Department of Natural Resources and Mines

Queensland Mackay District Office

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Mine/Quarry Name File # Operator Activity Type Region Activity Date North Goonyella 8,550 North Goonyella Coal Inspection Central 04/03/2013

Mines Pty Ltd

Vision: Our Industries Free of Safety and Health Incidents

# Mine Record Entry

This report forms part of the Mine Record under s68 of the Coal Mining Safety and

Health Act 1999. It must be placed in the Mine Record and displayed on Safety Notice Boards.

Note that inspection or audit activities conducted by the Mines Inspectorate are based upon sample techniques. It remains the primary responsibility of Mine Personnel to identify hazards, and risks associated with Operations and ensure those risks are at an acceptable level.

Site Safety & Health Reps Consulted: Mr Neil Ludlow

Today the 4th March 2013 Inspector Mines Keith Brennan carried out an announced inspection at North Goonyella Underground Operations.

Openinq Meetinq:

An opening Meeting was held with SSE Steve Dick; Underground Mine Manager Marek Romanski and SSHR Neil Ludlow, we discussed the following:

o Compliance with Directives: Fitting of Whip Check restraints and High Pressure hose sheathing; the installing of the Bat Bags (Stone Dust Barriers) as a control to reduce the opportunity of the proliferation of a blast front affecting the surface infrastructure. We discussed the Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2001:-

0 156 Entry airlocks and emergency mine sealing (1) The site senior executive must ensure each entrance from the surface to the underground mine is capable of being sealed; this would include (2) The site senior executive must also ensure—(a) at least 1 of the entrances has a mine entry airlock capable of withstanding a pressure pulse of 70kPa passing through the entrance while the airlock is open; and (b) the mine, when sealed, has facilities allowing the following— (i) the use of inertisation equipment from a safe position; (ii) monitoring the atmosphere behind the seal from a safe position; (iii) persons to re-enter the mine through the entrance; (iv) large mobile equipment to enter or exit the mine through an airlock.

0 325 Types of seals for particular circumstances and parts of mines (1) The underground mine manager must ensure a seal installed, other than at the surface, at the mine is, as a minimum, of a following type— (a) if the level of naturally occurring flammable gas at the mine is insufficient to reach the lower explosive limit for the gas under any circumstances—type B; (2) The underground mine manager must ensure a type E seal is used for sealing the entrance to the mine mentioned in section 156(2)(b).

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Schedule 4 Ventilation control devices and design criteria

Column 1 Column 2

Ventilation control device Design criteria mine entry airlock capable of withstanding an overpressure of 70kPa while it is open type E seal capable of withstanding an overpressure of 70kPa

* I advised SSE Steve Dick that I will be issuing a Directive requiring North Goonyella Coal to comply with the legislation requiring the construction of an airlock capable of withstanding a 70kPa overpressure and other entrances to the mine complying with Regulation 325 - 2 - (b) i.e. Portals; Bleeder Fan; G — H 9.5ct downcast shaft and H 40 upcast shaft.
* Communication during the recent flooding/communication outrage. NGC have 2 x Satellite phones and the availability to contact QAS via landline.
* Report from the Level 2 Exercise 2012.
* Management Structure The Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999 55 Management structure for safe operations at coal mines (1) The site senior executive for a coal mine must— (a) develop and maintain a management structure for the coal mine in a way that allows development and implementation of the safety and health management system.
* Management of High Pressure injection; solcenic oil dye; future hydraulic oil dye and treatment protocols by relevant hospital staff of suspected high pressure injection.

Inspection:

In the company of IJMM Marek Romanski and SSHR Neil Ludlow we travelled to 7 North Maingate, during travel in C heading water management is required as the road surfaces were extremely rough; I was advised that the grader was out of service, however poor water management is effecting the standard of roadways; other roadways travelled were in a similar condition.

On arrival in 7 North we walked to the face via the belt roadway, I inspected the progress of the sheathing and fitting of whip checks; this work was almost complete. Restricted access tape had been erected outbye in the belt road and 9ct entrance while Rocksil was being pumped on the longwall face between # 32 - 39. Large sections of roof stone had broken through the damaged sprag.

I identified damaged sprags at 35; 39 and 40 shields, the shearer was parked at 60#. We travelled to the tailgate to allow me to observe the effectiveness of the pumpable cribs; from my observations the cribs were effectively supporting the tailgate roadway. In the tailgate I observed the trickle duster operating and was also advised that outbye the tailgate doors the mine was pumping stone dust into the tailgate via the old service pipes increasing stone dust delivery.

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On return to the cribb room I inspected the Longwall Face Operation T.A.R.P. that stated that no more than two adjacent sprags or more than 10 across the face trigger a RED Response.

