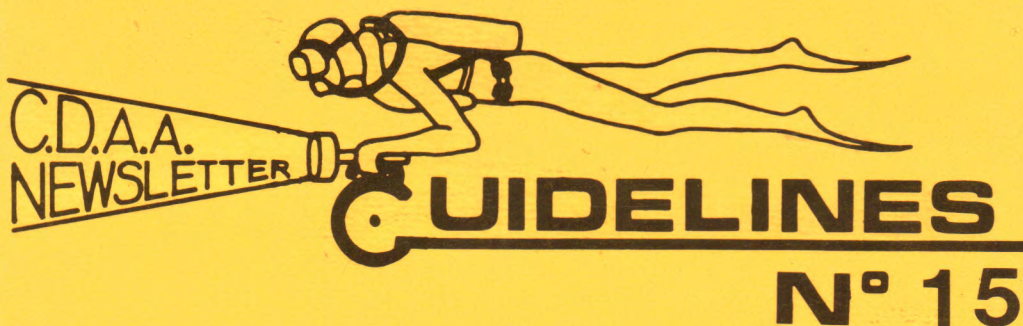


Registered by Australia Post Publication N° SBH1434

AUGUST 1983



**CAVE DIVERS ASSOCIATION
OF AUSTRALIA**

(Incorporated in South Australia)

C.D.A.A.

P.O. Box 2161 T

G.P.O. Melbourne. 3001

C.D.A.A.

P.O. Box 290

North Adelaide 5006

DIVERS DIARY



SPECIAL STATE MEETINGS

ADELAIDE:
State Administration Theatre,
Victoria Square,
22nd August - 7.30 p.m.

MELBOURNE:
Y.W.C.A. Headquarters,
489 Elizabeth Street,
8th September- 8.00 p.m.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

C.W.A. Hall,
Lawrence Street,
MOUNT GAMBIER:
17th September-8.00 p.m.

SEPTEMBER CATEGORY III TEST PROGRAM

Close of Applications
Theory Examination
Practical (Mt. Gambier)

17th August
31st August
17th September

PLASTICS COURSE - ADELAIDE
20th September

DIVE '83 - ADELAIDE
15th October (Saturday)

GUIDELINES

NEWSLETTER OF THE

CAVE DIVERS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA.

No. 15 AUGUST 1983

CONTENTS

Page

Editorial	2
Diver's Role	2
Quiz - Questions	11
- Answers	15
Classifieds	inside back cover

CDA NEWS

1. Annual General Meeting	3
2. State Special Meetings	4
3. Category III Test Program	5
4. National Parks & Wildlife Service.. Press Release	5
5. Constitution Changes	6
6. Englebrecht's Cave	7
7. Alley's Cave L84/85	7
8. Ewens Ponds Proposal	7
9. Plastics Course	8

OTHER NEWS

1. Dive '83	14
2. Nullarbor Push by CDA members	14
3. French Cave Divers	15
4. Media Watch	15

ARTICLES

Octopus Retainer.....	Grant Hersey	9
Cave Diving in Tasmania.....	Rolan Ebenhard	10
The First 5 Years of the CDA.....	Jenny Hiscock	12

Opinions expressed in Articles are those of the individual authors and not necessarily those of the Cave Divers Association of Australia (Inc.)

Editor Jenny Hiscock
Typing Lyn Wagstaff

Articles and information may be reproduced without prior permission unless otherwise stated provided reprints are credited to the author and 'Guidelines'.

EDITORIAL

In September, the Association will be ten years old.

The challenge of the early days was to set up an organisation that would ensure that divers had sufficient skills to dive safely in the Mount Gambier sinkholes. A tremendous amount of time, effort, argument and discussion went into the formulation of what we today take for granted - the division of sinkholes into various categories, in-water tests that examine cave diving skills and attitudes without endangering life, and access to many sinkholes.



Throughout the ten years, the system has become established - that to dive at Mount Gambier, a diver must undertake an examination and gain experience in 'safe' sinkholes to dive in more advanced caves and sinks. To become a Category 3 diver, that is to dive in penetration cave situations, a diver must undertake an examination by a team of examiners from two states.

The current system takes a trained sea diver through a series of steps to become a cave diver. So far, the result has been no fatalities.

How can the momentum be maintained in the next ten years? Once a system is established and seen to be working, it is taken for granted and a certain complacency is reached. When no-one has drowned for ten years, we tend to forget or understate the dangers that can be encountered.

It will be a challenge for divers over the next ten years to try and maintain the momentum themselves or wait for 'events' to do so for them.

