

NEWSLETTER OF THE TASMANIAN CAVERNEERING CLUB
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FORWARD PROGRAMME

As this month's Spiel follows the previous one so closely (highly irregular), the last trip list or suggested trip list still stands with the exception of Rescue Pot which was looked at a few weeks ago on a joint SCS/TCC outing.

Social drinks in the Winston Churchill pub still happen on Wednesday and Thursday evenings from about 9.00 pm onwards. Committee meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month and General meetings on the first Wednesday of each month.

Trips that could happen soon are Tassie Pot (to finish the survey), Serendipity !! (for those who are really keen), Owl Pot (to finish the survey), Slaughterhouse (to finish the survey), and Sesame II (as a good sport trip pending tackle). Some bush bashing days can be arranged for surveying, cave prospecting, track clearing and general masochism.

EDITORIAL

Once again this edition is mainly a collection of stories of long gone happenings, but at least the information is being written and recorded. Diving is the subject this month, with June Resurgence exploration being described up to the present together with future plans and ideas. The early dives combined an element (or two) of spook, excitement, with pushing the unknown and adrenalin trips Martin Farreat your heart out! We even have some science as well.

So folks, take a firm grip on your chair and read on.

STUART NICHOLAS

CLUB NEWS AND TRIVIA

- * The TCC phantom publicity machine rolls into action again A recent edition of "Post" magazine had a double page spread of the Anne-A-Kananda Easter epic, complete with colour pix of various caves, all purported to be in Anne-A-Kananda. It's really great exposure for the sport, but who set it up? Imagine what could be done if we had a Publicity Officer!
- * The one-hundreth edition of the ASF Newsletter will be out before the end of the year and it is to feature, among other things, a colour cover. For this, Judith Bateman the Editor, is seeking a high quality action shot. Since Tassie is the only place in Oz where action caving takes place, it would be a great filip for TCC to have a picture from one of our members on this special issue.

Look through your pix now and dig out a few worthy of a second look.

- * ASF Newsletter now has the capability of reproducing black and white pix for the same cost as text, and hence this will become a regular feature, IF people (that means you) care to send a photo or two in occasionally for possible inclusion. The same goes for articles - the ASF Newsletter is only as good as the material sent for inclusion.
- * During the last couple of months quite a few new bods have payed up and joined our ranks. Welcome to the mob! As soon as I find out something about each of you (like names) your life histories will appear in print for all and sundry to read.
- * Talking of phantoms, it almost seems as if TCC has turned into a phantom caving club. Most activity these days is centred around Winston's Bar or Wednesday and/or Thursday nights. Caving at weekends is apparently out of vogue this year!

CAVE NUMBERING - JUNEE FLORENTINE

The following caves were numbered by Albert Goede on Saturday 11 June 1983:

- JF-333 NANWOON CAVE: Entrance is located at the base of a low cliff. It is wide and low with a tight passage sloping steeply towards the right. Depth of cave 3 metres. The cave is an archaeological site and deposits should not be disturbed.
- JF-334 Un-named cave: Very small cave with two entrances. Lower one numbered. Located a short distance north of JF-333. Not worth a visit.
- JF-335 Un-named cave: Steeply sloping entrance down to a small stream passage. Stream resurges a few metres away. Entrance located 4 metres from JF-334. Cave has not yet been explored.
- JF-336 Cave has two entrances. Numbered entrance has been explored to the top of a 5 metre pitch - requires exploration. Number is located on cliff-face immediately above entrance. The cave is some distance south of JF-333. It is located uphill from the point where a small stream goes underground.

The caves were found by the HEC during a search for cave archaeological sites earlier this year. They are located along a low cliff just west of the Little Florentine River close to where it is crossed by the Adamsfield Track.

ALBERT GOEDE

DIVING THE JUNEE RESURGENCE

INTRODUCTION

Junee Cave appears to be the principal resurgence for many streams sinking on the slopes of Florentine and Tyenna Peaks. Dye tracings have proven a hydrological connection with Khazad-dum, a stream near Rescue Pot, and Growling Swallet (the major sink), 3.4, 5.1 and 9 kilometres away respectively and up to 400 metres higher in altitude. The resurgence has been known for many years and was explored by TCC in the 1950's to a sump only 100 metres from the entrance. Growling Swallet was also explored to a depth of -156 metres making it the deepest cave in Australia at the time. Subsequent exploration of other caves in the area has revealed numerous deep sporty systems but no way into the theoretically massive system that exists between Growling and Junee. In 1978 a team of South Australian cave divers penetrated 120 metres into the Junee sump and reported "there was little chance of breaking through in comparison to the hazards of cold, poor visibility, strong flow and the small and treacherous nature of the cave".

