

1972

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF
FIRE COMMISSIONERS
OF NEW SOUTH WALES
(Together with Appendices)
For 1971

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Sixty-first Annual Report
of the Board of Fire Commissioners

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

FOR YEAR ENDED

31st December, 1971

THE HON. I. R. GRIFFITH, M.L.A.,
CHIEF SECRETARY AND MINISTER FOR SPORT,
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
121 MACQUARIE STREET,
SYDNEY.

SIR,

PURSUANT TO PROVISIONS OF SECTION 19 (2) OF THE
FIRE BRIGADES ACT, I HAVE PLEASURE ON BEHALF OF
THE BOARD IN SUBMITTING TO YOU FOR
PRESENTATION TO PARLIAMENT, THE SIXTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FIRE
COMMISSIONERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, SUMMARIZING
ITS ACTIVITIES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1971.

L. G. VERRILLS,
President.

5TH JULY, 1972.

THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

An authority constituted by the Fire Brigades Act of 1909 and incorporated to take all practicable measures for preventing and extinguishing fires and protecting and saving life and property in case of fire.

PRESIDENT

LEONARD GEORGE VERRILLS, Esq.,

Appointed by the Governor

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

JOSEPH ROBERT GORDON O'DONNELL, Esq.,

Appointed by the Governor

MEMBERS

OWEN JOHN BLOORE, Esq.,

CHARLES ROLAND KINGSLAND, Esq.,

Elected by insurance companies

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL McMURTRIE, Esq.,

Elected by members of volunteer fire brigades

MAURICE STOLMACK, Esq.,

Elected by members of permanent fire brigades

Alderman CLIVE WILLIAM TREGEAR, Esq.,

Elected by councils of the municipalities and shires to which the Fire Brigades Act applies

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Introduction

The Fire Brigades Act under which the Board of Fire Commissioners functions came into effect on 1st January, 1910. It embodies provisions to consolidate and amend the law relating to the prevention and extinguishing of fires, for the protection of life and property from fire and for other incidental purposes.

Under the terms of the Principal Act, the Board is constituted a corporate body and entrusted with the duty of taking all practical measures for preventing fires, extinguishing fires, and protecting and saving life and property in case of fire. Its effect is limited to a municipality or shire or parts thereof to which the provisions of the Act have been applied.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, the Board is empowered to establish and maintain permanent fire brigades, authorize the constitution of volunteer fire brigades and provide suitable premises, fire engines and related equipment for fire brigades to function.

There are additional powers dealing with rights of entry into land and premises where a fire has occurred, contracts, extinguishing fires outside proclaimed districts and recovery of prescribed charges. The Board may also make by-laws for carrying out the purpose of the Act.

Notwithstanding Parliament's declaration that the Board has a duty to take measures for preventing fires, there is an absence of complementary powers to enable the Board itself effectively to carry out that duty. Whatever powers of enforcement are available largely reside in other bodies. In spite of this limitation in its own powers and being conscious of the great importance of fire prevention which the Board regards as the most effective way of reducing the substantial losses by fire, both in life and property, which the community regularly incurs, the Board contributes substantially to fire prevention by advice and assistance to authorities which have the necessary powers. Further reference to this work is made elsewhere in the report.

The Board itself comprises a full time President and a Deputy President (part-time) appointed by the Governor in Council, and five other (part-time) elected members. One of these members is elected by the councils of the municipalities or shires to which, or parts of which, the Fire Brigades Act applies; two are elected by the insurance companies; one by volunteer firemen and one by the members of permanent fire brigades and officers so employed.

The present members of the Board assumed office on 28th June, 1970, for a term of 5 years.

Meetings of the Board take place fortnightly, twenty-seven ordinary and four extraordinary meetings being held during the year.



Goulburn Fire Station

By-Laws — Fire Brigades Act

By-laws 167 and 168 made under the Fire Brigades Act deal respectively with the hazardous storage of inflammable matter and the depositing of inflammable matter which may constitute a danger by fire to life and property.

These important fire prevention measures carry penal provisions for committed offences, and steps were taken during the year to amend the by-laws by increasing maximum penalties to \$200 in each case.

During the year the Board instituted proceedings by way of summons against a property occupant for violation of by-law 167 dealing with the storage of inflammable matter. The offence was found proved and the offender appropriately dealt with by the court which still has the matter before it for review.

Additionally, provisions of section 46 relating to the obstruction of a fire brigade officer exercising his duty and of by-law 165 relating to the lighting of fires without a permit were invoked by police as a result of reports furnished by the Board. In these matters (earlier this year, 1972) the court imposed substantial penalties of \$250 plus court costs and \$150 plus court costs. The Board hopes that this salutary punishment will assist in deterring similar offenders in the future.

Finance

Apart from recovering charges for attending property fires which occur outside proclaimed districts or on vessels or in the performance of contractual services such as the maintenance of privately owned firefighting equipment and other forms of non firefighting activity, the cost of providing community services performed by the fire brigade is obtained from three contributory sources.

Insurance companies which indemnify property risk within New South Wales and owners of property insured with companies not registered in New South Wales pay three-quarters of assessed costs, shire and municipal councils contribute one-eighth and one-eighth comes from the Treasurer on behalf of the State.

The Board is required by Parliament once in each year to make an estimate of the amount proposed to be expended out of the fund in or for each fire district for the next following year, commencing the first day of January. Such amounts together with proportionate sums for administrative purposes are then apportioned to the contributory bodies.

INCOME

Income during 1971 amounted to \$15,752,771 (the figure for 1970 being \$12,241,158) being paid into the fund by—

					\$
Insurance Companies	..	..	..	..	11,670,234
Shire and Municipal Councils	..	..	..	..	1,945,681
State Government	..	..	..	..	1,947,009
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	189,847

Contributions paid by insurance companies represented 19.58 per cent (1970—17.19 per cent) of assessable premiums returned for the whole of New South Wales.

Payments by insurance companies were \$11,821 less than their proportion of the adopted estimate of expenditure. This deficiency is due to non-payment of the 1971 contribution by two insurance companies whose affairs have been placed in the hands of receivers. A proof of debt for recovery has been lodged on the Board's behalf. Insurance companies and owners liable for contribution to the fund may be obtained by reference to appendix IV.

Thirty-six councils located in the Sydney Fire District contributed \$1,539,648 (1970—\$1,167,284), being 17.71 cents (1970—14.5 cents) per \$100 of A.A.V. of all rateable property in the district. One

hundred and thirty-six councils contributed \$406,033 (1970—\$343,848) in respect to areas elsewhere located. Payments by individual councils are listed under appendix III.

The New South Wales Government paid \$1,947,009 towards the upkeep of fire brigade services, an increase of \$435,877 on payments made last year.

EXPENDITURE

Expenditure incurred by the Board in maintaining its services to the community during 1971 amounted to \$15,001,399, and exceeded costs of the previous year by \$1,724,136 or 12.98 per cent.

Salaries, wages and related payments, as always, represented the highest single cost factor and accounted for 80.28 cents of every dollar spent.

Because the fire brigade is a labour intensive industry, the Board's finances are highly sensitive to wage variations. Increases awarded by wage fixing tribunals have added substantially to the Board's costs, and as a consequence \$2.6 million has been added to the Board's wages bill in the past two years. 80.28 per cent of the total expenditure by the Board in 1971 can be attributed to salaries and related expenditures such as workers' compensation, payroll tax and superannuation.

Loan repayments and accrued interest charges for 1971 increased by \$92,000 to \$443,000.

Costs associated with material and equipment procurement, equipment maintenance and repairs including such items as fire engines, fire hose, electrical apparatus, plant, machinery, fuel and oil amounted to \$802,000, up 13.5 per cent on 1970.

Miscellaneous expenses incurred in connection with lighting and heating, telephone and rental charges, travelling and cartage were held steady at \$327,000, whilst administration expenses rose by 7 per cent to \$306,000.

Assets of the Board now stand at \$9,394,040.

The Board's audited accounts for the year to 31st December, 1971 and balance sheet as at that date are reproduced in appendix I.

Loan monies totalling \$200,000 were raised through the Commercial Banking Co. Savings Bank Limited to assist in financing approved works involving capital expenditure, bringing the total indebtedness of the Board to \$1,439,999 (secured against debentures) as at 31st December, 1971. At 31st December, 1970, the Board's indebtedness was \$1,426,666.

In accordance with the terms of loan arrangements entered into between 1955-71, debentures totalling \$186,667 were redeemed during the year.



Blacktown Fire Station

The Board maintains an approved overdraft limit with its bankers of \$750,000 to cover emergent needs.

Section 34 of the Fire Brigades Act limits the amount of contribution to be paid to the Board's fund by councils of the municipalities and shires in a fire district, whereby it shall not exceed such rate in the dollar on the U.C.V. of rateable land in the fire district as the Governor may from time to time determine.

The section expressly provides that the Board with the consent of the Minister, and at the special request of a particular council, may exceed the gazetted limit.

The statutory limit applicable to eighteen fire districts (1970—four districts) was insufficient to sustain a contribution in accordance with the Board's adopted expenditure estimate for 1971 and appropriate steps were taken to obtain ministerial consent for the statutory limit to be exceeded.

Estimates of expenditure for 1972—Net expenditure for 1972 is estimated to be \$17,377,248, apportioned to fire districts in the following amounts:

							\$
Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,108,608
Newcastle	..	..	..	..	..	..	966,720
Illawarra	..	..	..	..	..	..	435,456
Broken Hill..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191,552
Country Fire Districts (with Permanent Officers)							926,304
Country Fire Districts (with volunteer staff only)							748,608
							<u>\$17,377,248</u>

Fire Districts and Brigades

With the addition of four new fire districts viz., Trangie, Budgewoi, Toukley and Eden, there are now 174 gazetted districts throughout the State in which the Board is responsible to meet fire protection needs.

Brigades were established in each of the new districts, whilst new brigades were also formed at Goonellabah and Mt Druitt, situated in the Lismore and Sydney Fire Districts respectively.

Two hundred and ninety-three brigades are now constituted under the Board's jurisdiction within one hundred and seventy-two shire and municipal areas, whilst the Board is responsible for management and staffing of four brigades within the Australian Capital Territory.

Since 1965 a total of twenty-six new brigades have been constituted, five in the Sydney Fire District, nineteen in country districts whilst two units have become operational in Canberra.

In determining whether provisions of the Fire Brigades Act ought to be applied to an urban area, the Board is generally guided in its decision by the criteria of population, hazard potential, adequacy of water supply and the ability of rateable values to sustain a contribution to the fund in accordance with principles laid down in the Act. Some evidence of growth must also be shown to exist.

As the foregoing figures would indicate, the needs of a "fire district" may be such as to warrant establishment of two or more brigades, and there are nineteen districts throughout the State where this circumstance obtains. The Sydney Fire District of approximately 360 sq miles in area, is the largest single district administered by the Board, and supports seventy-one separate operational brigades.

During 1971, appropriate steps were taken by the Board to extend fire district boundaries in a number of cities and townships where there had been significant urban development beyond proclaimed fire boundary perimeters, viz., Albury, Armidale, Barham, Bathurst, Coolah, Illawarra (Dapto), Lake Macquarie (Swansea), Maitland, Nowra, Scone, Singleton, and The Entrance.

PROPERTY

Provisions of the Fire Brigades Act enable the Board to purchase or lease real property and erect buildings on any lands held by it. A substantial part of the property the Board has acquired is to provide suitable premises for fire brigades to house their equipment and for the provision of proper amenities for brigade personnel, and

for the further reason that staff living accommodation may be provided in accordance with Industrial Award requirements by which the Board is bound.

As elsewhere indicated in this report there are just under 300 centres in New South Wales where fire brigades are established. This gives some indication of the extent to which the Board engages in real property dealings and of the amount of money required by the Board to fulfil its obligation in terms of capital investment and for upkeep and maintenance requirements. The Board has powers of resumption but is loth to exercise these powers, and in fact has only resumed a property against the will of the owner on one occasion in the past 10 years.

Since 1961 new fire station buildings have been erected for eighty-two brigades throughout the State for a capital investment exceeding \$2 million.

