**Division 3 Precautions against inrushes**

**292 Data about potential inrushes**

If underground mine workings may be affected by an inrush, the site senior executive for the mine must ensure the following matters are investigated and details of them kept at the mine—

(a) the location and nature of the inrush source

(b) the nature and thickness of the strata, measured in any plane, separating the inrush source from the workings that may be affected;

(c) the presence of any faults, dykes or boreholes in the separating strata;

**293 Risk assessment**

(1) This section applies if there is a risk of inrush, including, for example, from cyclonic weather conditions, flood water or a breached dam, at an underground mine.

(2) The site senior executive for the mine must ensure a risk assessment is carried out to see whether the mine’s method of working and precautions adopted in the workings reduces the risk to acceptable levels.

(3) If the method, or precautions, are subsequently revised, the underground mine manager for the mine must ensure a further risk assessment is carried out

**294 Standard operating procedure**

(1) An underground mine must have a standard operating procedure for the method of working, and precautions to be adopted, in mine workings where an inrush source exists.

(2) The standard operating procedure must be—

(a) updated as often as changes are made in the method or precautions; and (b) displayed on—

(i) a noticeboard situated at the surface of the mine and accessible by the coal mine workers; and

(ii) a noticeboard situated underground in each area of the workings where the inrush source exists.

**265 Safety and health management system for hot work**

(1) An underground mine’s safety and health management system must provide for carrying out hot work in a place at the mine other than a permanent underground workshop.

(2) The system must provide for the following—

(a) while hot work is being carried out—

(i) controlling the effects of methane inrushes; and

(ii) keeping the general body concentration of methane to less than 0.5%; and

(iii) stopping work and quenching hot material if the concentration exceeds 0.5%;

(b) carrying out a risk assessment before the hot work is started;

(c) stone dusting to at least 85% incombustible content on all roadways connected to the place for the appropriate distance decided by the risk assessment;

(d) posting a fire watch during and after the hot work is completed;

(e) restricting access by persons, other than persons involved in the work, to the ventilation split in which the hot work is being carried out;

(f) returning equipment used to carry out the hot work after the work is finished;

(g) keeping a record of the hot work carried out.

(3) The system must also provide for a person with a first or second class, or deputy’s, certificate of competency to—

(a) carry out inspections identified as necessary under the risk assessment; and

(b) be present at the place where the hot work is carried out while it is being carried out

**Schedule 9 Dictionary**

*inrush means an unplanned or uncontrolled flood of liquid, gas or material that has the potential to create a hazard.*