

NSW DEPARTMENT OF
**MINERAL
RESOURCES**

1991 - 1992 ANNUAL REPORT

NSW DEPARTMENT OF
MINERAL RESOURCES

19 NOV 1992

LIBRARY



THE NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT
Putting people first by managing better

**1991 - 92
Annual Report**

**Department of
Mineral Resources**

© Department of Mineral Resources 1992

All rights reserved

ISSN 1039 - 1975

This Annual Report is printed on paper made
predominantly from bagasse fibre (sugar cane waste).



New South Wales

Department of Mineral Resources

The Hon. Ian Causley MP
Minister for Natural Resources
Level 12 Westfield Tower
100 William Street
EAST SYDNEY NSW 2011

Dear Minister,

I am pleased to present the 1991-92 Annual Report of the Department of Mineral Resources in accordance with the Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985.

The Department has continued to focus on improving services to all clients and on delivering outcomes for the Government, industry and the community. This Annual Report summarises the Department's performance against the Corporate Plan in 1991-92.

It reflects well on the strong corporate culture, management team work and the leadership of Toby Rose, the Director-General for the 1991-92 period and the previous decade.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the officers of the Department for their contribution to the good results achieved during the year.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ian Campbell".

IAN CAMPBELL

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Contents

Acts Administered by the Department of Mineral Resources	1
Structure of the Report	2
Mission	3
Objectives	3
Strategies	3
Corporate Overview	5
Mineral Industry Overview	11
Operational Summary by Strategy	
Policy	
<i>Developing policy, reviewing legislation, strategic planning and facilitating research for the coordinated development of the State's mineral resources sector.</i>	17
Information	
<i>Gathering, distributing and interpreting information regarding the minerals sector and the potential for economic development.</i>	20
Land Use	
<i>Promoting balanced land use decisions and sound environmental management practice in the minerals sector in keeping with the principles of sustainable development.</i>	25
Minerals Development, Safety and The Environment	
<i>Facilitating the responsible and safe development and operation of the exploration, mining and mineral processing industries.</i>	28
Corporate Services	
<i>Developing and operating effective and efficient corporate information and business systems to maximise service to our clients.</i>	36
Strategic Performance Summary	42
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1992	47

Statutory Appendixes

APPENDIX 1	
Organisation Chart and Principal Officers	61
APPENDIX 2	
Committees	64
Existing Significant Committees	64
Committees established/abolished during 1991-92	74
APPENDIX 3	
Funds Granted to Non-Government Community Organisations	76
APPENDIX 4	
Legislative Changes	76
Subordinate Legislation	78
Principal Regulations	78
Amendments to Regulations	79
APPENDIX 5	
Performance Review Activities	79
APPENDIX 6	
Major Works in Progress	81
APPENDIX 7	
Research and Development	81
APPENDIX 8	
Human Resources	84
APPENDIX 9	
Consultants	86
APPENDIX 10	
Equal Employment Opportunity	86
APPENDIX 11	
Land Disposal	87
APPENDIX 12	
Publications Issued 1991-92	87
APPENDIX 13	
Customer Response	89
APPENDIX 14	
Provision of Services (Standard Times)	89
APPENDIX 15	
Subsidiary Companies	89
APPENDIX 16	
Senior Executive Service Performance Statements 1991-92	90
SES Profile	106

APPENDIX 17	
Major Assets Acquired 1991-92	107
APPENDIX 18	
Code of Conduct	108
APPENDIX 19	
FOI Administration Summary	116
APPENDIX 20	
Risk Management and Insurance Activities	118
APPENDIX 21	
Annual Report Costs	119
APPENDIX 22	
Payment of Accounts	119
APPENDIX 23	
Investment and Liability Management Performance	119
Departmental Appendixes	
APPENDIX 24	
Certificates Issued in 1991-92 in accordance with the Mines Inspection Act 1901	120
APPENDIX 25	
Accidents and Serious Incidents Reported in NSW Mines in 1991-92	120
APPENDIX 26	
Reportable Serious Bodily Injuries in Coal Mines 1991-92	121
APPENDIX 27	
Reportable Dangerous Occurrences in NSW Coal Mines in 1991-92	122
APPENDIX 28	
Certificates Issued by the Coal Mining Qualifications Board in 1991-92	122
APPENDIX 29	
Internal Training Courses Conducted in 1991-92	123
APPENDIX 30	
External Training Courses Conducted in 1991-92	124
APPENDIX 31	
Monthly Expenditure on Stores and Equipment	126
APPENDIX 32	
1991-92 Annual Report of the Standing Committee on Coalfield Geology of NSW	127
APPENDIX 33	
Departmental Offices and Business Hours	129
Index	133

**Acts
Administered by
the Department
of Mineral
Resources**

Coal Acquisition Act 1981
Coal Mines Regulation Act 1982
* Coal Mining Act 1973
Coal Ownership (Restitution) Act 1990
Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961
(by Mines Subsidence Board)
Mines Inspection Act 1901
Mines Rescue Act 1925
Mining Act 1992
* Mining Act 1973
Miscellaneous Acts (Coal Mines Regulation) Repeal and
Amendment Act 1982
Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982
Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Further Amendment Act
1991
Petroleum Act 1955
Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991
State Coal Mines Act 1912
Uranium Mining and Nuclear Facilities (Prohibitions)
Act 1986

* Acts repealed when Mining Act 1992 was
proclaimed on 21 August 1992.

Act repealed when Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991
was proclaimed on 14 August 1992.

Structure of the Report

This Annual Report summarises the Department's performance against the 1991-92 Corporate Plan.

On the following pages are the *Mission, Objectives* and *Strategies* in the Department's Corporate Plan.

This is followed by the *Corporate Overview* which summarises achievements against some of the Department's most important performance indicators and critical areas as defined in the 1991-92 Corporate Plan.

The *Minerals Industry Overview* gives the context of trends in the minerals industry in 1991-92.

The Overviews are followed by the *Operational Summary* - a report on the major highlights and achievements in the Department's operational areas against the Corporate Plan in 1991-92. The *Operational Summary* is structured according to the Department's five Corporate Strategies. The *Strategies* describe the means by which the Department's Objectives are achieved, and are broad descriptions of the Department's major functions.

Performance within each Strategy is monitored and evaluated quarterly. The performance criteria for each Strategy, and actual performance in 1991-92, are reported in the *Strategic Performance Summary* in this report.

The appendixes provide information required under the Annual Report (Departments) Act 1985.

Mission

The Mission of the Department of Mineral Resources is

“To promote the responsible development, management and utilisation of the mineral resources of New South Wales”.

Objectives

The Department's Objectives flowing from the Mission are:

To further the State's economic development through the minerals sector.

To encourage and advance the exploration for and assessment of the mineral resources of New South Wales.

To promote the safe, responsible, effective and efficient production and use of minerals.

To ensure a quality service to the Minister, government, industry and the community and to provide support services to affiliated and associated organisations.

To develop and maintain a highly skilled, motivated and professional workforce in a responsive, fair and businesslike organisation.

Strategies

The Strategies describe the means by which the Objectives are achieved. All the Department's activities are organised under Strategies and are measured by quantified performance indicators.

The Department's strategies in 1991-92 were:

Developing policy, reviewing legislation, strategic planning and facilitating research for coordinated development of the State's mineral resources sector.

Gathering, distributing and interpreting information regarding the minerals sector and the potential for economic development.

Promoting balanced land use decisions and sound environmental management practice in the minerals sector in keeping with the principles of sustainable development.

Facilitating the responsible and safe development and operation of the exploration, mining and mineral processing industries.

Developing and operating effective and efficient corporate information and business systems to maximise service to our clients.

Corporate Overview

This Corporate Overview summarises the Department's achievements and performance highlights against the 1991-92 Corporate Plan.

Five Year Corporate Plan 1992-97

The Corporate Plan is the framework which unifies the Department's operations, outlining what the Department is striving to achieve and how progress is measured.

The Plan is the result of a cycle which integrates performance evaluation, budgeting and planning.

An outcome of the process in 1991-92 was the development of the 1992-97 Corporate Plan, built on the recognition that the Department must be committed to:

- * achieving excellence in client service;
- * being focused on achieving results; and
- * being an accountable and responsive public sector organisation.

The 1992-97 Corporate Plan establishes Strategic Priorities to ensure the Department's resources are appropriately allocated in critical areas. The Strategic Priorities are

- * An audit of the State's mineral resources;
- * Delivery of service to clients;
- * "Best Practice" in safety and environmental management; and
- * Efficiency in the corporate services.

New Mining Act

One of the Department's major achievements in 1991-92 was the passage through Parliament of the Mining Act 1992. The new Act streamlines the granting of mining titles in NSW; combines the former Coal Mining Act 1973 and the Mining Act 1973 into one piece of legislation; and reduces the number of titles from ten to five.

The new Act removes the anomaly that allowed objections to a mining development twice - both under the old Mining Act and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act - causing economically damaging delays. Such objections will now only be considered under the planning legislation. Objections under the Mining Act will be appropriate in those limited parts of the State where no planning instruments exist. The right of farmers to object to mining leases on the grounds of land being agricultural is retained under the mining legislation.

Mineral Claims have been increased from 0.25 hectares to two hectares and can be granted for periods of up to five years. Previously, Mineral Claims were renewable each June. Additionally, Mineral Claims can now be granted over various classes of crown land (with the consent of the administering body) and over private land (with the consent of the landowner/occupier).

Titles Administration

The 1992-1997 Corporate Plan gives a high priority to titles delivery - ensuring mineral title application and other approvals are processed quickly to reduce costs and to assist industry profitability and competitiveness in NSW.

To accommodate the important changes in the new Mining Act, the Department has developed new procedures which, reduce the time taken to process applications. Over the past two years, the Department has removed a substantial backlog of title applications and is well on the way to achieving the goal of six month turnaround time for 90 per cent of Exploration Licence Applications.

The lease consolidation program, designed to improve productivity and efficiency in title dealings, was completed in 1991-92 with 1443 coal mine leases replaced with 79 consolidated leases. In non-coal mines, more than 400 leases in the Broken Hill area have been replaced by eight consolidated leases, and 259 leases in the Cobar region are being replaced by five consolidated leases. In 1991-92, 146 Mining and Mining Purposes Leases were finalised as part of the backlog removal program. This is a significant increase on previous years.

New Mines

New mines and leases 1991-92

Major non-coal mines

Girilambone (copper)

*Junction Reefs Project
(gold)*

The Peak (gold/copper)

*Woodlawn tailings
retreatment*

Attunga (limestone)

Although the recession has dampened investment in many areas, a number of significant new metalliferous mines opened in NSW in 1991-92, including:

- * Stage II Junction Reefs Project (gold) near Lyndhurst
- * The Peak (gold/copper) near Cobar

As well, a revolutionary tailings retreatment plant was commissioned at the Woodlawn mine to process former waste containing economic quantities of zinc.

The Girilambone copper mine is scheduled to commence production in the second half of 1992.

New coal mines
United
Hunter Valley No 2
Saxonvale/Bulga
Vickery

A lease was granted for the Northparkes Project (copper and a large gold co-product), which should become the State's largest metalliferous mine when production begins.

Five major coal leases were granted.

Major coal leases
Mt Owen
Narama
Glennies Creek
Dartbrook
Wambo Extension

The Hunter Valley No 2, Saxonvale/Bulga extension, United underground and Vickery coal mines opened in 1991-92.

The level of customer equity in the coal industry continued to increase steadily, bringing improved production capacity, export income and market access.

Mine Safety

The continued improvements in mine safety are particularly pleasing. The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - the number of lost time injuries per million hours worked - improved from 26 to 22.3 in non-coal mines and from 143 to 115 (as at the end of December 1991) in coal mines, surpassing the targeted 10 per cent annual improvement.

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

<i>Non-coal mines</i>	
1990-91	1991-92
26	22.3

<i>Coal Mines</i>	
1990-91	1991-92*
143	115

* To end of December 1991

The Department encouraged industry's senior management to integrate safety in its management culture by showing the cost, productivity and efficiency benefits of a safe workplace. Industry has responded impressively to assuming ownership of its safety and environmental responsibilities. A cooperative and consultative approach is achieving a cultural shift with longer lasting and more effective results than rigid regulatory enforcement.

Exploration

Both the amount and proportion of national private sector exploration expenditure in NSW continued to increase, rising from \$60.6 million (10.1 per cent) in 1990-91 to \$63.3 million (10.5 per cent) in 1991-92. This investment growth has been achieved in spite of a decline in national exploration expenditure due to the recession and the decline in mineral prices. During each month of 1991-92, the number of exploration licences was over 900 - an all time record for NSW.

Mineral Resource Audit

The Department has established a Strategic Priority in its 1992-1997 Corporate Plan to undertake an audit of the State's mineral resources. The audit will focus on

assessing the potential for future mineral discoveries and the economic potential of known and undelineated resources.

The audit will include coal, petroleum and mineral resources, and provide information to improve land use and planning decision making as well as attracting mineral exploration investment and development consistent with policies of sustainable development.

Environmental Management

The Department's initiatives are helping to restore balance in the debate on appropriate environmental management. The Mine Rehabilitation and Environmental Management Plan (MREMP) concept has proved to be a cost effective means of achieving high standards of mine environmental management. As at 30 September 1991, 87 per cent of all major non-coal mines were operating under MREMPs. All new mines are required to develop MREMPs. All non-coal mines are to operate under MREMPs by June 1997.

The State Minerals Advisory Council Award for Environmental Excellence in Mining is a highly regarded event in the mining industry's calendar and has been a useful means of showing the excellent results that can be achieved in rehabilitation and mine environmental management.

The early success of the Earth Exchange (the former Geological and Mining Museum) as a popular, imaginative learning centre for all the community - and especially children - is encouraging.

It is a Departmental priority that all coal mines should operate under Environmental Management Plans by June 1995.

Management Plans are being implemented for most of the Lightning Ridge opal fields and discussions with the White Cliffs opal miners to establish a management plan have begun. These fields together account for approximately 75 per cent of the small mines in NSW.

"Best Practice" in Mine Safety and Environmental Management

The Five Year Corporate Plan 1992-97 has a Strategic Priority of achieving "Best Practice" in mine safety and environmental management in NSW.

The Department will focus on helping industry achieve the best practice economically achievable in mine safety by cooperating with mining companies to develop safety

standards comparable to the best in the world by applying risk management principles. Similarly, best practise standards will be developed and maintained in environmental management, through, for example, further implementation of the Mine Rehabilitation and Environmental Management Plan (MREMP) methodology.

Resource Security

Improving resource security is also a Strategic Priority in the Five Year Corporate Plan 1992-97. The Department's work in the policy development process has been focused on access to land issues so as to secure mineral resources for development. Statutory developments, particularly as they relate to land use and impediments to mining operations, will be closely scrutinised. The aim is to contribute to the improvement of the natural resource management processes in government.

Royalty

Royalty collections in 1991-92 were \$143.7 million. Coal royalties account for 95 per cent of royalty collections. Most metal prices have fallen from the peaks of the late 1980s as the effects of the recession in the world economy have dampened demand. As a result, metal royalties have declined.

In the short term, royalties are projected to increase by five per cent per annum in line with forecast steady increases in coal production.

Organisational Performance Planning

The Department's integrated corporate planning, budgeting and performance monitoring systems are focused on achieving results - outcomes - for the community, industry and Government. Systems have been developed which enable us to perform in a planned and businesslike manner within tight budget constraints.

Improved efficiency and productivity have enabled us to provide corporate support services to four other agencies on a commercial contract basis. Throughout the Department's operations, there is evidence of the success of a sharper focus on meeting client needs and involving clients in planning.

Mineral Industry Overview

The Mineral Industry Overview gives a summary of trends in the mineral industry which are an important context for the Department's activities.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

\$million	1989-90	1990-91(p)
Coal	3040.9	3133.4
Base Metals	592.9	420.7
Mineral Sands	93.6	78.4
Gold	140.8	108.7
Construction Materials	499.0	503.9
Opals and Sapphires	72.7	65.5
Limestone	22.0	22.6
Clays	19.7	16.8
Other Minerals	32.9	28.6
Total	4514.5	4378.6

(p) Preliminary

MAJOR MINERAL PRODUCTION

'000 tonnes	1989-90	1991-92
Coal	96 697.0	101 327.0
Copper	34.2	41.9
Lead	233.0	214.0
Zinc	376.7	316.5
Gold (tonnes)	7.3	5.3
Limestone	3318.0	3461.1
TiO ₂	67.0	58.0
Zircon	46.6	53.1

Coal

Coal and minerals are NSW biggest export earners and are vital in meeting the State's energy and industrial requirements. NSW is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of coal, lead, zinc and copper.