During 1971 new fire stations were constructed and occupied at Budgewoi, Eden, Goonellabah (including a cottage for the Station Officer), Mt Druitt, Toukley and Trangie to house newly established brigades, and at Balgownie, Cardiff (including residence for the Station Officer), Blacktown and Goulburn (including Station Officer's residence) to replace buildings unsuitable for future requirements. Cost of these works exceeded \$330,000.



Mt Druitt Fire Station

A new station was erected by the Department of Interior at Belconnen in the Federal Capital, for which the Board assumed management responsibility.

A cottage was also erected adjacent to the Taree fire station as a staff residence and new cottages purchased at Lismore and Leeton for the accommodation of zone inspectors; Lismore thereby becoming the residential base of the area inspector, in lieu of Grafton. Two additional staff cottages were purchased within the Newcastle Fire District.

Contracts were let and building construction commenced on new stations at Albion Park Rail, Culcairn, Hornsby, Leura, Moss Vale, Murwillumbah, Redfern and Sawtell for a total project value of \$296,000. The Hornsby project was made necessary by destruction of the former building on 5th January when a devastating fire followed the capsize and rupture of a 6,000-gallon bulk petrol carrier immediately in front of the property. Premises owned by Hornsby Council have been acquired under lease as temporary accommodation for personnel and equipment pending completion of the new station. An area of land comprising approx. 2.6 acres and costing \$400,000 was acquired in the suburb of Alexandria for the principal purpose of establishing a new fire brigade training centre for which the sum of \$500,000 has been set aside for initial development.

MOBILE APPLIANCES

Continuing its programme of equipping brigades with modern fire fighting units, the Board placed into service forty-two new Dennis fire pumpers, one Magirus Deutz 37 metre all-steel turntable ladder and one Albion salvage waggon, representing an investment in the order of \$1 million for the year.

The pumper intake was the largest single placement in the State's history and compares with an average yearly intake of nineteen units over the past nine years. After allowing for redundancy wastage there was a net gain of nineteen mobiles of that class for the year.

Indicative of its expressed policy to provide the State's fire service with modern and versatile machines, 211 new pumpers have been commissioned over the past ten years, and short term planning provides for an additional 25 units to be placed into service during next year.

The Board's total commitment to the purchase of motorized fire-fighting equipment including items of a specialized nature, viz., turntable ladders, tankers and salvage trucks, has exceeded \$3 million over the last decade.

Two of the units supplied this year were Dennis Rolls Royce F44 series and three Dennis Rolls Royce F49 series with ratings of 1,000 gal/min, whilst the remaining thirty-seven were Jaguar "D" series 600 gal/min pumping capacity.



Magirus Deutz Turntable Ladder

New vehicles have been allocated to the following brigades:

Dennis Rolls Royce F49, or F44 1,000 gal/min:

Kogarah, Headquarters, Crows Nest, Stanmore and Waterloo.

Dennis Jaguar "D" 600 gal/min:

Armidale, Auburn, Bankstown, Balmain, Blacktown, Bondi, Burwood, Cabramatta, Campsie, Canberra, Concord, Coffs Harbour, Darlinghurst, Dee Why, Eastwood, Gladesville, Gordon, Green Valley, Griffith, Guildford, Lakemba, Leichhardt, Manly, Marrickville, Narrabeen, Neutral Bay, Pyrmont, Queanbeyan, Rydalmere, Ryde, Rockdale, Riverwood, Taree, Waratah, Wentworthville and Willoughby.

Magirus Deutz Ladders:

Headquarters.

The Board's mobile firefighting fleet in service comprises:

347 Pumping Appliances

8 Salvage Waggons

2 CO₂ Tenders

9 Turntable Ladders

17 Water Tankers.

Fires

The number of emergency alarms answered throughout the State rose to a record level for the second successive year, attributed principally to high fire danger weather conditions during winter and early spring and to an increase in false alarms.

Fire brigade units under the Board's administration responded to 50,494 calls of fire of which 21,152 or 40 per cent proved to be non-fire alarms.

Calls exceeded last years figures by 581, an increase of 1.16 per cent. The number of actual fires attended is the third highest on record, being surpassed by the figures of 1970 and 1968.

Non-fire responses during 1971, which include false alarms registered on sprinkler and early warning detection systems and deliberate or mischievous false alarms, increased by 1,950 or 10 per cent over the comparable figure for 1970. Their incidence as a percentage of total calls increased only marginally by two per cent.

Until the Commonwealth Statistician's analysis for 1971 is produced, the Board is unable to identify any significant trends with respect to calls falling within this category. However, it is of interest to record that of 19,202 false alarms registered last year, one-quarter were attributed to deliberate or hoax calls with the substantial majority of the remaining number being assigned to causes associated with automatic fire alarm installations.

The months of May through to October produced 32,350 calls with October recording the highest monthly frequency of 7,036, or 14 per cent of the years total.

An abnormally high scrub and grass fire frequency during the winter and early spring seasons coincided with long periods of dry, above average temperature, conditions throughout large areas of the State and led to an early bush fire danger declaration in a number of local government areas.

The year produced a number of serious fire outbreaks which presented special hazards requiring substantial defensive measures to control—Hornsby Fire Station and ten adjacent shops, Pacific Highway, Hornsby, 5th January, following capsized and rupture of a 6,000-gallon bulk petrol carrier.

John Fairfax & Sons, Pyrmont, 9th February. Bulk newsprint store—where estimates of fire damage were put at \$4 million.

S.S. *Pacmerchant*—Coal loading wharf, Port Kembla, 30th July, severe fire damage to internal superstructure and contents of vessel.

Storage sheds, Weroona Road, Strathfield, 31st July, at which fire-fighting personnel sustained injuries, two seriously, following explosion of gelignite.

Albury Base Hospital, 6th December, pathology laboratory with contents severely damaged by fire.



S.S. PACMERCHANT *involved in fire, Port Kembla*

Against a background of record fire call levels over the past 2 years, claims under fire insurance policies for the year 1970-71 totalled \$27,505,000, being an increase of \$7,408,000 over the previous year. When it is realized that this figure does not include claims paid under householders comprehensive policies, actual fire claims met by the insurance companies would be substantially higher than the figure quoted.

The Board is quite naturally disturbed that such losses continue to occur, particularly when so much is being done to improve standards of fire cover and firefighting equipment.

Brigades continue to perform efficiently and achieve excellent results on the fire ground as is confirmed by the many appreciative letters which the Board receives concerning the work of brigades. It must be remembered that many fires assume serious proportions prior to brigade assistance being summoned, and the Board is convinced that fire prevention in all its aspects is the principal way in which our fire losses will be reduced.

A statistical breakdown of fire and false alarm calls for 1971 appears under appendix VI.

Industrial

The Board believes implicitly in the rights of workers to form unions to ensure that their employment rights are properly safeguarded, but is also of the opinion that recourse by unions to illegal restraints and unwarranted interference in responsibilities of management have a serious prejudicial effect in an organization charged with the responsibility of protecting the public interest.

The fire service has a primary duty to protect life and property from fire and it seems inconceivable that matters involving industrial disputation should be permitted to interfere with that duty. Yet, during 1971 there were a number of work stoppages during which time proper levels of fire protection were denied to the community, notwithstanding the ready availability of the resources of the Industrial Commission to arbitrate where the Board and the unions could not agree.

The Board hopes that the amending industrial legislation enacted by Parliament late in 1971 providing for the fire service to be classified as an essential service industry with more stringent penalties against strike action will lead to the more lawful settlement of industrial differences in the future.

Regrettably, the fire services' history has been beset by industrial problems in one form or another. Despite the Board's earnest endeavours to determine these matters reasonably having regard both to the fair treatment of its employees and to the public interest its ready willingness to bilaterally negotiate on legitimate issues and prompt recourse to industrial conciliation and arbitration tribunals, a calm industrial climate has been difficult to achieve.

The New South Wales fire service is certainly not unique in this respect, as other State fire authorities (and even overseas fire services) experience equal if not greater industrial difficulties.

Specific problems which have occupied a great deal of the Board's time and that of its senior administration during the year concerned promotion and seniority, fire brigade manning levels and wage claims.

In the matter of promotion, the Board's right to promote a senior fire brigade officer to the rank of superintendent on the grounds of "special fitness" was challenged by the Senior Officers Association, which was joined in its opposition by the Fire Brigade Employees Union. The position of superintendent, of which there are only six positions, is the third ranking position in the firefighting hierarchy, being next only to the chief officer and deputy chief officer.

Two work stoppages by senior officers, of two and 24 hours duration, followed and the matter accordingly came before a judge of the Industrial Commission as a dispute. His Honour's statement of determination asserted the Board's rights in promoting out of seniority and described the association's actions as deplorable and meriting the Commission's sternest censure. It is very pertinent that in this case the unions did not contest the superior fitness the Board claimed for the officer it had promoted.

Rules governing promotion within the fire service are clearly stated in by-laws made under the Fire Brigades Act and whereas promotion by seniority has some basis in establishing promotional qualifications, grounds of special qualifications and aptitude for the discharge of the duties are of major importance, particularly in the making of senior appointments. In making its promotional decisions the Board is guided by these principles and its responsibility to ensure that the public interest is properly served.

Except for the positions of chief officer and deputy chief officer should the senior employee feel aggrieved by a promotional decision he has recourse to the Crown Employees Appeal Board, presided over by a justice of the Supreme Court, where the appropriateness of the Board's determination may be fully tested.

Repeated refusals by the unions, and importantly the Senior Officers Association, to accept these clearly established principles of management responsibility are cause for deep concern. Promotion by seniority only will inevitably lead to a reduction in the quality of the service to which the community is entitled.

Industrial disputation of fire brigade manning levels is but another example of unwarranted interference with the Board's statutory responsibilities.

During the year the Fire Brigade Employees Union sought to have staffing at Berowra Fire Station increased allegedly on the grounds of safety and the matter was brought before a Conciliation Commissioner for determination. His decision recorded that the Board had paid due regard to the safety and welfare of staff in determining the operational manning level. He refused to intervene. The Board has no doubt that the union will continue endeavours to persuade the Industrial Commission and the Conciliation Commissioners to interfere with the Board's exercise of its statutory role to determine the strength of the fire brigade service. It is therefore most anxious that the authorities referred to should not unwarrantedly usurp the Board's functions in this regard, functions for which the Board is properly fitted and which Parliament intended it should discharge.

There were three occasions during 1971 when the Board successfully appealed to the Industrial Commission against decisions of Conciliation Commissioners and the chief industrial magistrate. These matters embraced sick leave provisions for firemen and station officers, wage increases granted to Service Maintenance Section personnel and the question of "service" for long service leave entitlement.

Awards covering station officers and firemen in the Board's employ in operation at the commencement of 1971, were determined in August, 1970, to expire, on the Union's application, on 31st December, 1972.

Notwithstanding the lapse of only 10 months, the Fire Brigade Employees Union in June, 1971, sought from the Board a 25 per cent increase in the salaries which had been fixed in those awards.

The Board's Staffing and Industrial Committee met the union in conference shortly afterwards to hear argument in support of the claim. It was subsequently learnt that less than one week prior to the parties conferring a special general meeting of union members had determined to institute stopwork proceedings if a favourable offer was not made by the Board within eight days from when the parties met.

Whilst the union's claim was under consideration by the Staffing and Industrial Committee, a stopwork meeting was arranged for the 3rd August. The union's actions became the subject of dispute and compulsory conference proceedings before a Conciliation Commissioner.

The following pertinent comment appears in the Commissioner's statement and order:

" . . . I have stated on previous occasions and I restate that, in the growing city of Sydney and in the State at large, the public interest is deeply involved when any stoppage of work occurs in this industry . . . the union must stay its hand and allow the Board to consider the recommendations in a normal work situation"

After a careful evaluation of the union's representations the Board declined to grant any increases in salaries or to disturb the normal operation of the awards. Within 2 days of that decision being made and conveyed to the union, the substantial majority of its members ceased duty without notice leaving skeleton crews at only six brigades within the entire Sydney Fire District for a period of 2 hours.

A subsequent union application to the Conciliation Committee for a reopening of the awards was granted by the presiding Commissioner. Members of the Fire Brigade Employees Union engaged in further

industrial action when the Board decided to exercise its legal right to appeal to the Industrial Commission against the Commissioner's decision.

