

MINE SAFETY

UPDATE

\$290,000 JCB/HST grant to measure coal mine diesel particulates

The NSW Government has been awarded a Joint Coal Board Health and Safety Trust grant of \$290,000 to investigate a method to measure diesel particulate from raw exhaust emissions in underground coal mines.



The Premier of NSW Mr Bob Carr and Minister for Mineral Resources, Eddie Obeid

"This grant is a significant achievement for the NSW Government and it will help protect the health and safety of mine workers," the NSW Minister for Mineral Resources, Eddie Obeid said.

"The ability to accurately measure diesel particulate matter (DPM) will greatly improve the working environment of mine workers," he said. DPM has been identified as a potential health hazard and there is currently no way to measure its levels suitable for use by mine operators.

Legislation Update

The time for comments on the 'Safety Works' position paper closed on April 5, 2002. The 25 responses that were received are now being considered by a working group made up of representatives of employers, unions and the NSW Department of Mineral Resources. The group will complete its review within the next few weeks.

The grant will help the coal industry improve ventilation rules for managing DPM from underground equipment. The 18-month project will be undertaken by the NSW Department of Mineral Resources and coordinated through a steering committee of industry stakeholders. The Joint Coal Board Health and Safety Trust has praised the NSW Government for qualifying for the grant.

"The long-standing expertise of the NSW Department of Mineral Resources in the field of testing and controlling exhaust emissions has enabled it to propose this project and to satisfy the Trust that the work can be conducted to a high scientific standard," Secretary for the Joint Coal Board Health and Safety Trust, Sharon Buckley said.

The Joint Coal Board Health and Safety Trust was established in 1991 to fund research into health and safety in Australian coal mines. Research areas include injury, disease and human factors such as stress and fatigue. The grant is one of eight funded by the Joint Coal Board Health and Safety Trust in 2002. ■■■



Promoting safety in the
NSW mining industry



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*The New South Wales
Government is targeting
improved safety in all sectors of
the mining industry.*

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Information is provided in this newsletter to promote the enhancement of the safety culture of NSW mining and to alert a wide range of people to potential risks and to potential risk controls. Each site must manage its own risks according to its own hazard identification, risk assessment, control systems and monitoring process. Whereas all care is taken in producing NSW Mine Safety Update, the NSW Department of Mineral Resources accepts no responsibility for accuracy of information supplied. Inclusion of any product, service or company in NSW Mine Safety Update does not imply NSW Government or NSW Department of Mineral Resources endorsement. Editors please note: any articles in this issue of NSW Mine Safety Update can be reproduced with suitable acknowledgment of their source.

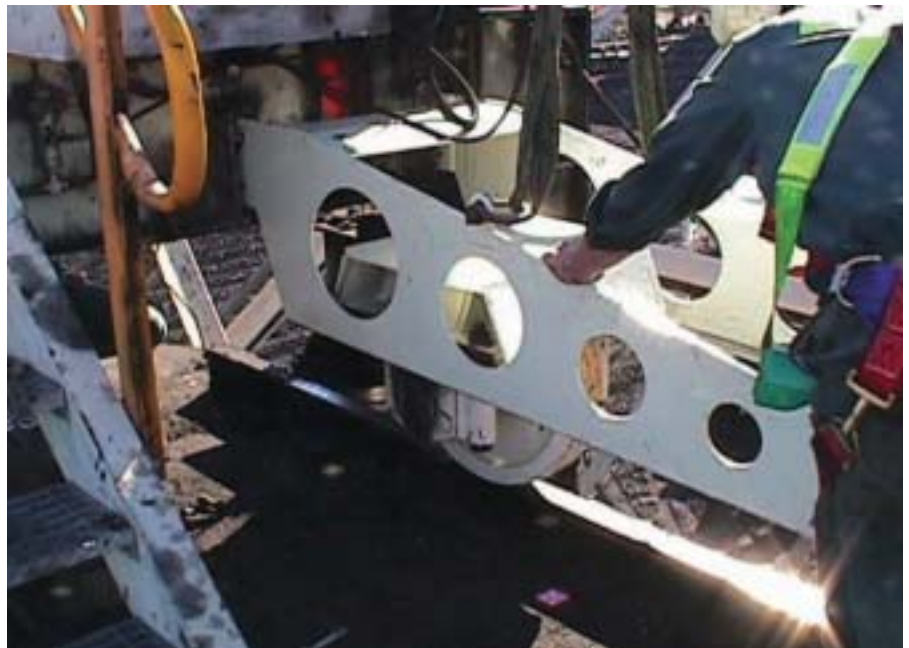
Riding the bobsled to harrow car replacement safety

