



Yarloop The Phoenix

Yarloop Community Resource Centre
Your local connection

Yarloop CRC Grand Opening

• IT'S TIME TO CELEBRATE

We would love the company of past & present Yarloop Community Members and those who supported us on our journey over the past few years to join us in celebrating the move into our new home!

23rd November 2019, 2pm-5pm.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS WILL BE PROVIDED ON THE DAY AND A BURGER VAN IS ALSO AVAILABLE (CASH NEEDED)

RSVP BY 15TH NOVEMBER 2019 TO
YARLOOP@CRC.NET.AU / 9733 5600

November 2019 ISSUE

21 Teesdale Street,

Yarloop WA 6218

(Soon to be 23 Station St)

Ph: (08) 9733 5600

E: yldic@bigpond.com

Open Hours:

Monday—Friday

9am—3pm

Copies available at:

Yarloop CRC

Cookernup General Store

Harvey Visitors Centre

Or via email when you register your details with the Yarloop CRC

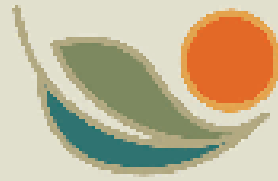
Are you interested in advertising with us?

Please contact us today

MEMBERSHIP
★★★★★
is the Best Value

We are offering a special membership price of only \$5.00!!

This offer is only valid until the 24th of November. Please contact us at the Yarloop CRC for membership benefits.



SHIRE OF
HARVEY

A Breath of Fresh Air

YARLOOP COMMUNITY CENTRE OFFICIAL OPENING

Members of the Community are invited to attend the official opening
of the new Yarloop Community Centre on
Friday, 22 November at 10am.

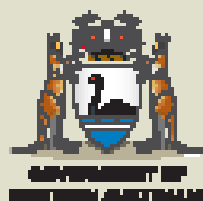
The Premier Hon. Mark McGowan MLA, Premier of Western
Australia will officially open the building.

The official opening will take place at the front of the Yarloop
Community Centre on Station Street Yarloop.

A tour of the building and morning tea will follow
the opening ceremony.

Please note there will be a partial road closure on Station Street.
Entrance to the parking area will be from Kendall Street and
Teesdale Streets.

For catering purposes please RSVP to: mareee@harvey.wa.gov.au or
call 9729 0323 before 12 November 2019.



What's in this month of the Yarloop Phoenix

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Would you like to be part of our Yarloop Phoenix emailing list?

Please contact us on 9733 5600 or yldic@bigpond.com



**Yarloop
Youth Group**
**Due to our big move this
month we unfortunately
had to reduce the YYG
days down. Please come
join us on 7th November
5th & 12th December
for after-school fun
COST: Gold Coin Donation**

MOVEMBER



Men are facing a health crisis that isn't being talked about. They're dying too young., much before their time. A problem this size calls for big minds, and big solutions. But there's a smaller, hairier solution to the men's health crisis. A solution you can Grow yourself. A solution that's sitting right under your nose. Grow a Mo this Movember to raise funds and awareness for men's health. Stop men dying too young.

HERE'S HOW:

1. SIGN UP AT MOVEMBER.COM Choose to Grow this Movember.
2. START GROWING Start clean-shaven, then let your Mo take the spotlight and start conversations.
3. MAKE IT COUNT Ask friends and family to back your Mo by donating. Together, we can stop men dying too young.

TIPS TO HELP YOU GROW

1. BE PREPARED Choose the moustache that will grace your face. Trucker, regent, connoisseur or wisp? Check out the options at movember.com
2. BE BRAVE The first few days, even weeks, can be uncomfortable as your Mo takes shape. Ride it out to encourage donations.
3. IGNORE THE ITCHING Remind yourself that men have endured worse in the past. You can stand a little face tickle.
4. SHAPE YOUR MOUSTACHE Get across all the proper grooming techniques. A great Mo comes down to great grooming.
5. NURTURE IT AND KEEP IT CLEAN Look after your Mo, and your Mo will look after you.



