

Resources Regulator annual report

2022–23

*Incorporating the Mine and Petroleum Site
Safety Levy*

resourcesregulator.nsw.gov.au



RESOURCES REGULATOR TELEPHONE MENU

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For all other enquiries, **PRESS 2** 8.30AM - 4.30PM MON - FRI

1 NOTIFY AN INCIDENT 24/7 to notify a safety incident, or to enquire about an incident you have already notified **PRESS 1**

2 AUTHORISATIONS, PLANT REGISTRATION, LICENCES & EXEMPTIONS **PRESS 2**

3 COMPETENCE, PRACTISING CERTIFICATES & MUTUAL RECOGNITION **PRESS 3**

4 MINE SAFETY GENERAL **PRESS 4**

5 MINING ACT COMPLIANCE **PRESS 5**

Document control

Published by NSW Resources Regulator

Title: Resources Regulator annual report 2022–23

First published: December 2023

Authorised by: Executive Director, NSW Resources Regulator

CM9 Reference: RDOC23/161800

Amendment schedule

Date	Version	Amendment
December 2023	1	First published

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Contents

2022–23 activities overview	1
Key safety activities	1
Key Mining Act activities	4
Our enforcement actions	6
Engaging with industry	7
About us	8
Key initiatives and outcomes	9
Compliance and enforcement	9
Regulatory reform	22
Legislative reform	22
Engagement	22
Working with other government agencies	27
Mine and petroleum site levy	28
Financial reports	29
Mine Safety Levy 2022–23	29
Other expenses 2022–23	34



2022–23 activities overview

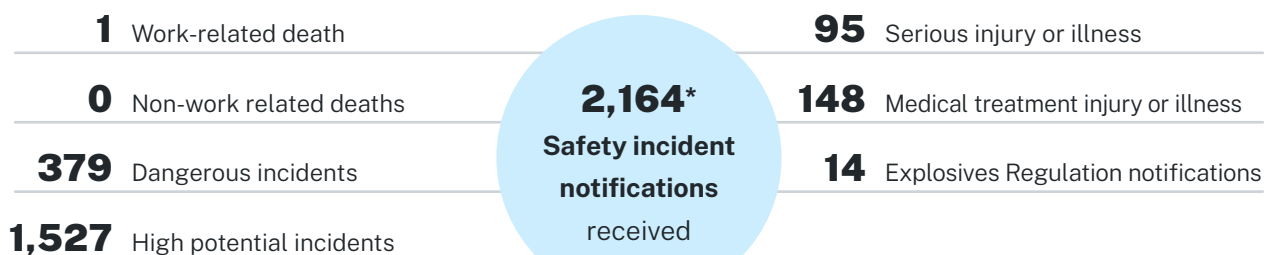
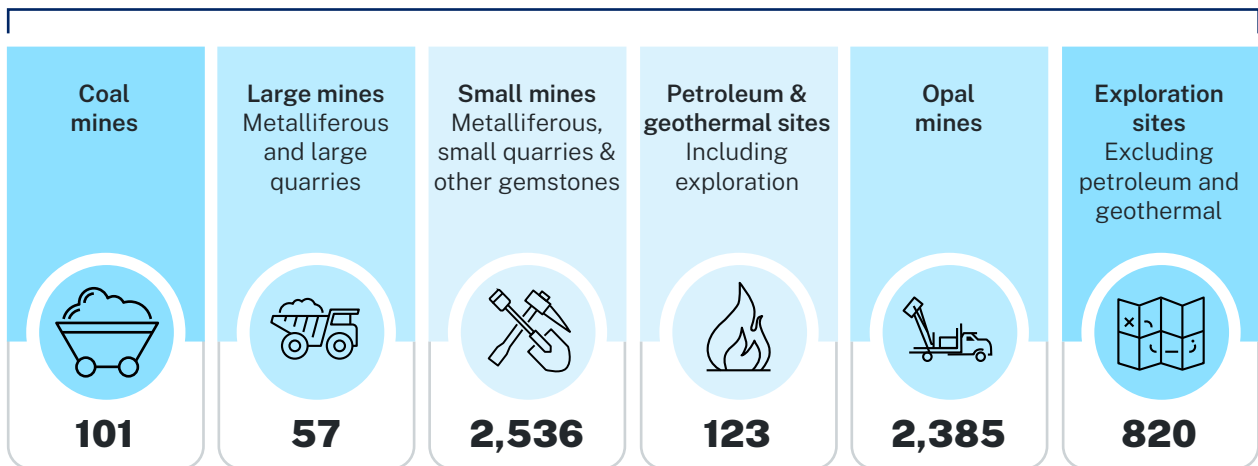
This annual business activities overview shows key compliance and enforcement activities undertaken by the NSW Resources Regulator across NSW's mining and petroleum sectors. It profiles regulatory activities we performed under work, health and safety and Mining Act legislation.

Key safety activities

We are the state's work health and safety regulator for mines and petroleum sites.

6,022 Active mines (as at 3 July 2023)

The NSW Resources Regulator regulates safety activities in the following industry sectors.



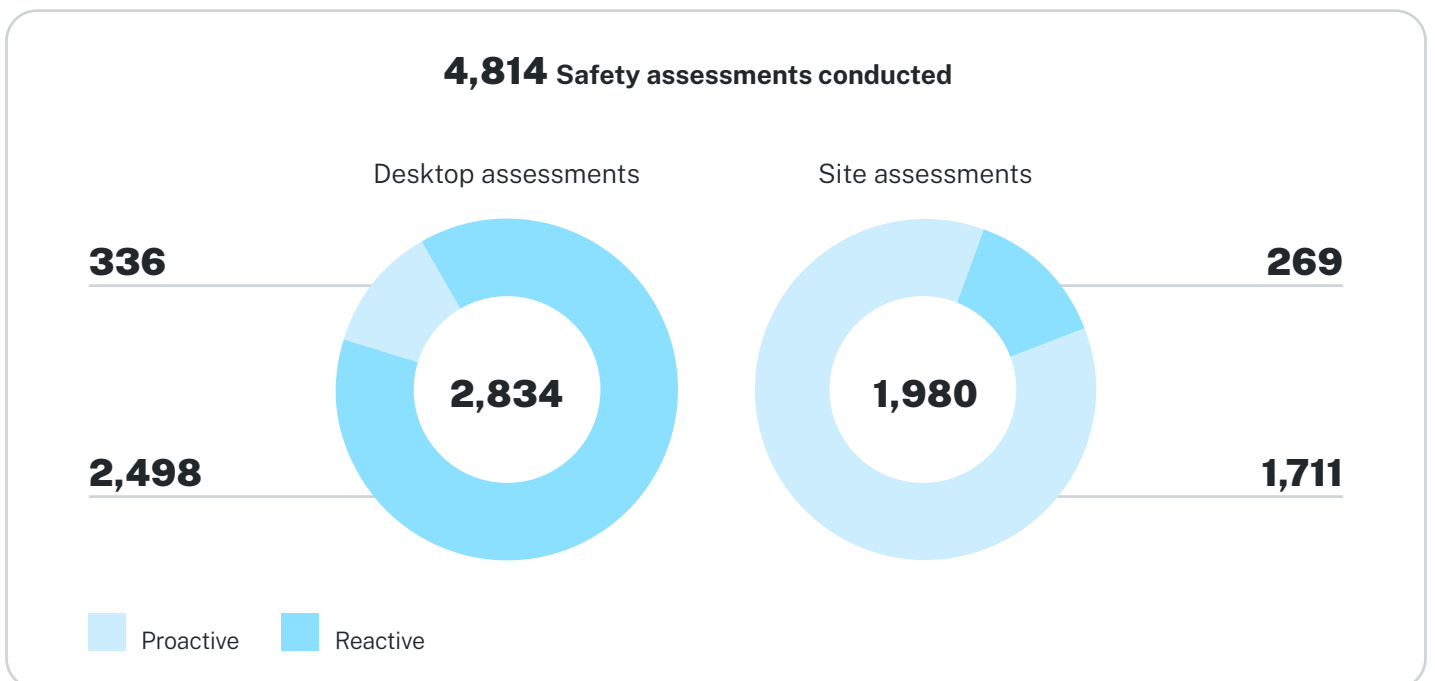
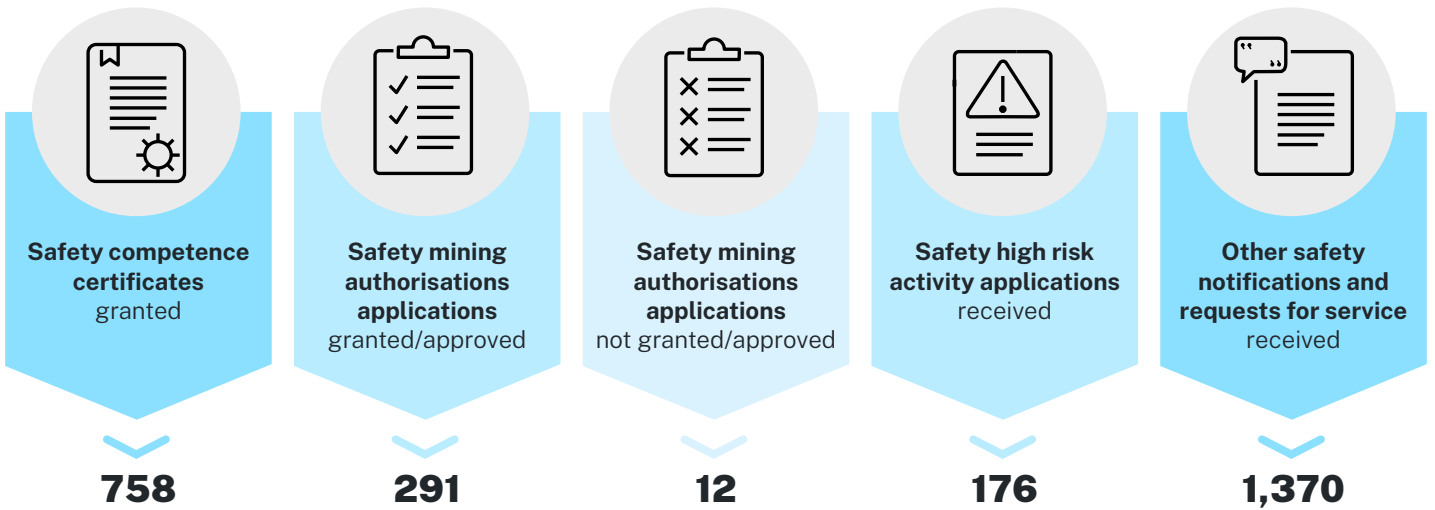
* By requirement to report as notified by mines.
The actual number of incidents, injuries and illnesses recorded may differ from original incident notifications following assessment of the notified event.