A useful innovation presented at the 2001 NSW Mining Occupational Health and Safety Conference was a wheel changing tool for harrow cars developed by the Mount Thorley Operations of Coal and Allied.

Wheels are replaced around six times per year. Replacement of the 260kg wheels was given a high risk ranking of 'five' by the Mount Thorley Operations risk assessment standard, based on the Australian Standard for risk assessment.

Each replacement exposed personnel to potential workplace crush injury from manual handling in a restricted area, fall injury from working at heights of 3.5 metres and risk of injury from unplanned movements. There was also potential for damage to plant and equipment.

Benchmarking against other Coal and Allied operations indicated nothing was available that would eliminate the



The old wheel is unbolted and manually rolled into the bobsled

risk so it was decided that Mount Thorley would develop its own engineering solution.

Extensive consultation between maintenance personnel and engineers resulted in the design, construction and adoption of a transfer cradle.

Nicknamed the "bobsled", the cradle is lifted by a crane onto the side of the jacked-up harrow car and secured by locating lugs. The old wheel is unbolted and manually rolled into the bobsled.

A crane lifts the old wheel from the bobsled and replaces it with a new wheel, which is rolled into the harrow car and bolted into place.

The bobsled, which has been certified by a structural engineer, has effectively eliminated the potential for crush injuries, falls from heights, unplanned movements and equipment damage.

This has resulted in the risk ranking for the operation being reduced from 'five' (high) to '16' (low). Construction of the bobsled, by a Coal and Allied preferred contractor, cost \$2,450.

For further information, contact Neil Bridge of Coal and Allied on ph: (02) 6570 1314 or by email: Neil.Bridge@cna.riotinto.com.au ■■

Innovation Awards

One of the most popular and valuable sessions at the NSW Mining Occupational Health and Safety Conference is the Innovations Seminar held on the Sunday afternoon on the day prior to the conference opening. Hands-on miners present their real solutions to real safety issues. Awards for the best Innovations are decided upon by a panel of judges and by the audience. Have you developed an innovative solution to a mining Occupational Safety and Health issue? If so, enter it in the 2002 Innovation Award. An innovation is defined as an original solution to a specific issue. It could be in the area of design or modification of machinery or equipment, new or improved management system, development of a safer work system, or anything that improves the safety of mining in NSW. Entries should be lodged by August 2002. All will be bound into a book, available free to NSW Minerals Council members. Winners will be eligible to enter the National Mining Industry Safety and Health Innovations Awards. Entries can be lodged electronically on a Microsoft template that can be downloaded from the Health and Safety area of the NSW Minerals Council website www.nswmin.com.au

ET Phone Home !

Over the last few years, digital mobile phones have become vital safety links for mine workers travelling to sites, people on distant parts of above ground mines and those working on small mines, such as quarries, that might have only one or two workers.

Unfortunately, your mobile phone can't always be relied upon. Coverage is not complete and you can find you are out of range when you need the phone most. Craig Shelton, a NSW Department of Mineral Resources Mine Safety Officer, recently found a way to sometimes extend the emergency range of your digital mobile phone.

He is a NSW Fire Brigades volunteer. During an emergency, his brigade couldn't contact Fire Control because its digital mobile phone was out of range of its service provider's network.

An ambulance officer suggested dialling 112. This linked the phone to

the 000 emergency number via another network. Craig did some research and found 112 takes advantage of the varying footprints of all mobile network providers. If a phone is within range of any service provider, it can be connected to 000 by dialling 112, even when the phone's screen shows it is not in range of its own network provider.