A proposed work stoppage called for early October was notified to the Industrial Registrar under sec. 25A of the Industrial Arbitration Act which resulted in the parties being called into compulsory conference before a judge of the Commission. It is appropriate to record statements in His Honour's order:

"This Commission can respond to these matters only by saying that the system of conciliation and arbitration must be preserved and that the Board must not be deterred from exercising its rights under the Industrial Arbitration Act by strikes or threats of strikes. Likewise the Industrial Commission cannot be expected to hear the appeal with undue haste. I can only regard the action of the men and the union as being directed towards the intimidation of the Board and this tribunal. Consequently, I consider the stoppage which commenced today at 12.15 p.m. and other consequential direct action as being without merit and contrary to the public interest. There is no need to emphasize the importance of maintaining continuous fire protection, particularly when present climatic conditions are taken into account.

Accordingly I direct the executive body of the union to meet forthwith to reconsider the resolution passed at today's meeting and the action being taken by the union in this dispute with a view to securing a work resumption immediately, or at any event, not later than the commencement of the 11 p.m. shift today."

In defiance of His Honour's order a normal work resumption was not effected until 7 a.m. the following day, and resulted in normal fire protection services being suspended for a period of 31 hours.

There were several other dispute matters between the Board and the Fire Brigade Employees Union which came before the Industrial Commission and before a Conciliation Committee during the year.

In the matter of providing amenities in volunteer fire brigade stations, the issues were finally resolved by agreement.

The union's instruction to its members not to furnish reports in connection with allegations of goods or property missing from premises involved in fire, became the basis of a dispute notification and proceedings before a judge of the Industrial Commission. The generally held view of the union was that a member should not be obliged to make a report, notwithstanding Fire Brigades Act by-laws relating to compliance with lawful orders, if the member reasonably considered that the furnishing of a report would tend to incriminate him.

His Honour's decision was that an employee can refuse to make a report in the type of circumstances referred to only where his objection against self-incrimination is taken reasonably. Where an objection is made unreasonably an employee would still run the risk of disciplinary action being taken against him. The judgment went on to state ". . . However, at this stage I am hopeful that reason will prevail and, having obtained a general ruling on the issue, that the union will ensure that its members will furnish reports in the usual way when requested, except in the limited class of case covered by this decision".

Pursuing a policy of total financial membership, the Fire Brigade Employees Union sought to coerce certain unfinancial union members to restore their membership by directing that work sanctions be imposed. Firefighting services were thereby affected and the Board accordingly referred the matter by way of notice to the Industrial Registrar. Conciliatory conferences averted any serious disturbance to services.

Reference appeared in last year's report to the serious industrial position in Canberra, which had developed following the cessation of award proceedings for firemen and station officers employed in the Australian Capital Territory.

In continuation of the action referred to therein the Board has participated in conferences with officers of the Department of the Interior, and with the union in an attempt to find a solution to the absence of jurisdiction in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to deal with award making and other industrial disputes in Canberra. Out of those conferences an agreement was evolved for the establishment of a special tribunal to deal with such matters until appropriate legislation has been passed. A formal document to record that agreement and titled "Memorandum of Understanding" between the Board and the Fire Brigade Employees Union was signed pending legislative action.

During the year an amalgamation of the New South Wales Fire Brigades Senior Officers Association and the Fire Brigade Employees Union was proposed by those unions. Action to implement the proposal was initiated in the Industrial Registrar's office but that action was later discontinued.

Following a claim for a new Volunteer Fire Brigade Employees Award, conferences failed to reach agreement with the result that the award application was left for hearing and a determination by the Conciliation Committee. This hearing involved the Committee in inspections at a number of volunteer fire stations and in oral

evidence from a number of volunteer firemen and on behalf of the Board. Evidence and submissions were completed before the end of the year when the Committee reserved its decision.

A new award was made for employees in the service maintenance and hose departments, a new agreement was written with the Federated Clerks Union and filed with the Industrial Registrar and a new Senior Administrative and Miscellaneous Officers Award made by consent.

Personnel

The authorized strength of permanent firefighting personnel advanced throughout the year by 39 units to 1,909. A vigorous recruitment effort coupled with significant changes in selection qualifications and recruitment methods, produced 267 trainee firemen and after allowing for staff wastage, resulted in a net gain of 79 for the year and a year end staffing deficit of 21, being approximately 1 per cent of the Board's approved establishment level. This figure bears more than favourable comparison to vacancy levels in similar employment fields.

Establishment increases were brought about by the appointment of permanent staff at Mt Druitt and Belconnen (A.C.T.) and by increasing staff at Cardiff, Berowra, Caringbah, Toongabbie, Instructional Branch and Relieving by a total of fourteen station officers and twenty-five firemen.

Full time firefighting staff are now employed at 100 fire stations throughout the State and at Canberra.

Volunteer staff increased 46 units to 2,739. Personnel of that class are retained at 197 brigades which have a wholly volunteer manning and at 59 brigades where they work in conjunction with full time or permanent staff.

Recruitment of suitable people in this category is generally satisfactory. However, experience has shown that in a number of areas it is proving difficult to obtain staff who possess the desired availability for brigade duties. Every effort is made to stimulate local interest whenever needed, and appropriate steps are taken to augment staffing when availability of volunteers is in doubt and efficiency of a brigade or the public interest is likely to be prejudiced.

It is with keen satisfaction that the Board acknowledges award of the Queen's Fire Service Medal to Superintendent V. Crum (retired), Superintendent N. H. Meads, Volunteer Captains N. Hamey (Sawtell) and J. Owers (Bowral) and Volunteer Fireman W. Wright (Lane Cove).

The names of fourteen members of permanent fire brigades and sixty-five members of volunteer fire brigades were endorsed by the Board as having the requisite qualification for the award of Her Majesty's Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. The Board is pleased to record that the nominations were approved by His Excellency the Governor.

Sick leave continues to be the most significant single factor in unscheduled duty absences of permanent personnel, and a problem

which has caused the Board concern for a number of years. There were a total of 22,718 man/shifts lost through this cause during 1971, representing an average of 12 shifts per man for the year. The comparable figure for 1970 was 23,341.

During the year three appeals by firefighting personnel were lodged with the Crown Employees' Appeal Board. One resulted in a modification of the original penalty of reduction in rank. The other appeals were withdrawn.

The Board has established within its organization a number of branches and departments which assist in maintaining firefighting services. Staff establishment levels within those departments are listed under appendix VIII.

TRAINING

Education and training are important to the efficiency of any fire service.

The fire service admits to its ranks men who are completely unskilled in its field of operations but who by a graduated learning process, and at no cost to the trainee, develop the special skills required to make them efficient.

Induction and familiarization training are carried out full-time during the first 12 weeks of a recruit's service, prior to his transfer to a brigade where on-the-job training and the more practical realities of his duties are experienced.

Pump and equipment drills are an almost daily feature of brigade activity while regular instruction is given to firemen in the more technically complex subjects such as fire behaviour, fire chemistry, electricity, hydraulics and building construction.

Special in-service courses are conducted in breathing apparatus, motor driving and pump operation and for operators of large turntable ladders.

Unlike most trades there are no technical courses offered by tertiary institutions of learning in this country especially programmed to the vocation, and as a consequence management carries the sole responsibility of meeting the entire training need.

This is true of all Australian fire services and so far as the Board is aware it is true of most countries of the world.

To ensure that the public interest is adequately maintained, training represents a major commitment in personnel and other resources and budget expenditure.

During 1971 the Board acquired land at Alexandria at a cost of \$400,000 for construction of a new training college, and appropriated the sum of \$500,000 from its building programme for stage one of the developmental works.

The special training needs of volunteer firemen located in country centres are met by regular drill and instruction classes conducted by the Board's regional inspectors, and by weekend regional schools supervised by specialist instructors from Sydney. Over 900 volunteer firemen participated in 21 regional schools conducted during the past year.

Over the last 5 years particular attention has been given to the supervisory needs of brigade volunteer captains, and selected personnel representing each of the eight administrative districts throughout the State are annually brought together in Sydney into conference with senior firefighting and administrative officers.

Regular contact in this way enables the Board to maintain a closer liaison with its numerous brigade commanders who render such excellent community service.

Communications

It should be needless to emphasize the importance of reliable communications in an emergency organization. In Sydney last year over 95 per cent of fire calls were registered through communications apparatus.

Detailed reference has been made in earlier reports to rationalization of the Sydney Fire District communications network and the concept of centralized management of fire emergencies in that area.

The scheme has progressively advanced on a district basis as specialized equipment became available, and all stations located in five of the six districts in question have now been embraced. With a simultaneous fire call alert to any number of stations, first attack response occurs with a minimum of delay and with the brigade strength the call indicates as desirable. The remaining stations will be integrated by early 1972.

Record fire call levels throughout the year imposed a heavy load on Headquarters Communications Control Centre which experienced its severest design test during extensive bush fire activity throughout the Sydney Fire District and adjoining areas in October. During one four day period in excess of 1,060 fire calls were processed, 352 calls being registered within 24 hours.

With the increasing work load being placed on control staff in manual documentation of telecommunications traffic, approval has been given for the installation of a solid-state multichannel tape recording system with time-injection and instant playback facility. Supply negotiations are proceeding with local marketers of this highly sophisticated equipment.

Direct communication to the major news media has been installed to formalize public announcement of major fire emergencies and for release of twice daily bulletins on general brigade activity of public interest.

Additional radio transceiving equipment has been approved for installation on mobiles at Lithgow, Littleton, Windsor, Richmond and Riverstone, whilst two portable radio-telephone units with a 20-mile operating range have been approved for general fire ground command use in situations remote from mobile sets.

An additional 261 automatic fire alarm systems protecting business and commercial premises were connected to the Board's brigades, making a total of 3,407 relays being monitored by 10 metropolitan and 24 country terminal stations.

Expenditure on the provision and maintenance of communications facilities has exceeded an average of \$100,000 p.a. over the past 5 years.

Over recent years the Board has pursued a policy of withdrawing pillar-box street fire alarms where their need could no longer be justified. This alarm apparatus which links with the early fire service history of New South Wales has all but disappeared. The sole remaining street alarm located outside Sydney was disconnected during the year from Cessnock Fire Station, and only nine alarms of this type now remain in operation.

There are 253 fire call alert sirens installed throughout the State and over 2,700 bell warning sets installed in the residences of volunteer firemen.

Fire ground communications are controlled through a network of thirteen base radio stations and 196 field mobiles, in addition to forty-two radio hand sets.

It is of interest to record that aggregate line mileage employed in providing fire brigade communications exceeds 10,000 miles, or four times the distance across the continent of Australia.

Fire Prevention and Public Instruction

History records numerous references to civil disasters resulting from the ravages of fire.

Many tragic fire losses have occurred as the result of deficiencies in building construction and design, ineffective preplanned measures to control the spread of fire, poor standards of first aid fire protection and the inept actions of people inadequately trained in dangers associated with fire hazardous situations.



Wall collapse during extensive fire at premises of John Fairfax & Sons—Pymont

Despite the absence of direct authority to ensure that fire prevention measures are adopted, the Board is conscious of its statutory duty to safeguard the public interest as far as it is able to do so and in consequence it fosters an active interest in this important field by providing advice and assistance to other bodies which have vested powers of enforcement.

Evidence of the Board's commitment to fire prevention is to be found in a wide range of services ranging from the formulation of essential fire protection and public safety measures in multi-million dollar commercial and industrial complexes to instruction of school children in elementary fire safety practices.

During 1971, officers of the Board's Fire Prevention Department gave their attention to 5,643 on-site inspections and building development applications relating to means of escape in case of fire and/or fire protection, being an increase of more than 130 per cent over the number of inspections carried out 5 years ago.

Principal areas to which their attention has been directed are floor area limitations of factories and warehouses (clause 11A ordinance 71); means of escape in case of fire (Factories, Shops and Industries Act); means of escape, safety provisions and fire protection in high rise buildings (Height of Buildings Act), licensed theatres and public halls (Theatres and Public Halls Act), public and private hospitals and registered rest homes (Public Health Act) and centres engaging in child care (Child Welfare Act).

Apart from advice furnished in this way much assistance has been given to local government bodies, commercial and industrial interests, organizations and even to private citizens to improve the general level of fire safety throughout community life.