Jenny Hiscock

DIVER'S ROLE

"It was not until the 1940's that cave diving really came into vogue and then it was solely due to the great advances that were being made in the field of underwater exploration generally".

From 'The Darkness Beckons',
Martyn Farr, 1980
Diadem Books Ltd., LONDON.

1. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 1983 Annual General Meeting of the Cave Divers Association of Australia will be held on the evening of the 17th of September.

DATE: 17th September (Saturday)
8.00 p.m.
C.W.A. Hall,
Lawrence Street,
MOUNT GAMBIER. S.A.

At this meeting the annual reports will be presented and the election of the 1983-84 Committee members will be finalised from the nominees elected by the Special State Meetings.

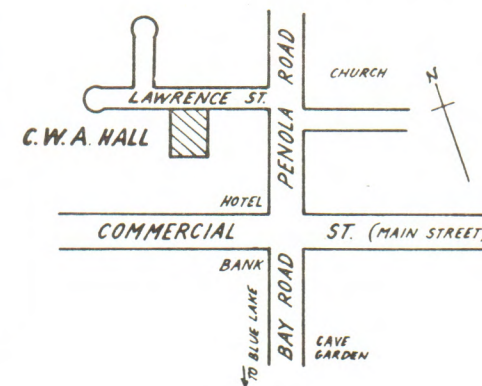
It is only at the Annual General Meeting that resolutions passed have a binding effect upon all members of the Association - such as constitution changes, annual fees, etc.

Two changes to the constitution have been suggested by the S.A. Committee and details are elsewhere in this newsletter (see page 6). These suggestions will be discussed at the Special State Meetings.

Prior to the meeting, the Association has booked the dining room in Mac's Hotel (corner of Helen Street and Bay Road) between 6.00 and 8.00 p.m. for a pre-A.G.M./post Category 3 test dinner. Since the annual general meeting starts at 8.00 p.m. be there early (6.00 p.m.)! This is a great opportunity for the South Australian/Victorian/Mount Gambier divers to meet and talk. (See you there!)

A.G.M.

LOCATION OF C.W.A. HALL



ADDITIONS TO GUIDELINES

There are two new columns in this edition - Classifieds and Divers Quiz. Members with cave diving equipment to sell can do so through the Classifieds (free of charge) and members with theory-queries can obtain answers through the Divers Quiz section. If there were sufficient response, a 'Letters to the Editor' section could be added also.

2. SPECIAL STATE MEETINGS

The Association will hold a general meeting (called a Special State Meeting) in each of the capital cities of Melbourne and Adelaide within 30 days of the Annual General Meeting (17th September).

The dates and details for these meetings are below.

At these meetings, the present Committee members will outline the Association's activities over the last 12 months, and hold elections for four Committee members to hold positions on the 1983/84 Executive. The four persons nominated and elected at the State meeting proceed to the Annual General Meeting for ratification.

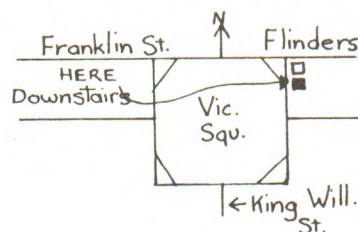
The State meeting is a good opportunity for members to come along to clarify any question they may have with regards to the Association and its activities. They can also find out how they could become involved in the Association if they wish.

2.1 South Australian Special State Meeting

The Adelaide meeting will be held at the State Administration Centre Theatre as in previous years.

Date: Monday 22nd August 1983
7.30 p.m.
State Administration Centre Theatre,
Victoria Square,
ADELAIDE S.A.

In addition to the Association business, a talk by Ron Allum on Nullarbor push-diving and a film on the Mount Gambier sinkholes in 1964 by Ron and Valerie Taylor. will be shown.



2.2 Victorian Special State Meeting

The details of the general meeting to be held in Melbourne are as below:

Date: Thursday 8th September 1983
8.00 p.m.
Y.W.C.A. Headquarters,
489 Elizabeth Street,
MELBOURNE. VIC.

Hopefully, the film on the Mount Gambier sinkholes in the early 1960's by Ron and Val. Taylor will be shown during the evening.

Note: Any resolution that is passed at the State meetings needs to go to the Annual General Meeting for ratification. Resolutions can be passed at the Annual General Meeting which have not been discussed at the State meetings.

3. SEPTEMBER CATEGORY 3 TEST PROGRAM

The September Category 3 Test is held on the day of the Annual General Meeting at Piccaninnie Ponds - 17th September. Candidates wishing to take part must write to the P.O. Box in their State listing:

- . 20 freshwater dives to Category 2 standard with,
- . 5 of these dives to 35 metres,
- . 8 of these dives using a guideline, reel and tether line.