TACKLING PROSTATE CANCER, TESTICULAR CANCER, MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE PREVENTION

Our fathers, partners, brothers and friends are facing a health crisis, yet it's rarely talked about. Men are dying too young. We can't afford to stay silent.

WE'RE TAKING ACTION. We are the leading charity changing the face of men's health. We know what works for men – and what doesn't. Prostate cancer, testicular cancer, mental health and suicide prevention – we're taking them all on.

Since 2003, Movember has funded more than 1,250 men's health projects around the world, challenging the status quo, shaking up men's health research and transforming the way health services reach and support men.

We know what works for men, and how to find and fund the most innovative research to have both a global and local impact. We continuously challenge the status quo, and invest quickly in what works. In 15 years we've funded more than 1,250 men's health projects around the world.

By 2030 we'll reduce the number of men dying prematurely by 25%.

Across the world, men die an average six years younger than women, and for reasons that are largely preventable. Which means it doesn't need to be that way: we can all take action to live healthier, happier and longer lives.

How? Here are our top five things to know, and do.

Spend time with people who make you feel good. Stay connected. Your mates are important and spending time with them is good for you. Catch up regularly, check in and make time.

Talk More. You don't need to be an expert and you don't have to have the sole solution, but being there for someone, listening and giving your time can be life-saving. *70% of men say their friends can rely on them for support, but only 48% say that they rely on their friends. In other words: we're here for our mates, but worried about asking for help for ourselves. Reaching out is crucial.*

Know the numbers. At 50, talk to your doctor about prostate cancer and whether it's right for you to have a PSA test. If you have a father or brother with prostate cancer you should be having this conversation at 45. Know your numbers, know your risk, talk to your doctor.

Know thy nuts. Simple. Get to know what's normal for your testicles. Give them a check regularly and go to the doctor if something doesn't feel right. https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=KUtlwLa_KY

Move, more. Add more activity to your day. Do more of what makes you feel good.

Big thank you to the Australian Movember group for providing all information, check out the website for more information on how donations are spent, how to get involved and also receive helpful reminders for men's health issues. <https://au.movember.com/mens-health/general>

CONTACT US

Got a question? Drop us a line:

Email:

info@movember.com

Phone:

1300 GROW MO (1300 4769 66)

Mail to:

Movember Foundation
PO Box 60 East Melbourne VIC
8002 Australia

SIGN UP TO GROW  **MOVEMBER.COM**

FAQS

Visit our [FAQs](#)
for answers to your questions.



facebook.com/MovemberAU



instagram.com/Movember



youtube.com/movembertv



twitter.com/MovemberAU



linkedin.com/company/movember



First Aid Kits

An organised and properly stocked first aid kit can give you peace of mind in a medical emergency. Being prepared could help you save a life. Doing a first aid course is recommended to give you the knowledge and skills to provide capable first aid assistance. Buying a first aid kit is a convenient option. First aid kits are sold in different shapes and sizes and for different uses.

[St John Ambulance Australia](#) and the [Australian Red Cross](#) sell first aid kits, as do some pharmacies, service stations, large retail outlets, motoring organisations and charities.

A basic first aid kit checklist - You can customise your first aid kit depending on the activities you do. A basic first aid kit checklist might include:

- crepe bandages of varying widths
- hypoallergenic (skin) tape
- triangular bandages
- adhesive dressing strips (such as band aids) in different sizes
- gauze swabs
- combine dressing pads (10cm x 10cm)
- non-stick dressing pads (7.5cm x 10cm)
- sterile eye pad
- alcohol swabs
- stainless steel scissors (sharp/blunt) 12.5cm
- disposable gloves
- stainless steel pointed splinter forceps (tweezers)
- shock (thermal) blanket
- safety pins
- notepad and permanent marker
- sterile saline tubes/sachets
- disposable resuscitation face shield
- antiseptic skin swabs
- stop itch cream
- First aid booklet



How do I customise my kit? Once you have assembled a basic first aid kit, you can customise it according to its intended use. For example, if it is:

- **For use at home** — add extra items according to the number of people in your home and their age, such as thick crepe bandages if you have older children who play sport or for use as a pressure immobilisation bandage
- **For the car or caravan** — add a highly reflective (day/night) safety triangle and vest as you may be near a road and traffic
- **For camping** — add heavy crepe bandages, instant cold packs, disposable poncho, plastic bags, whistle, compass, torch and glow stick
- **For use on a boat** — add a disposable poncho, plastic bags, whistle and glow stick. If you are boating in waters where marine stingers are present, include vinegar to pour over potential [stings](#)
- **For babies** — add extra items such as a digital thermometer, basic pain reliever medications (such as [paracetamol](#) or [ibuprofen](#)) and plastic syringes for accurate dosing.
- **For known medical conditions** — add extra items, such as medicines and or equipment you normally use to manage the condition.

When you have gathered all of the items for your first aid kit, it's time to buy a bag or container to keep them in. It doesn't have to be expensive or designed especially for first aid supplies, but it should be:

- large enough to contain all of the necessary items
- identifiable as a first aid kit
- made of material that protects the contents from dust, moisture and contamination

Keep your first aid kit in a safe, dry and accessible place, and make sure everyone in your family knows where it is. First aid kits for cars, caravans or boats should be secured so they don't become 'projectiles'.

You must know how to use the items in your first aid kit before you need them. For example:

- combine dressing pads cover and pack bleeding wounds
- non-adherent dressings cover [wounds](#) and [burns](#)
- shock blankets help manage body temperature
- crepe bandages provide light support for [sprains and strains](#)
- heavy crepe bandages immobilise joints and provide support
- triangular bandages can be used as a sling to immobilise [injured limbs](#), or as a pad to control bleeding or protect injuries
- disposable resuscitation face shields provide personal protection during [mouth to mouth resuscitation](#)
- sterile saline tubes or sachets are used to flush [debris from eyes](#) and clean minor cuts and grazes

If you are not sure what the items in your first aid kit are used for, you can:

- read your first aid booklet
- take your first aid kit to a pharmacy and ask the staff for advice
- Take a first aid course

Well-maintained first aid kits are always ready to use. Make sure you:

- replace items as soon as possible after they are used
- check the kit after each use or if not used, then once every 12 months
- check that items are in good working order, have not deteriorated and within their expiry date. Ensure that sterile items are still sealed

The best way to know how to use the items in your first aid kit, and to know what to do in an emergency, is to take a first aid course. St John Ambulance Australia and the Australian Red Cross offer a variety of first aid courses all around Australia. There are fees associated with these first aid courses.

For information on courses, go to: [St John Ambulance Australia's](#) website, or call them on 1300 360 455 [Australian Red Cross's](#) website, or call them on 1300 367 428.

Big thankyou to Healthdirect, a government-funded health information and advice provider.

For more information please check out their site. <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au>

Title First Aid Kits <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/first-aid-kits>

Published by : Health Direct

Last reviewed—August 2018

Snake Bites

Australia has some 140 species of land snake, and around 32 species of sea snakes have been recorded in Australian waters. About 100 Australian snakes are venomous, although only 12 are likely to inflict a wound that could kill you. These include Taipans, Brown snakes, Tiger snakes, Death Adders, Black snakes, Copperhead snakes, Rough Scaled snakes as well as some sea snakes.

Most snake bites happen when people try to kill or capture them. If you come across a snake, don't panic. Back away to a safe distance and let it move away. Snakes often want to escape when disturbed.

All snake bites must be treated as potentially life-threatening. If you are bitten by a snake, call triple zero (000) for an ambulance.

Different types of snake bites— Dry and Venomous

A dry bite is when the snake strikes but no venom is released. Dry bites will be painful and may cause swelling and redness around the area of the snake bite.

Because you can't tell if a snake's bite is a dry bite always assume that you have been injected with venom, and manage the bite as a medical emergency. Once medically assessed, there is usually no need for further treatment, such as with antivenoms. Many snake bites in Australia do not result in envenomation, and so they can be managed without antivenom.