Despite this unfavourable report, the lack of success in finding a route into the master cave using conventional tactics, plus the attraction of trying something different prompted Nick Hume and I to start diving Junee.

THE DIVES

An attempt on the 4/10/81 was thwarted by flood conditions in the cave. Later that month a dive was possible in normal flow conditions. The sump was explored down a low and steadily descending passage which opened out into a relatively spacious chamber at a depth of -18 metres. Regular dives continued and it was decided to install a fixed line in the sump, adding new line on successive dives. On the opposite side of the submerged chamber a sandbank led up to a roughly horizontal passage at -13 metres. This passage varies in size from less than a metre in width at one point to a spacious tunnel floored with fallen blocks and in places patches of sand and gravel.

Incentive was increased by the addition of Stefan Eberhard to the diving team. In March 1982 an illdefined chamber was reached after a dive of 180 metres and progress was held up trying to determine where the main flow of water originates from. Exploration gained impetus in September when Nick pursued a narrow ascending rift and emerged in a small airbell. Later that month the inevitable happened and on the 17/10/82 I laid line up a steep sand slope and some 220 metres from the known airspace surfaced in a large dry chamber. It was indeed a memorable few minutes spent contemplating the high passage stretching off into darkness, the Junee stream flowing swiftly through deep pools to the frothy black sump from which I had just emerged.

The following weekend Stefan, Nick and I returned and despite high flow conditions were determined to explore the miles of virgin cave that had remained elusive for over a decade. It was rather a desperate dive and no-one said much as we shed tanks, fins and other paraphernalia on the sand bank beside the sump. We started making our way along the high rift, trying to avoid the strong current by edging along the side of the stream. The rock is extremely friable and progress around the deep pools was difficult. The passage remained about 15 metres high and 8 metres wide with patches of flowstone and occasional large columns. Many words of amazement were uttered; it's not every day one gets into big horizontal passage in the Florentine, still this was mastercave and it was certainly living up to expectations.

We continued and about 90 metres from the sump the nature of the cave changed from a high rift to a roughly symmetrical passage 4 metres high and 10 metres wide, the ceiling hung with thousands of white straws up to 2 metres long. The width of the stream took up most of the passage but it was shallow with a sandy bottom and occasional mud banks on either side. This was all fairly mind blowing but the ceiling gradually became lower and finally we were confronted by the spacious sump 2. This brought everyone back to a more normal perspective and reluctantly we surveyed the 200 metres back to the initial sump. Two high level leads were checked out but both proved to be choked with massive flowstone formations. "For Your Eyes Only" seemed an appropriate name for this section of cave and before diving back Nick took several photos as proof to any unbelievers.

The next day we returned equipped with a spare tank for a dive in the second sump. The submerged passage in sump 2 is quite different from the first; spacious with solid light coloured rock and a sandy bottom. The passage had a slight negative slope and 40 metres in at a depth of -8 metres I tied off the line and headed back to the airspace, confident that sump would prove to be less of an obstacle than the first. In December Richard Hortle came through the first sump and assisted Nick and I on another exploration dive. More line was laid to a depth of -15 metres, the passage continuing gradually downwards. On the 19/12/82 Stefan reached a depth of -21 metres, the passage still trending deeper. It became clear that pushes beyond this point were a serious undertaking, with dives of a depth and duration that require decompression stops to avoid the "bends" (decompression sickness). Although dives in the second sump are not excessively deep yet, the

fact one must descend to -18 metres in sump 1 exponentially increases the decompression time necessary in sump 2. Decompression is also necessary on returning through the first sump and the fact that Junee is at an altitude of 300 metres further increases the likelihood of an attack of the bends due to decreased air pressure at altitude. Upon working out the decompression times for Stefan's last dive it seems he was well beyond the no decompression limits and he was lucky not to get bent. The limiting factor on further dives is temperature, as long decompression stops become impractical in the 6-8°C water.