Key safety activities



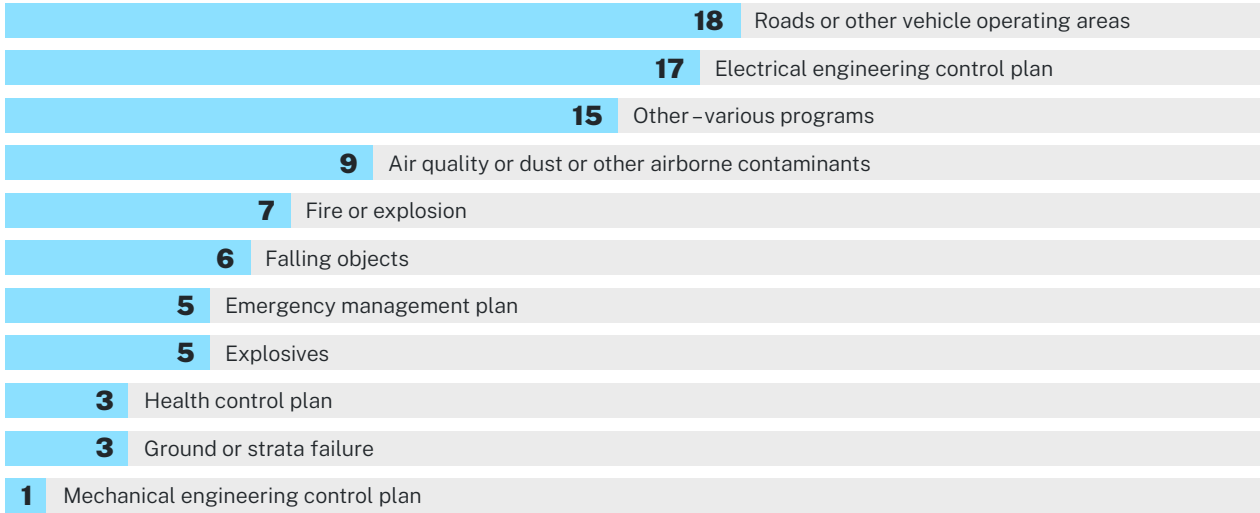
1 Not all potential breaches identified in FY23 are finalised in FY23.

2 Safety compliance concern breaches sustained in FY23 may include potential breaches identified prior to FY23.

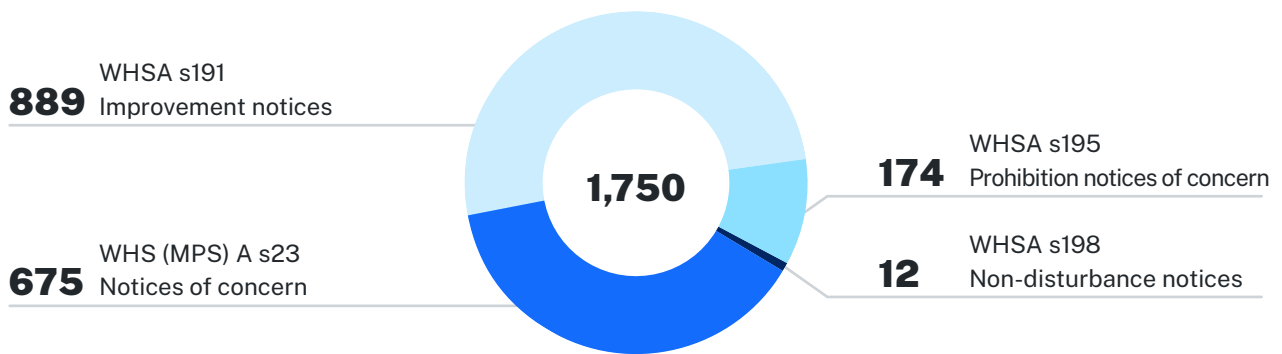


Key safety activities

89 Targeted assessment program – site assessments



1,750 Safety notices issued



Key Mining Act activities

We conduct compliance and enforcement activities under the Mining Act with a focus on mine rehabilitation sites.

2,328 Current mining titles



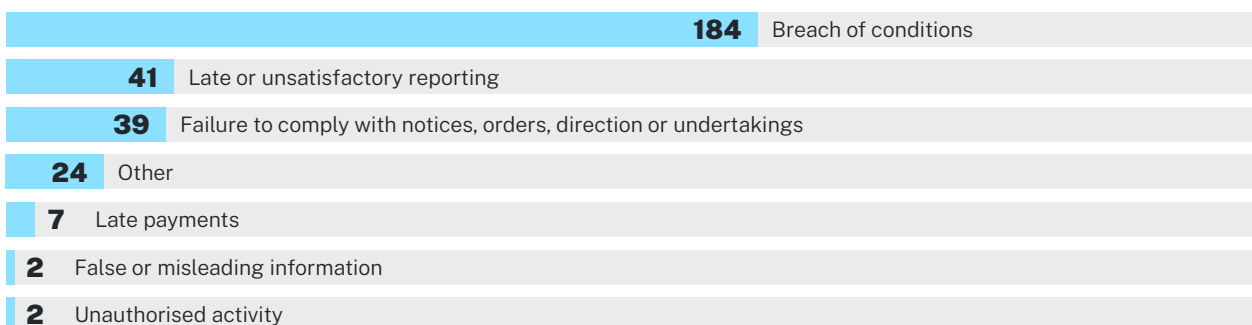
Source: Titles Administration System generated 03/07/2023. Petroleum titles excluded.



1 Not all Mining Act compliance concern potential breaches identified in FY23 are finalised in FY23.

2 Mining Act compliance concern breaches sustained in FY23 may include potential breaches identified prior to FY23.

299 Mining Act compliance breaches sustained



Key Mining Act activities

Mining Act



1,856

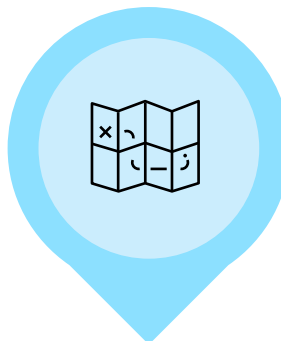
Requests for service actioned

333 Mine rehabilitation security deposit reviews conducted



105

Mining



226

Exploration



2

by Minister (Appeal)
s 261BE Mining Act 1992

1,648 Mining Act assessments conducted

Desktop assessments

Site assessments

886

1,344

227

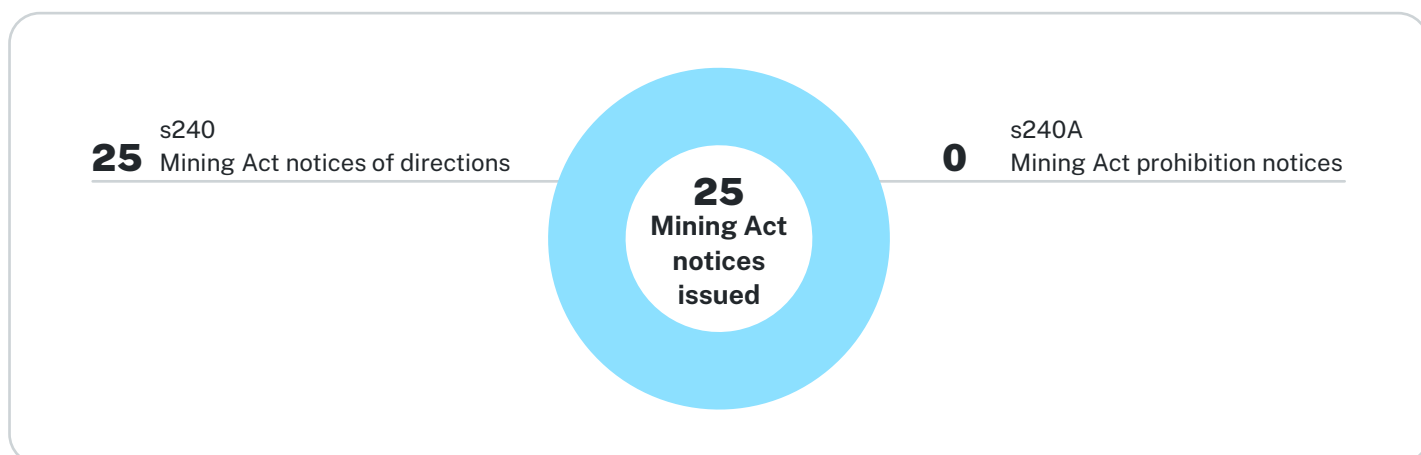
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304

