, 1950, which was stored in the late Herb Wittwer's Old Flour Mill (now the Old Mill Restaurant). The pump unit was transported on a truck owned by B. Male/A. Mueller. In 1952 an International Truck was purchased and garaged at the rear of the German Arms Hotel. Mr. Frank Best donated the land in July, 1955 where now stands the CFS brick building, opened on 8th March, 1958.

CONTROL ROOM REGIONAL MAPS

by

Winston Bryant, Control Centre Operator

Regional maps located in the Control Room have been designed to show locations and movements of fire appliances. Each map, which is metal backed is marked with both the region and council boundaries.

Small magnets, used to indicate appliance strength at each station, are painted a specific colour to represent a particular region i.e. red-region 2; orange-region 3, etc. The top of each magnet is painted a different colour to determine size of appliance, white being a light unit up to 500 litres, yellow a medium unit 500 litres to 1 500 litres and red a heavy unit 1 500 litres plus.

These magnets are identified by a number which corresponds with the brigade number shown next to the brigade name on the map, to enable ease of relocation.



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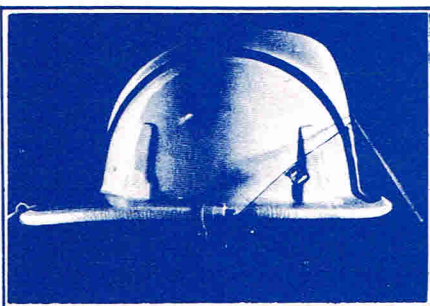
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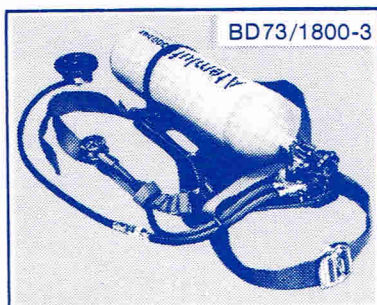
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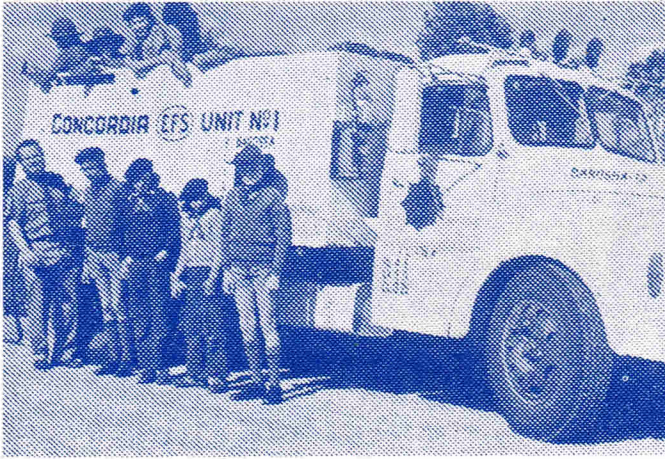
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SCOUTS LEARN FIRE FIGHTING



Lyndoch Scouts recently earned their citizenship badges by learning the skills of fire fighting.

First hand information and displays were provided to the Scouts and Guides, by the Concordia CFS.

CFS personnel gave a lecture on fire safety, instruction on hoses, extinguishers and sprays and included a ride on the fire truck for their "young trainees."

Concordia CFS is also starting up a new cadet group and has extended a welcome to new members. Any interested people can obtain further information from Graham Donnell (phone 22 3884).

As bush fire fighters, you know the spots where fires often start. Picnic areas, roadside fire places, near fence lines, along bush trails etc. It would be ideal if volunteer fire brigades could pin point these places of concern and with the assistance of our regional officer in your area place the CFS "Prevent Fires" penalty calico poster in a prominent position nearby. Supplies can be obtained from your nearest district council office, CFS Regional Officer or CFS Headquarters.

And while at it, collect some of the 4-colour fire prevention posters too, for your district council or CFS Headquarters. Ask your local shopkeepers, stock and station agents, machinery and vehicle agents, banks, butchers, etc., to display them in their windows and arrange some to be hung in view of the general public and in school classrooms.

Such public education must surely be instrumental in making the volunteers task easier; in saving properties and lives; and in saving our flora and fauna from fire.

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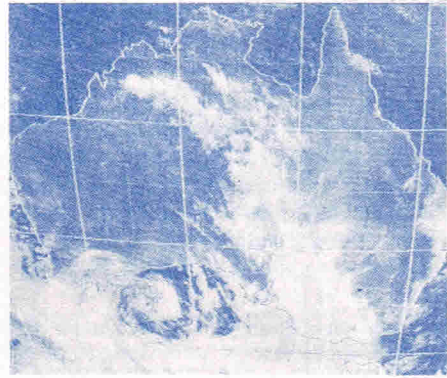
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Hurricane Lashes S.A. Country Towns CFS Volunteers to the Rescue

Hurricane force storms smashed through more than a dozen S.A. towns on Wednesday November 14, 1979, causing millions of dollars damage. The unprecedented damage was caused by thunder squalls resulting from an erratic series of lows over roughly a 400 kilometre-wide trough. Houses in the Barossa Valley, at Renmark, Clare, Port Broughton, Blyth, Fishermen's Bay and Snowtown were unroofed by strong winds. Part of the small Yorke Peninsula resort town of Port Broughton was wrecked in 10 minutes.

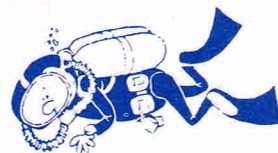
The town's northern holiday shack area was just a pile of rubble with about 150 buildings either demolished, unroofed or damaged by flying debris. Tall television aerials were bent like coat hangers, telegraph poles had been flattened or twisted at all angles, caravans were demolished, upended or wrapped around trees. Trees lost their tops as if snipped by a huge pair of scissors, and the town was in darkness; without communications because power and telephone lines had been torn down. (extracts courtesy *The Advertiser*).

A command post was set up by S.E.S. at the Clare CFS Fire Station, and the situation appraised. Then with the aid of the Army, Emergency Services, Local Service Clubs and CFS Volunteers from neighbouring districts and CFS H/Q's personnel the mopping up began. Working tirelessly into the early hours, the injured were cared for; all the necessary service facilities were set up, debris was cleaned up and finally communication was again made with the outside world.

All the Volunteers truly showed what the Australian Spirit of Aid means. We thank you one and all.

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Beachport, Millicent crews at crash scene

Flashing lights, sirens and activity on the Rendelsham Road about 8 km from Millicent drew attention to an accident at about 7 o'clock on Tuesday night, 24th July, 1979.

Beachport and Millicent ambulances, the two Millicent CFS units, a Police car and a tow truck operator were on the scene.

Millicent Hospital staff were alerted to the emergency.

About 50 people were involved in the 3-car collision which was staged as a training exercise for a major disaster.

All volunteers appeared on the scene and carried out their normal duties in a manner which drew praise for their co-operation.

Millicent Ambulance Officers, Geoff Hales and Tom Henderson said seven weeks of planning had been put into the simulated accident.

With permission from the departments involved in Adelaide, the site, time and patients were organised, and CFS Officer Mike Kemp towed three wrecked vehicles to the scene.

One was set ablaze at 7 p.m. and this was the signal to alert emergency services.



AMBULANCES

Beachport ambulance picked up the radio call en route to Millicent for their normal Tuesday night training.

They were told to proceed to the scene of the "accident".

They found seven "patients" with simulated fractures, haemorrhages or spinal injuries and one was unconscious.

Another girl staggered from the burning car and collapsed unconscious.

Millicent's multi-berth ambulance was called.

"Both of Millicent's ambulances would have attended had it been the real thing and adjoining ambulance districts would have received calls also," said Geoff Hales.

HOSPITAL

Emergency assistance was given to all patients on site before they were transported to the Millicent Hospital.

They were received in the casualty department and nurses took observations from St. John personnel until the patients were cleared by the doctor.

In the meantime, Millicent Police had set up a road watch on the potentially dangerous corner and CFS crews had extinguished the blazing vehicles.

About 35 people attended the de-briefing talk which followed at the Ambulance Centre.

"We don't talk on the good points—we correct the bad ones so that the lesson will have been learnt by next time," said Geoff Hales.

He was supported by Mike Kemp and Tom Henderson when he said how pleased he had been with the co-operation between the CFS and the St. John personnel.

The CFS had provided the equipment to extricate the patients from the smashed vehicles, assisted with flood lighting and the lifting of equipment or patients.

Geoff and Tom have offered some advice—

If you come onto an accident, do what you can to help, or go to get help.

Under NO circumstances, transport injured people to hospital in your own car.

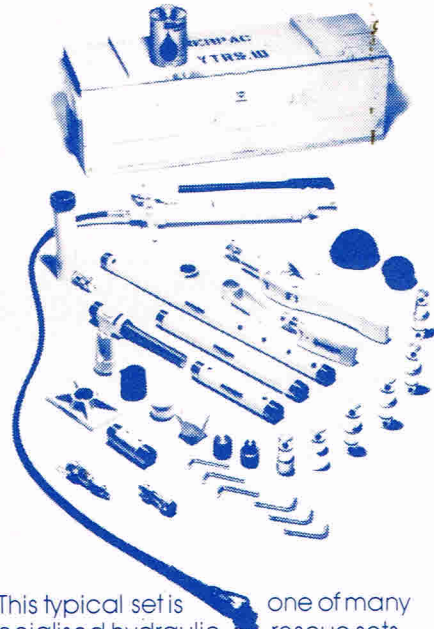
Call an ambulance and they will want to know the location of the accident and the number of people involved.

Once the ambulance has been called, the Police should be notified.

(Editorial courtesy—*The South Eastern Times*)

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How to use a Fire Extinguisher!

It is essential that all persons who may have to use extinguishers should receive instruction and training in the handling and operation of the equipment installed and have some elementary knowledge of proper fire fighting technique.

INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING

The object of instruction and training should be to eliminate delay brought about by hesitation and unsuccessful attempts to operate the extinguisher. Training can be given either individually or in groups. Routine maintenance provides an ideal opportunity, particularly when extinguishers have to be discharged as part of the maintenance procedure. The suppliers of the equipment or the local fire brigade may be willing to assist.

Where more than one type or model of extinguisher is provided, special instruction should be given to help persons to select the right type of extinguisher for dealing with the fire and to use the correct method of operating the particular model of extinguisher provided. An extinguisher will not operate unless the correct method is used.

Guidance on suitable techniques for fighting fire with the various types of extinguisher is given below.

ATTACKING A FIRE

Take up a position where access to the fire is unrestricted, but where a quick and safe retreat is possible, e.g. on the side of the fire nearest a door or, when outside a building, windward of the fire.

A Crouching attitude will help the operator to keep clear of smoke and avoid heat, and thereby permit a closer approach to the fire. Care should always be taken to ensure that a fire is completely extinguished and not liable to re-ignite or continue smouldering.

With Water Extinguishers

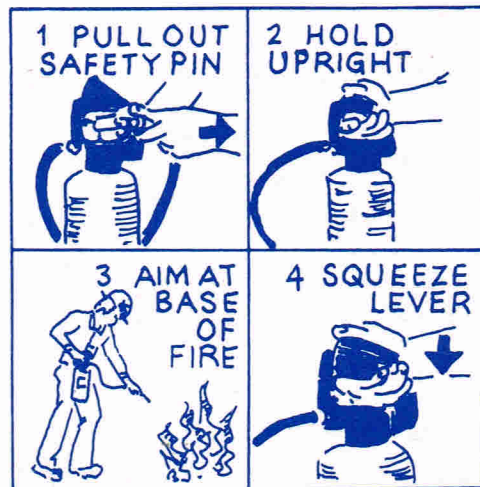
Direct the jet at the base of the flame and keep it moving across the area of fire. Seek out any hot spots after the main fire is extinguished. A fire spreading vertically should be attacked at its lowest point and followed up.

With Foam Extinguishers

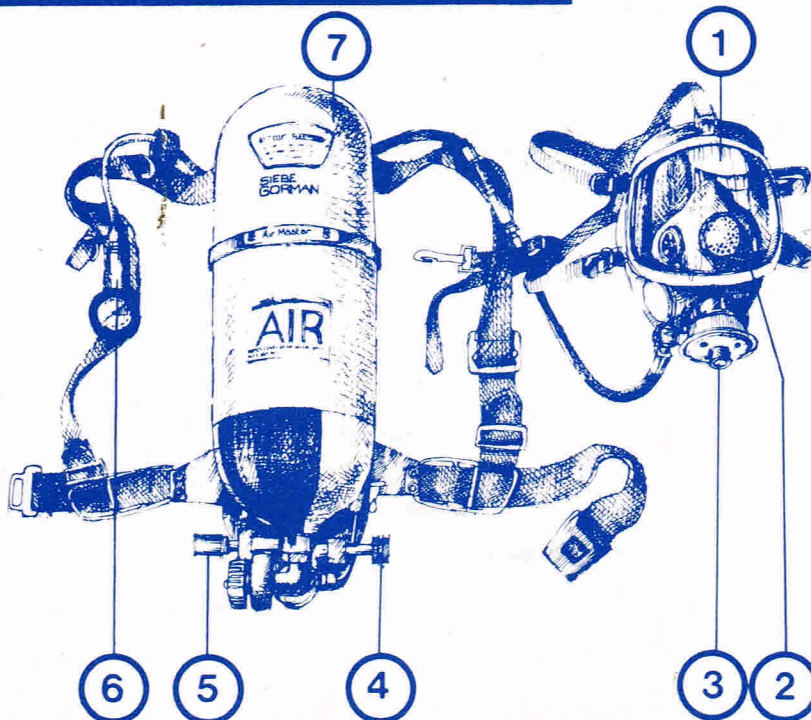
Where the liquid on fire is in a container direct the jet at the inside edge of the container or at an adjoining vertical surface above the level of the burning liquid. This breaks the jet and allows the foam to build up and flow across the surface of the liquid.

Where this is not possible, stand well back, direct the jet as illustrated and, with a gentle sweeping movement, allow the foam to drop down and lie on the surface of the liquid. (The average length of the jet from a foam extinguisher is 23ft.)

Do not direct the jet directly into the liquid because this will drive the foam beneath the surface and render it ineffective. In addition, it may splash the fire on to the surroundings.



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- 4 Constant flow valve — allows a continuous flow of air to face mask.
- 5 Auxiliary air line adaptor — allows a second mask/rescue attachment to be used.
- 6 Automatic shut-off valve — closes in the event of mechanical failure within the gauge.
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On fires involving either liquids in containers or spilled liquids, direct the jet or discharge horn towards the near edge of the fire and with a rapid sweeping motion drive the fire towards the far edge until all the flames are extinguished.

On fires in falling liquids, direct the jet or horn at the base of the flames and sweep upwards.

On fires in electrical equipment, direct the jet or horn straight at the fire. Where the equipment is enclosed, direct the jet or horn into any opening with the object of penetrating the interior.

The following techniques are recommended when using dry powder, carbon dioxide and vaporizing liquid extinguishers:

If the extinguisher has no shut-off control continue to discharge over the area of the fire.

If the extinguisher is of the controlled discharge type—shut off the discharge when the fire appears to be extinguished, wait until the atmosphere clears and if any flame is then still visible, discharge again.

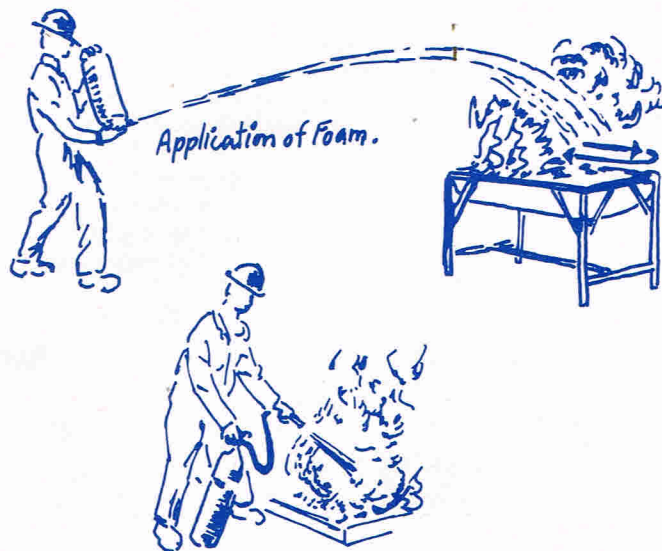
RECHARGING EXTINGUISHERS

Extinguishers should be recharged immediately after use, irrespective of whether they have been completely or only partially discharged.