Over the last few years, the mineral industry has focused on developing export strategies to reduce costs, improve productivity and to participate more effectively in competitive international markets, especially in the Pacific Rim. The newly industrialised countries of Asia - Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore - have achieved rates of economic growth above those of the OECD economies with a consequent stronger demand for energy and minerals. Industry forecasts indicate that these markets will continue to grow steadily and present great opportunity for Australia's mineral producers.

In 1991-92, approximately 24 000 people were employed in mining in NSW. There are approximately 1725 non-coal mines or quarries (excluding opal mines) involving more than 400 operating companies in NSW and, currently, almost 100 coal mines and coal development proposals involving more than 150 companies holding equity from Australia and overseas.

Coal dominates the NSW mineral industry, accounting for 70% of mineral production value. Prices have been flat (declining in real terms) since 1982, which has kept consistent pressure on mining company profitability and revenues. Since the restructuring of the coal industry and work practices in 1988, productivity has improved markedly, costs have been reduced and other microeconomic reforms have improved the industry's competitiveness although prices have not improved.

Production has grown to record levels, rising from 76.3 million tonnes in 1987-88 to 101.3 million tonnes in 1991-92. Consumption of thermal coal by power stations has risen from around 15 million tonnes in 1980-81 to approximately 20 million tonnes in 1991-92 figures. Although consumption for electricity generation has stabilised, it is forecast to increase to approximately 26 million tonnes by the year 2000.

The NSW coal industry has gained an enviable record as a reliable supplier of coal to export markets. Exports have grown from 12 million tonnes in 1970-71 to 53.5 million tonnes in 1991-92. Exports now account for around two-thirds of total saleable coal production.

The major growth has been in steaming coal, particularly in Asian markets. Japan is NSW biggest customer (accounting for half of total coal exports), but markets in Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong are growing and forecast to double their imports by the year 2000. NSW is well placed to service the growing markets of the Asian Pacific region.

NSW coals have a competitive advantage in that they are relatively "clean" - low in ash and sulphur.

There has been an increase in overseas end users investing in NSW coal mines to secure stable supplies of energy. This investment has contributed significantly to increased production and improved market access.

The coal industry's optimism is reflected in the opening of four new mines in 1991-92: the United underground, Vickery, Hunter Valley No 2 and the Saxonvale/Bulga extension. Six major coal leases were also granted in 1991-92.

Metallic minerals

Demand and prices for all metals have declined from the peaks of the late 1980s because of the recession in the world's major economies.

The industry has been reducing operating costs and improving productivity and competitiveness in international markets.

There are opportunities for increasing exports to the Asian Pacific region, especially in the Newly Industrialised Countries which have maintained rates of economic growth above the average of the industrialised world.

The most important metallic mineral commodities produced in NSW are lead-zinc at Broken Hill, Cobar and Woodlawn; copper at Woodlawn and Cobar; and gold in the State's central west.

The gold mining sector boomed in the 1980s because of high gold prices and improved exploration and treatment technologies which made previously

uneconomic deposits viable. The boom was characterised by small, short-life open cut mines with carbon-in-pulp processing on site, and sometimes a second generation of satellite mines supplying ore to the mill. However, as the price of gold fell, some marginal mines closed and the viability of other deposits declined.

Two recent projects - The Peak near Cobar and Northparkes near Parkes - should become two of the State's largest metalliferous mines. The Peak is a gold mine which began production in 1992, while Northparkes is a copper deposit with a large gold co-product. A decision on development at Northparkes is imminent. Both projects have estimated lives of approximately 20 years. The size of these discoveries is an encouraging boost for exploration in NSW, as large deposits offer significant economies of scale in mining, processing and dispatch.

Development of the Junction Reefs Gold Project, adjacent to the Sheahan-Grants mine, also began in 1991-92, and will replace some of the production lost by the planned closure of a number of gold mines in 1991-92, including the Lucky Draw, Sheahan-Grants and London-Victoria mines.

Development and ore extraction of the BY Gold Project, a gold deposit adjacent to the Blayney township, was completed within three months in 1990-91. Rehabilitation was completed in 1991-92. A factory extension now stands on the site, an excellent example of sequential land use which allowed extraction of a valuable resource. The rehabilitation project was Highly Commended in the State Minerals Advisory Council's 1992 Award for Environmental Excellence.

At the Woodlawn mine, a tailings retreatment plant incorporating new technology commenced operations in 1991-92. The plant is expected to produce 20 000 tonnes of zinc concentrate annually. As well, the Currawang deposit was developed as a satellite mine to supply ore to the Woodlawn mill.

Development consent was granted in 1991-92 for the Girilambone copper mine northwest of Nyngan. The mine is planned to produce 36 000 tonnes of copper from 1.5 million tonnes of ore, and will have Australia's first Solvent Extraction-Electrowinning treatment plant.

Industrial Minerals

The industrial minerals sector includes minerals and rocks such as limestone, construction materials, heavy mineral sands, dimension stone, clays, silica and gemstones. These minerals are generally used in the construction, building and refractory industries, but have other important industrial applications in agriculture, abrasives, cutting tools, glass making and as fluxes.

There was reduced demand for industrial minerals in 1990-91 as a result of the economic recession, but this has stabilised in 1991-92. Production of building and construction materials is at lower levels closer to those prior to the strong growth of the late 1980s.

Production of magnetite for use in coal washing has doubled since 1989-90, and peat production has also grown impressively. Unfortunately, weaker heavy mineral prices have forced the closure of the Newrybar mine, and sapphire production remains depressed because of the prevailing low prices.

There were important plant upgrades to improve performance and product quality at the Kandos cement mill and the Tomago heavy mineral sand processing plant. A mining lease was also granted for the development of the Attunga limestone deposit, and Planning Focus meetings were conducted for the Saltwater Beach heavy mineral sand project.

There are opportunities for growth in the State's industrial minerals sector with industrial recovery and growth in manufacturing. There is export potential for the opal and dimension stone varieties especially, and for local products to be processed (beneficiated) to appropriate quality to replace some imports.

In 1991-92, the Australian Stone Industry Association (ASIA) was formed to assist development and growth of the dimension stone industry.

Operational Summary

The following section summarises the major achievements and highlights within each of the Corporate Strategies against the 1991-92 Corporate Plan.

The Corporate Strategies are the means by which the Objectives are achieved. The activities in each Strategy add value to one another in producing the Strategy's results or outcomes.

Policy

Developing policy, reviewing legislation, strategic planning and facilitating research for coordinated development of the State's mineral resources sector

One of the Department's important functions is ensuring the legislative and policy framework for the minerals industry promotes sustainable mineral resource development and industry efficiency and competitiveness.

The process involves review and development of legislation and policy, monitoring industry trends and responding to issues likely to affect the mining industry. As indicated elsewhere in the Report, submissions were made on a number of proposals and a variety of Inquiries with the potential to affect the responsible development of mineral resources in NSW. Ecologically Sustainable Development and land access related matters required a focused effort through 1991-92.

Some significant achievements in policy matters in 1991-92 included:

- * Preparation of papers for the Australian and New Zealand Minerals and Energy Council (ANZMEC) on Gaps in Research and Development in the Australian Mineral Sector.
- * Preparation through an ANZMEC Working Party of a draft for a new Offshore Minerals Bill.
- * Preparation of guidelines for local councils for mining beaches and incipient dunes for heavy minerals.
- * Clarifying for local councils the roles of the Department of Water Resources, Department of Soil Conservation and Department of Mineral Resources in the extractive industries to reduce confusion and conflict in extractive resource development proposals.
- * Reviewing onshore title administration processes through ANZMEC with a view to establishing a common legislative regime for titles throughout Australia.
- * Negotiations to have the basis of local government rates on mines changed from mineral production to land value, and for mines to be considered as commercial or industrial establishments.

- * Improving procedures for referencing applications under the Mining Act to the Department of Water Resources and exploration licence applications to the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- * Simplifying stamp duty collection for leases granted by the State.
- * Developing a system with the Office of Aboriginal Affairs to monitor the transfer of minerals into private ownership. Amendments to the Aboriginal Land Rights Act have the effect of allowing mineral rights to be sold with the sale of Aboriginal land.
- * The Aboriginal Cultural Awareness program was begun in 1991-92 to increase Departmental staff's awareness of of Aboriginal culture and related issues, particularly the protection of Aboriginal sites, land rights and heritage.

**Award for
Environmental
Excellence**

The State Minerals Advisory Council's annual Award for Environmental Excellence in the NSW Minerals Industry honours and encourages excellence in industry's environmental management , and raises public awareness of the mining industry's achievements in protecting the environment within which it operates.

The 1991-92 Award was won by:

- * Mineral Deposits Ltd for its rehabilitation of a 120 metre forested dune during its mining operations at Bridge Hill Ridge in Myall Lakes National Park.

Highly commended were:

- * AMC Mineral Sands Ltd for the Jerusalem Creek wetlands restoration in Bunjalung National Park;
- * Lemington Coal Mines for its school community program "Tomorrow's Trees", Hunter Valley;
- * Newcrest Mining Ltd for its development and rehabilitation of the BY Gold Project within Blayney township; and
- * NSW Public Works for the Chipping Norton Lakes Scheme.

MRDC

The Mineral Resources Development Committee (MRDL) is a tripartite consultative group comprising representatives from industry, government and the

unions. During 1991-92, Working Parties considered or reported on the following issues:

- * Access to agricultural lands;
- * Multiple land use;
- * Review of declared minerals under the Mining Act;
- * Review of mining and quarry transport;
- * Mining Lease grant impediments;
- * Small development Environmental Impact Statements; and
- * Land and Environment Court hearings.

CRDC

The Coal Resources Development Committee (CRDC) consists of representatives of the coal producers, domestic consumers, unions and relevant government agencies.

The CRDC advises Government on issues of land use, exploration, resource allocation and recovery, infrastructure provision, transport systems, industry finance and Government administrative procedures and regulation.

During 1991-92, Working Parties have completed studies on:

- * Existing and planned infrastructure of the Western Coalfield and its capacity to handle the forecast increase in coal production by the year 2000; and
- * Coal reject disposal and utilisation options for the Southern Coal field.

A number of studies will be completed in 1992:

- * Effects of other land uses on coal resources; and
- * Restrictions on mining in the Southern Coalfield.

Other issues investigated by the CRDC included:

- * Export demand trends for the Southern and Western Coalfields;
- * Implementation of recommendations from the Southern Coalfield reject disposal review;
- * The Macarthur South Regional Environment Study;
- * The Metropolitan Strategy Study; and
- * The Mining Act 1992.

Information

Gathering, distributing and interpreting information regarding the minerals sector and the potential for economic development.

The Department makes available information to promote the development of the State's mineral resources.

The efficient delivery of information and services to customers is a critical factor in the industry's competitiveness and the attractiveness of NSW to mineral resource developers and investors.

Equally important is the information provided to Government and other agencies to assist land use decision making. The ready availability of this information helps to ensure valuable mineral resources are not unnecessarily sterilised, and that sources of affordable supply are preserved and available for future generations.

New Maps

Some important new maps were published in 1991-92 which improved the quality and value of the Department's information service to all its clients. These included:

- * Bobadah, Camberwell, Dungog and Bulahdelah-Forster 1:100 000 scale geological maps;
- * the Brewery Well (Broken Hill) 1:25 000 geological map; and
- * a two colour map of the Coal Mines of NSW (1:500 000 scale).

The Department's 1:100 000 scale series of Coal Mining and Prospecting maps has now been completed with the addition in 1991-92 of the Curlewis and Boggabri 1:100 000 sheets. These maps show coal prospecting areas, proposed coal mining areas, colliery holdings, mine subsidence districts, underground mine pit top sites, open cut mine sites, coal washeries and prescribed dams under the Dams Safety Act 1978.

The State Exploration Licence Map (Scale 1:1 500 000) has been replaced and two additional maps have been put into use covering the Broken Hill and Menindee 1:250 000 sheets.

Both these map series are available as dyeline copies and are used extensively by the mining industry.

Land Use Enquiries

Ninety per cent of replies to conveyancing inquiries were dealt with within two weeks with the remaining more complex matters completed within four weeks.

MRLIS

Many Departmental map customers have found digital map products from the computerised Mineral Resources Land Information System (MRLIS) extremely valuable for their needs.

New enquiry routines have been developed which allow searching of the database by county and parish names - particularly important attributes in the many conveyancing and land use enquiries the Department deals with.

In conjunction with the introduction of the new Mining Act, the Titles Administration System (TAS) component of MRLIS is being improved.

MRLIS was used to generate specialised "custom" products to meet the needs of internal and external clients for some major projects. Two notable projects were:

- * a synthesis of mineral deposit data at 1:100 000 scale of the NSW part of the richly mineralised Lachlan Fold Belt; and
- * an urgent response to a parliamentary question for information on the Nattai Coal Assessment Area, showing geology, borehole data, contours and areas of economic potential.

Library Services

The application of new computer technology in customer services has established the Department's library as one of the most modern and efficient in NSW. The library is now linked to the Department's Office Automation Network to broaden the use of library information.

The library system includes the Minfinder and Corefinder databases. These databases provide quick and easy access to all the Department's publicly available reports and drill core information. These information services are invaluable to industry in developing their exploration programs in NSW.

A pilot study has established the technical feasibility of putting the Department's geoscientific reports (more than 14 000 of them) on optical disc. Industry has been favourably impressed at the prospect of this application which would make the Department's unpublished reports collection portable (to the regional offices for example) and make customer purchase of parts of it possible. The pilot study report has been bought by several interested companies and agencies to consider possible means of developing and implementing the system for their own organisations.

Marketing and Publishing

The Department's marketing and publishing strategies for its information products have focused on disseminating timely and accurate information to all users (and potential users) in the form most useful to them. This has improved distribution of information to clients who can use it to promote economic development in the minerals sector.

The incorporation of a more commercial approach to major publications, including advertising and industry sponsorship in the Department's major publications has boosted production cost recovery, allowed a higher standard of presentation, and increased sales and circulation.

Marketing strategies used to promote Departmental publications included direct mail, media publicity (articles, book reviews, advertisements etc.) and bookstalls at major exhibitions. Direct mail response rates have reached 40 per cent for some mailings.

New Publications

The best selling minerals publications were:

- * the *Coal Industry Profile* ;
- * the *Mineral Industry Review*; and
- * the first edition of the *Mining Industry Directory*.

These publications provide comprehensive statistical and reference information on the coal and non-coal mining industries in this State.

Minfo is now published as an A4 size colour magazine. The new format has been well received, ensuring *Minfo's* continued role as an important and regular source of

relevant and useful information on both exploration and mining industry issues.

Two important new publications in the 1:250 000 metallogenic map/note series were Dorrigo-Coffs Harbour map and notes and Manilla-Narrabri notes (the Manilla-Narrabri map is at the printer). These two publications are the first of the notes series to be produced in A4 format and the first to use deposit data output from the Department's Mineral Resources Land Information System (MRLIS).

Exhibitions

The Department coordinated a number of informative displays and seminars to provide information to targeted clients in industry, rural landholders and community groups. These included:

- * displays at the Glen Innes Minerama Show and the Parkes Show - in two important mining regions - to advise landholders of their rights under mining legislation and to promote the benefits flowing from mining;
- * the Marmomacchine Dimension Stone Exhibition and trade fair in Italy to show the great development and value-adding potential of the State's dimension stone resources. Participation in the fair has resulted in significant export sales and further impetus for development of the State's dimension stone resources;
- * a display of the Department's information systems technology, launched by the Minister for Natural Resources and attended by representatives of major client groups; and
- * a joint effort with Coal and Allied Industries to promote the Coal and Water Mixture process which promises increased export income, new customers for NSW coal, and easier handling of coal in ports.

Geoscientific Investigations

The results of four especially important geoscientific research projects which add to the knowledge of the

State's geological framework and mineral potential were presented internationally and locally in 1991-92:

- * The American Geophysical Union published the Broken Hill-Sydney-Tasman Sea Transect - a part of the Global Geoscience Transect Project. Presentations were made at several venues on the potential implications of the data portrayed in the transect for understanding the process of mineralisation and mineral potential.
- * A paper on Carboniferous System corals and conodonts in western New England. The stratigraphic and age implications arising assist in upgrading knowledge of that area's resource potential.
- * An outline of a new tectonic model for the Lachlan Fold Belt which advances understanding of the region's geological framework and mineral potential and encourages new exploration.
- * A joint venture in which the Department, the Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources and private companies developed new models for the origin and developments of the highly prospective and historically productive Cobar region.

Land Use

Promoting balanced land use decisions and sound environmental management practice in the minerals and energy sectors in keeping with the principles of sustainable development

Access to Land

In developing a policy framework that encourages mineral exploration and development it is important that the Department ensures that access to land with mineral potential is not unreasonably constrained.

Exploration technology is continually improving, and new uses are continually being found for minerals. In such an environment, reassessment of land previously considered to have no economic mineral potential is highly desirable.