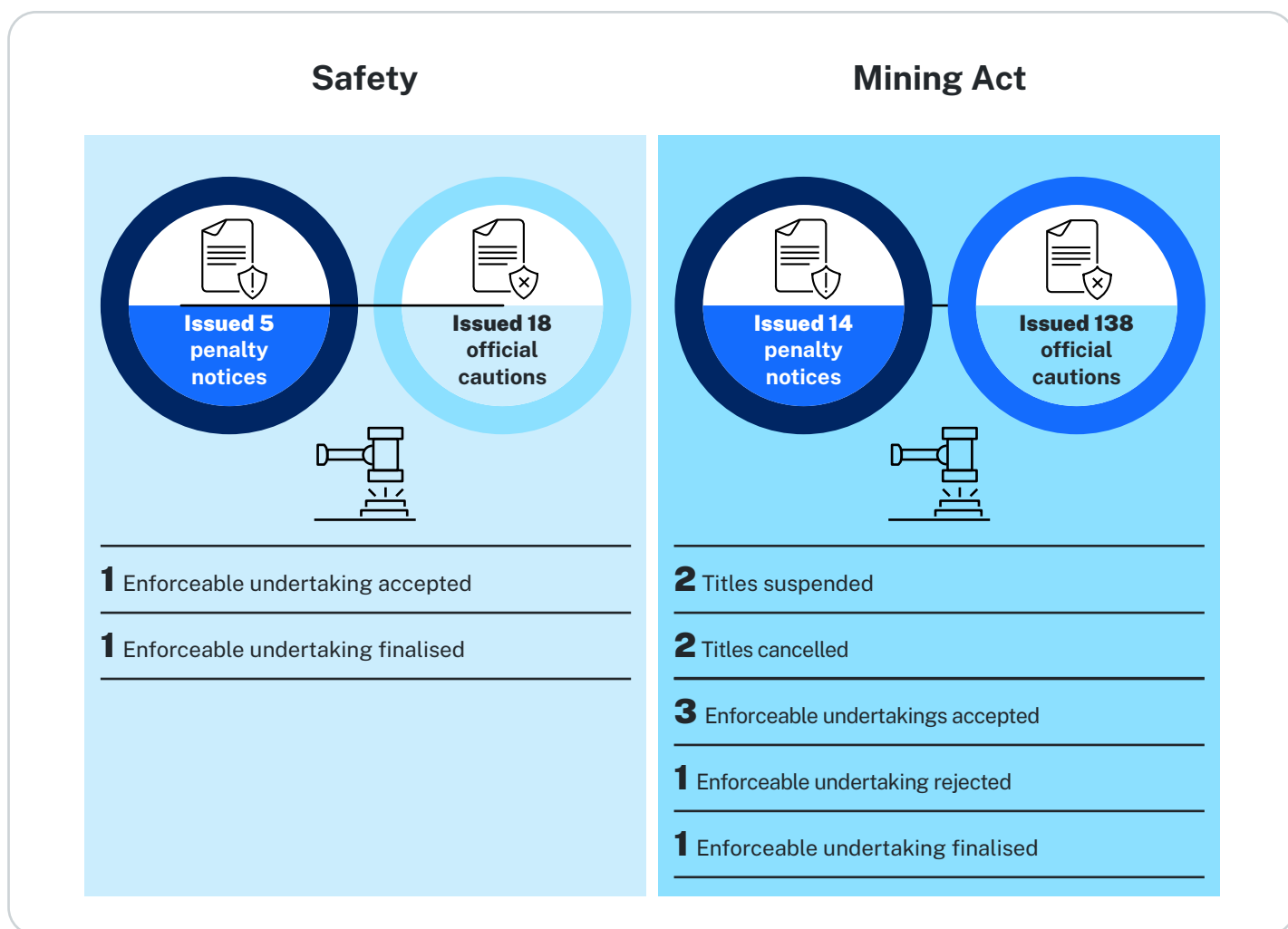
77

Proactive Reactive

Key Mining Act activities



Our enforcement actions



Engaging with industry



33

Conducted workshops and education sessions



5

Major events



169.9k

Views of our educational videos



4.4%

Subscriber growth across our 3 external newsletters

1,071

Industry attendees

6.4k

Hours of watch time

43%

Average open rate across all newsletters

For further information regarding these activities, please refer to [business activities reports](#) on our website.

About us

The NSW Resources Regulator is responsible for regulating work health and safety at NSW mine and petroleum sites and monitoring and enforcing compliance under the *Mining Act 1992*.

Our activities are designed to ensure a consistent and responsive regulatory approach and provide increased transparency and community confidence.

In administering these functions, we undertake various regulatory activities such as:

- receiving and considering complaints, notifications and requests from interested parties
- conducting inspections, audits and investigations
- assessing licensing and registration applications
- issuing prohibition and other statutory notices
- taking enforcement action such as issuing penalty infringement notices or commencing prosecution proceedings
- taking other administrative actions such as suspension or cancellation of authorities.

Our vision

A safe and responsible mining, extractive and petroleum industry.

Our mission

To enable and support industry to understand and fulfil its obligations.



Key initiatives and outcomes

Compliance and enforcement

The NSW Resources Regulator adopts a risk-based and outcomes-focused approach to compliance and enforcement. While the laws we administer set minimum standards that industry must meet, we seek to encourage a positive compliance culture, where industry demonstrates best practice by actively adopting measures and practices over and above legislative requirements.

Our regulatory activities are guided by our [compliance and enforcement approach](#).

Compliance priorities

By publishing our [compliance priorities](#), we aim to provide increased transparency, maintain community and industry confidence in our regulatory activities and increase levels of voluntary compliance.

During the 2022–23 financial year (the reporting period) several priorities were identified within our compliance program:

Compliance priorities

Priority	Sector	Period
Lifting and craning	Coal, metalliferous and small mines	July to December 2022
Hazard reporting	Coal and metalliferous mines	July to December 2022
Working at heights safely	Small mines	July to December 2022
Determining compliance against the new standard rehabilitation conditions on mining leases	Large mines	July to December 2022
Assessment and determination of rehabilitation outcome documents	Large mines	July to December 2022
Assessment of mine rehabilitation performance	All mines	July to December 2022
Implementation of the Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2022	Coal, metalliferous and small mines	January to June 2023
Amendments to the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017 to psychosocial risk	Coal, metalliferous and small mines	January to June 2023
Determining compliance against the new standard rehabilitation conditions on mining leases	Large mines	January to June 2023
Assessment and determination of rehabilitation outcome documents	Large mines	January to June 2023

Focus on risk controls for work health and safety

Our proactive assessment program includes a clear focus on risk controls. This assessment program fundamentally underpins much of the inspection and assessment work we conduct on mine sites.

Our assessment tools are based upon bowtie analysis workshops. The workshops identify principal mining hazards, including the identification of critical controls using a process aligned with the guidance provided within the [ICMM Critical Control Management](#) documents.

Our assessment program includes 2 assessment levels:

- a desktop assessment to examine how risk controls are identified and defined within the documented safety management system (control definition assessment)
- a site assessment to observe how risk controls are implemented and maintained where workers are exposed (control implementation assessment).

Our assessment tools are not a definitive list of the critical controls that exist at a mine or quarry, but a series of targeted questions designed to assist inspectors in identifying deficiencies with a site's safety management system or management of principal hazards. The results of these assessments are recorded, analysed and used to develop constructive advice and feedback to industry.

During the reporting period we conducted 50 proactive assessment programs that focused on the following hazard areas:

Coal

- [Air quality or dust or other airborne contaminants \(surface and underground\)](#)
- [Electrical control plan \(surface and underground\)](#)
- [Emergency first response \(surface\)](#)
- Explosives management (surface)
- [Falling objects](#)
- [Fire or explosion – mechanical \(underground\)](#)
- [Ground or strata failure – secondary extraction \(underground\)](#)
- [Ground or strata failure – slope stability \(surface\)](#)
- Health control plan (surface and underground)
- Outburst (underground)
- [Roads and other vehicle operating areas \(surface and underground\)](#)
- Shafts and winding systems – mechanical and electrical (underground)
- Spontaneous combustion (underground)
- Structural collapse
- Structural integrity (surface and underground)
- Unplanned movement (electrical)

Metalliferous and petroleum

- Electrical control plan (surface and underground)
- [Entanglement \(surface and underground\)](#)
- Exploration drills
- Explosives management (surface and underground)
- [Falling objects \(surface\)](#)
- [Fire or explosion –electrical \(surface and underground\)](#)
- Fire or explosion –mechanical (surface and underground)
- Ground or strata failure –slope stability (surface)
- [Ground or strata failure \(underground\)](#)
- Health control plan (surface)
- Roads or other vehicle operating areas (underground)
- [Shafts and winding systems –mechanical and electrical](#)
- Structural Integrity (surface and underground)
- Subsidence
- Unplanned movement (electrical)
- Well safety inspections (petroleum)

