

Rooney

contact

THE STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION LATROBE VALLEY REGION MAGAZINE AUGUST, 1971



Acting Assistant Manager, Bill Graham, presents the Manager's Annual Safety Award to Gordon Dadge, Safety Supervisor, of Morwell Briquetting Factory. Holding certificates are, on the left, Jack Cook of Electrical Operations and Bill Meinhart of the Form Gang.

The Award is presented to the group that has shown the most improvement in their Accident Frequency Rate, taking into consideration the numbers involved and the type of work done. Morwell Briquetting reduced their Frequency Rate from 14.1 to 3.6.

A FINE TEAM EFFORT

Our safety record has been a good one this last financial year and I congratulate all concerned with the results—truly a fine team effort.

The S.E.C.'s disabling injury frequency rate is now 17.8, an improvement of 15% over twelve months. Unfortunately though, the average time lost is still more than 23 days per injury, which is three days per injury higher than for the Region.

The disabling injury frequency rate is down to 20 for the Region and this has been achieved through the intense effort of groups such as Coal Operations and Plant, Property and Accommodation Services, Morwell Briquetting

Works, Electrical Services, Briquette Distribution, General Services Yallourn and the consistently fine performances of Transmission, Stores, Survey, Transportation and Accounting.

My choice of recipient for the Manager's Special Safety Award was not an easy one to make from such good company. However, I have awarded it to the people at Morwell Briquetting Works because of their overall contribution to safe working in the Region: their record is outstanding and they are a large group. My congratulations to them and my thanks to all Sections who have built safe working teams.

The Region now is examining the causes behind all our injuries—the total injury concept—and this is necessary if we care for one another's well-being. We want to be able to prevent injuries and not just talk learnedly about the injuries we are having.

To this end, objectives have been set for 1971-72 to reduce the total injuries by at least 10% on last year's tally. The Regional ceiling frequency rate for Class 1 disabling injury has been set at 17, and the Class 2 injury frequency rate at 45.

These figures are a great improvement on our safety performance of

five years ago, when our frequency rate was double what it is now.

But, consider what these figures mean. A frequency rate of 17 means that 17 people will suffer disabling injury for the next million manhours we work, and that only takes four weeks in the Region. In the same period another 45 people will need medical treatment for work injuries even though they do not need to be off work. Not a very pretty picture. We must work hard to achieve the ideal of no-one away due to work injury. This means greater effort in prevention of accidents.

To provide positive prevention of the most severe type of injury, in this present financial year we have embarked on a training programme of "Planned Body Movements in Work". This is a well prepared course which gives an understanding of the capabilities and limitations of the body in the working situation, and provides training aimed at preventing injury to the back. This training will be of benefit to the individual both at home and at work.

Specialist instructors are being trained now, and in-the-line training of staff and wages people will start in early October.

Currently, too, the Management Services Department is reviewing the effectiveness of the Commission's safety organisation in its line and staff functions, and examining the role of safety committees, training courses and safety award schemes in injury prevention.

So there is plenty of activity on the organisational side. How effective such activity will be depends on the way each of us accepts our role and responsibility in preventing injuries and the accidents which cause these.

The success of teamwork is evident from the list I have already mentioned. Co-operation is the essence of teamwork. There is no room in our organisation for self-interest and cynicism regarding safety.

Too often management and supervision have been ready to lay too much responsibility on the individual for his own safety; equally as often has the individual placed all responsibility for lack of safety onto

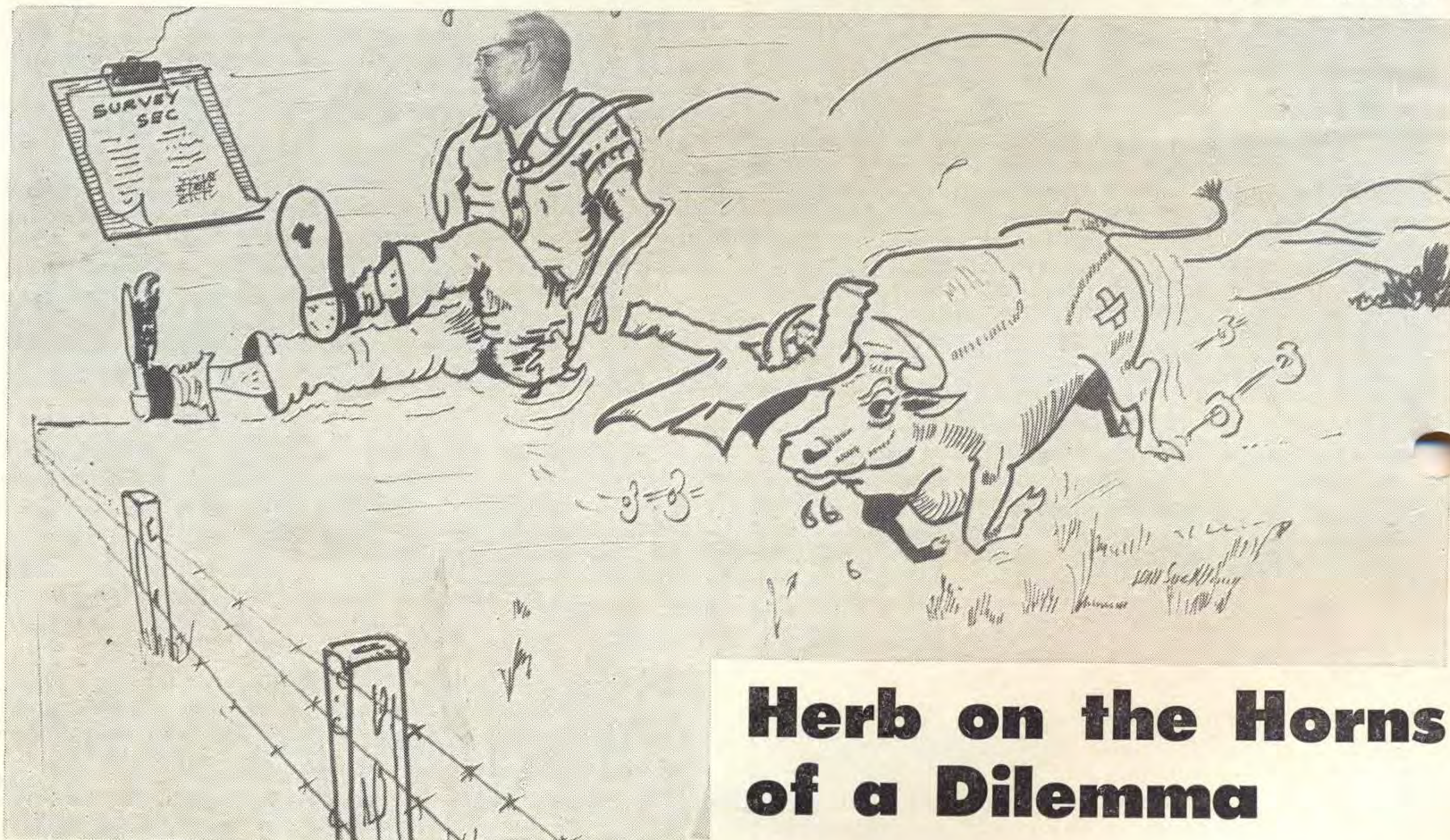
supervision and management. Sure, the answer can be found in what is wrong with the organisation, but everyone must see themselves as a vital, integral part of the organisation. There is no way in which responsibility can be pushed in one direction only and safety still be made to work.

I remind you of a truth expressed eloquently by John Donne a long time ago: "No man is an island, entire of itself; Every man is a part of the continent, a part of the main. Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore, never send to know for whom the bell tolls; It tolls for thee."

Responsibility, caring about other people, concern for the organisation which is all of us collectively, will help to solve not only our safety problems but quite a lot of other problems, too.

J. M. Schuler

Manager,
Latrobe Valley Region



Herb on the Horns of a Dilemma

Herb Hill, whose retirement is reported elsewhere in this issue, was involved in several awkward situations during his stay with the Commission.

The tale is told that one day Herb was carrying out some survey work in a farmer's paddock when the farmer turned up and demanded to know what Herb thought he was doing on his property.

Herb replied that he was doing

survey work for the S.E.C. and produced a letter authorising him to enter private property in the course of his duty.

The farmer wasn't too pleased about this, but eventually he grumped off and left Herb to his work.

The following day Herb was again in the paddock busily engaged in his survey when he heard what he thought was thunder, glanced around

and saw the biggest bull he'd ever seen charging at him.

Herb did a Ron Clarke for the fence with the bull close behind and gaining.

As he managed to hurdle the fence one step ahead of the bull he heard a raucous shout from the farmer who had been enjoying the spectacle— "Why didn't you show him your little bit of paper?"

Gippsland Folk Museum Needs Help

The Gippsland Folk Museum at Moe is a project of interest to all who live in the Latrobe Valley.

Commission personnel have taken an active interest in getting the project under way. Joe Tabuteau of Briquette Distribution, Morwell, has been one of the main driving forces and, as President of the Folk Museum, devotes the major part of his spare time to Museum affairs.

The Commission itself is at present investigating the possibility of an S.E.C. display at the Folk Museum and a committee has been formed for this purpose.

This committee, consisting of Neville Thompson, R.A.O.; Arthur Ewen, P.S.S., Yallourn; Eric Foote, Coal Production Superintendent, Yallourn; Ted Bell, Briquette Production Superintendent, Yallourn; Bill Crossman, Electrical Engineer; Stan Aitken, Senior P.L.O.; and Ham. Ballagh, Admin. Div. Clerk, has already met and inspected the Folk Museum layout.

The project has as its architect Sir Roy Grounds and under his expert guidance a complete and historic village reminiscent of the pioneering days of Gippsland is gradually taking shape.

Many thousands of hours of voluntary effort have already gone into the Museum and the whole project is dependent on assistance given by interested citizens of the Latrobe Valley.

Although to date the project has achieved much, a lot more needs to be done. Assistance is urgently required to carry out restoration of rare antiques from vintage farm equipment to ancient gramophones.

John Richardson, a Charge Engineer at Morwell Power Station, is one of the Commission personnel who is taking an active part in this type of work. John's particular interest is restoring old traction engines and he is at the moment working on a 1907 wood-burning model made in England by John Fowler of Leeds.

The large variety of jobs awaiting the craftsman and hobbyist should ensure that there is something to suit the taste of everyone who would care to contribute his time and effort to improving the Museum.

In particular demand are upholsterers, coach painters, mechanics, fitters



John Richardson inspects the wood-burning traction engine whilst Joe Tabuteau looks on.



An example of the many coaches which are in need of restoration at the Moe Folk Museum.

and turners, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, engineers, also general labourers and those interested in the history of Gippsland.

Anyone who is interested in helping

or who wishes further information on this worthwhile community project should contact Graeme Ryland, City of Moe, Telephone Moe 666 during office hours.

