

CEGSA NEWS



Newsletter of the Cave Exploration Group (South Australia) Inc.

Volume 56 Number 2

Issue 222

MAY 2011



CAVE EXPLORATION GROUP (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) Inc.

PO Box 144, Rundle Mall, South Australia, 5000.

<http://www.cegsa.org.au>

Meetings held on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except December, at 7.30 PM usually in the Royal Society of South Australia meeting room, Natural Science Building, South Australian Museum.

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Cover Photograph: Ray Gibbons descending Riverbank Blowhole (N-3011).

Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 21 Oct 2008.

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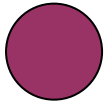
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QUARTERMASTERS NOTE.

High usage equipment will now be stored at the quartermaster's residence. Please make arrangements with the QM well in advance of required date for equipment. The QM can be contacted at the telephone numbers on the previous page.

NEWSLETTER MATERIAL

The deadline for copy or background material for Volume 56 Number 3 (Issue 223) must reach the Editor by Wednesday **10th AUGUST 2011**. Material not meeting this deadline may be retained for possible use in a following issue. The preferred method is via E-MAIL to atholjax@adam.com.au as an attachment or on a memory stick or CD, in Word *.doc(x) or *.rtf files. Of course other forms of communication will still be gratefully accepted. Photographs are preferred to be in colour as separate files and note in the article where to be inserted. (*.jpg format under 500Kb unless for the cover). The views expressed in this publication are those of individual authors and not necessarily those of the Cave Exploration Group (South Australia) Inc., its Committee or the Editor.



PRESIDENTS SPOT

Fifty years ago, Yuri Gagarin orbited the earth in a tiny metal capsule, the first manned flight into space. The anniversary of this event was celebrated earlier this month all around the world. Among the various articles about this milestone in human history was one in a local newspaper that compared the bold and adventurous spirit of those days with the risk-aversion ideology that seems to have permeated modern society. Now we are constantly being asked to adhere to complex safety guidelines and fill out risk assessment forms for an increasing number of every day activities. Even caving cannot escape this change. At the time of writing, the ASF Council will be discussing and voting on new Safety Guidelines for the ASF, and whether to require our members to abide by the provisions of the Victorian Adventure Activity Standards (the section on caving is sixteen pages long and includes a requirement for detailed written trip planning and risk assessment for dependant parties trips), in order to get cheaper insurance. By the time you read this, the outcomes of these deliberations will be known.

Of course, good safety standards are essential to prevent unscrupulous employers from taking risks with their employees, or to limit the extent to which the lives of the inexperienced might be put at risk by ambitious 'cowboys'. They also serve as useful reminders for even the most experienced and well-meaning. But when I attended a course funded by my employer on Risk Assessment a few years ago, it was made abundantly clear that common sense and the wisdom of experience should play no part in this activity. Rather, it was important to show that the right boxes had been ticked to make sure that our backsides were covered if 'shit happened'.

I don't know much about the Soviet space program fifty years ago, but I suspect that their safety considerations were based on science and engineering parameters rather than on box-ticking exercises associated with Risk Analysis etc. In the past, Mankind has sometimes made great advances by taking such calculated risks. I remain hopeful that we will still be able to cave safely in the future by making use of experience, common sense and the flexibility to interpret written guidelines according to the situations in which we find ourselves, mindful of the old saying (sorry if I have misquoted whoever came up with this) "Rules are for the observance of fools and for the guidance of the wise".

Mark Sefton

TRIP REPORTS

Channelling the Nullarbor, October 2008

by Peter Ackroyd

Trip dates: 6 – 24 Oct 2008

Party: Peter Ackroyd and Ray Gibbons.

Introduction

This trip started with my learning a bit about the roofing trade. I helped Ray to put up verandas and downpipes on a housing estate at Athelstone for five days so that he could finish a job and we could get out into the Nullarbor.

Our aim for the trip was to examine and tag features spotted from ultralight flights of 2003 and 2004, north-east of the eastern most boundary of Madura Plains Station.

The Trip Begins

We left Adelaide on 4 October to stay the night at Max and Hennie Meth's house in Ceduna. The following day was another travel day, reaching Eucla in order to pick up some fruit and vegetables I'd arranged via one of the staff members of the Western Australian Quarantine Station there. Unfortunately, the fruit and vegetables had not yet arrived from Perth, so rather than mope about, we headed about 35 km north-west of Eucla to locate some QW features that Harry Wheeler had recorded around 1970 in the vicinity of the camp of an early rabbit, Wally Draper.

We soon located QW-113A. Harry Wheeler had never physically visited it but he had made a passing reference to a "large rocky sink" in the area. It was easily found because it was clearly visible on Google Earth. We tagged it N-3435.



Nullarbor Bearded Dragon (*Pogona nullarbor*) near N-3436.

Photo: Ray Gibbons, 8 Oct 2008.