The Board maintains representation on such agencies as Standards Association of Australia, Height of Buildings Advisory Committee, Building Regulations Advisory Committee and Airport Fire and Rescue Committee.

The Board's superintendent in charge of fire prevention addressed the 3rd annual convention Australian Fire Protection Association in August on the subject of "Fire Problems of Departmental Stores, Supermarkets and Shopping Complexes".

Various agencies are pursuing programmes aimed at increasing the level of public awareness in matters relating to fire safety, and the Board is accordingly desirous of acknowledging the important work being performed by fire brigade personnel in this field.

Many hundreds of man hours are being devoted to the education and training of people in elementary fire prevention and in the establishment of appropriate safety programmes geared to the varied needs of commercial, industrial and community life.

Particular attention is being given to the special staff training needs in hospital and institution establishments, and in other places where large numbers of people are brought together.

In addition to the many lectures delivered by regional inspectors during the course of their normal duties, over 650 individual instruction classes embracing fire prevention and extinction and fire safety practices were conducted by the Board's specialist officers during the year.

Fire brigade units figured prominently in public displays associated with the Waratah Spring Festival and Fire Prevention Week, whilst individual brigades played an active part in local festivities conducted throughout the year in many parts of the State.

In addition to its general public relations value, the appearance of brigades in this way provided further encouragement to a sustained public interest in fire consciousness.

Bush Fire Organization

The 1971 bushfire danger period commenced under conditions of extreme fire danger. Numerous serious outbreaks occurred during October in large areas of bushland in Sydney's northern and south-western districts. At the request of the chief co-ordinator of bush firefighting, two senior fire brigade officers were empowered to co-ordinate firefighting operations during the state of emergency in accordance with provisions of section 41F of the Bush Fires Act.

Despite adverse climatic and ground fuel conditions, rated very high to extreme over a period of five consecutive days, fires were brought under control and extinguished without serious property damage occurring.

High tribute must of course be paid to all firefighting crews, both of the Board's brigades and of bushfire brigades for their sustained physical endurance under arduous field conditions. However, success of the entire operation is in no small way due to the splendid co-operation received from all emergency services and to the organizational preparation and supervisory control especially geared to this type of emergency.

With its representation on the Bush Fire Council of New South Wales (formerly Bush Fire Committee) by the President and Superintendent J. Ford the Board continues its association with the important work of maintaining effective bush fire emergency procedures.

With the President also being a member of the Council's Co-ordinating Committee, constituted by the legislature to co-ordinate the activities of prescribed organizations in major bushfire emergencies, the Board maintains a vital link in the control and suppression of bushfires which all too often pose a serious threat to homes and property which it has an express obligation to protect.

The Board has co-operated with the Co-ordinating Committee in preparing for the committee's consideration an emergency bushfire plan for the Sydney-Wollongong-Blue Mountains area.

Within its own organization the Board continues to give special attention to training personnel in bushfire control.

Five senior brigade officers attended Bush Fire Council schools for section 41F nominees, whilst four officers attended a two day seminar for section 17 emergency fire controllers conducted by the council at Tamworth. The Board's bushfire officer was also in attendance on both occasions participating in the panel of lecturers.

Eleven officers received intensive bushfire training at a special 5-day school conducted by the Board in June; eight officers attending for the first time, three by way of refresher training.

Additionally, four officers and two volunteer captains attended the annual 5-day Bush Fire Council School at Kurrajong, this being the first occasion that an invitation has been extended to volunteer captains. The Board accordingly records its appreciation to the Bush Fire Council of New South Wales for making their attendance possible.

The Board's officer-in-charge bushfire organization participates actively with a number of regional co-ordinating committees and holds the office of chairman and co-ordinator of the Northern, Southern and Western Zone Committees.

Overseas Investigation Study

A resolution was passed by the Board in January that firefighting organizations and developments in Great Britain, the major European cities and the west coast of the United States of America and Canada be investigated by the President so that the Board could be made aware of important trends in other countries. An investigation study of this type had not previously been undertaken.

In compliance with the Board's wishes and with approval of the New South Wales Government, the President was absent for a period of 12 weeks between May and August.

A comprehensive report of the detailed investigation in countries visited came before the Board highlighting such matters as fire service administration, fire prevention, standards of fire cover, recruitment and training, conditions of employment, equipment and communications.

Many recommendations and improvements resulting from the visit have already been adopted and others are in the process of implementation.

Affiliations

AUSTRALIAN ASSEMBLY OF FIRE AUTHORITIES

The fifteenth biennial conference of the Australian Assembly of Fire Authorities with which all State Fire Service administrations are affiliated, was held in Melbourne on 4th and 5th May, 1971.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales was represented by the President, Deputy President and Fire Commissioner O. J. Bloore. The Board's delegates were accompanied by the Secretary and Chief Officer.

The Assembly acts as a forum for the discussion of appropriate common interest matters on fire service administration and formulation of policies compatible with the statutory structure of the organizations represented.

A subcommittee of Chief Officers constituted by the Assembly also met in conference for the principal purpose of dealing with technical issues referred to it by the Assembly relating to fire prevention, fire-fighting and related practices.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Arising from representations by the Australian Assembly of Fire Authorities for a fire service representative on the Federal Advisory Committee on Transport of Dangerous Goods, the Board's Chief Officer was nominated as a co-opted member of the advisory committees drafting subcommittee. In that capacity the Chief Officer attended two meetings called to consider the preparation of information cards on dangerous goods designed to list properties, hazards and firefighting details of goods or merchandise being carried by road transport. It is intended that information cards be permanently displayed on vehicles engaged in the transportation of classified substances. The subcommittee is continuing with its work.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE BOARD

Following a vacancy caused by retirement of Chief Officer J. Patterson of the Melbourne brigade, the Board's Chief Officer, Mr V. A. Lowther, Q.F.S.M., M.I.F.E., was appointed in March to fill the vacancy of technical advisor, such appointment being for a term of 4 years. Mr Lowther subsequently attended ten 2-day monthly meetings and two interstate inspectional visits each of one week's duration in connection with fire protection of Commonwealth property.

Conclusion

During a year in which fire calls reached a new record in number and in which substantial contributions were made to the improvement of firefighting equipment and facilities, heavy demands were made upon all branches of the Board's organization. It is therefore fitting that the Board should suitably acknowledge the important work of each department in safeguarding the public interest from the dangers of fire.

Maintaining the State's 297 brigades in a continuous state of emergency alert is the result of a unified effort by the entire organization, which comprises personnel who play an unpublicized but nevertheless vital part in community fire protection.

There are numerous aspects of the year's performance which point to a year of successful achievement. Record commissioning of firefighting mobiles, erection of modern fire station buildings and improved communications are but examples which generally combine to enhance the organizational performance.

Community reaction is yet a further example of performance rating, and in modern society which is so often outspoken in criticism of services constituted in the interests of community welfare, favourable public reaction is perhaps a most important indication that a public enterprise has performed successfully.

The Board therefore derives much satisfaction in placing on record the many genuine tributes of appreciation and praise which are received in recognition of the work performed by the fire brigade service.

In so doing the Board acknowledges the valuable assistance rendered the brigade by Government and local government bodies, public utilities including police, ambulance, maritime, water, and power supply authorities, organizations and persons with an interest in fire prevention and related fields, indeed to the general public at large for their co-operation in times of fire emergency, all of whom are entitled to share in the tributes of praise directed to the Board.

Attention is invited to the appendices of this report which furnish additional information.

Mr Stolmack desires it be placed on record that he expresses his personal concern at the undue emphasis which has been placed on industrial matters raised in the report.

Mr McMurtrie wishes to dissociate himself from the opinions of other members of the Board with regard to the section termed "Industrial".

He states—

"I cannot agree that the opinions expressed in paragraph 3 concerning 'more stringent penalties against strike action will lead to the more lawful settlement of industrial differences in the future'.

Indeed past experiences have conclusively proved to me that penal action taken against trade unions leads to a breakdown in industrial relationships.

Concerning paragraph 10 where it is stated 'should the senior employee feel aggrieved by a promotional decision he has recourse to the Crown Employees' Appeal Board'.

The truth of the matter is that at the particular time of the dispute between the Board and the Senior Officers Association no right of appeal existed for the senior officers concerned as the salary of such officers exceeded the statutory salary ceiling fixed with regards to appeals to the Crown Employees' Appeals Board.

In paragraph 11 it is stated 'promotion by seniority only will inevitably lead to reduction in the quality of the service to which the community is entitled'.

It must be pointed out that all candidates for promotion in the New South Wales Fire Brigades must have successfully completed and passed examinations as determined by the Board of Fire Commissioners to ensure that all such candidates for promotion are equipped with the required special qualifications and aptitude for the discharge of duties of such appointments."

L. G. VERRILLS (President)
J. R. G. O'DONNELL (Deputy President)
O. J. BLOORE
C. R. KINGSLAND
A. C. McMURTRIE
M. STOLMACK
C. W. TREGAR

} Members of the Board
of Fire
Commissioners of
New South Wales.

Appendix I

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

LIABILITIES						Comparison	
						1971	1970
						\$	\$
CAPITAL FUNDS—							
Fire Appliances and Equipment Fund	..	..				2,356,353	2,109,704
Real Property	..	..	..	..	..	3,490,754	3,235,850
						5,847,107	5,345,554
Debentures (secured)—							
Advances	..	..	..	..	..	1,439,999	1,426,666
Accrued Interest	..	..	..	..	..	12,691	14,249
						1,452,690	
CURRENT LIABILITIES—						7,299,797	6,786,469
Sundry Creditors	..	..	..	..	..	23,198	10,932
Accrued Charges	..	..	..	..	..	224,094	292,744
Bank Overdraft—							
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	..					275,302	761,863
Contributions paid in advance	..	..	..			442,400	....
Department of the Interior	..	..	..	..	..	....	7,136
						964,994	1,072,675
ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT						16,186	34,339
						\$8,280,977	\$7,893,483

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

ASSETS		Comparison	
		1971	1970
	\$	\$	\$
FIXED ASSETS—			
Freehold Land and Buildings—			
At Cost	4,775,956		3,882,337
Less—Amortisation	845,724		(263,430)
		3,930,232	
Motor Fire Appliances—			
At Cost	2,739,084		2,695,628
Less—Depreciation	575,373		(669,322)
		2,163,711	
Equipment—At Cost		419,399	395,655
		6,513,342	6,040,868
CURRENT ASSETS—			
Stocks on hand and work in progress—			
Stores and Materials	290,813		283,755
Spare Parts	69,954		59,791
Work in progress	1,097,426		553,103
		1,458,193	
Department of the Interior	22,023		....
Cash at Bank and in hand—			
Rural Bank of N.S.W.	1,714		1,904
Petty Cash	1,408		1,099
		3,122	
Prepaid Charges	88,143		5,437
		1,571,481	905,089
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT ..		196,154	947,526
		\$8,280,977	\$7,893,483

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the above balance sheet with the books of account relating thereto and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the balance sheet and accompanying statement of revenue and expenditure are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the affairs of the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books.

ROBERTSON, DARLING & WOLFENDEN,
Chartered Accountants.

Registered under the Public Accountants Registration Act, 1945, as amended.

Sydney, 5th April, 1972.