This increases the area in which digital phones can be used for emergencies from 60% to around 85% of the populated area of Australia. Although useful, 112 cannot be totally relied upon because digital mobile phones can be beyond range of any network. The number 112 connects to 000 and



the operator asks what emergency service is required: Police, Ambulance, Fire Brigade? Calls to 112 or 000 are free but are only for genuine emergencies. Dialling 112 works on digital mobile phones but not CDMA phones.

Since learning of the option, Craig has been telling mineworkers about it. At least one has reported dialling 112 to summon help in an emergency.

Opal Mining Safety Guidelines

A third edition of the Lightning Ridge Miners' Handbook has been published by the NSW Government with a new name - Lightning Ridge Opal Mining Safety Guidelines.

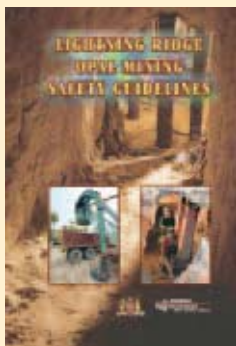
Numerous individual opal miners as well as the Lightning Ridge Miners' Association and the Grawin Glengarry Sheeppark Miners Association have contributed to the revision process.

Extensive changes to the guidelines have been designed to draw attention to hazard identification and risk management.

A new chapter deals exclusively with hazard identification and risk management. Each chapter also has examples of incidents that have occurred as a result of hazards not being identified and managed.

Each chapter features a cartoon drawn by "Wallaby Bob", a Lightning Ridge identity. The Lightning Ridge office of the NSW Department of Mineral Resources runs safety courses for opal miners at four to five weekly intervals, depending upon demand. Copies of the Lightning Ridge Opal Mining Safety Guidelines will be available in late July from offices of the NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

Contact details are listed on the back page of *NSW Mine Safety Update*.



Making employees aware of 112 can help mine managers meet their Section 30 obligation of the General Rule for Mining to ensure effective communication is available to employees in the event of danger.

The 112 number is the European Union standard for emergency communication across countries that have different emergency numbers. It is programmed into all Global System Mobile Communications phones for use on digital mobile networks throughout the world.

Dialling 112 will even connect you to 000 if your phone has no SIM card and is not contracted to any mobile service provider! For further information log onto the Australian Communications Authority website: <http://www.aca.gov.au/consumer/fsheets/consumer/fsc27.pdf> ■■

Attention to manufacturers' bulletins can save lives

Manufacturers of mining machinery are focusing on issuing Technical Bulletins to assist users experience safe operations throughout the working life of mining equipment.

These are issued when operating experience reveals machinery issues, which can develop through wear or lack of maintenance over prolonged service life.

Some of these problems may be minor if not remedied, others can lead to expensive downtime and, in extreme cases, some may result in injury to mineworkers.

In almost all cases the remedy is simple. It usually involves a recommended maintenance procedure, replacement of parts or machine modification.

All mining equipment suppliers have their own systems for issuing Technical Bulletins. *NSW Mine Safety Update* asked Phil Nelthorpe, Engineering Manager, of VA Eimco to explain how that company's system works.

"We issue Technical Bulletins in response to NSW Department of Mineral Resources safety alerts or concerns. These follow incidents reported in the field, when safety improvements have been developed by the company and in response to mining industry concerns," Phil Nelthorpe said.

"Technical Bulletins are sent only to the mines using the machinery described so as not to flood recipients with unnecessary information.

"Equally, we only send the Technical Bulletins to the people directly concerned. An electrical matter is only sent to the electrical engineer and a



Mining machinery operators should pay strict attention to ensuring matters raised in Manufacturers' Technical and Safety Bulletins are promptly addressed

mechanical matter to the mechanical engineer. Sending information to people not concerned is the best way to have your bulletins ignored.

"We prefer to issue Technical Bulletins by email because this guarantees they reach the right person immediately.

"Mail is not as effective because it can be misdirected or delayed in an internal distribution system or can be lost under the weight of paper on a busy person's desk.