NOTICE AT FIRE POINTS

In addition to the normal fire instruction notice displayed at fire points, it is recommended that there should be a further notice, preferably illustrated, describing:

- (1) How to select the type of extinguisher suitable for dealing with the fire, where more than one type is installed.
- (2) How to operate the extinguisher.
- (3) How to attack the fire.



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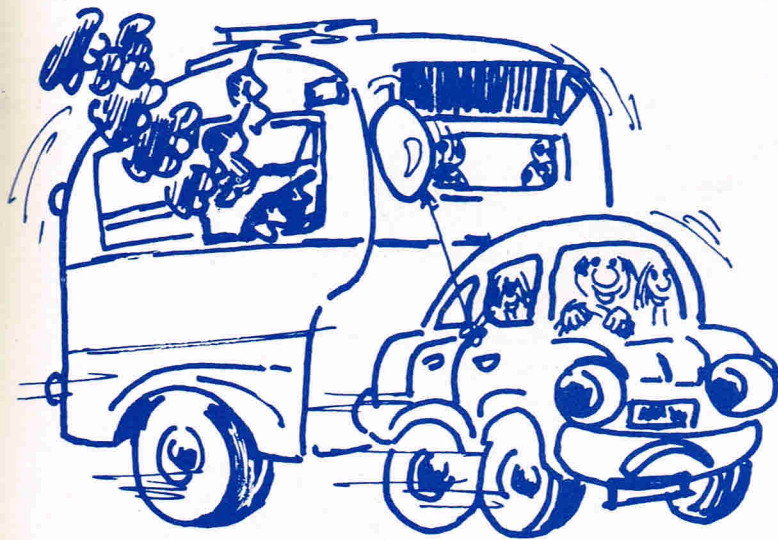
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BRUCE HONEYMAN
Manager

FIRE SAFETY IN YOUR CARAVAN

by George Cuzner

(Courtesy of A.F.P.A. Ltd., S.A.)



Caravans are a home, just like the building on the suburban block. They are at times used as a permanent home, a temporary home whilst the permanent one is being erected, an extra room either permanent or temporary for the overcrowded residence, an on site holiday home or their most common and general use, i.e. to pack with our needs for a holiday and to provide the functions of a temporary home for such a holiday at various locations.

In order to study the fire safety factor of caravans it is necessary to first consider the construction features of a caravan. The following are a few of the points worthy of consideration:

1. Being towed by a vehicle over long distances and over various terrain, a caravan must be made of the strongest lightweight material. Often sheet metal or a very strong bond board which is fixed at short spacing for strength. This makes it an area of near impossible escape except by the provided openings of sufficient size and so located for a person to be able to use in an emergency.

2. The provided openings are limited to a doorway, in some cases a rear push-out hinged window and one or two small hinged windows. In nearly all cases the only ready exit from the van is the doorway, the rear push out flap windows is fouled by beds, tables, etc. and to obtain a draught and dust seal is held locked by a strong catch or handle. The small hinged windows or openings are of no use for escape because of their size and location.

3. In calculating the degree of fire risk and danger of the residence, the factor after the construction material is the amount and type of contents. In a caravan equipped for a holiday or a temporary home you would have all the items and equipment necessary to provide cooking, eating, sleeping and recreational gear, this means a good part of the contents of a household kitchen, breakfast room and two bedrooms, all this is stored in one area no bigger than one room. This condition increases greatly the fire risk and fire severity.

4. Firefighting equipment and assistance. In our own home we have an adequate water supply, garden hoses and a nearby Volunteer Fire Service or Fire Brigade. In a caravan it would be impossible in some locations to have these facilities available.

After reading these four points, it must make one realise that the only answer to "Fire Safety in your Caravan" is Fire Prevention, and the necessary fire fighting equipment to prevent the small fire getting a hold.

Fire Fighting Equipment

An approved type of fire extinguisher is a *must* in all caravans. It must be kept in good order and checked before each trip by a

competent person. It must be placed in an accessible position and all on the site must know its capability and its correct use.

Fire Prevention

L.P. Gas—The gas bottle (container) must be fixed outside the van, it must be checked and kept in good order. Correct type of pipework, connections and valves must be used, care must be taken that the pipework is not subject to damage or friction. The gas supply should be turned off at the regulator on the top of the gas bottle or container, excepting in cases where a gas-using refrigerator is used, in this case all other internal valves to stoves or lights must be in good order and be turned off. The area at the base of the gas refrigerator should be ventilated to allow any gas build up to escape to the outside of the van.

Cooking

Toasters, fry pans, deep fryers, grillers, etc. must be kept clear of curtains and other combustible materials. While using cooking fats or oils great care must be taken to avoid spillage or over-heating.

Lighting

Check that areas near light globes are free from combustible materials.

Heating

Remember that the internal area of a caravan is small and the heat from a heating appliance can be a danger in such an area.

Smoking

No smoking in bed, not only in the caravan but anywhere. Regular disposal of contents of ash trays. Matches and lighters out of reach of children.

Surrounding Bush and Grass

Please be careful and do not by any action cause a fire in bush or grass.

Camp fires

Light in fire places and areas provided and extinguish and make safe before leaving areas.

Flammable Liquids

Never carry excessive quantities. Do not carry in glass containers in your van or car, use the correct type of container.

Remember—Make your caravan a Fire Safe home, be it either permanent or temporary.

COMMUNICATIONS— MORE THAN JUST RADIO SETS

Trevor Conlon (CFS Regional Officer)

Installing, testing and practising radio communications is an involved business. The radio set is however only an aid to communications. The real effectiveness of communications depends on people—both those operating the radio equipment, and those conveying the message by word of mouth.

Where a message contains much detail the radio operator should write it down to ensure accuracy in message passing. For these and even minor messages the communications system continues further to those remote from the vehicle.

The words used to tell the last man in the chain may reduce the effectiveness of the communication dramatically. It has been known to happen that the last man in the chain did not even know that there was a message. Some messages may warrant broadcast over your vehicle P.A. system for fast and accurate dissemination of information.

In looking at your communications system look further than just the radio network. Training and practice in the passing of messages clearly and accurately, in giving orders, and in passing of SITREPs (Situation reports), will improve your communications with, or without radio.

GAS FIRES AND PETROL DON'T MIX

A muffled explosion and a whoosh of flame and a caravan holiday suddenly ends in tragedy.



The damage to the pictured service station, the destruction of a caravan and tow car, plus severe damage to other cars in the service area was the end result of a gas caravan refrigerator being left alight when the caravaner entered a service station for refuelling.

Fumes from spilled petrol in an adjacent service area were sucked through the external ventilation screen by the natural hot air displacement of the gas flame, which on reaching the right air/gas mixture exploded. The resultant fire was so fierce that the car, caravan and contents were a total loss.

Every time a caravan with a burning gas appliance enters a petrol service area there is a high risk of such an explosion, fortunately in the pictured disaster, no one was seriously injured, but just imagine the damage and injury that could occur if such an explosion occurred in a crowded service area.

Outside ventilation of gas fired refrigerators is necessary to prevent an internal explosion of any gas leakage. Therefore it is not wise or practical to devise means of closing these ventilation screens during refuelling stops.

The only way to be safe is to ensure that all gas appliance burners are turned out before entering a petrol refuelling area.

It is also bad practice to leave gas appliances alight during travel as the vibrations and jolts may fracture gas pipes causing a gas leakage with a resulting explosion and fire.

Service station owners are well aware of the dangers and prohibit the entry of such caravans into their stations. However it is difficult to observe offenders and they must rely on the caravan users to observe the safety rules.

who's who at headquarters



RUSSELL GREAR

Regional Officer

Russell is a life member of the Eden Hills CFS Brigade, having joined in 1954 and now holds the position of Dept. Group Captain of Mitcham Hills CFS.

He is also a member of the Adelaide Hills Fire Fighting Association and holder of the Australian National Medal.

A carpenter by trade, Russell worked as an A.M.P. agent since 1965, until his appointment as Regional Officer at CFS headquarters in October this year. He is married with four children and enjoys sailing and basketball.

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C.E.A.C.T

THE USE OF FIRE IN THE OPEN DURING THE FIRE DANGER SEASON

(by F. L. KERR, Chairman, Fire Prevention Week Committee)

With the 1979 bushfire danger season upon us, our Fire Prevention Publicity serves as a reminder to take stock of the risk of fires escaping, to implement commonsense precautions and familiarise oneself with the obligations of the new Country Fires Act.

Summer restrictions take into account the needs for the use of fire for essential public utilities, industry, fire hazard reduction, farm management, emergency services and domestic requirements.

In South Australia the law which specially provides for the prevention and suppression of bushfires is the Country Fires Act 1976, and Regulations which apply throughout the whole State—except where otherwise provided.

The new regulations, gazetted on September 13, 1979, and now in force, consolidate, in effect, the principles of the former Bush Fires Act 1960-76. Persons, accustomed to working within the codes of the Bush Fires Act, will readily accept the Country Fires Act. In particular, the arrangement of the regulations, index and schedules, which have been prepared to aid their understanding and application, will be appreciated by the public and local authorities alike.

The Country Fires Act prescribes a fire danger season, rules for the lighting and maintaining of fires in the open air and penalties for infringements.

The statutory fire danger season in South Australia, unless altered by the Country Fire Services Board for a council district or a specified part of the State, is from November 1 to April 30.

The burning off of bush or grass to clear broadacres after the onset of summer is safest when carried out *after* crops have been harvested, grazing has reduced pastoral risks and the heat extremes have lessened.

The Act prescribes February 16 (the "Prescribed Day") as the date from which broadacre bush and standing grass may be burnt off, subject to the rules for this purpose. The Board may alter the Prescribed Day for a council district of specified part of the State.

The burning of standing grass in strips not wider than 40 metres to provide fire breaks, is permitted before the Prescribed Day, under conditions laid down in the regulations.

The precautions required for burning off bush or standing grass are more extensive than the rules for burning rubbish, use of a camp fire or barbecues. These simply require a space of four metres radius cleared immediately around the fire and for a person, able to control the fire, to be present.

By far the most significant contribution to bushfire prevention in South Australia has been the banning of fires in the open on days of extreme fire danger, and the media's community service in the promotion of the daily warnings.

The State is divided into 15 fire ban districts to enable fires to be banned or allowed, according to the fire danger ratings made by the Bureau of Meteorology for each district. These forecasts, calculated from the latest morning information, are broadcast daily from 7 a.m. and become enforceable by law when broadcast. Fire ban district maps are available from Country Fire Services Headquarters, the Bureau of Meteorology, and most local councils.

South Australia has a unique diversity of environmental features, i.e. the average annual rainfall throughout the State varies from 125 mm to 1 000 mm with correspondingly differing bushfire fuel loadings and temperatures from district to district and season to season.

These all contribute to a frightening bushfire potential but because of the impracticalities of a total seasonal ban, people will understand the need for comprehensive regulations.

When intending to use fire in the open, check with the council, fire station or police station of the district where you intend to light the fire, or with the Country Fire Services Headquarters for information concerning the regulations applicable to the area.

who's who at headquarters



KARL (DICK) KASELOW

Handyman

Before joining CFS headquarters, Dick was in the Australian Regular Army, in the Corps of Engineers, whereon he saw service in a number of units in Australia and overseas.

Early in 1979 he left the Army, and following an extended overseas holiday has since joined our fold.

His interests revolve mainly around his family, home and garden.

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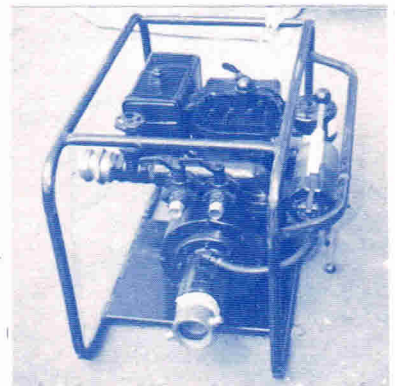
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Phone 272-100; A.H. Ken Boyce
296-7228

or Kevin May (085) 56 5336



MITCHAM HILLS CFS VISIT TO COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY VICTORIA

by Russell Gear and Ray Grimshaw

A team of 6 CFS volunteers representing the Mitcham Hills brigade accompanied the Director of Country Fire Services, Mr. Lloyd Johns, on a visit to the Country Fire Authority stations in the Dandenong Ranges. The team was met by Mr. Ian Jenkins, Asst. Chief Officer of the Country Fire Authority and were transported in a mini-bus to the Dandenong's where they were met by Mr. David Jordan, Regional Officer for the area.

The aim of the visit was to inspect areas which were comparable with the Adelaide Hills. The following stations were visited—

Mt. Evelyn, Kalorama, Belgrave, The Basin, Boronia.

Each of these stations had its own particular highlights which will be dealt with as follows—

MT. EVELYN This station was a converted hay shed and was extremely well fitted out inside. It was a 3 bay station and its total cost was \$20 000. Of particular significance was the 38 foot long front door which was electrically operated to automatically open when the siren is sounded. Because of CFA restrictions the Mt. Evelyn brigade had purchased a mini-bus which was used to carry crews to fires and also to attend social functions.

KALORAMA We were met at this station by the Station Officer together with 3 ladies who are registered fire fighters. Where the so called weaker sex are fully competent to carry out the duties of a fireman, they are registered in the normal manner. It is also of interest that the Kalorama centre co-ordinates the catering for various members attending fires in their immediate district, and this covers approximately 7 brigades.

BELGRAVE This is a new station and is in the final stages of completion. It is a two storey station, consisting of 3 bays each of which is 14 ft. high to enable housing of the snorkel appliances. It incorporates two radio control rooms, sleeping quarters for the permanent officers, two kitchens and a meeting area for the volunteer brigade. The total cost of this station was \$450 000, and co-ordinates the control of fires in the Dandenong Ranges area. Amongst the radio equipment they have on hand are complete links with aeroplanes being used for fire fighting services. There are 10 permanent CFA personnel stationed at Belgrave.

THE BASIN This station has also recently been built and is the standard station now being used by the CFA for volunteer brigades. The total cost was \$104 000 and there is adequate



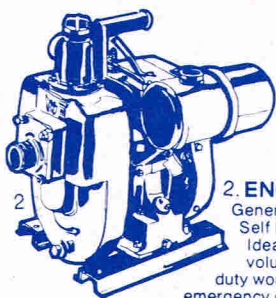
provision for the parking of 3 vehicles. Once again the standard height of the doors is 14 ft. to cover the snorkel vehicles.

BORONIA The area of Boronia is completely built up and has a very large incidence of factories. As such it is permanently manned with 3 Station Officers and 3 permanent personnel covering duty between the hours of 9-5. During non-business hours the station is manned by volunteers under the control of one of the permanent Station Officers. The number of vehicles at this station is 5 which also includes a personnel salvage carrier.

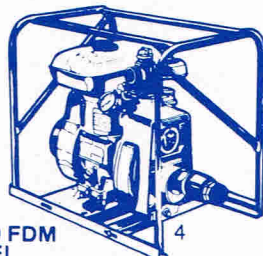
From our discussions with the ACFO and also the Regional Officer of the area, it became apparent that the CFA are changing the pattern of their concentration of efforts from fire suppression to fire prevention. This is done by controlled burns and slashing after completing discussions with the various conservation groups in the areas. CFA members also carry out various inspections of commercial establishments to ensure that there are adequate fire safety equipment in use on these premises. One of the large differences between the CFA and the South Australian CFS is that all maintenance costs of equipment and the majority of capital costs including buildings, are met by the Country Fire Authority. It is pointed out that the CFA budget for expenditure in respect of the year ended 30 June, 1979 was \$18 839 265.

The CFA are continually looking at methods of updating their equipment and the party was particularly struck with a drying frame for canvas hose in lieu of the more conventional hose drying tower. The cost of these frames are only \$400 and can carry out drying of 8 x 2 1/2" 100' lengths in one day.

We would like to express our appreciation for the assistance given by TAA in attending to the tour and in particular their tour guide leader, Mr. David Edwards of the Belair unit.



