

Gem and Lapidary

News

June 2015

Vol 41 No 5

Print Post Approved PP243352/00002

The Gem & Lapidary

News is the official publication of the GEM AND LAPIDARY COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH W ALES, INC, PO Box 4233, Londonderry 2753. The executive and workforce of the Council are entirely composed of delegates from member clubs. Council is NOT an autonomous body. The Gem & Lapidary Council is a member of AFLACA (Australian Federation of Lapidary and Allied Crafts Association).

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	webmaster@gemlapidarycouncilnsw.org.au Webmaster Alex Maitland (please send updated				
	information)				
COUNCIL MEETINGS					
EXECUTIVE: 4th Wednesday in the month					
	MONTHLY: 4th Wednesday in the month, at 1.00pm				
The venue, unless otherwise stated, is at the Clubrooms of Parramatta-Holroyd Lapidary Club, 73					
	Fullagar Rd, Wentworthville Visitors are welcome to attend Monthly Meetings				

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GEM & LAPIDARY NEWS

\$20 if posted <u>bulk</u> to your club\$25 if posted to members private address\$30 for non-members of the G&L Council

ADVERTISING RATES per issue in Black and White.

Full page - \$40 per issue 1/2 page - " " \$25, 1/3 page - " " \$20, Please send payment with advertising booking and copy.

1. Gem and Lapidary News

Summary of Reports From Council Meeting 27th June,2015

Editor's Report:

Things are not working out quite as Sandra planned, but she does still plan to continue as editor until the end of the year, and Marilyn will handle the printing and postage.Please keep in mind that a new editor will be needed next year.

GEMKHANA Report October 3-4-5

1. Colin Wright has agreed to be competition organiser and reports he has already received a couple of entries.

The hall layout is nearly complete and most dealers have advised their interest.
Arthur will soon know what tables to order and will do so.

4. As we have plenty of room for displays: John Vincent has arranged a 3m display from the Hawkesbury Historical Society; Arthur has talked to Minsoc and is yet to talk to the local Rural Fire Brigade about further displays; Arthur will put in a

display case, and Blue Mountains Club June also.

5. John V has some children's activities in mind.

6. Arthur has talked to a mobile caterer from Richmond, but needs to find out about payments due to the Agricultural Society.

7. Name tags for each section, committee dealers, tailgaters, etc, will be on different coloured card in the sleeves Marilyn previously priced.

8. Arthur will check if we need overnight security, or whether we can use the Agricultural Society's system.

9. The Ag Soc has agreed to allow us use of the pavilion on Tuesday, 29/9 $\,$ (10am) to put the new lights into the showcases.

GEMBOREEE 2017: Lithgow – Easter

We still need to fill the very important role of Registrar.

1. The first meeting of the committee will be held on August 26 at 11am (before the regular monthly meeting).

2. Mick talked to caterers at Ironfest and all agreed to invite *All Fired Up Gourmet Pizzas*, who impressed us at the Gatton GEMBOREE. A coffee van is also expected to be invited and, if we can locate one, a popular strawberries and icecream van June also be invited.

Mick has also discovered the 1st Portland Scouts Group is interested in attending to amenities cleaning. Mick had offered to handle field trips, but the offsider he hoped to help isn't available, but has been in touch with Bathurst Club members who seem, at this stage, to be willing to help. He also found people at Oberon to be helpful, supplying maps, etc.

Colin has info on hiring additional toilets and showers

Security: Overnight is OK because the halls are covered. Daytime we will use Western Star.Colin has checked caravan parks in the area.Visitors parking is in hand.

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NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

Wednesday June 24th at the clubrooms of the Parramatta-Holroyd Lapidary Club 73 Fullagar Rd, Wentworthville

Please do come, you will be made very welcome

* <u>DEADLINE FOR COPY</u> for July, 2015 issue * Friday June 26th 2015

Club Editors; please add me to your mailing list to receive your Club newsletters. Ed.

Disclaimer:

Opinions expressed are those of the original authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Editor, Gem & Lapidary Council or its members. Persons acting on any opinion, advice, fact or advertisement published in this issue does so at their own risk

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TOP SHELF MINERALS

Clubs should also keep in mind that any club that assists with the practical running/organising of the GEMBOREE will get FREE tailgating space at the GEMBOREE for the duration of the event.Keep in mind that material sold at the free tailgating stall MUST be club material - that is, it is not to be owned by an individual. It is aimed to benefit the club as a whole.

GENERAL BUSINESS:

1. At the GEMBOREE, the cost of the New J&R Manuals was set at \$6 each and NSW will not add a surcharge: Delegates can collect them from the meeting. For others, please order as required – an invoice will be sent when the number required and the cost of postage is known.