ANZMEC Access to Land Issues

The Australian and New Zealand Minerals and Energy Council (ANZMEC), comprising the Federal, State, and Territory Ministers for mines, minerals and energy, is the highest level forum for minerals and energy policy. The Department made important contributions to discussions at the previous ANZMEC 24 and the forthcoming ANZMEC 25 meetings.

The topics discussed included:

- * dispute resolution mechanisms;
- * access to land for exploration and mining;
- * the International Conventions on Climate Change and Biological Diversity; and
- * a paper on Mining and Sustainable Development which was adopted by ANZMEC.

Discussions in the ANZMEC forum will ensure that NSW concerns on issues relating to mining and exploration and international competitiveness are acknowledged.

National Estate Listings

Arrangements were finalised with the Australian Heritage Commission to allow the Department to provide early comments on proposed additions to the Register of the National Estate with particular attention given to geological sites with mineral potential. This will reduce subsequent conflict and unnecessary cost arising from the formal objection process.

Evaluating the Mineral Potential of Land

A number of options are being considered to assist in estimating the value of undiscovered mineral resources.

An appropriate method for quantifying the value of resources would help the Department in preventing unnecessary constraints on access to land for mineral exploration.

“Resource Package” Legislation

The Department provided comment on a number of legislative proposals covering the Natural Resources Management Council, timber resource security, endangered species, heritage matters and the development decision-making process.

The Department’s aim was to ensure that mineral resources are not unnecessarily “lost” because of restrictive legislation covering other natural resources.

Review of Planning Legislation

The Department reviewed proposed amendments to the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (conducted by the Department of Planning) to ensure there were no unreasonable constraints on decision-making for the mining industry.

Local Environmental Plans

A circular was sent to all local councils in NSW to ensure the Department is consulted when its interests may be affected by a Local Environmental Plan.

Previously, some Local Environmental Plans included zones which unnecessarily precluded or constrained mining without the Department’s consent or knowledge.

ANZMEC Environment Issues

Some of the important environmental issues considered by ANZMEC for their implications for the mineral industry included:

- * National Greenhouse Response Strategy;
- * National Ecologically Sustainable Development Strategy;
- * Review of Biological Diversity Strategies;
- * The international conventions on climate change and biological diversity; and

- * A paper on mining and sustainable development which was adopted by ANZMEC.

Of particular concern to NSW is ensuring that the mining industry does not carry an unreasonable burden in implementing these strategies.

Environmental Codes of Conduct

The Environmental Codes of Conduct from interstate Departments of Mines, mining industry associations and some mining companies were collected to promote rational debate on the issue at the Enviromine 1992 Exhibition.

Ecologically Sustainable Development State Working Party

The Department made contributions to the working groups on such diverse issues as:

- * Indigenous People
- * Integrated Land Management
- * Environment Protection
- * Coastal Zone Management
- * Nature Conservation Systems
- * Environmental Impact Assessment and Land Use Planning
- * Resource Information and Accounting
- * Pricing and Taxation
- * Research Demonstration and Development
- * Energy Production and Use

Minerals Development, Safety and The Environment

Facilitating the responsible and safe development and operation of the exploration, mining and mineral processing industries

The Department of Mineral Resources has responsibilities to ensure that mining and exploration is carried out safely and with due care for the environment. The Department supports the responsible development of new mining operations by providing technical guidance and assistance regarding environmentally acceptable and responsible development.

There are five functions in this strategy:

- * titles administration services;
- * assisting mineral project development;
- * exploration management;
- * health and safety in mining; and
- * environmental management in mining.

Titles Administration

The program of lease consolidation was completed in 1991-92, with 1443 coal mine leases replaced with 79 consolidated leases. In non-coal mines, more than 400 leases in the Broken Hill area have been replaced by eight consolidated leases, and 259 leases in the Cobar region are being replaced by five consolidated leases.

Lease consolidation will bring much faster lease processing times, especially for renewals, improved productivity and reduced title administration costs for both industry and government.

There was excellent achievement in the two year program to remove the backlog of non-coal licence and lease applications. The renewal of leases was temporarily disrupted by a decision of the Land and Environment Court with implications for all mining leases. The remainder of the program is on target to clear all backlog work by 30 June 1993.

Part of the backlog clearance program involved an increase in charges for title applications to improve cost recovery. New monitoring systems have been implemented to ensure efficient processing and fast turnaround of applications. Provisions in the new

Mining Act will allow lease applicants to contract a surveyor of their choice to describe affected land. This will improve lease definition and speed lease application processing.

All exploration and mining titles are now recorded in the computerised Titles Administration System (TAS) - a component of the Department's Mineral Resources Land Information System (MRLIS).

The improved efficiency in titles service, combined with the benefits flowing from the new Mining Act will add to industry's competitiveness and to the State's attractiveness as a secure place to invest.

Record numbers of lease applications were processed and finalised in 1991-92. The number of current exploration licences exceeded 900 in each month, an all time record since exploration licences were introduced in the 1960s.

Assisting Project Development

Departmental officers are available to assist in project planning and development and in promoting opportunities for investors in minerals development. The Department is assisting in a number of prospective projects, including:

- * an advanced ceramics industry in Wollongong;
- * synthetic rutile processing in Newcastle using new technology;
- * increased magnesite mining and processing (fused magnesia) at Thuddungra; and
- * a neodymium magnet plant near Raymond Terrace.

NSW has many attractive varieties of sandstone and granite (classified as dimension stone with marble and slate) which in recent years have become extremely popular for both exterior and interior building applications. Dimension stone quarrying and processing has great development potential in NSW.

To encourage this development, the Department coordinated a very successful exhibition of NSW dimension stone at the Marmomacchine dimension exhibition in Verona, Italy, which has resulted in

significant export sales and increased focus on resource development opportunities. In addition, the Department assisted in the formation of the Australian Stone Industry Association to promote coordinated development and growth of the dimension stone industry.

Planning Focus

The Department provides guidance to help mining project proponents in the application and approvals process. Planning Focus has been a successful initiative to bring mineral resource developers, government and local communities together at an early stage in a project to resolve potential conflicts which might obstruct or unnecessarily delay a valuable development.

Planning Focus meetings coordinated by the Department in 1991-92 included the Springvale, Airly and South Bulga underground coal mining projects, and the Saltwater Beach heavy mineral and Lake Cowal gold projects

Health and Safety

Ensuring the safety of people working in mining is vitally important - not just because of the human suffering caused by accidents, but because an unsafe mining workplace is an uncompetitive one.

Accidents are costly and disrupt productivity. The State's mining companies are involved in competitive global markets where low-cost producers have a distinct advantage.

The Department is implementing a strategy to make industry aware of the economic advantages of a safe, healthy workplace, and to encourage senior company executives to integrate safety into the company's management culture. The aim of this strategy is for industry to "own" responsibility for safety and to make it a part of their business. No amount of law and regulation can achieve the same results as cooperation and consultation.

With this approach, the Department is able to more effectively assist, educate and inform industry and to monitor more closely those areas of highest risk. This is in itself less disruptive for the companies with good safety records, and an incentive for others to improve.

The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - the number of lost time injuries per million hours worked - is an indicator of mine safety. The LTIFR showed continued improvement in 1991-92, falling from 26 to 22.3 in non-coal mines, and from 143 to 115 in coal mines.

Some of the most important activities in improving safety included:

- * the 1992 Safety Competition for underground metalliferous mines and the development of a parallel competition for surface mines in 1992-93;
- * extending the accident database used to give trends and anomalies to help develop preventative strategies;
- * a draft "Chief Inspectors Code of Approved Mining Practice" as a basis for Australia-wide uniform practice;
- * the Lightning Ridge Safety Awareness program to improve safety standards on the opal fields (an excellent example of the Mining Inspectorate and industry working together);
- * the development of a Safety Awareness Program based on a survey of one quarter of the State's non-coal mining workforce. The Program will assist industry to develop strategies to continue reducing mine accidents;
- * the Colliery Safety Symposium - "Safety - The Way We Do Things Around Here" - to reinforce the effect of industry culture on safety; and
- * the Report of the Working Group on Safety Issues presented by the Chief Inspector of Coal Mines.

Some other important activities included the Department's mobile gas laboratories attending the Ulan mine underground mine fire and heatings at Liddell State mine to analyse gases and advise on safe ways of dealing with each situation; and analyses of mine environments, ranging from diesel exhaust emissions, assessment of protective respirators and other equipment, and mine atmosphere testing. These evaluations ensure standards are maintained and help industry develop ways of improving operations.

Environmental Management

The Mine Rehabilitation and Environmental Management Plan (MREMP) concept has proved to be an effective and efficient means of achieving excellence in environmental management.

MREMPs are a single document for each mine (coordinated by the Department) which integrate annual reporting to all government agencies responsible for aspects of environmental management. This method reduces the frequency, disruption and duplication of environmental inspection and allows for plans to be designed to suit individual mines.

The Department's role in the MREMP process is to provide coordination and technical input to ensure that environmental matters are managed in a manner consistent with community environmental expectations and cost effective mining.

This brings savings in administrative costs to both industry and government, maximises industry's ownership of its environmental management responsibilities, ensures costs are minimised without compromising the environment, and that the environmental protection is of the highest standard appropriate to each mine.

Non Coal

At the end of 1991-92, 38 out of 44 significant metalliferous mines in NSW were operating under approved MREMPs. All new mining leases have a condition requiring MREMPs to be developed.

Major rehabilitation projects undertaken in the Derelict Mined Lands Program included:

- * stabilising the Woodsreef asbestos mine tailings and waste dumps; and
- * removal of contaminated tailings at the Baryulgil asbestos mine.

There were 12 other sites rehabilitated in 1991-92 with the focus on larger projects to gain maximum cost effectiveness with available funding.

An important health issue arose at Broken Hill when surveys revealed elevated blood lead levels in children. The Minister for Natural Resources convened the Broken Hill Environmental Health Steering Committee, chaired by the Senior Inspector of Mines and supported by the

Department's technical input, to recommend action on solving this problem. The committee's report is being considered while work on suppressing dust from the mines has begun.

Important work was undertaken in identifying mercury contamination remaining after 19th century gold mining in the vicinity of the Turon River, and evaluating the likelihood of mercury pollution arising from further alluvial gold mining in the area.

Coal Mine Environmental Audit

The second environmental audit for all NSW coal mines was completed and the audit report issued and distributed in January 1992.

All NSW coal mines were directed in December 1992 to submit Environmental Management Plans in a new format using revised and expanded guidelines.

The 1992-93 objectives require 50% of the Environmental Management Plans to be submitted.

All coal mines were subject to an annual environmental inspection, following the mines' submission of their annual environmental reports.

Coal Mine Subsidence Research

Two major research projects relating to coal mine subsidence were completed during 1991-92:

- * the performance of two-storey dwellings subject to subsidence; and
- * the effects of subsidence on steep slopes and cliff lines.

Exploration Management

Mineral exploration is the mining industry's lifeblood. Without it, there would be no new resources to replace those being depleted and there would be no secure and affordable local supplies of essential raw materials.

The proportion of national private sector exploration expenditure in NSW continued to rise in 1991-92, reflecting the State's attractiveness to investors. Expenditure rose from 10.1 per cent in 1990-91 to 10.4 per cent. The increase from \$60.6 million to \$63.4 million has been achieved despite the recession in the economy.

Exploration is a high-risk investment - there is no guarantee of success. The Department's work in assessing mineral resources is focused on contributing to the broad geological framework of the State, as well as ensuring that exploration activity conforms to policy and statutory requirements. The Department collects and interprets exploration information and makes it available to industry to attract investment, to increase the efficiency of exploration, and to maximise the likelihood of new mine development.

These activities contribute to the improving international competitiveness of the NSW and Australian mining industry and to land use decision making that properly considers these valuable resources.

Some of the major achievements in managing the exploration database and resource assessment in 1991-92 were:

- * streamlined industry reporting requirements;
- * improved systems to raise the productivity and efficiency of the Department's exploration assessment program;
- * new printed geological maps (See List of Publications);
- * the first full colour State Magnetic Map and State Gravity Map;
- * eight 1:100 000 geological maps compiled (pre-printing): Barmedman, Bombala, Coolamon, Cootamundra, Gindoono, Junee, Temora and Young; and one 1:250 000 map - Cootamundra;
- * numerous tin, base metal and silver deposits rediscovered and described in the New England region;
- * a paper on "Construction Sand Resources of the Sydney Region" - a valuable planning tool;

- * a summary of the Penrith/Camden clay-shale resource evaluation;
- * draft reports on the origin and geological location of sapphire and diamonds in NSW;
- * completion of the Maroota Sand Deposit Management Plan and the Kiama and Shellharbour Blue Metal Working Party Report: both will assist planning the use of these resources and subsequent land use; and
- * the completion of the Methane Drainage Taskforce Report.

Joint Venture Exploration Projects

A number of joint ventures between the Department, industry and Commonwealth government agencies produced important new information on the State's resources in 1991-92:

- * an airborne geophysical survey of the Bathurst 1:250 000 map area showing many geological structures invisible in previous exploration work;
- * the Cobar ACORP project - the first successful deep seismic experiment in hardrock country - reported findings with immediate significance to mineral exploration; and
- * the "Marine Minerals Investigation" evaluating the heavy mineral resource potential of a sample area on the NSW coast and continental shelf.

Corporate Services

Developing and operating effective and efficient corporate information and business systems to maximise service to our clients

The corporate services support the Department's management and operational areas to ensure it meets its administrative obligations as a government agency.

The key elements of this Strategy are:

- * developing and maintaining administrative, personnel and business systems that promote efficiency in the Department's operations;
- * supporting staff in developing skills to improve efficiency and effectiveness to meet the Department's objectives;
- * developing and implementing the Corporate Plan, Budget and performance monitoring and evaluation systems;
- * providing expert legal advice to Government and the Department on matters affecting the administration of the Department and the mineral industry; and
- * collecting mineral royalties.

Contracting Services

In 1991-92, the Department provided a range of corporate services to the newly created Office of Energy and Office of Fisheries and to existing clients in the Mine Subsidence Board and Coal Compensation Board.

Services provided under contract include:

- * accommodation
- * corporate planning
- * financial services
- * information systems
- * legal services
- * personnel
- * public relations
- * purchasing
- * some technical services
- * training
- * transport

Improved systems and productivity have allowed the Department to provide these services without increases in staff numbers. This provides a saving for the agencies involved and effectively for the Government.

Other initiatives contributing to improved efficiency, flexibility and cost effectiveness for both the Department and our clients in industry include contracting out some support services in operational and administrative areas.

Commercialisation

In other areas, commercialisation of services and joint ventures are achieving higher levels of cost recovery and improving the quality and usefulness of outputs to both industry and the Department. These include:

- * subsidence surveys;
- * sale of geophysical data;
- * joint venture exploration projects; and
- * analytical services.

This approach has been applied in some areas of the Department's regulatory responsibilities, e.g. approving items for use in mines and for mine occupational health and safety. Where appropriate, the Department allows properly accredited private organisations to test and approve such items on a commercial basis. The Department can then focus its specialist resources in areas where private industry cannot provide adequate services. This allows industry some choice in meeting its regulatory commitments, introduces some market competition, and allows the Department to focus its resources in more appropriate areas.

Royalties

Royalty collected 1991-92

\$million	1990-91	1991-92
Coal	136.19	135.50
Gold	3.22	2.04
Mineral Sands	2.96	1.48
Silver, Lead, Zinc	10.95	1.52
Other Minerals	1.62	0.99
Total	156.40	141.52

Royalties are a payment to the State by holders of mining leases for the right to extract and use the State's non-renewable resources. Royalty payments in 1991-92 were \$143.7 million. Coal royalties accounted for \$135.5 million of the total.

Royalty collection is based on self assessment with the Department auditing returns. To improve the efficiency of this process, the Department:

- * began the development of a computerised Royalty Information Management System (RIMS);

- * published an information booklet to guide clients in completing royalty returns; and
- * restructured the Royalty Branch to provide a better service to clients.

Planning and Review

Corporate planning, budgeting and performance management systems have been integrated, making the Department better able to:

- * allocate resources more efficiently;
- * monitor inputs to ensure the resource allocation is producing the desired outcomes;
- * respond quickly and efficiently to meet change; and
- * ensure all levels of management and operations in the Department are working to the Corporate Plan and achieving satisfactory performance.

These outcomes are achieved by developing and implementing a Corporate Plan, budget and performance review, and reporting performance against the Plan in:

- * Annual CEO meetings and Ministerial Reviews;
- * the Annual Report;
- * Portfolio Board of Management;
- * Quarterly Strategy Performance Review; and
- * Quarterly and Annual SES Performance Review.