The area appeared to have had a good drop of rain in the previous few weeks, with plenty of *Frankenia* in flower, a bit of *Ptilotus obovatus* (Silver Mulla Mulla) and a good covering of *Austrostipa* (speargrass).

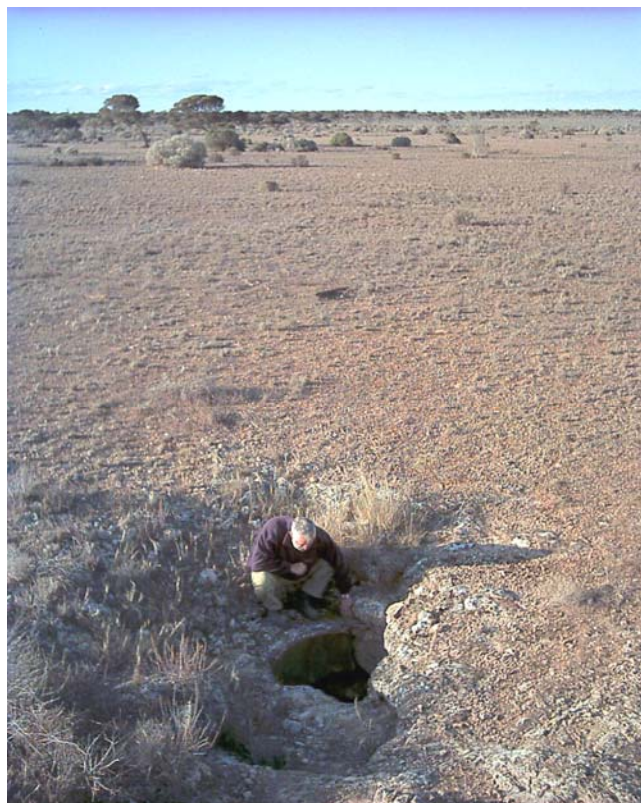
Camping out overnight, we set out the next morning to locate another Wheeler feature, blowhole QW-114. Instead we found two rockholes and a photogenic bearded dragon (*Pogona nullarbor*).

A phone call in the afternoon back to Eucla chasing our fruit and vegetables was without result — they had not yet arrived, so we continued our freewheeling activities. Wheeler's QWRH-90 was described as two small, relatively deep rockholes in a "pronounced bare limestone area" (Wheeler, 1952–1980). We had already searched for this feature in October 2003, travelling down a well marked rabbiters' track for the distance nominated by Wheeler in his notes. That track headed to the south-west whereas Wheeler said he'd followed tracks south. At that stage we assumed he'd used artistic licence. We found a nice blowhole but didn't find the rockholes (Ackroyd, 2008). This time we took Wheeler at his word and extrapolated to a point due south, finding not only the pair of rockholes (N-3441), but also some bonus blowholes.

On 9 October we made another phone call to Eucla — our fruit and vegetables had at last arrived. Returning to Eucla, we picked them up, paid the quarantine officer then drove to Mundrabilla Station to pay camping fees to the leaseholders before heading further west to our primary area of interest, on Crown Land to the northeast of Madura Plains Station.

On the way, we revisited a couple of major rockholes that had been visited, but not surveyed, by G R Turner during his 1885 Nullarbor rockhole survey. Mercungurra Rockhole (N-2922) is a significant rockhole complex, the main hole of which yielded 100mm deep water when cleaned out by Ray. We also visited the nearby Tootumbra Rockhole (N-2942) and camped nearby.

On 11 October, we began tracking down the NXK features. These were unknown karst features, spotted from the air in 2003 and 2004, never visited on the ground. We discovered that most of these were small drafting dolines or small blowholes. Nearly all of them had a resident shingle-back lizard or two (*Tiliqua rugosa*), presumably keeping cool in the cave drafts during the 30°+ days.



Nullarbor blowhole, N-3439.
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 8 Oct 2008.

Camping wherever we finished work, we were now in our familiar pattern. I did paperwork and computer work in the mornings while Ray went on a 6–10 km karst walk looking for new features. After lunch we set off to continue tagging. In this manner, we worked our way north along old tracks reaching a broad, sparse Myall forest near which we camped. We tagged plenty of features near the forest on 13 October, so remained camped nearby, as Ray was finding many new features during his morning walks. Also, whilst there, and purely in the interests of scientific enquiry, we checked whether Myall timber (*Acacia papyrocarpa*) was denser than water — it was!

We remained in this camp for several nights with Ray finding about 20 new karst features on each of his walks. The sheer number of features in this area was becoming quite noteworthy and set us to thinking about reasons for the abundance. The original aerial spotting had picked up only a tiny percentage of them. On 18 October, we decided to move our camp to the opposite side of the Myall forest — we had already tagged almost 100 karst features.

Our new camp was only 3 km away, but Ray was finding so many new features, typically 25 to 35 per day, that we found we had no need to move camp again.