Small mines

- Airborne contaminants
- Electrical safety
- Mechanical safety
- Mobile Plant Safety
- Principal Hazard Assessments –low risk Tier 2 and Tier 3 operations
- Roads or other vehicle operating areas
- [Slope stability](#)
- Working at Heights
- Other –various programs

Targeted assessments help achieve sustainable rehabilitation

The [targeted assessment program](#) (TAP) proactively assesses how effectively a mine is controlling risks and managing compliance with the preventative and mitigating controls that are critical in planning for and implementing mine site rehabilitation. Each TAP focuses on the implementation of a specific critical control or compliance priority. During the reporting period, the Regulator has focused on the following rehabilitation TAPs:

- decommissioning
- materials and soils management
- landform establishment
- revegetation
- surface and groundwater management
- tailings facilities storage management

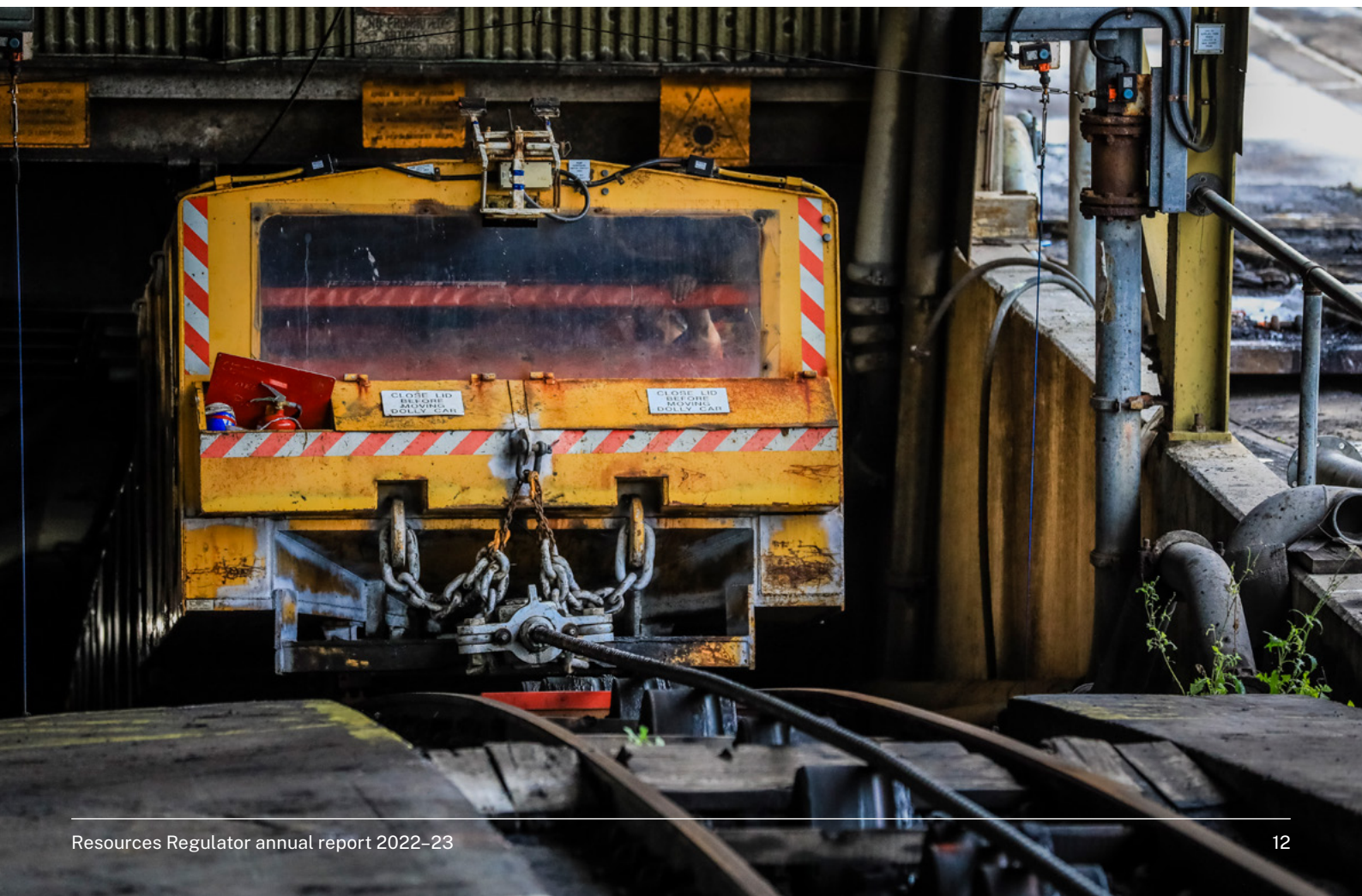
Further information on rehabilitation TAPs is available on our [website](#).

Compliance audits

Our [compliance audit program](#) assesses specific requirements of the *Mining Act 1992* and examines the operational performance of mining operations to achieve sustainable and safe operations.

The audit program is developed using a risk review process to identify the audit focus. A risk assessment methodology (broadly based on *AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk management – Principles and guidelines*) is used to develop a broad risk profile for each sector to assist in the development of an audit program.

During the reporting period, the Mining Act Inspectorate undertook compliance audits of mining operations and exploration activities to assess whether title holders are meeting their compliance requirements under the *Mining Act 1992*.



We completed 16 compliance audits during the reporting period.

Compliance priorities

Audit	Date
Krakatoa Australia Pty Ltd	July 2022
Mt Gilmore Resources Pty Ltd	July 2022
Stoneco Timor Limestone	July 2022
Webbs Resources Pty Ltd	July 2022
Awati Resources Pty Ltd	July 2022
Colossus Metals Pty Ltd	September 2022
LFB Resources Pty Ltd	September 2022
Mount Thorley Operations Pty Ltd and Warkworth Mining Ltd	December 2022
The Austral Brick Company Pty Ltd	December 2022
Marrangaroo Quarry – Metromix Pty Ltd	January 2023
Prospectore Pty Ltd	March 2023
Wallerawang – Walker Quarries Pty Ltd	March 2023
Castle Mountain Enterprises Pty Ltd	March 2023
Kincora Copper Australia Pty Ltd and Rarex Ltd	March 2023
Rimfire Pacific Mining Ltd	March 2023
Australian Gold and Copper Ltd	March 2023

Audit learnings

Good practice:

- undertaking comprehensive rehabilitation risk assessments against the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria
- undertaking a comprehensive and robust environmental risk assessment, including identification of risk controls, and monitoring of those controls to confirm effectiveness.

Areas for improvement:

- titleholders need to identify and actively manage their compliance obligations
- a better understanding of risks for community consultation and engagement – identifying risks against achieving the objectives for consultation
- better analysis and reporting of consultation outcomes
- development of consultation strategies that are based on an understanding of the community in which exploration is to be undertaken and not using the guidance material in the Exploration code of practice: Community consultation as a template
- maintaining mandatory records required by the exploration codes of practice
- development of more robust rehabilitation monitoring programs that document rehabilitation inspections, actions and tracks corrective actions where required, and provides a tool for assessing rehabilitation progress against the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria for the site.

Compliance operations – opal mining sector

Opal prospecting takes place pursuant to the conditions of an opal prospecting licence (OPL) or mineral claim. Opal mining takes place pursuant to the conditions of a mineral claim. Inspection campaigns undertaken during the period focused on:

- compliance with conditions of OPLs and mineral claims
- performance of rehabilitation
- topsoil and mullock management, including prevention of erosion
- vegetation clearance
- waste management
- use of chemicals, fuels and lubricants
- subsidence management.

Site inspections targeting current and expired mineral claims were undertaken in both Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs Mineral Claims Districts prior to December 2022. Further activities were planned post January 2023 however validity issues of the current mineral claims resulted in the program being suspended. In May 2023, the Regulator established a new team dedicated to opal mining. The focus of the team is to monitor compliance of the opal industry against both work health and safety (WHS) laws and the Mining Act, creating operational efficiencies for the sector. The team will have ongoing carriage of both compliance and enforcement matters related to opal mining, working closely with other teams in both the Regulator and Mining, Exploration and Geoscience (MEG) to improve the outcomes of the opal mining industry.

Review of quarries sector to ensure compliance with Mining Act authorisations

A number of quarries had been previously investigated for operating in New South Wales (NSW) without the required authorisations under the *Mining Act 1992*. Whilst many quarries will not require a mining authorisation, a review of the quarry sector was undertaken to determine compliance. The aim of the review was to:

- identify any quarries operating without an authorisation
- assess the quarry owner/operator's awareness of legislative requirements
- identify any pending applications that are mining without a current authorisation
- engage with the title holders to initiate regulator enforcement action to achieve compliance.

Analysis showed that there were in excess of 2,400 quarries extracting construction material in NSW and only 75 of those sites had current mining authorisations. Many of the sites did not require an authorisation as only sites extracting scheduled minerals need approval. 1,897 of those sites were either in the state of open or intermittent. Approximately 1,000 of those open or intermittent sites were operated by local councils, Forest Corp or National Parks and Wildlife Services were excluded from the analysis given the likelihood that the purpose of those sites were to source road base, a product not included as a scheduled mineral.