Venomous bites are when the snake bites and releases venom (poison) into a wound. Snake venom contains poisons which are designed to stun, numb, or kill other animals

Symptoms of a venomous bite include:

- severe pain around the bite, this might come on later
- swelling, bruising or bleeding from the bite
- bite marks on the skin (these might be obvious puncture wounds or almost invisible small scratches)
- swollen and tender glands in the armpit or groin of the limb that has been bitten
- tingling, stinging, burning or abnormal feelings of the skin
- feeling anxious
- nausea (feeling sick) or vomiting (being sick)
- dizziness
- blurred vision
- headache
- breathing difficulties
- problems swallowing
- stomach pain
- irregular heartbeat
- muscle weakness
- confusion

- blood oozing from the site or gums
- collapse
- paralysis, coma or death (in the most severe cases)

In Australia, there are approximately two deaths a year from venomous snake bites.



Snake identification

Identification of venomous snakes can be made from venom present on clothing or the skin using a so called 'venom detection' kit. For this reason do not wash or suck the bite or discard clothing.

It's not recommended to kill the snake for purposes of identification, because medical services do not rely on visual identification of the snake species. Antivenom is available for all venomous Australian snake bites.

First aid for snake bites

For all snake bites, provide emergency care including [cardiopulmonary resuscitation](#) (CPR) if needed. Call triple zero (000) for an ambulance. Apply a pressure immobilisation bandage and keep the person calm and as still as possible until medical help arrives.

Avoid washing the bite area because any venom left on the skin can help identify the snake.

DO NOT apply a tourniquet, cut the wound or attempt to suck the venom out.

Title Snake Bites <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au/snake-bites>

Published by : Health Direct

Last reviewed—September 2017

Big thankyou to HealthDirect, a government-funded health information and advice provider.

For more information please check out their site. <https://www.healthdirect.gov.au>

Pressure Immobilisation Technique (PIT)

One method of immobilisation for bites on a limb. There may be other PIT methods that are acceptable to use.

Step 1

Broad pressure bandage*

Lay casualty down and stop them from moving

Apply firm pressure on bite

Apply a broad pressure bandage over the bite as firm as for a sprained ankle

(You should not be able to easily slide a finger between the bandage and the skin)

*Elasticised bandages 10 -15cm wide are preferred, if unavailable, use clothing or other material, torn into strips if possible



Step 2

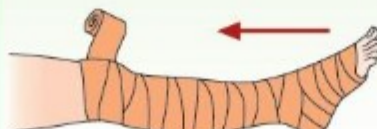
Second pressure bandage*

Apply a pressure bandage

Start at the fingers or toes of the bitten limb

Continue upward covering as much of the limb as possible

*No second bandage? – apply the initial bandage to fingers, or toes of the bitten limb, and work up the limb as far as possible



Step 3

Splint the limb

Splint the limb including joints on either side of the bite to restrict movement of the limb

Keep the casualty and the limb completely still

Bring transport to the casualty if possible, get to medical care urgently (preferably ambulance)



Common snakes found in Yarloop

All materials found on Whatsnakeisthat.com.au



Dugite—Pseudonaja affinis

Family—Front Fanged Venomous

Average length—109 cm

Reproduction—Egg Laying

Number of Offspring—15

Venom—Extremely venomous

Distribution SA & WA

Photographer—Brian Bush



Tiger Snake—Notechis scutatus

Family—Front Fanged Venomous

Average length—80 cm

Reproduction—Live Bearing

Number of Offspring—23

Venom—Extremely venomous

Distribution Vic, SA, Qld, NSW, ACT & WA

Photographer—David Nixon

Western Brown Snake- Pseudonaja nuchalis

Family—Front Fanged Venomous

Average length—100 cm

Reproduction—Egg laying

Number of Offspring—12

Venom—Extremely venomous

Distribution Qld, WA & NT

Photographer—Eric Vanderduys



If you have found a snake and would like it removed, please contact an experienced wildlife relocater that will happily assist. Please do not try to catch or kill the snake yourself. Many snake bites occur due to people attempting to kill the snake themselves. Do not upset or stir them. To assist the relocater, try to observe from a distance. Below are some relocators approved by the Harvey Shire.