In the most recent push dive Nick and Stefan attempted to follow the ceiling of the passage in order to avoid the deep water. The ceiling above the limit of the fixed line was at -10 metres but it also sloped down to depth. The divers spent 7 cold minutes decompressing at -3 metres in sump 2 plus a further 10 minutes at the same depth upon returning through sump 1.

EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

The close proximity of the cave to the road means dives are fairly simple to organise with or without the aid of sherpas. This allowed regular dives extending a fixed line in the sump. 7 mm yellow or orange polypropylene rope has been used generally and appears to be in good condition after a year and a half underwater, no abrasion or wear has been noticed. Probably thinner line would suffice on reconnaissance and short penetration dives. The line is laid from an open reel holding up to 70 metres of rope, constructed by Stuart Nicholas. This design was found to be practical, however, small lighter reels are being made for use in more isolated locations. On average, 40-50 metres of line was laid per dive. It was found necessary to tie the line off at various points in order to avoid it moving about or slipping into constrictions and short slings around rocks or small concrete weights were used for this purpose.

Side mounted tanks were experimented with, however, the generally open conditions in the sumps mean two back mounted tanks each with a separate regulator is the most practical system. This gives the diver a complete back up air supply if it is needed. The turn around point being when one third of both tanks are expended, in practical use this point was rarely reached. Initially most dives were done solo due to the problems of transporting the gear to the location, two solo dives can be done using the same equipment twice and bringing a spare tank for the second diver. Considering the poor visibility and illdefined nature of the cave, a solo diver is probably less likely to have problems, although psychologically it is more demanding.

After the breakthrough into "For Your Eyes Only", dives involving more than one diver were usually done on single tanks with a spare second stage on each regulator, as were later dives in sump 2.

The light sources used are two Aquaflash lights or similar compact diving torches fixed to a plastic canoeing helmet. This allows full freedom of both hands which is an advantage in poor visibility. Unfortunately, the beam is not particularly powerful and large sealed beam lamps are being constructed to aid exploratory dives.

The survey of the sumps was accomplished by Stefan using a metre stick, depth gauge and diver's wrist compass. The dry sections of the cave were surveyed conventionally with tape and suuntos.

THE FUTURE

For the moment it seems that the practical limit of diving the second sump has been reached using conventional wetsuits. If a dry route bypassing the first sump could be found it would enable much deeper dives to be accomplished without such lengthy decompression schedules. There seems to be one high level passage just beyond the first sump which may lead back to the surface, and a climb is planned to reach it in the not too distant future. Oxygen could be used to cut decompression times, however, dry suits would make long decompression stops feasible, although their price tends to be prohibitive.

The possibility of camping beyond the first sump has been discussed. A decompression dive in the second sump would not be complicated by the first sump if it was 12 hours or longer after the first dive. Such an undertaking would involve much organisation and will depend on sufficient motivation being present in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express thanks to all those people who assisted our dives on various dates by acting as sherpas. Also to people (ie, Stuart) who gave support by lending their own gear or constructing such things as line reels and tank mounts.

ROLAN EBERHARD

The following article was sent in by Frank Salt of Savage River in order to provide some ideas for overcoming the decompression problems in the Junee Resurgence dive project. Any feedback on this article/topic would be most welcome, particularly from anyone out there in reader-land with a good working knowledge of this still basically empiricist science. Thank you, Frank, for the article - it has certainly provided food for thought, in fact it's a really gas article!

DECOMPRESSION IN CAVE DIVES

The problems of decompression during cave dives has occurred often and has three basic solutions:

- 1) Speed up of sump transit times
- 2) The use of gas mixtures
- 3) The use of oxygen as a flushing media

The speeding up of transit times can normally be accomplished in sumps with clear passage ways and reasonable visibility (plus the spending of money).

There have been a number of cases where hand held battery operated propulsion units (used by wealthier divers) have found their way into sumps, but generally the use of such devices fall into the same category as motorized jumars and should be treated with the same suspicion.