2. 2016 GEMBOREE booklets: Delegates can also collect them. Please order as required, again postage needs to be added.

3. Six clubs have not paid their annual (membership) fee to the Council. A reminder was sent with the minutes of the AGM and another reminder has also been sent. Arthur was asked to phone the six clubs. If they do not pay immediately, their membership of Council will lapse. That means their members no longer have personal accident insurance cover and can no longer share in the benefits of being a member. The meeting closed at 2pm

Next meeting: Wednesday, June 24, 2015 at 73 Fullagar Rd, Wentworthville



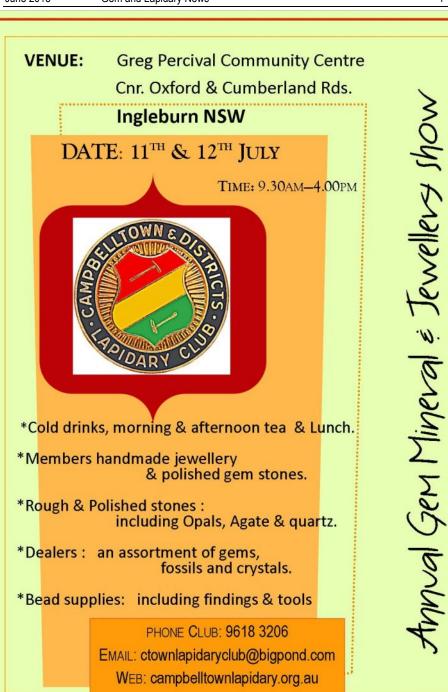
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Stewards signature:

Receipt no:

GEM & LAPIDARY COUNCIL OF NSW, INC

CONDITIONS FOR NON-COMMERCIAL TAILGATING

- 1. I will abide by the following terms and conditions to tailgate at this function conducted by the Gem & Lapidary Council of NSW.
- 2. I am a hobbyist and do not earn any income from any commercial phase of the hobby, eg mining, dealing, full time cutting or manufacturing.
- 3. I will sell only material which is surplus to my hobby activities, eg field collecting, up-grading my collection, and/or items made by me as ancillary items for my hobby, which will be of a lapidary nature.
- 4. The material for sale has not been purchased with the object of resale, except for commercially manufactured findings used in jewellery production.
- 5. I will not auction or sell at wholesale rates any goods or material.
- 6. I will not make credit or debit card or electronic banking facilities available.
- 7. I will trade only within the times and areas allotted to me by the organisers. *Tailgating sites will be cleared each day and there shall be no camping on these sites.*

8. Application to tailgate does not entitle me to trade, except upon acceptance by the organisers and the issuing of their receipt.

9. I agree to register as a participant or day visitor at the event being conducted and to pay the required fees when instructed to by the organisers.

10. Should I contravene any part of this contract, I agree to vacate the event and forfeit all monies paid.

11. I agree to purchase public risk insurance cover from the G&LC for \$20 per day of the event.

Note: The Public Risk insurance the Council is able to supply is only available to Council members – ie if you are a member of a club which is a member of Council.

12. By signing the Application Form, you indicate your full acceptance of these terms and conditions, for yourself and/or any person authorised by you.

Trading hours are: <u>Saturday 10am to 5pm</u> <u>Sunday 10am to 5pm</u> Monday 9am to noon

Access to the tailgating area will be available to allow time for setting up prior to trading.

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APLICATION FOR (Also on Website)

GEMKHANA

Date:

Please print clearly

Name:

Address: _____ Post Code: _____

Club (if applicable) ______ Your Phone: _____ I wish to apply for tailgating space during the GEMKHANA. I have read the Tailgating Conditions, and agree to abide by them.

Signed _____ Date: _____

I wish to apply to trade on the following days Sunday Monday Duration of event

Cost of trading:

\$15 per day for up to 2.4 metres (or part thereof), plus \$5 for each additional metre (or part thereof) OR \$40 for the full period for up to 2.4 metres, plus \$5 for each additional metre (or part thereof). Side tables will be included in the selling space, and will be assessed by Stewards after setting up on each day of trading. In addition, a DAY VISITORS FEE of \$3 per day will apply if you have not registered as a participant of the GEMKHANA (if you have registered, please wear your name badge). Tailgating fee: _____ metres x _____ days: \$ * Registration as a participant of the GEMKHANA \$5 – offsite or \$ * Registration as a participant of the GEMKHANA \$5 – onsite \$ * Day Visitors Fee (if required) ______days x \$3 per day \$ Public Risk Insurance premium _____ days x \$20 per day \$____ TÓTAL PAYMENT \$ Office use ... Signed and dated Form received Site measured Insurance premium collected

Receipt number:

(cheques must be made out to The Gem & Lapidary Council of NSW)

Clay is the common name for a number of fine-grained, earthy materials that become plastic when wet. Chemically, clays are hydrous aluminium silicates, usually containing minor amounts of impurities such as potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, or iron.