8 North Mainqate:

8 North ventilation quantity had been measured at 53 cubic meters per second with a general body CH4 reading of 0.67%. B heading auxiliary fan (AOIO) Trolex was indicating a level of 0.7% CH4. At "All heading 20ct overdrive was well ventilated as was the gas stub outbye.

In A heading AF008 auxiliary fan Trolex indicated 0.52% CH4 in the general body; the boot end areas were well maintained. A heading overdrive CH4 was recorded at 0.52%. The continuous miner in 20ct was down with electrical problems; the face and ribs were well supported. Roadway dust is still a problem with 19ct intersection in particular generating airborne coal dust; the roads had been salted but the effect of salting was not evident, the intersection was watered to reduce the dust levels.

Close Out Meeting:

A close out Meeting was held with SSE Steve Dick; Underground Mine Manager Marek

Romanski and SSHR Neil Ludlow. I provided a brief overview of my inspection to SSE Steve Dick. We discussed an appropriate date for compliance with the Directive that I notified that I will be issuing under The Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999 section 166 and the progress for compliance with the Directive issued by Inspector Allen McFadzen regarding blast zone protection i.e. the programme for the installation of the stone dust barriers.



Keith Brennan

Inspector of Mines

Central Region

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## Directive

title:= @lfError(@DbLookup("":"NoCache";lnternalContactsDB; "Ml"; @Name([CN]@UserName);"TitIe"); ' REM {need to match the titles in the internal contacts database to those used in the directives};

@lf Inspector of Mines");"Chief Inspector of Mines" : "Inspector" , of Mines");"lnspector";

@Contains(title;"Manager, Safety and Health");"lnspector";

@Contains(title;"lnspection Officer");"lnspection Officer";

@Contains(title;"Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines");"lnspector";

@Contains(title;"Chief Inspector of Coal Mines");"Chief Inspector of Coal Mines" : "Inspector"; @Contains(title;"District Workers' Representative"); "Indusuy Safety and Health Representative";

@ERROR)

I Keith Brennan, an Inspector appointed under Section 125, of the Coal Mining Safety and

Health Act 1999 issue a Directive to reduce risk, pursuant to Section 166 of the Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999.

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| Subject:  Mine Name:  Activity:  Record Date: | Seal Construction  North Goonyella  Inspection  10/03/2013 | File Number: Operator:  Activity Date:  MRE Item No.: | 8,550  North Goonyella Coal Mines Pty Ltd  04/03/2013  1 |

Title: Airlock Construction

Directive Given:

To ensure that emergency sealing arrangements are installed to meet the requirements of CMSHR Sections 325; 156 and Schedule 4 types of seals

References:

156 Entry airlocks and emergency mine sealing (1) The site senior executive must ensure each entrance from the surface to the underground mine is capable of being sealed; this would include (2) The site senior executive must also ensure—(a) at least 1 of the entrances has a mine entry airlock capable of withstanding a pressure pulse of 70kPa passing through the entrance while the airlock is open; and (b) the mine, when sealed, has facilities allowing the following— (i) the use of inertisation equipment from a safe position; (ii) monitoring the atmosphere behind the seal from a safe position; (iii) persons to re-enter the mine through the entrance; (iv) large mobile equipment to enter or exit the mine through an airlock.

325 Types of seals for particular circumstances and parts of mines (1) The underground mine manager must ensure a seal installed, other than at the surface, at the mine is, as a minimum, of a following type— (a) if the level of naturally occurring flammable gas at the mine is insufficient to reach the lower explosive limit for the gas under any circumstances—type B; (2) The underground mine manager must ensure a type E seal is used for sealing the entrance to the mine mentioned in section 156(2)(b)

A person to whom a directive is given must comply with the directive as soon as reasonably practicable. Risk to a person resulting from a hazard at the mine must be within acceptable limits at all times.