"Each of our Safety Bulletins identifies the machinery involved, describes the problem or incident trigger and provides a recommendation for an action to ensure an incident is not experienced during use of the equipment. In each Bulletin,

maintenance procedures are described and a list of parts is added, if applicable. We always recommend the fitting of 'genuine' parts for any safety related issues.

"Many of the issues covered in the bulletins are maintenance related and the bulletins usually have the names and phone numbers of the VA Eimco people who can be consulted for further information.

"Technical bulletins are only as good as the actions that result from them. We encourage people to look at the bulletins as soon as they are received, take note of them and act on the recommendations immediately.

"Don't wait for something to happen!" Phil Nelthorpe said. ■■■

2,000 trained in Compressed Air Breathing Apparatus

During the last six months, over 2,000 people, who regularly go underground in coal mines, have been trained by the NSW Mines Rescue Service in the use of Compressed Air Breathing Apparatus (CABA).

Most of those trained have been those who go into Powercoal mines. They have included Powercoal underground workers and contractors together with Inspectors, District Check Inspectors and Safety personnel from the NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

Powercoal introduced CABA in response to a Coal Mines (Underground) Regulation 1999 requirement for systems to assist with emergency escape. Selection of the CABA system was influenced by *ACARP Project C10002: Performance and Selection of Self Rescuers*, by P. MacKenzie-Wood.

The Powercoal CABA system consists of a backpack with two 6.8 litre



compressed air cylinders that supply air to the wearer through a facemask. When filled to a pressure of 300 bar, a CABA will supply breathing air for approximately 110 minutes.

Refill stations are being established in Powercoal mines at intervals of approximately 1.5 kilometres along escapeways. Being able to refill the system eliminates the risks associated with fouled atmosphere change-over inherent with Chemical Oxygen Self

Rescuers. Powercoal's emergency systems also include an early detection system utilising carbon monoxide detectors in intake roadways throughout all mines, an early warning system using PED communications and directional guidance systems along underground escapeways.

Because of the number of people involved, Powercoal contracted the Mines Rescue Service to develop and run a seven-hour CABA Induction Training program.

It included refresher training in the donning and use of the filter self rescuer and was conducted at both the Newcastle Mines Rescue Station and the Western District Mines Rescue Station.

For the training, Powercoal supplied 40 CABA sets, a refill station and a compressor to the Newcastle Mines Rescue Station. Ten sets with a refill station went to the Western District Mines Rescue Station at Lithgow. CABA training courses are also currently being run at the Wollongong Mines Rescue Station and will commence shortly at the Hunter Valley Mines Rescue Station.

Training is carried out under conditions simulating an emergency

Coal Mine Safety

The NSW Government has released the first of a series of new regulatory guidelines for the coal mining industry which have been developed in consultation with employers, unions and mine inspectors.

The guidelines are an important part of the State's regulatory program and are a useful way of providing meaningful information to industry, according to NSW Minister for Mineral Resources, Eddie Obeid. "The guidelines are reviewed and updated to reflect improvements in technology and practices introduced into the NSW coal industry. They affect all NSW coal mines and provide information linking the requirements of regulations to the best operational safety practices," Mr Obeid said. The guidelines include:

- Underground Emergency Escape Systems and the Provision of Self Rescuers;
- Use of Explosives in Open Cut Mines; and
- Coal Dust Explosion Prevention and Suppression.

"Our minerals industry was worth \$6.5 billion last financial year and our state has a world recognised reputation for safe working practices," Mr Obeid said. "We need to continually review legislation and practices to better protect mine workers." Copies will be distributed to all NSW coal mines.

escape. Wearers experience the protection offered by CABA from smoke and irrespirable atmosphere.

To simulate reduced visibility in smoke, trainees refill their CABA sets and follow lifelines while in smoke in the training galleries and by wearing opaque plastic bags over their face masks. Repeated donning, wearing and refilling of the sets gives confidence in CABA use in a real evacuation.