One of the commonest processes of clay formation is the chemical decomposition of feldspar. Clay consists of sheets of interconnected silicates combined with a second sheet-like grouping of metallic atoms, oxygen, and hydroxyl, forming a two-layer mineral such as kaolinite. Sometimes the latter sheet like structure is found sandwiched between two silica sheets, forming a three-layer mineral such as vermiculite. In the lithification process, compacted clay layers can be transformed into shale. Under the intense heat and pressure that June develop in the layers, the shale can be metamorphosed into slate.

Properties of clay minerals include plasticity, shrinkage under firing and air drying, fineness of grain, colour after firing, hardness, cohesion, and capacity of the surface to take decoration. On the basis of such qualities, clays are variously divided into classes or groups.

Individual clay particles are always smaller than 0.004 mm. Clays often form colloidal suspensions when immersed in water, but the clay particles flocculate (clump) and settle quickly in saline water. Clays are easily moulded into a form that they retain when dry, and they become hard and lose their plasticity when subjected to heat.

Clays are divided into two classes:

- 1. Residual clay found in the place of origin
- Transported clay, also known as sedimentary clay, removed from the place of origin by an agent of erosion and deposited in a new and possibly distant position.
 Residual clays are most commonly formed by surface weathering, which gives rise to clay

in three ways:

- 1. Chemical decomposition of rocks, such as granite, containing silica and aluminia
- 2. Solution of rocks, such as limestone, containing clayey impurities, which, being insoluble, are deposited as clay
- 3. Disintegration and solution of shale.

Clay rocks can be identified by their very fine grain size of 0.002 mm, and have different properties depending on which particular clay minerals they contain.

There are three main groups of clay minerals, each with its own particular properties:

- 1. Kaolinite
- 2. Illite
- 3. Montmorillonite

Clay rocks June contain a mixture of these minerals, so they have very variable properties, giving rise to a number of different uses. The most abundant use of clay is in brick making.

Granite is made up of quartz, mica and feldspar. As quartz is resistant to chemical weathering, it June be removed only as mineral grains of quartz. Feldspars and micas *are* susceptible to chemical weathering and break down to form clay minerals.

Some of the original elements contained in the micas and feldspars are carried away in solution as ions (Na+, Ca+, and K+), and so the clays formed are relatively enriched in aluminium and silicon.

The main group of clay minerals are kaolinite, illite and montmorillonite. The layers in kaolinite are held together by fairly weak bonds, whereas there is strong bonding in illite and montmorillonite because of the presence of positively charged metal ions; potassium in the case of illite, and calcium and sodium in the case of montmorillonite.

Generally, potassium feldspar breaks down to form kaolinite; micas weather to give illite, and ferromagnesian minerals break down to form montmorillonite.

Clay uses

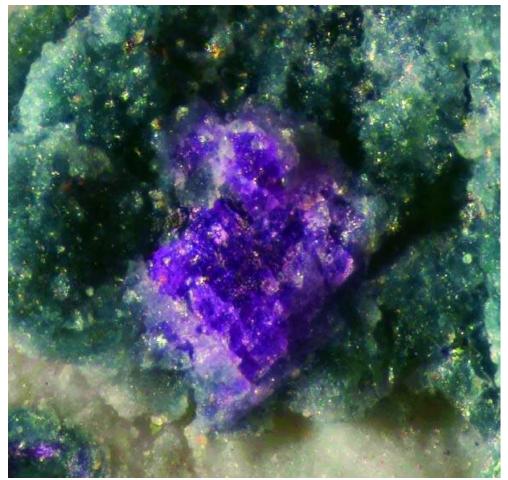
Clay has been used since the very beginnings of civilisation, for making cooking pots, bricks, porcelain, and also drainage pipes. Both brick clays and other clays are used for other purposes, such as the manufacture of clay pipes, and for floor and wall tiles. Fireclays are used for more refractory purposes such as heat-resistant tiles or bricks. Ball clays are used for ceramics. China clay, predominantly kaolinite, is used in ceramics, as a filer and in drug manufacture. Expanded clays are used as a lightweight aggregate in the manufacture of expanded clay blocks used for insulation. However, the major use of clay, after brick manufacture, is in the manufacture of cement.