All candidates will need to have held their Category II qualification for 12 months.

Close of applications - - - - - 17th August 1983
Theory Exam - - - - - 31st August 1983.
Practical (Mt. Gambier) - - - - - 17th September 1983.

Test format at Piccaninnie Ponds:

08.30 a.m. (S.A. time) : Examiners assemble at Piccaninnie Ponds
09.30 a.m. (S.A. time) : Candidates assemble at Piccaninnie Ponds.
Briefing by National Testing Officer.

Fees for the test are:

Theory Paper \$5.00 : Practical Test \$25.00

It is advisable for candidates to undertake the Category III program in their usual buddy pairs. Note that a candidate must achieve a pass in the theory exam before they can proceed to the practical test.

4. NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Three SCUBA divers were reported for diving at Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park without a diving permit over the Anzac Weekend.

The Mount Gambier Ranger, Mr. Greg Tedder, said it was alleged that the divers had entered the ponds without the correct permit issued by the National Parks and Wildlife Service or the correct certification from the Cave Diving Association of Australia Inc.

Mr. Tedder said that the permit system was established some years ago after a number of deaths had occurred in various sinkholes in the South East. Two of the deaths occurred in Piccaninnie Ponds.

Scuba diving permits are issued to divers who have achieved Category 2 level of certification from the Cave Diving Association of Australia thus ensuring that divers have the necessary experience and skill to dive in difficult conditions.

5. PROPOSAL FOR 2 YEAR TERMS FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS

As the C.D.A.A. progresses an ever increasing amount of administration is required of the Committee.

Handling of records for almost 650 members, answering enquiries for membership and negotiating with landowners, Councils and Government Departments requires more than a little enthusiasm. A lot of time and familiarity with the work becomes essential but currently Committee members only have 12 months to get into the swing of things before the next elections come around. It is becoming increasingly obvious that any member elected to the Committee for the first time does not have an adequate opportunity to fully involve themselves with the workings of the Association and therefore to do something positive.

Many of the agreements for access by divers into caves and sinkholes have only been achieved over lengthy periods of time by the longer serving Committee members who have been able to keep their fingers on the pulse of negotiations. The most recent example of this is the final signing of an access agreement by the Mount Gambier Council after over 2 years of negotiations by the same people to allow Category 3 members to dive Englebrecht's. The signing of legal agreement by any local council in the area is in itself unprecedented.

In view of the above it has been proposed that Committee members be elected at the special state meetings to serve for 2 years instead of the current 1 year.

In the event a Committee member stands down in their first 12 months it would be necessary to elect a replacement at the next special state meeting.

The new system would work best if only 2 of the 4 Committee members term came up for renewal each year. To begin the system (once the appropriate constitutional changes were passed) at the next election, it would be necessary for 2 members to be elected for only one year and the other 2 for the full 2 years. From then on the system would be self perpetuating -

- the first year after beginning, the 2 Committee members who served one year, would be replaced (or continue) by Committee members elected for two years
- the next year, the 2 Committee members originally elected for 2 years, their term would be up for renewal or new members would be elected for a 2 year term.

This system would enable a continual relaying of ideas from old Committee members to newcomers.

The exact wording of the alterations necessary are shown below and are put forward for discussion and voting at the Annual General Meeting.

SECTION 17 ADD:

- (d) Each Committee member shall be elected for a term of office of 2 years.

SECTION 18:

- (c) If a Committee member stands down during the first 12 months of their term of office a new Committee member shall be elected to the vacant position at the subsequent special state meeting, for a term of 1 year.

6. ENGLEBRECHT'S CAVE

After two years of negotiation and the drawing up of a legal agreement, Category 3 divers of the Association have legal access to the Englebrecht's Cave for the purposes of diving. All previous access has been without the agreement of the Corporation of the City of Mount Gambier Council.

This legal agreement ensures that Category 3 C.D.A.A. members can gain access to the diving location after the local Lions Club completes their current beautification program.

On several occasions, during discussions with the Lions Club people, the idea of divers assisting with the clean up of the lake has been mooted. Nothing has ever come of this suggestion in the past but this time - with the assistance of about six divers - it is hoped that something can be achieved.

An arrangement has been made for six divers to help on the Sunday morning following the A.G.M. (or the 18th September) to clear out the drums and other debris floating in the lake. Divers who will be attending the A.G.M. should keep this in mind. The final arrangements for those who are to attend will be made at the Annual General Meeting.