Appendix I—(continued)

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

EXPENDITURE								Comparison	
								1971	1970
								\$	\$
LOANS—									
Repayment of Loans—									
Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	3,000
Interest on Loans—									
Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,574	998
								5,574	
RESERVES—									
Depreciation of Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	5,000
SALARIES AND RELATED PAYMENTS—									
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228,768	195,887
Payroll Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,494	4,851
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,202	3,949
Workers' Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,717	3,242
								257,181	
EQUIPMENT—									
Replacement of Minor Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,902	1,287
								2,902	
MISCELLANEOUS—									
Audit Fees and Accountancy Fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	2,400
Bank Charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,528	4,836
Board Fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	4,065
General Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,547	12,078
Guarantee Premiums	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Law Costs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,394	2,876
Receipts Stamp Duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	660	11,959
Printing, Postage and Stationery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,274	7,384
Telephone Rent and Charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,742	2,260
Travelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,416	6,216
								73,961	
Excess of Charges over Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	28,669
								344,618	300,957
Excess of Expenditure over Charges 1971									
Balance carried forward to 1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,186	
								\$34,339	

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

CHARGES								Comparison	
								1971	1970
								\$	\$
Charges for Administration in accordance with Estimates for 1971—									
Sydney Fire District 1·56 per cent								189,643	181,214
Other Fire Districts 3 per cent, 4 per cent and 5 per cent.. .. .								116,492	104,511
Department of the Interior—									
On account of Canberra Fire Brigade								20,330	15,232
Excess of Expenditure over Charges								18,153	

Appendix I—(continued)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

EXPENDITURE								Comparison
							1971	1970
							\$	\$
LOANS—								
Motors and Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	251,365	206,469
Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	146,550	124,749
							397,915	
Interest on Loans—								
Motors and Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,933	19,553
							442,848	
RESERVES—								
Amortisation of Real Property	..	..	..	..	..	..	582,294	134,840
Depreciation of Motor Fire Appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	271,712	247,467
							854,006	
SALARIES AND RELATED PAYMENTS—								
Salaries of Full time E.F. Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,385,313	8,642,295
Salaries of Volunteer Firemen	..	..	..	..	..	..	770,918	745,140
Payroll Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	273,003	222,552
Superannuation	..	..	..	..	..	..	986,580	891,518
Workers' Compensation Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	..	150,620	118,803
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	251,132	193,078
							11,817,566	
BUILDINGS—								
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,287	13,056
Rates—Council and Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	131,286	112,222
Rent Payable	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,397	9,765
Repairs to Fire Stations and Other Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	287,615	270,883
							451,585	
EQUIPMENT—								
Fuel and Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,090	53,197
Hose—Repairs and Replacements	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,574	24,877
Insurance	..	..	..	..	..	..	102,787	93,593
Repairs to M.F.A. and Other Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	420,237	374,857
Replacements of Tools, Minor Equipment and Sundry Materials	..	..	..	..	..	..	176,817	160,346
							802,505	
MISCELLANEOUS—								
General Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	99,700	102,437
Lighting and Heating	..	..	..	..	..	..	87,541	78,685
Telephone and Electric Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,438	34,489
Telephone, Rent and Charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,807	48,969
Travelling, Cartage and Freight	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,268	67,788
							326,754	
ADMINISTRATION							306,135	285,725
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	751,372	
							15,752,771	13,277,263
Balance carried forward from 1970							947,526	
							\$947,526	

31ST DECEMBER, 1971

REVENUE									Comparison	
									1971	1970
							\$		\$	\$
CONTRIBUTIONS—										
Government							1,947,009			1,511,132
Insurance Companies and Owners .. .							11,670,234			9,054,000
Municipalities and Shires .. .							1,945,681			1,511,132
								15,562,924		
Department of Housing .. .							.. ..	31,626		21,422
Dividend Standard Insurance .. .							.. ..	3,467		....
Contribution—Galli & Marshall Reinsurance Pty Ltd .. .							.. ..	1,446		....
Rent .. .. .							.. ..	40,523		26,806
Sales of Materials and Services Rendered .. .							.. ..	112,785		116,666
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue .. .							.. ..	....		1,036,105

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1971

	\$	
1. ALBURY Fire District		22,656
The Municipality of Albury (as reconstituted 1st January, 1962) part of, embracing Albury and Lavington. The part described in Government Gazette, 24th May, 1963.		
2. ALSTONVILLE Fire District		2,880
The Town of Alstonville, in Tintenbar Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 12th August, 1927.)		
3. ARMIDALE Fire District		27,456
The Municipality of Armidale (as reconstituted 1st January, 1961). The part described in Government Gazette, 1st March, 1963.		
4. BALLINA Fire District		6,592
The Municipality of Ballina.		
5. BALRANALD Fire District		4,096
The Town of Balranald and additional areas, in Balranald Shire (as reconstituted 1st May, 1959). The part described in Government Gazette, 21st August, 1959.		
6. BANGALOW Fire District		2,720
The Town of Bangalow, in Byron Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 27th November, 1953.)		
7. BARHAM Fire District		3,872
The Barham Town Improvement District, in Wakool Shire (as reconstituted 1st January, 1957, vide Government Gazette, 1st February, 1957).		
8. BARRABA Fire District		4,576
The Town of Barraba, in Barraba Shire (as constituted 1st November, 1953), part of. The part which formerly comprised the Municipality of Barraba.		
9. BATHURST Fire District		29,184
The Municipality of Bathurst (as reconstituted 5th December, 1952). The part described in Government Gazette, 28th October, 1955.		
10. BATLOW Fire District		6,944
The Town of Batlow, in Tumut Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 23rd December, 1966.)		
11. BEGA Fire District		4,736
The Municipality of Bega (as reconstituted vide Government Gazette, 1st September, 1950).		
12. BELLINGEN Fire District		3,424
The Town of Bellingen, in Bellingen Shire (as reconstituted 1st January, 1957). The part described in Government Gazette, 22nd August, 1924.		
13. BERRIGAN Fire District		2,784
The Town of Berrigan, in Berrigan Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 26th July, 1946.)		
14. BERRY Fire District		2,624
The Town of Berry, in Shoalhaven Shire (as constituted 1st July, 1948). The part described in Government Gazette, 28th December, 1956.		
15. BINGARA Fire District		5,664
The Bingara Town Improvement District, in Bingara Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 30th October, 1959.)		
16. BLAYNEY Fire District		4,224
The Blayney Urban Area, in Lyndhurst Shire. (The part which formerly comprised the Municipality of Blayney, vide Government Gazette, 13th December, 1935.)		
17. BLUE MOUNTAINS Fire District		122,176
The Municipality of Blue Mountains (as reconstituted 1st January, 1961). Part of, embracing		
Blackheath	Hazelbrook	Linden
Blaxland	Katoomba	Medlow Bath
Bullaburra	Lapstone	Mount Victoria
Faulconbridge	Lawson	Shipley
Glenbrook	Leura	Springwood
		Valley Heights } Warrimoo } Wentworth Falls } Woodford }
(The parts described in Government Gazettes, 17th October, 1952, and 7th August, 1964.)		
18. BOGGABRI Fire District		4,544
The Boggabri Urban Area, in Namoi Shire (as reconstituted, vide Government Gazette, 7th November, 1958).		
19. BOMBALA Fire District		3,072
The Municipality of Bombala.		
20. BOOROWA Fire District		6,528
The Boorowa Town Improvement District, in Boorowa Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 18th December, 1964.)		
Carried Forward		\$270,756

Appendix II—(continued)

Estimates of Expenditure for Year 1971—(continued)

	Brought Forward	\$270,752
21. BOURKE Fire District		3,904
The Shire of Darling (as reconstituted 1st July, 1961), part of. The part which formerly comprised the Municipality of Bourke.		
22. BOWRAL Fire District		6,336
The Municipality of Bowral (as reconstituted 1st January, 1954), embracing Bowral and Burradoo, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 5th February, 1954.		
23. BOWRAVILLE Fire District		2,528
The Bowraville Town Improvement District, in Nambucca Shire (<i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 19th November, 1954).		
24. BRAIDWOOD Fire District		3,936
The Town of Braidwood, in Tallaganda Shire. (The part which formerly comprised the Municipality of Braidwood, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 23rd October, 1936.)		
25. BRANXTON-GRETA Fire District		7,072
The Towns of Branxton } In the Municipality of Greater Cessnock (as reconstituted 1st Greta } January, 1960).		
The parts described in Government Gazettes, 5th September, 1947, and 10th November, 1967.		
26. BREWARRINA Fire District		9,536
The Town of Brewarrina, in Brewarrina Shire, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 2nd January, 1970.		
27. BROKEN HILL Fire District		136,928
The Municipality of Broken Hill.		
28. BRUNSWICK HEADS Fire District		1,568
The Town of Brunswick Heads, in Byron Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 30th November, 1951.)		
29. BUDGEWOI Fire District		9,056
The Town of Budgewoi, in Wyong Shire.		
30. BUNDANOON Fire District		5,152
The Town of Bundanoon, in Wingecarribee Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 20th November, 1959.)		
31. BUNDEENA Fire District		10,688
The Town of Bundeena, in Sutherland Shire.		
32. BYRON BAY Fire District		3,552
The Town of Byron Bay, in Byron Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 30th November, 1951.)		
33. CAMDEN Fire District		6,304
The Municipality of Camden (as reconstituted 1st January, 1949), part of, embracing Camden and Narellan, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 28th November, 1969.		
34. CAMPBELLTOWN Fire District		33,280
The Municipality of Campbelltown (as reconstituted 1st January, 1949), part of, embracing		
Campbelltown	Leumeah	}
Glenfield	Macquarie Fields	
Ingleburn	Minto	
(The parts described in Government Gazettes, 30th March, 1951, and 19th December, 1969.)		
35. CANOWINDRA Fire District		7,520
The Canowindra Urban Area, and the South Canowindra Town Improvement District, in Boree Shire (<i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 9th February, 1951).		
36. CASINO Fire District		16,896
The Municipality of Casino.		
37. CESSNOCK Fire District		39,424
The Municipality of Greater Cessnock (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1960), part of, embracing Cessnock, Abernethy, Bellbird, Kearsley, Kitchener, Pelton and Pokolbin (<i>vide</i> Government Gazettes, 5th October, 1923, 3rd October, 1924, 5th November, 1926, 12th October, 1928, and 24th May, 1968).		
38. COBAR Fire District		7,552
The Shire of Cobar (as reconstituted, 1st July, 1961), part of. The part which formerly comprised the Municipality of Cobar.		
39. COFF'S HARBOUR Fire District		9,568
The Town of Coff's Harbour and additional areas in Coff's Harbour Shire (as reconstituted 1st May, 1961). The part described in Government Gazettes, 2nd June, 1961, and 24th January, 1969.		
	Carried Forward	\$591,552

54

\$

Estimates of Expenditure for Year 1971—(continued)

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Appendix II—(continued)

Estimates of Expenditure for Year 1971—(continued)

	\$
Brought Forward	\$1,634,368
90. LAURIETON Fire District	5,792
The Hastings Shire, part of, embracing Laurieton, North Haven and Dunbogan. The part described in Government Gazette, 24th April, 1969.	
91. LEETON Fire District	13,216
The Town of Leeton, in Leeton Shire (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1961). The part described in Government Gazettes, 1st September, 1939, and 3rd October, 1969.	
92. LISMORE Fire District	47,552
The Municipality of Lismore (as reconstituted, 1st June, 1958), part of, embracing Lismore and Goonellabah. The part described in Government Gazette, 18th April, 1969.	
93. LITHGOW Fire District	39,520
(1) The Municipality of Lithgow.	
(2) The Shire of Blaxland, part of, embracing South Littleton. (The part described in Government Gazette, 6th March, 1953.)	
94. LOCKHART Fire District	3,712
The Lockhart Urban Area, in Lockhart Shire. (As proclaimed in Government Gazette, 28th February, 1930.)	
95. LOWER HUNTER Fire District	6,528
(1) The Municipality of Newcastle (as reconstituted, 1st August, 1958), part of, embracing Beresfield, Hexham and Tarro.	
(2) The Municipality of Maitland (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1960), part of, embracing Thornton.	
Vide Government Gazette, 5th September, 1969.	
96. MACKSVILLE Fire District	2,304
The Macksville Urban Area, embracing the town of Macksville, in Nambucca Shire (vide Government Gazette, 18th November, 1949).	
97. MACLEAN Fire District	4,704
The Town of Maclean, in the Shire of Maclean (as constituted, 1st January, 1957). Vide Government Gazette, 22nd February, 1957.	
98. MAITLAND Fire District	86,880
The Municipality of Maitland (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1960), part of, embracing Maitland, Bolwarra Heights, East Greta, East Maitland, Kensington, Largs, Lorn, Morpeth, Rutherford, Telarah and Tenambit. Vide Government Gazette, 29th January, 1960.	
99. MANILLA Fire District	3,584
The Shire of Manilla (as constituted, 1st January, 1960), part of. The part which formerly comprised the Municipality of Manilla (vide Government Gazette, 29th January, 1960).	
100. MITTAGONG Fire District	3,680
The Town of Mittagong and additional areas, in Mittagong Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 13th October, 1939.)	
101. MOAMA Fire District	10,080
The Town of Moama, in Murray Shire (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1953). The part described in Government Gazette, 31st May, 1963.	
102. MOLONG Fire District	2,592
The Town of Molong, in the Shire of Molong (as constituted, 1st January, 1951). The part described in Government Gazette, 20th June, 1952.	
103. MOREE Fire District	11,744
The Municipality of Moree.	
104. MOSS VALE Fire District	8,192
The Town of Moss Vale, in Wingecarribee Shire (as reconstituted, 1st July, 1957). The part which formerly comprised the Municipality of Moss Vale, vide Government Gazette, 23rd August, 1957.	
105. MUDGEE Fire District	4,864
The Municipality of Mudgee (as reconstituted vide Government Gazette, 13th June, 1952).	
106. MULLUMBIMBY Fire District	7,968
The Municipality of Mullumbimby.	
107. MURRUMBURRAH Fire District	5,440
The Municipality of Murrumburrah, embracing Harden and Murrumburrah.	
108. MURRURUNDI Fire District	4,512
The Shire of Murrurundi. (The part which formerly comprised the Municipality of Murrurundi.)	
109. MURWILLUMBAH Fire District	7,072
The Tweed Shire (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1947), part of, embracing Murwillumbah, Greenhills and Condong. Vide Government Gazettes, 22nd July, 1949, 30th October, 1959, and 3rd October, 1969.	
Carried Forward	\$1,914,304