Confidence is important because steady, normal breathing will maximise the duration of the system while fast, panicky breathing will use the

available air more quickly. Powercoal has made it a condition that employees of contracting companies and labour hire companies, together with frequent consultants and other frequent visitors, must be CABA trained before being allowed to work underground in its mines. The NSW Mines Rescue Service will run courses for these people. Courses are also being run for other NSW mines. For further information, contact Peter Foster of Powercoal on ph: (02) 4935 8940, or email: peterfo@powercoal.com.au or Murray Bird of the NSW Mines Rescue Service: ph: (02) 4958 2853, or email: muzbird@minerescue.org.au ■■



White Cliffs Opal Miners Handbook being prepared

The opal miners of White Cliffs and the NSW Government are working together to improve safety by producing an Opal Miners Handbook designed to meet the unique needs of mining in White Cliffs.

Preparation began on April 23 when members of the White Cliffs Opal Miners' Association met at White Cliffs with representatives of the Department of Mineral Resources to discuss the content and scope of the proposed publication.

Information in the handbook will be based on that already presented in the Lightning Ridge Miners' Handbook but differences in geology and mining methods mean there is a need for some variation in the content of the two handbooks.

With around 300 registered sites, White Cliffs is comparatively smaller than Lightning Ridge. The mine shafts tend to be shallower and claims are generally worked by one or two people, mainly during the cooler



months between Easter and the long weekend in October. Topics discussed for the White Cliffs Miners' Handbook included the preparation of Safety Management Plans, Safe Working Procedures, Emergency Procedures and Electrical Procedures.

A further meeting to review progress on the White Cliffs Miners' Handbook will be held in conjunction with the

White Cliffs Opal Miners Association Annual General Meeting on July 16, 2002.

For further information contact: Ron Dowton of the White Cliffs Opal Miners' Association ph: (08) 8091 6711 or Greg Welsh, NSW Department of Mineral Resources on ph: (08) 8080 0628.

Targeting electrical engineering safety

The NSW Government has developed a program to assess and improve electrical engineering safety performance in the NSW mining industry.

Electrical shocks are known to be the cause of a number of deaths in the NSW mining industry. Since September 1, 1999, over 100 incidents of people receiving an electric shock have been reported. "This number of electric shocks is unacceptable," according to John Waudby, Senior Inspector of Electrical Engineering in the NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

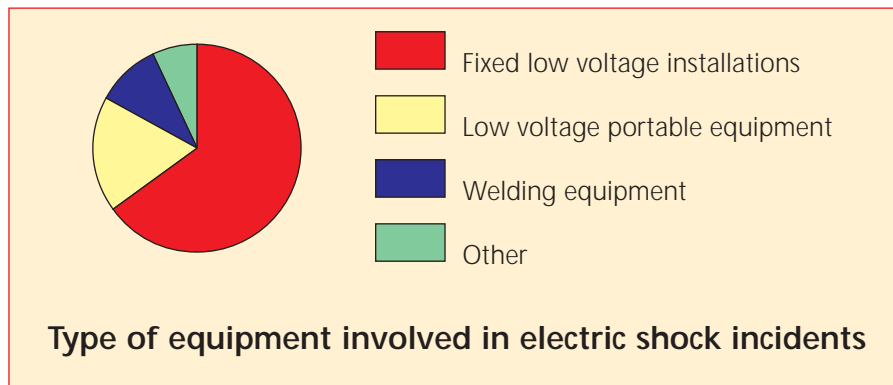
The effects of electric current passing through the human body are described in Australian Standard: AS3859. Voltages above 50V AC can be lethal and very low levels of current can be lethal. (Note a standard 100 watt light globe has a current of approximately 0.4 amps (A) flowing through it).

0.012 – 0.015 A

Limit of being able to "let go" muscles will no longer obey voluntary commands. For example, it will not be possible to release the grip around a live conductor, the muscles being "frozen" stiff.

0.020 – 0.050 A

If passing through the chest, this current will interfere with, and possibly stop, breathing.



0.050 – 0.1 A

If passing in the vicinity of the heart, this current will cause ventricular fibrillation.