I decided to put some research into why such an atypical abundance of features should be in this one area, and so plotted the pattern of new discoveries onto a digital terrain model kindly provided to us by Rob Davies of the Swansea Cavers Group (UK) during his visits in 2005 (Ackroyd, 2009).



Typical vehicle set up.
Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 11 Oct 2008.

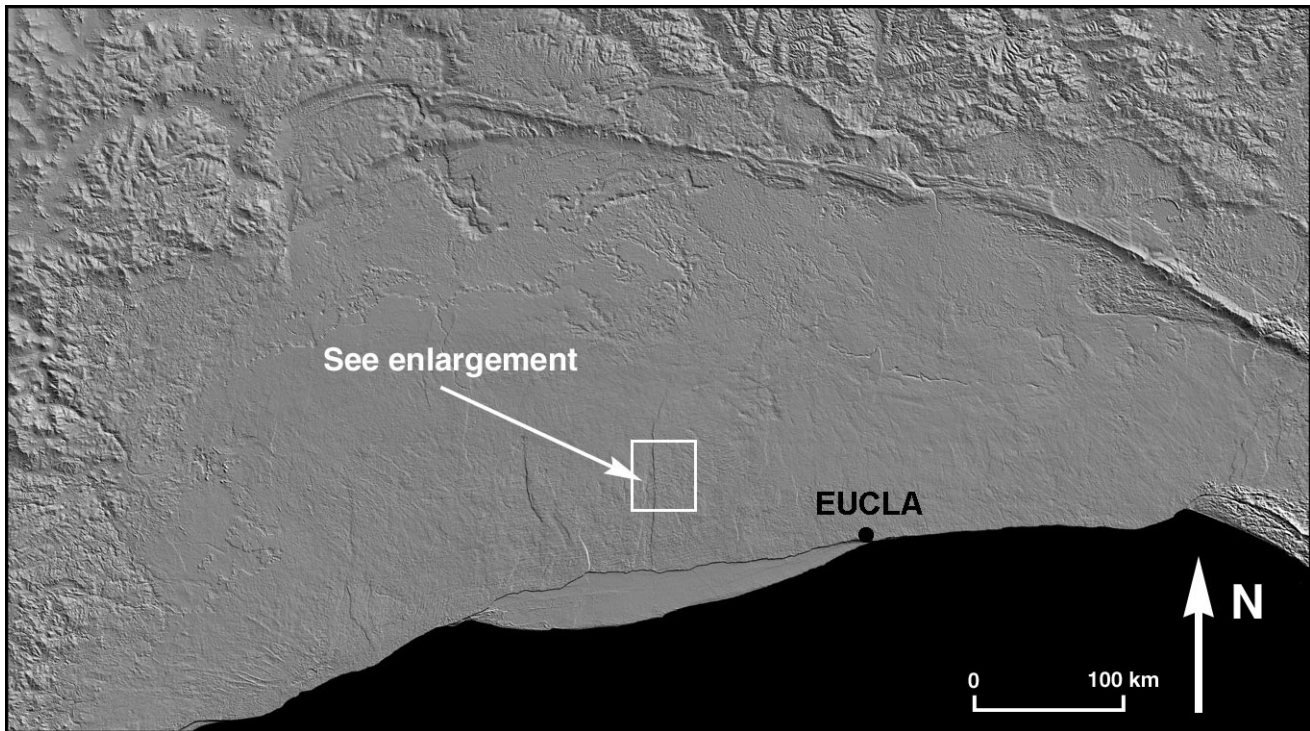


Fig 1: Digital Terrain Model of majority of the Nullarbor Plain, courtesy of Rob Davies, 2005. White frame surrounds area searched during this trip (see figure 2).