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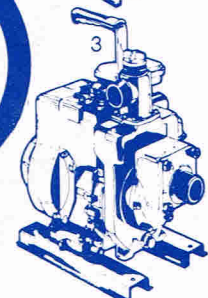
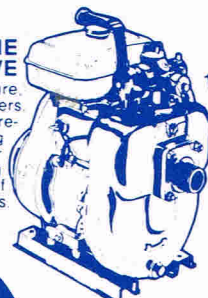
When it's hot the country is like a tinder. It could go up in a blaze any moment. If your pumps are fine then you're prepared. If there's any chance they won't work you're taking a risk with life and property. Check your pumps and then check out a Finsbury Firefighter. It's nice to know you've taken every precaution possible when there's a chance of fire.



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ELEMENTARY MAP READING

INTRODUCTION

When involved in fire fighting operations it is essential to have a map of the ground concerned so that you will understand the nature of the terrain and distances involved where you will be attacking the fire.

MAPS

There are many types of maps in use today from the school atlas to the surveyors' charts and to satellite photos of the earth's surface.

The map most suited to CFS field use is the Lands Department Topographical map in the scale of 1:50 000. This map was adopted at the Mapping Conference on 17th June, 1971.

There are other maps, however, that have value in fire service—maps of other scales and local special maps. The large scale maps of 1:10 000 or 1:25 000 would be a suitable size for a wall chart in control rooms for towns and vulnerable areas.

READING THE MAP

The aim of this circular is to give a concise explanation of the skills of map reading for the CFS standard map and similar gridded maps of other scales prepared by either the Lands Department, National Mapping or the Army.

ORIENTING

This is the process of adjusting the map so that it corresponds to the features on the ground in reference to direction, thus avoiding errors or confusion.

The top of the map is North, with West on the left, East on the right and South on the bottom. If you know your directions the task is relatively simple to locate the natural features marked on the map to correspond with the actual terrain about you and directions are relevant.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

The symbols and signs found on the map are explained in the boxes marked in the margin of the map and a study of these symbols will give you a visual appreciation of the terrain which has been symbolised on the map.

SCALE

Scale graduations are drawn in the centre of the bottom margin, mostly now in metres and kilometres. The use of this scale will enable you to measure distances on the map relevant to the ground in the units of measurement drawn into the scale graduations on the map sheet.

CONTOUR LINES

These are lines drawn on a map indicating the height of the ground above sea level. The importance of contour lines is that they show the shape of the land surface, i.e. the valleys, the ridges, the steep slopes and other peculiar shapes on the earth's surface.

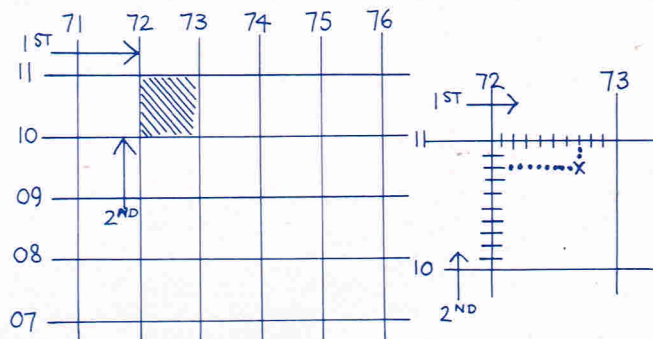
NOTES:

1. Check conventional signs for:—
 - (1) Contour interval (height apart);
 - (2) Thick and thin lines (every 50 or 100 or 200).
2. Where a lower contour bends in toward a higher contour, a re-entrant or little gully is indicated.
3. Where a higher contour bends towards a lower contour, a ridge or spur is indicated.
4. Contours close together—steep ground.
5. Contours further apart—more gentle the slope.
6. Contours evenly spaced—even slope.
7. Contours wide apart at low height and close at high contours—a concave slope exists.
8. Contours close at lower height and wide apart at higher lines—a convex slope is indicated.

A careful study of contour lines will soon make the map reader proficient in reading the ground. Some maps do not have contour lines but have hills represented by shading to the approximate shape or use a colour wash to represent ground above a certain height. Spot heights are also used to indicate height of hills and points of land.

GRID REFERENCES

Grid references are used to identify a position on the map. The map has parallel lines marked on it running N/S and E/W; round the margins these lines are numbered. The numbers increase from the bottom to the top of the map and from left to right. The diagrams below show how grid references are established.



The grid reference of the shaded grid square is 72 10 (4 figure grid reference).

Reference to a point in a grid square is done by dividing the grid square lines into 10 parts and using the cross reference figures as the 3rd and 6th figure in the grid reference. Hence 727108 (6 figure grid reference).

Note that the grid reference is given *first across, then up* the map or first Eastings then Northings.

CONCLUSION

Map reading is easy, as long as you want to understand it and have given the necessary time to apply common sense to the rules set down for easy interpretation of the earth's surface drawn on a piece of paper.

SCALE COMPARISON CHART

Scale	Metric	Imperial
1:2 500	10 cm = 0.25 km	10 in. = 0.39 miles
1:10 000	10 cm = 1 km	10 in. = 1.57 miles
1:25 000	1 cm = 0.25 km	1 in. = 0.39 miles
1:31 680	1 cm = 0.31 km	1 in. = 0.5 miles
1:50 000	1 cm = 0.5 km	1 in. = 0.79 miles
1:63 360	1 cm = 0.63 km	1 in. = 1 mile
1:100 000	1 cm = 1 km	1 in. = 1.58 miles
1:250 000	1 cm = 2.5 km	1 in. = 3.94 miles
1:253 440	1 cm = 2.53 km	1 in. = 4 miles
1:500 000	1 cm = 5 km	1 in. = 7.89 miles
1:1 000 000	1 cm = 10 km	1 in. = 15.78 miles

MAP AVAILABILITY

National Mapping, Australian Government Publications, and Inquiry Centre, 17 Pirie Street, ADELAIDE 5000	1:100 000—Part S.A. only. 1:250 000—All of S.A.
Department of Lands, Map Land, 12 Pirie Street, ADELAIDE 5000	1:50 000—most settled areas S.A. 1:31 680—part settled areas S.A. 1:10 000—Adelaide Hills. 1:2 500—orthophoto—Adelaide-Metropolitan areas and a few country towns.
Scout Shop, 119 Pirie Street, ADELAIDE 5000	1:50 000—most settled areas S.A. 1:63 360—off prints. 1:250 000—all of S.A.
Map Shop, 92 Pirie Street, ADELAIDE 5000	1:50 000—Most settled areas S.A. 1:100 000—parts of S.A. & Vic. 1:250 000—all of S.A.

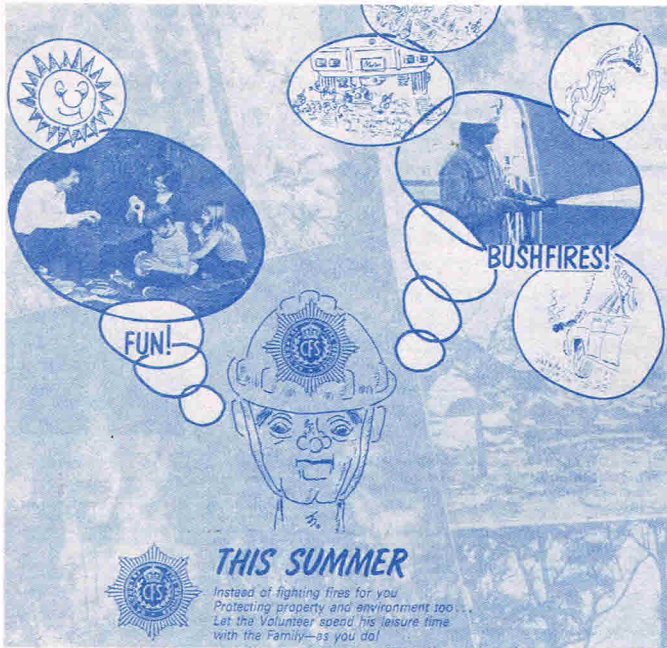
PUBLICITY



This Summer . . . The Country Fire Services Fire Prevention message is "give us a Go! Bushfires Hurt", and as the sample cover of THIS SUMMER leaflet; bumper (car) sticker/window sash; poster and media release (below) all indicate this years promotion is mainly based on "The Volunteer and his Role in todays society".

The aims are to make the public more appreciative of the volunteers efforts, make the public more responsible and to recruit new volunteer members when necessary.

The message to the public says—
THIS SUMMER . . . Instead of fighting fires for you
Protecting property and Environment too . . .
Let the Volunteer spend his leisure time
with the Family—as you do!



The first print of the "GIVE US A GO! BUSHFIRES HURT" bumper (car) stickers have faded badly after less than a week in the sun. As a result legal action is being taken with the supplier, alleged to have used an incorrect ink.

In order to avoid any inconvenience to CFS Brigades, a limited quantity of quality vinyl bumper stickers (illustrated below—guaranteed NOT TO FADE) are now available to all CFS Brigade Member's vehicles, Fire Units and Councils only, while we await compensation for the batch of faulty stickers.

These new bumper stickers are immediately available through your Regional Officer or from CFS HQ.

PETER MILLS,
CFS Publicity Promotions Officer



GIVE US A GO! BUSHFIRES HURT

ISSUED BY THE COUNTRY FIRE SERVICES BOARD, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

THE CFS VOLUNTEER A VITAL FIRE-FIGHTER

South Australia, as one of the most fire-prone States in Australia relies heavily on volunteer fire-fighters for its protection.

In fact, more than 11 000 volunteer members of the Country Fire Services are the "Front line" personnel providing this protection over a large area of rural and urban development, covering 886, 000 sq. km or approximately 90 per cent of the State.

The CFS volunteer is no longer a person called upon only to protect rural lands in his area.

The majority of country towns and the rapidly developing urbanisation of the Adelaide Hills all rely on the Country Fire Services for fire protection.

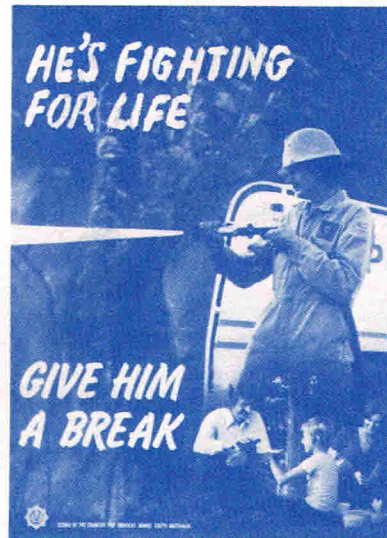
The importance of the CFS and the role played by the volunteer fire-fighters, affect all members of the community.

The volunteer is an ordinary working person with family and household responsibilities, and who would naturally prefer to spend most leisure time enjoying activities and hobbies with family and friends. Instead, through the carelessness of other people, the volunteer is frequently called away to answer hazardous fire calls.

The role of women in the CFS organisation has expanded considerably from when they were solely concerned with providing refreshments to weary fire-fighters battling the fire line, to manning radio and telephone communications, and now to donning uniforms for station duties.

Because of the concept of the volunteer service, much of a local brigade's financial needs must be raised locally, and here, the women have an enviable record extending over 40 years of raising funds to purchase and/or update equipment vital for the saving of life and property.

The opportunity to be part of this essential community service could be yours. Contact your nearest CFS brigade to see if there is some way you can help.



PREVENT FIRES

The Country Fires Act generally prohibits the lighting of fires IN THE OPEN between 1st November and 30th April.

The local Council can vary these dates or impose a complete BAN on the lighting of fires IN THE OPEN.

BEFORE LIGHTING ANY FIRE IN THE OPEN you should contact the Local Police, Council, Fire Control Officer, or Country Fire Services Headquarters.

\$1000 PENALTY

On FIRE BAN DAYS (Days of Extreme Fire Danger) the penalty for lighting a fire in the open is \$1000.

On other days during the above period a penalty of \$500 applies.

 S.A. Country Fire Services Board

With the advent of the Country Fires Act, comes the calico penalty poster which has been widely displayed across the state, and at last the penalty is not to be ignored.

DISTRICT SCHOLARS SCORED IN FIRE PREVENTION POSTER CONTEST

Pupils at district schools won six awards in the State Fire Prevention Creative Arts and Crafts Poster Contest which attracted 436 entries in posters and drawings and 41 craft entries.

Conducted Statewide, the interest shown by primary school children was exceptional.

Mr. Eddie Andrews, of the Paris Creek Studio, Meadows, the judge, described the winning entries as "Superb".

The Chairman of the Fire Prevention Week committee Mr. F. L. Kerr, referred to Mr. Andrews' observations when the winners and runners-up were presented with their prizes at BP House.

In his judging Mr. Andrews said he believed that the entries reflected the enthusiasm of the students to try and portray, in their own way, the theme of "Fire Safety—What Children Need to Know".

Organized by the Australian Fire Protection Association, the annual competition is sponsored by BP Australia, which provides \$500 prizemoney, and the Savings Bank of South Australia which gives passbooks to all winners and promotes the competition through its school banking scheme.

At the recent function Mr. George Coska, BP's State Marketing Manager, presented the awards.

UNDER SEVEN YEARS:

Judy Warry, Light Pass Primary School.

EIGHT TO ELEVEN YEARS:

Kelly Gabel, Light Pass Primary School.

TWELVE TO FOURTEEN YEARS:

First, Robert Swann, Kapunda School.
Second, Michael Swann, Kapunda School.

FIFTEEN TO EIGHTEEN YEARS:

Darren Falkenberg, Tanunda.

The Fire Fighting Equipment Perpetual Trophy
Robert Swann, Kapunda.



Winners again! Michael and Robert Swann displaying the trophy with Mr. Ken Boyce from Fire Fighting Enterprises. Their dad, Peter Swann of Kapunda, is a member of the CFS Board.



"I AM A FIRE EXTINGUISHER", one of the winning entries in the BP Creative Arts and Crafts competition.



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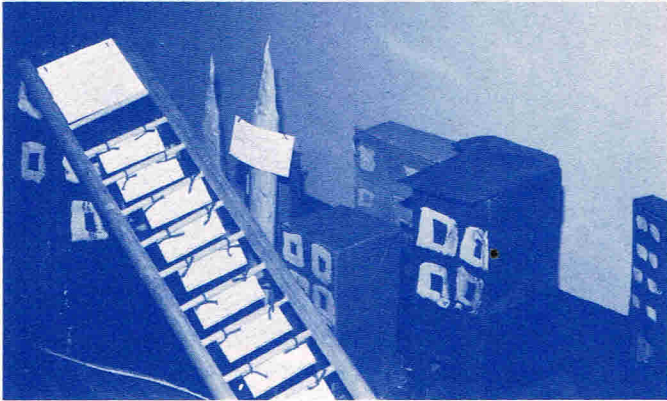
REPRESENTING

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FIRE PREVENTION CONTEST continued . . .

It is the second year running the Leigh Ann Harrington, Robert and Michael Swann and Darren Falkenberg, have been prizewinners.

The contest was conducted as part of Fire Prevention Week.



From an overwhelming number of entries in the BP Creative Arts and Crafts competition the judges awarded a special prize to the children of the Gepps Cross Special School, for their model (pictured above). The model consists of a city and a fireman's ladder. The title is "Protect your City", and lists on each of the 10 rungs of the ladder Important Fire Precautions.



As a result of the award to the Gepps Cross Special School, representatives from the S.A.F.B., A.F.P.A., Savings Bank of S.A. and C.F.S. Headquarter's visited the children on Wednesday, 31st October, demonstrated fire fighting equipment and presented prizes and gifts.



Judged by Mr. A. J. McArthur (pictured) of Mt. Hope, chairman of the Lower S.E. F.F.A. and member of the CFS Board; these posters won prizes in the Fire Poster competitions at November, Millicent Show. Captions to winning posters "Fire is a servant", "Fire helps and Burns", "Don't wait till it's too late prepare your fire breaks", emphasise a message to farmers, holiday makers and house holders, to be prepared for fire.

Other examples were "Always be prepared for fires" and "Fires don't happen to me."

Winners—JUNIOR (Grades 3-4) 1st Jason Wedowski, Millicent North; 2nd A. Smith, St. Anthony's; 3rd J. Tsigros, Millicent North. SENIOR (Grades 5, 6 and 7) 1st S. Phillips, Millicent South; 2nd C. Schild, Millicent North; 3rd B. Kelly, Millicent South. (Story courtesy, South Eastern Times).