Internal audits and special reviews were conducted in accordance with legislation and Government policy (see Appendix 5). No Program Evaluations (as defined by the Office of Public Management methodology) were conducted in 1991-92, however, a number of special and/or independent reviews of programs and other areas were conducted including:

- * financial services;
- * Departmental on-costs; and
- * Review of fee structures.

The performance review system was supplemented by a thorough review of the Mission, Objectives and Strategies in developing the new Five Year Corporate

Plan 1992-97 which aligns the Department with the structure of the Natural Resources portfolio.

Integrated with this review was a Fundamental Review of Government Programs to be finalised in 1992-93.

A number of special taskforces were established by the Natural Resources Portfolio Board of Management to examine issues and functions across the portfolio agencies:

- * Corporate Services
- * Computing
- * Cooperation between Inspectors and Inspection Functions
- * Extractive Industries
- * Laboratory Services
- * Property Rights
- * Rationalisation of Regional Offices

Regionalisation

As part of the Department's commitment to providing a high quality of service to clients where and when it is needed, a program of regionalisation was begun in 1991-92.

Regional Offices are being established in Armidale, Orange and Singleton. The offices will provide a range of the Department's services appropriate to each region.

The Singleton office is fully operational and successfully servicing industry.

High speed data lines have been established to the Singleton and Armidale offices to allow simultaneous access to all corporate data and eliminate database duplication.

Occupational Health and Safety

With the implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety (Manual Handling) Regulation during 1991-92, the Department established control mechanisms to reduce the risk of injuries in this area.

Occupational Health and Safety courses were conducted to inform Departmental managers of the implications of the Occupational Health and Safety Act in day to day activities.

Transport Management

The Department's vehicle fleet was reduced by three following the implementation of improved fleet management systems. An advanced driver training course was conducted for field staff to improve safety and vehicle care and maintenance.

Improved Client Service Systems

Other efficiency improvements and cost savings in administrative systems in 1991-92 included:

- * rationalisation of file storage in Head Office and new Records disposal schedules;
- * restructuring financial services to improve service to clients and to raise productivity;
- * introducing "common salary points" to streamline salary variation updates and provide accurate salary information to staff and management;
- * upgrading the Office Automation Network for the 450 Head Office users;
- * extending computerised corporate information systems and office automation tools/utilities (including word processing, spreadsheets, databases, electronic mail and diary management) to the Singleton office and the Minister's Office; and
- * increased number of staff providing interpreter services in Arabic, Cantonese, French, German, Greek, Italian, Maltese, Persian, Polish, Russian, Spanish and Swiss.

Training

Details of training, both internal and external, are provided in Appendixes 29 and 30. The courses were designed to cover a wide range of skills to help staff and managers improve their performance and productivity.

Highlights in the training program in 1991-92 included:

- * extensive training for Mineral Resources Land Information System (MRLIS) users conducted by staff with specialist skills and knowledge;
- * using the Office Automation network (OAN) ;
- * an information session conducted by the Ethnic Affairs Commission to explain its role and

managers' responsibilities in implementing Ethnic Affairs Policy Statement (EAPS) policies;

- * workshops on the Structural Efficiency Principle (SEP) and industrial relations changes for managers and staff;
- * personal development programs to help staff affected by organisational change;
- * management development workshops for middle and senior managers including Media Skills, Presentation Skills, Financial Management, Occupational Health and Safety; and
- * Study Assistance Scheme for staff who are successfully undertaking relevant tertiary studies.

Structural Efficiency

The Department is meeting its obligations under the Structural Efficiency Principle (SEP). In 1991-92, a Skills Audit and tendering for assistance in the Job Evaluation process were undertaken.

The Joint Consultative Committee met monthly to monitor the (SEP) process and make appropriate recommendations. The Committee is a forum to discuss reports from associated taskforces, such as the Communication and Education Taskforce, which ensures that issues related to SEP are communicated to staff.

It is anticipated that the SEP process will be an important factor in highlighting areas where training can be used to strengthen the skills of staff, ensuring that both personal and corporate goals may be realised in an environment of increased efficiency.

Legislative Change

Details of legislative change are in Appendix 4.

Strategic Performance Summary by Strategy

INDICATOR	TARGET	PERFORMANCE
<i>By developing policy, reviewing legislation, strategic planning and facilitating research for coordinated development of the State's mineral sector.</i>		
(a) Satisfaction of Minister and Cabinet with policies and strategies proposed by the Department.	(i) 90% satisfaction of Minister.	(i) Achieved.
(b) Progress of legislative review programs coordinated by the Legislation Review Committee chaired by the Director-General.	(i) Passage through Parliament of planned legislation by 30 June 1992.	(i) Achieved.
(c) Assessment of Department's role in coordinating minerals sector.	(i) Summary of performance to be to the satisfaction of Director-General. Evaluation and achievements by: MRDC, CRDC, Coal, Metallics, Non-Metallics and their Promotion Task Forces and the general application of the Planning Focus Concept.	(i) Achieved.
<i>By gathering, distributing and interpreting information regarding the minerals sector and the potential for economic development.</i>		
(a) Client satisfaction		
(i) turnaround time for supplying information.	(i) met within 1 week of request by client.	(i) Achieved.
(ii) client satisfaction index	(ii) improvement in index to 90% by 30 June 1992	(ii) 82% satisfaction achieved. This rating is the same as reached in 1990-91 so there has not been a drop in the satisfaction level.
(iii) community awareness	(iii) minimum 75% media (print and electronic) use of Departmental information and reference to minerals industry in favourable light.	(iii) 93% achieved.
(iv) media coverage	(iv) 90% of Departmental media releases receive coverage.	(iv) 97% achieved.
<i>By promoting balanced land use decisions and sound environmental management practice in the minerals Sector in keeping with the principles of sustainable development.</i>		
(a) Land available for exploration and mining.	Maintain current levels of access.	Conservation of public land monitored through the year; an update of the land access database to be conducted early in 1992-93.
(b) Presentation of a report on the economic impact of loss/gain and access for mining.	Report on the evaluation of database to be completed by 30 June 1992.	Achieved. The results of this work were made available at various briefings, including those for The Cabinet Office.
(c) Presentation of reports on the implications for NSW of the mining working party on sustainable development.	Report to be completed by 30 June 1992.	Achieved.
(d) Number and percentage of significant policy/guidelines: documents accepted regarding environmental management and land use.	(i) Maintain 100% acceptance of 5 major reports. (ii) Maintain positive reaction to environmental management issues at 70%.	(i) Achieved: target of 5 reports surpassed. (ii) Achieved.

INDICATOR

(e) Effectiveness of input into land use planning processes.

TARGET

(i) Annual survey of major clients to determine satisfaction on information provided for land use planning.
June 1992 target: 70%
(ii) Satisfaction with detail, scope and format provided to 10 major clients.

PERFORMANCE

(i) Achieved: 96% of users surveyed expressed satisfaction.

(ii) Achieved.

By facilitating the responsible and safe development and operation of the exploration, mining and mineral processing industries.

(a) NSW annual minerals production expressed in tonnes/kilograms/dollars for the following commodities.

30 June 1992 targets:
(i) lead + zinc + copper > 470 000 tonnes
(ii) gold > 7000 kilograms
(iii) rutile + zircon > 110 000 tonnes
(iv) coal > 97 million tonnes

(i) Achieved: 564 000 tonnes.*
(ii) Achieved: 5700 kilograms.*
(iii) 101 000 tonnes.*
(iv) Achieved: 99.9 million tonnes.*
*as at 30.4.92

(b) NSW exploration expressed by the exploration licence index (licences in force) and the expenditure expressed as a percentage of Australian expenditure.

(i) NSW percentage of Australian expenditure to be 9.5% by 30 June 1992.
(ii) Exploration Licence Index to be 880 by 30 June 1992.

(i) 10.96% achieved.
(ii) 6% above target.

(c) Investment in development to be measured by opening of new mines and commitment to investment in minerals processing projects.

(i) Six new mines to commence production by 30 June 1992;
(ii) Two new minerals processing developments to seek development consent by 30 June 1992.

(i) Five new mines have commenced production.
(ii) Five projects seeking development consent.

(d) Responsible mineral extraction and environmental management to be demonstrated by an increase in the percentage of mines operating under approved Rehabilitation and Environmental Management Plans.

(i) 85% of all major non-coal operating mines to be working under approved plans* by 30 June 1992.
(ii) 75% of all other non-coal operating mines to be working under approved plans* by 30 June 1992.
*Does not include mines & quarries under the control of other administrations.

(i) 87% achieved.
(ii) Program is being extended to bring the majority of small mines under plans.

(e) Reduction in the relative number of deaths, serious injuries and dangerous occurrences to electricity users and people working in mines.

(i) 10% reduction in the accident frequency rate in coal mines by 30 June 1992;
(ii) Reduce the accident frequency rate in coal mines by 50% by 30 June 1995;
(iii) Reduce the accident frequency rate in other mines by 50% by 30 June 1995.
(iv) 10% reduction in accident frequency rates in other mines by 30 June 1992.

(i) Achieved.
(ii) Satisfactory progress achieved.
(iii) Achieved.
(iv) Achieved.

(f) Increased safety awareness for participants in the minerals industries.

(i) Conduct surveys in coal and mineral mines to identify areas requiring improvement in safety awareness.
(ii) Review of all coal company safety improvement programs and policies.

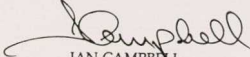
(i) Satisfactory progress achieved.
(ii) Achieved.

INDICATOR	TARGET	PERFORMANCE
(g) Increase in proportion of the State coverage where adequate geoscientific and resource information are available.	(i) Geological: 3% of 315 1:100 000 units. (ii) Geophysical: 2% of 315 1:100 000 units. (iii) Mineral occurrences: 3% (360 deposits) of 12 000 mineral occurrences within NSW.	(i) Target met - nine new maps. (ii) Target met - six new sheets completed. (iii) Target met - 229 mineral occurrences.
(h) Resource assessment studies undertaken to encourage effective exploration and assist planning.	(i) Four commodity-based studies of regions or mineral provinces completed by 30 June 1992.	(i) Achieved.
<i>By developing and operating effective and efficient corporate information and business systems to maximise service to our clients.</i>		
Improved efficiency, efficiency and reliability of administrative services.	Weighted average of program performance indicators to equal 95%.	Achieved.
Continuing review of administrative policies and procedures	All to be reviewed by 30 June 1992.	Achieved.
Compliance with Government reporting requirements.	All reports within deadlines.	Achieved.
Management reviews of selected Branches.	15% of Department's operations by June 1992.	Achieved.
Structural efficiency review.	Completion of Phase 1 of Skills Audit by November 1992.	Achieved.
Development of structures for regionalisation of Department's operations.	Meeting deadlines for job evaluation as set by the Industrial Authority February 1992.	Job Evaluation deadlines altered during the year, work progressing.
Establishment of first Regional Office and timetable for subsequent offices.	June 1992.	Achieved.
Income for commercialisation of Department's activities.	\$800 000 in 1991-92 including payment to Treasury.	Achieved.
Review of Corporate Planning reporting formats in light of restructure of Department.	December 1991.	Achieved and implemented.
Monitoring of achievements of Corporate Planning targets.	At least 95% of targets achieved.	Target met.
Participation in management development programs.	50% of senior and middle managers.	Achieved: 45 managers participated.
Training of staff.	Average of 3 days per staff member.	Achieved 4.5 days per staff member .
Establishment of performance management system for non SES staff.	30 June 1992.	System developed for discussion. Work progressing.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1992

Pursuant to section 45F of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983, I state that:

- a) the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983, the Financial Reporting Code under Accrual Accounting for Inner Budget Sector Entities, the applicable clauses of the Public Finance and Audit (Departments) Regulation 1986 and the Treasurer's Directions;
- b) the statements exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position and transactions of the Department; and
- c) there are no circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.


IAN CAMPBELL
DIRECTOR-GENERAL



BOX 12 GPO
SYDNEY NSW 2001

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OPINION

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament and Director-General

Scope

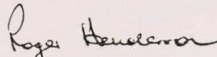
I have audited the accounts of the Department of Mineral Resources for the year ended 30 June 1992. The preparation and presentation of the financial statements, consisting of the accompanying statement of financial position, operating statement and statement of cash flows, together with the notes thereto, and the information contained therein are the responsibility of the Director-General. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these statements to Members of the New South Wales Parliament and Director-General based on my audit as required by Sections 34 and 45F(1) of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983. My responsibility does not extend here to an assessment of the assumptions used in formulating budget figures disclosed in the financial statement.

My audit has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. My procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial statements, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983, and Australian accounting concepts and standards so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the Department's financial position and the results of its operations.

This audit opinion has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Department of Mineral Resources comply with Section 45E of the Act and present fairly the financial position of the Department of Mineral Resources as at 30 June 1992 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with Statements of Accounting Concepts and applicable Accounting Standards.


R.C. HENDERSON, FCA
DIRECTOR OF AUDIT

(duly authorised by the Auditor-General of New South Wales
under Section 45F (1A) of the Act)

SYDNEY
20 October 1992

Operating Statement for the Financial Period Ended 30/6/92

	Notes	Actual 1991/92 \$000	Budget 1991/92 \$000	Actual 1990/91 \$000
Operating Expenses				
Employee related	4(a)	(23,820)	(27,091)	
Maintenance & working		(10,547)	(10,853)	
Depreciation	4(b)	(712)	(573)	
Grants & subsidies	4(c)	(1,346)	(1,351)	
Other Services	4(d)	(1,281)	(2,875)	
Total Operating Expenses		(37,706)	(42,743)	
Operating Revenue				
User charges	5(a)	4,235	3,764	
Donations and industry contributions		-	-	
Other	5(b)	379	300	
Total Operating Revenues		4,614	4,064	
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of Property, plant and equipment		-	-	
NET COST OF SERVICES		(33,092)	(38,679)	
Consolidated Fund recurrent allocation				
	18(b)	29,409	32,126	
Acceptance by Crown of Department liabilities				
	18(b)	3,166	6,006	
Operating Result		(517)	(547)	
Consolidated Fund capital allocation				
	18(b)	715	716	
Return to Crown on sale of assets				
		-	-	
Operating Result after Capital Allocation		198	169	

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

Statement of Financial Position for the Financial Period Ended 30/6/92

	Notes	Actual 1991/92 \$000	Budget 1991/92 \$000	Actual 1990/91 \$000
Current Assets				
Cash	6	1,810	1,671	1,645
Receivables	7	859	300	401
Inventories	8	1,367	1,400	1,320
Total Current Assets		4,036	3,371	3,366
Non-Current Assets				
Investments		-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	9	10,114	6,021	6,091
Total Non-Current Assets		10,114	6,021	6,091
TOTAL ASSETS		14,150	9,392	9,457
Current Liabilities				
Creditors and Advances	10	1,211	836	1,026
Provisions	11	1,752	2,000	1,842
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,963	2,836	2,868
NET ASSETS		11,187	6,556	6,589
Equity				
Equity	12	10,989	6,387	6,589
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	12	198	169	
Reserves				
TOTAL EQUITY		11,187	6,556	6,589

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

Cash Flow Statement for the Financial Period Ended 30/6/92

	Notes	Actual 1991/92 \$000	Budget 1991/92 \$000	Actual 1990/91 \$000
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Payments				
Employee Related		(20,755)	(21,085)	
Maintenance and working		(10,634)	(10,853)	
Grants and subsidies		(1,346)	(1,351)	
Other		(1,226)	(2,875)	
		(33,961)	(36,164)	
Receipts				
User Charges		3,958	3,764	
Other		379	300	
		4,337	4,064	
Total Net Cash Used on Operating Activities	21	(29,624)	(32,100)	
Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Purchases of property, plant & equipment	9	(335)	(716)	
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant & equipment		-	-	
Total Net Cash Outflow on Investing Activities		(335)	(716)	
Net Cash Outflow from Operating and Investing Activities		(29,959)	(32,816)	
Government Funding Activities				
Return to Crown on sale of assets		-	-	
Consolidated Fund Recurrent Allocation	18(b)	29,409	32,126	
Consolidated Fund Capital Allocation	18(b)	715	716	
Total Net Cash provided by Government		30,124	32,842	
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash		165	26	
Opening Cash Balance		1,645	1,645	
CLOSING CASH BALANCE	6	1,810	1,671	

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

Notes to and Forming Part of the Financial Statements

1. THE DEPARTMENT REPORTING ENTITY

The Department of Mineral Resources comprises all the operating activities and entities under the control of the Department. It also encompasses funds which, while containing assets which are restricted for specified uses by the grantor or donor, are nevertheless controlled by the Department.

All transactions and balances between the funds and entities comprising the Department have been eliminated in the process of preparing the financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Department's financial report has been prepared in accordance with Statements of Accounting Concepts, applicable Australian Accounting Standards, the requirements of the Public Finance and Audit Act and Regulations, and the Financial Reporting Directives published in the Financial Reporting Code for Inner Budget Sector Entities.