Forty-seven sites were also identified as having mining authorisation applications pending and analysis showed 21 of those sites had associated surface disturbance. Site inspections of these 21 sites was undertaken and no site was found to be operating without the required authorisation.

Inquiries were made with 906 sites was undertaken to clarify whether mining of scheduled minerals was occurring.

The program identified no sites operating without a required mining authorisation. The majority were either sand and/or gravel borrow pits and no mining authorisations were required.

Major investigations

Major investigations are often initiated for complex, serious and high-risk matters, including workplace fatalities and serious injuries. This includes facilitating and coordinating escalated enforcement actions, such as prosecutions and enforceable undertakings, and administrative sanctions such as a cancellation or suspension of authorities.

Detailed reports are published on incidents early as a useful resource for industry to provide information that may assist with risk assessments including the cause and circumstance of the incident, findings, best practice examples and action taken. As part of the lessons learned from some of the incidents, we have developed detailed animations to share and better engage with industry stakeholders.

During the reporting period, we published 11 investigation information releases, 4 full investigation reports and 2 learning from investigations animations.

Investigation information releases, reports and animations

Reference	Title
IIR22-03	Worker's leg fractured during strata support work
IIR22-04	Teenagers injured in vehicle rollover at gravel quarry
IIR22-05	Working seriously injured using crowbar
IIR22-06	Working seriously injured during lifting activity
IIR22-07	Outburst at NSW underground coal mine
IIR22-08	Loader falls into stope
IIR23-01	Uncontrolled dozer travels 230 metres down a ramp
IIR23-02	LHD operator exposed to gas in underground roadway
IIR23-03	Workers suffers serious burns using an angle grinder
IIR23-04	Fatality in underground opal mine
IIR23-05	Frictional ignition of methane in underground coal mine
Investigation report	Dangerous incident at Boggabri Mine
Investigation report	Unplanned initiation of explosives at Peak Gold Mine
Investigation report	Serious injury of a worker at Myuna Colliery
Investigation report	Dangerous incident involving worker at Attunga Limestone Mine
Investigation report	Fatality involving worker being struck by light vehicle
Investigation report	Worker suffers serious injuries after falling into conveyor chute
Video animation	Learning from investigations: Worker injured after being trapped underneath a loader cab
Video animation	Learning from investigations: Worker slips and falls into conveyor chute

Causal investigations

A causal investigation is an investigation into a safety incident notified to us under work health and safety laws, not to obtain evidence for a prosecution but rather to identify the causal factors of safety incidents, the effectiveness of the controls being used and what factors may have contributed to the failure of the controls.

Under our [causal investigation policy](#) we may refer an incident for a causal investigation when the safety incident:

- did not involve the death or serious injury of any person, or
- did not involve any reckless conduct by persons that resulted in the safety incident, or
- did not involve the provision of false or misleading information to the Regulator about the safety incident.



The purpose of this approach is to ensure transparency and that vital information is disseminated to industry as soon as possible regarding significant or high potential safety events.

No causal investigation reports were published during the reporting period.

Enforcement measures

The enforcement options embodied in our [compliance and enforcement approach](#) allow for a balanced approach which, rather than simply being a punishment, stops improper conduct, promotes behavioural change and is remedial and focused on future compliance. This means that we may, and often, simultaneously apply multiple enforcement tools to achieve the desired compliance outcome.

While prosecutions are the final tool in our enforcement approach, they are usually reserved for matters particularly grave in nature (such as fatalities) or matters of negligence and disregard that require a strong regulatory response. However, the most common enforcement measures employed to encourage and guide industry to better practice include increased intensity of regulatory engagement, warning letters, directions or notices.

Enforcement action taken during reporting period

Enforcement measure	Work health and safety	Mining Act
Compliance breaches sustained	42	299
Notices issued	1,746	25
Official cautions issued	18	138
Penalty notices issued	3	14

Prosecutions

The most serious breaches under the legislation we regulate require appropriately elevated regulatory responses.

During the reporting period, we launched proceedings against 3 companies for failing to meet duties under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and finalised one proceeding against mine operators and individuals for failures to meet duties under the *Mining Act 1992* and work health and safety laws.

Prosecutions commenced and ongoing

Defendant	Details	Legislation	Status
Boral Resources (NSW) Pty Ltd	Between 22 to 23 August 2018 and 16 to 20 August 2019 Peppertree quarry had 28 exceedances of silica exposure limits and failed to report on 8 occasions.	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Commenced 17 August 2020
Endeavour Coal Pty Ltd	On 6 October 2020 at Appin colliery, the head sheave plumber blocks failed resulting in the head sheave failing approximately 15 m from the gantry to floor level causing a worker to take evasive action.	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Commenced 23 December 2020
Moolarben Coal Operations Pty Ltd	On 17 May 2019, 6 workers were exposed to potential for injury or death from flyrock from an open cut blast.	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Commenced 10 May 2019
Regional Quarries Australia Pty Ltd	On 24 May 2021, a worker was fatally struck by a light vehicle whilst working at West Wyalong Quarry.	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Commenced 19 May 2023
Rockwoods Investment Group Pty Ltd	On 27 April 2021, a person stood a couple of metres inside the blast exclusion zone when a shot was fired at Cootamundra quarry.	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Commenced 4 April 2023
Tritton Resources Pty Ltd	On 23 June 2018, 19 workers became trapped in an underground copper mine when a haul truck caught fire on the decline. All workers retreated to refuge chambers until the fire was extinguished, about 6 hours later.	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Commenced 18 June 2020
Tucker, Robert	On 24 May 2021, a worker was fatally struck by a light vehicle driven by the defendant whilst working at West Wyalong Quarry.	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Commenced 19 May 2023
Young Mining Company Pty Ltd	On 17 April 2019, there were failures to comply with the directions of one prohibition and 3 improvement notices.	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Commenced 18 March 2020
Young Mining Company Pty Ltd	Between 25 July and 5 August 2019, there were failures to comply with a condition of an authorisation and a statutory notice.	<i>Mining Act 1992</i>	Commenced 18 December 2019
Crawford, Peter	Between about 2018 and 3 August 2021 Peter Crawford mined for opals, a prescribed mineral in White Cliffs without authorisation.	<i>Mining Act 1992</i>	Commenced 22 February 2022



Prosecutions finalised

Defendant	Details	Legislation	Commencement date	Fines
Endeavour Coal Pty Ltd	On 8 June 2019, an Appin Colliery contract operator was working in the vicinity of the chain conveyor when his foot entered the casing of the chain conveyor, trapping his leg, causing serious injury to his foot and lower leg.	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	22 April 2021	Guilty plea – Convicted and fined \$400,000 (reduced by 25% to \$300,000 due to early plea) and ordered to pay the Regulator’s costs
Macquarie Marble and Lime Pty Ltd	On 1 November 2021 the company failed to comply with 3 x directions issued under s.240 of the Mining Act.	<i>Mining Act 1992</i>	3 August 2022	Guilty plea – Convicted and fined \$54,000 with 50% of the fine payable to the Secretary of the Dept of Regional NSW and ordered to pay the Regulator’s costs of \$10,000
Stokes, Christopher Wayne	On 1 November 2022, Christopher Wayne Stokes failed to comply with a notice issued under s.248B of the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> and as a director of Macquarie Marble and Lime Pty Ltd, committed executive liability offences x 2 by failing to comply with directions under s.240 of the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .	<i>Mining Act 1992</i>	3 August 2022	Guilty plea – Convicted and fined \$30,000 with 50% of the fine payable to the Secretary of the Dept of Regional NSW and ordered to pay the Regulator’s costs of \$10,000
Total fines				\$384,000

Enforceable undertakings

Enforceable undertakings are legally binding agreements proposed by a company or person which are accepted by the Regulator, following an alleged contravention of the Act, as an alternative to prosecution. We publish accepted [enforceable undertakings](#) on our website.

An enforceable undertaking is a commitment by a company or person to implement initiatives designed to deliver tangible benefits for the industry and broader community. The initiatives are intended to resolve both the behaviour of concern that has led to the alleged contravention and rectify the consequences of the conduct.

During the reporting period, 3 enforceable undertakings and 3 variations were accepted (to a total value of \$323,832) and one enforceable undertaking was completed.

Enforceable undertakings

Enforceable undertaking	Legislation	Status	Amount (\$)
Marble Craft and Granite Supplies Pty Ltd	<i>Mining Act 1992</i>	Accepted	72,387
Rangott Mineral Exploration Ltd	<i>Mining Act 1992</i>	Accepted	87,500
RZ Resources Ltd	<i>Mining Act 1992</i>	Accepted	163,945
Maules Creek Coal Pty Ltd	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Completed	803,613
Winder Controls Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Variation accepted	No change to undertaking value
Winder Controls Australia Pty Ltd	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Variation accepted	No change to undertaking value
Springvale Coal Pty Ltd	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Variation accepted	No change to undertaking value 540,742
Total			1,127,445

Suspension, variation and cancellation of mining authorisations

Suspension and cancellation of an authority is sought where serious contraventions have occurred or where the authority holder is unwilling or unable to return to compliance. Variation of a mining authorisation is sought as an alternative to suspension or cancellation with a view to addressing identified risks.

Two mining authorisations were cancelled (following alleged contraventions of the *Mining Act 1992*) and variation of conditions approved on 14 related exploration licences during this period. No mining authorisations were suspended, however the prior suspension of a mining lease was revoked.