Highly absorbent, bentonite is much used in foundry work for facing the moulds and preparing the moulding sands for casting metals. The less absorbent bentonites are used chiefly in the oil industry, e.g., as filtering and deodorizing agents in the refining of petroleum and, mixed with other materials, as drilling muds to protect the cutting bit while drilling. Other uses are in the making of fillers, sizings, and dressings in construction, in clarifying water and wine, in purifying sewage, and in the paper, ceramics, plastics, and rubber industries.

Apr 22, 2014 by <u>Natali Anderson http://www.sci-news.com/geology/science-putnisite-new-mineral-australia-01869.html</u> Reprinted with permission.

New Mineral

A multinational group of scientists led by Dr Peter Elliott of South Australian Museum and the University of Adelaide has described a new mineral from the Polar Bear peninsula, Southern Lake Cowan, Australia.



Crystals of putnisite (purple) . Image credit: P. Elliott et al.

June 2015Gem and Lapidary News10The new mineral is named putnisite after Drs Christine and Andrew Putnisfrom the University of Münster, Germany, for their outstandingcontributions to mineralogy.

<u>Putnisite</u> occurs as isolated pseudocubic crystals, up to 0.5 mm in diameter, and is associated with quartz and a near amorphous Cr silicate.

It is translucent, with a pink streak and vitreous lustre. It is brittle and shows one excellent and two good cleavages parallel to {100}, {010} and {001}.

"What defines a mineral is its chemistry and crystallography. By x-raying a single crystal of mineral you are able to determine its crystal structure and this, in conjunction with chemical analysis, tells you everything you need to know about the mineral," explained Dr Elliott, who, along with colleagues, described <u>putnisite in the *Mineralogical Magazine*</u>.

"Most minerals belong to a family or small group of related minerals, or if they aren't related to other minerals they often are to a synthetic compound – but putnisite is completely unique and unrelated to anything."

Putnisite combines the elements strontium, calcium, chromium, sulfur, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen:

 $SrCa_4Cr_8{}^{3+}(CO_3)_8SO_4(OH)_{16}{\bullet}25H_2O$

The mineral has a Mohs hardness of 1.5–2, a measured density of 2.20 g/cm3 and a calculated density of 2.23 g/cm3. It was discovered during prospecting by a mining company in Western Australia.

"Nature seems to be far cleverer at dreaming up new chemicals than any researcher in a laboratory," Dr Elliott concluded.

P. Elliott et al. 2014. Putnisite, SrCa₄Cr₈³⁺(CO₃)₈SO₄(OH)₁₆•25H₂O, a new mineral from Western Australia: description and crystal structure. *Mineralogical Magazine*, vol. 78, no. 1, pp. 131-144; doi: 10.1180/minmag.2014.078.1.10 *New Editor needed before December 2015. If you are interested, please contact the Secretary or current editor.* 11

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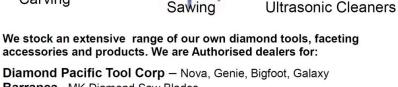
JUNIOR GEMBOREE WINNER - CONGRATULATIONS.

One of the Northern District Lapidary Club juniors, **Jared Lim**, won the freeform craftsmanship first prize. Well Done. I understand he wants to try for a Duke of Edinburgh Award and is keen to incorporate lapidary skills in his achievements for qualification. WE wish him all the best towards his attainment of that goal. (from Lapis)

New Judge.

Congratulations also to Robert (Bob) Webb of the Illawarra Lapidary Club Inc has successfully completed the faceting judges course and he is now a qualified judge in that area. Congratulations! Bob. Nelson Robertson will present his certificate at next meeting.

Congratulations also to Theresa, new editor Lismore Newsletter, on her in depth report of Gemfest.



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*Lapidary * Fossicking * Jewellery Making Tools ^{ipidary News} Ediacara Fossils June 2015

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Gem and Lapidary News Ediacara Fossils cont.

Today Australia is a hot, dry continent but hundreds of millions of years ago the landscape was very different – most of eastern Australia lay under shallow, warm seas.

Between 570 and 540 million years ago (long before dinosaurs roamed the Earth) these warm seas were inhabited by soft bodied organisms, similar to jellyfish.



Some of these organisms became trapped in fine silt in tidal flats and were fossilised as the silt turned to stone. As sea levels changed, the seafloor become part of what we today know as the Flinders Ranges in South Australia, and the fossils found there formed part of a period known today as the Ediacaran Period.