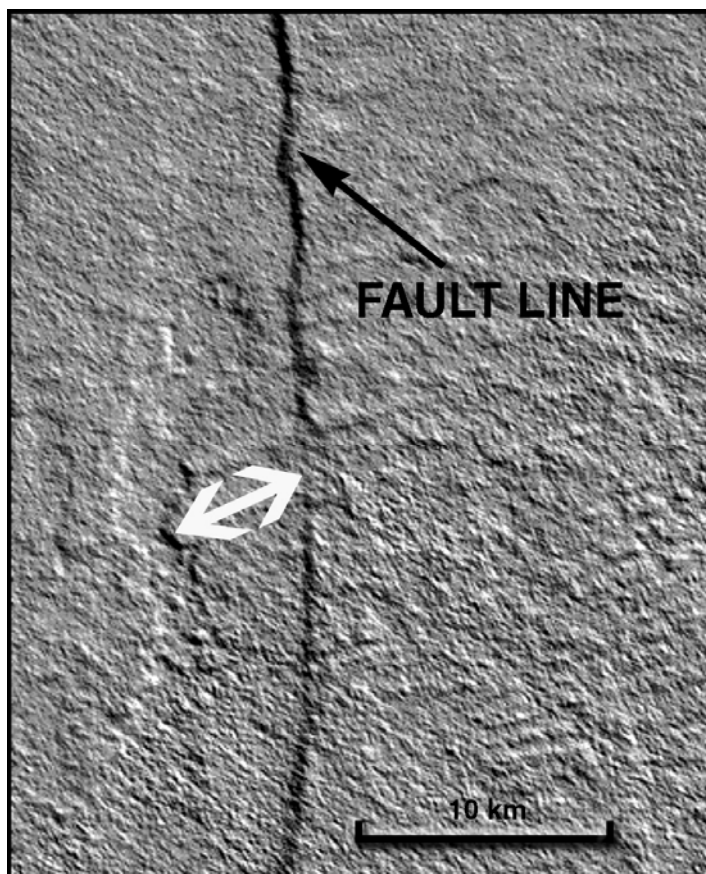


Fig 2: Enlargement of Digital Terrain Model showing north-south fault and paleochannel. Double headed arrow shows region of high density of karst features referred to in text.

Loading all of Ray's discoveries into the computer and plotting them on the digital terrain model revealed to me the likely reason for the concentration of points. A fault-line runs almost exactly north-south, for more than 100 km, just east of Madura Plains Station. About 5 km west of this fault a faint, broad paleochannel can be discerned. It appeared to me that this was a classic geological lineament — the river had followed the fault line. Barely visible on the digital terrain model were two small tributaries that had once flowed off the fault scarp into the main channel. The vast majority of the new points lay along these two ancient tributaries (see double headed arrow in figure 2).

In the Nullarbor, as in any other karst area, caves are concentrated along past water channels and, even though the Nullarbor's climate is now much drier than hitherto, some traces of those ancient channels remain to show us where to look for caves.

A digital terrain model of the landscape is not the only tool available when looking for past stream channels. Astute observation on the ground in the Nullarbor turns up occasional well rounded pebbles of re-crystallised sandstone, brought down onto

the plain from the north and dumped by streams long gone. Exposed limestone cobbles and pebbles on the sides of freshly collapsed dolines can similarly reveal past channels.

On 21 October we were starting to get low on drinking water so decided we needed to move in order to replenish our supply. We drove north along the paleochannel to a previously known blowhole, N-3011, in order to fully explore it.

When discovered, in 2004, I had partially free climbed its entrance shaft but had found the going rather airy, so elected to explore it another day. This was the day. Rigging a ladder from the vehicle, we descended the drafting hole finding a 13.4 m deep shaft. It contained two mummified cats and a skeleton of a kangaroo. The drafts were coming from small holes in the walls, too tight to follow. We called this shaft Riverbank Blowhole (N-3011), as it is in the eastern edge of the main paleochannel, which in this location has a clearly defined bank visible to the naked eye. The bank is about 25m from top to bottom on an angle of about seven degrees.



Rounded pebbles and cobbles revealed in the sides of eroded doline, N-4087.

Photo: Peter Ackroyd, 20 Oct 2008.

We continued to follow the track up the paleochannel before turning east up a shallow gully, filled with *Senna* and *Pittosporum* shrubs, and heading towards Old Homestead Cave. After camping overnight on the way, we reached the hut the following day, having slashed a tyre on a razor rock halfway across. After a bit of a wash and rearrangement of the vehicle, we headed south-east along a very rough Eucla-Forrest Road to arrive at Ceduna at sunset on 23 October. The following day we were in Adelaide.

Appendix 1: Listing of features examined and karst numbers allocated

New 'N' numbers allocated, tagged and documented:

N-3435 — 3479 and N-4001 — 4093..

(Total = 138)

Existing 'N' numbers visited, data collected and feature tagged (when no tag found):

N-648, 2922, 2942, 2733 and 3000 — 3012.

(Total = 17)

Temporary 'NX' numbers visited and 'N' numbers allocated (where applicable):

NXK-1507, 1513, 1519, 1520, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1559 (shallow gully only), 1564, 1565, 1566 (Rabbits), 1567, 1568, 1626 (shallow gully only), 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1651, 1652 (Rabbits), 1653.

(Total = 22)

All our cave information was entered into the CEGSA Karst Index (now OzKarst) in late 2008 so as to be accessible to all cavers.

References

Ackroyd, Peter (2008), Slow Road to Eucla — Roughing it in the Nullarbor. *CEGSA News* **211 (Vol 53 No 3)**: p 44.

Ackroyd, Peter, (2009), Circumambulating on the Nullarbor Plain, October 2005.. *CEGSA News* **215 (Vol 54 No 3)**: 60–63.

Ackroyd, Peter, (2010), The Turner Rockholes, Nullarbor Plain Part 3: April 2007. *CEGSA News* **218 (Vol 55 No 2)**: 35–44.

Wheeler, Harry (1952–1980), Quartermaine-Wheeler List: Catalogue of blowholes caves & any other surface features of the Nullarbor limestone that have interesting underground connections. (Unpublished — copy held by CEGSA)..