Mitch McSweeney 0437 739 796 (\$50 donation) Reptile Removal/Relocation (DPAW approved)

Mike Butcher 9725 3377/ 0428 193 252 (charges apply) . For more information please check the with the Harvey Shire 08 9729 0300 or <https://www.harvey.wa.gov.au/>

Willie Wagtails!

Description - The Willie Wagtail is the largest, and most well-known, of the Australian fantails. The Willie Wagtail can be distinguished from other similar-sized black and white birds by its black throat and white eyebrows and whisker marks. The name wagtail stems from the constant sideways wagging of the tail. Young birds resemble the adults, but have paler, slightly rusty edges to the feathers of the wings.



Feeding - These birds can be seen darting around lawns as they hunt for insects on the ground. As they do so, the tail is wagged from side to side. Insects are also captured in the air, in active chases.

Breeding - The Willie Wagtail's nest is a neatly woven cup of grasses, covered with spider's web on the outside and lined internally with soft grasses, hair or fur. The soft lining of the nest, if not readily available, is often taken directly from an animal. The nest of the Willie Wagtail may be re-used in successive years, or an old nest is often destroyed and the materials used in the construction of a new nest. Nests are normally placed on a horizontal branch of a tree, or other similar structure. The cream-coloured eggs, speckled with grey and brown are incubated by both sexes. The young birds stay with the parents until the eggs from the next clutch start to hatch. At this point they are driven away. If conditions are favourable, the couple may raise up to four successive clutches in a single season.

Cultural - The Willie Wagtail was a feature in Australian Aboriginal folklore although it was not always regarded as a desirable bird to have around. Aboriginal tribes in parts of South Eastern Australia, such as the [Ngarrindjeri](#) of the Lower [Murray River](#), and the Narrunga People of the [Yorke Peninsula](#), regard the willie wagtail as the bearer of bad news. It was thought that the willie wagtail could steal a person's secrets while lingering around camps eavesdropping, so women would be tight-lipped in the presence of the bird.

The people of the Kimberley held a similar belief that it would inform the spirit of the recently departed if living relatives spoke badly of them. The Willie Wagtail was also seen as an ill omen, and they would abandon an expedition if a Willie Wagtail was seen on the morning of departure.



The Kunwinjku in Western Arnhem Land took a dimmer view and regarded it as a liar and a [tattletale](#). The willie wagtail was said to have stolen fire and tried to extinguish it in the sea in a [dreaming](#) story of the [Yindjibarndi](#) people of the central and western [Pilbara](#), and was able to send a strong wind if frightened. In the [Noongar](#) language dialects, the willie wagtail is known as the *Djiti-Djiti* (pronounced *Chitti-chitti*) and the *Willaring* in the [Perth](#) region.

The [Kalam](#) people of New Guinea highlands called it *konmayd*, and deemed it a good bird; if it came and chattered when a new garden was tilled, then there would be good crops. It is said to be taking care of pigs if it is darting and calling around them. It may also be the manifestation of the ghost of paternal relatives to the Kalam.



Information found on Wikipedia & birdlife.org

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Yarloop Business Directory available at the Yarloop CRC

DO YOU HAVE A LOCAL BUSINESS THAT
SHOULD BE IN OUR LOCAL DIRECTORY
CALL OR COME SEE US TODAY!



Have you got an event coming up?
Want to tell the world?
Let the Harvey Visitor Centre help
spread the word!
Contact us now to promote your
event for FREE!
info@harveyvisitorcentre.com.au
Call: 9729 1122



Yarloop Connect Morning Tea
Every Tuesday from 10am
Come for a cuppa!



The Lake Clifton Thrombolites are sometimes referred to as the stepping stones of life. Unfortunately, some people thought they were just stepping stones, and a special boardwalk had to be built to protect them.

