



SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE  
SAFER COMMUNITIES



Government of  
South Australia

# Rural Security

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An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. A large green combine harvester is in the middle of harvesting a golden-brown crop, likely wheat. The harvester is moving from the top left towards the bottom right, leaving a trail of harvested grain behind it. Below the harvester, a white utility vehicle (ute) is parked on a dirt road. The field is divided into long, parallel rows of crops. The background shows more of the field and some sparse vegetation at the bottom edge. The top of the image has a blue decorative pattern consisting of overlapping squares and rectangles.

Dear Farm Owner / Manager,

South Australia Police (SAPOL) is committed to working in partnership with the community to prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime to ensure that South Australia is a safe place to live, visit and do business.

This booklet has been developed to provide you with practical tips to help improve the security of your rural property.

In the interest of preventing crime against rural premises, we encourage you to read this booklet and share the information with your neighbours and friends who may have a vested interest. Take the time to complete the rural security assessment and where possible, apply the recommendations.

We hope that you find the enclosed information useful in making changes to improve your rural security and help you feel safer on your property.

For further crime prevention assistance, please contact your local police station or visit [www.police.sa.gov.au](http://www.police.sa.gov.au).



For a safer South Australia everyone must accept responsibility for crime prevention



# RURAL SECURITY

Please answer each question in the Rural Security Assessment (page 20). If you answer 'NO' to any of the questions we suggest you apply the following recommendations to improve the security of your rural property.

## RURAL PROPERTY ADDRESS (RPA) NUMBER / PROPERTY NAME

- The RPA number and property name should be prominently displayed at the front of your property.
- Consider painting the RPA number or Global Positioning System (GPS) reading on your boundary fence posts to assist emergency services and others to locate your property quickly in emergency situations.

## FENCES AND GATES

- Fences define the property boundaries and restrict access to your property. Regularly check the condition of your boundary fences and gates. Pay attention to slack wiring and investigate the cause. Repair damaged fences as soon as possible. Contact the police if fences appear to have been deliberately cut or tampered with.
- Mount gates at entrances to your property and other high risk areas securely to strong posts, and lock with heavy duty chains and padlocks when not in use.
- Gates should be engraved or permanently marked with a piece of information that is unique to you. Fencing materials should be securely locked away when not in use.
- All gates should be kept locked and closed. Use good quality locks.

## WARNING SIGNS

- Warning signs should be displayed on perimeter fence lines and gates to clearly indicate the boundaries of your property to illegal hunters/shooters, intruders and others. Signs such as "Private Property, No Trespassing", "Please Shut the Gate, No Trespassing" and "No Hunting Without Permission" may assist in the prosecution of trespassers if detected.
- Consider displaying warning signs on internal gates and other structures such as sheds within your property, for example "Beware of the Dog" and "Monitored by Security Alarms". Be careful using warning signs that suggest a security response that does not exist as thieves will often test whether a response will occur.

## LANDSCAPING

- Trees and shrubs around the home and sheds should be trimmed to reduce hiding places and to increase visibility to and from the main residence.
- Overhanging branches should be trimmed to prevent people using them to access other parts of the home, e.g. using a tree to climb onto the roof or an upper level of the home.

## LIGHTING

- Security lighting should be installed around your home and sheds.
- Consider installing sensor style lights which activate automatically when movement is within range.
- Consider using light timers to automatically turn lights on or off when not at home.

### POWER BOARD AND LETTERBOX

- The power board should be housed within a secure, solidly made cabinet to restrict someone tampering with the power supply.
- The cabinet should be secured with a lock approved by your electricity authority.
- The mailbox should be of solid construction and secured with an approved lock to restrict unauthorised access and reduce the possibility of identity theft.

### INTRUDER ALARM SYSTEM

- An alarm system may enhance the security of your home. Research has shown that monitored alarm systems are more effective as they alert you or your security company to intruders.
- The alarm system should be manufactured and installed to Australian Standards.
- The system should be designed to provide maximum coverage of your home, garage and storage facilities.
- Remember to regularly check the battery and test the system.