A 'REC' LEAVE TRIP

with Cliff Cleverly, Senior Photographer

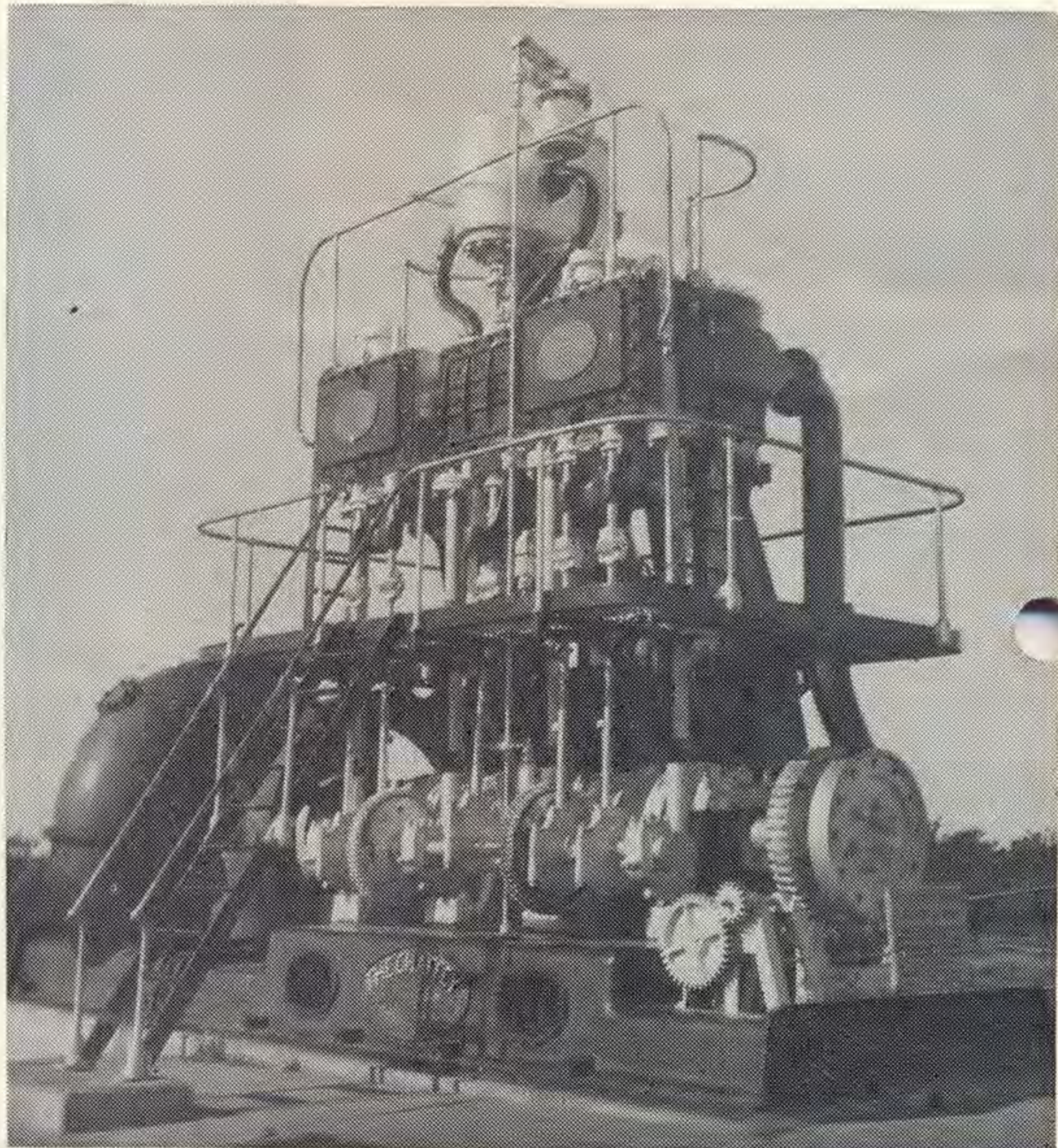
Taking some "Rec." leave? Maybe heading for Adelaide? The shortest route is not always the most interesting, especially if you have covered the ground before.

Try a trip via Mildura, a delightful City, and if you haven't visited Broken Hill put a few more miles on your clock for it's only a three-hour drive from Sunraysia. No traffic worries on a really good sealed highway and maybe you'll meet a dozen cars on the 160-mile stretch from Wentworth to Broken Hill. Bird life abounds and emus feed at the roadside. The Silver City will surprise you; no smoke or fog now that all the ore is smelted at Port Pirie. An interesting district and some fine clubs. Try a dinner at the R.S.L.; food, service and surroundings excellent.



*This 550 H.P.
triple expansion
pump supplied
water to
Mildura from
1889 to 1955
—a period of
66 years.*

*It was
designed by
George Chaffey
and built
by Tangye.*



An exhibition of sheep shearing at Rawnsley Park in the Flinders Ranges.



*"Rio Vista"—the Chaffey home now
has an Arts Centre added.*

Sit in on a session at the Flying Doctor Headquarters. You'll be amazed at their service and efficiency. No patient more than 2½ hours from a Doctor, even if you live 500 miles away. Takes longer to get one from the local Clinic!!



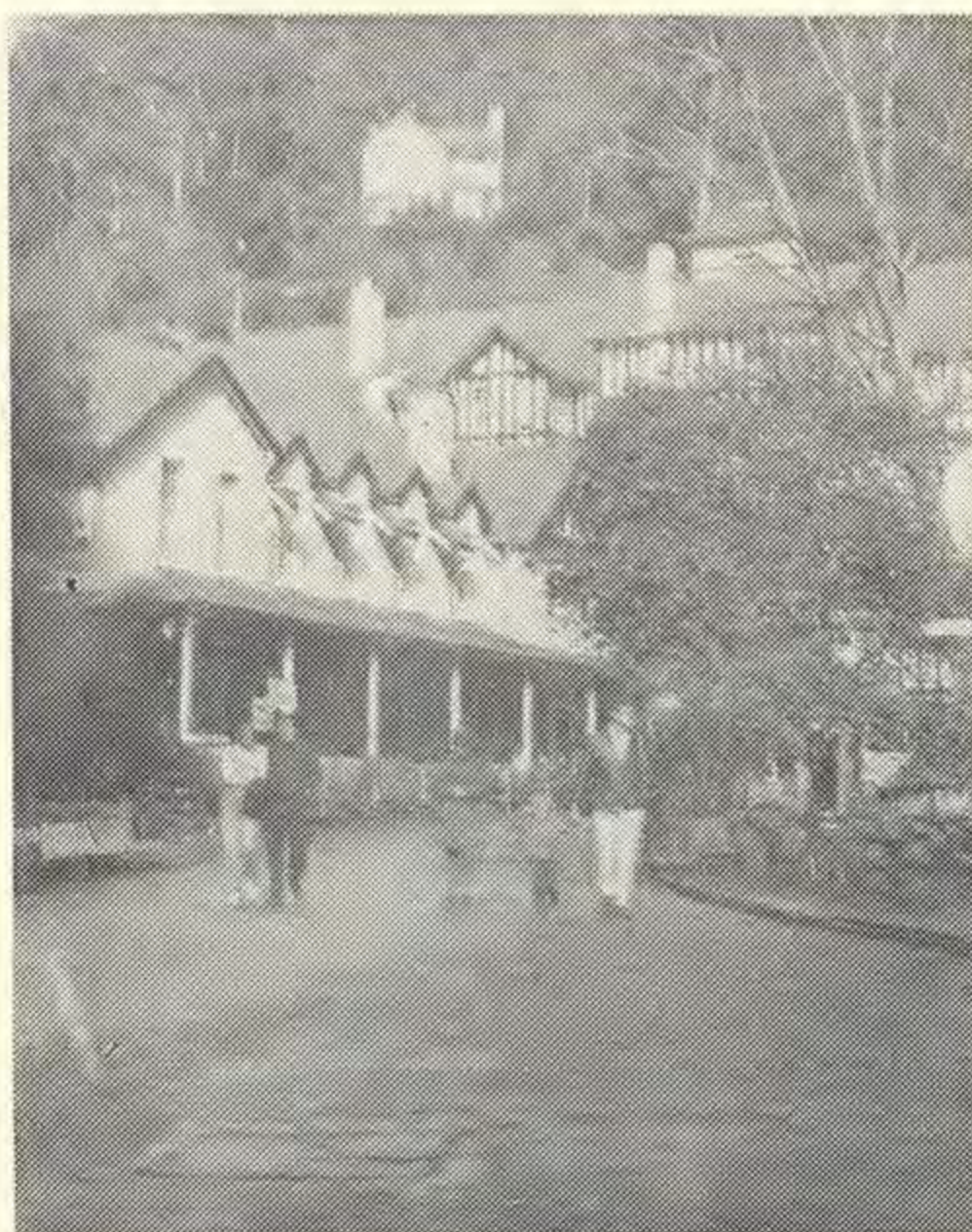
Stately red gums at Wilpena in the Flinders Ranges.

but I don't advise a drink at the local. There haven't been any Kilowatts through the fridge since I got my last salary increase—and that sure means warm beer.

If you feel like a trip out "Back of Bourke" you could visit Wilcannia and bar. You'll have company on the way for one roadside sign reads, "Kangaroos Next 125 Miles". Humans are scarce.

It's a pleasant drive from Broken Hill toward Adelaide via the Barossa Valley. Sample the wines at Seppeltsfield Winery in a delightful parkland setting. Make a day visiting other wineries—if you can take it!!

Before going South, and if you have the time, visit Wilpena in the Southern Flinders Ranges. It's a day trip each way, but you won't want to leave



The Caves House at Gendun.

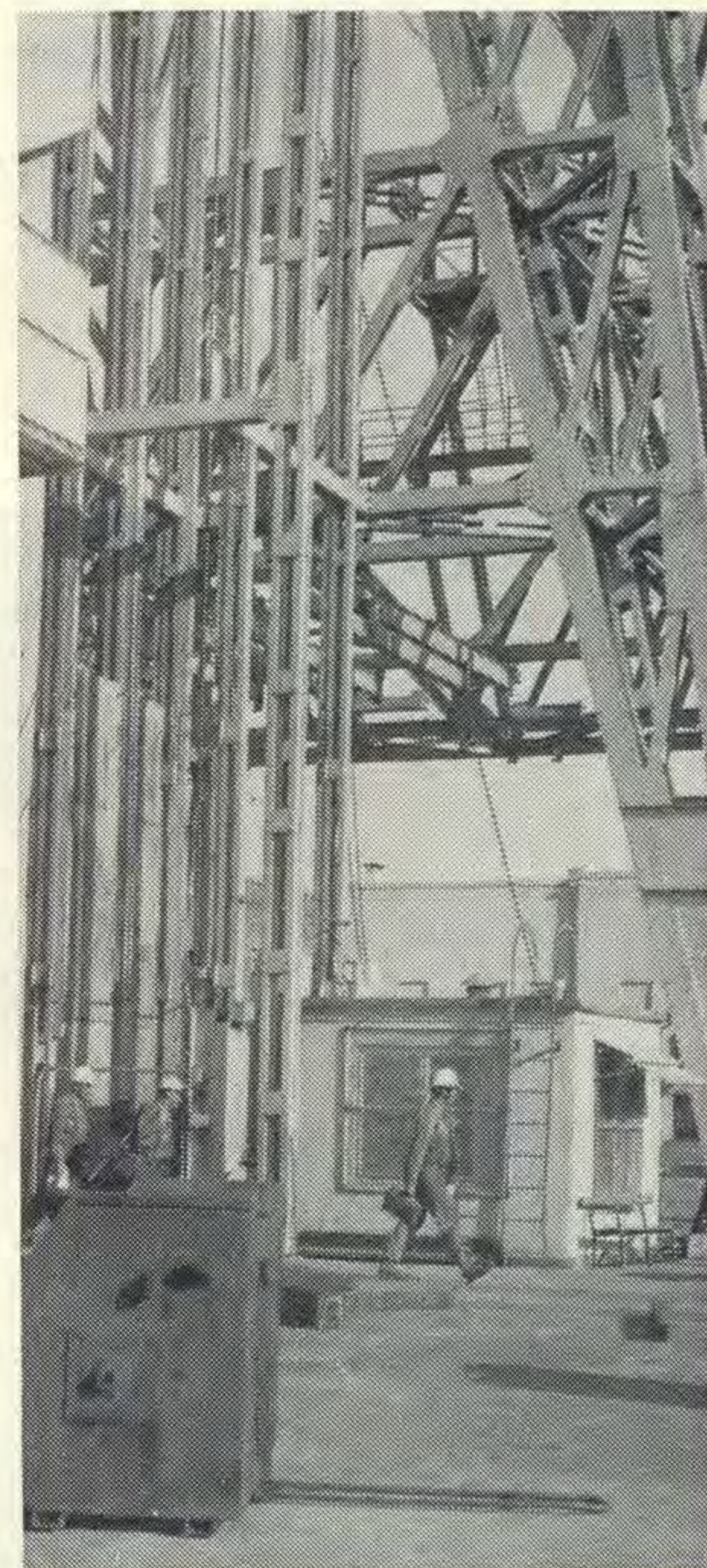
there in a hurry. Warm cloudless days and you'll thrill at the changing colors of the Ranges. Accommodation at Wilpena is tops.

Looks like your "Rec." leave has had it, but you can still see Adelaide on the way home.

Happy Motoring!



The Lutheran Church at Tobar in the Barossa Valley.



Miners coming off shift at the Consolidated Zinc mine at Broken Hill. The cage carries 80 men and rises 4,000 feet in just two minutes.