The use of pure oxygen in any form should be approached with great caution, although for long durations at shallow depth the advantages are great. The tolerance of a person to pure oxygen varies from person to person, and because of this the maximum working depth of 32 ft (2 ATA) was established in the 1940's. In actual fact, some of the early WW II 'Frogman' raids saw divers on closed circuit oxygen sets going to depths as great as 70 ft to get below anti-torpedo nets to get to their target area. Some made it, others were written off as 'lost in action' which should have read 'dead through ignorance'. The ones that made it were the ones with a high oxygen tolerance. Other people can have a very low tolerance and black out on pure oxygen even at ordinary atmospheric pressure. (The crash of Donald Campbell in Blue Bird on Lake Eyre about 15 years ago was due to the fact that he was being supplied with pure oxygen via a pilot's face mask in the small, non-ventilated cockpit. He had a very low oxygen tolerance (they found out later) and 'grayed out' half way through a high speed run).

The checking of a person with pure oxygen to establish an oxygen tolerance should be conducted prior to any work using oxygen. The easy way to check is to fix a regulator to a bottle of medical oxygen and take it inside a re-compression chamber. The chamber can then be pressurised to represent any given depth and the person undergoing the test can sit in the chamber breathing oxygen from the bottle. At the first sign of distress one only has to take the gag out of one's mouth and breathe the normal air in the chamber to quickly recover. (Without the luxury of a chamber, the same thing can be done with the test diver working his way down on

anchor rope in clear calm water conditions. He must be accompanied by at least two divers on ordinary compressed air and be wearing a bouyancy jacket which can be operated by one of these divers. Anchor cable should be at an angle or the rising, distressed diver is likely to ram his head into the bottom of the boat).

This test for oxygen tolerance is essential for anybody working with it. Apart from a slight tremble of the lips a few seconds before black out (seldom noticed in cold water) oxygen poisoning gives no warning.

The use of pure oxygen as a flushing media to aid decompression is good where decompression can be carried out directly below the exit point from the dive, but is difficult in a gently sloping sump. (In dives at Sinoia Caves, Rhodesia and boat dives over some of the Blue Holes, it has been possible to run oxygen lines and mouth pieces from large surface oxygen bottles to aid decompression. At Sinoia where the dive on O₂/He was to 335 ft, oxygen decompression started at 70 ft).

In both cases should there have been any problems caused by oxygen the diver was within sight of the surface, not down 150 ft of passage.

By far the safest way to buy additional duration is by the use of 'gas mixtures'. These are basically varying ratios of oxygen and nitrogen made to vary the partial pressure effect of a gas mix. (I produced a gas mix for Martin Farr's dive in Wookey Hole six years ago to help him overcome exactly the same problem).

Assuming that a dive involving decompression is being carried out at a depth of 70 ft the object of the gas mix is to arrive at an oxygen partial pressure (normally 0.2 ATA at ordinary atmospheric pressure) of approximately 1.8 ATA at that depth. With ordinary atmospheric air the oxygen partial pressure at this depth would be.

$$\left(\frac{(70 \text{ ft})}{(32 \text{ ft})} + 1 \right) \times 0.2 = \underline{0.6}$$

(32' = 1 ATA pressure)

ie, the oxygen content of the air could be increased by approximately 2½ times before it became toxic at that depth. The effect of increasing the oxygen content to this level (making it a 50/50 O₂/N₂ mix) is to lower the partial pressure of the nitrogen.

Normal N₂ partial pressure at 70 ft = 2.55 ATS
With 50/50 mix N₂ p.p. = 1.59 ATS

which is the same as ordinary air being breathed at a depth of 32 ft.

Gas mixtures are easy to produce by merely putting the required amount of oxygen in an aqua lung and then just topping up with compressed air. (Remembering that the air is also 20% oxygen). Oxygen partial pressure v depth curves can easily be drawn to facilitate the mixture calculation for any depth.

The problem of cold as an agro factor in decompression work is one of those problems which is easily cured with money. It is called a dry suit.

Some years ago (pre dry suit) when placing under ice, I had similar problems. One cure that was tried was to add 5% CO₂ to the air supply and incorporate a soda lime container into the line between the regulator and the mouth piece (on an old fashioned twin hose set). The effect of the soda lime scavenging the CO₂ out of the air was that the chemical reaction heated the air up thus putting 'hot' air into the lungs. This system, needless to say, has its own built-in hazards.