Appendix II—(continued)

Estimates of Expenditure for Year 1971—(continued)

	Brought Forward	\$1,914,304
110. MUSWELLBROOK Fire District	The Municipality of Muswellbrook (as reconstituted <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 13th June, 1952).	4,288
111. NAMBUCCA HEADS Fire District	The Nambucca Heads Urban Area, in Nambucca Shire (<i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 21st November, 1952).	5,472
112. NARRABRI Fire District	The Municipality of Narrabri (as reconstituted, 1st July, 1957), part of, embracing Narrabri and West Narrabri. <i>Vide</i> Government Gazette, 20th September, 1957.	6,976
113. NARRANDERA Fire District	The Shire of Narrandera (as constituted, 1st January, 1961), part of. The part which formerly comprised the Municipality of Narrandera (<i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 24th February, 1961).	10,368
114. NARROMINE Fire District	The Municipality of Narromine.	3,744
115. NELSON BAY Fire District	The Towns of Nelson Bay and Shoal Bay, in Port Stephens Shire. The part described in Government Gazettes, 16th November, 1962, and 31st May, 1968.	7,808
116. NEWCASTLE Fire District	(a) The City of Newcastle (as reconstituted, 1st August, 1958), part of, embracing	799,808
	Adamstown Islington Plattsburg	
	Birmingham Jesmond Sandgate	
	Gardens Kotara Shortlands	
	Broadmeadow Lambton Stockton	
	Carrington Maryville Tighe's Hill	
	Cook's Hill Mayfield Wallsend	
	Hamilton Merewether Waratah	
	Honeysuckle Newcastle Wickham	
	Inglewood New Lambton	
	<i>Vide</i> Government Gazette, 19th September, 1958.	
	(b) Part of Shire of Port Stephens. Part of, embracing Stockton, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 3rd May, 1968.	
117. NOWRA Fire District	The Shire of Shoalhaven (as constituted, 1st July, 1948), part of, embracing Nowra and Bomaderry. The parts described in Government Gazettes, 28th December, 1956, and 10th November, 1967.	8,320
118. NYNGAN Fire District	The Municipality of Nyngan.	3,200
119. OBERON Fire District	The Town of Oberon, in Oberon Shire. The part described in Government Gazette, 30th March, 1961.	3,872
120. ORANGE Fire District	The Municipality of Orange (as reconstituted, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 24th December, 1948).	32,992
121. PARKES Fire District	The Municipality of Parkes.	6,400
122. PAXTON Fire District	The Municipality of Greater Cessnock (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1960), part of, embracing Crawford, Ellalong, Millfield and Paxton. The part described in Government Gazette, 29th October, 1954.	2,912
123. PEAK HILL Fire District	The Town of Peak Hill, in the Municipality of Peak Hill. (The part described in Government Gazette, 1st November, 1929.)	2,624
124. PENRITH Fire District	The Municipality of Penrith (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1949), part of, embracing	72,320
	Penrith Regentville Dunheved	
	Cambridge Park St Marys Werrington	
	The parts described in Government Gazette, 31st January, 1969.	
125. PICTON Fire District	The Town of Picton, in Wollondilly Shire. The part described in Government Gazette, 7th December, 1962.	7,296
126. PORTLAND Fire District	The Portland Urban Area, in Blaxland Shire (<i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 18th November, 1955).	2,752
	Carried Forward	\$2,895,456

Appendix II—(continued)

Estimates of Expenditure for Year 1971—(continued)

		\$
	Brought Forward	\$2,895,456
127. PORT MACQUARIE Fire District		8,672
The Town of Port Macquarie and additional areas, in the Municipality of Port Macquarie. The parts described in Government Gazettes, 13th December, 1957, and 21st November, 1969.		
128. QUEANBEYAN Fire District		17,024
The Municipality of Queanbeyan.		
129. QUIRINDI Fire District		3,712
The Municipality of Quirindi (as reconstituted, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 19th December, 1958). The part which formerly comprised the Municipality of Quirindi.		
130. RAYMOND TERRACE Fire District		11,808
(1) The Town of Raymond Terrace and additional areas in Port Stephens Shire. The part described in Government Gazettes, 4th February, 1955, and 24th May, 1968.		
(2) The Township of Millers Forest, in the Municipality of Maitland (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1960). The part described in Government Gazette, 10th October, 1947.		
131. RIVERSTONE Fire District		7,232
The Municipality of Blacktown (as constituted, 17th June, 1961), part of, embracing Riverstone and Schofields. The part described in Government Gazette, 6th November, 1936.		
132. SAWTELL Fire District		4,128
The Town of Sawtell, in Coff's Harbour Shire (as constituted, 1st May, 1961). The parts described in Government Gazettes, 2nd June, 1961, and 17th November, 1967.		
133. SCONE Fire District		6,816
The Shire of Scone (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1958), part of. The part which formerly comprised the Municipality of Scone.		
134. SHELLHARBOUR Fire District		12,064
The Towns of Shellharbour and Warilla, in Shellharbour Shire. (The parts described in Government Gazettes, 18th December, 1964, and 19th December, 1969.)		
135. SINGLETON Fire District		6,144
The Municipality of Singleton (as reconstituted, 1st July, 1962), part of, embracing Singleton, Combo, Dunolly, Kelso and Redbournberry. The part described in Government Gazette, 19th July, 1963.		
136. SYDNEY Fire District		12,317,184
The Municipalities and Shires as reconstituted, 1st January, 1949, by the Local Government (Areas) Act, 1948.		
(1) City of Sydney.		
(2) Ashfield.		
(3) Auburn (as reconstituted, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 29th April, 1955).		
(4) Bankstown (as reconstituted, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 2nd October, 1953).		
(5) Blacktown (as constituted, 17th June, 1961), part of, embracing—		
(a) The Town of Blacktown. (The part described in Government Gazette, 7th November, 1930.)		
(b) The part embracing Blacktown, Doonside, Seven Hills, Prospect, Toongabbie, Wentworthville, Westmead, Northmead and Mount Druitt, <i>vide</i> Government Gazettes, 7th November, 1930, 11th September, 1959, 2nd July, 1965, 24th May, 1968, and 1st January, 1971.		
(6) Botany.		
(7) Burwood.		
(8) Canterbury.		
(9) Concord.		
(10) Drummoyne.		
(11) Fairfield (<i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 17th October, 1958).		
(12) Holroyd.		
(13) Hunters Hill.		
(14) Hurstville.		
(15) Kogarah.		
(16) Ku-ring-gai (<i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 14th January, 1949).		
(17) Lane Cove.		
(18) Leichhardt.		
(19) Liverpool (<i>vide</i> Government Gazettes, 17th October, 1958, and 9th August, 1963).		
(20) Manly (as reconstituted, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 19th August, 1949).		
(21) Marrickville.		
(22) Mosman.		
(23) North Sydney (as reconstituted, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 5th August, 1949).		
(24) Parramatta (as reconstituted, 13th July, 1959), <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 11th September, 1959.		
(25) Randwick.		
(26) Rockdale.		
(27) Ryde.		
(28) Strathfield (as reconstituted, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 29th April, 1955).		
(29) Waverley.		
(30) Willoughby.		
(31) Woollahra.		
	Carried Forward	\$15,290,240

Appendix II—(continued)

Estimates of Expenditure for Year 1971—(continued)

		\$
	Brought Forward	\$15,290,240
SYDNEY Fire District—continued		
(32)	Baulkham Hills Shire. (The part embracing Baulkham Hills, Castle Hill, Pennant Hills, Northmead and Round Corner, described in Government Gazettes, 20th July, 1945, and 16th September, 1966.)	}
(33)	Hornsby Shire. (The parts of the Shire from Epping to Berowra described in Government Gazettes, 31st July, 1936, and 2nd August, 1963.)	
(34)	Sutherland Shire. (The parts of the Shire from Cronulla to Heathcote, described in Government Gazettes, 28th September, 1945, 24th September, 1954, and 15th April, 1966.)	
(35)	Warringah Shire. (The parts of the Shire from Forestville, Bantry Bay and Harbord to Church Point and Palm Beach, described in Government Gazettes, 8th November, 1940, 4th March, 1949, 29th June, 1962, and 17th November, 1967.)	
137. TAMWORTH Fire District	.. .. .	37,696
(1)	The Municipality of Tamworth (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1958), part of, embracing Tamworth and South Tamworth, <i>vide</i> Government Gazettes, 21st February, 1958, and 6th February, 1970.	
(2)	The Shire of Peele. The parts described in Government Gazette, 6th February, 1970.	
(3)	The Shire of Cockburn. The part described in Government Gazette, 6th February, 1970.	
138. TAREE Fire District	.. .. .	8,832
	The Town of Taree and additional areas, in the Municipality of Taree (as reconstituted, 1st July, 1956). The part described in Government Gazette, 9th June, 1961.	
139. TEMORA Fire District	.. .. .	5,568
	The Municipality of Temora.	
140. TENTERFIELD Fire District	.. .. .	3,712
	The Municipality of Tenterfield.	
141. TERRIGAL Fire District	.. .. .	8,384
	The Town of Terrigal, in Gosford Shire (as reconstituted, 7th December, 1959). The part described in Government Gazette, 14th November, 1969.	
142. THE ENTRANCE Fire District	.. .. .	10,240
	The Wyong Shire (as constituted, 1st January, 1947), part of, embracing The Entrance, Bateau Bay, Blue Bay, Killarney, Long Jetty, North Entrance and Toowoona Bay. The parts described in Government Gazettes, 19th September, 1947, and 27th November, 1959.	
143. TOCUMWAL Fire District	.. .. .	4,160
	The Town of Tocomwal, in Berrigan Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 26th July, 1946.)	
144. TOUKLEY Fire District	.. .. .	10,816
	The Town of Toukley, in Wyong Shire.	
145. TRANGIE Fire District	.. .. .	4,032
	The Town of Trangie, in Timbrellong Shire.	
146. TUMBARUMBA Fire District	.. .. .	6,688
	The Tumbarumba Urban Area, in Tumbarumba Shire (<i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 8th December, 1950).	
147. TUMUT Fire District	.. .. .	3,680
	The Town of Tumut, in Tumut Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 27th July, 1962.)	
148. TWEED HEADS Fire District	.. .. .	15,200
	The Town of Tweed Heads and additional areas, in Tweed Shire (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1947). The part described in Government Gazette, 19th December, 1969.	
149. URALLA Fire District	.. .. .	5,824
	The Town of Uralla, in Uralla Shire, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 24th December, 1965.	
150. URUNGA Fire District	.. .. .	7,968
	The Town of Urunga, in Bellingen Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 2nd May, 1969.)	
151. WAGGA WAGGA Fire District	.. .. .	29,504
	The Municipality of Wagga Wagga (as reconstituted, 8th February, 1952), part of. The parts described in Government Gazettes, 23rd September, 1960, and 10th November, 1967.	
152. WALCHA Fire District	.. .. .	4,736
	The Shire of Walcha (as constituted, 1st June, 1955), part of. The part described in Government Gazette, 27th October, 1950.	
153. WALGETT Fire District	.. .. .	3,776
	The Town of Walgett, in Walgett Shire (as reconstituted, 1st April, 1957). The part described in Government Gazette, 19th July, 1963.	
	Carried Forward	\$15,461,056