The Operating Statement and Statement of Financial Position are prepared on an accruals basis. The Cash Flow Statement is prepared on a cash basis using the "direct" method.

Except for certain property, which is recorded at valuation, the Financial Report is prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention. All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency.

Revenue from Taxes, Fines and Regulatory Fees is classified by the NSW Treasury as Crown Income and is not included in the Department's Operating Statement. Similarly associated debtors are excluded from the Statement of Financial Position.

The Crown is presented as a separate organisation with its own financial statements. The responsible Minister is the Treasurer, with Treasury the administering Department.

(a) Employee Related Expenses

The cost of employee entitlements to long service leave and superannuation are included in employee related expenses. However, as the Department's liabilities for long service leave and superannuation are assumed by the Crown, the Department accounts for the liability as having been extinguished resulting in non-monetary revenue described as "Acceptance by Crown of Department Liabilities".

The amounts expected to be paid to employees for their pro-rata entitlement to recreation leave are accrued annually at current pay rates.

(b) Government Allocations

Monetary and non-monetary resources which are allocated to the Department by the government and which are controlled by the Department are recognised as revenues of the financial period in which they are received. Non-monetary allocations are recognised at fair value.

(c) Acquisition of Assets

The cost method of accounting is used for all acquisitions of assets regardless of whether resources are acquired separately or as part of an interest in another entity. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given up at the date of acquisition plus costs incidental to the acquisition.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Buildings are revalued at no more than five yearly intervals. Independent assessments are obtained of the value of buildings based on existing use. Valuations adopted in the financial statements do not exceed these independent assessments.

(e) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on a straight line basis against all depreciable assets so as to write off the depreciable amount of each depreciable asset as it is consumed over its useful life.

(f) Inventories

Stock of Publications and Office Supplies are stated at cost and are included at the equivalent value of stocktake balance at year end.

(g) 1990/91 Comparative Figures

The 1991/92 Financial Year was the first year of implementation of accrual accounting therefore comparative figures for the Operating Statement, Cash Flow Statement and certain notes are not included. Take on balances only are shown in notes 6,7,10,11,12 and 17.

3. BUDGET REVIEW

Total operating expenses were less than the estimate for the year primarily due to the administrative costs for the Joint Coal Board being transferred to the Department of State Development responsibility (\$2.2M) and a review by the Government Actuary on Employer's Superannuation resulting in a reduced liability as at 30th June, 1992. (\$2.9M effect on expenditure)

Commercialisation income exceeded expectations by approximately \$0.6M

4. OPERATING EXPENSES

(a) Employee related expenses
comprise the following specific items:

	1991/92	1990/91
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and Wages	19,083	19,028
Superannuation Entitlements	2,422	3,118
Payroll Tax and Fringe Benefit Tax	1,376	1,242
Long Service Leave	768	387
Workers Compensation Insurance	148	174
Other	23	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	23,820	23,984
	=====	=====

	1991/92	1990/91
	\$'000	\$'000
(b) Depreciation is charged as follows:		
Buildings	46	
Computer Equipment	392	
Plant and Equipment	224	
Furniture & Fittings	50	
	<u>712</u>	<u> </u>
	=====	=====
(c) Grants and subsidies comprise the following specific items:		
District Check Inspectors	80	80
Contribution to Geological and Mining Museum Trust	1,266	2,128
	<u>1,346</u>	<u>2,208</u>
	=====	=====
(d) Other services are as follows:		
Remedial Works to Mined Areas	211	214
Promotion of Safety in Mines	4	5
Inquiries into Mine Accidents	18	11
Regulation of Mines, etc - Examinations	44	49
Mineral Exploration and the encouragement of Prospecting	323	447
Redundancy Payments	237	*
Capital Services expenses	<u>422</u>	<u>*</u>
	1,259	726
	=====	=====

* Figures not available

1990/91 is cash only

5. OPERATING REVENUES

(a) User charges comprise the following items:

Sale of Publications	148	117
Misc Services - Commission	10	9
Rental Income	18	13
Services Provided to Office of Energy	1,810)	
Services Provided to Office of Fisheries	275)	1,114
Other Commercialisation Activities	<u>1,974)</u>	<u> </u>
	4,235	1,253
	=====	=====

	1991/92	1990/91
	\$'000	\$'000
(b) Other Income is as follows		
Grants from Commonwealth	71	136
Employment Programs	94	59
Mine Rehabilitation Trust	91	66
Miscellaneous	<u>123</u>	<u>35</u>
	379	296
	=====	=====

1990/91 is cash only.

6. CURRENT ASSETS - Cash

Cash at Treasury	1,536	
Amounts abstracted but not expended	144	
Advances for travelling/Petty Cash	130	
	<u>1,810</u>	<u>1,645</u>
	=====	=====

7. CURRENT ASSETS - RECEIVABLES

Trade Debtors	464	
Recoverable Debtors	294	
Prepayments	65	
Advances	<u>36</u>	
	859	<u>401</u>
	=====	=====

A provision for doubtful debts has not been made as book debts are not sufficient to warrant such action. There were no bad debts written off during the year.

8. CURRENT ASSETS - INVENTORIES

Stock of Publications	1,342	1,281
Stock of Stationery	25	39
	<u>1,367</u>	<u>1,320</u>
	=====	=====

9. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and Buildings \$000	Computer Equipment \$000	General Plant & Equipment \$000	Furniture & Fittings \$000	Total \$000
At cost or valuation					
Balance 1 July 1991	2,761	2,138	3,240	505	8,644
Additions	4,432	195	108		4,735
Disposals					
Revaluations					
Balance 30 June 1992	<u>7,193</u>	<u>2,333</u>	<u>3,348</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>13,379</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance 1 July 1991	-	854	1,699	-	2,553
Depreciation for the year	46	392	224	50	712
Writeback on disposal					
Transfer on revaluation					
Balance 30 June 1992	<u>46</u>	<u>1,246</u>	<u>1,923</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>3,265</u>
Written Down Value					
At 1 July 1991	<u>2,761</u>	<u>1,284</u>	<u>1,541</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>6,091</u>
At 30 June 1992	<u>7,147</u>	<u>1,087</u>	<u>1,425</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>10,114</u>

10. CURRENT LIABILITIES - Creditors

	1991/92 \$000	1990/91 \$000
Operating Activities		
Salaries & Wages	1,211	
Maintenance and Working Expenses	-	
	<u>1,211</u>	<u>1,026</u>
	=====	=====

11. CURRENT LIABILITIES - Provisions

The movement in the provision for employee recreation leave is as follows:

Balance 1 July 1991	1,842	
Increase in provision	(90)	
Balance 30 June 1992	<u>1,752</u>	<u>1,842</u>
	=====	=====

Notes: Land and buildings have been valued by the Valuer General's Department. With the exception of the Mineral Resources Development Laboratory, Weeroong Road, Lidcombe, which was taken on at 30th June, 1992 valuation all other valuations were carried out between March and May 1991. Premises at Lot 2 Nettleton Drive, Lightning Ridge were purchased during 1990/91 and taken at cost.

	1991/92	1990/91
	\$'000	\$'000
12. EQUITY		
Accumulated Surplus 1 July 1991	6,589	
Contributed capital 1991/92 - Land and Buildings	4,400	
Operating Result for the year(30/6)	198	
Transfer to reserves	-	
Transfers from reserves	-	
	<u>11,187</u>	<u>6,589</u>
Accumulated Surplus 30 June 1992	=====	=====

13. UNCLAIMED MONIES

All amounts unclaimed are forwarded to the Treasury for credit of Special Deposits Unclaimed Monies Account and are available for refund from that account. No unclaimed amounts have been held in the accounts of the Department in excess of two years.

1991/92	1990/91
\$'000	\$'000

14. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

(a) Capital Commitments

There was no capital expenditure contracted for at balance date.

(b) Lease Commitments

Aggregate operating lease expenditure contracted for at balance date but not provided for in the accounts:

Not later than one year	203	
Later than one year but not later than 2 years	220	
Later than 2 years but not later than 5 years	40	
Later than 5 years after the end of the financial period.	3,043	
	<u>3,506</u>	<u> </u>
	=====	=====

Representing :

Cancellable operating leases	20	
Non-cancellable operating leases	3,486	
	<u>3,506</u>	<u> </u>
	=====	=====

	1991/92	1990/91
	\$'000	\$'000
Commitments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows :		
Not later than one year	201	
Later than one year but not later than 2 years	202	
Later than 2 years but not later than 5 years	40	
Later than 5 years after the end of the financial period	3,043	
	<u>3,486</u>	<u> </u>
	=====	=====

(c) Other Commitments

Maintenance and Working expense commitments as at 30/6/92 were estimated as \$520,000

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no specific cases within the Department which would fall into this category.

16. MATERIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED AT NO COST TO DEPARTMENT

There were no instances whereby material services were provided to the Department for which no actual payment is made.

17. CONSULTANCIES

The total amount paid during the financial year to consultants engaged by or on behalf of the Department was \$325,000 (\$470,000 1990/91)

18. PROGRAM INFORMATION

	Notes	Program 1		Program 2		Elimination		Department	
	(a)	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Operating Expenses									
Grants & Subsidies		(80)		(1,266)				(1,346)	
Other		(22,781)		(13,999)		420		(36,360)	
Total Operating Expenses		<u>(22,861)</u>		<u>(15,265)</u>		420		<u>(37,706)</u>	
Operating Revenue									
User Charges		2,023		2,632		(420)		4,235	
Other Revenue		241		138		379			
Gain/(Loss) on Sale of non-current Assets		-		-		-			
NET COST OF SERVICES		<u>(20,587)</u>		<u>(12,495)</u>				<u>(33,092)</u>	
Government Allocations (b)		21,433		11,857				33,290	

Operating Result after									
Consolidated Fund Allocations		836		(638)				198	

Total Assets		<u>5,619</u>		<u>8,530</u>				<u>14,149</u>	
---------------------	--	--------------	--	--------------	--	--	--	---------------	--

(a) Program 45.1.1 Mineral Resources Development

Objective(s): To promote the responsible development, management and utilisation of the Mineral Resources of New South Wales.

Program 45.1.2 Public Affairs and Corporate Management

Objective(s): To facilitate the responsible development, management and utilisation of the Mineral Resources of New South Wales through provision of specialised support services.

(b) Government Allocations

	Program 1		Program 2		Total	
	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Consolidated Fund						
Recurrent Allocation	19,084		10,325		29,409	
Crown Acceptance of Liabilities	1,950		1,216		3,166	
Consolidated Fund Capital						
Allocation	399		316		715	
Return on Sale of Assets	-		-		-	
	<u>21,433</u>		<u>11,857</u>		<u>32,290</u>	

19. CROWN INCOME/DEBTORS

Revenue from Taxes, Fines and Regulatory Fees is classified by the NSW Treasury as Crown Income and is not included in the Department's Operating Statement. Similarly associated debtors are excluded from the Statement of Financial Position.

The Crown is presented as a separate organisation with its own financial statements. The responsible Minister is the Treasurer, with Treasury the administrating Department.

Income received by the Department of Mineral Resources and included in the Financial Statements of the Treasury is summarised as follows:-

	1991/92 \$000	1990/91 \$000
Royalty on Minerals	141,597	155,006
Rent on Mining Leases, etc	2,268	2,101
Cash Payment for Coal Concessions	868	1,315
Other Receipts	<u>1,641</u>	<u>2,902</u>
	<u>146,374</u>	<u>161,324</u>

A schedule of unpaid Crown debts taken up by Treasury as at 30 June is:-

Royalty on Minerals	2,388	2,164
Rent on Mining Leases -National Parks	199	501
-Other	626	486
Financial Assistance paid to Chrysotile Corporation of Australia	<u>20,569</u>	<u>18,166</u>
	<u>23,782</u>	<u>21,317</u>

Crown debts written off during the year were.

Royalty on Minerals	1	13
Rent on expired Mining Leases in National Parkes	<u>394</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>395</u>	<u>13</u>

**20. CROWN TRUST ACCOUNT
DEPOSITS UNDER THE MINING ACTS**

Cash deposits are received in respect of the various forms of titles issued under the provisions of the State's mining legislation. Such cash deposits are held by the Department during the currency of titles, and are normally refunded to registered holders upon cessation, providing certain title conditions have been observed.

This activity is designated as 'Crown Trust' and as such is included in the Financial Statements of the Treasury.

A summary of 1991/92 activities is

	\$ 000
Opening Bal 1/7/91	1,735
ADD 1991/92 Receipts	469
LESS 1991/92 Payments	550
	<hr/>
Closing Bal 30/6/92	1,654
	=====

**21. RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING
ACTIVITIES TO OPERATING STATEMENT**

	1991/92 \$000
Net cost of services	(33,092)
Adjustments for non-cash items	
Depreciation	712
Provision for recreational leave	(90)
Acceptance by Crown of liability for superannuation and long service leave	3,166
Donations & industry contributions	-
Loss/(Gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	-
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables	(458)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(47)
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	185
	<hr/>
Total Net Cash Used on Operating Activities	29,624
	<hr/>

Director-General of the Department of Mineral Resources
G Rose, BSc, FAIMM, FAIE, JP

Minerals Division

Deputy Director-General & Director, Minerals Division
I Campbell, BA (Hons), LLB

Director, Mineral Resources Development Laboratory
J McGlynn, BSc (Hons)

Director, Geological Survey
J Cramsie, BSc, MSc

Chief Inspector of Mines, Mines Inspection Branch
G Terrey, BE, MAppSc

Manager, Mineral Resources Administration Branch
A Ramsland

Policy and Planning

Director, Policy and Planning Division
K Fermanis-Winward, BSc (Hons), BA

Manager, Environment and Land Use Policy
D Nicholson, BSc (Hons)

Manager, Minerals Policy and Investment
M Milne, BA

Manager, Economics
R Cook, BEc, MGeoSc, Grad Dip App Fin and Invest
Executive Officer, Ministerial Council Support,
S Crossing, BEc

Coal Division

Director, Coal Division
A Galligan, BSc

Chief Geologist, Coal and Petroleum
B Mullard, BSc

Manager, Coal and Petroleum Administration
J Hawke, RFD, BSc (Hons), GradDip (Eng Dev)

Chief Inspector of Coal Mines, Coal Mines Inspectorate
and Engineering

B McKensey, BE (Hons)

Chief Mining Engineer (Coal)
B Hughson, BSc

Manager, Subsidence and Related Environmental Issues
L Holla, BE, MPA, PhD

Information Division

Director, Information Division

N McDonald

Assistant Director, Information Division

R Lucas, Surveying Certificate

Manager, Land Information and Mapping

T House

Manager, Information Services

J Leeks, BSc

Manager, Industry and Community Liaison

B Harris, BA

Manager, Graphics

J Fryer, Surveying Certificate, Cartography Certificate, Post Certificate

Manager, Network Services

B Klausnitzer

Planning and Review Division

Director, Planning and Review Division

D Perik, BSc, MBA

Manager, Corporate Planning and Performance
Management

T Sullivan, BA (Hons), DipEd, GradDip (Admin)

Manager, Internal Audit and Risk Management

A Khopfar, MA

Administration Division

Director, Administration Division

M Tucker, DipTech

Manager, Administrative Services

B Powell, BA

Manager, Legal and Legislation

D Fearon, LL.M

Manager, Financial Services

D Bailey, BBus

Manager, Commercial Services

P de Jager, BSc, BA

Manager, Employee Relations

*H Andrews, BSc, GradDip Geophys, GradDip GeolSc,
MScSoc*

Manager, Royalty

R Khaiami, BSc, MSc

APPENDIX 2 Committees

Existing Significant Committees

The Department's committees have been categorised into Ministerial, Liaison with Industry and/or the Community, Inter-Departmental, Operational and Corporate.

Committee representatives are from the Department of Mineral Resources unless otherwise indicated.

Ministerial

State Minerals Advisory Council

The Hon I Causley, MP, Minister for Natural Resources
(Chair)

S Crossing, (Executive Officer)

C Anderson, Renison Goldfields Consolidated Ltd

B Davis, Pasminco Ltd

J Doherty, Clutha Ltd

I Dunlop, Austen and Butta Ltd

P Espie, Pacific Road Pty Ltd

V Gauci, NSW Chamber of Mines

A Haraldson, NSW Coal Association

F Hooke, Baker and McKenzie

B Kean, Boral Ltd

G Rose, Director-General

B Thomson, World Coal Institute

Function: A senior industry advisory group, meeting quarterly.