### DOORS


- External doors and frames should be of solid construction.
- Doors should be fitted with quality locks, which comply with the Building Code of Australia (Fire Regulations) and Australian Standards.
- Consider having a peephole (door viewer) installed in the front door of your home to identify visitors prior to opening your door.
- Spare keys should not be hidden outside the home but left with trusted friends or neighbours.

- When absent from your property remove the keys to your doors and window locks, as thieves may use them to gain entry to your home.
- Consider installing metal security/screen doors. These should be designed and installed to Australian Standards.
- Consider installing patio bolts on sliding doors.
- Access points under the home should be secured.

### WINDOWS

- External windows and frames should be of solid construction.
- Window frames should be anchored to the building to prevent easy removal.
- Windows should be fitted with quality locks and kept locked when not in use.
- Some styles of windows can be locked in a partially open position. Further advice on these items can be obtained from your insurance company or locksmith.
- Skylights should be kept locked, particularly at night.
- Glass doors and windows should be reinforced to restrict unauthorised access through these areas.
- The existing glass can be reinforced internally with a shatter resistant adhesive film or replaced with laminated glass.
- Consider installing metal security grilles or shutters on windows (Caution: these can trap occupants in an emergency such as a fire if not properly installed).



A close-up photograph of a hand holding a metal dial with numbers 20 and 30. The dial is part of a larger device, possibly a scale or gauge. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be a metal surface with some reflections. The overall color palette is dominated by blues and greys, with a yellow callout box in the upper left.

Any person using or possessing firearms must be licensed according to the purpose of use



## SECURING VALUABLES (KEYS, COMPUTERS AND SAFES)

- Where possible, secure computers to desk surfaces and permanently mark or engrave the hardware with an identification number unique to you. Back up files on external hard drives or discs and protect these from theft, fire, flood or PC failure by storing them in a secure location, preferably off-site. You could also back up your files in secure online storage.
- Try to limit the amount of cash kept at home as it is often targeted by thieves and is often not covered by insurance.
- Consider installing a safe to securely store valuables out of sight.
- The safe should be well concealed, fixed to the floor or embedded in foundations.
- The safe should not be left open for convenience. The key to the safe should be stored out of sight in a separate room or if keypad operated do not display the code.
- Try to avoid leaving the property unattended at the same times and on the same days each week.

## SAFE KEEPING OF FIREARMS

- Any person using or possessing firearms in South Australia must be licensed according to the purpose of use.
- Every firearm must be registered. If police conduct an inspection or detect an unregistered firearm in the possession of any person, that person may be prosecuted.
- All licensees must securely store their firearms when not in use. The minimum level of storage is determined by the quantity and category of firearms in a person's possession. Be aware of the minimum requirements.

- Ammunition must be stored separately to the firearms.
- The secure storage must be at the main residence or a place approved by the Registrar.
- All licensees must allow police entry to their building to inspect the storage conditions.
- Access to the storage must be restrictive. Do not leave keys or access codes visible or accessible to unauthorised persons.
- Even while working in paddocks or transporting a firearm, a licensee must be in immediate physical control of the firearm to prevent any firearm (or any firearm item) from theft or loss, even while the firearm is in use.
- If a firearm is lost or stolen, the person in possession or registered owner MUST report the loss/theft to police within 24 hours AND to the Registrar within seven days.
- Failure to abide by any requirements of the legislation places a person at risk of prosecution that threatens a person's firearms licence and firearms.
- Any person in possession of an unauthorised item, that is, any firearm item not permitted by legislation, an unregistered firearm or a firearm that exceeds their licensing or security requirements may surrender those items to a police station or participating firearms dealer. Unregistered firearms may be temporarily surrendered to a dealer for safe storage (at the owner's expense) while registration is obtained.

Information about firearms, licensing and security is available on the South Australia Police website [police.sa.gov.au](http://police.sa.gov.au).

## TELEPHONES

- Pre-program the emergency number Triple Zero (000) into your phone speed dial function (Police, Fire, Ambulance).
- Details of other responsive services, such as the Country Fire Service (CFS), State Emergency Service (SES) and your local police station should be kept close to the phone or stored in your phone.

## PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

- Mark your property with your driver's licence number, prefixed by the letter 'S' for South Australia, e.g. S123456.
- For items that cannot be engraved, e.g. ceramics, antiques, etc., mark with a UV pen.
- Photograph jewellery with a ruler beside it to give an indication of the actual size.
- Record all details on the property record (page 16/17) and keep it in a safe place.
- Consider installing GPS trackers on expensive farm equipment to assist police in locating it, if it is stolen.

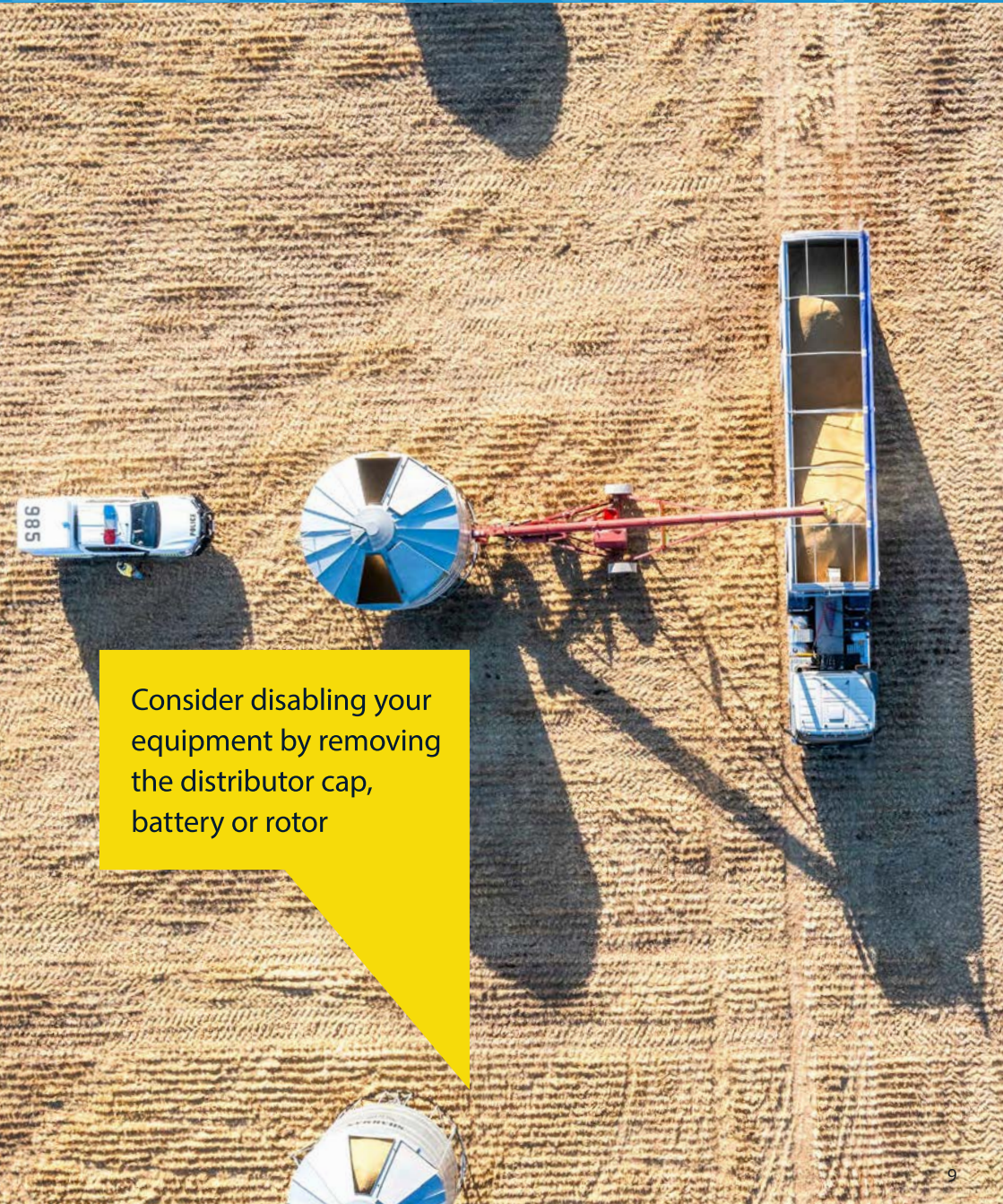
## SHEDS, GARAGES AND OTHER STORAGE FACILITIES

- Sheds, garages and other storage facilities should be built within sight of the home or a trusted neighbour's home.
- Sheds, garages and other storage facilities should be constructed from strong materials with heavy-duty roller doors, shutters or metal gates that can be locked when not in use.
- Use good quality chains and padlocks to secure entrances and consider fitting additional locks (e.g. hasps, staples) to the doors and windows.