THE WET SECTION MORWELL BRIQUETTING WORKS

by Bob Jobling, Asst. Briquette Production Supt., Morwell

The Wet Section, so called because it handles or processes wet coal, i.e. coal straight from the Yallourn Open Cut at 65%-69% moisture, is a Section of the Works which, because of its location, is somewhat divorced from the four individual factories where drying, cooling and pressing of the coal is carried out.

It is in the Wet Section that the initial process of producing good briquettes takes place.

It is perhaps appropriate at this juncture to mention that processing of Morwell Cut coal (58%-61% moisture) for the Morwell Power Station also takes place in the Wet Section, but for the time being and to avoid possible confusion, we shall first deal with that part of the Wet Section which processes Yallourn Cut coal for briquetting.

In describing the Wet Section it is proper to commence at the slot bunkers where the coal from the two Open Cuts (Yallourn and Morwell) is first received. The slot bunkers are located on a ridge close to the Wet

Section building. There are two slot bunkers, each of approximately 3,500 tons capacity. The Eastern slot bunker, i.e. the one nearest to the Wet Section, is used for storing Yallourn Cut coal for the Morwell Briquetting Works and the West slot bunker for storing Morwell Cut coal for the Morwell Power Station.

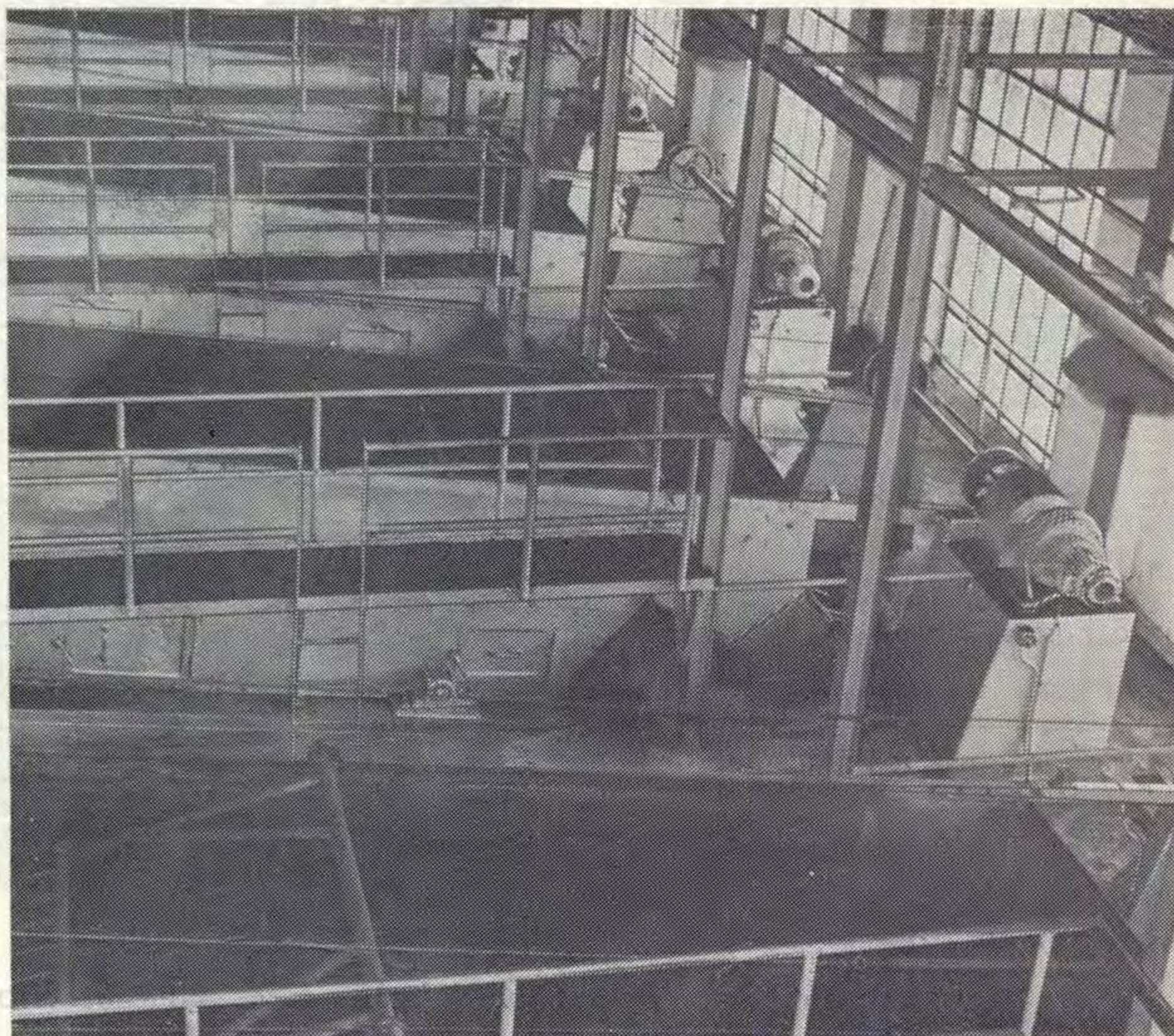
The slot bunkers, as the name implies, have a slot or opening at the bottom which extends for the full length of the bunkers and out of which the coal is discharged. The lower section of the bunkers is tapered towards the centre with the bottom of one side of the taper open to form the forementioned slot. A table-plate beneath the tapered section and extending the full length of the bunker prevents the coal from gravitating out. Each slot bunker has two bunker discharge waggons which run on rails below and for the full length of the bunker. The waggons are geared down to travel at a very slow speed along the rails. Mounted on each waggon are rotating ploughs or blades which extend into the slot in the bunker and dig or scoop out the coal which then drops onto a conveyor belt

located directly beneath the bunker discharge waggons. The rotational speed of the ploughs, or rate of digging, can be regulated to suit the demand for coal in the Factories or Power Station. The ploughs on each Bunker Discharge waggon have a maximum rating of 750 tons per hour.

Yallourn Cut coal from the East slot bunker is discharged by the forementioned ploughs onto the conveyor below, at the head end of which is suspended a large electro-magnet for extracting any tramp iron from the coal as it passes over the head drum. The coal is transferred onto a second and third conveyor belt to the Wet Section where the initial processing begins. The coal is fed off the third conveyor by fixed ploughs into a series of cog roll crushers where the coal is crushed to a screenable size.

There are five cog roll crushers and each has a nominal capacity of 155 tons per hour. Each crusher consists of two large rotating rollers which are spring loaded for relief and have numerous rows of cogs or blunt teeth around their circumference. The rollers rotate towards each other and the coal is crushed between the two rollers by the protruding cogs. The rollers can be adjusted to bring them closer together or further apart. The crushed coal falls onto a conveyor belt beneath the cog roll crushers where it is passed onto a series of other conveyor belts and finally to two distribution conveyor belts located above a series of twelve double shaker screens. Fixed diverters on the two distribution conveyors feed the crushed coal onto the double shaker screens.

The double shaker screens, as the name implies, consists of two screens which form one unit. Both screens, which are made of punched stainless steel plate with 8 mm. square holes, lie end to end with an extension so that the coal can pass from one screen onto the other. The screens lie at an inclination to horizontal, the top screen at $6\frac{1}{2}$ degrees and the lower screen at $5\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. Total screening area of



View of four of the twelve double shaker screens, located on the first floor in the Wet Section building.

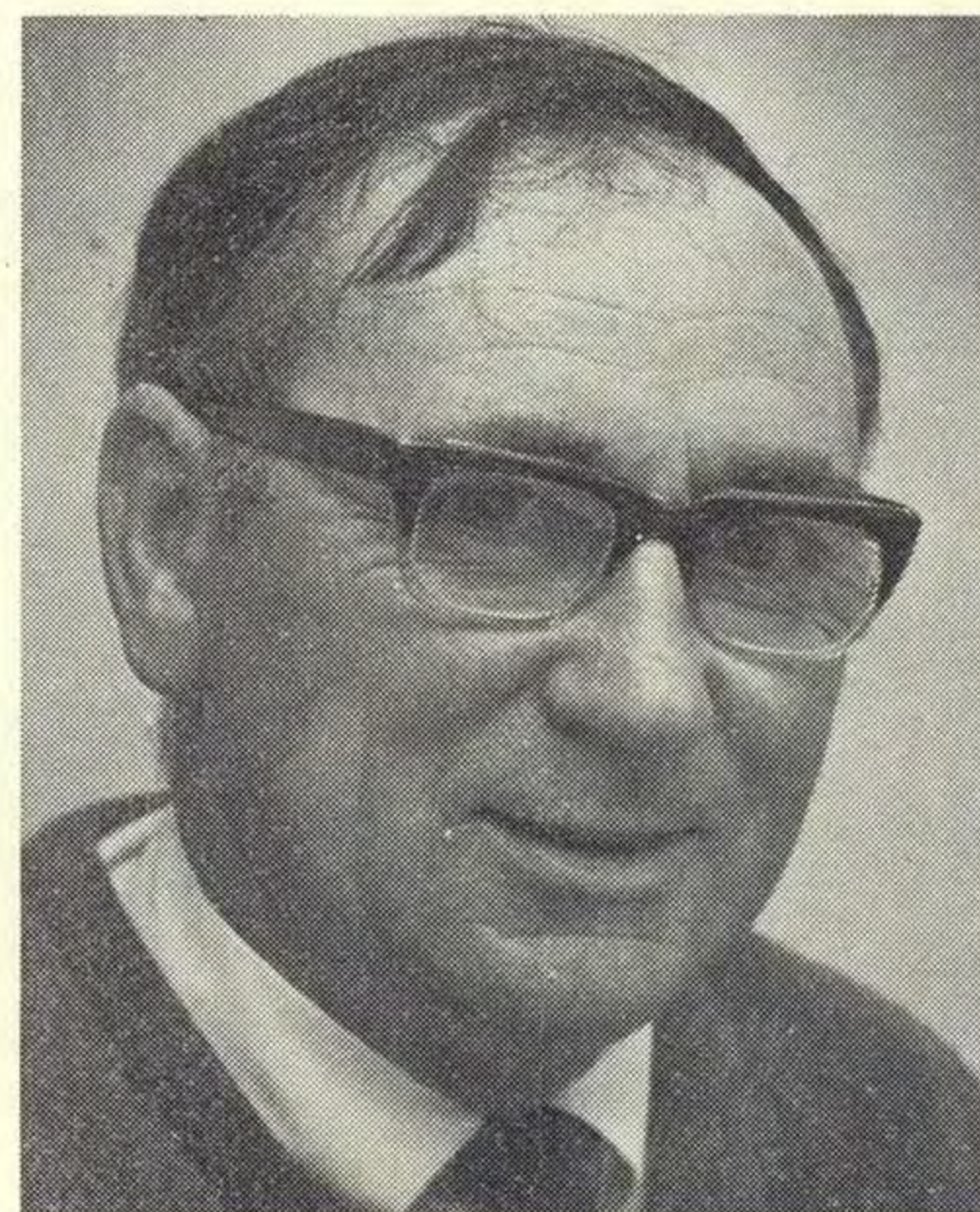
the top and bottom screens is approximately 15 square metres. Each screen is supported on two pairs of pendulum supports and receive an oscillating movement through eccentrics and connecting rods attached to one pair of the supporting pendulums. The eccentrics for both screens are attached to a common shaft which is driven by a 15 H.P. motor through a reduction gear-box. The screens oscillate at approximately 250 cycles per minute, the oscillating movement of the top screen is opposite to that of the lower screen. Designed throughput of each unit (i.e., top and bottom screen) is 62.5 tons per hour. Continuous cleaning of the unit screens is achieved by mechanical scrapers (one for each screen) which move up and down the screens and scrape off any coal adhering to the screens. The coal gravitates down the screens by the combined effect of the oscillation and inclination of the screens, the small particles of coal pass through the screens while the larger particles, or oversize coal, pass over the toe or end of the lower screen onto a conveyor belt of which more will be said later. The coal that passes through the screens is conveyed by a series of belt conveyors up to the four factory fine coal bunkers, of approximately 1,000 tons capacity each, where the processed raw coal is stored subsequent to drying, cooling and pressing into briquettes. A com-

posite analysis of the coal which passes through the double shaker screens, using Standard screens, is shown below:

Greater than 6 mm.		5.7%
on 4 mm.		13.8%
on 2 mm.		20.7%
on 1 mm.		15.3%
Less than 1 mm.		44.5%

The oversize coal which passes over the toe of the lower screens drops onto a conveyor belt and is passed onto a second and finally a third conveyor belt which runs over a series of four hammer mills. The third conveyor has fixed ploughs on it for regulating the amount of coal being fed into the hammer mills. A second electro-magnet suspended at the head end of the second conveyor extracts any tramp iron from the coal before it reaches the hammer mills. Normally only two hammer mills are required to be in service at any one time. The coal is crushed or broken into small particles by the hammer mills and falls onto the same conveyor that transports the coal from the cog roll crushers, the coal from the hammer mills is, therefore, conveyed back to the double shaker screens for screening out of the fine coal particles.