7. ALLEYN'S CAVE L84/85

The Woods and Forest Department (S.A.) has agreed to allow diving in Allyn's Cave on their land in special circumstances. Groups of six divers (Cat.3) may apply to the C.D.A.A. Committee if they have a special purpose for wanting to dive in this location. However, teams will not be approved for purely recreational diving: the Committee must be satisfied that the group has a worthwhile reason for undertaking studies in this cave.

Allyn's Cave has been closed to diving since 1972 following the deaths of three divers in the sinkhole.

8. EWENS PONDS PROPOSAL

The Committee would like to thank those members who submitted suggestions for the Ewens Ponds Proposal. These opinions were taken into consideration in the preparation of the document that was submitted to the Lands Department. The members expressed concern over cave diver training courses being held in the Ponds. In view of this, the Association recommended that limited cave diver training be permitted but carried out in the Third Pond of Ewens so that normal recreational diving and snorkelling was not interfered with. It was recommended that the same applies to C.D.A.A. testing carried out at the Ponds from time to time. To facilitate the use of the Third Pond for recreational activity, it was recommended that a car park downstream be made and a weather-proof track to the Third Pond, constructed.

9. PLASTICS COURSE

A plastics course is planned to begin in Adelaide in September. This course is intended to enable divers with little or no previous plastics/workshop experience to construct cave diving reels and torches to a proven design under the guidance of a professional instructor with the use of special equipment.

Venue: Nailsworth Technical High School,
Regency Road, ENFIELD.S.A.

Commencing: TUESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER,
5.30 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.

(If participants cannot make 5.30, we will try and have the time moved on to 6.00 p.m.)

10 sessions on following Tuesday nights.

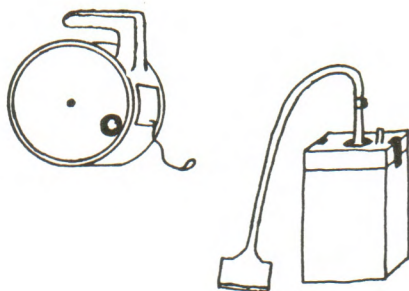
Cost: \$41.25.

The cost includes basic instruction in plastics manipulation and use of all equipment at the School. Materials will be at your own expense. At previous courses, the costs have been:

Guideline reel	\$30 (+ line)
Single battery light	\$110 (all inclusive)
Double battery light	\$140 (all inclusive)

For the course to proceed, 10 people need to have paid their money (\$41.25) a week before the commencement date - so far 2 people have paid. If you are wanting to attend, please send your money to the S.A. C.D.A.A. Box No. as soon as possible so that we can ensure it will go ahead.

Telephone enquiries for further details to Jenny Hiscock, 296.9148.



OCTOPUS RETAINERS

by Grant Hersey

How to hold an octopus regulator in a convenient location that is not too vulnerable to damage, is easy to locate and put into your mouth without too much fumbling and the "holder" is readily available to buy (or make)? This is a question that faces most cave divers sooner or later.

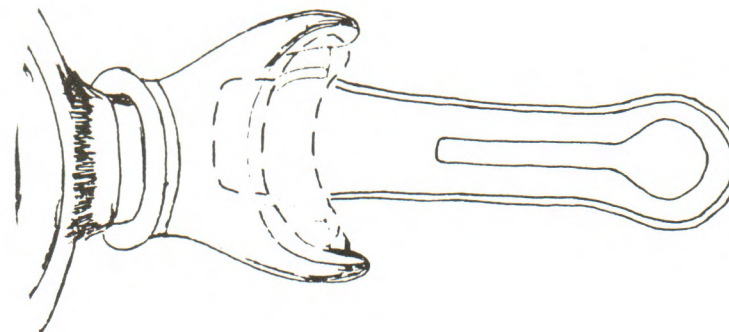
There have been three popular ways in the past -

- (1) Neck straps - either press stud held or velcro, or cord.
- (2) Clips on tethers - such as alligator clips, paper clips
- (3) Putting in a vest pocket.

These are not the only ways that the octopus regulator is attached by divers but just the most common.

There is now another alternative which overcomes some of the disadvantages of other methods (for example neck straps are hard to come by and octopus reg's in pockets can be difficult to retrieve). Below is a diagram of the pliable plastic regulator retainer that has just become available. It has a loop at one end for attachment (to a D ring on a vest, for example) and the other end fits into the mouthpiece of the regulator. The regulator is held quite secure by lugs which hold the projections from the mouthpiece. It is also readily removed from the retainer - not so easily that it will fall out at the slightest movement - but requires a positive tug. Certainly the tug given by a diver who has just given his/her primary regulator to a diver in need, would be more than sufficient to release the regulator.

If you think that the octopus retainer could be a solution to your octopus problem, send \$3.50 to P.O. Box 531, Noarlunga Centre, 5168 S.A..