0.1 – 0.2 A

This current will stop the heart.

Above 0.2 A Severe burns.

The majority of electric shocks are caused by low voltage equipment, operating at a voltage between 50V AC and 1000V AC.

"In at least 85% of cases the electrical equipment has not been fit for purpose. This has been mainly due to poor maintenance and poor installation practices," Mr Waudby said.

The electrical engineering safety program will focus on:

- Compliance with Australian Standards 3000 and 3007, fixed low voltage installations on the surface.
- Compliance with Australian

Standards 3012 and 3760, for low voltage portable equipment.

- Compliance with Australian Standards 1966 and AS 1674 and the use of voltage reducing devices (VRDs) for electric welding.

To assist with the program, the NSW Department of Mineral Resources has employed two extra Electrical Engineering Mine Safety Officers, Paul Lackey and John Weaver.

The project manager is Steve Millington, Inspector of Electrical Engineering, who can be contacted on ph: (02) 6572 1899, fax: (02) 6572 1201, email: millings@minerals.nsw.gov.au

For electrical engineering information: John Waudby, Senior Inspector Electrical Engineering, NSW Department of Mineral Resources: ph: (02) 4942 2300, fax: (02) 4942 2323, email: waudbyj@minerals.nsw.gov.au ■■

Australian Standards for electrical engineering safety compliance

AS/NZS 3000:2000/Amdt 1-2001, Amdt 2-2002	Electrical installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules)
AS 3007 (Parts 1-5)-1987	Electrical installations - Surface mines and associated processing plant (5 parts)
AS/NZS 3012:1995	Electrical installations - Construction and demolition sites
AS/NZS 3760:2001	In-service safety inspection and testing of electrical equipment
AS 1966 (Parts 1-3)-1985, 1985, 1990	Electric arc welding power sources (3 parts)
AS 1674.2:1990	Safety in welding and allied processes - Electrical
AS 3859-1991	Effects of current passing through the human body

Underground coal mining electrical standards

A joint Australian and New Zealand series of standards has been developed to cover existing and future standards for electrical equipment in coal mines.

The AS/NZS 4871 series is the culmination of four years of work, and was initiated by the NSW Department of Mineral Resources Electrical Team. Its purpose is to integrate a diverse number of standards and update them into a comprehensive set of coal mining equipment standards.

For further information on the application of AS/NZ4871, contact: Steve Millington, Inspector of Electrical Engineering, ph: (02) 6572 1899, fax: (02) 6572 1201, millings@minerals.nsw.gov.au or John Waudby, Senior Inspector of Electrical Engineering, ph: (02) 4942 2300, fax: (02) 4942 2323, waudbyj@minerals.nsw.gov.au ■■

AS/NZS 4871.1:2002	Electrical equipment for coal mines, for use underground. - 1 General requirements
AS/NZS 4871.2:2002	Electrical equipment for coal mines, for use underground. - 2 Distribution, control and auxiliary equipment
AS/NZS 4871.3:2002	Electrical equipment for coal mines, for use underground. - 3 Substations
AS/NZS 4871.4:2002	Electrical equipment for coal mines, for use underground. - 4 Mains powered electrical mobile machines
AS/NZS 4871.5:2002	Electrical equipment for coal mines, for use underground - 5 Battery powered electrical mobile machines
AS/NZS 60079.1:2002	Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres - 1 Flameproof enclosures (d)
AS/NZS 60079.2:2002	Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres - 2 Pressurized enclosures (p)
AS/NZS 60079.7:2002	Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres - 7 Increased safety (e)
AS/NZS 61241.4:2002	Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust - 4 Type of protection (pD)

Dust samplers' courses

The NSW Department of Mineral Resources will run two-day training courses for current and prospective colliery dust samplers between September and November 2002.