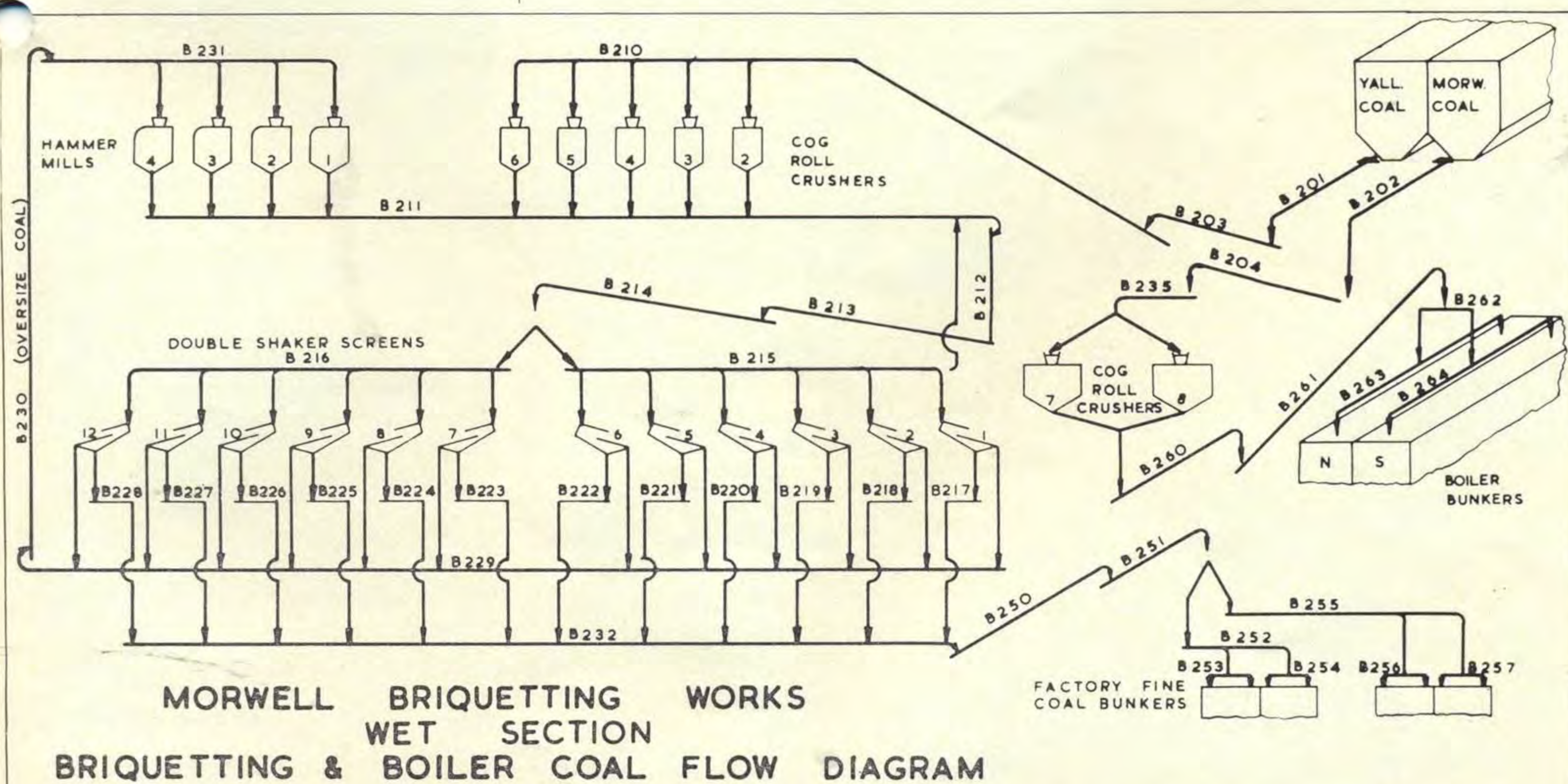
Each hammer mill consists of an outer steel casing inside of which is a steel rotor (shaft with rows of discs attached to it) centrally mounted on two bearings. There is an opening at

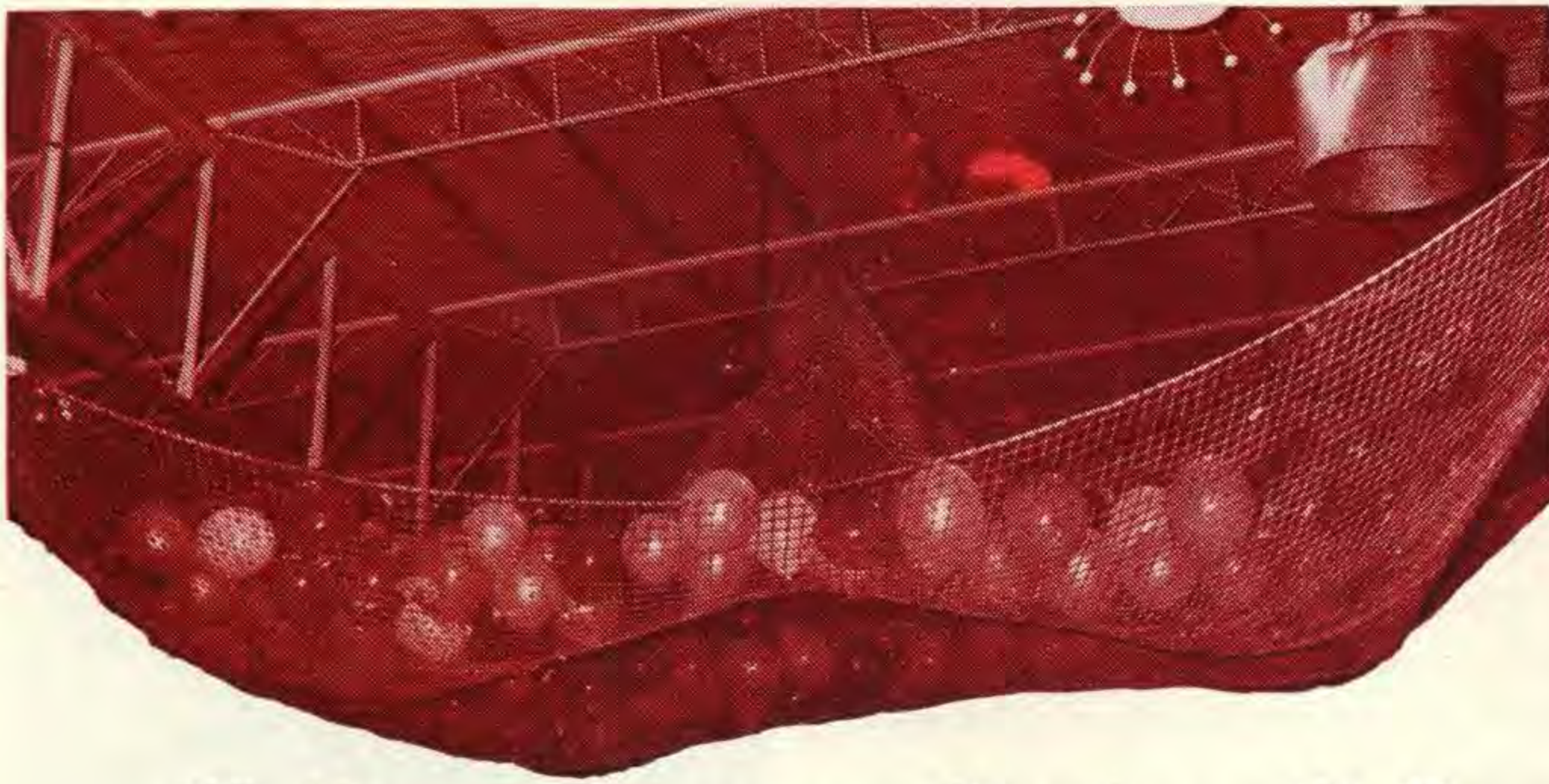


Bob Jobling, the author of this article

the top of the casing for entry of the oversize coal and an opening at the bottom for the discharge of the hammer mill product. Steel hammers set in rows of eleven (total of 88 hammers) are attached by steel pins around the periphery of the rotor and are free to pivot. The inlet wall of the crusher casing is curved and lined with steel slats and a single adjustable steel breaker plate. The coal is crushed or broken initially between the hammer heads and the slats and finally between the hammer heads and the adjustable breaker plate. Each mill is independently driven through a set of vee belts by a

(Continued on Page 12)





Yallourn Power Station Ball

As usual, Kernot Hall was packed when the Yallourn Power Station Ball was held on Friday, July 2. A good

time was had by all as can be seen in these photographs.



Annual Regional Ball

The Latrobe Valley Region's Annual Ball was held at Kernot Hall, Yallourn, on Friday, July 9. The Ball was particularly well attended this year and a number of guests came down from Head Office, Melbourne, for the occasion.

Brock Brothers provided the music and the below and opposite photographs show that they did a pretty good job.



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Towering Landmark

by Jack Fitzgerald, Asst. Construction Engineer

The first cooling tower of Yallourn 'W' Power Station is now a regional land mark and may be seen from many vantage points in the Latrobe Valley.

Many questions have been asked as to the purpose of the cooling tower, the queries varying from "What is the total volume of water it holds", to "Is it filled to the top?"; "Why is the structure supported on such spindly columns?"; "Why not use the Latrobe River as a coolant, or "Were forced draught cooling towers considered?"

A power station the size of Yallourn 'W' needs a constant supply of 14 million gallons of cooling water per hour, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as the total requirement of a city the size of Melbourne.

The flow in the Latrobe River varies from a low of 2 million gallons per hour some years ago to flood conditions. As recently as last April the recorded flow was in the vicinity of 4 million gallons per hour.

Obviously the required amount of water cannot be supplied by the Latrobe River so two cooling towers have to be built to enable the same water to be used over and over again.

The cooling water is circulated through miles of tubing in the turbine condensers. The steam coming out of the turbine passes over the tubes and is condensed back to water for re-circulation around the boiler.

The entire round trip from the condensers through the tower and back to the condensers will take about 21 minutes.

In a conventional thermal power station these two water supplies, the feed water for the boiler and the cooling water, never mix.

After leaving the condensers, the warmed cooling water is pumped to the cooling towers where it is allowed to fall in sprays into the collecting pond underneath.

On its way down the water falls through special packing of vertical sheets of asbestos cement, approximately 3,000,000 sq. ft. per tower. The collecting pond is at ground level. The asbestos pack is about 40 feet above ground level.

Cold air drawn through the tower legs passes through the water and cools it down for re-use. The hyperbolic shape of the tower is suitable for maintaining this upward draught. Some of the water is drawn upwards in the air stream and is lost out of the top of the towers as vapour. This loss—about 2%—is made good by

pumping from the Latrobe River.

This process cools the water from 99°F. to 75°F. under average conditions of temperature and humidity.