CAVE DIVING IN TASMANIA

Although a state well endowed with limestone and extensive cave systems Tasmania has seen little cave diving activity. This is due to a number of factors, the most significant being the comparatively unpleasant conditions for diving with cold (6°C) and murky water, as well as the lack of incentive to cave dive due to the abundance of any caves still to be explored. Recently a small group of cave divers has emerged and below is a brief description of what has been achieved by local divers and a visit by South Australian divers in 1978.

Male Creek Area

Kubla Khan is a large cave and the main stream present in the system sumps some distance from the entrance, to later reappear at the efflux on the other side of the hill the cave is situated in. Early attempts were made to dive the efflux in 1961 and 1974, both penetrating several hundred metres along a shallow submerged passage. In February 1978 South Australian divers surfaced in dry passage after a dive of 420 metres into the efflux. The dry passage continued for many hundreds of metres to a second sump which later proved to be 30 metres long and connected to the known section of Kubla Khan.

After some short reconnaissance dives earlier, in May 1982 Nick Hume and I attempted a through dive from the efflux to Kubla Khan. Water levels must have been higher than during the initial exploration as a short but unexpected sump existed between the first 420 metre dive and the final 30 metre sump. This meant no line was left for the last sump and a complete traverse was not achieved.

Other dives in the area have been associated with the subterranean course of Mole Creek itself. Here the stream flows through several known caves, some connected by dry passage but at least five separated by sumps. With the aim of linking some of these caves together Shiskabab Cave, Westmoreland Cave and the Mole Creek Rising have all been dived with no notable success. In summary considerable potential exists to discover new caves, extend known ones or link caves together, however poor visibility and the isolated nature of some of the most promising sumps means exploration is as yet in its infancy.

Ida Bay Area

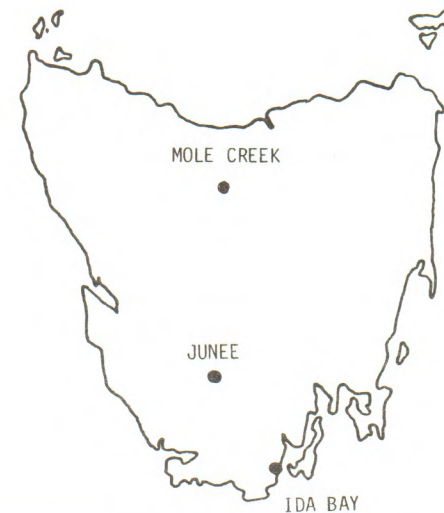
This area was briefly visited by the South Australians who did one short dive in Entrance Cave, to emerge in a known part of the same cave. The possibility of a connection with the 17 kilometre long Exit Cave nearby were not realised.

Junee/Florentine Area

Despite unfavourable reports of the South Australian divers who penetrated 120 metres in the sump of Junee Cave, this promising resurgence has recently been the focus of local cave diving activity. Diving started in October 1981 and on successive dives a fixed line was steadily extended through the submerged passage. Initially sloping down to a depth of -18 metres the passage then rises and levels out at -10 metres. This eventually opens out into an ill-defined chamber some 180 metres from the start of the dive. Exploration was given impetus when in September 1982 Nick Hume ascended a rift and surfaced in a small air bell. Later that month the inevitable happened and I laid line up a steep sandy slope to emerge in a large dry cave 1220 metres from the known airspace. A return the following weekend explored 200 metres of spacious passage, decorated with thousands of delicate calcite straws and ending at a second sump. This has proved more of a problem than the first and in December 1982 Stefan Eberhard reached a depth of -21 metres with passage still trending deeper. At the moment deeper penetrations are hampered by the fact that long decompression stops are impractical in the cold water.

Another smaller resurgence cave in the nearby Florentine Valley called Wellcome Stranger was dived in 1981 for 30 metres to an impossibly narrow slot at a depth of -11 metres.

by Rolan Eberhard



QUIZ

by Brian Wagstaff

Questions:

- (1) During a free ascent the regulator should be the mouth.
- (2) What provisions are made in (a) U.S.N. (b) R.N.P.L./B.S.A.C. and (c) AS.2299 (R.N.) decompression tables for diving in cold water?
- (3) Despite claims to the contrary, the uniformly worst results on answers relating to repetitive diving occur in manipulating the U.S.N. and R.N.P.L./B.S.A.C. tables, both in C.D.A.A. exams and in instructor exams! This is one of the most telling arguments in not advocating the use of these tables. Try these with the table you use most frequently. (The one you brought to your test).