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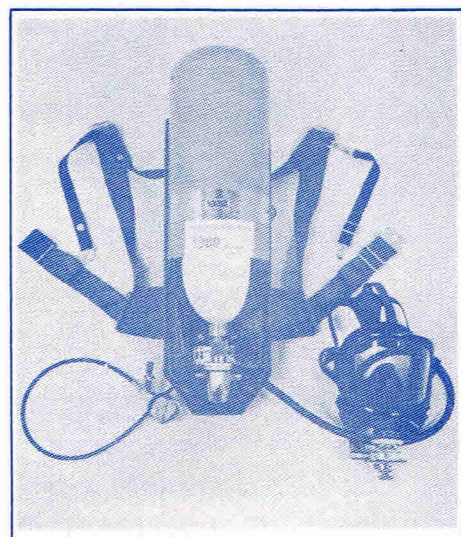
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Poor Public Response to "Bushfire Survival" Night

by Trevor Modistach (C.F.S. H/Q operations)

The Morphett Vale, Reynella and Hackham C.F.S. members are not convinced in the power of advertising, when it comes to saving Life & Property, when after producing and putting to air a coloured 30 second TV commercial, obtaining full radio coverage and distributing approximately 2 000 Posters, only 150 people (including C.F.S. members) on Firday 2nd November turned out to hear Inspector Bill Green of the Country Fire Services H/Q (Research & Fire Protection Department), give an excellent talk on "Prevention, Protection and Survival", aided by two films "Fuel for Thought" and "Bushfires—The Summer Menace".

The aim of the night was to assist in bushfire danger awareness to the *small acreage landowners* in the local hills face zone and to members of the *general urban public*.

The Rotary Club of Noarlunga East sponsored the evening and assisted with the organizing. The Ladies Auxilliary provided supper, and two Morphett Vale-Reynella-Hackham C.F.S. appliances with equipment were displayed for interested visitors.

As a result of this evening the local C.F.S. unit has been requested to inspect several properties in the area, and to advise on home protection for numerous local home owners.



Inspector B. A. Green, C.F.S. H/Q explains the importance of radio communications to a *future* C.F.S. member, Martin Blowes of Morphett Vale, during "The Bushfire Survival Night". Martin's Dad, David is the Captain of the Morphett Vale C.F.S. station. (photo by Michael McKinley).

Fire break from trees



Mr. Sam Jericho shows the bare ground under the eucalypt trees on his farm to Mr. Keith Cowley, horticulture lecturer at Roseworthy College.

A natural firebreak, requiring no maintenance, was demonstrated by Rudall farmer Mr. Sam Jericho recently.

Mr. Jericho showed his plantation of Eucalyptus Dundasi to the Ornamental Horticulturalist from Roseworthy College Mr. Keith Cowley who visited the farm.

The seven year old gum trees had starved all plant growth from around the immediate area, creating a strip bare of any vegetation. This bare ground provided Mr. Jericho with an ideal firebreak.

If the trees were planted in rows along fence lines, a farmer would be provided with a maintenance free break and stock shade as well.

In the past ten years Mr. Jericho has planted 10 000 trees on his property which has now become a showplace of native flora while remaining a financially viable farm.

Thursday, November 1, 1979 EYRE PENINSULA TRIBUNE

CFS PERSONALITY

CHARLES W. ROSEWARNE

*30 years service with the Bridgewater C.F.S.

*Commandant and founder of the Mt. Lofty C.F.S. Training centre.

*Deputy Fire Supervisor and Group Captain for the Stirling District.

*Awarded, Member of the Order of Australia.

*Awarded, Australian National Medal and Bar.



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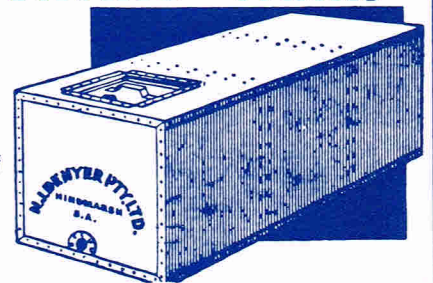
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"The tank and silo people for 60 years"

COUNTRY FIRE SERVICE WARNING ON FIRE DANGER

The above average rains of recent weeks have resulted in accelerated growth of all types of vegetation, and CFS Director, Lloyd Johns, warns that a few weeks of wild weather and steady winds could result in a serious fire danger arising in many parts of the State.

"We tend to be lulled into a sense of false security about the dangers that could confront homeowners in the Adelaide Hills and country areas", said Mr. Johns. "The time to take precautions is now and that means such activities as clearing combustible material from around the home, the roof and gutters".

District Councils are now declaring their fire danger seasons and residents must familiarize themselves with these and with any special restrictions which will apply.

Country Fire Services Headquarters Control Centre in Adelaide is now manned 24 hours per day and if information on restrictions cannot be obtained locally, a call to (08) 297 6788 will provide that information.

CFS brigades throughout the State are gearing up for a busy season.

C.F.S. Brigades prepare for fire season onslaught

New CFS unit for Templeton

Mt. Templeton CFS has a new unit which is now fully operational and this will be housed permanently at the property of David Lamond.



In January this year, delivery was taken of a new International C1300 cab chassis and since that time, members built it up to become the new fire fighting unit.

A 1 000 litre fibre glass tank was purchased also a Grascos Gaum Mark 44c pump capable of 170 lb. pressure.

Fire Control Officers in the area are A. Williams, J. Dick, Robert Williams, M. Lamond and D. Lamond.

As a matter of convenience the service has been changed to Mt. Templeton CFS instead of the former Everard/Mt. Templeton. (Courtesy *The Producer*—Balaklava)

Clarendon News

A grant of \$8 550 has been received by the Clarendon CFS from the Meadows District Council to build a new detachable body on their red Bedford fire truck. Also included in the price is a new Gamm pump. The whole project is expected to be completed before Christmas.

A new pump purchased earlier in the year has been installed in the International truck.

Clarendon Lions Club has made generous donations towards the Clarendon CFS throughout the year. The money has purchased a remote channel changing radio set. The equipment will be set up and used in the Historic Hall.

Because of this donation the Clarendon unit will now be able to use the Cherry Gardens Base Radio network in a fire call out. It also means the unit has three mobile radio sets, one in each truck, three hand held portable sets and one base radio set.

(Courtesy *Southern Argus*)

New fire truck for Warnertown

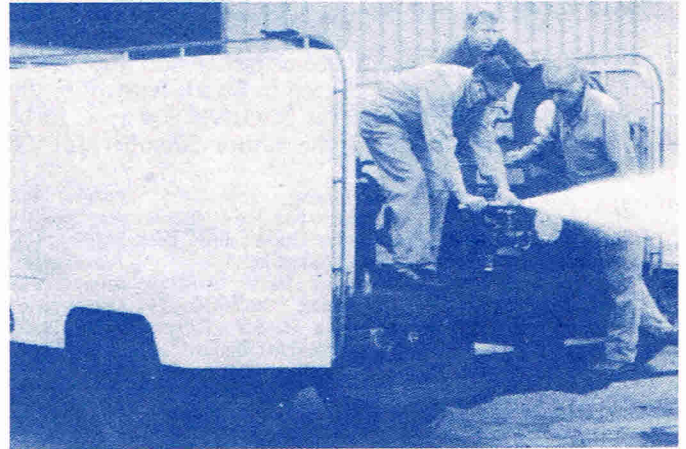


Photo shows George Polomka testing the unit with Gordon Martin observing operations.

WARNERTOWN: A new fire truck has been purchased by the Port Pirie District Council for the Warnertown Area.

The truck will be stationed at Warnertown.

The International four ton truck is fully fitted with fire equipment worth \$23 000.

The purchase of the truck is in keeping with a policy of up-grading fire-fighting equipment in the Port Pirie District Council area.

It was becoming difficult to obtain parts of the old fire truck so this prompted the council to purchase a new fire truck which has much better standard of equipment.

Regional CFS officer, George Polomka, who is stationed at Jamestown, travelled to Port Pirie recently to check the equipment ready for use.

(Courtesy *Flinders News*)

Radio Hut for Riverton CFS

RIVERTON—Work has commenced on a 2-way radio for the Country Fire Service in the council area. These radios are to be installed in the Riverton and Tarlee Fire Units and the Riverton Council utility.

A radio hut is to be installed at the base station mast site, at Macaw Creek Reserve.

Arrangements have been made with the Natural Gas Pipeline Authority to utilize their radio mast for the siting of the base station aerial. The equipment is being installed by Phillips—TMC. (Courtesy *Northern Argus*)

New Fire Station Opening

The new fire station at Kongal was opened Sunday 21st October 1979, by the region 5 officer of Country Fire Services, Mr. Murray Sherwell.

The new shed cost in excess of \$2 000, \$1 000 of which was granted by Tatiara District Council, the remainder being raised by Kongal CFS members by catering and various other activities. Most of the work on the shed was done voluntarily.

Previously the Kongal fire truck had been housed in privately-owned sheds.

Congratulating the Kongal Brigade, Mr. Sherwell said that some five years ago Kongal CFS had begun with an old hand-down truck.

It now had a good unit, a fine group of firemen and a new fire station.

Commending T.F.A. on the very successful training day, Mr. Sherwell said it was hoped to encourage other organisations to attempt something similar.

Council representative for the area, Cr. Deane Dinning, said Council was very proud of its subsidiary, and would be underwriting T.F.A. activities to the extent of \$21 000 this financial year, and would be spending in excess of \$30 000 in fire protection.

(Courtesy *Border Chronicle*)

Two new fire-fighting units for Gully service

Two new fire-fighting vehicles, worth \$25 400 were commissioned for Tea Tree Gully Country Fire Service.

The vehicles, a Toyota Land Cruiser and an International truck fitted out as a bushfire unit, were commissioned Sunday, September 9, during a ceremony at Tea Tree Gully Civic Centre.

The units have been bought for the service by Tea Tree Gully Council and attracted a 46 per cent SA Government subsidy.

The land cruiser will be used by CFS officers for mobile field command at fires.

It will carry first aid equipment, a resuscitation kit, extinguishers and knapsack pumps.

The truck will be used primarily as a bushfire unit but is also suitable for house and vehicle fires.

It will carry foam making equipment, extinguishers, detergent for petrol and oil and is equipped with a public address system and electronic siren.

Both four-wheel drive vehicles will have VHF radio for communication in the field with local CFS station.

It would give the Tea Tree Gully service a total of four vehicles.

"They will give us reliable, mobile task force, self reliant in water and with a high degree of strike power in supressing fire outbreaks," Mr. Carr (T.T.G. President) said.

"They could ensure the survival of volunteer firemen who, at times, might have to stake their lives on their units and equipment".

Tea Tree Gully CFS is responsible for about 100 square kilometres covering the part of the city not under protection of the SA Fire Brigade.

It provides support for the National Parks and Wildlife Service and assists neighbouring CFS units.

Terrain in which the service is called upon to work varies from deep valleys, steep ridges and scrub covered rocky outcrops to gently rolling hills.

Mr. Carr said the service area was taking in an increasing number of house and industrial premises.

"The more open land is given to crops and pasture while, in the hillier areas, there are many four and eight hectare allotments where dense undergrowth is often left standing," he said.

"There is an acute shortage of adequate firebreaks throughout the area and there are few reticulated mains in the outer regions where there are only limited alternative water sources—especially in the summer months".

(Courtesy Leader, Wednesday, September 5, 1979).

The "21 Club"—a community social club, comprising of 21 people living in the Sandy Creek district, have donated a complete foam fire fighting set valued at \$700, to the Concordia CFS. The money was raised at various social functions held throughout the year. A CFS spokesman said that the addition of the foam equipment gave the unit the capability of attacking most major types of fires. It was a heartening and timely donation. Timely in the fact that this fire season is potentially one of the most dangerous seen for several years. The Concordia unit based eight kilometres east of Gawler is faced with a serious manpower shortage, particularly during office hours Monday to Friday **and new recruits are very much in need.**

If any person in the Gawler East, Concordia, Kalbeeba, Sandy Creek, or Cockatoo Valley areas could spare a few hours a fortnight to train and familiarise themselves with the use of equipment, radio etc., they would be very welcome.

Any young persons in the 12 years to 16 years age bracket, who would be interested in becoming cadet firemen would be catered for, if enough interest was shown. It is hoped that a better response for new recruits will be forthcoming this summer season. For enquiries contact Colin Menadue (Secretary), after hours: 22 2562; Graham Donnell (President) business (08) 258 2188; after hours 22 3884.



President of the Sandy Creek "21 Club", Mr. George Lane, is pictured presenting the equipment to department supervisor with the Barossa CFS, Mr. Ray Tuesner (photo courtesy "The Bunyip Gawler").

Stirling North project Fire Service extensions opened

Extensions to the Stirling North Country Fire Service were officially opened at a ceremony on Friday October 12th.

The extensions were needed to house the second fire unit, a second hand Toyota four-wheel drive obtained about two years ago. Members have spend hours on stripping it down and completely re-building it as a fire unit.

Officials from Country Fire Services headquarters in Adelaide attended the opening followed by a cabaret.

Publicity officer, Mr B. Davis, Stirling North CFS said many hundreds of hours had gong into the project.

During the last 12 months concrete paving has been put down around the building and 60 trees have been planted as part of the long range landscaping programme.

The area has been fully grassed and barbecues will be installed later for use by the public. In addition the building houses toilet, shower facilities and a workshop area.

The Service has a full range of equipment including the two units, foam fire fighting apparatus, HF and VHF radio communication, emergency 240V power pack, intercom system in each unit, fully equipped office and base radio which includes detailed maps of all surrounding properties and breathing apparatus.

Mr. Davis estimated that buildings and equipment today are valued at about \$65 000 a great effort from the orginal bottle collection held in 1964.

(Courtesy—Transcontinental)



Yongala and District CFS have installed a new radio in the truck. Jamestown CFS participated on the day Yongala held their training day, which consisted of hose drill demonstrations in the morning and radio procedure in the afternoon, that included the V.H.F. network incorporating Mt. Lock Link.

Bridgewater's \$60 000 CFS Station Opened

"We've come a long way since 1948," was the comment of the old hands at the opening of the fine, modern \$60 000 fire station at Bridgewater on Saturday 27th October.

The station was acclaimed by both CFS officials and the general public as being extremely functional yet blending in with the environment.

Stirling Council has nominated the building for a Civic Trust award, but the results have not been announced as yet.

In officially opening the new station, Mr. D. A. Beaumont, chairman of Stirling District Council, paid tribute to the dedication of the CFS volunteers.

LADIES GAVE \$5 000

Mr. Knight said that a SURS grant of \$23 000 had been obtained; Stirling Council provided \$10 000 and the brigade and the ladies auxiliary gave \$5 000 each.

The auxiliary also donated the stacking chairs.

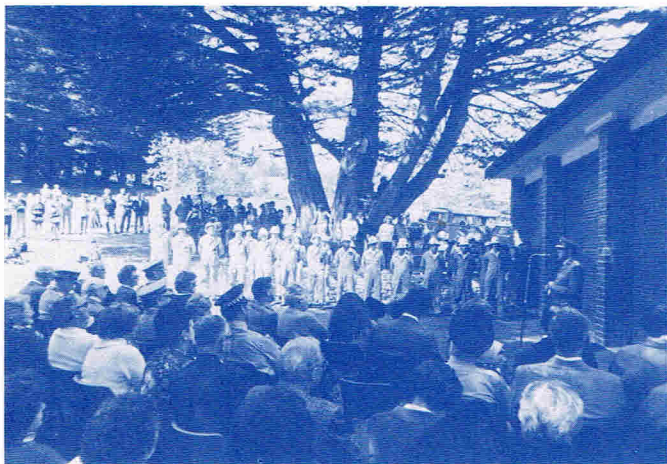
The station, of brown textured brick construction, includes a radio room, crew room, well equipped kitchen storeroom and work area.

There are three vehicle bays, one of them a drive-through bay.

The station will have facilities for year-round training, and provide the venue for ladies' auxiliary or committee meetings.

The site is well placed for quick access to and across the S.E. Freeway.

FIRE . . . ALWAYS A CHALLENGE



The Director of CFS, Mr. Lloyd Johns, commended the local brigade for their work over the past years, particularly in designing the new station.