The best cure I have found for cold over 25 years of diving is to drink vast quantities of tea and coffee before the dive and enjoy as many nice warm pee's as possible during the dive.

It may not be as good, or as hygienic, as a dry suit, but it is cheaper!

ED's NOTE: 1) The topic of oxygen toxicity is well covered in Diving and Subaquatic Medicine by Edmonds, Lowry & Pennefather, a book well worth reading for any budding diver/instructor/scientist.

2) Frank did include an oxygen partial pressure v depth curve but owing to lack of room it is not reproduced here.

NEWS FROM NEW ZEALAND

Over Easter while Anne-A-Kananda was being explored, on a 22 hour trip a team in New Zealand pushed a cave known as HH from a previous depth of just over -300 m, to a stalactite blockage at -558 m. The cave is on the slopes of the Mount Arthur above Nettlebed Cave (+662 m) and as good leads still remain in HH perhaps it will prove to be the elusive top entrance to Nettlebed. HH is now second deepest in the southern hemisphere, pushing Mamo Kananda (-520 m) in PNG down to third position.

TASSIE POT - 11/6/83

Party: Mike Edwards, Nick Hume, Trevor Wailes, Rolan Eberhard

Originally planned as a Serendipity trip this idea was rejected due to rain, and with varying degrees of enthusiasm we agreed to have a look in the horizontal streamway at the bottom of Tassie Pot. Rigging went smoothly down the first three pitches and we regrouped at the chamber above the final 70 metre shaft. A trace was used to protect the 9 mm rope over the initial edge, and some 15 metres down I placed a bolt. From here the rope hangs free to a sloping ledge 30 metres off the deck, where ideally another bolt is necessary. However, in order to save time I placed an angle piton in a convenient crack with a trace over the lip several metres further down. To complicate things there was a knot between the piton and trace and this received considerable verbal abuse as the others descended.

A climb through loose boulders followed by a squalid crawl in the stream, and we were in the horizontal streamway discovered by SUSS in early 1981. We proceeded upstream along the pleasant walking passage, through the definitely unpleasant rockfalls and eventually halted at a crawl. Mike pushed on and reported it was blocked by rockfall a few hundred metres further on. At this stage we made the noble decision to start a survey of the system and many stations later arrived at the base of the final pitch which was the end of our survey. Apart from here back to the surface, the main upstream passage was surveyed to its limit, only the downstream section and a few side passages are yet to be done. We arrived back at the surface well after midnight and I felt vaguely satisfied with the day's effort but not unduly inspired by Tassie Pot itself.

ROLAN EBERHARD

MIDNIGHT HOLE - 3/7/83

As a planned trip to do some more surveying in Tassie Pot had to be aborted due to snow on the roads (ANM said access to the area was impossible), a last minute jaunt down Midnight was decided upon.

The day dawned bright and sunny, as they say, and after waiting for Trevor to arrive (as usual - one of these days I'll learn, and grab an extra half hour in bed instead of standing in the cold!), we headed off, picking up Stefan on the way.

Trevor, Nick and Stefan decided to have a look at a nearby hole first, so Rik, Alec, Mick and I started down the first pitch of Midnight. The idea of belaying around the big tree was not one of our better ones. There was too much friction to pull the rope down - to the extent that I was able to prusik up one side without any strain being taken on the other! (We did have the other side tied-off of course - for those of you who may wonder if I'm suicidal).

I'd re-belayed the rope around a somewhat smaller tree about the time Nick arrived back, and started off again.

We had two sets of ropes so I headed down first and rigged each pitch as a rope was passed through to me. Considering the size of the party, and the photographs being taken, we didn't go too slowly.

The Matchbox Squeeze was as much fun as usual, and the trip out through Entrance was brisk and uneventful.

We even managed to get back to the cars in daylight and down to the Dover pub before it closed.

JANINE MCKINNON

RESCUE POT - 16/7/83

TCC - Rik Tunney, Trevor Wailes, Ross Chapman, Janine McKinnon
SCS - Phillip Jackson, Martin ?

This combined trip was for SCS to survey the cave and we TCC members to tag along for a look around. Jacko and Martin were going in early to rig and we were following on later, at an hour more appropriate to this time of year.

Well, they mustn't have gotten going as early as planned, as we met up with them at the top of the first pitch, about 100 m into the cave.