Appendix II—(continued)

Estimates of Expenditure for Year 1971—(continued)

		\$
	Brought Forward	\$15,461,056
154. WALLERAWANG Fire District		4,320
The Wallerawang Town Improvement District, in Blaxland Shire, embracing Wallerawang and Lidsdale. The part described in Government Gazette, 20th November, 1959.		
155. WARIALDA Fire District		3,424
The Warialda Town Improvement District, in Yallaro Shire (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1958), <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 21st February, 1958.		
156. WARRAGAMBA Fire District		5,504
The Town of Warragamba, in Wollondilly Shire, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 16th December, 1966.		
157. WARREN Fire District		3,936
The Town of Warren, in the Shire of Warren (as constituted, 1st January, 1957). The part described in Government Gazette, 17th April, 1930.		
158. WAUCHOPE Fire District		4,448
The Wauchope Urban Area, in Hastings Shire. (The part described in Government Gazette, 27th July, 1962.)		
159. WEE WAA Fire District		7,936
The Wee Waa Urban Area, in Namoi Shire.		
160. WELLINGTON Fire District		6,784
The Wellington Town Improvement District and the Village of Montefiores, in Wellington Shire (as reconstituted, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 23rd December, 1949). The part described in Government Gazette, 18th April, 1952.		
161. WENTWORTH Fire District		5,952
The Town of Wentworth, in the Shire of Wentworth (as reconstituted, 1st June, 1959). The part which formerly comprised the Municipality, <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 24th July, 1959.		
162. WERRIS CREEK Fire District		3,328
The Town of Werris Creek, in Peel Shire (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1958). The part described in Government Gazette, 25th August, 1933.		
163. WEST WYALONG Fire District		7,872
The Town Improvement Districts of Wyalong and West Wyalong, in Bland Shire (<i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 25th September, 1936).		
164. WINDSOR Fire District		28,736
The Municipality of Windsor (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1949), part of, embracing the Towns of Windsor and Richmond and additional areas, <i>vide</i> Government Gazettes, 30th October, 1959, and 9th August, 1968.		
165. WINGHAM Fire District		2,880
The Municipality of Wingham.		
166. WYONG Fire District		8,352
The Town of Wyong and additional areas, in Wyong Shire (as constituted 1st January, 1947). The parts described in Government Gazettes, 11th September, 1936, 30th October, 1959, and 6th September, 1968.		
167. YAMBA Fire District		3,744
The Yamba Urban Area, in Maclean Shire (as constituted, 1st January, 1957), <i>vide</i> Government Gazette, 22nd February, 1957.		
168. YASS Fire District		7,424
The Municipality of Yass.		
169. YENDA Fire District		5,120
The Town of Yenda, in Wade Shire (as reconstituted, 1st January, 1961). The part described in Government Gazette, 15th November, 1957.		
170. YOUNG Fire District		10,112
The Municipality of Young.		
	Total.. .. .	\$15,580,928

Adopted by the Board of Fire Commissioners of N.S.W.,
15th December, 1970.

D. A. WEBB,
Secretary.

One-eighth of the sum set opposite every Fire District indicated herein is to be contributed by the Municipality or Shire or the Municipalities and Shires, the whole or part of which is included in the Fire District; one-eighth by the Government, and three-quarters by Insurance Companies.

Appendix III

CONTRIBUTIONS BY SHIRE AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS, 1971

Council	Contribution	Council	Contribution
	\$		\$
1. Albury	2,832	87. Leichhardt	35,488
2. Armidale	3,432	88. Lismore	5,944
3. Ashfield	22,251	89. Lithgow	4,878
4. Auburn	32,446	90. Liverpool	19,741
5. Ballina	824	91. Lockhart Shire	464
6. Balranald Shire	512	92. Lyndhurst Shire	528
7. Bankstown	61,311	93. Maclean Shire	1,056
8. Barraba Shire	572	94. Maitland	11,255
9. Bathurst	3,648	95. Manilla Shire	448
10. Baulkham Hills Shire	18,610	96. Manly	22,849
11. Bega	592	97. Manning Shire	23
12. Bellingen Shire	1,940	98. Marrickville	62,049
13. Berrigan Shire	1,460	99. Mittagong Shire	460
14. Bingara Shire	708	100. Molong Shire	324
15. Blacktown	25,476	101. Moree	1,468
16. Bland Shire	984	102. Mosman	25,881
17. Blaxland Shire	945	103. Mudgee	608
18. Blue Mountains	15,272	104. Mullumbimby	996
19. Bombala	384	105. Murray Shire	1,260
20. Boorowa Shire	816	106. Murrumburrah	680
21. Boree Shire	940	107. Murrumbidgee Shire	564
22. Botany	26,540	108. Muswellbrook	536
23. Bowral	792	109. Nambucca Shire	1,288
24. Brewarrina Shire	1,192	110. Namoi Shire	1,560
25. Broken Hill	17,116	111. Narrabri	872
26. Burwood	16,423	112. Narrandera Shire	1,296
27. Byron Shire	980	113. Narromine	468
28. Camden	788	114. Newcastle	100,579
29. Campbelltown	4,160	115. North Sydney	43,410
30. Canterbury	75,977	116. Nyngan	400
31. Carrathool Shire	380	117. Oberon	484
32. Casino	2,112	118. Orange	4,124
33. Cobar Shire	944	119. Parkes	800
34. Coffs Harbour Shire	1,712	120. Parramatta	52,280
35. Colo Shire	220	121. Peak Hill	328
36. Concord	18,831	122. Peel Shire	416
37. Condobolin	628	123. Penrith	9,040
38. Coolah Shire	1,261	124. Port Macquarie	1,084
39. Coolamon Shire	604	125. Port Stephens Shire	2,267
40. Cooma	856	126. Queanbeyan	2,128
41. Coonabarabran Shire	728	127. Quirindi	464
42. Coonamble Shire	884	128. Randwick	56,666
43. Cootamundra	832	129. Rockdale	49,420
44. Corowa Shire	612	130. Ryde	44,397
45. Cowra	956	131. Rylstone Shire	372
46. Crookwell Shire	532	132. Scone Shire	852
47. Cudgegong Shire	316	133. Shellharbour	1,508
48. Culcairn Shire	1,772	134. Shoalhaven Shire	1,368
49. Darling Shire	488	135. Singleton	768
50. Deniliquin	1,052	136. South Sydney	45,786
51. Drummoyne	19,278	137. Strathfield	15,705
52. Dubbo	3,416	138. Stroud Shire	732
53. Dungog Shire	596	139. Sutherland Shire	65,139
54. Fairfield	32,606	140. Sydney	205,516
55. Forbes	652	141. Tallaganda	492
56. Gilgandra Shire	728	142. Tamworth	4,712
57. Glen Innes	2,632	143. Taree	1,104
58. Gloucester Shire	756	144. Temora	696
59. Gosford Shire	8,888	145. Tenterfield	464
60. Goulburn	4,428	146. Timbregongie Shire	504
61. Grafton	3,956	147. Tintenbar Shire	360
62. Greater Cessnock	10,248	148. Tumbarumba Shire	739
63. Wollongong	52,152	149. Tumut	1,328
64. Grenfell	868	150. Tweed Shire	3,940
65. Gundagai Shire	988	151. Uralla Shire	728
66. Gunnedah	1,144	152. Wade Shire	2,356
67. Guyra Shire	856	153. Wagga Wagga	3,688
68. Hastings Shire	1,280	154. Wakool Shire	484
69. Hay Shire	560	155. Walcha Shire	592
70. Holbrook Shire	588	156. Walgett Shire	472
71. Holroyd	32,784	157. Warren Shire	492
72. Hornsby Shire	37,727	158. Warringham Shire	86,459
73. Hunters Hill	7,465	159. Waverley	33,959
74. Hurstville	37,027	160. Wellington Shire	848
75. Inverell	3,236	161. Wentworth Shire	744
76. Jerilderie Shire	556	162. Willoughby Shire	39,497
77. Junee	860	163. Windsor	3,371
78. Kempsey	1,024	164. Wingecarribee Shire	1,668
79. Kiama	616	165. Wingham	360
80. Kogarah	23,168	166. Woodburn Shire	1,084
81. Ku-ring-gai	70,856	167. Woollahra	59,981
82. Kyogle Shire	468	168. Wollondilly Shire	1,600
83. Lachlan Shire	884	169. Wyong Shire	4,808
84. Lake Macquarie Shire	18,360	170. Yallaro Shire	428
85. Lane Cove	18,870	171. Yass	928
86. Leeton Shire	1,652	172. Young	1,264

Appendix IV

INSURANCE COMPANIES—1971 LIST

1. A.C.I. Insurances Pty Ltd.
2. A.F.G. Insurances Ltd.
3. A.M.P. Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
4. A.P.A. Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
5. Accident Insurance Mutual Ltd.
6. Affiliated Reinsurances Pty Ltd.
7. Victor Aghion & Sons Pty Ltd.
8. Ajax Insurance Company Ltd.
9. Albion Insurance Company Ltd.
10. Leslie N. Allen (Reinsurance) Pty Ltd.
11. American Home Assurance Co.
12. American International Assurance Company Ltd.
13. Ancon Insurance Company (S.A.).
14. Ansvar Insurance Company Ltd.
15. Associated General Contractors Insurance Co. Ltd.
16. Associated National Insurance Co. Ltd.
17. Associated Securities Insurance Corp. Ltd.
18. Australian Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd.
19. Australian General Insurance Co. Ltd.
20. Australian & International Insurances Ltd.
21. Australian Marine Underwriting Agency Pty Ltd.
22. Australian Motorists Insurance Co. Pty Ltd.
23. Australian Natives' Association Insurance Co. Ltd.
24. Australian Reinsurance Co. Ltd.
25. Baillieu Insurances (N.S.W.) Pty Ltd.
26. Baillieu Insurances (Qld) Pty Ltd.
27. Baillieu Reinsurances Pty Ltd.
28. Baillieu Insurances (Vic.) Pty Ltd.
29. Baltica Insurance Co. Ltd.
30. Bankers & Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd.
31. Bishopgate Insurance Company Ltd.
32. Black Sea & Baltic General Insurance Co. Ltd.
33. C. T. Bowring & Swain (N.S.W.) Pty Ltd.
34. C. T. Bowring & Swain (Reinsurance) Pty Ltd.
35. Bray Gibb (Reinsurance) Pty Ltd.
36. Brins General Insurance Co. Ltd.
37. British America Assurance Co.
38. Burns Philip & Company Ltd.
39. C.G.A. Fire & Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.
40. C.M.L. Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
41. Canopus General Insurance Pty Ltd.
42. Capmo Insurance Pty Ltd.
43. Car Owners Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.
44. Casualty Insurance & Guarantee Corporation Pty Ltd.
45. Catholic Church Insurances Ltd.
46. Century Insurance Co. Ltd.
47. Chamber of Manufacturers Insurance Ltd.
48. China Underwriters Life & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
49. Church of England Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.
50. City Mutual General Insurance Ltd.
51. T. P. Clark & Chapman Pty Ltd.
52. Commercial & Industrial Insurance Ltd.
53. Commercial Union Australia Group of Insurance Companies.
 - Commercial Union Assurance Co. of Aust. Ltd.
 - British General Insurance Co. of Aust. Ltd.
 - Employers Liability Assce. Corp. of Aust. Ltd.
 - Indemnity Marine Assce. Co. of Aust. Ltd.
 - London & Scottish Assce. Corp. of Aust. Ltd.
 - North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. of Aust. Ltd.
 - Northern Assce. Co. of Australia Ltd.
 - Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp. of Aust. Ltd.
 - Palatine Insurance Company of Australia Ltd.
 - Union Assurance Soc. of Aust. Ltd.
 - In which is merged Australian Union Assurance.
 - Australian Mutual Fire Ins. Society.
 - The Insurance Office of Australia Ltd.
54. Commonwealth Insurance Company Ltd.
55. Consolidated Insurances Pty Ltd.
56. Consolidated Insurances of Australia Ltd.