Peter Ackroyd, 10 May 2011

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Corra Lynn Cave, 5Y1, 5th Mar 2011

Graham Pilkington, Ray Gibbons, Sue McCormick.

Another Portal Dig trip but we didn't even get to the Portal. With just three of us, excavating from the Portal Dig would have been just too difficult so I decided that making space to put the debris from the dig was the optimum task. Just before the Portal there's a dirt-filled chamber that I call the Guardhouse that's in an ideal spot to use as a dumping site for the dig spoil because only four people would then be needed for a Portal Dig.

So we spent the day moving dirt from the Guardhouse to an alcove 15m along the Alberta closer to the entrance. The trolley proved its value once again. During the day, we moved about 0.8m². The Guardhouse used to be a tight belly-squeeze but you can now stand up in it. I'd estimate that another 2m² could be removed from the Guardhouse. This would be adequate to accommodate all expected Portal Dig dirt down to the visible "bottom". The only problem is finding places to put all the Guardhouse dirt!

Graham Pilkington

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Corra Lynn Cave, 5Y1, 20th Mar 2011

Graham Pilkington, Sue McCormick, Gary Woodcock, Jeanette Chapman.

The four of us went out to the Portal to continue the dig into the Basement. Sue was not feeling well hence we had to cut the excavation of the junction short. All four of us were needed to elevate the spoil to the Guardhouse. The dig was only dropped by 0.15m but was expanded to the walls to make it both safer and roomier to descend down further to see into the possible tunnel 3m below the dig.

While Sue was recuperating for the trip out, we continued the removal of dirt from the Guardhouse. In the process, the trolley-way was streamlined to eliminate the need for someone to be at the "kink" at the beginning of the long straight. We can now excavate the dig and transport the mud well out of the way with only five people. At the start of the Portal Dig, two years ago, seven would have been needed.

Today the cave was breathing nicely, especially from the enticing slot below the dig. Maybe I should do some air movement studies to work out the relative volumes coming from the Portal Dig slot verses the other 14km of cave. But experience with this cave has taught me that passages are easily sealed off, blocking all air movement from beyond that point – the rock has negligible transmissivity, most cracks are filled with clay, while the bedding plane junction enlargements rarely allow air movement between passages. For instance, before the Alberta was breached, no air was noted to emanate from the 9km of passages that were subsequently opened up. Even so, a complete cave air-movement study might generate some interesting possibilities with air issuing from unexpected locations. The biggest difficulty is that it's very rare to get any noticeable air movement. Hence planning a trip to coincide with good airflow would be nay impossible. Maybe the first task would be to continuously measure entrance airflow verses surface atmospheric pressure as a guide to when to expect good airflows. It might also give us a hint on the accessible size of Corra Lynn Cave.

Graham Pilkington

Corra Lynn Cave, 5Y1, 3rd Apr 2011

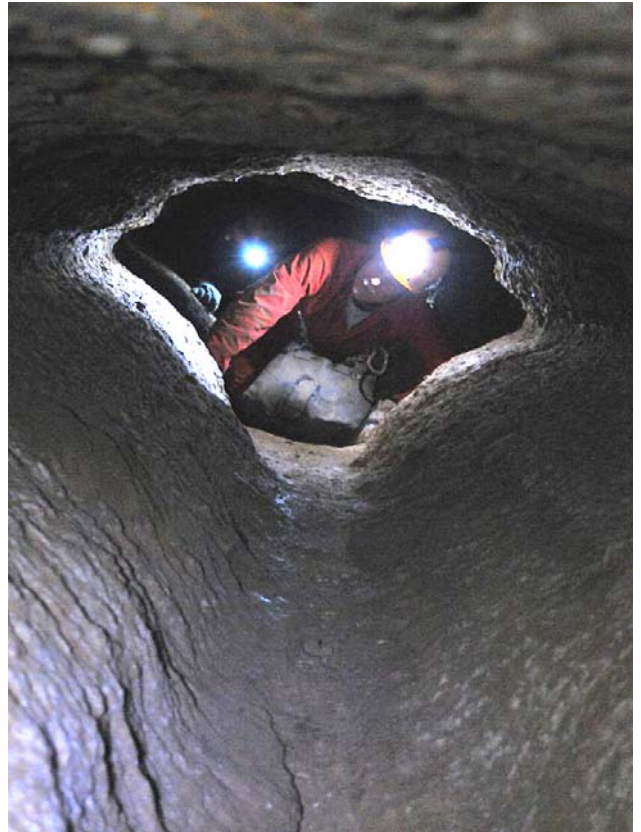
Graham Pilkington, Ken Smith, Neville Skinner, Paul Harper.
Photo's by Neville Skinner.