Examples of these unusual and fragile fossils, including Dickinsonia and Spriggina can be seen at the South Australian Museum.

In 1946, while exploring for minerals, geologist Reginald Sprigg discovered fossil imprints in rocks around the low hills of the western Flinders Ranges at the old Ediacara minefield.

Sprigg's discovery was extremely important as it was the first time the fossilised remains of an entire community of soft bodied creatures had been found in such abundance anywhere in the world. Sprigg's discovery was so significant that fossils were named after him and the Ediacaran Period was named after the location where the fossils were found.

The fossils preserved in the ancient seafloor at Ediacara record the first known multicellular animal life on Earth that predates the Cambrian. This diverse and exquisitely preserved community of ancient organisms represents a significant snapshot of our geological heritage. Up until their discovery scientists believed that only organisms with hard parts, such as shells or skeletons, could be preserved in the fossil record.

This discovery gave scientists a new understanding of the evolution of life on earth, as well as a better understanding of how fossils of organisms with soft tissue can become preserved in the fossil record.

Some scientists believe many of the organisms found at Ediacara June represent early algae, lichens or even multicellular 'experiments', which bear little resemblance to organisms existing anywhere in the world today. There are many questions surrounding these ancient organisms; how they lived, how they evolved and what creatures alive today are their descendants.

The fossils of this period resemble the flatworms, soft corals and jellyfish we know today and range in size from a few centimetres up to a metre long. This diverse array of fossil specimens includes anemones, annelid worms, crustaceans, echinoderms and possible ancestors of trilobites. Other forms resemble modern sea-pens and worms.

Impressions of the largest early known animals, Dickinsonia rex, have also been recorded at Ediacara, as well as fossils of what June be the earliest known ancestor of animals with backbones (vertebrates). Dickinsonia is interpreted as a worm-like creature, and fossils of these organisms consist of a flat impression, circular to ribbon-shaped with fi ne segmentation.

The Ediacaran Period is the first geological period to be declared in 120 years and the first to be named after a location in the Southern Hemisphere. Covering an interval of around 88 million years from 630 to 542 million years ago, the start of the Ediacaran Period corresponds to the end of a worldwide glaciation known as 'Snowball Earth' as well as significant changes in carbon levels.

The rapid increase in abundance, size, complexity and diversity of life forms during this time shows that the earth underwent a period of major evolutionary change. Around 30 other Ediacara localities are now known globally including sites in Namibia, Russia,

Newfoundland, Canada, UK and Siberia. Some of the greatest examples of this ancient biodiversity are found in Australia and Russia. Ediacara Fossil Site – Nilpena,

June 2015

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Back

When	What	Where
June		
6 th & 7 th	Grafton Gem and Craft Show	Grafton Showground
9 th -27 th	Tamworth Lapidary Club 50yrs Celebration- all welcon	109 Peel St Tamworth
13 th -21 st	WA Lapidary and Rock Huntir Annual Gemstone Exhibition	
July		
11th &12th (Campbelltown Districts	Greg Percival Centre.
		Oxford Rd Ingleburn
11	Caboolture Gemfest Hervey Bay Festival of Gems	Caboolture Historical Village, Qld 11-12 Star of the Sea Catholic School, Hervey Bay, Qld
18-19	Townsville Gem & Mineral Sh	
18-20	Yowah Opal Festival	Opal Hut, Yowah, Qld
25-26	Cairns Gem Festival	Clubrooms, Cairns, Qld
Aug		
2 nd	Atherton Tableland Mineral ar Lapidary Gemfest	nd Racecourse Rd Tolga. Qld
15 th -16 th	Blaxland Gem & Mineral Club Gem Show	Glenbrook Community Hall Great Western Highway, Glenbrook
		NSW
Septembe		
26 th & 27 th	Bathex 2015 exhibition & Bathurst bicentenary	Bathurst
""		Community Hall White Cliffs.
Oct 3rd-5th	Gemkhana	Hawkesbury Showground Clarendon.
3 rd	Beenleigh Gem Show	Beenleigh Showgrounds, Qld
10-11	a	Mingara Sport & Recreation Club, Tumbi Umbi, Qld
Nov		
7 th & 8th	Spring Gemcraft & Mineral Sh Canberra Lapidary Club	ow EPIC – Mallee Pavilion
""		neral Ribbonwood Centre Dapto
13 th -15 th		Exhibition 73 Fullargar Rd Wentworthville

Next Big Event for Gem and Lapidary Council.



GEMKHANA 2015 OCTOBER LONG WEEKEND 3rd-5th

HAWKESBURY SHOWGROUND.

We need a new editor.Please contact secretary if you can take on this position.