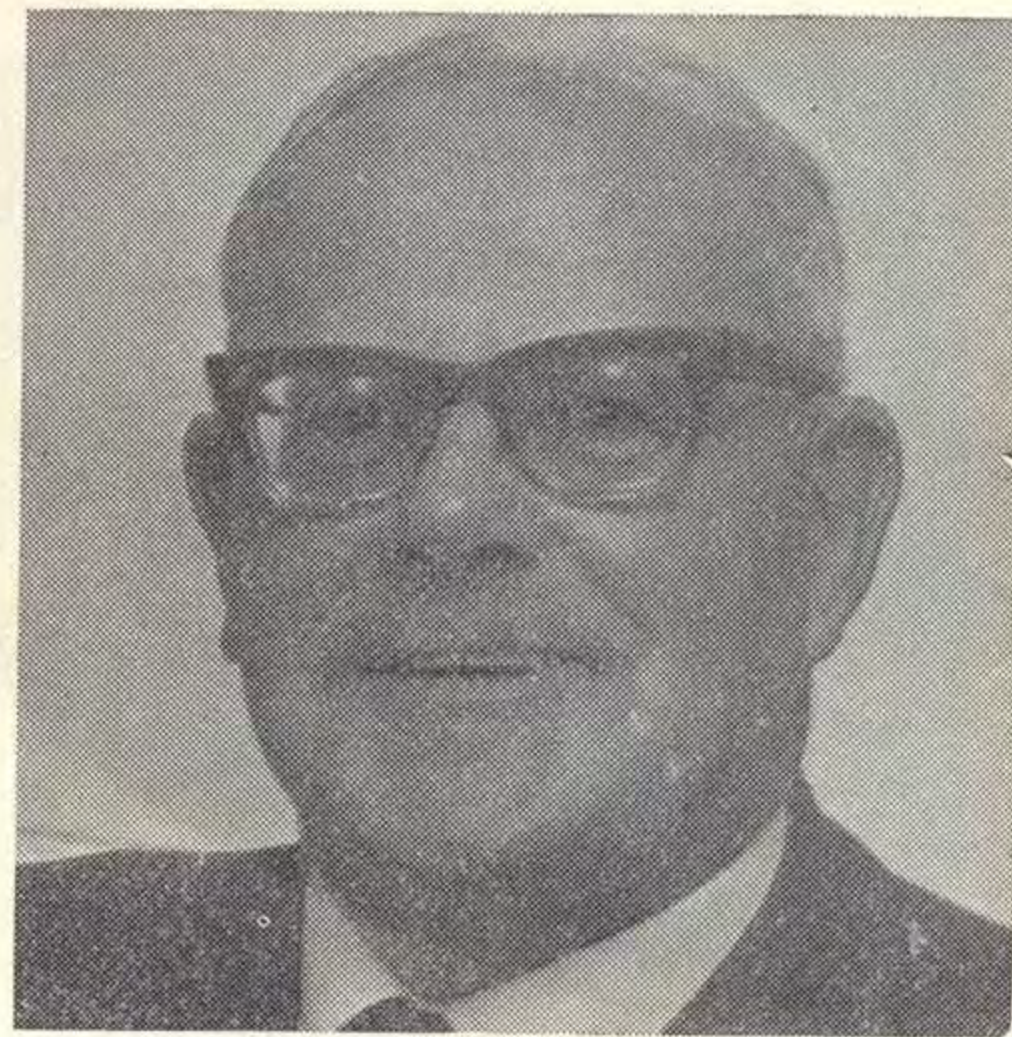
Investigations some years ago were made into the relative merits of forced draught cooling towers (similar to the installation at Yallourn Power Station).

As compared with natural draught cooling towers the capital cost was equal, but the natural draught towers were favoured for Yallourn 'W' because of the low operating and maintenance costs, also with natural draught towers the exhaust plume would be dissipated at a much higher level than for forced draught cooling towers.

At the time of the construction of the pondage for the Hazelwood Power Station, it was estimated that for an alternative cooling tower installation to provide the same temperature, the capital cost would have been double the cost of the surface pondage.

The technically-minded reader will find the following information of interest.

The water circulating through each tower is at the rate of 7,000,000 gallons per hour, and the make-up, due to evaporative loss, is approximately 150,000 gallons per hour.

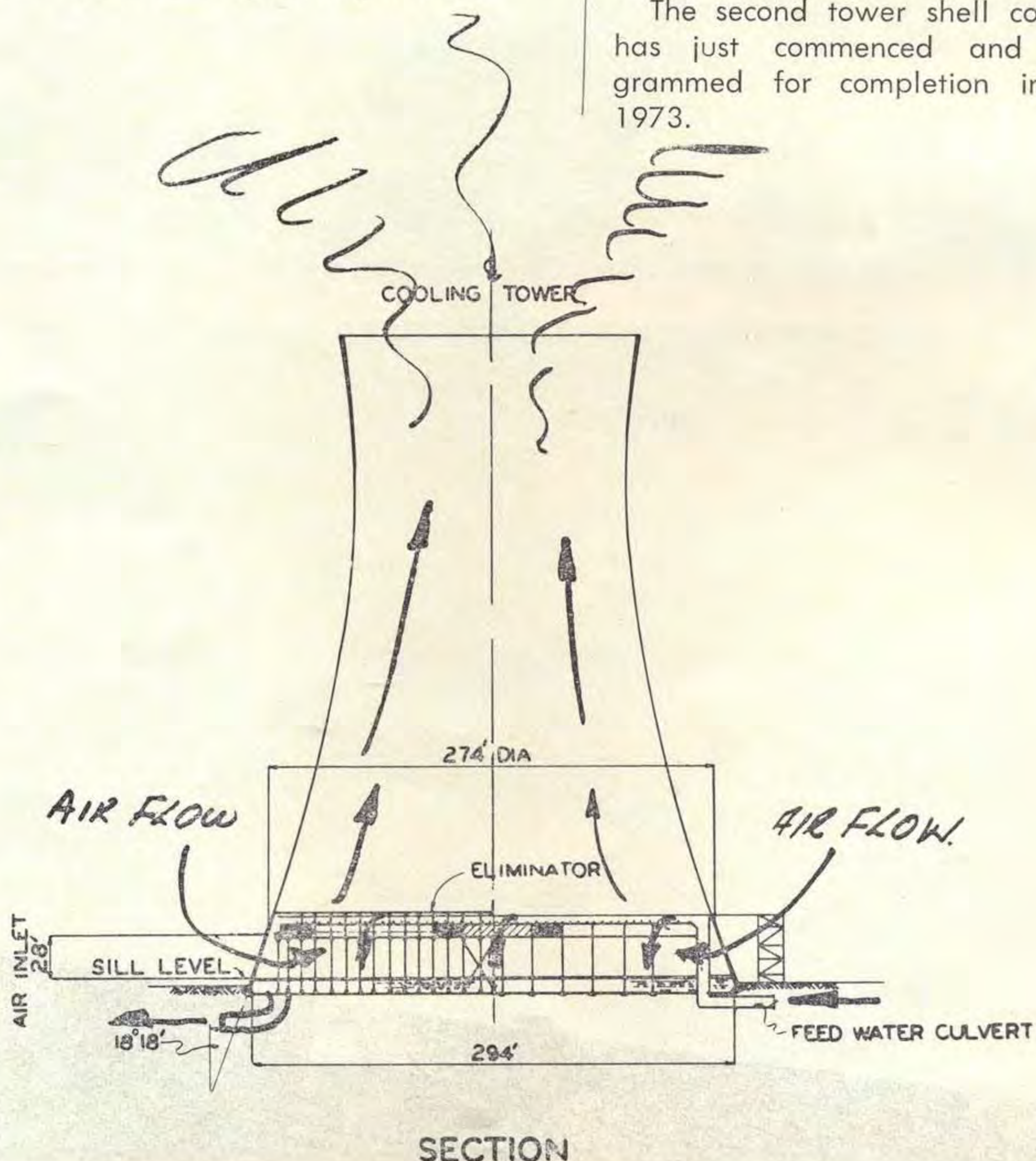


The cooling tower shell columns are supported on a continuous ring beam wall footing which also forms the wall of the collecting tank for cooled water. The hyperbolic shell is 294 ft. diameter at the base, 158 ft. diameter at the waist, 166 ft. diameter at the top. Thickness of the shell is 7 ins. except for thickening over about 20 ft. at the bottom and about 15 ft. at the top.

The cost of the two towers, together with connecting conduits, is approximately \$3,500,000. The amount of concrete used will be 27,000 cub. yds. and there are 1,500 linear feet of 8 ft. diameter conduits. The 8 ft. diameter butterfly valves to control the flow are worth \$14,000 each.

The first tower, complete with pack supports, structure, etc., will be ready for service early in 1972.

The second tower shell construction has just commenced and is programmed for completion in March, 1973.



Yallourn Technical College Association

A steering committee has been formed as the nucleus of a Post Graduate Association. It is envisaged that the inaugural meeting of the association will be held at the Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education situated at Newborough on Friday, September 10, at 8 p.m.

It is intended at this meeting to set out the objectives of the association and to plan the first official function.

Membership is open to any diplomates of the Yallourn Technical School or graduates of the Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education.

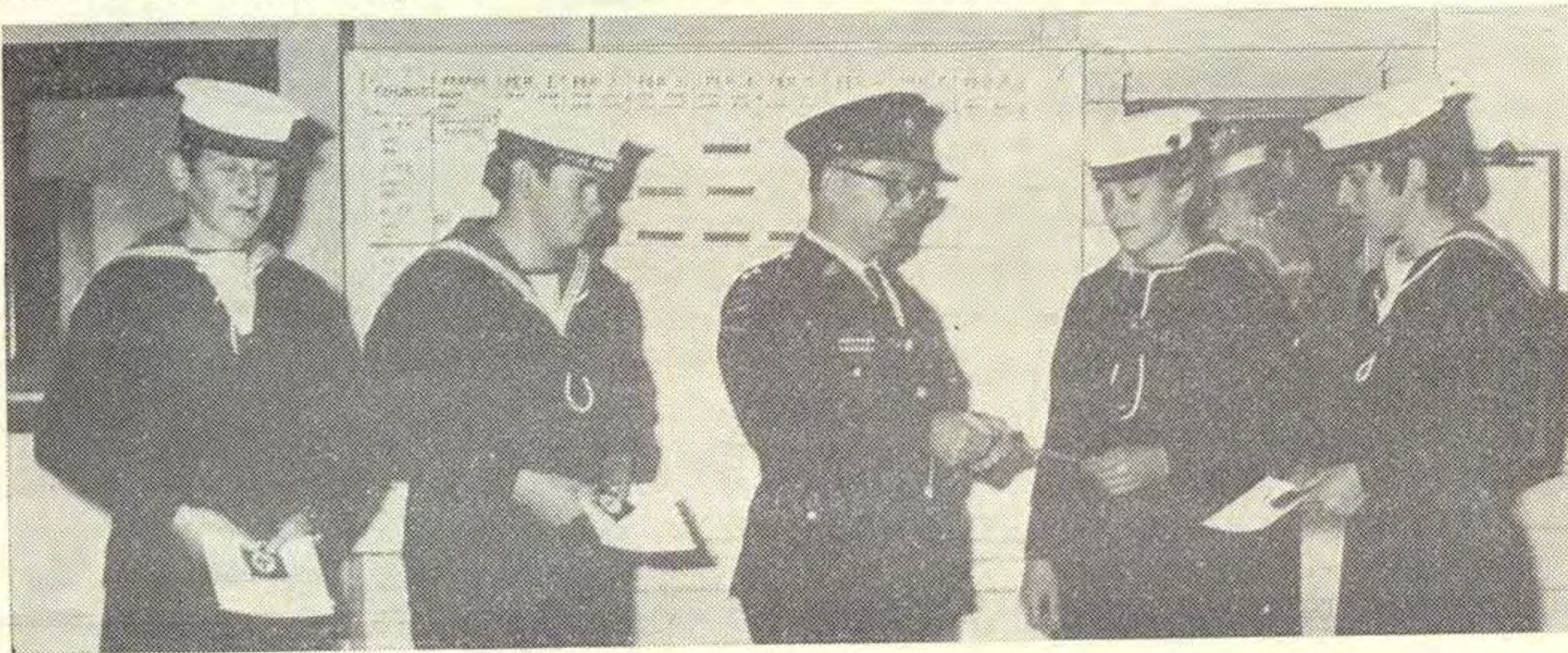
For further particulars please contact either John Jones, Hazelwood Power Station, ext. 5264, or Bruce King, Coal Division, Yallourn, ext. 2695.



French Geologist visits us

M. Andre Debourle (on right), Senior Geologist of F.N.P.A., parent company Australian Aquitaine Petroleum, and his assistant, Mr. Chris Dobinson, were shown around the area by Dr. Colin Barton (on left), Regional Geologist.