"Fire is always a challenge" he said "whether in the bush or in towns."

"Fire is a challenge for which we must be ever prepared."

He said in the past the CFS had concentrated on providing up-to-date fire-fighting equipment. Now that a reasonable standard had been reached it was possible to look at providing better facilities for CFS volunteers.



Children always love to ride on a fire unit. Teach them fire safety!

Aldgates new \$22 000 fire appliance

Commissioned on Friday 16th November, by the member for Fisher, Mr. Stan Evans the unit still requires the final finishes. A 450 gallon tank has been specially designed to suit the vehicle, to fit with various other items of equipment carried on the truck. President of the Aldgate Brigade, Mr. W. Fitzmaurice said that a door-knock would be conducted to help build up funds and pay for urgently-needed equipment. He said the committee had paid \$3 000 towards the new truck and the Stirling Council had contributed the balance.

He urged residents to give generously when the collector calls.

Planning to Build a Fire Unit?

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CFS FIRE APPLIANCES: STANDARD CFS COLOURS AND IDENTIFICATION

TO ALL DISTRICT COUNCILS/ CORPORATIONS/CFS BRIGADES:

The S.A. Country Fire Services Board has resolved that in order to be eligible for CFS Fund subsidy, CFS fire appliances must be painted white in colour.

Because white paints vary in tint between brands and types, a range of acceptable whites has been selected from samples submitted by the principal paint manufacturers in South Australia. A list of paint types is attached to this circular.

EXISTING VEHICLES

It is not intended that appliances of colour other than white and currently in service be repainted immediately. However, when repainting is undertaken or a new fire appliance purchased, it must comply with the colour requirements outlined in this circular.

VEHICLE INSIGNIA

Non-reflective vehicle insignia are available from CFS Headquarters in two sizes:—

- 250 mm @ \$0.80 each, plus 20c postage;
- 400 mm @ \$1.20 each, plus 20c postage.

Reflective insignia are available from commercial organisations.

MARKING LAYOUT

Because there are many types and designs of CFS fire appliances, it is difficult to precisely stipulate where CFS markings and reflective safety bands are to appear.

However, a high degree of uniformity can be achieved with markings on a white vehicle consisting of:—

- Red and white reflectorized safety stripes;
- CFS insignia;
- Brigade name;
- Vehicle radio identification;
- "S.A. Country Fire Services" stick-on;
- Vehicle mass markings (Road Traffic Act).

Illustrations for the marking of various types of vehicles are attached as a guide.

Red and White Reflective Safety Bands:—

These are placed horizontally on the vehicle as illustrated, with a 50 mm band of red top and bottom, and centre white band of 100 mm. Because vehicle types vary, the height of the bands from ground level may also vary, but the most satisfactory height from ground level is 750-1 000 mm.

CFS Insignia:—

400 mm insignia for larger vehicles; 250 mm insignia for smaller vehicles. One insignia on each cabin door as illustrated.

Brigade Name:—

Red lettering 200-300 mm high on main body of vehicle (see illustrations).

"S.A. Country Fire Services" stick-on:—

It is intended that the "S.A. Country Fire Services" stick-on be placed on the white reflective section of the bands, near the rear of the vehicle. This stick-on is available from CFS Headquarters.

Vehicle Mass Markings:—

The Road Traffic Act (Reg. 10.05(6)) requires that:—

- * the information is to be clearly and legibly marked in letters and numerals at least 50 mm high and 25 mm wide;
- * the *unladen mass* is to be designated the letters UL;

- * the *gross vehicle mass* is to be designated the letters GV;
- * the *gross combination mass* is to be designated the letters GC; and each is followed by numerals indicating the appropriate mass to the nearest two decimal places of a tonne. THIS IS A COMPULSORY REQUIREMENT.

(The unladen mass of a vehicle includes the petrol, oil, tools, and any bin, tank, framework and any tools, or equipment which enables the operator of the vehicle to perform the tasks for which the vehicle was specifically designed or constructed.)

Additional Markings:—

Any additional information may be added using black lettering not more than 100 mm in height.



General:—

With the exception of the vehicle mass markings, the requirement for the markings as set out is not compulsory. A brigade or Council may consider that the age or condition of a vehicle does not warrant the markings indicated. However, if it is decided to mark a vehicle, it must be done in the manner set out in this circular.

There are three principal reasons for adopting vehicle markings:—

- (1) Safety;
- (2) Identification—from ground and air;
- (3) Standardization.

CFS Headquarters personnel are available to advise on any matters relating to this circular or where doubts as to location of markings on particular vehicles arise.

November, 1979

LLOYD C. JOHNS, Director,
S.A. Country Fire Services

LIST OF STANDARD WHITE PAINTS

SUPPLIER: DULUX AUSTRALIA LTD., 85 LIPSON STREET, PORT ADELAIDE.

- Dulux Spraying Enamel, White 393-00026
- Dulux: Acran: Acrylic Enamel White 426-00026
- Dulux Durethan Polyurethane Enamel White 425-00026

SUPPLIER: CRODA PAINTS, 137 PORT ROAD, BROMPTON.

- Croda 600 Super Lustalux White, Air Dry Automotive enamel
- Croda 988A Lusterthan White, Polyurethane Enamel

SUPPLIER: BERGER PAINTS, S.A. PTY. LTD., 938 SOUTH ROAD, EDWARDSTOWN.

- Berger Delstar/Delthane White Polyurethane Enamel KC 5000

Berger Delstar White Acrylic Enamel KL 5000

SUPPLIER: SPARTAN PAINTS PTY. LTD., 55 LAVINIA STREET, ATHOL PARK.

- Spartan Super-Velox White Spraying Enamel
- Spartan Super Ceryl White Acrylic Lacquer
- Spartan Ultrathane White Enamel

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You and Forest Fires

Every so often we are reminded that we are not the only people who have problems with "wild" fires. It is interesting to see how others approach the problem of informing the public of such fires.

The following article was written by the U.S. Forest Service, but it has a message which is just as relevant here, as it is in the United States of America. It is taken from a pamphlet issued by that service as a publicity measure. Its title is "You and Forest Fires".

E. R. Pfeiffer
Forest Protection Officer,
Woods and Forests Department

Forest Fires Are Destructive

Forest fires (bush fires) raging out of control—wildfires—are an awesome and terrifying sight. They have aroused fear in the hearts of men from earliest times. The damage they do is appalling.

Forest wildfires spoil natural beauty and lower the quality of our environment by destroying countless graceful trees, spoiling lovely scenic vistas, and adding to pollution of the countryside.

They make forest recreation areas, roads, trails, and streams less attractive—to campers and picnickers, and to boating, swimming, hiking, and skiing enthusiasts.

They contribute to serious erosion and floods, which waste the richness of the earth.

With no bed of leaves and mulch to absorb rainfall, the water runs quickly over the bare ground. Soil and ash is then washed into streams, rivers, lakes, and community reservoirs, killing many fish.

As lakes and reservoirs fill up with silt, they hold less water. In some cases, reservoirs fill up with silt in a few years, making them useless for community water supplies.

When rains are heavy in burned-over areas, rivers fill quickly and their banks overflow. Damage to communities and farmlands downstream is often severe, and many times the whole Nation shares in the cost of rehabilitation.

Raging fires can be very damaging to wild animals and birds. Forest wildfires destroy vast amounts of valuable timber.

This timber is needed to build our homes and our furniture—to supply us with paper of all kinds (from grocery bags to newspapers, to stationery, to facial tissues)—and for many other products for home and industry.

Wildfires also kill the young trees—the timber for tomorrow.

And repeated fires often prevent a new forest from starting—leaving large scarred, barren areas which must be planted by man at great cost.

In the United States in 1969, there were more than 100 000 wildfires. They burned 6 700 000 acres.

And this wasteful burning goes on every year. What can we do about it? The best way to keep forest fire damage low is to keep fires from getting started.

How Forest Fires Get Started

First, let's see how these wildfires get started. And then what is being done about them. And finally what we can each do to prevent them.

There are two basic sources of forest wildfires:

One is nature—by lightning.

The other is man.

Lightning is a serious cause of wildfires in the mountains of the West and in Alaska. These fires are often in remote areas where they are difficult to reach and put out, so they can become large fast. They average a total of nearly 1 000 square miles a year over the whole country including Alaska.

Man causes wildfires in many ways—both intentional and accidental.

Over the country as a whole, by far most of the fires—and most of the damage—are caused by man. His acts are responsible for nine out of every 10 forest fires.

What kind of acts?

The principal ones are Incendiarism, Debris Burning, Smoking, Campfires, and Equipment Use. In every case, there is either lack of knowledge of the hazards, failure to take proper precautions, stubbornness, maliciousness, or carelessness.

Let's examine each of them briefly.



Incendiarism are those set deliberately to burn or spread to the property of others—without the permission of the owners. Sad to say, more wildfires are due to this cause than any other. More than half the area burned in the South each year is the result of incendiarism.

It has long been traditional in parts of the South to fire the woods every spring to "green up" the ground surface, to pasture livestock, and for other purposes. Farmers who do this to their own woods are *not* considered incendiaries. But some persons have free use of unfenced woods belonging to others to pasture their livestock. Sometimes such persons set fire to these woods without permission. (And sometimes they are set with malicious intent—such as to "get even" with someone.)

Three out of every 10 fires in the U.S. during the past 5 years were traced to incendiaries. They burned an average of over 1 000 square miles a year—about the size of the State of Rhode Island.

Almost as serious are fires that are set to *burn debris*—but which escape from control into adjoining woods. These fires burn about 600 square miles a year. Incendiarism and debris-burning together account for over half the annual burned area in the Northeast, over two-thirds in the Midwest, and three-quarters in the South.

Smokers are also a major cause of wildfires—around 350 square miles a year.

Quite a few fires also spread from *cooking fires and warming fires* built by campers, hikers, hunters, fishermen, and others.

About as many fires are caused by *equipment* used in or near woods as by lightning (trucks, cars, farm machinery, logging equipment, etc.).

How We Can All Help

Since man is the cause of most wildfires, everyone of us has a part in preventing them. We can be more careful ourselves. And wherever we are and whatever position we are in, we can influence others to use more care with fires.

Many forest fires are started accidentally by ranchers, farmers, and homeowners in rural areas, when burning debris. Under the right conditions such fires can spread rapidly to other property and to woods.



Debris burning is something many of us can be much more careful about. The rules are:

Never burn trash outside in dry weather on windy days.
Always have plenty of available help, tools, and water nearby.
Don't burn debris near a woods or buildings, or near fields or dry grass.

Burn only on bare ground or in a metal container, and clear everything away down to bare ground for 10 feet in all directions before burning. It is usually safer to burn late in the day. You should always check first to see if your local or State laws require a permit to burn brush, debris, etc., and get one from your fire warden or ranger, if needed.

Many of us are, at different times, picnickers, campers, hikers, fishermen, or hunters—and we can unintentionally start many forest fires with our cooking fires, campfires, or warming fires. It is good practice to:

Clear everything away that could burn, down to bare earth in a circle 10 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the middle and build the fire there; keep it small.

Never build a campfire against trees, logs, or near brush. Before you leave your fire, stir the coals while you pour water over them. Turn the sticks over and soak both sides, as well as the earth around the fire. Make sure all sparks are *dead out*, by feeling the embers with your bare hand.

When riding or walking through the woods, we need to be careful also with our discarded cigarette and cigar butts, pipe ash, and matches. Never throw butts or burnt matches from a vehicle; they should go into the car ashtray. When on foot, clear a spot down to bare earth for your used cigar, cigarette, or pipe ash. Grind it into the ground with your heel. Hold your burnt match until the end feels cold to your touch, before tossing it away. At home, of course, keep matches out of the reach of children. Young boys accidentally set many forest wildfires.

We have seen that incendiarism—deliberately setting fires to the property of another without permission—is the leading cause of wildfires. To help counteract this, we can report promptly any incident of suspected incendiarism (and all fires) we may see to police or forest officials.

Many wildfires can be prevented through proper maintenance of equipment commonly used in forested areas. The installation of effective spark arrestors on tractors, trucks, and other machinery is also important, and is a legal requirement in many areas. Special precautions should always be taken when refuelling chain saws and other equipment in the woods.

Teachers and youth group leaders are in a unique position to develop in the young good attitudes and habits toward fire prevention.

Teachers and leaders of youth, service, fraternal, sportsmen's, social and women's clubs should learn all they can about the wildfire prevention program in their areas. They can do this by contacting local fire officials, forest and park rangers, and others—and by obtaining booklets and other printed materials on the subject.

They can feature appropriate movies, slide talks, and qualified speakers on fire prevention in their classes and at their group meetings. They can pass out fire prevention pamphlets to their listeners. They can familiarize themselves and others with problems involved in fire prevention in their local areas.



BARBECUES AND CAMPFIRES

There have been changes in the law covering the use of fire for cooking outdoors during the fire danger season in South Australia.

This circular sets out when and where barbecues and campfires may be lit in this State.

The fire danger season is generally the period from 1st November to 30th April, however these dates may be varied in some council districts to suit seasonal conditions.

FIRE BANS

South Australia is divided into 15 fire ban districts and bans may be applied in one or more districts.

Fire ban information is broadcast each day from 7.00 a.m. on all radio stations. In Adelaide, fire ban information is available by phone on 1196. Country Fire Services Headquarters also maintains 24 hour information service on (08) 297 6788 for the whole State.

Bans remain in force until midnight on the day they are issued.

In addition, in some Council Districts, special restrictions on the lighting of fires in the open may be imposed. If in doubt about local restrictions check with the council office or police station of the district that you are in, or CFS Headquarters.

BARBECUES AND CAMPFIRES

It is illegal to light a fire in the open on a fire ban day. Your barbecue or campfire is such a "fire". (See below for special provisions for gas and electric barbecues). The penalty for a first offence is \$1 000, for a subsequent offence \$2 000.

However if no bans or Council restrictions are in force you may light your barbecue, but the space around the fire or barbecue must be cleared of all flammable material for a distance of four metres and a person must be present at the fire at all times while it is alight.

GAS AND ELECTRIC BARBECUES

This type of barbecue may be used throughout the State during the fire danger season on any day, other than a fire ban day, if the space around is cleared for four metres and it is not left unattended while it is alight.

Gas and electric barbecues may also be used on fire ban days, but only within 15 metres of a house, by the owner or occupier or with his permission. However you must still clear the ground around for four metres and have someone in attendance while it is alight. They may also be used on the coastal foreshore, on fire ban days, under the same conditions as above.

District Councils may allow gas or electric barbecues to be lit in specified areas, such as recreation or caravan parks. Watch for roadside signs on notice boards.

BARBECUES IN NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES

The S.A. National Parks and Wildlife Service have strict regulations on the use of barbecues and fires in National Parks, Recreation Parks and Reserves.

Generally these may only be lit in special areas set aside for such purpose. However total fire bans can be imposed in any park or reserve at any time. Check for signs and notices at the entrance to the park or contact the Ranger in Charge.

CAMPFIRES AND BARBECUES IN THE NORTHERN FLINDERS RANGES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS (OUTSIDE COUNCIL DISTRICTS)

Even though these areas are outside local government control, fire bans can still be applied and special restrictions, even total fire bans, imposed by the Country Fire Services Board. Before travelling in the "outback" check with CFS Headquarters for information on fire bans and restrictions.

Always remember when leaving the camp site make sure your fire is completely extinguished.

District Associations, CFS Fire Brigades and CFS Group Committees

The figure in brackets after the name of the brigade indicates the number of calls reported for the year 1st July 1978 to 30th June 1979.

REGION 1 (CENTRAL)

Regional Officer—G. A. Keay, M.I.FireE.