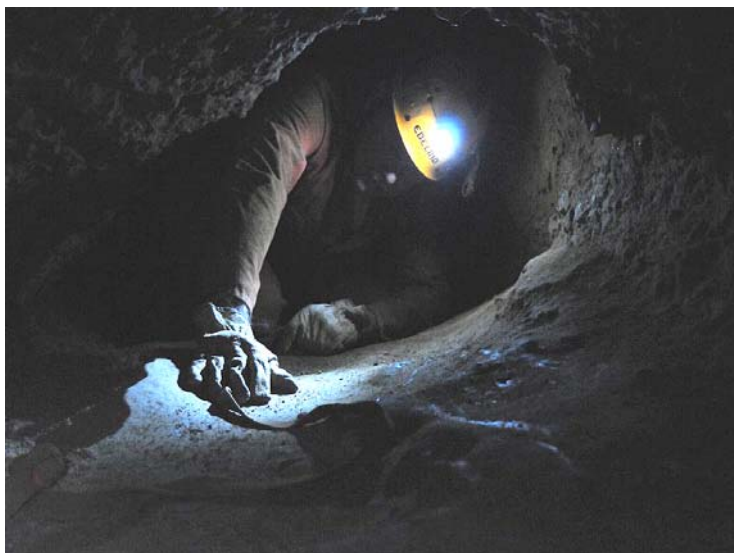
We went out to the Portal to continue the dig into the Basement. With a new arrangement of people, the four of us could remove spoil from the dig and transport it all the way to the dump area in the Alberta. The dig floor was dropped by half a metre during the day but it will still be necessary to lower it by another 2m to see along the probable tunnel 2m below. What can now be seen is that the floor of the lower tunnel appears to slope down which might indicate that the passage has less fill away from the Portal. What cannot yet be determined is whether the lower tunnel will be negotiable after excavation. That will have to wait until the dig starts to excavate it - at the current rate of 0.5m per trip, in about another five trips.

Although we did manage with four people, the person stationed in the Guardhouse had an exhausting set of tasks. They had to haul the bucket 10m up from the dig (helped for the first few metres by the digger and bucket-handler); lift the bucket into the balcony without either tipping the bucket or joining those below; turn around in the confined space and move over to empty the bucket into the trolley; and later retrieve the trolley to get it ready to receive more fill. They also had to periodically scrape the sticky mud from both trolley and bucket. We wore out two Guards (Paul then Neville) within 4 hours. After a brief but late lunch, the weary crew managed to start up again by having me stationed at the top of the ladder to do the main haul so that the Guard (now Ken) was not quite so overwhelmed. Somehow or other, I managed to miss out on doing the hard Guard job. The Guardhouse was used as a temporary dump site.

For the last hour, we lifted fill from the bottom of the ladder pitch (where a "wall" of spoil had been build several trips ago when we couldn't dispose of it up top). With the "digger" position vacated, we could send the spoil from both the previous hour and the current buckets, all the way into the Alberta. It was also became a 6m lift, not 10m, hence I got to take it easy. In all we spent about 6 hours on the excavation.

The trolley worked well. It now needs no-one to help it traverse the 15m along its zigzag course, successfully negotiating all the bends without help. The flexible frame and slightly steerable axles with a "Y" pull connector allows the trench to guide the trolley. This has eliminated the need for two extra people on the Portal dig – just as well because the extra people never seem to be available. However, it can be strenuous to pull the loaded trolley because of the drag of the trolley's sidebar blunt ends along the walls. Wedge-shaped guides are needed at the ends of the sidebars to reduce the drag.





Something should be said about the disposal of debris from a dig. Ideally, remove it from the cave and check for fossil material. If simply shifted from one spot to another, then the spoil should never be placed in such a way as to prevent access to passages, especially not to hide their presence. You never know, your dig might be a failure and the best way on might be along the tunnel that you've just buried! We've been lucky to have a larger tunnel (2m wide by 0.7m high) along the Alberta only 20m north from the Portal because the original dig's dump area 5-10m to the south is almost full; any more fill would start to prevent access to the tunnels that started out with little room to spare as it was.

At the end of the trip, we removed a broken tray and a busted bucket. The bucket came in handy to contain a lump of something that called itself a hauling rope. On washing the rope, about 2kg of mud appeared, hence we can claim to have bucketed-out spoil from the dig to the surface. Next trip we all agreed should have five or six people, not four!

Graham Pilkington

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Gloop/Punyelroo: Sunday 3rd April 2011

Participants: Gary, Jeanette, Alex and Russell Woodcock, and Mark Sefton

Sunday 3rd April 2011

This was the first opportunity to have a look at the Murray River following the recent flooding in the eastern states. Last time we were here, the lagoon was virtually dry. This time, the water was right up, though not quite as much as I seem to recall on a previous occasion some 20 years ago (but maybe my memory is exaggerating things here). Either way, we had to get our feet wet just past the bottom of the path down the cliff on the way to the entrance. We did the standard tourist trip to Randells Rock and beyond. The little lake off to the left just before the bore pipe still had water in it (maybe a metre or more deep?) and there was the occasional drop of water coming through the roof, but otherwise the cave was as dry as always. The grovel to the bitter end beyond Randells Rock was a bigger pain in the bum than I remember and the 'dig' was decidedly more unpleasant and less promising. No wonder it had remained untouched for a number of years. Long may it remain so! The graffiti around Randells Rock seemed no worse than on our last visit; indeed, it appeared that some attempts had been made to remove some of it. All in all, this remains a pleasant tourist trip and it would take a flood of biblical proportions to prevent access.