Reasonable Time for Compliance - Due Date: 28/03/2014

Completed: Not Completed

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| Directive -  1 . If an inspector or inspection officer reasonably believes a risk from coal mining operations may reach an unacceptable level, the inspector or officer may give a directive to any person to take stated corrective or preventative action to prevent the risk reaching an unacceptable level.   1. The directive may be given orally or by notice. 2. If the directive is given orally, the person giving the directive must confirm the directive by notice to the person in control of the mine or part of the mine to affected by the directive and to the relevant site senior executive. 3. Failure to comply with subsection 3. does not affect the validity of the directive.   Method of Giving Directive -  This directive was given orally on 04/03/2013 at 05:00 PM.  Directive Given To -  This directive is given to the operator of the mine.  Method of identification Used -  In issuing this directive I identiifed myself as a person appointed under Section 125 of the Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999.  Displayed my identity card so it is clearly visible to the other person.  Part of mine affected by directive Whole of Mine.  A copy of the directive was given to -  The person in charge of the mine or the part of the mine affected by the directive has confirmed that they were the person in charge of the mine or part of the mine affected by the directive on the day and time it was issued. | |
| In giving this directive I reasonably believe that a risk from operations may reach an unacceptable level.  The reason for my belief or suspicion is based upon the following -  To ensure that emergency sealing arrangements are installed to meet the requirements of  CMSHR Sections 325; 156 and Schedule 4 types of seals  Keith Brennan: Z. Date Issued: ..ZZ... I G...  Warning - Failure to comp y with this directive is an offence. If you disagree with this directive, you may apply for a review of the directive. A summary of the review provisions is provided below. | |

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| Provisions of the Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999 in Relation to Directives  Directives  174.(1) If an inspector, inspection officer, or industry safety and health representative has given a directive, the inspector, officer or representative—   1. must enter it in the mine record as soon as reasonably practicable after giving it; and 2. must state the reason for the directive in the mine record. 3. A person to whom a directive is given must comply with the directive as soon as reasonably practicable.   Maximum penalty—800 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.   1. The site senior executive must enter in the mine record the action taken to comply with the directive as soon as practicable after the action is taken.   Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.   1. The site senior executive must make copies of directives available for inspection by coal mine workers.   Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.   1. A directive remains effective until— 2. for a directive by an industry safety and health representative—it is withdrawn in writing by the representative or an inspector; or 3. for a directive by the chief inspector - it is withdrawn in writing by the chief inspector; or 4. for a directive by an inspector other than the chief inspector—it is withdrawn in writing by the inspector or another inspector; or 5. for a directive of an inspection officer—it is withdrawn in writing by the inspection officer or an inspector; or 6. for a directive by an industry safety and health representative, an inspection officer or an inspector and not otherwise withdrawn—the chief inspector varies or sets aside the directive after reviewing it under subdivision 4; or 7. the Industrial Court stays, varies or sets aside the directive.   Subdivision 4—Review of directives  Application for review  175. A person who is given a directive from an inspector (other than the chief inspector), inspection officer or industry safety and health representative may apply under this division for the directive to be reviewed.  Procedure for review  176.(1) The application must—   1. be made in writing to the chief inspector; and 2. be supported by enough information to allow the chief inspector to decide the application.   (2) The application must be made to the chief inspector within—   1. 7 days after the day on which the person received the directive; or 2. the longer period, within 2 months after the day, the chief inspector in special circumstances allows. 3. The chief inspector must consider the application within 7 days after receiving it and immediately advise the applicant in writing whether the chief inspector considers the applicant has complied with subsection (1). 4. If the chief inspector does not consider the application is supported by enough information to allow the chief inspector to decide the application, the chief inspector must advise the applicant what further information the chief inspector requires. 5. When the chief inspector is satisfied the applicant has complied with subsection (1), the chief inspector must immediately advise the applicant in writing of that fact.   Review of directive  177.(1) The chief inspector must, within 14 days after giving the advice mentioned in section 176(5), review the directive and make a decision (the "review decision")— (a) to confirm the directive appealed against; or  (b) to vary or set aside the directive appealed against. |

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| 1. The chief inspector may give a directive in substitution for a directive the chief inspector decides to set aside. 2. Within 7 days after making the review decision, the chief inspector must give notice of the decision to the applicant. 3. The notice must— 4. include the reasons for the review decision; and 5. if the notice does not set aside the directive, tell the applicant of the applicant's right of appeal against the decision.   (5) If the chief inspector does not—   1. review the directive within the time allowed under subsection (1); or 2. having reviewed the directive, advise the applicant of the review decision within the time allowed under subsection (3); the applicant may appeal against the directive under part 14. 22 Part 14 (Appeals)   Stay of operation of directive  178.(1) If a person applies under this division for a directive to be reviewed, the person may immediately apply to the Industrial Court for a stay of the directive.   1. The court may stay the directive to secure the effectiveness of the review and any later appeal to the court. 2. A stay— 3. may be given on conditions the court considers appropriate; and 4. operates for the period fixed by the court; and 5. may be revoked or amended by the court, 6. The period of a stay must not extend past the time when the chief inspector reviews the directive and any later period the court allows the person to enable the person to appeal against the decision. 7. An application made for a review of a directive affects the directive, or the carrying out of the directive, only if the directive is stayed. 8. However, a directive under section 167. 23. must not be stayed.   23 Section 167 (Directive to suspend operations for unacceptable level of risk) |