Reg'd. No.	COUNCIL/BRIGADE	
11	BURNSIDE CORPORATION	
	1 Burnside (19)	
14	CAMPBELLTOWN CORPORATION	
	1 Athelstone (17)	
22	DUDLEY	
	1 Penneshaw & District (1)	
23	EAST TORRENS	
	1 Cherryville (—)	4 Summertown & District (—)
	2 Montacute (13)	5 Carey Gully (—)
	3 Norton Summit/Ashton (—)	6 Basket Range (—)
118	VICTOR HARBOR	
	1 Victor Harbor District FFA	3 Lower Inman Valley (1)
	2 Hindmarsh Valley (4)	4 Waitpinga (—)
46	KINGSCOTE	
	1 Kingscote (5)	5 Menzies (—)
	2 Duncan/Gosse (2)	6 Wisanger (—)
	3 Parndana (—)	7 South West (—)
	4 Newland (—)	8 Haines MacGillivray (—)
58	MEADOWS	
	1 Ashbourne (—)	7 Kangarilla (—)
	2 Blackfellows Creek & District (1)	8 Meadows (41)
	3 Clarendon (6)	9 Echunga (2)
	4 Coromandel Valley (5)	10 Macclesfield (—)
	5 Paris Creek (—)	11 Happy Valley (20)
	6 Greenhills/Meadows (2)	12 Cherry Gardens (5)
62	MITCHAM CORPORATION	
	1 Mitcham Hills (83)	4 M/H Eden Hills (35)
	2 Belair (39)	5 National Park—Belair (—)
	3 Blackwood (41)	
72	MURRAY BRIDGE	
	1 Murray Bridge (1)	4 Mypolonga (—)
	2 Callington (7)	5 Brinkley (—)
	3 Jervois (7)	6 Ettrick (—)
66	MOUNT BARKER	
	1 Brukunga & District (5)	3 Nairne (4)
	2 Hahndorf (8)	4 Mount Barker Inc. (30)
75	NOARLUNGA	
	1 Port Noarlunga/Christies Beach (20)	3 McLaren Flat and Blewitt Springs (12)
	2 Morphett Vale/Reynella/Hackham (6)	
68	ONKAPARINGA	
	1 Oakbank/Balhannah (4)	3 Lenswood/Forest Range (1)
	2 Woodside (23)	4 Lobethal (9)
90	PORT ELLIOT AND GOOLWA	
	1 Port Elliot (5)	4 Middleton (—)
	2 Currency Creek (—)	5 Goolwa (2)
	3 Mount Compass/Nangkita (—)	6 Hindmarsh Island (2)
108	STIRLING	
	1 Aldgate Inc. (35)	6 Stirling (44)
	2 Bridgewater (15)	7 Upper Sturt (—)
	3 Longwood/Bradbury/Scott Creek (—)	8 Mount George (—)
	4 Mylor (5)	9 Mount Lofty Ranges CFS Training Centre (1)
	5 St. Michaels (—)	10 Cleland Wild Life Reserve (—)
109	STRATHALBYN	
	1 Strathalbyn & District (—)	3 Milang (—)
	2 Woodchester (—)	4 Langhorne Creek (1)
113	TEA TREE GULLY	
	1 Tea Tree Gully (14)	2 TTG Hope Valley (—)
124	WILLUNGA	
	1 The Range (—)	5 McLaren District (8)
	2 Willunga (3)	6 Aldinga Plains (4)
	3 Yundi (1)	7 Aldinga Beach Area (18)
	4 Hope Forest (—)	8 Sellicks Hill (7)
128	YANKALILLA	
	1 Inman (—)	5 Yankalilla & District (1)
	2 Myponga District (3)	6 Rapid Bay & District (—)
	3 Parawa (—)	
130	HEADQUARTERS RESERVE SECTION	
	C.F.S. Headquarters, West Beach Road, Keswick	
151	NORTHFIELD (Correctional Services) (14)	
63	Monarto Development Commission (8)	

REGION 2 (LOWER NORTH)

Regional Officer—R. T. Keynes, E.D.

Reg'd. No.	COUNCIL/BRIGADE	
2	ANGASTON	
	1 Angaston (4)	3 Tarrawatta (—)
	2 Nuriootpa (8)	
3	BALAKLAVA	
	1 Balaklava (9)	3 Avon (—)
	2 Everard/Mount Templeton (4)	
5	BAROSSA	
	1 Barossa District (10)	5 Mount Crawford (1)
	2 Rosedale (—)	6 Lyndoch (4)
	3 Concordia (2)	7 Corryton Park (—)
	4 Glen Para (2)	
27	EUDUNDA	
	1 Eudunda (9)	2 Neals Flat (2)
33	GUMERACHA	
	1 Gumeracha & District (5)	2 Birdwood (—)
		3 Paracombe (10)
42	KAPUNDA	
	1 Kapunda (25)	
52	LIGHT	
	1 Gawler River District (25)	5 Sheoak Log & District (7)
	2 Freeling (12)	6 Mudla Wirra (10)
	3 Greenock (2)	7 The Woolsheds (3)
	4 Gomersal (1)	8 Pinkerton Plains (—)
55	MALLALA	
	1 Mallala & District (6)	3 Dublin (10)
	2 Two Wells & District (19)	
56	MANNUM	
	1 Mannum (—)	2 Bow Hill (—)
69	MOUNT PLEASANT	
	1 Mount Pleasant (6)	3 Rockleigh (—)
	2 Springton (—)	4 Eden Valley (—)
70	MUNNO PARA	
	1 One Tree Hill (52)	5 Evanston Gardens (90)
	2 Virginia (22)	6 Munno Para Central (26)
	3 Smithfield (234)	
	4 Para Wirra National Park	
78	OWEN	
	1 Hamley Bridge (—)	4 Alma (—)
	2 Owen (4)	5 Ridgway (—)
	3 Pinery (—)	
99	RIDLEY	
	1 Keyneton (—)	3 Cambrai (3)
	2 Swan Reach (—)	4 Sedan/Towitta (—)
100	RIVERTON	
	1 Riverton (5)	2 Tarlee (7)
102	ROBERTSTOWN	
	1 Robertstown (2)	2 Bower District (—)
103	SADDLEWORTH AND AUBURN	
	1 Manooora (1)	4 Saddleworth (6)
	2 Marrabel (—)	5 Auburn (—)
	3 Waterloo/Steelton/Tothill Belt (—)	6 Watervale (1)
105	SALISBURY	
	1 Salisbury (119)	
111	TANUNDA	
	1 Tanunda (1)	
115	TRURO	
	1 Truro (—)	2 Blanchetown (5)

REGION 3 (YORKE PENINSULA)

Regional Officer—D. J. Batten

Reg'd. No.	COUNCIL/BRIGADE	
13	BUTE	
	1 Bute (—)	2 Alford (—)
16	CENTRAL YORKE PENINSULA	
	1 Ardrossan (5)	4 South Kilkerran
	2 Maitland (4)	5 Point Pearce
	3 Port Victoria (1)	6 Mulloowurtie
19	CLINTON	
	1 Clinton (—)	4 Price and District (—)
	2 Agery/Weetulta (2)	5 Port Clinton and District (—)
	3 Nalyappa (1)	
40	KADINA	
	1 Kadina (8)	3 Paskeville (—)
	2 Cunliffe (1)	
61	MINLATON	
	1 Curramulka (—)	3 Port Vincent (—)
	2 Minlaton (5)	4 Brentwood (2)
95	PORT WAKEFIELD	
	1 Port Wakefield (6)	2 Nantawarra (2)
122	WAROOKA	
	1 Warooka (2)	3 Marion Bay (—)
	2 Corny Point (—)	
129	YORKETOWN	
	1 Yorketown (5)	3 Stansbury (—)
	2 Edithburgh (8)	

REGION 4 (NORTHERN)

Regional Officer—G. M. Polomka, J.P.

Reg'd. No.	COUNCIL/BRIGADE	
8	BLYTH	
	1 Blyth (1)	3 Hoyleton & District (5)
	2 Brinkworth (2)	
12	BURRA BURRA	
	1 Burra & District (—)	3 Farrell Flat (3)
	2 Mount Bryan (3)	4 Booborowie (1)
17	CLARE	
	1 Clare & District (20)	2 Mintaro (1)
21	CRYSTAL BROOK	
	1 Crystal Brook (—)	
30	GEORGETOWN	
	1 Georgetown (4)	4 Yacka (2)
	2 Gulnare (3)	5 Huddleston (—)
	3 Narridy (—)	
31	GLADSTONE	
	1 Gladstone (—)	
34	HALLETT	
	1 Hallett (—)	3 Terowie (—)
	2 Whyte Yarcowie (—)	
35	HAWKER	
	1 Hawker & District (8)	
39	JAMESTOWN	
	1 Caltowie (—)	2 Jamestown & District (10)
41	KANYAKA/QUORN	
	1 (—)	2 Quorn & District (15)
49	LAURA	
	1 Laura (1)	
77	ORROORO	
	1 Orroroo (—)	
84	PETERBOROUGH	
	1 Peterborough (—)	2 Yongala & District (—)
86	PIRIE	
	1 Warnertown (—)	3 Pirie East (—)
	2 Napperby (—)	4 Wandearah (—)
89	PORT BROUGHTON	
	1 Port Broughton (—)	2 Ward's Hill (—)
91	PORT GERMEIN	
	1 Port Germein	4 Appila & District (2)
	2 Wirrabara (—)	5 Booleroo Centre (7)
	3 Melrose (1)	
97	RED HILL	
	1 Koolunga (3)	3 Mundoora (3)
	2 Red Hill (3)	
106	SNOWTOWN	
	1 Snowtown (7)	2 Lochiel (1)
107	SPALDING	
	1 Spalding (2)	2 Washpool (—)
125	WILMINGTON	
	1 Wilmington (14)	2 Stirling North (36)

REGION 5 (SOUTHEAST)

Regional Officer—M. T. Sherwell

Reg'd. No.	COUNCIL/BRIGADE	
6	BEACHPORT	
	1 Mount McIntyre (1)	5 Thornlea (—)
	2 Woakwine (—)	6 Piccaninny (—)
	3 Wattle Range/	7 Furner/Fox (—)
	Mount Graham (—)	8 Mt. Burr (2)
	4 Beachport Town (—)	9 Wattle Range West (—)
20	COONALPYN	
	1 Coonalpyn Downs District	4 Tintinara (—)
	FFA (—)	5 Coonalpyn (6)
	2 Field (3)	6 Colebatch (—)
	3 Yumali (—)	7 Coombe (1)
47	LACEPEDE	
	1 Kingston (17)	4 Wangolina & District (—)
	2 Reedy Creek (—)	5 Keilira & District (3)
	3 Marcollat (—)	
54	LUCINDALE	
	1 Lucindale District (—)	6 Spence (—)
	2 East Woolumbool (—)	7 Avenue Range (—)
	3 Conmurra (—)	8 North Joyce (—)
	4 South Joyce (—)	9 Biscuit Flat (—)
	5 Callendale (—)	10 Mount Bruce (—)
59	MENINGIE	
	1 Lower Murray (—)	5 Narrung (—)
	2 Meningie (8)	6 Malinong/Ashville (—)
	3 Taillem Bend (17)	7 Salt Creek (—)
	4 Cooke Plains (—)	
60	MILLICENT	
	1 Randeisham (—)	8 Sebastopol (—)
	2 Hatherleigh (—)	9 Cellulose (—)
	3 Nangula (—)	10 Apcel (—)
	4 Wylie (—)	11 Tantanoola (2)
	5 Emerald (—)	12 Glencoe (2)
	6 Millicent (33)	13 Southend (—)
	7 Mayurra (—)	

76	MOUNT GAMBIER	
	1 Benara (3)	10 Compton & Gambier West (8)
	3 Mil Lel (7)	11 Suttontown (11)
	4 Moorak (2)	12 Glenburnie (6)
	6 O.B. Flat (5)	13 Tarpeena (5)
	7 Pleasant Park (4)	14 Mount Gambier District FFA (25)
	8 Wandillo (—)	15 Wepar (—)
	9 Yahl (6)	
74	NARACOORTE	
	1 Naracoorte (13)	6 Moyhall/Stewarts Range (—)
	2 Frances (—)	7 Lochaber (—)
	3 Kybybolite (—)	8 Hynam (—)
	4 Wratonbully (1)	9 Keppock (1)
	5 Binnum (1)	5 Penola (5)
82	PENOLA	
	1 Comaum (—)	6 Kalangadoo (3)
	2 Maaoupe (1)	7 (—)
	3 Coonawarra (—)	8 Nangwarry (2)
	4 Wattle Range North (—)	
93	PORT MACDONNELL	
	1 Port Macdonnell (1)	5 Eight Mile Creek (1)
	2 Kongorong (2)	6 Donovans (1)
	3 Allendale East (2)	7 Nene Valley (—)
	4 Mount Schanck (5)	
101	ROBE	
	1 Robe District (1)	3 Greenways (—)
	2 Robe Town (—)	4 Bray (—)
112	TATIARA	
	1 Tatiara (—)	8 Wolseley (4)
	2 Bordertown (14)	9 Padthaway (1)
	3 Keith (29)	10 Wirrega/Lowan Vale (3)
	4 Tatiara Senior (1)	11 Western Flat (—)
	5 Willalooka (1)	12 Kongal (2)
	6 McCallum (—)	13 Bangham (—)
	7 Mundalla (4)	14 Brimbago (—)

REGION 6—(EYRE PENINSULA)

Reg'd. No.	COUNCIL/BRIGADE	
18	CLEVE	
	1 Cleve (—)	6 Verran (—)
	2 Darke Peak (—)	7 Gum Flat (—)
	3 Wharminda (—)	8 Tooligie Hills (1)
	4 Rudall District (—)	9 Pakagee (—)
	5 Arno Bay & District (4)	
24	ELLISTON	
	1 Lock & District (3)	5 Elliston/Musgrave Association (—)
	2 Murdinga (—)	7 Mount Wedge (—)
	3 Elliston & District (1)	
	4 Port Kenny (8)	
28	FRANKLIN HARBOUR	
	(Cowell)	
	1 Franklin Harbour (5)	2 Mangalo (5)
45	KIMBA	
	1 Kimba (16)	3 Waddikee (4)
	2 Kimba/Buckleboo (2)	
50	LEHUNTE	
	1 Warrambo (1)	4 Cootra (4)
	2 Minnipa (4)	5 Mount Damper & District (1)
	3 Wudinna (4)	
51	LINCOLN	
	1 Cummins & District (7)	7 Coultas (—)
	2 Karkoo (—)	8 Coffin Bay (—)
	3 Lincoln (—)	9 Ulippa
	4 Yeelanna (—)	10 Edillilie & District (5)
	5 Wangarry (—)	11 Louth (—)
	6 Wanilla (—)	12 Brompton Lake/Kapinnie (3)
80	MURAT BAY (Ceduna)	
	1 Nunjikompita (1)	3 Smoky Bay (—)
	2 Ceduna/Thevenard and District (14)	
110	STREAKY BAY	
	1 Poochera & District (—)	4 Cungenana (1)
	2 Streaky Bay & District (12)	5 Calca (—)
	3 Wirrulla & District (4)	6 Haslam (—)
116	TUMBY BAY	
	1 Koppio (—)	5 Stokes (—)
	2 Lipson District (—)	6 Brooker Ward (1)
	3 Butler (—)	7 Moody (1)
	4 Port Neill (—)	8 Tumby (1)

REGION 7 (UPPER MURRAY & MURRAY MALLEE)

Regional Officer—B. R. Menadue

Reg'd. No.	COUNCIL/BRIGADE	
4	BARMERA	
	1 Barmera CFS (—)	3 Cobdogla (—)
7	BERRI	
	1 Monash (1)	2 Glossop (—)
10	BROWN'S WELL	
	1 (—)	4 Peebinga (1)
	2 Meribah (—)	5 (—)
	3 (—)	
43	KAROONDA/EAST MURRAY	
	1 Karoonda (12)	5 Kulkawurra (1)
	2 Perponda (—)	6 Borrika (6)
	3 Marama (—)	7 Copeville (—)
	4 Wynarka (—)	8 Halidon & District (—)
48	LAMEROO	
	1 Lameroo (1)	3 Geranium (1)
	2 Kulkami (—)	
53	LOXTON	
	1 Loxton & District (—)	3 Taplan
	2 Moorook (4)	5 Wunkar (1)
65	MORGAN	
	1 Morgan (—)	2 Cadell Training Centre (3)
79	PARINGA	
	1 Paringa (4)	2 Lyrup (1)
81	PEAKE	
	1 Peake (—)	5 Coomandook/Moorlands (—)
	2 Sherlock District (1)	6 Livingstone (—)
	3 Nettleton (—)	
	4 Jabuk (—)	
85	PINNAROO	
	1 Pinnaroo (6)	2 Parilla (—)
119	WAIKERIE	
	1 Waikerie (17)	

Regional Fire Fighting Associations

Name of Regional Fire Fighting Associations (within Local Government Area)	Name of Regional Fire Fighting Association (outside Local Government Area)
1. Adelaide Hills	12. Eastern Districts
2. Barossa Ranges	13. Far North West
3. Eyre Peninsula	14. Far West
4. Kangaroo Island	15. Kingoonya
5. Lower North	16. North East
6. Lower South East	17. Upper Murray
7. Northern	18. Northern Flinders
8. Riverland and Eastern Upper Murray	19. Wilpena
9. South Eastern	
10. Upper South East	
11. Yorke Peninsula	

CFS MANUAL AMENITIES FUND

The EFS Manual Amenities fund was originally established to raise funds to hold the annual presentation of awards, and provide a small working account to assist with the engraving of trophies for the annual fire fighting competition.