Mark Sefton

Corra Lynn Cave, 5Y1, 25th Apr 2011

Graham Pilkington, Peter and Alex Ashenden, Damien Pilkington and sons Rory and Isaiah.

After a leisurely trip out to the cave, we got underground well after 11am. The main aim of the trip was to introduce new members to caving. And this we did by visiting Grand Central and the Crystal Maze. The path chosen was to minimize vertical climbs so that young Isaiah could handle the exercise without assistance. I also had to carefully plan the route to ensure that Damien would not be left behind at smaller bits. He said that he actually appreciated the fact that I'd picked a route that had only just enough room for him to get through! He's either a masochist or a caver.

Leaving Damien on the surface to read a book and Alex to catch up on some schoolwork, four of us went out to the Portal to give the youngsters a taste of "real" caving. The Alberta tunnels suited them just fine, it was Peter and I that had to struggle along the low tunnels. I did have an ulterior motive; I'd made buffer-guides for the main Portal Dig trolley and wanted to fit them on. It was also an opportunity to return the cleaned rope from the vertical haul and to take in a replacement bucket with a chain handle instead of the original plastic one. The plastic handles on the haul buckets that we use are reinforced in the centre and this tends to move the haul rope attachment off-centre and cause the bucket to skew and jam in the fissure. Rory carried in a 1.5m pole with hook that I hope will help the person at the dig to lift the buckets past a fissure constriction without having to climb back up the dig pit each time they send a bucket out. This will only work for the next metre of depth, at which point the pole plus person will again be too short. I have to wait for the next trip to find out if the technique is a success. If so, then we can always bring in a pole extender.

Graham Pilkington

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Past Trips from General Meetings**February 2011**

Harry Harris and Ken Smith went to New Zealand's Pearce Resurgence with 4 other divers. They had a grant to study the stygofauna. Exploratory diving pushed the depth to 194m at which point the cave plunges down. Decompression issues will probably curtail future exploration, especially if the passage rises significantly.

March 2011

Sue McCormick went with three others to Corra Lynn on the 20th March to continue the Portal dig. Action on the actual dig was curtailed when one participant became unwell. About 20cm depth of mud was removed after expanding the dig to the sidewalls.

April 2011

1. **Ken Smith** reported on a Portal digging trip into Corra Lynn Cave on 3rd April.
2. **Graham Pilkington** led a Corra Lynn Cave beginners trip on 25th April that also visited the Portal Dig to upgrade the trolley by adding guides to the four corners.
3. **Mark Sefton** went to Punyelroo Cave, reporting that access via the basal cliff path involved getting your feet wet. He proposed that an internal pool was caused by watering from the golf course or vineyard and not from the high river level.
4. **Ken Smith** mentioned a trip into Tank Cave to recover gear left over from the body recovery. While in the final alcove, he thoroughly explored the area but could find no leads.

TECHNICAL and OTHER ARTICLES

MEMBERSHIP

Welcome to New Member:-

A Damien Pilkington 1101 (E) damienfred@hotmail.com

Change in Membership Details:-

F Stan Flavel 7901 Add (M) 0407-600-358

CL Noel Mollet 5514 Change of postal address
P O Box 1012 TINTINARA SA 5266

MEMBERSHIP FEES

CEGSA MEMBERSHIP FEES became due on January 1st.

Joining fee applies after March 31st. If you prefer to direct debit your fees, the CEGSA Bank Account details are: **BSB 105-900, Account No 950661040**, reference with your name and CEGSA fees. Please email treasurer on your action. Renewal form is required for database information purposes.

CEGSA MEMBERSHIP FEES FOR 2011 YEAR

Full Membership	\$ 53.00
Full Country Membership	47.00
Associate Membership	45.00
Long Term Associate	53.00
3 Month Introductory	5.00
Joining Fee (N/A to 3mth Intro)	12.00
Discount for e-mail CEGSA News	15.00
Discount for Country Membership	6.00

ASF LEVY FEE FOR 2011 YEAR

Single	\$ 68.00
Family	121.50
3 Month Introductory	20.00
Student	61.00
Journal Subscription	25.00

2011 YEAR FEES

	CEGSA	+ASF	TOTAL
Full Membership	\$53.00	\$ 68.00	\$121.00
Full Country Membership	47.00	68.00	115.00
Associate Membership	45.00	68.00	113.00
3 Month Introductory	5.00	20.00	25.00

Variation for Family Membership

1 st Full Member + 2 nd Full Member			
Less \$16.00 for only 1 CEGSA News	\$90.00	\$121.50	\$211.50
1 st Full Member + 2 nd Associate Member			
Less \$16.00 for only 1 CEGSA News	\$82.00	\$121.50	\$203.50
1 st Associate Member + 2 nd Assoc Member			
Less \$16.00 for only 1 CEGSA News	\$74.00	\$121.50	\$195.50

Discount for Country Membership applies for Family Memberships.