Several facetious comments later, Jacko descended to join Martin down the pitch and Rik then re-rigged it with a tail before the rest of us followed. (Three protectors are required over the start-off lip, so a tail saves a lot of messing around on the way up).

I was protecting, so the others had moved well ahead before I caught up with them near the next 'pitch'. None of us knew much about the cave, so we'd brought along a short length of rope to be used as a handline if necessary, and this then became the rope for the pitch. This drop ended on a rockpile sort of ledge which ran off at an angle for 7 metres or so before a final short drop of 5-6 metres, for which SCS' remaining rope was used.

The start of this last drop was a bit awkward, with the rope rigged below the ledge, but was not difficult. I have it on reliable authority (Trevor) that these two drops are free climbable, but it would be a bit hairy in a couple of places, so the choice can be left up to the discretion of any future groups.

We re-joined the stream that we hadn't seen since the entrance at this point, and followed it down through of lot of Serpentine passage and breakdown until it sumped maybe 60 metres from the pitch. (The surveying had stopped above the last pitches, so any accurate lengths and distances will have to wait a while).

There are quite a few leads around the place, but nothing that looks really promising. How well the cave has been looked at and documented I'm not sure, but more time could certainly be spent having a more thorough look around as a low priority in the Florentine area.

The cave is generally very loose, with a lot of rockfall debris, and boulders sitting precariously around the place.

The noise of rocks being dislodged and thundering down as people scrambled around the rockpiles at different levels was certainly unnerving at times.

Apart from that, it provides an easy day's caving and doesn't warrant the reputation it seems to have gained from the same occasion as the source of the name.

Gear List Short 3 m handline at entrance (estimate - optional but useful).
 28 m pitch (surveyed length) 4 protectors - 3 top + 1 halfway down.
 15 m pitch (estimate) 1 protector at top.
 5 m pitch (estimate)

FOOTNOTE: On the way to the second pitch we passed a drop on the right. This is probably dropping into the same area as the 2 and 3 pitch.

JANINE MCKINNON

NOTES ON THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE POT SURVEY

In July 1982 Slaughterhouse Pot was surveyed by Diana Davies and Trevor Wailes. This rather obscure and squalid cave had been the scene of a rescue in September 1980 (SS 161). With the discovery of the Trapdoor Swallet stream passage in Growling Swallet it was thought that a second entrance in the vicinity of Trapdoor and Slaughterhouse was a viable proposition. The survey data was therefore computed from the Growling Swallet datum point (JF 36 TAG) and shows the Slaughterhouse entrance to be 31.5 metres higher. The total depth of Slaughterhouse Pot was not surveyed due to lack of time, but as the forward exploration party said the final chamber choked off, we were not unduly concerned. Our survey ended at the base of the final pitch into the large chamber at -63 metres.

This survey was partly forgotten for a year as more pressing items cropped up almost weekly. When finally drawn up onto the Growling Swallet survey, it looked even more impressive than was first thought possible. It sits 30 metres to the west of the connection crawl above Refuge Aven. The highest point surveyed to in this area of Growling Swallet is -108 metres, so the vertical distance between the two systems is 76.5 metres.

The trickle of water found in Slaughterhouse Pot is comparable to the flow emanating from the right hand aven off the connecting crawl in Growling Swallet which disappears down the rift at the base of the handline climb above Refuge Aven. (All very confusing, but also intriguing). The aven is approx 13 metres high and although damp looks a promising climb.

The disappearance of the water in Slaughterhouse looks less promising as the narrow slot between blocks would be an entertaining dig. The lowest point in Slaughterhouse Pot has some promise and although tight between the blocks, a continuation of the passage looks possible.

TREVOR WAILES

ANNUAL CLUB DINNER

The Annual Club Dinner is to be held on 23 September 1983 (Friday evening) at a venue still to be approved by the Committee. Please keep this evening free. The approx cost will be \$13.00 per head. Interested eaters please contact Trevor Wailes 34 4862 before 20 September 1983.