Notice	Issued to	Date
Decision to cancel mining leases M(C)L 309 and M(C)L 310	Elwynn Barry Dunning Anthony James Furney John Frederick Thompson	5 August 2022
Decision to vary Mandatory Audit Condition of exploration licences	RZ Resources Ltd	28 November 2022
Revocation of suspension notice	Australian Magnetite Mines Pty Ltd	2 February 2023

Penalty notices issued

Penalty notices are issued to mine operators and authority holders who have breached the legislation and where sanction is warranted, but the breaches are not considered serious enough to warrant formal prosecution action.

Five penalty notices under WHS legislation and 14 penalty notices under the Mining Act were issued during this period.

Date	Entity	Authority	Amount	Allegation
16 September 2022	Boggabri Coal Operations Pty Ltd	Boggabri Coal Mine	\$3,600	Failure to comply with general duties (WHS Regulations)
5 October 2022	ACN 076 313 034 Pty Ltd (in Liquidation) (formerly Mudgee Dolomite & Lime Pty Ltd)	Buckaroo Mine	\$3,000	Failure to comply with general duties (WHS Regulations)
5 October 2022	ACN 076 313 034 Pty Ltd (in Liquidation) (formerly Mudgee Dolomite & Lime Pty Ltd)	Buckaroo Mine	\$3,000	Failure to notify, register or apply (WHS Regulations)
11 October 2022	Conrad Resources Pty Ltd	EL 5977 (1992)	\$5,000	Failure to comply with notice, order or direction (Mining Act)
25 October 2022	Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd	ML 1405 (1992)	\$5,000	Failure to comply with notice, order or direction (Mining Act)
25 October 2022	Cadia Holdings Pty Ltd	ML 1405 (1992)	\$5,000	Failure to comply with notice, order or direction (Mining Act)
28 October 2023	Volcan Australia Corporation Pty Ltd	EL 7301 (1992)	\$2,500	Failure to pay rents and levies (Mining Act)
12 December 2022	CIM Duralie Pty Ltd	ML 1427 (1992)	\$5,000	Failure to comply with notice, order or direction (Mining Act)
13 December 2023	Tritton Resources Pty Ltd	EL 4962 (1992)	\$2,500	Breach of condition of authorisation by undertaking exploration on land on which Native Title has not been extinguished without consent of the Minister (Mining Act)
21 February 2023	Aus Gold Mining Group Pty Ltd	ML 1322 (1992)	\$2,500	Breach of condition of authorisation by failing to comply with the mandatory audit condition (Mining Act)
21 February 2023	Aus Gold Mining Group Pty Ltd	ML 1322 (1992)	\$2,500	Breach of condition of authorisation by failing to comply with the mandatory audit condition (Mining Act)
23 February 2023	Grasmont Exploration Pty	EL 8432 (1992)	\$2,500	Failure to pay rents and levies (Mining Act)
21 May 2023	Conrad Resources Pty Ltd	EL 5977 (1992)	\$5,000	Failure to comply with notice, order or direction (Mining Act)
21 May 2023	Conrad Resources Pty Ltd	ML 5992 (1906)	\$5,000	Failure to comply with notice, order or direction (Mining Act)
23 May 2023	Broula King Joint Venture Pty Ltd	ML 1617 (1992)	\$2,500	Breach of condition of authorisation by failing to comply (Sch 8A of Mining Regulations)
23 May 2023	Broula King Joint Venture Pty Ltd	ML 1617 (1992)	\$2,500	Breach of condition of authorisation by failing to comply (Sch 8A of Mining Regulations)
23 May 2023	Broula King Joint Venture Pty Ltd	ML 1617 (1992)	\$2,500	Breach of condition of authorisation by failing to comply (Sch 8A of Mining Regulations)

Date	Entity	Authority	Amount	Allegation
23 May 2023	Broula King Joint Venture Pty Ltd	ML1617	\$2,500	Breach of condition of authorisation by failing to comply (Sch 8A of Mining Regulations)
23 May 2023	Gosford Quarries Pty Ltd	Cattai Quarry	\$2,160	Failure to comply with general duty (WHS Regulations)
23 May 2023	Gosford Quarries Pty Ltd	Cattai Quarry	\$3,000	Failure to comply with general duty (WHS Regulations)

Rehabilitation security deposit reviews

All exploration and mining title holders are required to lodge a security deposit that covers the full rehabilitation costs. As of July 2023, the NSW Government held about \$3.70 billion in security bonds for rehabilitation of exploration and mining impacts.

We regularly access the surface disturbance (or proposed disturbance) of a mine or exploration site to calculate the security deposit, this is known as the assessed deposit. Before partial or full security bonds are returned, evidence must be provided to demonstrate rehabilitation objectives have been met and final approved landform has been implemented.

During the reporting period, we reviewed 333 assessed deposits. Of these, 226 were exploration deposits, 105 were mining deposits and a further 2 were determined by the Minister on appeal.



Regulatory reform

New Standard Mining Lease Conditions

New standard conditions now apply for all mining leases and are set out in [Schedule 8A of the Mining Regulation 2016](#). For large mines with an Environment Protection Licence (EPL) the regulations came into effect on 2 July 2022. For mines without an EPL (small mines) the regulations will come into effect on 2 July 2023, with provision of rehabilitation documents to the Regulator by 1 March 2024. The reforms will bring greater consistency and ensure all large mines across NSW are subject to one standard set of conditions.

The conditions support best practice mine site rehabilitation by ensuring progressive rehabilitation occurs in a manner that achieves sustainable final land uses following the completion of mining.

Lease holders will be required to demonstrate that the rehabilitation of land and water disturbed by mining is safe and stable and can support the future final land use(s) approved through the development consent. Lease holders will be required to:

- prevent or minimise harm to the environment
- rehabilitate land and water as soon as reasonably practicable after disturbance occurs
- achieve the approved final land use for the mining area as set out in the:
 - rehabilitation objectives statement
 - rehabilitation completion criteria statement
 - final landform and rehabilitation spatial plan (large mines only)
- undertake a rehabilitation risk assessment and implement measures to eliminate, minimise or mitigate risks to achieving the final land use
- prepare and implement a rehabilitation management plan (large mines only)
- prepare an annual rehabilitation report which describes the progress of rehabilitation over the annual reporting period
- prepare a forward program which includes the schedule of mining and rehabilitation activities for the next 3 years demonstrating how rehabilitation will occur as soon as reasonably practicable after disturbance.

Mines are being provided with assistance to ensure provision of the necessary records as required by the reforms.

Legislative reform

Regulation remake of WHS laws for mining

In line with NSW subordinate legislation laws, the Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum) Sites Regulation 2014 underwent a staged repeal and remake process. In line with the key recommendations of the 2020 Kym Bills statutory review, the remake included 28 of Mr Bills' 40 review recommendations. Establishing a safer and more modern work health and safety system was the key driver of these reforms. The reforms also aligned with industry leading practice and the key features of the NSW mining industry.

The Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2014 was remade into the Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2022 and commenced on 1 September 2022.

Engagement

We are committed to ensuring that the mining industry knows and understands its obligations. During the reporting period we continued with our engagement strategy to inform our stakeholders about our programs, legislative changes and newly developed resources and guidance.

We actively strive to improve our communications channels, approach and messaging.

Guidance for industry

Guidelines

[Rehabilitation security deposits for exploration licences granted under the *Mining Act 1992*](#)

[Exploration: Extracting a bulk sample](#)

[Exploration: Application and assessment process](#)

[Licence testing requirements: Materials to be polymerised underground](#)

[Applying for a certificate of competence](#)

[Practising certificate: Quarry manager with conditions for tier-2 quarries](#)

[Preparing a principal hazard management plan](#)

[Managing risks in mining and petroleum operations](#)

[Understanding the term 'mining operations'](#)

[Plant design and item registration for mine and petroleum sites](#)

[Notifying the regulator of a high risk activity](#)

[Mine rehabilitation portal](#)

[Experience prerequisites explained – applying for a certificate of competence](#)

Technical reference guides

[TRG: Braking systems on plant used in underground transport](#)

[TRG: Non-metallic materials for use in underground coal mines and reclaim tunnels](#)

[TRG: Winding systems for small gemstone mines](#)

[TRG: Gas outbursts principal hazard management plan](#)

[TRG: Withdrawal and emergency escape from underground coal mines](#)

[TRG: Stockpiles and reclaim tunnels](#)

[TRG: Raiseboring operations](#)

Practising certificates

Guidance and forms about [practising certificates](#) and [quarry manager practising certificates](#) have been updated regularly on our website.

Reports

We publish a range of reports on business activities and industry performance to ensure transparency of our regulatory activities and assist industry improve maintain compliance. These include:

- [Annual activity reports](#) report on the activities of the Regulator each financial year
- [Business activity reports](#) provide information on key regulatory activities carried out and are produced each quarter
- [Quarterly safety reports](#) provide information relating to hazard management and are prepared to assist mine and petroleum site operators meet obligations under WHS laws
- [Exploration and mining compliance and rehabilitation reports](#) provide information about our regulatory activities under the Mining Act
- [Annual safety performance report](#) provide information and analysis on industry safety data.

Improved communication

Established engagement

Transparency and engagement remain a high priority for the Regulator. To ensure open and ongoing dialogue with industry we have continued regular and bi-monthly forums with several key representative bodies, including:

- NSW Minerals Council
- Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia
- Construction Forestry Maritime Mining Energy Union
- Australian Workers Union
- Association of Mining and Exploration Companies
- Coal Services
- Lock the Gate
- Mine Managers Association Australia.