Liaison with Industry and/or the Community

Mineral Resources Development Committee

I Campbell (Chair), Deputy Director-General and
Director, Minerals

Ms M Bennet, The Cabinet Office

R Bowen, Department of Conservation and Land
Management

S Crossing, Executive Officer, Advisory Councils

J Doves, State Rail Authority

E Ecob, Australian Workers Union, NSW Branch

K Fermanis-Winward, Director, Policy and Planning

D Hodgkinson, NSW Farmers Association

P Leonard, Barrier Industrial Council

P McDonough, NSW Treasury, Office of Financial
Management

M Nott, NSW Agriculture Department

S Payne, Department of Primary Industries and Energy

M Smith, Department of Planning

Dr I Wallace, Boral Research

M Whitby, Department of Primary Industries and Energy

M Wrench, Chamber of Mines, Metals, and Extractive Industries (NSW)

Function: A tripartite (industry, government and unions) consultative group.

Coal Resources Development Committee

A Galligan (Chair), Director, Coal

D Casey (Secretary), Executive Officer, Coal

Representatives from -

Association of Coal Related Councils

BHP

Cabinet Office

Maritime Services Board

NSW Coal Association

Pacific Power

Public Works Department

Roads and Traffic Authority

State Rail Authority

Treasury

United Mineworkers Federation of Australia

Function: Advises Government on coal industry issues such as land use, provision of infrastructure and transport systems.

Coal Mines Safety Advisory Committee

B R McKensy (Chair), Chief Inspector of Coal Mines

S Bracken, Manager, Oakdale Coal Mine

J Boyd, NSW Colliery Officials Association

R Davis, General Manager, Kembla Coal and Coke Pty Ltd

G Dwyer, District Check Inspector (Southern),

United Mineworkers Federation of Australia

N Harden, Australian Collieries' Staff Association

R Miller, Ulan Coal Mine

R Scott, Senior Inspector of Coal Mines

R Stothard, District Check Inspector (Northern and

North-Western), United Mineworkers Federation of Australia

Function: A tripartite committee to discuss and overview the management of coal industry safety issues.

Coal Mining Qualifications Board

B R McKensy (Chair), Chief Inspector of Coal Mines
M Blacknam, Deputy Chief Executive, Coal and Allied
Operations Pty Ltd

J Boyd, Deputy, South Bulli Colliery

B Gibbons, Manager, Cooranbong Colliery

D Hicks, Manager, Muswellbrook Open Cut Mine

B Howe, Mining Consultant

Prof Frank Roxborough, Head, Mining Division,
UNSW

R Scott, Senior Inspector of Coal Mines

J Tapp, District Check Inspector, (Northern),

United Mineworkers Federation of Australia

Function: Constituted under the Coal Mines Regulation Act 1982 to oversee Certificates of Competency within the coal mining industry and to advise the Minister of Statutory Qualifications.

Council Liaison Committees

Lake Macquarie, Singleton, Muswellbrook, Lithgow,
Wollondilly and Campbelltown Councils

Chaired by Director, Coal

Elected members of the councils, staff of councils, representatives from the Department of Mineral Resources, Department of Planning, NSW Coal Association and the Mine Subsidence Board.

Function: To improve communications between the coal industry and Local Government.

Drug and Alcohol Committee

G Macdonald (Chair) Inspector Coal Mines

P Back, Official, FEDFA - Mining Division

Ms Wendy Clews, Secretary - NSW Branch, The
Australian Collieries' Staff Association

I Craig, General Manager, Warkworth Open Cut
Coal Mine

P Cribb, Human Resources Advisor, Exxon Coal
and Minerals Limited

Dr J Graham, Joint Coal Board, Occupational Health
and Rehabilitation Service

J Hilton, District Check Inspector (Northern and
North-Western), United Mineworkers Federation
of Australia

M Loy, District Check Inspector (Southern), United
Mineworkers Federation of Australia

J Tapp, District Check Inspector (Northern),
United Mineworkers Federation of Australia
J Tucker, Safety Advisor, NSW Coal Association
Function: To overview issues related to substance abuse
and its impact on safety and to recommend an
appropriate regulatory framework.

Interim Lightning Ridge Mining Board

I Campbell (Chair), Deputy Director-General and
Director, Minerals
A Hunt, (Secretary) Mining Registrar
D Campbell, Western Lands Commission
L Cravino, Landholders Protection Association
G Dooley, Lightning Ridge Miners Association
J McMahon, Lightning Ridge Miners Association
C Mitchell, Walgett Shire Council
R Pickering, Grawin, Glengarry and Sheepyards
Miners Association
H Powell, NSW Farmers Association
N Warden, NSW Farmers Association

Function: Advises the Minister on matters concerning
both miners and farmers in the wider Lightning Ridge
opal field area.

Members of Mining Other Than Coal or Shale (OTCOS) Committee

G Terrey (Chair), Chief Inspector of Mines
R Cannings, Mine Manager, Pasminco Mining, Elura
Mine
T McPaul, Woodlawn Mines
F Murphy, Amalgamated Metal Workers Union,
Broken Hill
W O'Neil, Secretary, Federated Engine Drivers &
Firemans Association
P O'Toole, Industrial Officer, Australian Workers'
Union
I Smith, Pasminco Mining, Broken Hill
B Williamson, Check Inspector, Workers' Industrial
Union of Australia
W Wooldridge, Electrical Trades Union

Function: A tripartite committee to review the currency
and continued relevance of (non coal) mine safety
legislation and standards.

Mines Rescue Board

B R McKensey (Chair), Chief Inspector of Coal Mines
M Burns, General Manager, BHP Collieries Division
R Clifton, Division Manager and Assistant
Superintendent - Elcom, ENC Management
Pty Ltd
I Craig, General Manager, Warkworth Open Cut
Coal Mine
P Gosling, Councillor for Southern District Branch
of Australian Collieries' Staff Association
M Loy, District Check Inspector (Southern), United
Mineworkers Federation of Australia
N Sneddon, Superintendent Operations, Coal and
Allied Operations Pty Ltd

Function: Constituted under the Mines Rescue Act 1925
to oversee funding for mines rescue services.

Standing Airborne Dust Committee on Dust Research and Control

H Liddell, Joint Coal Board (Acting Chair)
D Hayes, Joint Coal Board (Secretary)
J Carthew, Australasian Institute of Mining and
Metallurgy
K Cram, Joint Coal Board
G Dwyer, United Mineworkers Federation of
Australia
J Dwyer, Coal and Allied Operations Pty Ltd
P Eade, NSW Coal Association
D Glover, Joint Coal Board
Dr J Graham, Joint Coal Board
P Hanson, Scientific Officer, Mineral Resources
Development Laboratory
Dr H Koelmeyer, Joint Coal Board
Dr J Leigh, Worksafe
D McDonald, FAI Mining Ltd
Dr D Price, ACIRL
J Simpson, NSW Colliery Managers
R Stothard, United Mineworkers
Dr I Tague, Joint Coal Board

A Vaughan, Joint Coal Board
D Ward, United Mineworkers Federation
of Australia

Function: Convened by the Joint Coal Board to oversee research and control measures for hazards arising from airborne respirable dust in NSW coal mines.

Ventilation Committee

G Terrey (Chair), Chief Inspector of Mines
A N Coundouris, Senior Inspector of Mines
Dr J Cullen, Medical Officer, Medical Services
G Fawcett, Scientific Officer, Mineral Resources
Development Laboratory
P Raftery, Regional Inspector of Mines
I Smith, Pasminco Mining, Broken Hill
B Williamson, Check Inspector, Workers' Industrial
Union of Australia

Function: A scientific and consultative committee to address special ventilation needs.

Operational

Minerals Planning and Strategy Committee

I Campbell, (Chair) Deputy Director-General and
Director, Minerals
J Cramsie, Director, Geological Survey
K Fermanis-Winward, Director, Policy & Planning
J McGlynn, Manager, Mineral Resources Development
Laboratory
A Ramsland, Manager, Mineral Resources
Administration Branch
G Terrey, Chief Inspector of Mines

Function: Minerals Division Branch Heads meet to plan activities, exchange information and discuss Minerals Division issues.

Mineral Resources Operations Committee

I Campbell (Chair), Deputy Director-General and
Director, Minerals
J Cramsie, Director, Geological Survey
K Fermanis-Winward, Director, Policy and Planning
T Galligan, Director, Coal

J Hawke, Manager, Coal and Petroleum
Administration Branch

J McGlynn, Manager, Mineral Resources Development
Laboratory

B McKensey, Chief Inspector of Coal Mines

B Mullard, Chief Geologist, Coal Geology

A Ramsland, Manager Mineral Resources
Administration Branch

G Terrey, Chief Inspector of Mines

Function: To facilitate and ensure that appropriate policies and initiatives are developed for operational areas that are consistent within the policy and operational framework and strategically sound, and that policies supportive of the mineral sector are developed and implemented.

Coal Planning and Strategy Committee

A Galligan (Chair), Director, Coal

D Casey (Secretary), Executive Officer, Coal

M Armstrong, Principal Geologist

D Agnew, Regional Manager (Northern), Coal and
Petroleum Administration

J Beckett, Principal Geologist

J Hawke, Manager, Coal and Petroleum
Administration

L Holla, Principal Subsidence Engineer

R Hughson, Chief Mining Engineer

B McKensey, Chief Inspector Coal Mines

T Morgan, Senior Inspector Coal Mines

B Mullard, Chief Geologist

P Robertson, Regional Manager (Southern and
Western), Coal and Petroleum Administration

T Ryan, Inspector Coal Mines

D Scott, Senior Inspector Coal Mines

R Smith, Senior Inspector Coal Mines

Function: Regional and Branch Managers meet monthly to discuss Coal Division issues.

Natural Resources Inventory Committee

J Fryer, Chief Cartographer

K McDonald, Deputy Manager, LIS Development and Operations

G Brookes, Acting Manager, Library Services

J Dunnell, Regional Manager, Central Drafting Service

Function: To facilitate the Department's input of the NSW Natural Resource Inventory planning process.

Standing Committee on Coalfield Geology of NSW

The SCCG Secretary is always from the Department. The Chief Geologist and Principal Geologists are automatically members.

Members include one representative from each coal company, mine, consultants and interested academic and research organisations.

Function: Subcommittees report on (and publish) the results of work in coal geology, particularly stratigraphy, resource reserve codes, computing, environmental and mining methods issues relating to geology or the geological assessment of NSW coal deposits.

Prospecting Board

I Campbell (Chair), Deputy Director-General and Director, Minerals

D Bailey, Manager, Financial Services Branch

D Campbell, Zone Manager Mineral Resources Administration Branch

G Holmes, Principal Advisor, Mines Inspection Branch

D Probert, Assistant Director, Geological Survey

Function: To consider and make recommendations to the Minister as to whether exploration licences should be granted or renewed.

Corporate

Risk Management Committee

Ms D Perik (Chair), Director, Planning and Review

M Attuquayefio, Staff Development Officer

C Farnham, Manager, Occupational Health and Safety

T Ingram, Transport Manager

Ms A Khopkar, Manager, Internal Audit

A Reczek, Senior Inspector Electrical Engineering, Coal
Mines Inspectorate and Engineering

I Walsh, Office of Energy

Function: To coordinate all Departmental risk
management activities at the strategic level.

Industrial Relations Committee

M Tucker (Chair), Director, Administration

V D'Iapico-Bien, Councillor, Professional Officers
Association, Office of Energy

T Hannan, Industrial Officer, Professional Officers'
Association

N Kendall, Central Councillor, Public Service
Association,

S Lishmund, Central Councillor, Public Service
Association,

M Ryan, Manager, Personnel

J Timbrell, Industrial Officer, Public Service
Association

Function: To provide liaison between the Department
and unions.

Joint Consultative Committee

M Tucker, Director, Administration

D Crump, Coal Compensation Board

V D'Iapico-Bien, Councillor, Professional Officers'
Association, Office of Energy

T Hannan, Industrial Officer, Professional Officers'
Association

T Kelly, Acting SEP Coordinator

N Kendall, Central Councillor, Public Service
Association,

S Lishmund, Central Councillor, Public Service
Association, Central Councillor

C McKenzie, Coal Compensation Board

L Menzies, Coal Compensation Board

M Ryan, Manager, Personnel

J Timbrell, Industrial Officer, Public Service
Association

Function: To implement the framework agreement on
Structural Efficiency matters.

Executive Audit Committee

Ms D Perik (Chair), Director Planning and Review
I Campbell, Deputy Director-General
M Tucker, Director, Administration

Function: To review and endorse planning and implementations of Internal Audit and other review activities.

Executive Budget Committee

M Tucker (Chair), Director, Administration
D Perik, Director, Planning and Review
A Galligan, Director, Coal

Function: To manage the Department's approved budget and to advise the Board on significant issues.

Executive Computer Committee

A Galligan, Director, Coal
B Klausnitzer, Manager, Information Services
R Lucas, Assistant Director, Information
N McDonald, Director, Information
M Tucker, Director, Administration

Function: To ensure that the information system strategies and proposals adopted are compatible with the Department's Corporate objectives.

Occupational Health and Safety Workplace Committee

P Bech, Manager, Administrative Services
L Burke, Personnel Officer
B Chesnut, Principal Geologist
D Clift, Manager, Information Service
J Dunnell, Regional Manager, Land Information Management Branch
M Golden, Survey Drafting Officer
G Georges, Library Systems Officer
J McLaughlan, Office Automation Support Officer
R Sharp, Manager, Electrical Safety

Function: Assists in the development of a safe working environment, safe systems of work and in the formation of Policy.

**Committees
established/abolished
during 1991-92**

Ministerial

The following committees were established in 1991-92.

**Australian and New Zealand Minerals and Energy
Council (ANZMEC)**

The Council consists of Ministers for Minerals and Energy with the State, Commonwealth, Territories and New Zealand. The Minister for Natural Resources chaired the Council.

This Council is supported by a Secretariat which rotates through each administration on an annual basis. New South Wales had this role for 1991-92.

The Council obtains advice from a Standing Committee of Officials, comprised of the Heads of the Departments responsible for minerals and energy. ANZMEC 23 (Standing Committee of Officials) was chaired by the Director-General, Mr G Rose.

ANZMEC's business is conducted "out of session" by various Subcommittees, Working Parties and Conferences.

**Liaison with Industry
and/or the Community**

Geological Survey Advisory Committee

J Rebek, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd
Dr J Bryan, McElroy Bryan Geological Services Pty Ltd
J Cramsie, Director, Geological Survey
Dr R Flook, Commercial Minerals Ltd
S Longworth, Clutha Limited
R Richardson, Platinum Search
C Sinclair, Geopeko

Function: To report to and advise the Minister for Natural Resources through the Director-General on the priorities and objectives of the Geological Survey with a view to the establishment of appropriate work programs; industry needs for Geological Survey products and services; ensuring effective communication between the Geological Survey and Industry; promotional activities relevant to the Geological Survey's products and services.

Inter-Departmental

Ecologically Sustainable Development - NSW Working Group on Mining

K Fermanis Winward (Chair), Director, Policy and Planning

Ms B Adams, Department of Planning

Ms M Bennett, The Cabinet Office

R Bosler, Office of Energy

D Ellyard, Department of State Development

T Fox, National Parks and Wildlife Service

E Groom, Treasury

D Leece, Environmental Protection Authority

Function: To coordinate NSW views on ecologically sustainable developments in relation to mining issues, for consideration by the National ESD Working Group.

APPENDIX 3
Funds Granted to Non-Government Community Organisations

Ambulance and Safety Classes

\$5,000 was granted for the training of mines employees wishing to undertake examinations for official positions in coal mines. First aid qualifications are a prerequisite for these positions.

District Inspectors Subsidy

\$80,000 was granted in order to provide full inspection services in remote areas, e.g., Broken Hill. The grant is equivalent to 50% of the cost of a full-time check inspector.

APPENDIX 4
Legislative Changes

Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Further Amendment Act 1991

This Act amended the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982 to reflect amendments made by the Commonwealth Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Legislation Amendment Act 1987 and the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Amendment Act 1991. The Act was assented to on 17 December 1991.

Amendments include:

- * Abolition of "over-the-counter" releases of offshore petroleum acreage and exploration permits.
- * Enabling an exploration permittee to nominate for the purposes of declaring a location, the block or blocks which cover a petroleum pool or pools found in the permit area.
- * Ensuring that unauthorised operations preparatory to, or knowingly connected with, petroleum exploration are an offence under the Act.
- * Changing the offence of providing false or misleading information in connection with an application for approval of a transfer or dealing to knowingly providing false or misleading information.
- * Requiring all exploration permittees, retention lessees, production licences and pipeline licenses to take out insurance against potential liabilities which could arise from relevant operations.

- * Giving the Minister the discretion to extend up to 5 years the period before which the public can be given access to certain information relating to vacant blocks if the information was collected for the purpose of resale on a non-exclusive basis.

Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991

The Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991 was assented to on 17 December 1991. It will repeal the Petroleum Act 1955. As at 30 June 1992 the Act had not been commenced.