JUNEE CAVE JF8

PLAN

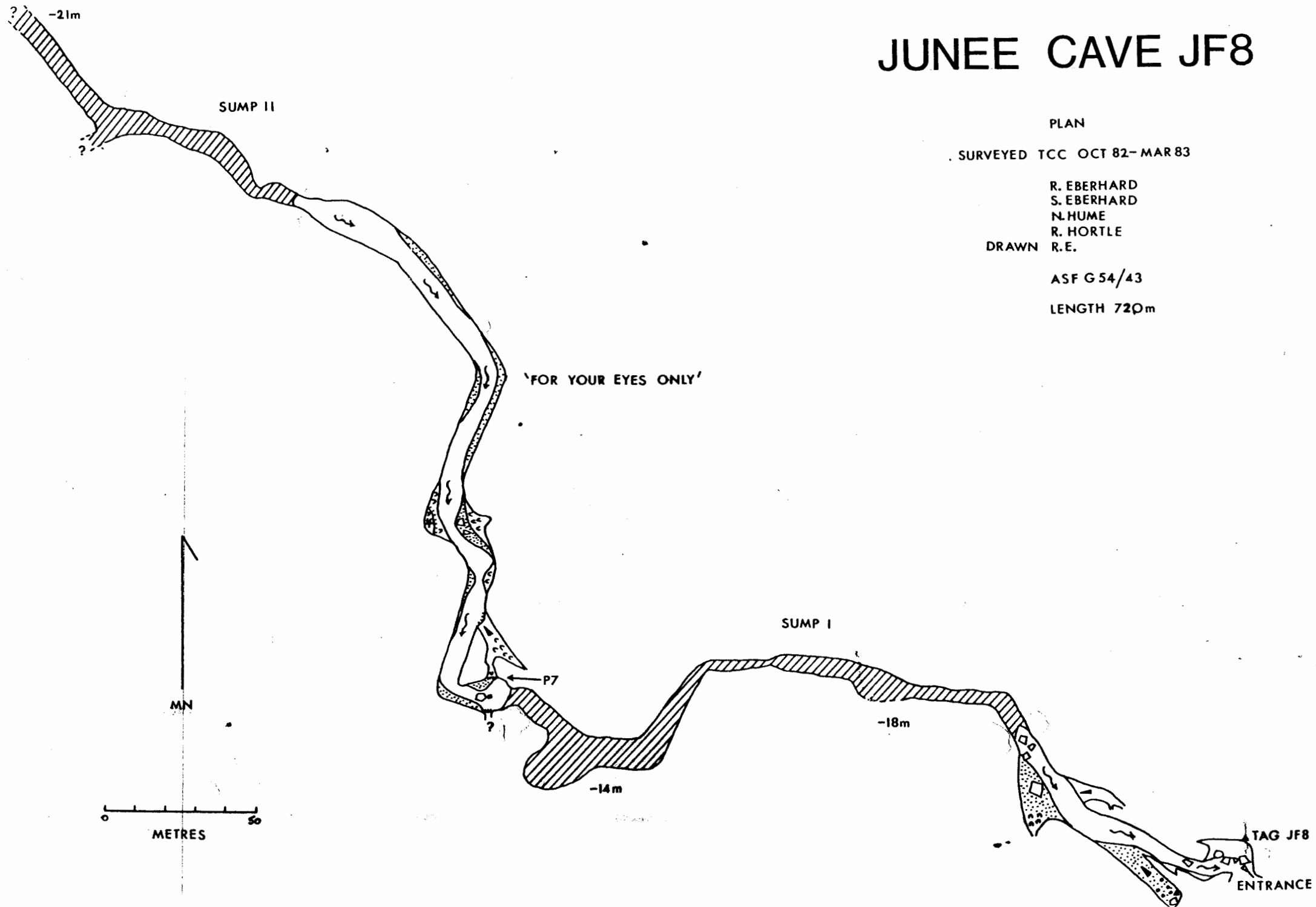
SURVEYED TCC OCT 82-MAR 83

R. EBERHARD
S. EBERHARD
N. HUME
R. HORTLE

DRAWN R.E.