Mine Safety News

[Mine Safety News](#) is an online newsletter regularly published by the Regulator designed to inform, educate and promote the enhancement of the health and safety culture of NSW mining.

Weekly incident summary

The Regulator publishes a reportable incidents summary each week. The [weekly incident summary](#) shows the total number of reportable incidents in a 7-day period and summarises incidents of note, including those from other mining jurisdictions, nationally and internationally.

Safety alerts and bulletins

[Safety alerts](#) are an important communication tool between the Regulator and the NSW mining industry, suppliers, unions and industry organisations. Safety alerts are issued following the occurrence of an event such as a fatal accident, dangerous occurrence or any incident which is of significance to the industry, with the aim of preventing a similar occurrence.

[Safety bulletins](#) contain information relating to specific mine safety issues.

We published 6 safety alerts and 14 safety bulletins during the 2022–23 reporting period.

Rehabilitation resources

The Regulator produced a range of new rehabilitation resources including [rehabilitation information releases](#) and [mine rehabilitation newsletters](#).

YouTube channel

Effective stakeholder engagement is crucial to improving the safety culture in the mining industry in NSW. To increase engagement around investigation reports and important topics, which at times are lengthy and technical in nature, we have developed high quality animations, which can be found on our Resources Regulator [YouTube channel](#).

Our efforts to diversify our methods used to inform industry have returned promising outcomes and we will continue to develop innovative delivery solutions.

Industry and community feedback

Feedback from the mining industry and community is important in guiding and developing our regulatory approach to deliver improved outcomes to the NSW community. Public consultations give the mining industry and community an opportunity to provide feedback to the Regulator on a range of issues.

Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation

From June to July 2022, we sought comments on the exposure draft of the proposed Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2022. [The public consultation draft](#) and [regulatory impact statement](#) were made available for comment, and submissions closed on 8 July 2022. The [response to key issues](#) raised was released the same day as the Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2022 commenced, 1 September 2022.

Industry events

Small Mines and Quarries Health and Safety Roadshow

Roadshows were held across NSW to deliver key health and safety messages directly to the small mines and quarrying sector. They provide an opportunity to communicate contemporary and pertinent issues and help maintain the Regulator's visibility in the sector. The Small Mines and Quarries Health and Safety Roadshow engaged with 15 regional areas and 426 industry participants to provide information about health, safety and current issues affecting this industry sector. Topics included effective supervision, quarry manager practising certificates, on-site management of vehicles and plant, dust management and several other topics relevant to the sector.

Inaugural Metalliferous Mining Engineering Managers Conference

In August 2022 we hosted the inaugural Metalliferous Mining Engineering Managers (MEM) conference in a dual conference hosted in both Dubbo and Broken Hill. The forum was an opportunity to engage with industry regarding the major issues that affect MEMs in the metalliferous sector and for MEMs to network with their peers. The forum welcomed 48 attendees who heard informative presentations and networked during the session breaks.

Safety Awareness Course – Lightning Ridge

The safety awareness course for Lightning Ridge covers the knowledge and skills required to be a mine operator at an opal mine, including safety policy, hazard identification, maintenance, risk management, people management, emergency response plans and contractors. In the reporting period, the Regulator held 11 courses, including 7 in-person and 4 online.



Engineering events

One of our key roles is to ensure all operators and title holders are aware of their obligations and how to meet them. Workshops and information sessions allow us to engage with industry and help maximise compliance. These events allow participants to discuss emerging issues and trends, recent incidents, site experiences in managing safety and discussions on improving engineering safety. These events are an essential part of meeting continuing professional development requirements for holders of practicing certificates and occurred throughout NSW.

Metalliferous Emergency Response Team working group

Members of the Metalliferous Emergency Response team collaborate on emergency planning and response capability matters. The working group, made up of emergency response managers from the major metalliferous mines in NSW, emergency services and other stakeholder groups, discuss emergency planning topics and share key learning information from incidents across NSW.

Committees, boards and working groups

As secretariat, the Regulator oversees the coordination and administration of 2 collaborative advisory bodies:

- NSW Mine Safety Advisory Council (MSAC) – is a tripartite forum established to provide the Minister with advice on strategic health and safety issues in the mining and extractives industry
- Mining and Petroleum Competence Board – advises the Minister and oversees the development of competence standards and the assessment of people who have a role at a mine that may affect health and safety.

We also actively participate in several other committees and working groups, including:

- Standing Dust Committee – formed under Coal Services with the purpose of offering expert advice to industry (and government) to ensure reduced exposure to airborne contaminants and improvements to occupational hygiene.
- Australian Standards – our electrical and mechanical engineering inspectors sit on several standards committees and working groups. These committees are tasked with reviewing, updating and ratifying current standards and developing new standards. This work sees our inspectors travel across Australia to collaborate and contribute their technical expertise, up to a dozen times a year. Examples of the electrical and mechanical standards committees we have representation on include:
 - EL 43 – High Voltage systems
 - EL043 – Electrical technical committee for mining and quarrying
 - ME063 – Earthmoving equipment
 - ME018 – Mining equipment
 - Mines Rescue working group – formed under Coal Services to deal with the specific issue of training mine employees to respond to emergencies using compressed air breathing apparatus.
 - Central West Mine and Extractive Environment Team – to bring together on-site environmental personnel from mines and quarries in the Central West region.
 - Hunter Coal and Environment Group – a forum for environmental professionals to exchange developments in mine rehabilitation and environmental management in the coal mining industry of the Hunter Region.
 - Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue – an initiative of several Hunter Region mines in coordination with the NSW Minerals Council. It was formed to create opportunities to respond to community concerns regarding mining impacts including mine rehabilitation, water impacts and air quality.

Working with other government agencies

Collaborating to better regulate gas activities in NSW

On 1 July 2015 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) became the lead regulator for compliance and enforcement of conditions of gas activity instruments in NSW. In July 2016 a memorandum of understanding was established between the EPA, Department of Planning and Environment, Department of Primary Industries Water and the then Division of Resources and Energy (now Mining Exploration and Geoscience). Each agency has a role to play in regulating the gas industry, with MEG responsible for administering petroleum titles under the *Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991* and compliance with Work Health and Safety legislation.

In December 2022 the memorandum of understanding was updated to clarify each agency's role and assist them to undertake their responsibilities when regulating gas activities.

Working to reduce risks from legacy mine sites in NSW

The Legacy Mines Program is administered by the Mining, Exploration and Geoscience division to manage works to reduce public safety and environmental risks from legacy mine sites. The program team has strong partnerships in place with other agencies to scope and deliver site remediation projects, including NSW Public Works and the Soil Conservation Service. In the 2022–23 financial year, these partnerships were harnessed to target:

- remediation efforts on 14 historic petroleum wells
- detailed construction planning for a large scale site remediation project in the Queanbeyan-Palerang local government area
- testing and investigative work to inform the scope of projects in the Hunter Region and in the central west of the state.



Mine and petroleum site levy

The *Mine and Petroleum Site Safety (Cost Recovery) Act 2005* establishes the Mine Safety Fund. The contributions to the fund by mining industry employers are commonly referred to as the mine safety levy.

The Mine Safety Fund is a levy charged by the NSW Government to pay for health and safety regulation of the state's mining workplaces. The levy applies to employers in the mining industry who have obligations under mine safety legislation for the health and safety of workers. The levy is collected by the worker's compensation insurers of mining industry employers and transferred to the Regulator.

Under the legislation, the fund may only be used to meet specified expenses incurred by the Regulator in carrying out:

- regulatory activities connected with mine safety legislation, the *Explosives Act 2003* and *Radiation Control Act 1990*
- expenses incurred in the administration or execution of the mine safety legislation
- administrative expenses related to the fund.

In accordance with the recommendations of the 2017 Independent Review of the Mine and Petroleum Site Safety Levy, we engaged an external party to conduct an audit of the 2018–19 mine safety levy expenditure. The final audit report acknowledged our efforts to improve the control environment and implement the 2017 review recommendations, whilst managing various challenges. All recommendations within our realm of responsibility have been considered, actioned and implemented.