Course coordinator, Paul Scully said the sessions, held for the first time last year, received a positive response from the mining industry. Participants receive a Certificate of Achievement on completion. Dust sampling courses are held at a minesite near participants. If several employees from the same mine attend the course, it can be conducted at that minesite. Through practical and written



The first dust samplers' course was held at the South Bulga Colliery. From left: Alan Potter; DMR Wollongong, Colin Walker; Wambo, Brian Clark; Wambo, Brett Russell; Cumnock, Phil Crump; Southland, John Mayhew; South Bulga, Frank McLoughnay; South Bulga, Bruce Stevenson; South Bulga and Paul Scully; DMR Gateshead.

exercises course participants learn about NSW mining legislation, stonedusting techniques, coal dust explosions, passive explosion barriers, roadway dust sampling, and colour comparison testing.

For further information or to register for the course please contact: Paul

Scully, Dust & Explosion Suppression Officer, NSW Department of Mineral Resources ph: (02) 4942 2300 fax: (02) 4942 2323 email: scullyp@minerals.nsw.gov.au or Carol Lewis, NSW Department of Mineral Resources ph: (02) 4942 2300 fax: (02) 4942 2323 email:lewisc@minerals.nsw.gov.au ■■

100th Opal Mining Safety Course

Safety scores a century

The one hundredth Lightning Ridge Miners' Safety Course was held recently, marking more than one milestone in the improvement of opal mining safety in NSW.

The focus of the course, which is run by the NSW Department of Mineral Resources every four to five weeks, is to provide opal miners with greater safety awareness.

Course coordinator David Howell said the safety course has contributed to the significant improvement in the opal mining industry's safety performance over the past four years.

"There have been no deaths in the opal mining industry since April 1997," David Howell said. "The last time the industry achieved a similar safety result was in 1980-84 when there were far fewer claim holders."

There are over 4,500 mineral claim holders in Lightning Ridge. Since 1993 more than 2,300 miners have participated in the safety program.



At the courses, miners learn about safety issues such as electrical hazards, emergency procedures and personal safety equipment as well as ventilation, ground stability, basic mine surveying, mine planning and legislation.

All new claim workers must complete a safety course before their claim can be granted by the NSW Government.

Existing claim holders must complete the course by January 1, 2003 to have the claim re-registered in their name.

"We have been very pleased by the positive response to the course from the opal mining community," David Howell said. "One miner has attended the course three times. He returns to reinforce the knowledge he has gained and says that he learns something new each time he attends."

For further information on the Lightning Ridge Miners Course, please contact the Lightning Ridge Office of the NSW Department of Mineral Resources ph: (02) 6829 0678. ■■

Safety Alerts

Number	Title	Issue Date
SA 01-14	Alternate radio transmitter signals start machine	19-11-01
SA 01-19	Hot water from overheated engine burns mine worker	11-12-01
SA 02-01	Failure of braking systems on mobile equipment	20-12-01
SA 02-02	Unplanned movements of longwall chocks	20-12-01
SA 02-03	Two large trucks out of control	25-01-02

Copies of safety alerts can be downloaded from the NSW Department of Mineral Resources website.
For hard copy alerts, contact Steve Stewart at the Department on (02) 9901 8413.

Safety Publications

Number	Title	Issue Date	Cost (Incl GST)
MDG 1020	Guidelines for Underground Emergency Escape Systems and the Provision of Self Rescuers	December 2001	\$33
MDG 1025	Guidelines for the Use of Explosives in Open Cut Mines	December 2001	\$33
MDG 3006 MRT 5	Guideline for Coal Dust Explosion Prevention and Suppression (Includes a technical reference document which supports the Guidelines)	December 2001	\$33
MDG 3004 SR 2001/2	Report on Diesel Exhausts Analysis Trends In NSW Underground Coal Mines (June 2000 – June 2001)	December 2001	\$33
MDG 3004 SR 2001/3	Summary of Mine Winder and Shaft Incidents in New South Wales Coal Mines (1995 – 2001)	December 2001	\$33
MDG 15	Guideline for Mobile and Transportable Equipment for Use in Mines	Revised March 2002	\$132
FEATURES	Safety Works	February 2002	Free download from website