1st Dive: 9.30 a.m. to max. depth 30m (100') for 15 mins.
bottom time. Deco. = ?

2nd Dive: 12.40 p.m. to max. depth 25m for 20 mins.
bottom time. (a) Surface interval =
(b) Deco. =

3rd Dive: 8.50 p.m. to max. depth 11m for 30 mins.
- (4) Are you up to date with the current approved table?
Using AS.2299 (R.N.) tables, what surface interval between dives must elapse before the previous dive does not have to be considered. (All dives less than 40m).

TEN YEARS OF THE CDAA

THE FIRST FIVE YEARS 1973 - 78

by Jenny Hiscock

On the 29th of September 1973, a meeting of south Australian, Victorian and Mt. Gambier divers took place at the Allendale East Public Hall. The south Australian government had directed that voluntary regulation of the sport of cave and sinkhole diving was worth attempting before embarking upon a legislative program to do so. The meeting of divers was called to form the Cave Divers Association of Australia, elect the first Committee, draw up a constitution, formulate safety guidelines and equipment requirements and standards for cave diving in the Mt. Gambier region. Persons at the meeting were called upon to submit written suggestions on the role, function and administration of the CDAA to the secretary. It was then ambitiously projected that the Committee would submit a report in two weeks as well as work on a constitution.

In reality, it was twelve months before a constitution was ready to be ratified by the diving community and it took the same period to agree on the categorisation system with which we are now familiar. It is hardly surprising that it took a year to do this. The Committee was made up of two groups geographically separated, one in Victoria and the other in S.A., and the concept of the Cave Divers Association was very new. The British and American cave diving scenes were investigated and although much was learned about equipment and techniques the Committee felt their systems were unsuitable for Mt. Gambier. And so the division of Mt. Gambier sinkholes into three categories of increasing difficulty was devised.

The Annual General Meeting in September 1974 at which the basis of the CDAA was presented to divers, was probably the best attended meeting in the history of the Association. Seventy one divers gathered at the Allendale East Public Hall to listen to the Government Committee report, the description of the testing program and the categorisation of the sinkholes. Two pamphlets were shown and accepted by this meeting titled "Cave diving suggested safety rules, equipment and training" and "Suggested cave diving equipment". Examples of the cave diving equipment was displayed and explained to the meeting.

Although the meeting ratified the material presented by the Committee the implementation of the concepts was not smooth. There was much support for the Association from the government, many diving organisations and clubs, but the individual divers viewed the regulations with disquiet. The Association insisted that all divers, no matter what their previous experience or training, would have to undertake a theory and practical test. In addition, they were required to have and be able to use specialist equipment that was new to many divers.

Members of the Committee became the first Safety Officers (by testing each other) who were to be the persons carrying out the examinations to Category 1 and 2. As more testers were required, it was decided to invite clubs to submit a person with cave diving knowledge and experience who could become their Club Tester. Examination of Club Testers was carried out in October '74 and February '75 to allow the testing of divers to begin as soon as practicable to enable controlled diving in the Mt. Gambier region to begin. Since May '73, diving in the region had been greatly reduced as many of the sinkholes were closed to divers. Following the acceptance of the CDAA, many of the sinkholes were reopened to divers that obtained CDAA qualifications.

In May 1975, the first Category 3 test was held at Piccaninnie Ponds with testers from Victoria and South Australia examining divers from the other state - a tradition that has continued to this day.

It was vital in those early years that divers in general had access to information about the Association and when the tests would be. Clubs played a large part in the dissemination of information and "Skindiving in Australia and New Zealand" provided space for the Association notices.

With the improvement in general diver training in '75-'76 by the Australian Instructor Organisation (F.A.U.I.) came an impetus to change the Club Tester situation and widen the net of cave diver examination. It was proposed that F.A.U.I. Instructors that were also Category 3 cave divers, should be able to become testers for the CDAA. From the initial suggestion in 1976 it took two years for the proposal to be presented and ratified but the membership at the Annual General Meeting in 1978.

In 1977 on the Annual General Meeting weekend at Mt. Gambier, the first Cave Diving conference took place; the proceedings of which were published in Occasional Paper No. 1. For the first time many details relevant to cave diving in Australia were addressed publicly; specialist cave diving equipment, penetration cave diving, mapping of underwater caves and CDAA history. The CDAA was becoming an established organisation.

In the year leading up to the 1978 Annual General Meeting, the Association began to make some headway against long standing problems. The Woods and Forest Department of S.A. granted legal access to qualified CDAA divers to visit the Pines and Hell Hole on their land. Divers were able to obtain permits to dive legally in these locations for the first time since 1973. Another first was the formulation of a policy on Nullarbor cave diving; this was the first occasion which the Association had ventured an opinion on cave diving outside of the Mt. Gambier region.