With their conservation now under control, the Thrombolites present an opportunity to view life as it appeared during the Archaean eon of the Earth's history. The Archaean happened between 3.8 and 2.5 billion years ago, meaning the Lake Clifton Thrombolites provide a unique window into our distant past. Our Thrombolites are only a measly 2000 years old, but they are directly descended from the earliest known life forms on Earth. They once dominated the shallow Archaean seas, though today only survive in a handful of Earth's special places.

Why is Lake Clifton Special?

It has a lot to do with the southern hemisphere's largest community of lake dwelling Thrombolites. The reef stretches an amazing 15 kilometres along the shore line.

What are the Lake Clifton Thrombolites?

Thrombolites are rock-like formations built by micro-organisms. When these microbes photosynthesize, they precipitate calcium carbonate (limestone), which creates the dome shaped Thrombolites that we see on the edge of Lake Clifton today.

The Thrombolites are dominant on the east side of the lake, because their calcium source is in the fresh groundwater which passes through the sand dunes on this side. Thrombolites form in shallow water, because the microbes need sunlight to photosynthesize. The Lake Clifton Thrombolites also prefer water with a low salt content. Lake Clifton is a brackish coastal body of water which has been historically hypo saline. This means it is normally less salty than seawater, and is ideal for the Thrombolites community.

Thrombolites are a type of microbialite. This is a general term used to describe structures formed by microbial communities. The micro-organisms which are creating the Lake Clifton Thrombolites are descendants of the earliest forms of life on Earth. Life probably first appeared on Earth about 4 billion years ago. No fossils have survived from these early times, so no one is sure how it all started. The earliest fossils are of mineralised mounds formed by microbes around 3.5 billion years ago. These fossils are located in the north of Western Australia, and were formed during the Archaean. They are known as stromatolites, and are very closely related to the Thrombolites. They differ mainly in the way they form. Stromatolites form in layers that build up on top of each other. Thrombolites form by a clotting process, and spread out evenly over time.

Life in the Archaean – If you had visited the Earth during the Archaean, you would have witnessed a landscape covered with active volcanos. The sky would have appeared an uneasy orange colour. This was due to the high concentration of methane in the atmosphere. Oxygen was only a trace gas (1%).

The shallow Archaean oceans covered most of the planet and would have had a slight green tinge. This is caused by high levels of dissolved iron. The shoreline would have been covered in Thrombolites and stromatolites as far as the eye could see. Due to the abundance in the Archaean, you would have been excused for using them as stepping stones. The Moon was closer to the Earth than today, causing extreme tidal patterns across the planet. Even the sun was cooler, though because of the volcanic activity, the climate was rather temperate.

Fortunately for us, oxygen was released by these microbialite during their photosynthetic metabolism. Check out the Thrombolites on a calm day, and you can still see tiny strings of oxygen rising to the water's surface. Archaean oceans contained high concentrations of dissolved iron, released from the Earth's interior. This precipitated as iron oxide, and created the banded iron deposits we mine today. The extensive Pilbarra iron ore deposits in Western Australia are now shipped to South Korea and are used by Hyundai to produce their motor cars

Is it an Alien, Bunyip Nesting Grounds or Fossil? No it's Thrombolites.

Before the Lake Clifton Thrombolites were properly understood, some early settlers mistook the microbialite reef for a secret bunyip nesting ground. Fortunately, the eggs never hatched, and the lake has remained bunyip free. Still not satisfied, the bunyip supporters suggested they were the fossilized eggs of ancient buniyps, which had lived on the shoreline thousands of years ago.

The Thrombolites have been more recently associated with extra-terrestrial egg pods. They do bear a striking resemblance to those nasty egg sacs seen in the Alien movies. Whether they're buniyps, or aliens, just be sure to lock your car, and keep to the designated pathways.....because in Lake Clifton no one can hear you scream.