M. Debourle is interested in establishing the chemical relationship between on-shore brown coal deposits and off-shore petroleum so that a better understanding of the means of formation and preservation of petroleum may be established.



Sea Cadets: First Aid Certificates

St. John's First Aid Certificates were presented recently to the Sea Cadets at Yallourn. The four top cadets also received badges as Sick Birth Attendants.

In the photograph above, St. John's District Training Officer, G. Burley, awards their certificates to (left to right) Recruit D. Fricker and A/Bs P. Elliott, P. Lawrence and R. Zomer.

Found

A pair of prescription lens spectacles in a case with "Made by Henderson of Melbourne" on it, has been found in the car park at Yallourn Workshops.

Anyone who has lost such glasses should contact Frank O'Donnell at the Base Workshops Kiosk.

BIRTHS

BISHOP (Stewart):

To Joan, ex-Personnel, Morwell, and Ron, Coal Division, Yallourn, a girl, Lindle Ann, on June 20 at Yallourn. Weight 5 lb. 12 oz.

BROWN (Collins):

To Adrian and Stephanie, a girl, Rebecca Mary, on June 23 at Yallourn.



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The Wet Section Morwell Briquetting Works

(Continued from Page 7)

270 H.P. motor. Peripheral speed of the mill is 35 metres per second. Nominal capacity of each mill is approximately 150 tons per hour.

The boiler coaling process, although no less important, is comparatively simple. Morwell Cut coal is discharged from the West slot bunker by the two bunker discharge waggon ploughs and drops onto a conveyor belt located directly below. From this conveyor the coal is transported by a second and finally a third conveyor belt which feeds the coal into one or two cog roll crushers. A flap in the chute at the head end of the third conveyor can be set to allow coal to enter either one or both cog roll crushers, normally only one cog roll crusher is required to be in service at any one time. The crushers are similar to those used for crushing the Yallourn Cut coal for briquetting except that the cogs are longer and the rollers set further apart to obtain a greater throughput.

A typical analysis of the Morwell coal after it has passed through the cog roll crusher (using standard screens) is shown below:

Greater than 72 mm. . . .	Nil
on 72 mm. . . .	2.9%
on 52 mm. . . .	2.8%
on 32 mm. . . .	9.5%
on 19 mm. . . .	11.7%
on 12 mm. . . .	11.5%
on 10 mm. . . .	2.3%
on 8 mm. . . .	6.0%
on 6 mm. . . .	5.0%
on 4 mm. . . .	8.1%
on 2 mm. . . .	10.8%
Less than 2 mm. . . .	29.4%

The coal which passes through the cog roll crusher falls onto a conveyor and from there it is transported by other conveyor belts up to the Morwell Power Station boiler bunkers.

Most of the conveyor belts and plant used for conveying and processing the Factory coal and Boiler coal can be started or stopped from a central control panel conveniently located in the Wet Section. All conveyor belts are provided with trip wires for stopping them on site in an emergency.

Up to 12,000 tons of Yallourn Cut coal and 8,000 tons of Morwell Cut coal are processed in the Wet Section daily.

SAFETY SECTION

SAFETY WITH ELECTRIC BLANKETS

Stringent requirements are laid down for the design, construction and testing of electric blankets. No blanket can be legally sold in Victoria unless it is a type which has been approved by the Commission. A uniform approval scheme operates throughout Australia whereby a blanket approved in one State is automatically approved in all States.

Electric blankets are safe, provided the user strictly observes the manufacturer's instructions.

Here are some safety hints:

Read all instructions carefully and place your blanket on the bed with all tapes securely tied;

Like all electric appliances, a blanket should be regularly serviced; make sure you have it checked every two years;

Switch your blanket off when you get into bed;

Never pile heavy clothes or place heavy articles on a bed on which there is an electric blanket;

Never fold or crumple your blanket. Check for wrinkles when you make your bed;

Blankets may be placed under a waterproof sheet and then under the bottom sheet, but blankets are not recommended for babies or young children, for people who wet the bed or for those insensitive to heat;

Take care when drinking tea or coffee in bed; a blanket should not be wet. If it becomes soiled, sponge it lightly and dry on a flat surface. Do not wash it in a washing machine or put it in a spin-dryer or through a wringer. Do not dry it in a dryer or in front of a radiator;

Never use a damaged blanket or one with a frayed or damaged cord;

Roll your blanket carefully for safe storage in the summer, do not fold.

Remember that when investigations are made into the cause of electric blanket fires, they are almost always found to be caused by misuse or because they are old and have never been serviced.

No fatalities which can be attributed to blanket failure have been recorded in Victoria.

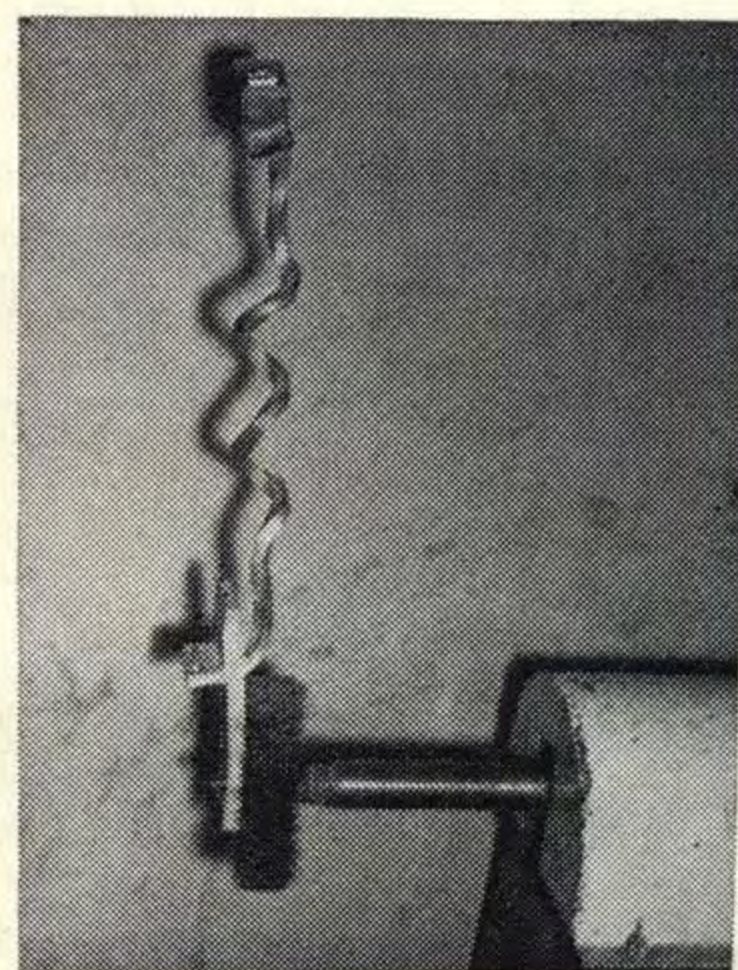
Tapered Spindles Are Dangerous

Eight years ago an employee suffered serious head injuries when the object he was buffing caught in the tapered spindle of the machine, spun round with the spindle and struck him on the head.

This and other similar machines were modified to parallel spindles.

That was eight years ago—have any machines been overlooked or have new ones been bought having tapered shafts?

Better check up!



Coming or Going?

A man entered a doctor's reception room and asked the receptionist if he could see the doctor for a general check-up. After some questioning this favour was bestowed and the patient proceeded to the nurse who asked more questions and ushered him to the doctor.

Well, the doctor examined him and duly gave him a clean bill of health, and the man left the surgery. As he walked out the door he collapsed in the hall.

The doctor heard the thump in the hall and ran out with the nurse. "Don't just stand there, nurse," said the doctor, "Do something." The nurse took the man's wrist and said, "What can I do, doctor, he is dead."

Rather tersely the doctor said, "Well, at least turn him round to make it look as if he was coming in."

To All Compressed Nitrogen Users

(A Note from C.I.G.)

We have been alarmed by the increasing incidence of nitrogen gas cylinders being returned to us that are contaminated with various liquids from very viscous oils and fats to highly volatile liquids like ether.

The dangers of gas cylinders being contaminated with flammable substances cannot be over-emphasised. We at C.I.G. take every precaution to see that such materials do not enter the cylinder during refilling operations.

Cylinder valves must be kept free from oil and grease and we particularly urge those customers who use nitrogen gas as a means of pressurising systems to ensure that contaminants are not forced back into the cylinder as it becomes empty. The following general rules of thumb should be observed:

1. ALWAYS ensure that the system pressure is less than the pressure in the cylinder;
2. NEVER pressurise a system by allowing nitrogen to enter under the liquid in the system. The gas should be applied on top of the liquid;
3. Endeavour to fit non-return valves immediately after the cylinder if there is **any** likelihood of a contaminant flowing back towards the cylinder.

If you know of any incident of this nature which has occurred at your works, would you please contact either Mr. R. Cunliffe or Mr. G. Schmeisser to allow us to follow up.

Your appreciation in this very important matter will be greatly appreciated.

THE RIGHT WAY IS THE SAFE WAY

The Regional Safety Engineer comments that the rules outlined apply to any compressed gas cylinders. Refer to Section instructions and the articles in the December-January issue of "Contact".



Safety Awards For Yallourn Overburden Section

325,000 manhours — 806 days — without a disabling injury is the excellent record of the Overburden Section of Coal Division, Yallourn.

On Friday, July 23, the occasion

was marked by the presentation of safety awards to the 72 men of the Section by Eric Foote, Yallourn Coal Production Superintendent.

Soldering on...

Instances have been reported of employees receiving splashes of hot solder or flux in their eyes when a hot soldering iron comes in contact (no pun) with moisture.

The wearing of eye protection is a good insurance against this type of accident and the Instrumentation Group of Tests and Communications Section has come up with a simple reminder.

Place a dyno tape warning on the transformer, stand or handle of the iron—"Wear eye protection when using this iron".

WHICH HALF?

A professor speaking to his class said, "I have a great worry, and it is that to my certain knowledge, just about half of what I have taught you in this course will be out-of-date and of no use to you in five years time."

He looked thoughtfully at his pupils and added, "What really worries me is that I don't know which half."

Give Recognition

It has been said that the man who satisfies our craving for recognition will hold us in the palm of his hand.

A farmer carrying a load of manure gave a lift to a tramp. Along the road he passed a farmer-friend, who called out, "What have you got there?" Loud and clear he called back, "A load of manure and a tramp."

As they went along, he met other farmers and in the exchange of greetings he called out he was carrying a load of manure and a tramp. On seeing yet another man in the distance, the tramp spoke up: "I wonder if you would do me a favour. When we come to the next friend of yours, would you mention me first?"

Recognition—let's satisfy a man's hunger for respect. Surely we should respect employees enough to be interested in what they can do, **even** if they are paid for their work?



John Burgess, a Leading Hand Blacksmith at Central Workshops, Yallourn, retired on Friday, July 2, after 21 years' service with the Commission.

John, who was a shearer before he started work as a farrier in Municipal Depot, was a popular personality and a large number of workmates attended his farewell.

Speakers included Terry Laybourne, John's Foreman, Allan Walker and George Davis, Mechanical Services Engineer, who presented him with a gold watch, set of cuff-links, wallet and a three-tiered silver cake stand for his wife.

John was also given a brass anvil complete with tongs and bars, mounted on a French-polished base—a finely crafted gift from his fellow 'smiths.