- Security lighting should be installed around sheds, garages and other storage facilities. Consider mounting spotlights around the structures.
- Tools, equipment and ladders should be locked away to prevent them from being stolen or used to gain access to the home, sheds, garages or other storage facilities.
- Storage areas should be clean and well organised so that any theft is noticed as soon as possible.

## FARM MACHINERY, TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

- Machinery, tools and equipment, including any removable parts, should be engraved or permanently marked in at least two places. Ideally, use an engraver or welder to mark large items with some form of information that identifies you as the owner, and to ensure the marking can be recognised even if offenders attempt to grind it off.
- Machinery, tools and other valuable farm equipment should be stored in the same secured area, preferably a locked shed or fenced enclosure that can be padlocked.
- At times it may be necessary to leave machinery out in the paddock. Position the equipment where it can be seen from the home and out of sight of public areas.
- Equipment should be secured with heavy chains and case hardened locks (e.g. chain and lock equipment to trees or other strongly anchored objects, chain wheels to axles/chain steering wheel to frame).
- Keys should be removed and doors locked.
- Lockable fuel caps should be used to prevent theft or contamination of fuel.



Consider disabling your equipment by removing the distributor cap, battery or rotor





Don't leave trucks with grain standing overnight in paddocks

- Consider disabling the equipment by removing the distributor cap, battery or rotor.
- When practical, remove hitches from trailers.
- Tools or other equipment should not be left unsecured in the cab or tray of vehicles.
- Remote smart cameras are useful to enable offsite monitoring of equipment and sheds. These can be viewed by smart phones. This is useful for farmers who do not reside on site. There are many different types ranging from stand-alone solar powered units with footage recorded to SD card to others using a Wi-Fi signal and uploading to the cloud.

### **SHEARING SHEDS**

- Handpieces, combs and cutters, wool packs, stencils, earmark pliers, ear-tags, paint brands and other valuable expert equipment should be regularly accounted for and locked away when not in use.
- Wool bales should be securely stored in a locked storage area.
- Details such as model and serial numbers of all shearing shed expert equipment including grinders and wool presses should be recorded in an inventory of all farm equipment.
- All external doors, windows and chutes should be designed so they can be locked.
- Use a reputable shearing contractor and carrier.

### **GRAIN, HAY AND SEED**

- Grain, hay and seed should be stored in locked silos, bins or sheds.
- Ensure storage areas are well lit.
- Loading equipment should be padlocked when not in use.

- Silos and other storage should be located in a high visibility area preferably within sight of the main residence or neighbour's residence.
- Don't leave trucks with grain standing overnight in paddocks. It is better to have them stored close to the main sheds and house.
- Ideally, have a weighbridge on your farm to weigh trucks before they leave your property.

### **WATER**

- Tanks should be dipped regularly to monitor water usage. Use enclosed tanks to protect water from being contaminated and lock taps and outlets to restrict unauthorised access to water.
- Irrigation pumps should be bolted to a concrete floor and enclosed in a secure, ventilated structure such as a locked pump house or welded steel cage.
- Portable pumps should be chained to a tree or other fixed object.

### **STOCKYARDS AND LOADING RAMPS**

- Stockyard gates and loading ramps should be padlocked to prevent others from using them without permission.
- Stockyards should be built in sight of the home and other storage sheds, rather than in remote locations or fronting onto roads and laneways.

### **TIMBER**

- Valuable trees should be identified and marked with paint.
- Maintain a written or computerised record of valuable trees.
- Inform neighbours when someone will be harvesting timber on the property.
- Investigate unexplained chainsaw noises.