Financial reports

Mine Safety Levy 2022–23

Payments made from the Mine and Petroleum Site Safety Fund for the 2022–23 financial year

Note	Description	Amount (\$,000)
Total payments		36,150
Employee related		25,069
1	Salaries and wages – direct	20,876
	Salaries and wages – on costs	4,193
Operating expenses		8,002
2	Advertising and promotion	90
3	Boards and committees	111
4	Consultants and professional services	754
5	Events	648
6	Legal	3,995
7	Information and communications technology (ICT)	580
8	Training	262
9	Travel	846
10	Motor vehicles	310
11	Other costs – general	160
12	Other costs – audit fees	36
13	Other costs – clothing – uniforms	11
14	Other costs – equipment – minor purchase	16
15	Other costs – professional memberships and subscriptions	72
16	Other costs – medical exam costs	8
17	Other costs – industry safety and health representative (ISHR) contribution	103
Internal department service charges		
18	Accommodation costs	991
19	Legal Branch services	368
20	Other corporate costs	–
Capital		98

Note	Description	Amount (\$,000)
	Operating revenue	35,543
	Levy contributions for 2022–23	34,486
21	Legal costs recovered and fines	281
22	Moieties	175
23	Costs recovered under enforceable undertakings	-
24	Other revenue	582
25	Interest	19

Summary of movements in the Mine and Petroleum Site Safety Fund for the 2022–23 financial year

Description	Amount (\$)
Opening balance @ 1 July 2021	5,124
Plus: Mine Safety Levy 2021–22	34,006
Plus: Miscellaneous other revenue 2021–22	2,183
Less: Expenditure for 2020–21	41,151
Opening balance @ 1 July 2022	162
Plus: Mine Safety Levy 2022–23	34,486
Plus: Miscellaneous other revenue 2022–23	1,057
Less: Expenditure for 2022–23	36,150
Opening balance @ 1 July 2023	-445
Plus: Mine Safety Levy 2023–24	34,654
Plus: Budgeted miscellaneous other revenue 2023–24	1,700
Less: Budgeted expenditure for 2023–24	36,354
Forecasted opening balance @ 1 July 2024	-445



Comments on financial report

Note	Category	Description
Employee related		
1	Salaries and wages – direct	Includes ongoing, temporary and contingent staff costs
Operating expenses		
2	Advertising and promotion	Includes mine safety video production including animations and other mine safety promotion material
3	Boards and committees	Payments to board and committee members – Mine Safety Advisory Council, Mining and Petroleum Competence Board and Mine Safety Assessment and Review Committee
4	Consultants and professional services	<p>Includes professional and consultancy fees for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialist consultants to assist investigations into serious or fatal injuries • Mine Safety Technology Centre decommissioning including project management – finalisation costs • Administrative costs associated with the collection of the levy • Audit of practicing certificates • Integrity Screening Program • Analysis of MSAC Safety Survey • Records archiving and digitisation including certificates of competency • Legislative Reform Project including the Regulatory Impact Statement for the remake of the Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation • Review of NSW Health Surveillance Scheme • Development of online opal mines course • Privacy Impact Statement • Development of Mines Department Approvals list • Review and analysis of collected human organisational factors data

Note	Category	Description
5	Events	<p>Costs for internal and external mine safety events hosted by Resources Regulator including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety seminars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mechanical Engineering Safety Seminar – Electrical Engineering Safety Seminar – Mining Engineering Manager Safety Seminar • Quarterly forums <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Metalliferous mechanical engineers' forum – Open cut coal mechanical engineers' forum – Underground coal mechanical engineers' forum – Southern and western region coal electrical engineers' forum – Hunter Region coal electrical engineers' forum – Western region metalliferous electrical engineers' forum – Open cut mining engineering managers' forum – Underground mining engineering manager's forum • Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Safety and health representatives seminar – Small mines roadshows – Metalliferous industry safety and health engagement forum – NSW proximity detection forum – Open cut drill and blast forum – Underground drill and blast forum – Opal mine safety workshop – Licence and registration forum – Ex overhaul and repair facility forum – Info session – Councils, Forests NSW, National Parks and Wildlife Services – Implementation strategy for small mines rehabilitation reforms – Collision avoidance forum
6	Legal	<p>Legal advice obtained from Crown Solicitors Office and external providers in relation to major incident investigations and prosecutions. Matters include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatality at Hunter Quarries, Fatality at Regional Hardrock Quarry West Wyalong • Serious incident at Moolarben Coal Mine, Serious incident at Tritton Copper Mine, Crystalline silica exposure at Peppertree Quarry, WHS contraventions at Thuddungra Mine, Serious injury at Thuddungra Mine, Serious injury at Appin North Mine, Serious injury at Appin East Mine, Serious incident at Appin East Mine (Drift Winder), WHS contraventions at Cootamundra Quarry, WHS contraventions at Young Mining, Serious incident at Maules Creek Mine, Cobar Management Seizure of Electronic Devices • Legal costs include adjustment related to Hunter Quarries matter. Final settlement paid Aug 22 was lower than the provision entered in 2021–22 year. Also includes a provision for other potential legal cost settlements.
7	ICT	<p>Includes mobile and data charges and software licencing fees, including the Resources Regulator's database ACES. Includes the purchase of computer hardware, phones and accessories. Also includes website development, digitisation of mine survey plans, the opal mining mobile app development and ACES enhancements.</p>
8	Training	<p>Training for regulatory staff. Topics include incident management, human and organisational factors investigation, first aid, self-escape, safe working at heights, tailings management, driver safety, drone pilot training, ventilation management, high voltage safety. Also training in capabilities such as leadership development, critical thinking and decision making, project management, communications including media, ministerial and policy writing, industry familiarisation and learning from disasters.</p>

Note	Category	Description
9	Travel	Includes domestic travel undertaken by mine safety personnel. Nil overseas travel in 2022–23.
10	Motor vehicles	Operational costs (fuel, maintenance and lease) of fleet vehicles
11	Other costs – general	General expenses including courier and freight, printing, photocopying, stationery/office consumables, postage, office and field equipment and minor office maintenance
12	Audit fees	Deloitte conducted an audit of the Mine Safety Levy practices for the 2021–22 financial year
13	Clothing – uniforms	Provision of uniform and personal protective equipment (PPE) for mine safety staff
14	Equipment minor purchase	Purchase of low value assets and equipment
15	Professional memberships and subscriptions	Membership and subscription fees including Australian Standards, Australian Mining Essentials, occupational health and safety alert
16	Medical exam costs	Medical examination costs for mine safety staff
17	ISHR contribution	Yearly contribution to trade union for industry safety and health representatives appointed by the Minister under part 5 of the <i>Work Health and Safety (Mine and Petroleum Sites) Act 2013</i>
18	Accommodation costs	Costs associated with providing office accommodation to mine safety personnel in Maitland, Sydney, Wollongong, Lithgow, Orange, Cobar, Broken Hill, Lightning Ridge and Armidale
19	Legal branch services	Legal services provided by departmental in-house legal team
Internal department service charges		
20	Other corporate costs	Costs associated with providing corporate services such as finance, payroll, human resources, records and asset management for mine safety personnel in Maitland, Sydney, Wollongong, Lithgow, Orange, Cobar, Broken Hill, Lightning Ridge and Armidale
21	Capital	Purchase of an equipment trailer and development of MEG application – Automated Testing Framework
Operating revenue		
22	Legal Costs recovered	Cost settlements and fines in relation to prosecutions of Young Mining, Albury Quarry, Boral Peppertree
23	Moieties	Moieties received in relation to prosecutions of Cudal and Endeavour Coal – Appin North
24	Costs recovered under WHS undertakings	Recovery of legal, investigation and compliance monitoring costs
25	Other revenue	Fees collected in relation to certificates of competence, licence and registration, opal safety courses, workshops and conferences
28	Interest	Interest earned on levy bank balance

Other expenses 2022–23

Administrative levy – Resources Regulator only

Note	Description	Amount (\$,000)
Total payments		9,447
Employee related		6,093
1	Salaries and wages – direct	5,409
	Salaries and wages – on costs	684
Operating expenses		3,354
2	Advertising and promotion	4
3	Consultants and professional services	494
	Consultants and professional services – Legacy Mines	2,272
4	Events	–
5	Legal	175
6	ICT	41
7	Training	66
8	Travel	148
9	Motor Vehicles	80
10	Other costs – general	16
11	Other costs – clothing – uniforms	11
12	Other costs – professional memberships and subscriptions	47
13	Other costs – medical exam costs	–
Capital		–
Operating revenue		198
16	Legal costs recovered	138
17	Fines	60
Total Resources Regulator impact on Administration Levy 2021–22		9,249

Comments

Note	Category	Description
Employee related		
1	Salaries and wages-direct	Includes ongoing, temporary and contingent staff costs
Operating expenses		
2	Advertising and promotion	Promotion of mine rehabilitation and signage
3	Consultants and professional services	Includes professional fees for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of rehabilitation outcomes documents • Assistance with GIS technologies • Development of Compliance Framework • Searches and checks including Corporate Scorecard, ASIC, SAI Global • PINS processing • Integrity Screening Program
4	Events	Costs for internal and external events
5	Legal	Legal advice obtained from Crown Solicitors Office and external providers in relation to investigations and prosecutions (Mining Act). Matters include Young Mining Company, Macquarie Marble and Lime, Grimes, Crawford, McKinnon, Glen Hope
6	ICT	Includes mobile and data charges and software licensing fees. Includes the purchase of computer hardware, phones and accessories. Also includes website development
7	Training	Training for regulatory staff. Topics include Certificate IV in Government Investigations, first aid, self escape, 4WD driving, drone operating. Also training in capabilities such as auditing, critical thinking and decision making, project management, leadership development and industry familiarisation.
8	Travel	Domestic travel undertaken for inspections and audits
9	Motor vehicles	Operational costs (fuel, maintenance and lease) of fleet vehicles
10	Other costs – general	General expenses including courier and freight, printing, photocopying, stationery/ office consumables, postage, office and field equipment and minor office maintenance
11	Clothing – uniforms	Provision of uniform and PPE
12	Professional memberships and subscriptions	Membership fees for standards access, ArcGIS and other subscriptions
13	Medical exam costs	Medical examination costs for staff
Total operating revenue		
14	Legal costs recovered	Cost settlements and Mining Act undertakings in relation to Young Mining, RZ Resources, Rangott Mineral Exploration and Robert and Jedediah Walburn
15	Fines	Penalty Infringement Notices issued for breaches under the <i>Mining Act 1992</i>

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