Although the expenditure incurred for the presentation of awards, CFS competitions and production of the CFS annual volunteer, is now met by the CFS Board, it was agreed to retain the Manual Amenities fund to be used as a minor purchases account for the convenience of CFS members.

COUNTRY FIRE SERVICES MANUAL AMENITIES FUND STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

For the year ended 30th June, 1979

RECEIPTS	\$	PAYMENTS	\$
Donations	244-50	Engraving trophies etc.	1 735-97
Advertisements	1 136-00	Liquid refreshments—food	134-67
Trophies	2 790-19	Liquor licence	3-00
Picture frames	54-00	Hiring Equipment	30-95
Bank interest	73-05	Catering fees	120-00
		Entertainment fees	18-00
		Picture frames	134-00
		Parking fees	1-70
TOTAL RECEIPTS	4 297-74	TOTAL PAYMENTS	2 178-29
FUNDS 1.7.78		FUNDS 30.6.79	
Bank balance	2 496-47	Bank balance	4 682-94
Less unrepresented cheque	501-75	Less unrepresented cheque	577-52
	1 994-72		4 105-42
Cash on hand	1-00	Cash on hand	9-75
	\$ 6 293-46		\$ 6 293-46

EQUIPMENT SUBSIDIES PAID TO FIRE FIGHTING ORGANISATIONS OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS

(1955 to JUNE 1979)

Claims	Total CFS Expenditure \$	Total Subsidy Paid to Date \$	Percentage Subsidy Paid
1955	51 238	14 142	20 MV
1956	54 670	25 690	50 other
1957	81 878	31 084	50
1958	64 132	28 452	50
1959	86 538	30 434	50
			30 MV
1960	70 048	29 886	50 other
1961	110 014	44 548	50
1962	148 102	74 052	50
1963	1 17 828	73 914	50
1964	158 768	79 378	45
1965	164 576	96 279	50
1966	155 618	77 809	50
1967	170 805	85 403	50
1968	234 840	111 733	47½
1969	227 240	113 620	50
1970	178 286	95 379	50
1971	224 194	112 097	50
1972	187 052	93 526	50
1973	154 944	77 472	50
1974	250 000	125 000	50
1975	460 741	230 117	50
1976	512 150	256 075	50
1977	713 368	357 000	50
1978	589 320	291 963	50
1/1/79-30/6/79	268 736	134 381	50
	\$5 459 686-00	\$2 689 434-00	

TIMES SCORES OF PREVIOUS COMPETITION CHAMPIONS HOSE AND PUMP DRILL

	Secs		
1947 Mount Gambier	87-0	1964 Mount Barker	92-1
1948 Mount Barker	81-5	1965 Clare	82-9
1949 Mount Barker	83-5	1966 Yorketown	87-8
1950 Belair	84-5	1967 Nuriootpa	84-6
1951 Mount Barker	86-5	1968 Nuriootpa	83-7
*1952 Nangwarry	80-0	1969 Mount Barker	86-8
1953 Nangwarry	81-8	1970 Nuriootpa	87-3
1954 Nangwarry	84-2	1971 Cellulose	82-0
1955 Nangwarry	86-7	1972 Clare	86-9
*1956 Cellulose	72-3	1973 Mount Barker	84-1
1957 Clare	79-3	1974 Eden Hills	83-2
*1958 Clare	54-3	1975 Mount Barker	87-2
1959 Jamestown	93-5	1976 Mount Barker	86-4
*1960 Nuriootpa	82-7	1977 Nuriootpa	81-9
1961 Clare	101-1	1978 Blackwood	78-0
1962 Cellulose	94-2	1979 Blackwood	73-5
1963 Clare	97-9		

*Special Drill Movements due to wet conditions
N.B.—From 1961 onwards the current drill was used.

INDUSTRIAL FIRE SERVICE INC. v. C.F.S.

DRY HOSE DRILL

1960 Jamestown EFS	65-0	1970 Clare EFS	63-8
I.C.I. Ltd.	77-2	Tubemakers B.T.M.	72-4
1961 I.C.I. Ltd.	62-2	Cellulose EFS	60-0
Clare EFS	63-7	Tubemakers B.T.M.	67-7
1962 Cellulose EFS	69-2	Clare EFS	61-9
B.T.M. Ltd.	70-2	G. M.H. Elizabeth	62-9
1963 Mt. Barker EFS	63-4	1973 G. M.H. Elizabeth	61-5
I.C.I. Ltd.	65-0	Mt. Barker EFS	62-6
1964 G. M.H. Elizabeth	58-0	1974 Tubemakers B.T.M.	58-8
Mt. Barker EFS	62-4	Eden Hills EFS	60-0
1965 BALM Paints Ltd.	61-6	1975 Tubemakers B.T.M.	60-2
Clare EFS	65-8	Nuriootpa EFS	61-5
1966 Nuriootpa EFS	66-0	Tubemakers of Aust.	61-4
G. M.H. Elizabeth	68-0	Mt. Barker CFS	63-9
1967 Nuriootpa EFS	58-6	Nuriootpa CFS	59-9
G. M.H. Elizabeth	63-0	G. M.H. Elizabeth	62-0
1968 Nuriootpa EFS	62-0	1978 Blackwood CFS	56-9
B.T.M. Ltd.	62-4	Dulux Aust. Ltd.	70-2
1969 Nuriootpa EFS	62-0	Blackwood CFS	53-7
B.T.M. Ltd.	66-0	G. M.H. Elizabeth	55-3

PORTABLE PUMP ALARM RACE

1950 Montacute	42-8	1965 Stirling No. 1	36-4
1951 Belair No. 1	40-0	1966 Yorketown	35-0
1952 The Range (Willunga)	39-9	1967 Yorketown	35-0
1953 Montacute	39-0	1968 Woodside	33-0
1954 Woodside	38-5	1969 Nangwarry	35-5
1955 Woodside A	35-0	1970 Woodside	30-1
1956 Montacute B	36-0	1971 Woodside No. 1	34-4
1957 Woodside No. 1	32-2	1972 Eden Hills	30-8
*1958 Montacute	29-0	1973 Eden Hills	30-3
1959 Montacute	35-0	1974 Woodside No. 1	32-4
*1960 Montacute No. 1	28-0	1975 Stirling	33-5
*1961 Montacute No. 1	22-6	1976 Stirling	32-1
1962 Montacute No. 1	40-0	1977 Belair	20-1
1963 Cherryville	35-0	1978 Belair	36-2
1964 Montacute No. 1	39-0	1979 Belair	28-9

BEST AND MOST EFFICIENT APPLIANCE AND CREW

1958 Mount Barker	1969 Nuriootpa
1959 Mount Barker	1970 Koolunga
1960 Nuriootpa	1971 Nuriootpa
1961 Mount Barker	1972 Nuriootpa
1962 Eden Hills	1973 Mount Barker
1963 Eden Hills	1974 Bordertown
1964 Eden Hills	1975 Nuriootpa
1965 Yorketown	1976 Nuriootpa
1966 Kimba	1977 Nuriootpa
1967 Two Wells	1978 Nuriootpa
1968 Angaston	1979 Nuriootpa

THE BRITISH FIRE SERVICES ASSOCIATION

The British Fire Services Association will accept, under the "Articles of Association" the affiliation of properly constituted CFS Brigades. Application forms for membership are available through CFS Headquarters. Besides the prestige of belonging to such an organisation, CFS affiliated brigade members are entitled to wear the badges and insignia of the Association. Uniformed members may, when they qualify, be awarded the British Fire Services Association long service and good conduct medals. An excellent journal is also distributed quarterly to each affiliated brigade and individual members, containing current technical and general fire service information.

Membership is available in two forms. CFS Brigades can apply for Group Membership or CFS Members Individual Membership.



Headquarters staff getting the feel of Australia, on the Riverlands. Pictured left—RO Richard Hutchins with our Director Mr. Lloyd Johns sharing a carrot with "Joey".

TRANSCIVER LICENCE HOLDERS CALL SIGNS AND FREQUENCIES

Name of City/Town/ District Council	Call Sign	Frequency
Angaston	VL5BQ	163.360
Athelstone	VL5JX	163.060
Balaklava	VL5JB	163.075
Barmera	VL5BM	163.090
Barossa	VL5AF	163.360
Beachport	VL5FW	163.270
Blyth	VL5DG	163.540
Brown's Well	NIL	—
Burra Burra	VL5GN	163.195
Burnside	VL5NO	163.060
Bute	VL5JF	163.300
Carrieton	VL5AJ	HF2580
Central Yorke Peninsula	VL5LL	163.300
Clare	VL5CG	163.195
Cleve	VL5ME	163.210
Clinton	VL5AG	163.300
Coonalpyn Downs	VL5EX	163.090
Crystal Brook	VL5DX	163.540
Dudley	VL5JZ	163.165
East Torrens	VL5GG	163.060
Elliston	VL5CV	163.150
Eudunda	VL5MX	163.570
Franklin Harbour	VL5HC	163.165
Georgetown	VL5AB	163.510
Gladstone	VL5JG	163.510
Glossop	VL5BM	163.090
Gumeracha	VL5GS	163.360
Hallett	VL5LO	163.195
Hawker	VL5EU	SSB 2581.5 2669.5
Jamestown	VL5FF	163.510
Kadina	VL5JD	163.300
Kanyaka-Quorn	VL5IN	163.270
Kapunda	VL5FG	163.570
Karoonda/East Murray	VL5MY	163.150
Kimba	VL5OF	163.060
Kingscote	VL5JZ	163.165
Lacapede	VL5GK	163.060
Lameroo	VL5IZ	163.300
Laura	VL5HZ	163.510
Le Hunte	VL5GD	163.090
Light	VL5BL	163.525
Lincoln	VL5GZ	HF2680
Loxton	VL5EV	163.210
Lucindale	VL5JP	163.060
Mallala	VL5FZ	163.525
Mannum	NIL	—
Meadows	VL5CM	163.150
Meningie	VL5DH	163.090
Millicent	VL5IL	163.270
Minlaton	VL5NP	163.090
Mitcham	VL5BA	163.300
Monarto	VL5XO	163.090
Morgan	VL5ZZ	163.570
Mount Barker	VL5AE	163.060
Mount Gambier	VL5AM	163.360
Mount Pleasant	VL5HU	163.360
Munno Para	VL5AS	163.420
Murat Bay	VL5QJ	163.300
Murray Bridge	VL5EW	163.090
Naracoorte	VL5BN	163.150

PROTECT YOUR EYES

Anywhere Where There is Smoke or Dust

SMOKE-TIGHT
NON-MIST
GOGGLE

Stocks Available From:—

DON PHILLIS
BLOOR COURT
ADELAIDE



FOR
FIREFIGHTING
FARMERS
SPRAYING
QUARRYING

ENQUIRIES — TELEPHONE 212 1159

Noarlunga	VL5TB	163.090
Onkaparinga	VL5AO	163.420
Orroroo	VL5IK	163.510
Owen	VL5IW	163.525
Paringa	VL5AL	163.210
Peake	VL5FC	163.090
Penola	VL5CP	163.300
Peterborough	VZ5FB	163.510
Pinnaroo	VL5IA	163.090
Pirie	NIL	—
Port Broughton	NIL	—
Port Elliot and Goolwa	VL5GE	—
Port Germein	VL5AC	163.405
Port MacDonnell	VL5AY	163.360
Port Wakefield	VL5IQ	163.075
Redhill	VL5IV	163.540
Ridley	VL5LG	163.360
Riverton	VL5NB	163.075
Robe	VL5LM	HF3158
Robertstown	VZ5AY	163.570
Saddleworth & Auburn	VL5NE	HF2660
Salisbury	VL5FS	163.270
Snowtown	VL5GA	163.540
Spalding	VL5DQ	163.195
Stirling	VL5ES	163.210
Stirling North	VL5BB	VHF 163.405
		163.270
		SSB 2581.5
		2669.5
Strathalbyn	VL5CS	163.150
Streaky Bay	VL5CT	163.420
Tatiara	VL5AZ	163.090
Tea Tree Gully	VL5DZ	163.270
Truro	VL5BQ	163.360
Tumby Bay	VL5LK	HF2585
Victor Harbor	VL5FH	163.285
Waikerie	VL5OT	163.210
Warooka	VL5EZ	163.150
Willunga	VL5JY	163.285
Wilmington	VL5DL	163.405
Yankalilla	VL5GH	163.285
Yorketown	VL5EY	163.150

*Seasons Greetings
and a Prosperous
New Year to all
Volunteers*

**ALL FIRES IN OPEN
PROHIBITED**

The above sign has been erected along designated highways and main country roads, to highlight this summer fire danger to picnickers, day trippers and holiday makers.

A GLOSSARY OF COMMON FIRE SERVICE TERMS AND COMMANDS

Messages and orders can be passed by three methods, i.e. verbal, audible and visual signal. Extreme care must be taken at all times to ensure that there is no confusion or doubt regarding for whom the message or order is directed. If it is even remotely possible that a mistake could result, then a messenger must be used. Shouting should only be tolerated in very exceptional circumstances.

SIGNALS

The undermentioned signals are to be used when practicable:—

Whistle Signals—

One short blast—"Get to Work", "Turn On", etc.

Two short blasts—"Knock Off", "Make Up", etc.

Three short blasts—"Come out of Building", "General Assembly", etc.

Light Signals—

Raise and lower light several times on right side of body—"Get to Work", "Turn On", etc.

Swinging light in front of body—"Knock Off", "Make Up", "Stop", etc.

Circular motion of lamp in front of body—"General Assembly", etc.

STANDARD TERM DEFINITION

Close Up	Crew takes up their working position and stand to attention.
Change Around	Crew members add one number to own number and move one place in an anti-clockwise direction, to take up new position.
Get to Work	The crew carry out the drill as instructed.
Make Up	Crew makes up and re-stows all gear.
Turn On	To turn on hydrant or open a delivery valve on a pump.
Knock Off	To close down the water supply.
As you Were	Cancel the previous order, men resume their previous positions.
Rest	Used by instructor during drill to point out a mistake—crew remain still.
Still	For emergency use only to prevent accident. Crew remain steady and alert, observant.
Carry On	Given after "Rest" or "Still", crew resume previous work.
Stand from Under	Warning to be used when equipment is lowered or dropped from a height.
Hoses—	
Delivery Hose	Hose used to carry water from a pump or hydrant. Usually 25.4 mm, 38 mm or 63.5 mm.
Suction Hose	Specially constructed to withstand external pressure for use on the suction side of a pump.
Hose Bandage	A strip of canvas or other material used as a temporary measure to prevent minor leaks.
Hose Ramp	A small bridge-like device to enable vehicles to pass over delivery hose without damage to hose.
Hose Reel	A revolving reel to carry a length of charged rubber hose.
Small Gear—	
Blank Cap	A female threaded cover fitted to delivery, inlet and suction connections when not in use. Also used to protect threads on other equipment.
Branch	A tapered fitting used at the end of a line of hose between the delivery coupling and the nozzle to increase the velocity of the water and to assist the nozzle to provide a solid jet.
Diffuser Branch	A branch which can give a spray or variable jet and which can be shut off at will.
Foam Branch	A branch designed to generate mechanical foam.

"Common Fire Service Terms" continued...