Please make sure your payment of fees includes CEGSA and ASF, if applicable.

Chris Gibbons.

Treasurer/Membership Officer.

Approved CEGSA Trip Leaders

Name	Caving Leader level
Marie Choi	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Stan Flavel	Horizontal and Laddering
Grant Gartrell	Coordinator Only
Chris Gibbons	Coordinator Only
Damian Grindley	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Paul Harper	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Richard Harris	Horizontal
Lance Hoey	Horizontal and Laddering
Peter Horne	Horizontal and Laddering
Paul Hosie	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Peter Kraehenbuehl	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Ian Lewis	Horizontal and Laddering
George MacLucas	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
June MacLucas	Horizontal
Tim Payne	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical
Graham Pilkington	Horizontal and Laddering
Phil Prust	Horizontal and Laddering
Eddie Rubessa	Horizontal and Laddering
Mark Sefton	Horizontal and Laddering
Gary Woodcock	Horizontal and Laddering
Michael Woodward	Horizontal, Laddering and Vertical

All the above named are also CEGSA Trip Coordinators.

Members may query the classification of any Trip Leader at any time with the committee.

It is a requirement that each trip be organised by an approved Trip Coordinator to be classed as an official CEGSA trip. It is also a requirement that dependent party trips be led by an approved Trip Leader at the appropriate skill level for the cave being entered.

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Help Required on the Corra Lynn Cave Portal Dig

Trips to the Portal Dig are planned for many of the coming weekends over the first half of this year. Fridays may also be used for those who cannot attend on the weekend. There's no need to plan beyond then because we'll be touring the Corra Lynn Cave Basement by July. Of course the people doing the touring will be those that have helped to gain access in the first place!

To join this select group, just let me know on what days you can attend.

Email me at p-c-h@bigpond.net.au or phone 8395 6713. Kneepads are optional but recommended.

Proposed possible dates are:

May 21 or 22 nd	June 4 or 5 th	June 18 or 19 th
May 28 or 29 th	June 11 or 12 th	June 25 or 26 th

Graham Pilkington

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Date	Type of Event	Description	Contact
25/05/11	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Epic Caving Tales	Ian Lewis
28/05/11	Working Bee	Library and records	Graham Pilkington
29/05/11	Caving	Beginners trip (Mercedes College)	Graham Pilkington
04 or 05/ 06/11	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
08/06/11	Committee Meeting	TBA	Mark Sefton
11 or 12/ 06/11	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
11-13 /06/11	Queens Birthday Weekend		
Mid 06	Caving	Narrina Lake Cave water research	Peter Horne
18 or 19/ 06/11	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
22/06/11	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Science in the study and exploration of caves	Grant Gartrell
26/06/11	Working Bee	Library and Records(depending on Portal dig)	Graham Pilkington
25 or 26/ 06/11	Caving	Portal Dig	Graham Pilkington
13/07/11	Committee Meeting	TBA	Mark Sefton
27/07/11	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Progress of Fossil Cave survey(not confirmed)	Gary Woodcock
30/07/11	Working Bee	Library and records	Graham Pilkington
10/08/11	Committee Meeting	TBA	Mark Sefton
10/08/11	CEGSA NEWS	Articles due	Athol Jackson
24/08/11	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. The potential of Sellicks Hill	Grant Gartrell
27/08/11	Working Bee	Library and Records	Graham Pilkington
13/09/11	Committee Meeting	TBA	Mark Sefton
21/09/11	General Meeting	Royal Society Room, SA Museum, Adel. Bullita Cave – Longest cave in Australia	Mark Sefton
	Training	Ad Hoc training	Tim Payne
	Caving	Ongoing Vic Fossil survey	Gary Woodcock
	Caving	Continuing Fleurieu Peninsula Exploration	Grant Gartrell

****Extra trips will be notified through CEGSA e-News via email****

It is desirable that caving trips involving club members should, where possible, be registered as CEGSA Trips. To do this, the nature and timing of the trip must be nominated to the Trip Liaison Officer and/or minuted at a General Meeting of Members. The member registering such a trip must be an accredited CEGSA Trip Coordinator and must agree to act in this capacity for the trip. There must also be an accredited trip leader with the appropriate skill endorsement to take a dependent party caving. Also, please ensure that a report of the trip is submitted in a timely manner.