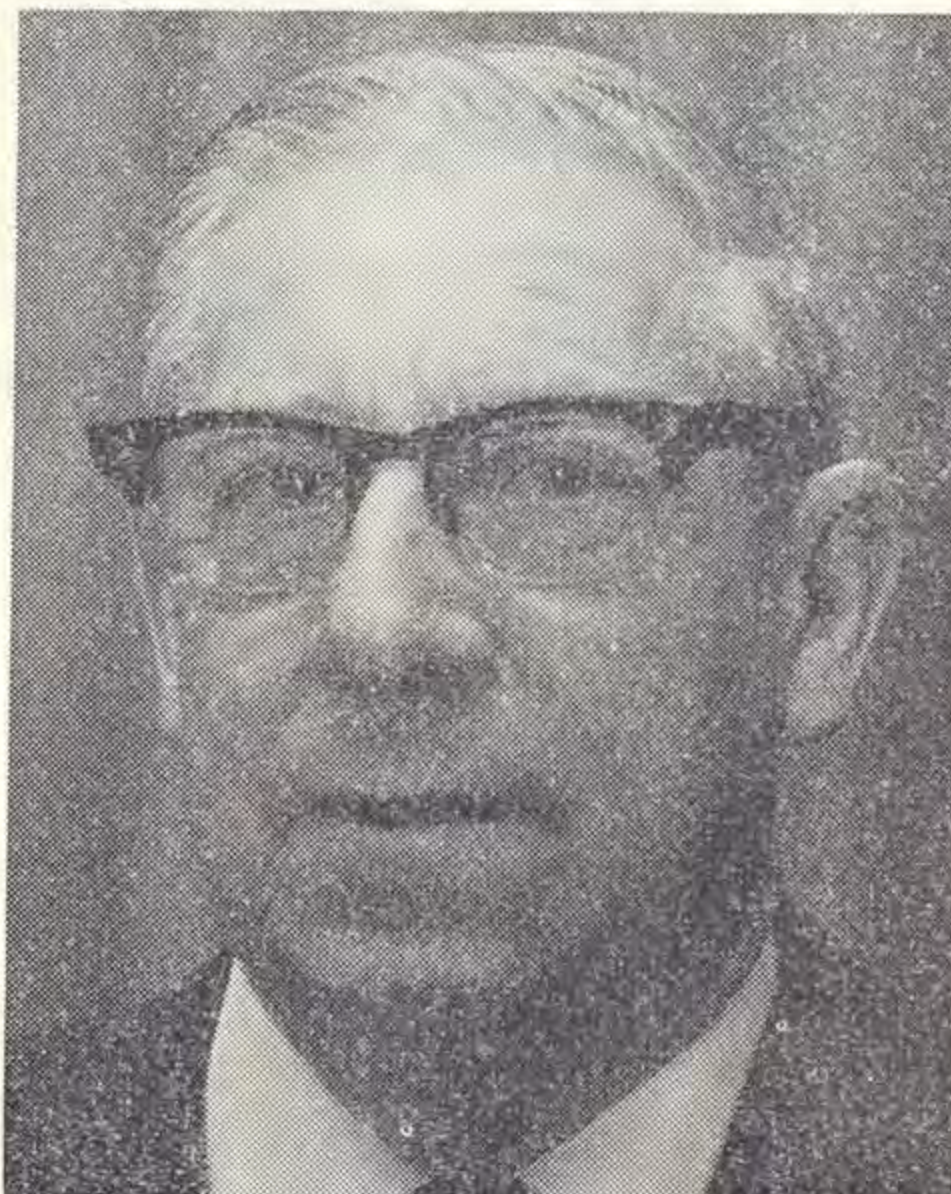


Alan Smith, a Storeman at Yallourn Nursery, retired on Friday, July 2, after 22 years' service with the Commission.

Alan spent the last 12 years in the Nursery and liked the job so much that he said he would have liked to stay on.

Roy Norden, General Services Superintendent, Yallourn, commended Alan for his service over the years and, on behalf of his workmates, presented him with a fishing rod and reel.

RETIREMENTS



Herb Hill, Principal Surveyor, retired on Thursday, July 15, after more than 33 years' service.

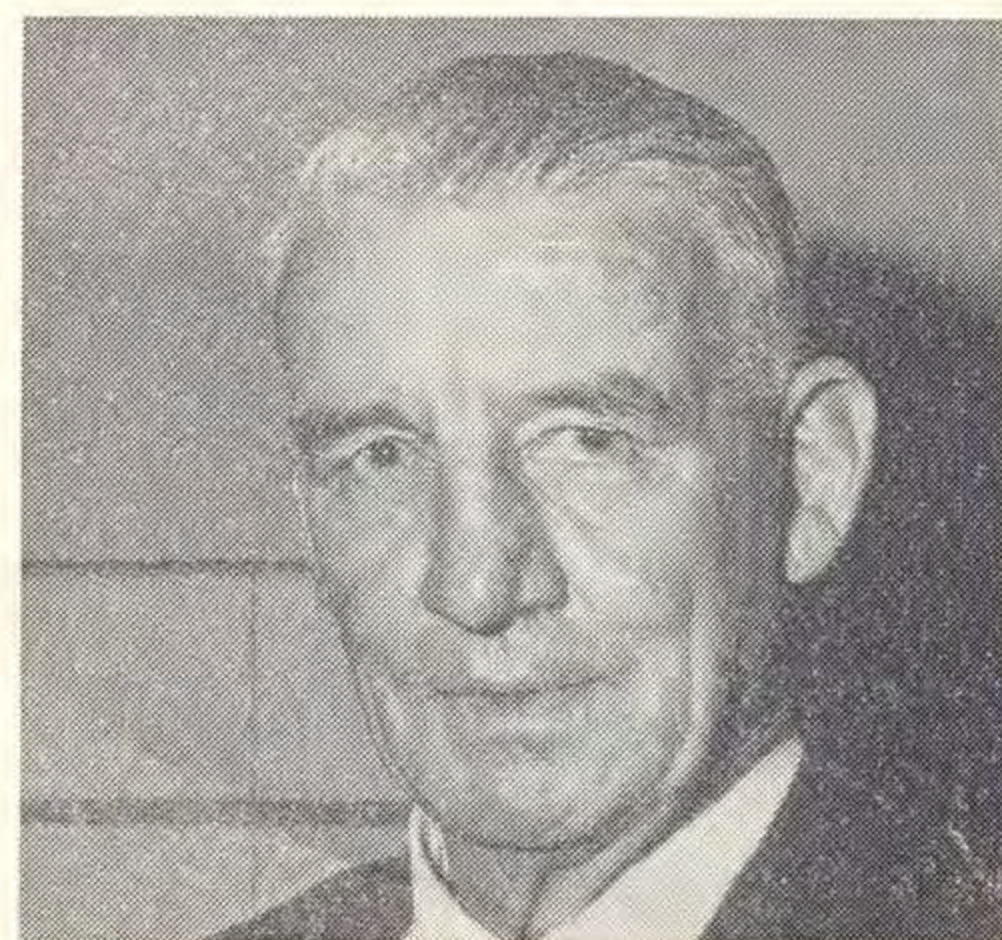
Herb joined the Commission in 1938 as a surveyor with the E.S.D., and transferred to Yallourn as Acting Senior Surveyor in 1943, where he was provided with a horse and cart as his personal transport.

However, Herb didn't altogether trust this arrangement and preferred to walk—much to the relief of the horse—until he was allotted a car.

Herb was renowned for his elephantine memory, the length of ash on his cigarette and the deliberation he afforded every question before he answered it. When he did answer, though, he was usually right.

A stalwart of the Methodist Church, Herb played the organ and sang in the choir. He was a keen cricketer and active in the Yallourn Scouts.

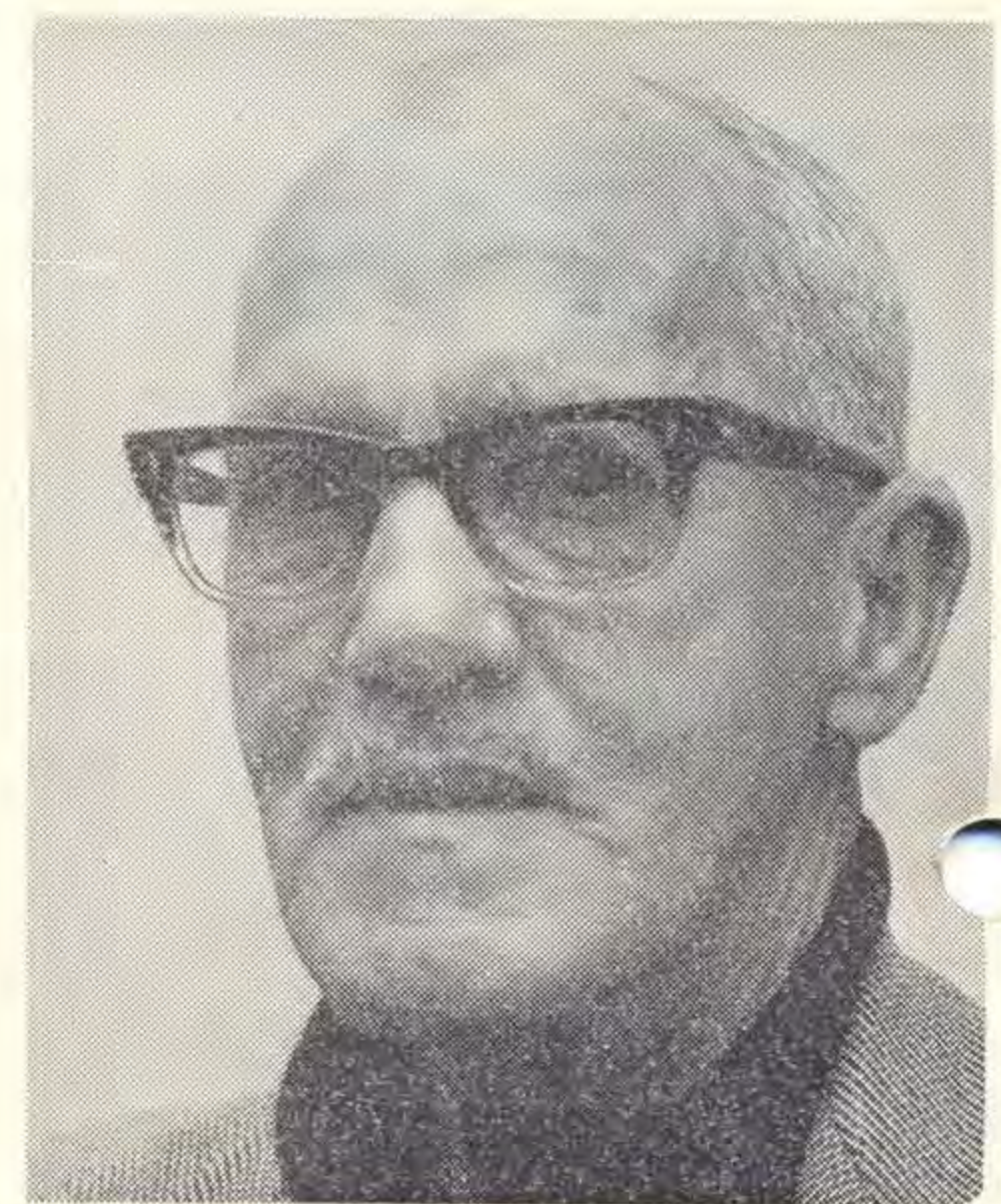
At various functions to farewell Herb, Mr. Bill Schulz, Manager, Noel Connelly, Bernie Hansford, Max Grey and Geoff Miles all paid the highest tributes to Herb, both as a surveyor and as a man. He was presented with a set of drinking mugs, Gilbert and Sullivan records, a model of a survey marker and a stock whip to remind him of the "good old days".



Tommy Knight, a Machinist at Yallourn Briquetting Factory, retired on Wednesday, June 30, after 42 years' service.

Tommy was given one of the best farewells ever seen at the Briquetting Works and many old friends, as well as his three sons, turned out to farewell him.

Briquette Production Superintendent, Ted Bell, praised the quality of Tommy's work over the years and presented him with a transistor radio to while away his retirement hours.