## CHEMICALS, FERTILISERS, EXPLOSIVES AND SECURING SENSITIVE, DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

- Store chemicals and fertiliser in a separate locked storage area. Maintain an inventory of chemicals.
- Each state has enacted legislation to regulate the use, manufacture, transport, storage and handling of explosives, explosive precursors and other related dangerous goods. Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has reviewed all hazardous substances and South Australia has amended the following legislation and regulations to comply with the review: Explosives (Security Sensitive Substances) Regulations 2021; Explosives Act 1936; Dangerous Substances Act 1979; and Work Health and Safety Act 2012.
- All fertilisers containing more than 45% ammonium nitrate (AN) have been designated Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate (SSAN). Primary producers must now apply to SafeWork SA to obtain a licence to use, possess, store or transport these fertilisers.
- Producers are also required to develop a Site Security Plan for agricultural use of SSAN. The security plan must contain details of the facilities, system and procedures in place for the safe and secure handling of SSAN. A security plan is also required if you are storing explosives. All information for licencing and developing plans is available at [www.safework.sa.gov.au](http://www.safework.sa.gov.au).
- SAPOL strongly recommend you contact SafeWork SA for advice on authorisations and storage standards for all hazardous materials including SSAN and explosives.

As a guide:

- SSAN should be stored in a physically secure place (locked or under constant surveillance), and there should be procedures in place to control access, to secure the control of keys and to document the receiving and dispatching of SSAN.
- Dedicated storage areas should be kept locked to prevent unauthorised access.
- Fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides should be stored in their original containers away from heat, exterior walls and separate to animal health products, stock feed, fuel and private dwellings.
- Reduce the quantity of chemicals stored, and comply with the manufacturers' specifications (e.g. storage/usage times).
- Maintain a full inventory of all chemicals kept on the farm including the product name, manufacturer name, a description of the container(s), formulation type, quantities, expiry dates and values (keep invoices and receipts of all purchases).
- Permanently mark chemical containers with your name or other information unique to you.
- Post warning signs on storage facilities identifying the class of dangerous goods.
- Report any loss, theft, attempted theft, sabotage or any other security incident to the police and SafeWork SA.
- Notify police if someone tries to sell you agricultural chemicals at prices under the normal market value.



Fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides should be stored in their original containers away from heat, exterior walls and separate to animal health products, stock feed, fuel and private dwellings



## LIVESTOCK AND DOGS

- All properties running South American camelids (alpacas and llamas), buffalo, bison, camels, cattle, deer, equines (horses, donkeys, etc.), goats, pigs or sheep must be registered with the Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA) and issued a Property Identification Code (PIC). Even if you only have one animal. Telephone PIRSA on 1800 654 688 about registering your property.
- All cattle, sheep, goats and deer should be identified at weaning or as soon as practicable.
- All cattle, sheep and goats must be identified with a National Livestock Identification System device (NLIS) before leaving any property or before entering South Australia from another state and be accompanied by a correctly completed movement document. Producers should check that all NLIS devices are still present before each movement commences and replace any that are lost.
- All pigs must be identified with either a pig brand/tattoo or a PIC eartag before leaving any property, unless the movement of pigs is between different PICs, where ownership does not change; in this instance the pigs do not need to be identified with a tattoo or tag.
- All movements of cattle, sheep and goats directly to another property with a different PIC must be recorded on the NLIS Database ([www.nlis.com.au](http://www.nlis.com.au)) within two days of being moved for cattle and seven days for sheep and goats.
- All movement of pigs must be recorded on the PigPass database ([pigpass.australianpork.com.au](http://pigpass.australianpork.com.au)) within 48 hours.
- Have a NLIS database account; you will receive automated notifications if something doesn't match up on the NLIS database for electronically identified stock.
- Movement documents, National Vendor Declarations (NVD), post-sale summaries, alternative waybill and National Health Documents must be retained for seven years by the person who consigned the stock and by the person who has purchased or received the stock.
- Livestock should be regularly checked to ensure that suspected losses are recognised and reported to police as soon as possible.
- Batches of missing electronic NLIS devices should be reported to police as soon as possible and can be recorded on the NLIS database.
- Missing cattle can also be recorded on the NLIS database or contact Meat & Livestock Australia 1800 683 111 for advice on how to do this.
- Maintain accurate and up-to-date records of individual stock identification numbers and stock totals including purchases, sales, deaths and rations.
- Valuable stock should be photographed, videoed or DNA tested.
- Stock should not be left in yards or holding paddocks adjacent to stockyards unless they are in sight of the home.