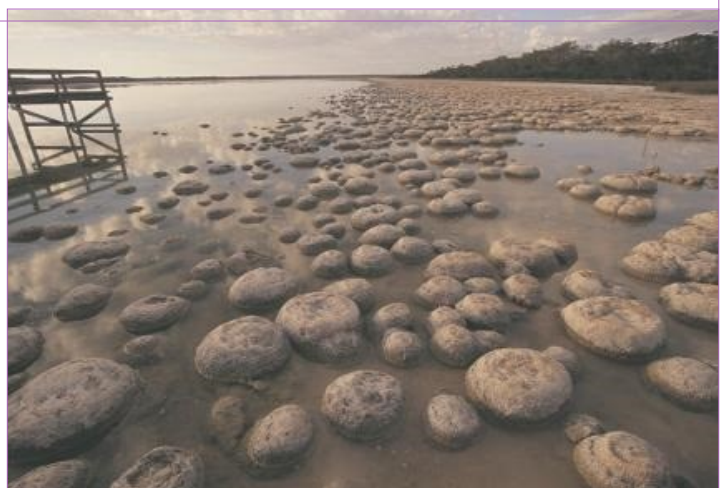
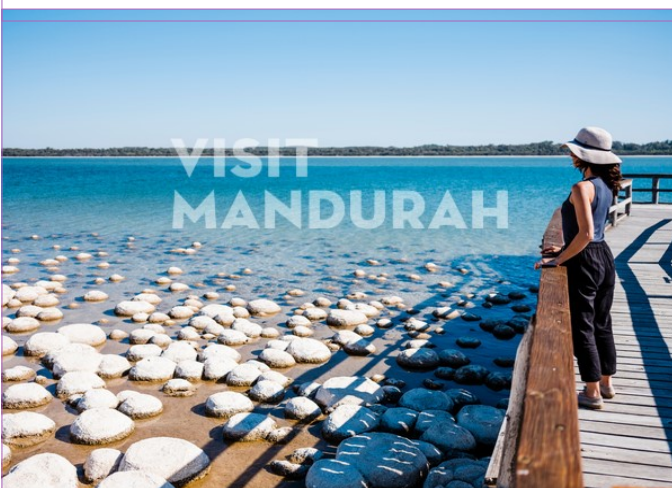
Last of the Thrombolites.

By 500 million years ago, the most dominant life form on Earth was conspicuously absent. After creating our iron ore deposits, and oxygenating the atmosphere, they disappeared. Plate tectonics, and the competition for space, took their toll on the primitive Thrombolites. They were eventually a casualty of their own success. Newly evolving organisms were thriving in the improved conditions, and found the Thrombolites to be a very tasty meal. They were slowly eaten off the face of the Earth.

Big Thankyou to Ian Gallagher for letting us use the information from his website. For more information please check out <http://www.lifeonperth.com/thrombolites.htm>

Photo Credits - <https://parks.dpaw.wa.gov.au/site/lake-clifton-thrombolites>
<https://www.visitmandurah.com/the-thrombolites>

[https://www.westernaustralia.com/en/Pages/Attraction.aspx?n=Lake Clifton Thrombolites&pid=56b2671b2cbcbe7073ae0f3b&lang=en#](https://www.westernaustralia.com/en/Pages/Attraction.aspx?n=Lake%20Clifton%20Thrombolites&pid=56b2671b2cbcbe7073ae0f3b&lang=en#/)





The Australian Red Cross Blood Service Needs Your Donation

Would you like to make a difference? Not sure if you can donate? Check out eligibility on the website or call 13 14 95.

Below is a list of all the ways blood donations are distributed.

34% Cancer & Blood Diseases

19% Other causes of anaemia

18% Surgical Patients (including open heart surgery & burns)

13% Other medical problems such as heart, stomach and kidney disease

10% Orthopaedic patients (including fractures and joint replacements)

4% Obstetrics (including pregnant women, new mothers and young children)

2% Traumas (including road accidents)

If you are interested in making an appointment or want more info about donating blood please contact the Australian Red Cross Blood Service 13 14 95 <https://www.donateblood.com.au/>

Unit 5/51 Forrest Ave, Bunbury & Unit 3A & 1 Benjamin Way, Rockingham

Be Connected

Network Introduction



We are having a moving sale! Make us an offer!

Used Samsung Fridge, 3 years old, Model SRF680CDLS, 680L, French Doors with ice maker.

Reception Desk & x 3 Study Desks (computers and phone not included)