ASF G 54/43

LENGTH 720m



SLAUGHTERHOUSE POT

Surveyed. D. Davies

T. Wailes

3/7/82

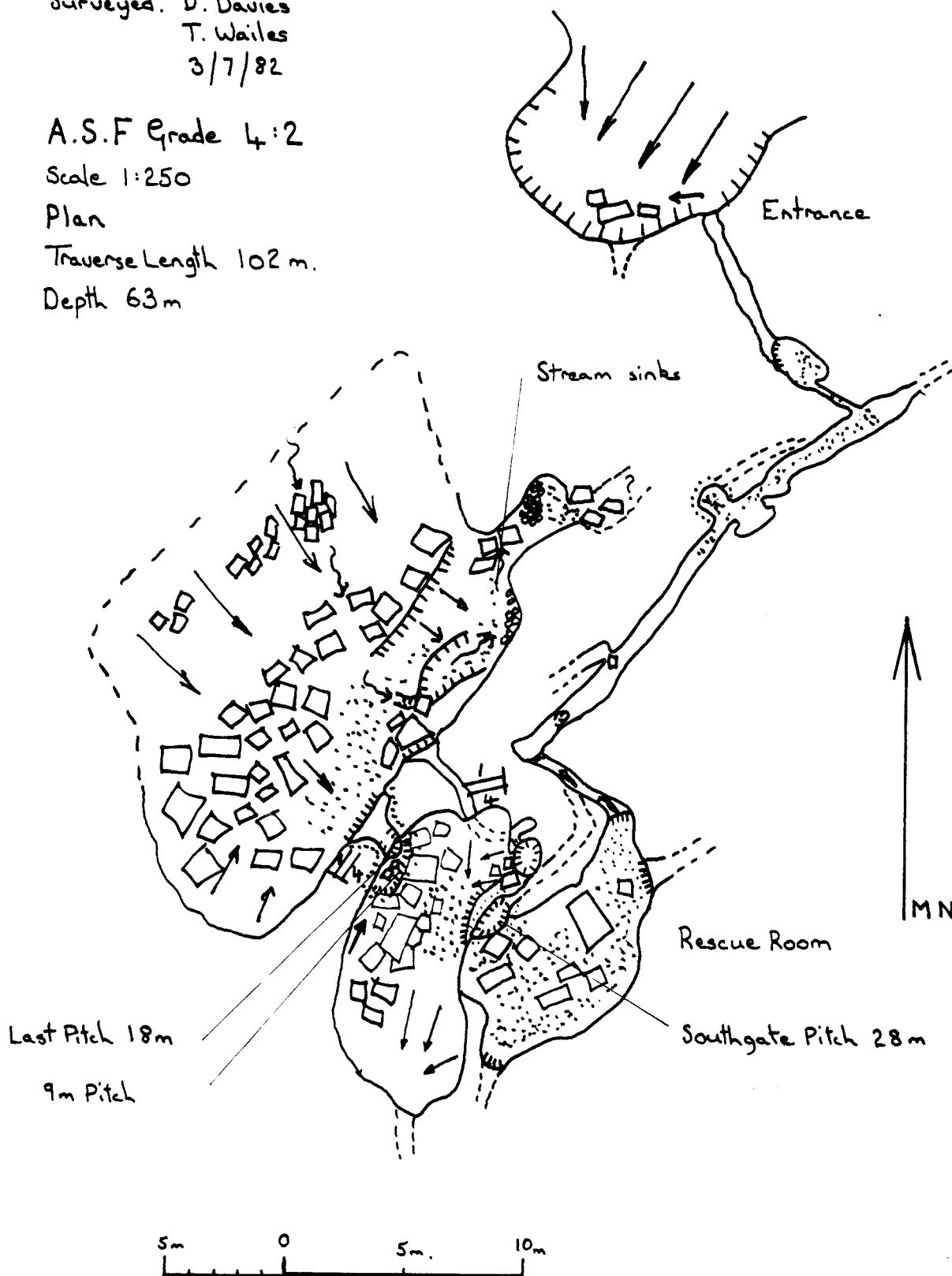
A.S.F Grade 4:2

Scale 1:250

Plan

Traverse Length 102 m.

Depth 63 m



E

Rescue Room

SLAUGHTER HOUSE POT.

Surveyed D. Davies
T. Wailes
3/7/82

A.S.F. Grade 4:2

scale 1:250

Projected Section

Depth 63m

Southgate Pitch 28m

Ht of crowling
swallet entrance.

9m Pitch

Final Chamber

Last Pitch 18 m

315

30

20

10

-10

-20

-30

-315