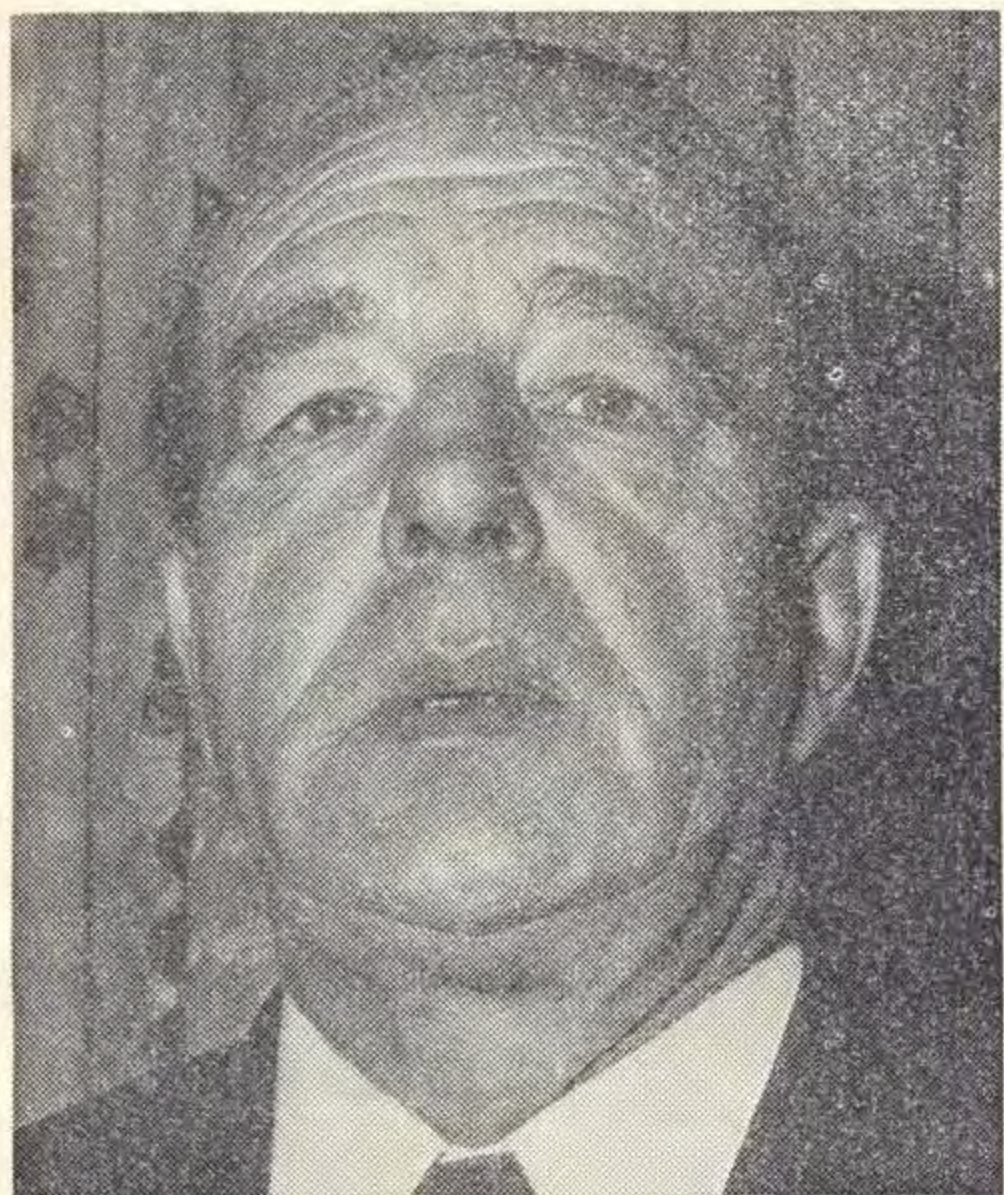


Lance Hall, a Shift Engineer at Morwell Power Station, retired on Thursday, July 1, after 24 years' service with the Commission.

Lance, a mining engineer before he joined the Commission in 1946 as an Assistant Operations Officer at Yallourn Briquette, was promoted Operations Officer in 1948.

He transferred to Yallourn Power Station in 1951 as a Boilerhouse Engineer and was appointed Shift Engineer in 1958.

In recognition of Lance's mining affiliations, he was presented, along with many other farewell gifts, with a prospecting dish to help keep him occupied during his retirement.



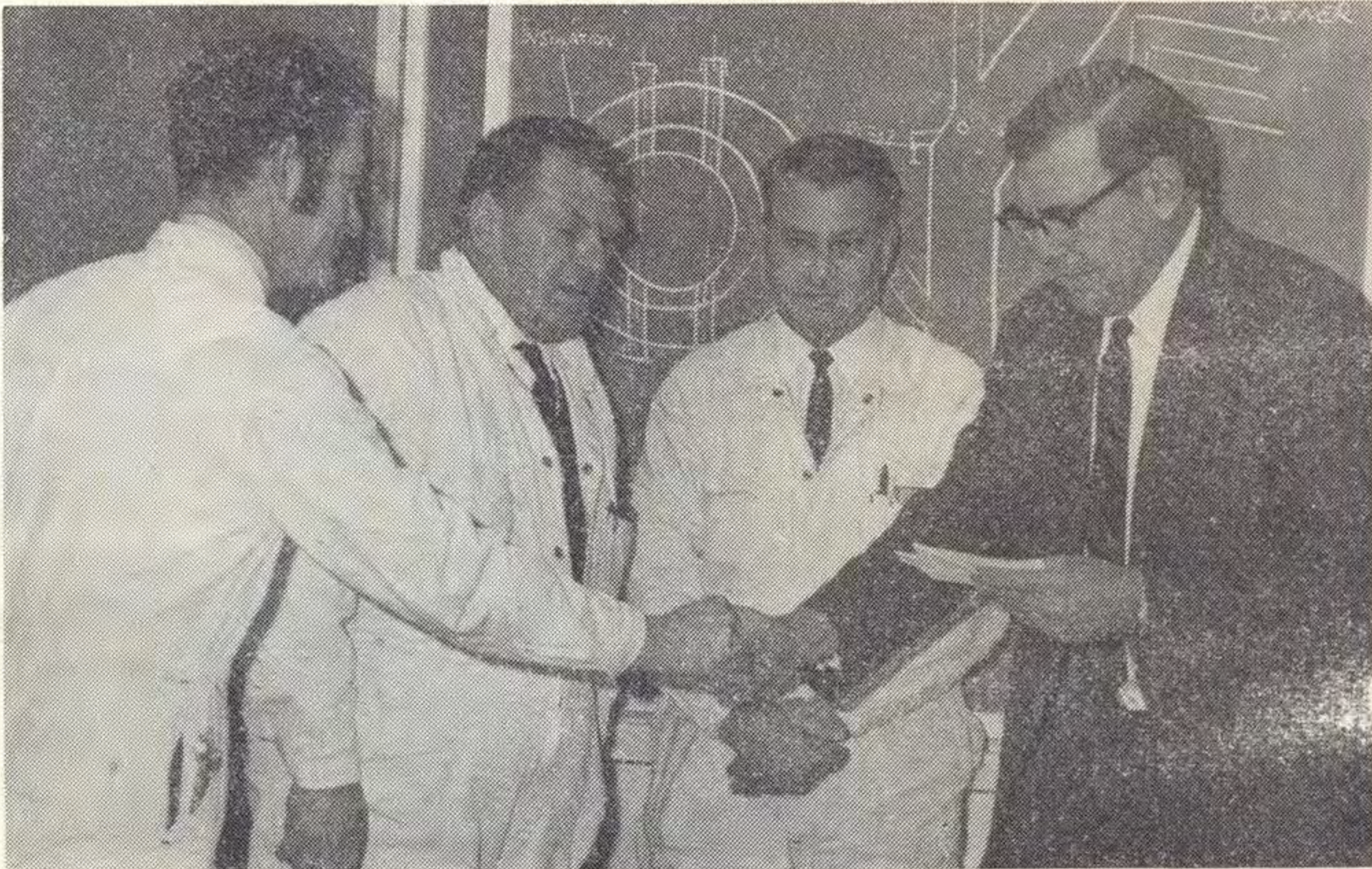
Keith Godridge, Operations Supervisor at Morwell Briquetting Works, retired on Tuesday, July 6, after nearly 32 years' service.

Keith started his career with the Commission in 1926 as an Apprentice Fitter and Turner and on completion of his apprenticeship was employed as a Fitter at the Yallourn Briquetting Works until he resigned in 1936 to join the Merchant Navy.

He rejoined the Commission in 1944 as a Temporary Boilerhouse Engineer at Yallourn and in 1948 was Operations Overseer at the Briquetting Works.

He transferred to Morwell Briquetting Works as a Shift Engineer in 1959 and the following year became Operations Supervisor.

Alan Crockett, Regional Briquetting Engineer, said that Keith was an esteemed workmate and valued friend. The Manager, Latrobe Valley Region, Bill Schulz, also paid tribute to Keith's personal and professional qualities. He then presented him with an electric drill and tool kit, a smoker's stand and a cameo brooch for Mrs. Godridge.



Highest Ever Suggestion Award From Valley

According to Mr. J. Dickson, Chairman of the S.E.C. Suggestions Board, the Latrobe Valley Region provides the highest percentage of suggestions of any division in the Commission.

Mr. Dickson was in the Valley on Monday, July 5, to present the highest ever award made for a suggestion from this Region and the second highest granted by the Suggestions Board since the inception of the scheme.

The award, worth \$2,850, was made jointly to Alan Kirk, Overseer, and Reg Coad and Barry Dunn, Foremen Boilermakers, all of Hazelwood Power Station. Each received a gross amount of \$950, but after the tax man had taken his cut, the presentation cheques were for \$635 each.

As Don Clark, Hazelwood P.S.S., said, "If boilermakers are anything like they used to be, there'll be a wild time in the boilermaking section tonight!"

The award was given for a suggested modification to the sloping wall liners of main pulverising mill classifiers at Hazelwood Power Station with a resultant saving estimated to be at least \$7,500 per year.

Mr. Bill Schulz, Manager, Latrobe Valley Region, was there to congratulate Alan, Reg and Barry, as also were Jack Drummond, Secretary of the Suggestions Board, Neville Thompson, Regional Administrative Officer, Jack Robertson, Regional Power Engineer, and Don Clark, Hazelwood P.S.S.

SUGGESTION AWARDS, 1971

	Power		Briquette		Coal		Services		Trans- mission		Admin.		Accounting		Personnel		TOTALS	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
January	13	241	—	—	3	43	7	68	3	70	—	—	—	—	2	45	28	467
February	4	50	—	—	3	38	2	16	8	105	—	—	1	10	—	—	18	219
March	17	372	—	—	2	20	3	43	8	103	—	—	1	15	—	—	31	553
April	30	453	—	—	11	173	4	36	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	685
May	6	944	—	—	3	90	4	98	1	10	2	18	—	—	—	—	16	310
June	9	3,054	—	—	5	95	3	26	2	18	2	16	—	—	—	—	21	3,209
TOTALS	79	4,264	—	—	27	459	23	287	24	329	4	34	2	25	2	45	161	5,443
Approx. Average Awards	\$54		—		\$17		\$12		\$14		\$9		\$12		\$22		\$33	

SPORT

PARADE

Yallourn Bowls Four Win Victorian Championship

Last month's "Contact" contained an article on the Yallourn Fire Brigade Carpet Bowls team winning the Latrobe Valley Carpet Bowls Association Fours Competition.

The team went on to represent the Valley in the Victorian Championships held at the Altona Bowling Club on Sunday, July 25.

The Yallourn Fire Brigade Four battled through the field of sixteen teams from all over the State and contested the final with a team from the South-East Association.

The final was closely fought and ended in a 10-all draw. After tossing for ends, the Yallourn Fire Brigade Four won by one bowl in hand—a fine effort.

Members of the Four are Ray McPherson (Skip), Dave Goldsworthy (Lead), Noel McAuliffe (Second) and Bill White (Third).



CHAMPION SHOT

Alf Obersby, Assistant Station Operations Engineer at Hazelwood Power Station, will represent Central and West Gippsland Rifle Association in the State champion of champions match to be held in Williamstown in September.

In the Association final to decide the area's representative in the State shoot, Alf, who is Moe City Rifle Club

champion, defeated the champions of Stratford - Maffra, Sale, Warragul - Drouin and Hazelwood.

He recorded three possibles and only dropped one point over the four ranges—300, 600, 700 and 900 yards—scoring 199 out of a possible 200 points.

Alf used a 7.62 mm. calibre, single

shot Sportco rifle to compile his excellent score.

The Moe City Rifle Club meets every Saturday and new members are welcome. Club rifles are available for those who don't possess a rifle but would like to have a go. Man to contact is Club Secretary, Malcolm Charles, of Electrical Services, Ext. 3258.



Wednesday night, July 21, saw the first match played under lights at Yallourn footy oval. Cliff Cleverly took this photograph using a film speed ASA 400, exposed for half-second at F 5.6.