By the end of 1978, although the CDAA was not a popular organisation in southern Australia, its category system and examination procedures were well known even though they were not well liked.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS

1973-74	S.A.	-	Eddie Gertner (President), Laurie Kristoff (Treasurer), Dave Warnes, Niel Tindal.
	Vic.	-	Alan Day (Vice-President), Frank McGuire (Secretary), Roger Townley, Russel Pope.
1974-75	S.A.	-	Dave Warnes (President), Wayne Finlay, Niel Tindal, Phil Prust.
	Vic.	-	Alan Day (Vice-President), Roger Townley (Secretary), Harvey Allen (Treasurer), Mark Traynor.
1975-76	S.A.	-	Volker Zabo (President), Dave Warnes, Phil Prust, Niel Tindal.
	Vic.	-	Graham Bradshaw, Lou Debano, J. Williams (Treasurer), Dave McIvor.
1976-77	S.A.	-	Ron Allum, Phil Prust (Vice-President), Peter Stace, Volker Zabo (President).
	Vic.	-	Graham Bradshaw (Treasurer and Secretary), Dave McIvor (N.T.O.)
1977-78	S.A.	-	Peter Stace (Vice-President), Ron Allum.
	Vic.	-	Dave McIvor (President), Dave Pratt (Secretary), Russell Kitt.

1. DIVE '83

In the fine tradition of Dive '81, there will be Dive '83. A day of talks, films and trade displays (on aspects of diving) to be held in Adelaide on Saturday, 15th October.

The venue:

Australian Mineral Foundation Theatrette,
Conyngham Street,
GLENSIDE.

From:

12 noon - 11.00 p.m.

Cost:

\$8.00 per head.

Who will speak?

- . Confirmed speakers Peter Stone, Reg Lipson and Neville Coleman.
- . Two other speakers - likely Rodney Fox will be one of them.

Other Events?

- . 11th Annual Underwater Photographic Competition presentation.
- . 2 original films from Canada.
- . Trade display.
- . Diver's supermarket.

Proceeds of the day will go to the Port Noarlunga Restoration Ladder Fund.

Port Noarlunga reef is a popular South Australian (sea) diving location that is reached by swimming from the shore or by ladder from the Port Noarlunga jetty. The state of the ladder is unsafe, particularly for divers. In the absence of Council and Government support, the Scuba Divers Association of South Australia has undertaken to raise money towards the ladder's upgrading and repair.

Note: The Cave Divers Association of Australia will have a display of maps, photographs and equipment in the foyer of the Theatrette throughout the afternoon.

2. NULLARBOR PUSH BY C.D.A.A. MEMBERS

In October this year, Ron Allum, Hugh Morrison and Peter Rogers will attempt to extend the 3.5 km of underwater passage they explored last year in Cocklebidy Cave. This will mean going beyond the second air chamber which they discovered last year. The logistics for such a penetration are mind boggling using their methods. However we wish them success and look forward to learning of the results of their efforts.

3. FRENCH CAVE DIVERS

A team of five experienced cave divers from France are currently visiting South Australia for two months. They have applied for Temporary Permits to dive in the Mount Gambier region before going to the Nullarbor. The team have underwater movie equipment and have an undertaking to produce film for French television.

4. MEDIA WATCH

4.1 "Jumping into Hell",
'Border Watch', 17/2/83 page 11.

- Article on diving expedition to Hell Hole by Mt. Gambier divers when much rubbish was removed from the sinkhole with a crane. A car body, a keg and a fossilised snake were found.

4.2 French Cave Diving Expedition

- Item on A.B.C. News 14th July 1983.
- Article "French Cave Divers seek record in Jules Verne adventure", 'The Advertiser', 16th July.

QUIZ ANSWERS

(1) Kept in the mouth. This will ensure the mouth is open - the exhaust valve will not restrict any air flow appreciably and it is very rare to be right out of air. More air should be available for perhaps two or three breaths for the last critical 5 metres. But then, everyone sticks close to their buddy and carries octopus regs. anyway! (Don't they?)

(2) (a) Use next longest and deepest schedule.
(b) None.
(c) None.

N.B. It is advisable to assume Mount Gambier waters are cold throughout the year, but particularly so from June to November!

(3) AS.2299 (R.N.) solution.

1st: 15 mins. at 30m : No Deco.