The Act will reserve all petroleum, helium and carbon dioxide to the Crown.

The Act empowers the Minister to grant exploration licences, assessment leases, production leases or special prospecting authorities in relation to petroleum.

Proposals for petroleum titles other than production leases require an environmental impact statement in accordance with Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

Any materially affected Government Department or statutory authority or the Director of the Department of Planning may object to the granting of a production lease. If the objections are not resolved the matter is to be referred to the Premier for a decision.

A royalty is payable by the holder of a petroleum title in respect of all petroleum recovered.

The Director-General must keep a record of each petroleum title granted. Copies of every instrument affecting a petroleum title may be lodged with the Director-General for registration. Failure to register such an instrument does not invalidate it.

The Act provides for payment of compensation, release of information, determination of disputes by a warden and furnishing of statistics.

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992

The Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961 was amended by the Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions)

Act 1992 with effect from 18 May 1992 to remove provisions requiring that notices to colliery proprietors specifying the amount of contributions to be paid to the Mine Subsidence Compensation Fund, claims by owners for damage to improvements and applications to erect improvements or subdivide land in a mine subsidence district be made in a prescribed form of manner. The provisions were replaced by requirements that the notices, claims and applications be made in a form approved by the Mine Subsidence Board.

Subordinate Legislation Principal Regulations

Mining Act 1992

The Mining Act 1992 was assented to on 18 May 1992. It repeals the Mining Act 1973 and the Coal Mining Act 1973 and proclaimed on 21 August 1992.

The Act abolishes fossicking areas and fossicking licences, the Prospecting Board, mining purposes leases and rent.

The number of titles is reduced from 10 to 5: opal prospecting licence (unchanged), mineral claim, exploration licence, assessment lease and mining lease. The assessment lease will allow a person to develop an area of land prior to applying for a mining lease over that land.

The Act establishes mineral claims districts for the purpose of streamlining procedures for granting mineral claims. It extends the current tendering process for exploration permits and coal leases to exploration licences and mining leases for minerals other than coal. It extends the duration of exploration licenses from 2 years to 5 years maximum.

The area over which a mineral claim may be registered is extended from 50 sq. metres to a maximum of 2 hectares and the duration from 1 year to 5 years maximum.

The Act provides for royalties to be fixed by Regulation. It clarifies the functions of the warden particularly that the decision of a warden on an administrative matter is not subject to a right of appeal.

Amendments to Regulations

Mine Subsidence Compensation Regulations

Rates of contribution payable for 1991 to the Mine Subsidence Compensation Fund by proprietors of colliery holdings were gazetted on 10 January 1992.

Mining Regulations 1974

The Regulations were amended to enable tags of durable rigid material instead of metal plates to be attached to mark-out posts on mining claim areas.

APPENDIX 5 Performance Review Activities

Program Evaluations

During 1991-92, following the restructure of the Department a number of major reviews were conducted, including those by the Office of Public Management and others on behalf of the Minister for Natural Resources. These activities precluded the conduct of Program Evaluations as per Office of Public Management methodology, although most of the reviews relied on the data collected as part of the Department's integrated corporate planning/budgeting/performance review system.

Shown below is the Plan of Program Evaluation which was current during the year. The Plan is being reviewed to align with the new five-year Corporate Plan and the strategic priorities expressed in it.

1992-1993

Resource and Investment Policy
Coal Mines Safety, Engineering and Environment
Coal and Petroleum Resource Assessment and Advice
Minerals Mining and Petroleum Safety
Publishing
Information Service
Financial Services

1993-1994

Environment and Land Use Policy
Occupational Health and Safety in Mines
Regional Geology and Geophysics
Promotions and Public Affairs
Legal and Legislation
Personnel
Organisational Development

1994-1995

Coal and Petroleum Titles Administration
Minerals Titles Administration
Environmental Chemistry and Industrial Minerals
Minerals Executive
Administrative Services
Records Management
Royalty Collection and Disbursement

Internal Audit Program 1991-92

Fixed Assets Acquisition, Disposal and Control
Londonderry Core Library
Lidcombe Mineral Resources Development Laboratory
Stock Control - Central Stores
Sundry Debtors System
Royalties Inspections
Orange Regional Office
Broken Hill Regional Office
Disbursements
Casual Payroll Systems
Ministerial Correspondence
Counter Sales, Cost of Production of Publications/
Recovery of Cost and Customer Service
Library Review and Information Services
MRLIS Post Implementation Review
Financial Management Reporting System
Management Control Over Field Operations

**APPENDIX 6
Major Works in
Progress**

There were no major works programs in 1991-92.

**APPENDIX 7
Research and
Development**

Geological Survey

The Department employs three senior and two principal research geoscientists. These staff are Honorary Associates or Research Associates of university earth science schools in Sydney.

The Department supports the applied research of other geoscientists by participating:

- * in cooperative research projects which contribute to the Department's programmed activities;
- * with universities and higher educational bodies in such activities as ARGC financed projects; and
- * in joint ventures with industry involving either direct grants or consultancies.

Research carried out in the Geological Survey involves the generation of concepts and models in geology and geophysics which can be further developed by industry, academia and other research bodies or used in the search for minerals in NSW.

In the past research grants have been applied as follows:

- * Three National Energy Research, Demonstration and Development Council (NERDDC) Grants were received for geophysical projects with direct relevance to the coal exploration and mining industry. Co-researchers have been universities and Australian Coal Industry Research Laboratories (ACIRL).
- * An Australian Mineral Industries Research Association (AMIRA) Research grant for development and application of a mineral borehole logging system involving the sponsorship of seven major exploration companies.

Such grant funding has allowed the hiring of additional technical staff necessary to conduct the research.

Projects undertaken without funding from the conventional research grant sources include:

- . Bathurst Airborne Joint Venture

A commercial joint venture for a detailed airborne geophysical survey to produce a detailed 1:25 000 map sheet. The Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), the Bureau of Mineral Resources (BMR) and Geoterrex Pty Ltd funded the data collection. BMR and DMR own the data used in their mapping programs; Geoterrex market the data and sales royalties accrue to the Department and BMR to fund similar strategic mapping projects.

- . Cobar ACORP Deep Seismic Project

Operated (and funded) jointly by the Department and BMR with direct funding contributions by CRAE, Pasminco and Norgold in defining a new mineral exploration area.

- . Dubbo Airborne Project

The National Geoscience and Mapping Accord, this geophysical research project involves BMR contributing 75% of the funding with DMR contributing 25%.

Current projects include:

- . modelling of shallow offshore heavy mineral and sand body occurrences;
- . palaeontological frameworks fro mineral occurrences;
- . petrology systems defining sapphire, diamond and platinum systems in NSW;
- . structural and tectonic studies - Pacific Basin, Lachlan and New England Fold Belts;
- . development of new and improved geophysical techniques;
- . basin studies;
- . remote sensing; and
- . modelling of shallow offshore heavy mineral and sand body occurrences.

Recently, an initial grant of \$90 000 was awarded for 1991-92 by the Australian Research Council (ARC) for a three year research project - Shrimp Ion Probe Calibration of the Palaeozoic Era - which was jointly proposed by the Department and the University of NSW and which dovetails with existing projects of the Geological Survey. The funds will be channelled through the University of NSW and will cover associated fieldwork costs of this Department.

The Mines Inspection Branch contributes data to an AMIRA sponsored project on sulphide dust.

In summary, the successes that have accrued to the Department from its research projects have resulted from cooperative projects with external research organisations and have had commercial applications for the State.

The Department proposes that its future strategy will be built around forging strategic alliances with external groups: the industry, other government bodies such as CSIRO and BMR, and specialist research groups in Cooperative Research Centres and Key Centres. It is anticipated that future research grant funding will be sought from AMIRA and from the ARC.

Coal Division

Research is generally related to mine subsidence and has been funded by the National Energy Research, Development Demonstration Program (NERDDP) and the Mine Subsidence Board. Proposals have been initiated both on the initiative of the Department or from representations from industry.

Mineral Resources Development Laboratory

Research is being conducted into cyanide degradation; \$18 000 of staff salary was allocated for this project.

Mine Subsidence Board

Damage resulting from subsidence and vibrations from mining is compensatable under the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act. The Board has a \$1 million (from consolidated revenue) R&D program over three years, renewable, to contribute to the understanding of the effect of subsidence and vibrations on structures.

Projects include:

- . Guidelines for two storey brick veneer domestic structures;
- . Establishing possible magnitudes and characteristic wave patterns from goaf falls and strata structuring; and
- . Drainage pipelines over longwall mining.

APPENDIX 8

Human Resources

In June 1991, the Department of Minerals and Energy was divided into the Department of Mineral Resources and the Office of Energy consequently, there are no figures available to make a comparison of staff categories for previous years.

Staff Categories 1991-92	Number
Senior Executive Service	16
Clerical	208
Geologist/Geoscientist	55
Inspectors of Mines/Coal Mines	46
Cartographer/Survey Drafting Officer/Tracer	51
Scientific Officer	10
Departmental Professional Officer	14
Other	58
TOTAL	458

Personnel Policies and Practices

There were a number of changes in personnel practices and policies in 1991-92:

- * Common salary points were introduced to streamline salary variation updates.
- * As a result of regionalisation staff were advised of their entitlements in terms of the Crown Employees (Transferred Officers' Compensation) Award.

- * Organisation Charts were drawn for Corporate Programs in addition to Branch structures.
- * Improvements were made to the Department's flexitime system.

Industrial Relations Policies and Practices

Following the introduction of the Industrial Relations Act 1991 staff were advised of the provisions that had effect, namely:

- * the continuation of existing award provisions, e.g. annual leave loading;
- * the removal of preference of employment clauses from Awards and Agreements;
- * changes to the granting of paternity leave; and
- * the provision of occupational superannuation.

The Department is in the process of reviewing its policies in relation to grievance procedures and the right of entry of union officials on legislation above.

Overseas Visits

A Morgan, 15 July to 2 August 1991, technical study tour, South Africa.

G Holmes and P Keeffe, 19 September to 3 October 1991, Verona Dimension Stone Exhibition, Verona, Italy.

P Reid, 27 September to 8 October 1991, Dam Safety Conference, San Diego, California, USA.

A Morgan, 10-17 November 1991, Chief Inspector of Mines Conference, Auckland, New Zealand.

R Webster, G Rose, I Campbell and J Jolley, 14-16 April, 1992, ANZMEC, New Zealand.

S Lishmund, 17-20 May 1992, 10th Industrial Mineral Conference, San Francisco, USA.

B McKensey, 25-29 May, 1992, 15th World Mining Congress, Madrid, Spain.

APPENDIX 9 Consultants

Consultants

Consultancies completed in 1991-92 were:

ACIRL, Review of shallow depth pillar extraction operations, \$45 691.

R&P Lord Bros, South Gunnedah Drilling Program - drilling, \$149 425.

McDermott Drilling Pty Ltd, Seating of Picton 1 Borehole, \$42 356.

Cullan Egan Del, Skills Audit, \$54 800.

First State Computing, Coal and Minerals Royalty System, \$70 000.

Donna St Clair & Associates, SEPIR - Industrial Relations advice and advocacy, Industrial Relations Training and Development, SEP Implementation, \$33 000

Internal Audit Bureau, Departmental Financial Audits, \$68 000.

The total cost of twenty four consultancies conducted in 1991-92 costing less than \$30 000 was \$298 507.

APPENDIX 10 Equal Employment Opportunity

Some achievements in EEO in the workplace in 1991-92 were:

- * obtaining equipment for a physically disabled staff member;
- * a draft Departmental Aboriginal Employment and Training Strategy was prepared; and
- * a person of Aboriginal background was released to study full-time under the Aboriginal Study Assistance Scheme administered by the Department of Industrial Relations, Employment, Training and Further Education.

Statistical Information:

The Department is developing the Computerised Human Resource Information System to collect and report Equal Employment Opportunity statistics. These statistics will be reported in the 1992-93 Annual Report.

APPENDIX 11
Land Disposal

Nil to report.

APPENDIX 12
Publications Issued
1991-92

Statutory

Department of Mineral and Energy Annual Report
1991

Freedom of Information Statement of Affairs

Geological Sheets

D J Pogson, *Bobadah 1:100 000 Geological Sheet 8233*

R E Brown, I L Willis and B P J Stevens, *Brewery Well
1:25 000 Geological Sheet*

B Engel, J Roberts, P S Roy and J Chapman, *Bulahdelah
1:100 000 Geological Sheet 9333*

J Roberts, B Engel and J Chapman, *Camberwell 1:100 000
Geological Sheet 9133*

J Roberts, B Engel, M Lennox and J Chapman, *Dungog
1:100 000 Geological Sheet 9233*

Geological Sheet Notes

J Roberts, B Engel and J Chapman, *Geology of the
Camberwell, Dungog and Bulahdelah 1:100 000 Sheets
9133, 9233, 9333*

Other Maps

New South Wales Coal Map

E K Yoo, Western Coalfield Geological Map

Quarterly Notes

No. 84 R G Barnes, R E Brown, J W Brownlow and
W J Stroud, Late Permian volcanics in New
England - the Wandsworth Volcanic Group.

No. 85 I R Stewart and R A Glen, New Cambrian
and Early Ordovician ages from the New
South Wales south coast.

J W Pickett and L McClatchie, Age and
relations of stratigraphic units in
the Murda Syncline area.

Author Index: Quarterly Notes 1-84.

- No. 86 L Sherwin, Siluro-Devonian biostratigraphy of central New South Wales.
- No. 87 W J Stroud, New and revised geological units from the Inverell and Goondiwindi 1:250 000 sheet areas, New England Fold Belt.

MINFO - New South Wales Mining and Exploration
Quarterly

No. 32

No. 33

No. 34

No. 35

Minfo 34 was the first edition in a multicolour A4 format.

Miscellaneous

T J Sullivan, *New South Wales Mineral Industry Review* 1991

1991-92 *New South Wales Mining Industry Directory*

R S Moffitt, 1992 *New South Wales Coal Industry Profile*

Coal Resources Development Committee, *Western Coalfield Strategic Study*

Coal Resources Development Committee, *A Review of the Coal Reject Disposal and Utilisation Options for the Southern Coalfield*

New South Wales Industrial Minerals Development Strategies - Industry Task Force Report

Methane Drainage Task Force, *Coal Seam Methane Mining Royalties*

A Code of Conduct for Landholders and Opal Miners and Prospectors in the Narran-Warrambool Reserve Lightning Ridge

Metallogenic Map Notes

Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets:

Dorrigo Coffs Harbour 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-10, SH/56-11, L B Gilligan, J W Brownlow, R G Cameron and H F Henley.

Metallogenic Study and Mineral Deposit Data Sheets:

Manilla - Narrabri 1:250 000 Metallogenic Map SH/56-9, SH/55-12, R E Brown, J W Brownlow and J P Krynen.

**APPENDIX 13
Customer Response**

A client survey was conducted in June 1991. The results are now being analysed to provide strategies to improve consumer client services.

**APPENDIX 14
Provision of Services
(Standard Times)**

Coal Mines Safety Engineering and Environment

Approvals and Exemptions under CMRA

(including all delegations)

1 month

Reportable occurrences

2 months

Second working approvals

2 months plus

1 month for Chief

Inspector Coal Mines

Opencut Approvals

3 months

Information Branch

Ministerials - within 21 days of receipt

FOI requests are handled within 45 days of receipt

Mines Inspection Branch

Fatal accidents - immediate response

Serious accidents - response within 3 days

Complaints over environmental matters - response within 3 days

Financial Services

The Public Accounts must be to Treasury within 7 working days of the end of the financial year.

The Annual Financial Statements must be submitted to the Auditor-General within six weeks of the end of the financial year.

**APPENDIX 15
Subsidiary Companies**

Nil to report.

**APPENDIX 16
Chief and Senior
Executive Officers
Level 5 and above**

**Senior Executive
Service Performance
Statements 1991-92**

Name: G Rose

Position and Level: Director-General, SES Level 6

**OBJECTIVE 1 TO FURTHER THE STATE'S
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE
MINERALS SECTOR.**

Target 1

Promoting the industry's capability and capacity to domestic and global industry leaders and Governments by directing strategic initiatives to secure identified market opportunities.

Result

- * Target of opening 4 new coal mines achieved.
- * The target of increasing foreign equity in coal mine operations was achieved.
- * Implementing State Strategies pursued in 1991-92.

**OBJECTIVE 2 TO ENCOURAGE AND ADVANCE
THE EXPLORATION FOR AND ASSESSMENT OF
THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEW SOUTH
WALES .**

Target 1

Communicating Government intentions and expectations to the minerals sector, government and the media and by fostering appropriate relationships with key interest groups and individuals in these areas.