- Stock handling facilities (yards and race) should be kept locked and regularly checked for signs of unexplained activity (damaged gates, fresh manure and hoof marks).
- Dogs are aware, often before their owners, of the presence of strangers around the farm residence and nearby buildings. Regardless of whether dogs are kept as working animals or as pets, they may act as a deterrent to intruders.

## FUEL

- Above ground fuel storage tanks should be positioned in sight of the main residence and other storage sheds. Tanks should be concealed from view from the road, or alternatively, consider installing them underground.
- Consider installing security lighting that illuminates the tank(s) and surrounding areas at night, and enclose the site with a security fence/gate that can be locked.
- Fuel tanks should be dipped daily and a flow meter installed to monitor fuel usage.
- The dispensing system including the pump outlets, nozzle, hose and valves should be locked when not in use.
- The control switch to electronically controlled pumps should be located in a secure building and the electricity turned off when not in use. Also consider installing an isolation switch in a hidden spot to immobilise the circuit.
- Mobile fuel tanks should only be filled when they are in use. Shield the hose and secure with a cable lock hardened to reduce siphoning or vandalism opportunities.

- Fuel trailers should be parked away from the roadside when left unattended in a paddock. Trailer wheels should be clamped, and the body chained and padlocked to a large tree or other firmly anchored object.
- Use a reputable fuel supplier and be present when deliveries are made.
- Maintain accurate and up-to-date records of fuel usage and purchases, including quantities, delivery dates and times.
- Tanks, vehicles and machinery should be fitted with lockable fuel caps to deter access or contamination.
- Suspected fuel thefts should be reported to police.

## CONCLUSION

By completing the Rural Security Assessment on page 20 and implementing the suggested changes in this booklet you are helping to reduce the opportunity for a crime to occur. SAPOL encourages you to obtain your own independent advice as to the safety and security of your property.

Should you require further information on the subjects listed in this booklet, please contact your local police station [police.sa.gov.au](http://police.sa.gov.au).

SAPOL would like to thank you for your interest in improving the security of your property and in preventing crime in our community.





## PROPERTY RECORD

List all relevant details of household and farm valuables. Include unique marks, dents or scratches in the description. Provide a copy of this list to a trusted relative or friend and keep the original in a safe place.

ITEM (TV, ETC.)	MAKE AND MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER



VALUE	DESCRIPTION



ITEM (TV, ETC.)	MAKE AND MODEL	SERIAL NUMBER





VALUE	DESCRIPTION



## SAPOL RURAL SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Please answer each question in this Rural Security Assessment. If you answer 'NO' to any question, refer to the relevant section in this booklet to improve your rural security.

	YES	NO	COMMENTS
<b>RURAL PROPERTY</b>			
<b>ADDRESS (RPA) / PROPERTY NAME</b>			
1			Is the RPA number and property name clearly visible from the road day and night?
<b>FENCES AND GATES</b>			
2			Are boundary fences and gates in good condition?
3			Are gates securely fitted and can they be locked?
4			Are there "No Trespassing" or "Private Property" signs displayed on fences/gates?
<b>LANDSCAPING</b>			
5			Are trees/bushes around the home trimmed to reduce concealment opportunities?
<b>LIGHTING</b>			
6			Is there security lighting installed around the home and sheds?
7			Do you have light timers inside the home or shed?
<b>POWER BOARD AND LETTERBOX</b>			
8			Is the power board enclosed within a secure cabinet with an approved lock?
9			Is the cabinet kept locked? (see your electricity provider)

		YES	NO	COMMENTS
10	Is the letterbox fitted with a good quality lock and kept locked?			
<b>INTRUDER ALARM SYSTEM</b>				
11	Is an intruder alarm system installed and operating?			
12	Is the intruder alarm system monitored by a security company?			
13	Does the intruder alarm system cover the sheds and other storage facilities?			
<b>DOORS</b>				
14	Are the external doors/door frames on the home and sheds of solid construction?			
15	Are these doors fitted with quality locks to restrict access?			
16	Are the external door hinges mounted so they cannot be removed?			
17	Can visitors be seen before access is allowed?			
18	Are keys removed from locks at all times?			
19	Are security/screen doors installed?			
20	Are sliding doors fitted with suitable locks?			
<b>WINDOWS</b>				
21	Are external windows to the home and sheds solidly constructed?			
22	Can windows be secured?			
23	Are unused windows permanently closed and secured?			





# SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE

## SAFER COMMUNITIES

	YES	NO	COMMENTS
<b>SECURING VALUABLES (KEYS, COMPUTERS AND SAFES)</b>			
24			Is your computer password protected?
25			Are all keys securely stored out of view when not in use?
26			Is your jewellery, cash and other valuables securely stored?
27			Do you have a safe?
28			Is the safe securely anchored to prevent easy removal?
<b>SAFE KEEPING OF FIREARMS</b>			
29			Are you licenced to own a firearm?
30			Is your firearm stored securely in a place approved by the Registrar?
<b>TELEPHONES</b>			
31			Are telephones pre-programmed with emergency contact numbers?
<b>PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION</b>			
32			Do you record details of personal, household and farm items?
33			Is your property permanently marked or engraved for easy identification?
34			Is your property photographed for easy identification?
35			Are your property lists and photographs securely stored?
36			Are your personal, household and farm items adequately insured?
<b>SHEDS, GARAGES AND OTHER STORAGE FACILITIES</b>			
37			Can sheds, garages and other storage facilities be locked
38			Are shed windows and doors fitted with quality locks?
39			Are the sheds, garages and storage facilities within sight of the home?

	YES	NO	COMMENTS
<b>FARM MACHINERY, TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT</b>			
40			Are farm machinery, equipment and tools stored securely when not in use?
41			Have you marked or engraved machinery and equipment for easy identification?
42			Do you remove keys from farm machinery when unattended?
43			Do you maintain an inventory of all farm machinery, equipment and tools?
<b>SHEARING SHEDS</b>			
44			Do you maintain an inventory of all shearing equipment?
45			Do you lock away shearing equipment when not in use?
46			Do you maintain an inventory of all stored wool bales?
47			Can the shearing shed be securely locked when not in use?
<b>GRAIN, HAY AND SEED</b>			
48			Do you store grain, hay and seed in secure bins or sheds?
49			Can these bins or sheds be locked when not in use?
50			Do you secure loaded trucks when unattended?
<b>WATER</b>			
51			Are water tanks and pumps secured to restrict tampering and theft?
<b>STOCKYARDS AND LOADING RAMPS</b>			
52			Do you lock stockyard gates and loading ramps?
53			Are stockyards positioned where they can be seen from the home?



# SOUTH AUSTRALIA POLICE

## SAFER COMMUNITIES

	YES	NO	COMMENTS
<b>TIMBER</b>			
54			Do you maintain an inventory of your valuable timber?
55			Have you marked timber for identification purposes?
<b>CHEMICALS, FERTILISERS, EXPLOSIVES AND DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES</b>			
56			Are chemicals, fertilisers and other dangerous goods stored in locked areas?
57			Do you record descriptions, batch numbers and expiry dates of chemicals and fertilisers?
<b>LIVESTOCK AND DOGS</b>			
58			Do you earmark, ear-tag, brand and electronically (NLIS) identify your livestock?
59			Is your earmark, ear-tag, brand and NLIS device registered with PIRSA?
60			Do you maintain records of your livestock including sales, purchases and deaths?
61			Do you keep receipts/paperwork regarding livestock sales and purchases?
62			Do you check livestock on a regular basis?
63			Do you have a dog?
<b>FUEL</b>			
64			Are fuel tanks secured in place and locked to restrict tampering and theft?
65			Are fuel tanks located within sight of the home?
66			Do you dip fuel tanks regularly to check levels?







The Rural Security Assessment section has been reproduced with the permission of NSW Police.

SAPOL would like to thank Senior Constable Adam Meyer  
for generously supplying some of the images displayed in this booklet.

For further crime prevention assistance, please contact your local police station or visit  
[www.police.sa.gov.au](http://www.police.sa.gov.au)

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