To obtain copies of safety publications, contact your regional office (refer to back page for details) or the NSW Department of Mineral Resources Head Office Information Counter phone: (02) 9901 8269 fax: (02) 9901 9247 email: maniakak@minerals.nsw.gov.au

* Some publications can also be downloaded free of charge from the NSW Department of Mineral Resources website: www.minerals.nsw.gov.au

2002 NSW Mining Occupational Health and Safety Conference Sunday 1st - Tuesday 3rd September - Crowne Plaza, Terrigal

The Conference

The 2002 NSW Mining Occupational Health and Safety Conference is hosted annually by the NSW Minerals Council and supported by the NSW Department of Mineral Resources. The conference provides delegates with up-to-date information on Occupational Health and Safety practices and an opportunity to share experiences gained from workplace and industry safety programs and initiatives.

Who should attend

The seminar attracts mine workers and OH&S professionals and managers from across the mining, quarrying and extractive industries, as well as suppliers of products and services, government representatives, unions and industry groups.

Call for papers

The organising committee welcomes the submission of papers concerning site OH&S programs and initiatives and on any issue that will help to improve health and safety performance in the mining industry.

Contact

For further information or to submit a paper:

Robyn Hodges

Phone: (02) 9267 6488

NSW Minerals Council

Fax: (02) 9264 1121

email: robyn@nswmin.com.au



Departmental Contacts

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ARMIDALE	Suite 4, 175 Rusden Street Armidale NSW 2350 (PO Box 65 Armidale NSW 2350)	(NOTE CHANGE FROM 25/5/2002) New Phone No: (02) 6776 0300 New Fax No: (02) 6776 0399
BROKEN HILL	Level 2, 32 Sulphide Street Broken Hill NSW 2880 (PO Box 459 Broken Hill NSW 2880)	(NOTE CHANGE FROM 15/6/2002) New Phone No: (08) 8088 9300 Unchanged Fax (08) 8087 8005
COBAR	62-64 Marshall Street Cobar NSW 2835 (PO Box 157 Cobar NSW 2835)	Phone (02) 6836 4392 Fax (02) 6836 4395
GATESHEAD	Lot 1766 Bullsgarden Road Gateshead NSW 2290 (PO Box 2245 Gateshead NSW 2290)	Phone (02) 4942 2300 Fax (02) 4942 2323
LIDCOMBE	State Hospital Grounds Cnr Joseph Street & Weeroona Rd Lidcombe NSW 2141 (PO Box 76 Lidcombe NSW 2141)	
	Specialist Services & Applied Research Section Mine Safety & Technical Services Environmental Geochemistry Services Investigation Unit	Phone (02) 9649 5266, Fax (02) 9646 3224 Phone (02) 9646 1644, Fax (02) 9646 3224 Phone (02) 9646 1344, Fax (02) 9749 1405 Phone (02) 9649 8959, Fax (02) 9649 5631
LIGHTNING RIDGE	Lot 60 Morilla Street Lightning Ridge NSW 2834 (PO Box 314 Lightning Ridge NSW 2834)	Phone (02) 6829 0678 Fax (02) 6829 0825
LITHGOW	The Hartley Building 184 Mort Street, Lithgow NSW 2790 (PO Box 69 Lithgow NSW 2790)	Phone (02) 6351 3052 Fax (02) 6352 3876
LONDONDERRY	Core Library 947-953 Londonderry Road Londonderry NSW 2753	Phone (02) 4777 4316 Fax (02) 4777 4397
ORANGE	185 Anson Street Orange 2800 (PO Box 53 Orange NSW 2800)	Phone (02) 6392 6333 Fax (02) 6392 6363
SINGLETON	1 Civic Avenue, Joint Coal Board Singleton NSW 2330 (PO Box 51 Singleton NSW 2330) DX 7071	Phone (02) 6572 1899 (Inspectors) Phone (02) 6572 4200 (Geology) Fax (02) 6572 1201
WOLLONGONG	State Government Offices Level 3, Block F 84 Crown Street Wollongong NSW 2500 (PO Box 674 Wollongong NSW 2520)	Phone (02) 4227 1699 Fax (02) 4226 3851