Appendix IV—(continued)

Insurance Companies-1971 List—(continued)

57. Continent of Australia Insurance Co. Ltd.
58. Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.
59. Copenhagen Reinsurance Co. (Australia) Ltd.
60. Cornhill Insurance Company Limited.
61. Crest Insurance Company of Australia Ltd.
62. Crusader Insurance Company of Australia Ltd.
63. Cumis Insurance Society Inc.
64. Dominion Insurance Company Ltd.
65. Duncon Insurance Services Pty Ltd.
66. Eage Star Insurance Company Ltd.
 |British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.
67. Eastern States Insurance Co. Ltd.
68. Economic Insurance Company Ltd.
69. Employers' Mutual Indemnity Association Ltd.
70. Equator Insurances Limited.
71. Farmers & Graziers' Co-operative Co. Ltd.
72. Farmers & Settlers Co-operative Insurance Co. of Aust. Ltd.
73. Federation Insurance Limited.
74. Fire & All Risks Insurance Co. Ltd.
75. Forsikringsaktieselskapet Vesta.
76. General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corp. Ltd.
77. General Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.
78. Glanvill Holland Pty Ltd.
79. Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.
80. Greater Pacific General Insurance Ltd.
81. Grieve & Irwin (Australia) Pty Ltd.
82. Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group.
 Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.
 British Equitable Assce. Co. Ltd.
 Caledonian Insurance Company.
 Guardina Assurance Co. Ltd.
 The Licences & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
 The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
 Royal Exchange Assurance.
 The State Assurance Co. Ltd.
 Australian & Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd.
 The Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.
 British Traders Insurance Co. Ltd.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.
 Triton Insurance Co. Ltd.
 Congregational Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.
83. Guild Insurance Company Ltd.
84. Hanover Insurance Company New York.
85. Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
86. Home Insurance Company.
87. Home Owners Insurances Pty Ltd.
88. Illawarra & General Insurance Co. Pty Ltd.
89. Insurance Company of North America.
90. Invincible Life & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
91. Law Union & Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.
92. Legal & General Assurance Society Ltd.
 Gresham Fire & Accident Ins. Soc. Ltd.
93. Lep Insurance Brokers Pty Ltd.
94. Lombard Insurance Company Limited.
95. London & Overseas Insurance Co. Ltd.
96. Edward Lumley & Sons (N.S.W.) Pty Ltd.
97. Edward Lumley & Sons (Qld) Pty Ltd.
98. Edward Lumley & Sons (S.A.) Pty Ltd.
99. Edward Lumley & Sons (Vic.) Pty Ltd.
100. L'Union Des Assurances de Paris.
101. M.L.C. Fire & General Insurance Co. Pty Ltd.
102. Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Ltd.
103. Marsh & McLennan Pty Ltd.
104. Mercantile & General Reinsurance Co. of Australia Ltd.
105. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.
106. Merchants Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
107. Milford Insurance Company Limited.
108. J. H. Minet & Co. (A.N.Z.) Pty Ltd.
109. Monarch Insurance Co. Ltd.
110. Munich Reinsurance Co. of Aust. Ltd.

Appendix IV—(continued)

Insurance Companies-1971 List—(continued)

111. N.R.M.A. Insurance Limited.
112. N.S.W. General Insurance Co. Pty Ltd.
113. National Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.
114. National Employers' Mutual General Ins. Assoc. Ltd.
115. National Insurance Co. of New Zealand Ltd.
116. National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.
117. National & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
118. New India Assurance Company Limited.
119. New Reinsurance Geneva Pty Ltd.
120. New Zealand Victoria Insurance Group.
121. Raymond Nicholas Pty Ltd.
122. Nippon Fire & Marine Insurance Company Ltd.
123. Northumberland Insurance Company Ltd.
124. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Limited.
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co.
Maritime Insurance Company Limited.
125. O'Donnell Griffin Insurances Pty Ltd.
126. Omnibus & General Insurance Company Ltd.
127. Orion Insurance Company Ltd.
128. Pearl Assurance Company Ltd.
129. Permanent Insurance Company Ltd.
130. Phoenix Assurance Company of Australia Ltd.
Southern Union Commercial Insurance Company of Australia Ltd.
London Guarantee & Accident Co. of Australia Ltd.
Provident Fire Insurance Company of Australia Ltd.
131. Pitman & Deane.
132. H. G. Poland (Australia) Pty Ltd.
133. Price, Forbes Leslie (N.S.W.) Pty Ltd.
134. Price, Forbes (Reinsurance) Pty Ltd.
135. Provincial Insurances Company Ltd.
136. Prudential Assurance Company Ltd.
137. Queensland Insurance Company Ltd.
138. Retail Traders Insurance Company Ltd.
139. Reinsurance Company of Australasia Limited.
140. Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.
The Legal Insurance Company Ltd.
The Lancashire Insurance Company.
Assurance & Thrift Association.
The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company Ltd.
The Central Insurance Co. Ltd.
Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
The London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.
City Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
The Australian Alliance Assurance Co.
Australasian Mutual Insurance Society.
The Derwent & Tamar Assce. Company Ltd.
Sydney Fire Office.
Melbourne Fire Office Ltd.
141. Sapphire Insurance Company Pty Ltd.
142. Scottish Insurance Corp. Ltd.
143. The Security & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
Medical & Dental Insurance Ltd.
Group Proportion of National Employers' Mutual.
General Insurance Association Limited.
144. Security Life Assurances Limited.
145. Sedgwick Collins (N.S.W.) Pty Ltd.
146. Sedgwick Collins (Reinsurance) Pty Ltd.
147. Sirius Insurance Company Limited.
148. Skandia Insurance Company Limited.
149. South Australian Insurance Company Ltd.
150. South British Insurance Company Ltd.
151. Southern Cross Marine Insurance Company Ltd.
152. Southern Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.
153. State Government Insurance Office (Qld).
154. Steadfast Insurance Co. Ltd.
155. Steeves, Agnew & Co. (Aust.) Pty Ltd.
156. Steeves, Agnew & Co. (Vic.) Pty Ltd.
157. Stenhouse Reinsurance Pty Ltd.

Appendix IV—(continued)

Insurance Companies-1971 List—(continued)

- 158. Stenhouse Scott North Australia Ltd.
 - 159. Sterling Offices Limited.
 - 160. Stewart Smith—FBL Aviation Pty Ltd.
 - 161. Storebrand Insurance Company Ltd.
 - 162. Sun Insurance Office Limited.
 - Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.
 - The London Assurance.
 - Guildhall Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - The Patriotic Assurance Co. Ltd.
 - The Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - The Federal Mutual Insurance Co. of Aust. Ltd.
 - Commercial of Australia Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - The Australian National Assce. Co. Ltd.
 - The Real Australia Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - The Master Builders Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - 163. Surrey Insurance Company Limited.
 - 164. Swann Insurance Limited.
 - 165. Switzerland General Insurance Company.
 - 166. T. & G. Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - 167. Taisho Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - 168. Stanley Taylor & Company.
 - 169. Timber Mutual Insurance Limited.
 - 170. Timber Trade Mutual Insurance Ltd.
 - 171. Tokio Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - 172. Toowoomba Insurance Pty Ltd.
 - 173. Traders Prudent Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - 174. Transport & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - 175. Harvey Trinder (Northern) Pty Ltd.
 - 176. Harvey Trinder (Southern) Pty Ltd.
 - 177. Harvey Trinder (Victoria) Pty Ltd.
 - 178. Harvey Trinder (Qld) Pty Ltd.
 - 179. Triumph Insurance Co. (Australia) Ltd.
 - 180. Underwriting & Insurance Ltd.
 - 181. United Insurance Company Ltd.
 - 182. Vanguard Insurance Company Ltd.
 - 183. V.A.C.C. Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - 184. Victory Reinsurance Co. of Aust. Ltd.
 - 185. V.I.P. Insurances Limited.
 - 186. J. H. Wackerbarth (A'sia) Pty Ltd.
 - 187. Waltons Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - 188. Warner Hill & Co. Pty Ltd.
 - 189. Westchester Fire Insurance Co.
 - 190. Western Assurance Company.
 - 191. Western Australian Insurance Co. (Canberra) Ltd.
 - 192. Westminster Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - 193. Wheatgrowers & General Insurance Co.
 - 194. Willis Faber Johnson & Higgins (N.S.W.) Pty Ltd.
 - 195. World Marine & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - 196. Yorkshire Insurance Company Limited.
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Appendix IV—continued

OWNERS LIST—1971 LIST

1. A.D. International (Australia) Pty Ltd.
2. Alcan Australia Ltd.
3. Armco (Australia) Pty Ltd.
4. Balm Paints Ltd.
5. B.P. Australia Ltd.
6. Caltex Oil (Australia) Pty Ltd.
7. Chrysler Australia Ltd.
8. Coca-Cola Export Corporation.
9. Columbia Pictures Pty Ltd.
10. Dow Chemical (Australia) Ltd.
11. Eastern Nitrogen Ltd.
12. General Telephone & Electronics Aust. Pty Ltd.
13. Gestetner Pty Ltd.
14. Magnus Goldring Pty Ltd.
15. W. H. Gregory.
16. Harrison & Attwood Pty Ltd.
17. Hoyts Theatres Ltd.
18. The Hunter Valley Co-operative Dairy Co. Ltd.
19. I.B.M. Australia Ltd.
20. Imperial Chemicals Industries of Australia & New Zealand Ltd.
21. Kraft Foods Ltd.
22. Kriesler Australasia Pty Ltd.
23. J. A. Levy.
24. L.P. Gas Pty Ltd.
25. Mount Isa Mines Ltd.
26. Neptune Oil Company Ltd.
27. Nestle Company (Aust.) Ltd.
28. The Nowra Co-operative Dairy Co. Ltd.
29. Pfizer Pty Ltd.
30. Philips Industries & Associated Subsidiary Companies.
31. The Producers' Co-operative Distributing Society Ltd.
32. Revlon (Australia) Pty Ltd.
33. Mr H. and Mrs M. F. C. Roebuck.
34. Shell Co. of Australia Ltd.
35. Shell Chemical (Australia) Pty Ltd.
36. Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd.
37. Shorncliffe Pty Ltd.
38. Smithfield Products Limited.
39. Universal Pictures Pty Ltd.

Appendix V

ATTENDANCES AT BOARD MEETINGS FOR YEAR 1971

	<i>Present</i>							<i>Absent</i>
Leonard George Verrills, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1* 7†
Joseph Robert Gordon O'Donnell, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1*
Charles Roland Kingsland, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1*
Owen John Bloore, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	5*
Clive William Tregear, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3*
Maurice Stelmack, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
Alexander Campbell McMurtrie, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
Twenty-seven Ordinary Meetings.							Four Extraordinary Meetings.	

* Leave of Absence.

† Official Overseas Business.

Appendix VI

FIRE CALLS FOR THE YEAR 1971

	Sydney and Suburbs	Canberra Fire District	Country Fire Districts	Total
Fires	17,004	667	11,671	29,342
False Alarms	15,250	2,169	3,733	21,152
Total	32,254	2,836	15,404	50,494

Appendix VII

COMPARISON OF CALLS 1961-1971

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Fires	15,905	17,923	13,197	26,358	24,863	16,507	18,200	30,392	16,105	30,711	29,342
False Alarms	5,830	6,429	6,998	10,923	12,219	12,289	13,059	15,828	15,244	19,202	21,152
Total	21,735	24,352	20,195	37,281	37,082	28,796	31,259	46,220	31,349	49,913	50,494

Appendix VIII

STAFF

Permanent Brigade—											
Chief Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deputy Chief Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Superintendents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Inspectors and Resident Country Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
District Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Station Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419
Permanent Firemen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,416
Authorised Strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,909
Actual Strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,888
Under Strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Volunteer Brigade—											
Volunteer Personnel—											
Authorised Strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,900
Actual Strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,739
Under Strength	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
Administrative—											
Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Senior Administrative Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Male Clerks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Female Office Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Workshop Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Electrical Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Building and Maintenance Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Clothing Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Boot Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hose Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Services Maintenance Section	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Storemen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Transport Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
											259