Collecting or 2 into 1 Breeching	A fitting having two females and one male coupling used to join two lines of hose to form one.
Dividing 1 into 2 Breeching	A fitting having one female and two male couplings used to divide one line of hose into two.
Collecting Head	Metal fitting used to connect one or more lines of hose to the suction inlet of a pump.
Monitor	A special type of branch with lateral and vertical travel usually mounted on an appliance.
Plain Nozzle	Piece of equipment which screws on to the end of a branch or control line and which determines the size of the jet.
Diffuser or Fog Nozzle	A nozzle which can give a spray or jet of variable size and can be shut off at will.
Spray Nozzle	A nozzle designed to discharge water in the form of a spray.
Nozzle Spanner	An implement used to tighten the joint between nozzle and branch.
Pump—	A mechanical device for moving water from one place to another or deliver it at a selected spot under pressure.
Basket Strainer	Used over the suction strainer to prevent the entry of dirt and leaves. The canvas part is known as the skirt.
Conical Strainer	A removable wire strainer fitted in the suction inlet of a pump.
Suction Strainer	A metal strainer connected to the end of a suction hose to prevent the entry of foreign objects which could choke or damage pump.
Hydrant—	
Pillar Hydrant	Above ground pipe outlet from water main with spindle to take hydrant key to turn on water.
Wheel Valve Hydrant	Above ground pipe outlet from water main with wheel valve control. Used in industry, buildings, etc. for civilian use.
Portable Hydrant or Standpipe	Single or double headed pipe fitting with a lug ring for drawing water from a below ground fire plug.
Fire Plug	The below ground outlet fitting on a water main. Sometimes (UK) termed a "Ground Hydrant".
Hydrant or Plate Coverkey	A tool used to remove the cover from the hydrant pit or fire plug.
Hydrant or Turncock Key	A tool used to turn the valve of a hydrant.
Extinguishers—	
BCF	A container charged with Bromochlorodifluoromethane under pressure. Operated by piercing a sealed disc.
CB or CBM	A container charged with Chlorobromomethane under pressure operated as BCF.
CO ₂	A container with carbon dioxide under pressure. Operated as BCF.
Compressed Gas Cartridge	A container charged with water or other extinguishing medium, the contents of which are ejected by pressure generated by the release of CO ₂ from a cartridge of compressed gas contained in the extinguisher. Normally 9 litre capacity.
Dry Powder	A hand container charged with finely powdered chemicals which are expelled by means of an inert gas contained either in a compressed gas cartridge or as stored pressure in the body of the extinguisher.
Foam	A hand container of approx. 9 litres for generating small quantities of foam.
Soda Acid	A hand container of approx. 9 litres. Expels water by action of CO ₂ generated by action between sulphuric acid and bicarbonate solution.
Water (Stored Pressure)	A hand container charged with water from which the contents are expelled by air pressure stored in the container above the liquid.
Breathing Apparatus	A face mask with its own supply of oxygen or compressed air to allow work

Control Unit	A vehicle equipped as a mobile control centre for use by the supervising officer at a fire.
Dam	A container, sometimes portable, to hold water from which pumps can be worked.
Fire Beater	A wooden shaft fitted with canvas or leather at one end. Used for beating out grass fires, etc.
Fireground	The area in which and on which the fire is fought.
First-Aid-Kit	First-Aid outfit carried on an appliance.
Foam Compound	A liquid used in the production of mechanical foam.
Knapsack Tank	A small tank up to 22.7 litres. Carried on the back and used in conjunction with a small hand pump.
Ladder extension 9 m	A two section ladder extended by means of a line.
Short Extension Ladder	A light ladder in two sections extending to 4 m.

Incinerators/Burning Rubbish

Householders wishing to burn household and garden rubbish in incinerators during the summer are often unsure about the restrictions on such fires during the fire danger season.

Set out below is a general explanation of the law on the use of incinerators, and burning of garden rubbish etc.

The fire danger season in South Australia is generally the period from 1st November to 30th April, however these dates may be varied in some Council Districts to suit seasonal conditions.

FIRE BANS

South Australia is divided into 15 fire ban districts and bans may be applied in one or more districts.

Fire ban information is broadcast each day from 7.00 a.m. on all radio stations. In Adelaide, fire ban information is available by phone on 1196. Country Fire Services Headquarters also maintains a 24 hour information service on (08) 297 6788 for the whole State.

Bans remain in force until midnight on the day they are issued.

LIGHTING INCINERATORS

It is illegal to light a fire in the open on a fire ban day. An incinerator is such a "fire". The penalty for a first offence is \$1 000, for a subsequent offence \$2 000.

In addition, in some Council Districts, special restrictions on the lighting of fires in the open may be imposed. Also many Councils require that the incinerator be of an approved type.

In some districts they must be inspected and given written approval by Council Officers.

A few Councils ban all incinerators during the fire danger season.

If in doubt about local regulations and restrictions check with the Council office or police station in your district or CFS Headquarters.

If no bans or Council restrictions are in force and your incinerator complies with local regulations, then it can be lit, but the space around must be cleared of all flammable material for a distance of four metres and a person must be present at the fire at all times while it is alight.

BURNING RUBBISH IN THE OPEN

As such a fire is "a fire in the open" it would be illegal to light it on a fire ban day. Council restrictions may also prohibit such a fire during the whole or part of the local fire danger season. Check with the Council office.

If there are no bans or Council restrictions, then your fire may be lit, under the same conditions as for incinerators. That is, that a 4 metre space be cleared around and some person able to control the fire is present until it is completely extinguished.

IMPORTANT POINTS TO WATCH FOR

Be careful with a fire! Any damage caused should it escape may be the responsibility of the person lighting it. Large volumes of smoke and fires at night may cause neighbours to take legal action for nuisance.

SAFE OPERATION OF INCINERATORS

All covers for openings should be kept closed and all screens and guards should be securely in place for the whole of the time during which the fire is burning in the incinerator.

Wild fires or Bushfires they both cause the same devastation.

Place:—**SAN DIEGO.**

Location:—**WEST COAST, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

Date:—June 7th, 1979.

Situation:—A smoggy heat wave brought record heat to the country. Fires burned more than 15 000 acres of brush and grass.

City residents used an estimated 250 million gallons of water in one day. The temperature reached 98 degrees. The coastal areas experienced more highs, mostly in the 90's with no relief in sight, and the temperature inland was more than 100 degrees.

The California Department of Forestry said a fire that burned more than 1 400 acres of brush and spread into the world's only stand of Tecate Cypress trees in the U.S. side of Otay Mountain was contained at 8.00 a.m. June 12th, by over 500 fire fighters on the fire line having battled it for five days.

The Fire was still burning out of control in the Mexican side of the border and had consumed some 10 000 acres of brush, grass and trees. Another fire had burned an estimated 14 000 acres of grass and brush in the northwest corner. Aerial tankers and helicopters battled the blaze.

A smog alert was called between 4.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. yesterday when the air pollution level reached 280 parts per hundred million in oceanside. In a second stage alert, people were urged to avoid strenuous exercise, remain inside and avoid driving.



The Man:—Chief Bill Clayton, Division Chief, Fire Operations Officer, Department of Forestry, San Diego Ranger Unit, El Cajon California; was in charge as fire boss of controlling the Otay Mesa (5 day) Blaze.

Here are some comments from the senior fire fighters—
For five solid days we battled searing heat, crackling dry vegetation, stifling winds and terrain fit only for goats.

But today, the job of an El Cajon-based fire-fighting foursome—which fought a big blaze on the Otay Mesa tinderbox and two other fires—may not be over.

"This is not the kind of job where you punch a time clock in the morning and boogie out at 5 p.m.," said Taylor Stevens, 36, captain of the Flynn Springs State firefighting unit.

"We may leave tonight, tomorrow or the next day," he said. "We'll be here until the fire is out."

The uncertainty is as much a part of the lives of California firefighters these days as their hard hats and goggles. And they wear well the unpredictability of their jobs.

Stevens, a 20-year veteran, sat with his squad yesterday at Brown Field—a field once grassy, now turned to straw. Together, the four had faced raging flames in Fresno, Rancho, Santa Fe and Otay Mesa, and they had won.

Their strong suit was team work.

"We work and train as a team" said Gabriel Rodriguez, a seven-year veteran. "If you don't work as a team, you won't make it."

Robert Jackson, 20, said of the grueling, almost nonstop experience: "I've got a headach and a half. It's been a long day and I just want to go to sleep."

The newest member of the El Cajon unit is John Przybylski, 22. A rookie, Przybylski, was undergoing a literal baptism of fire, helping his unit contain the Otay Mesa blaze.

The fire was held to less than 2 000 acres and Przybylski was weary but happy.

While the El Cajon firemen took a long-awaited break from the acrid smoke, Bill Clayton, the fire boss, was still going, even if his voice wasn't.

Clayton, 38, was lead strategist for the 500 firefighters involved in the Otay Mesa fire. It was his seventh major blaze in four days and along with being sunburned, unshaven and sleepy, Clayton had lost his voice.

"We're tired, worn out," he whispered. "We're physically and mentally drained, but we feel good about winning," said the El Cajon division chief, who has a master's degree in business administration.

Clayton said his job is like that of an Army general, "except we don't kill anything."

He lamented the loss of two pilots who recently died fighting blazes. The deaths, he said, remind him of the importance of the calls he makes.

"If you make a bum decision as to where to put a crew, you can kill them," he said. "Sometimes I lay awake all night wondering what I could have done better."

Knowing that death is a risk they take, why do firefighters stay in their jobs?

"It's devotion," said Jack Story, a state ranger from Ramona and an 18-year veteran. "They're dragging, but they keep chuggin' away."



In the Shade—A fire truck affords a little relief to fire fighters weary from blazing sun, which contributed to their problems in battling the Otay Mesa blaze.

"Wild Fires or Bushfires" continued . . .

There are many such people from the Department of Forestry whose responsibility it is to protect California's land mass of over 33 million (70 000 acres forests) acres. And it is these people I had the proud pleasure of meeting and calling "friend" during my recent trip to the U.S.A.

The Country Fire Services will benefit greatly from the friendship and co-operation received from the Department of Forestry personnel, and from the information obtained.

Special reference is made to the assistance given by—Messrs. Richard (Dick) Fores (Group Leader, Cooperative Fire Protection, San Francisco); Bill Clayton (Division Chief, San Diego); Chief Carl Downs (Orange County); Thomas Sullivan (Battalion Chief, Orange); Jim Dykes; Douglas Allen (Fire Prevention, San Diego); Joseph Springer (Chief Region VI, Riverside); Ernie Balmforth (Chief, Riverside); Mike Schori (Chief, Fire Protection Section, Sacramento); Richard Ernest (Assistant Chief, Sacramento); William Tikkala (Director, Cooperative Fire Protection, Washington D.C.); Joe Baker (Chief, Cooperative Fire Protection, Washington D.C.); Richard Henry (Fuels Management Officer, Washington D.C.); Bentley Lyon (Fire Control Technologist, Washington D.C.); Ken Bowman and Don Hansen (Washington D.C.); Bradley Nickey (Operations Research Analyst, Riverside); Myron Lee (Fire Management Officer, San Diego); Richard Diltz (Chief Law Enforcement Officer, Sacramento); Frank Holbrook (Law Enforcement Coordinator, Riverside); Mike Harris (Project Officer); Bill Baden (Forester, Berkeley); Ray Skeels (State Forest Ranger III, Fire Prevention Officer, Sacramento); Troy Kurth and Jim Ruppert (San Francisco, California); William Sager (Protection Forester, Honolulu, Hawaii); with special thanks to Dick Fores, the Fire Department, New York and Messrs. Frank Cull and Henry Ernst, and James FcFadden (Academy Administrator, Lone, California), Jim Murphy and Bill Faulkman (Sociologists, San Francisco), and Bill Bradshaw (Communication, Research, San Francisco).

We are indebted to you all, to your staff and to the United States Department of Forestry for the valuable time given.

It is now the Country Fire Services turn to repay that courtesy. Mr. Bill Clayton and two colleagues have expressed their intentions to visit Australia for thirty days from approximately 6-7th February, 1980.

Bill, we will assist in every way to make your trip a memorable, informative and enjoyable one.

Peter Mills
Publicity/Promotions Officer
S.A. Country Fire Services

Special hazards of LP gas

David Rasbash, professor at Edinburgh University department of fire safety engineering, told a seminar on LPG safety that, from available fire statistics, and based on the unit energy use of the fuel, LPG was 10 times more likely than natural gas to cause fire or explosion.

This was due in part to the convenience of LPG and hence its use in situations where it was not easily controlled. Its fire and explosion hazards were intrinsically more difficult to counter than those associated with town gas or natural gas and special efforts were needed to make its use sufficiently safe.

Professor Rasbash was speaking at a one-day seminar *The safe use and handling of LPG* held at Essex University by the county branch of the Environmental Health Officers' Association. It was attended by some 250 delegates, about one-third of them from industry and the fire service; local authority users of LPG were also well represented.

The professor said **his major concern** was the possibility of a **large fireball explosion or fire which could occur if a substantial volume of gas were ignited** following leakage or failure of a tanker or other vessel.

He felt that transportation in refrigerated tankers could reduce major hazards, although there would be economic disadvantages; other precautions included tanker and terminal design, reducing the rate of vapour formation from spillage, particularly by containment, and providing special fire and explosion protection for those exposed to risk.

Other speakers at the seminar included Don Barber, development engineer with Shell UK and chairman of the safety committee of the LPG industry technical association; Jack Buswell, safety officer for Calor Gas; and Eric Molyneux, HM Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories, Resources and Planning Division, HSE.

The seminar concluded with an open forum, questions ranging over the fire hazards and painting of cylinders, apparent duplication of enforcement between HSE inspector and fire officers and the hazards and siting of LPG tanks.

STOP PRESS



Inspecting the Bell Jet Ranger Helicopter are pictured from left. Messrs. Robert Gooch and Perry Raymond (Belair CFS), Inspector Peter Malpas (CFS H/Q), David Edwards (5AA Reporter, and Belair CFS) and Lloyd Johns (CFS H/Q Director).

HELICOPTER FOR FIRE DETECTION AND CONTROL

The S.A. Country Fire Services has added a new dimension to its fire detection and control operational programme this summer, with the addition of a Bell Jet Ranger Helicopter now in operation for an initial 12 week trial period.

The five seater Bell Jet Ranger, 400 shaft horsepower turbine engine helicopter cruises at 120 miles per hour and has a total endurance of 2 hours 50 minutes in the air.

Refuelling sites are conveniently located at over 13 locations throughout the State to cover the Riverland, South East, Adelaide Hills, Mid and Far North and West Coast regions.

The CFS has joined with the State Government and Radio 5AA in this venture, and have made the service available to other emergency organizations including the St. John Ambulance, the S.A. Police, the S.A. Fire Brigade and the Surf Life Saving Association.

While on standby, the helicopter will fly general patrol duty for approximately 2 hours a day on weekends and public holidays until 2nd March, 1980 and will be controlled by the Country Fire Services through its Communications Operations Centre at Headquarters, 20 West Beach Road, Keswick.

The arrangement also includes use of the helicopter on weekdays for emergencies.

All decisions on its deployment will come under the jurisdiction of the Director of Country Fire Services, with the saving of lives being given precedence.

Inaugurated by the Premier, Mr. Tonkin on Friday 21st December, 1979, the helicopter service has already seen action—first to assist with fire reports on a burning off operation near Ashton in the Adelaide Hills and also to transport a medical retrieval team from the Flinders Medical Centre to a hang-glider accident near Moana.

In commissioning the service at a special city helipad near the corner of North and West Terraces, Adelaide, the Premier said that the operation would add a whole new dimension to the State's Emergency Services this Summer.

"In the CFS sphere it would be used for the detection and surveillance of bushfires. Also the helicopter will carry out beach patrols, and do general search and rescue work anywhere in South Australia."

CFS Director, Mr. Lloyd Johns, who introduced the Premier at the commissioning said that the helicopter would assist immensely in fire spotting and accurate reporting, in the movement of key personnel in the event of a major bushfire, in supplying equipment for fire suppression, and in furthering the Board's public education programme. The regular air spotting patrol aeroplane operated by CFS, Woods and Forests Department and National Parks and Wildlife Services will continue in its role of surveillance, aerial observation and assisting in control of fires.

Radio 5AA's General Manager, Mr. Peter Benson, said the new rescue service added to the Station's total commitment to community service involvement.

A 5AA reporter Mr. David Edwards who is also an active member of the Belair CFS Brigade will be on board during the trial period, to give accurate fire reports, and to alert the public to an awareness of the fire danger areas in our State.