2nd: 2 hrs. 13 mins. later 20 mins. at 25 metres.
Within 12 hrs therefore 15 mins. + 20 mins. = 35 mins.
for max. depth i.e. 30 metres. gives 5 mins. at 6m and
10 mins. at 3m

3rd: At 8.50 p.m. 30 mins. at 11m.
Still within 12 hours and depth exceeds 9m. so add all bottom times i.e. 15 + 20 + 30 = 65 mins. for max. depth of 30m.

This is over the limiting line.
5 mins. at 9 metres
20 mins. at 6 metres
35 mins. at 3 metres

(3) R.N.P.L./B.S.A.C. solution.

1st: No Deco. Dive A is 15 mins. at 30 metres.

2nd: 2 hrs. 13 mins. later in 2-4 hour surface interval and both dives are less than 40 metres.

Formula is - Time for Dive B = $\frac{A + B}{2}$ so,

$$\frac{15 + 20}{2} = 27\frac{1}{2} \text{ mins. for max. depth.}$$

i.e. 30mins. for 30 metres gives 5 mins. at 10m.
and 10 mins at 5m.

3rd: Over 7½ hours later i.e. over 6 hours so previous dive does not have to be taken into account.

30 mins. at 11m : No stop.

N.B. (i) If either dive were over 40m then repeat dives within 16 hours must be allowed for.

(ii) Only two dives may be calculated.

U.S. Navy Table solution.

(Ignoring allowance for cold water. See question 2. above).

1st: Bottom time 15 mins. at 100 feet. (30m) : No Deco. required.

Now in repetitive group 'E' total Ascent time = 1 min 40 secs.
time of surfacing 9.30 + 15 mins. + 1 min. 40 secs. =
9.56.40 (say 9.57).

2nd: Time of start of 2nd Dive = 12.40 (bottom time 20 mins. at 25m (82')),
thus surface interval is 2 hrs. 13 mins.

Surface interval credit table entered at 'E' gives Group 'C'.
Group 'C' for 90 feet (82') gives residual time of 11 mins.

11 + 20 = 31, must use 40 mins. bottom time at 90 ft.

Ascent to 10' stop 1 min. 40 secs.
at 10' stop 7 mins.

Total ascent time = 8 mins. 40 secs. and in
repetitive group 'J'.

Actual time surfaced = 12.40 + 20 + 8.40
= 1.08.40
(say 1.09).

3rd: Time of start of 3rd Dive 8.50p.m. (time 30 mins., depth 11m)

Surface interval = 7.41 hrs.

Credit table entered at 'J' gives Group 'B'.

Group 'B' for 40' (36.1') gives residual time of 17 mins.

17 + 30 = 47 mins. nominal bottom time:
No decompression stop required.

(4) 12 hours. Note it was 6 hours in the 1972 edition of the R.N. Diving Manual but the current Australian Standard is 12 hours.

* * * * *

CLASSIFIEDS

1. One U.S. Divers Twin Tank Manifold.
Any reasonable offer will be considered.
Contact K. Lengs, telephone: 332.1616 (Home)
225.5980 (Work).

Editor: It is envisaged that this column is available free of charge for any C.D.A.A. member who has cave diving equipment available for sale. So, if you want to sell your old diving light, or reel or whatever, write to the Editor.

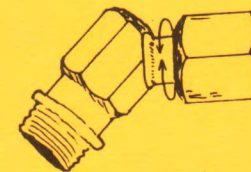
FOR SALE

Elbow swivel joints can be purchased from the Association.

They are good quality chromed, brass type and can be attached to any brand of second stage regulator.

Send \$18 to : CDAA,
P.O. Box 290,
NTH. ADELAIDE,
5006.

The item will be sent by mail.



SCUBA DIVING ACCIDENTS

can include:

- decompression sickness*
- pulmonary barotrauma*

FIRST AID FOR BOTH OF THESE:

1. OXYGEN
2. FLUIDS
3. ASPIRIN
4. OBTAIN EXPERT ADVICE

CONSCIOUS PATIENT

- 100% O₂ mask. High flow
- Fluids — salted and sweetened 1 litre/hour
- Two tablets of aspirin

UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT

- Intubate O₂ 100% High flow
- I.V. fluids (saline or Hartmann's Solution) 1 litre/hour

LOCAL CONTACTS

MOUNT GAMBIER HOSPITAL: (087) 24 2211
A.H. (087) 24 2213

ROYAL ADELAIDE HOSPITAL: (08) 223 2855

Ask for Intensive Care
Unit.

Duty Diving Medical Officer
R.A.N. School of Underwater Medicine
02-960 0444 (0800-1600 hrs)
02-960 0321 (after hours)
Please state:

- The diving medical emergency
- Ask for the Duty Diving M.O. to be contacted
- Give your telephone number