Result

Target achieved, including:

- * Award for Environmental Excellence presented by the Minister.
- * Bathurst and Dubbo joint-mapping projects on schedule.
- * Target of increasing NSW proportion of national exploration expenditure to 9.5% achieved and surpassed: 11.5% by 31 December 1991.
- * Targeted increase of 3% p.a. in geological map coverage achieved: nine new maps.

Target 2

Enable the Government to provide an effective legislative framework for the efficient conduct and performance of the industry by researching necessary legislative amendments, providing properly supported advice to the Minister and ensuring effective implementation of revised or new legislation.

Result

- * Achieved. New Mining Act passed; other legislative review targets met.

OBJECTIVE 3 TO PROMOTE THE SAFE, RESPONSIBLE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT PRODUCTION OF MINERALS.

Target 1

Ensure that conditions of mining and exploration titles require environmentally responsible development and reflect the attitudes of the community.

Result

- * Target of increasing to 85% the number of major non-coal mines operating to MREMPs and 75% of coal mines achieved.

Target 2

Provide a single modern title for each coal mining operation.

Result

- * Achieved.

Target 3

Facilitate the opening of new mines as well as the planning of a number of coal, gold and other projects.

Result

- * Achieved: 4 new non-coal mines opened, 2 new coal mines and 4 major coal leases granted.

Target 4

Ensure collection of royalty payments.

Result

- * Royalties in 1991-92 were \$143.8 million, exceeding estimates due to increased coal production.

Target 5

Ensure improved processing and issue of mineral resource titles.

Result

- * Achieved: target of 65% reduction in backlog exceeded (79.5%).

Target 6

Improve efficiency in granting mineral resource exploration titles.

Result

- * Achieved: target of 890 exceeded. The Exploration Licence Index at the end of June was 934.

Target 7

Pursue improvements in safety in the minerals industry.

Result

- * Targeted 10% reduction in lost time injury frequency rate surpassed by the coal and non-coal industries.
- * Personal contacts to foster coal mine safety culture through presentations by company CEOs included FAI (Teralba), Novacoal/Howick, Oakbridge, BHP, Liddell, Bayswater, Drayton, South Bulli, Newcom and Wambo.

OBJECTIVE 4 TO ENSURE A QUALITY SERVICE TO THE MINISTER, GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRY AND THE COMMUNITY AND TO PROVIDE SUPPORT SERVICES TO AFFILIATED AND ASSOCIATED ORGANISATIONS .

Target 1

Provide administrative support to the Mine Subsidence Board, Coal Compensation Board, Office of Energy and Office of Fisheries.

Result

- * Achieved: Service Agreements completed, successfully implemented and commended.

Target 2

Participate in Ministry of Natural Resources Board of Management.

Result

- * The Department led and/or participated in working parties reviewing targeted areas, with work proceeding as required by the Board.
- * The Department initiated and reported on improvements in efficiency and effectiveness since the creation of the Natural Resources Portfolio.

Target 3

Identify need for and/or contribute to effective government policy determination by providing expert problem evaluation and advice to the Minister on strategic policy options and implications drawing on consultations with industry and other governments within Australia and internationally.

Result

- * Achieved.

Target 4

Provide a Mineral Resource Land Information System, maintain operational efficiency level above 90% and ensure new correspondence tracking system is in place between the Department and the Minister's Office.

Result

- * By the end of 1991-92, extension to Singleton regional office achieved; progress on Armidale and Orange offices delayed.
- * The Minister's Office gained access to the Correspondence Tracking System as well as full network capability.

Target 5

Commence a program of regionalisation of the Department.

Result

- * Singleton office operational, accommodation delays for Armidale and Orange, with the lease for Armidale signed in June.

**OBJECTIVE 5 TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN A
HIGHLY SKILLED, MOTIVATED AND
PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE IN A RESPONSIBLE,
FAIR AND BUSINESSLIKE ORGANISATION.**

Target 1

Ensure that departmental objectives and efforts reflect and express Government policy directions by establishing and maintaining appropriate corporate planning and decision making processes and providing necessary leadership and communication.

Result

- * Overall implementation of corporate objectives and strategies on target; achievement of SES targets was satisfactory as evidenced by the positive feedback at CEO and Ministerial Review Meetings.
- * A number of efficiency/effectiveness reviews were conducted, including a review of Departmental efficiency and effectiveness since the creation of the Natural Resources Portfolio for the Board of Management.
- * Program Evaluation reports are ready for the preparation of implementation plans.
- * A performance management system for non-SES staff was developed. Implementation on a pilot basis is planned.
- * A Code of Ethics was written.

Target 2

Ensures improvements in quality of staff through staff development and skills audit program.

Result

- * Training and development targets surpassed.
- * Progress continues on the Skills Audit based on new timetables negotiated with the unions, progress on other SEP phases continued through the year.

Target 3

Develop and implement appropriate EEO, Ethnic Affairs and Occupational Health and Safety policies, strategies and procedures in all programs.

Result

- * Reporting targets met.

Target 4

Implement programs for commercialisation of the Department.

Result

- * Commercialisation income estimated for 1991-92 (\$1.2 million) was exceeded by approximately \$71 000.

Target 5

Implement an accredited SES performance management system.

Result

- * Achieved; the Department's SES Performance Management System was accredited on 13 August 1991.

Name: I Campbell

Position and Level: Deputy Director-General, SES
Level 5

**OBJECTIVE TO FURTHER THE STATE'S
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE
MINERALS SECTOR.**

Target

**Identify and Minimise Impediments to Key Mineral
Development (and Extension) Projects.**

Results

New mines and major leases:

Hunter Valley No. 2, Vickery underground and
Saxonvale/Bulga extension coal United mines
commenced production.

Major leases granted: Mt Owen, Narama, Glennies
Creek, Dartbrook, Wambo western extension

Construction of Girilambone mine (copper) commenced
in December 1991.

Climax Junction Reefs Stage 2 mine (gold) and
Woodlawn tailings (zinc) retreatment commenced.

The Northparkes copper/gold mine lease granted.

Arkland lease (limestone) granted.

Twenty Mining Leases granted and nineteen Mining
Purposes Leases

Planning Focus meetings held in 1991-92:

Saltwater Beach

Lake Cowal

Interim specialist reports on aspects of the offshore
mining of marine aggregate presented for government
review. Following review of these documents a draft

Environmental Impact Statement will be completed and a Planning Focus meeting convened.

Minerals processing projects seeking development consent:

Hydromet Corp's smelter residue plant is being installed at Cockle Creek.

BHP Minerals' activated manganese dioxide plant development has been delayed.

Chemplex's proposed aluminium fluoride plant at Kooragang Island was approved.

Development of Arkland's lime and cement plant at Attunga (potential \$280M development) has been approved.

An EIS is being prepared for an advanced ceramic plant at Kembla.

Target

Implement Industry Coal, Metallic Minerals, Industrial Minerals And Minerals Processing Task Force Recommendations As Endorsed By Government.

Results

All Task Force recommendations that have been Departmentally endorsed have been implemented or initiating action completed.

Target

Take Initiatives Aimed at Preventing or Minimising the Sterilisation of Mineral Resources.

Results

Achievements included:

Sydney REP 9 - Extractive Industry draft planning report and amended plan.

Draft management plan on Maroota Sand Resources completed.

A report on construction materials in the North Coast Region.

A Mineral Resource Audit was identified as a Strategic Priority.

A review of the Department's procedures for handling land use planning and EIS cases.

An arrangement has been reached with the Australian Heritage Commission which gives 2 months prior notice of listings on the interim list and a monthly update of nominations received.

Improvements in resource assessment of land with significant sterilisation potential:

Re-evaluation of 179 proposed additions to National Park Estate completed.

A database to measure changes in land use completed.

Western Coalfields Strategic Study published.

Promotion of sequential development:

The concept has been promoted through ANZMEC; the ESD working group on mining; in briefing the Back Bench Committee; in advice to the Premier, and the State Government Task Force on the Inter Governmental Agreement on the Environment.

Review actions by Councils that impede mining and exploration and initiate appropriate remedial action:

Circulars to alert Councils to the need for consultation in developing Local Environmental Plans.

Submission to Reform of Local Government in NSW inquiry with reference to infrastructure contributions.

Individual Local Environmental Plans examined for the Shires of Tallaganda, Cabonne, Queanbeyan, Bogan, Kempsey, Tweed and Hastings.

Target

Ensure Improved Efficiency and Effectiveness of Mineral Resource Titles Issue.

Results

Achieved a 79.5% reduction in backlog work.

Exploration Licence Index at 934 .

NSW proportion of Australian exploration expenditure reached 11 % (target was 9.5%).

Target

Ensure improved efficiency and effectiveness of Coal Resource Titles Issue.

Results

80% of coal lease consolidation targets met.

Target of 90% of approvals granted within 3 months of receipt achieved.

OBJECTIVE 2 TO ENCOURAGE AND ADVANCE THE EXPLORATION FOR AND ASSESSMENT OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF NSW.

Target

Promote potential methane drainage development.

Results

Methane Drainage Task Force study completed and development and implementation of endorsed initiatives achieved.

Target

Promote petroleum exploration

Results

Petroleum titles reviewed and appropriate conditions imposed to maximise exploration effort.

Target

Establish long term basis for effective delivery of Geological Survey services.

Results

Recommendations of Geological Survey Review implemented.

Target

Promote greater input from industry in determining Geological Survey priorities.

Results

Geological Survey Advisory Committee established.

Target

Promote continued coal assessment.

Results

8 of 12 milestones achieved; significant new projects of greater priority undertaken.

Achievements included:

The allocation of the Mt Pleasant coal resource area to Coal & Allied for the development of an integrated Coal Water Mixture project.

Completion of the Nattai Coal and Petroleum Assessment Report.

Publication of the Western Coalfields Strategic Report.

Target

Promote continued geoscientific and engineering investigations.

Results

The Geological Survey has 19 designated high priority projects. 17 were completed by the end of June.

Tender specifications for rehabilitation of the Barygulgil Mine were finalised by the tender committee. Treasury funding of \$1.1 million approved.

Funds were lodged with the Department to secure site abatement works at Woodsreef.

OBJECTIVE 3 TO PROMOTE THE SAFE RESPONSIBLE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT PRODUCTION AND USE OF MINERALS.

Target

Promote the concept and advantages of the Department of Mineral Resources being a central multi functional service provider to industry in relation to extractive, health, safety, environmental and project development matters.

Results

The Chief Inspector of Dangerous Goods (WorkCover Authority) agreed to the appointment of Inspectors of Mines as Inspectors of Dangerous Goods.

A memorandum of understanding is being drafted in cooperation with the WorkCover Authority to clarify areas of responsibility.

Negotiations are underway in relation to collection and disposal of explosives on behalf of other arms of Government on a user pays basis.

A contribution to the ANZMEC review of mining law which is assessing the potential for developing a model mining code.

Target

Improve level of safety in the minerals industry.

Results

10% reduction in frequency of injuries achieved in both coal and non-coal mines.

Safety Awareness Surveys completed.

A plan for mutual support between mines inspectorates has been developed identifying areas of common interest.

Agreement to progress a common safety regime for coal and metalliferous surface mines. A common Inspectorate target of industry development of mine safety management systems incorporated in the 1992/97 Corporate Plan.

The State Mineral Advisory Council initiated a Safety Commitment Award to promote safety culture in the coal and metalliferous industries.

Target

Increase level of environmental compliance and achievement throughout the mining industry.

Results

85% of all major non-coal operating mines working under approved plans.

Satisfactory progress towards target of 75% of all other (non-coal and opal) operating mines to be working under approved plans by 30 June 1992. Many small mines, particularly in the New England area, have prepared Mining Rehabilitation and Environmental Management Plans even though not yet required by lease conditions. Extractive industries and quarries are also being encouraged to prepare Mining Rehabilitation and Environmental Management Plans.

An audit of mining operations has been conducted, a new format developed and circulated to all Regional Inspectors, and major non-coal mines have been comprehensively audited by regional officers.

The Environmental Profiles of all collieries recorded in the Environmental Audit for 1991 have been re-audited and a second edition is completed.

OBJECTIVE 4 TO ENSURE A QUALITY SERVICE TO THE MINISTER, GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRY AND THE COMMUNITY.

Target

Ensure a high level of quality service and cost-effective achievement of the objectives of the Minerals Group through effective leadership, initiative, maintenance of quality communication mechanisms and strategic guidance towards efficient organisation and control of human, financial and physical resources.

Results

Target of 90% achievement of major objectives within budget and resource limits achieved.

Target

Ensure community and industry concerns and issues are being addressed by operational areas.

Results

Expanded coal division liaison meetings to include two additional councils.

A program for Minerals Division liaison with relevant councils developed.

Annual liaison meetings for non-coal mines will be achieved for most large operations through the annual MREMP review process and the annual audit of safety management systems.

Target

Promote the implementation of regionalisation.

Results

Targeted increase in regionalisation of the Minerals Group achieved.

Target

Promote commercialisation.

Results

Greater emphasis on commercialisation is being demonstrated in new Geophysical mapping products providing specialist services and advice to minerals companies; amendments to the Schedule of Fees under the Mining Act to reflect "cost of service" and other areas of user pays.

Target

Facilitate the Legislative framework for the effective conduct and performance of industry by researching necessary legislative amendment, providing properly supported advice to the Minister and ensuring effective implementation of revised or new legislation.

Results

These are being facilitated in accord with Schedules endorsed by the Legislation Review Committee.

ANZMEC has initiated a review of Australian onshore mining legislation to identify the common strands and variations at an "in principle level".

Target

Provide quality advice to the Minister and the Chief Executive Officer on strategic policy and management options.

Results

Target of 90% satisfaction with policy advice and ministerial support achieved.

Target

Contribute to Corporate Management

Results

Performance monitoring and reporting, chairing of important boards and committees and involvement in relevant groups achieved.

OBJECTIVE 5 TO DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN A HIGHLY SKILLED, MOTIVATED AND PROFESSIONAL WORKFORCE IN A RESPONSIVE, FAIR AND BUSINESSLIKE ORGANISATION.

Target

Promote the development of a corporate culture focussed on commitment to and pride in the Departments Mission Statement.

Results

Maximised one to one contact with as many employees as possible in the Department.

**SES Profile
Number of CES/SES
Positions 1991-92**

Level	Total 1991-92	Total 1990-91
6	1	1
5	1	1
4	1	2
3	4	5
2	1	1
1	8	9
Total	16	19

Number of positions filled by women in 1991-92: 0

Number of positions filled by women in 1990-91: 0

APPENDIX 17
Major Assets Acquired
1991-1992

Item	Computer Equipment \$	General Plant & Equipment \$
Toshiba T5200 Computer	6 094	
Spare Station 4/50 FG	24 834	
Tape Drive Exabyte	5 250	
Backup System for RA	14 566	
Raster Images of CAD	22 600	
Disk Drive SD893E (4)	37 000	
Printer, Colour Compa (5)	9 113	
Printer Calcom Colo	15 411	
Geometrics Magneto		7 950
Pump, Gas Mixing		18 400
2xH/Held Satellite		11 401
Chromatograph Gos V		54 800
Monitoring System I		15 500
LAN Equipment and SO	31 258	
Digitising Board 95	9 176	
Computers - Osborne 3 (2)	5 390	
Computers - Osborne 4 (2)	7 470	
Sparcstation 2W	28 726	
TOTAL	\$216 889	\$108 051

APPENDIX 18

Code of Conduct

The following Code of Conduct was circulated to all staff in 1991-92.

Introduction

This Code of Conduct is a clear and public commitment by all the staff of the Department of Mineral Resources to excel in the standard of service provided by each of us in our everyday work.

We set high standards of performance and will continue to aim higher to show that we do the job better than anyone else and that our clients will be satisfied with the service we provide. If one of us operates to a lower standard it will reflect poorly on the others.

Our corporate success depends directly on how each of us performs within the team framework of the Department.

What the Code of Conduct means to me

This Code of Conduct will be my guide as an employee of the Department of Mineral Resources and will reflect my commitment to the high standards of performance which all the staff in the Department strive to achieve.

I understand that this Code is written in the first person to encourage my commitment to establishing and maintaining an ethical culture in the Department.

Mission

The Mission of the Department of Mineral Resources is to promote the responsible development, management and utilisation of the mineral resources of New South Wales.

Corporate Objectives

The objectives are long-term and flow from the Mission:

1. To further the State's economic development through the minerals sector.
2. To encourage and advance the exploration for and assessment of the mineral resources of New South Wales.
3. To promote the safe, responsible, effective and efficient production and use of minerals.
4. To ensure a quality service to the Minister, government, industry and the community and to provide support services to affiliated and associated organisations.
5. To develop and maintain a highly skilled, motivated and professional workforce in a responsive, fair and business-like organisation.

Philosophy

The Department is committed to:

- * ensuring excellence in customer service
- * innovative planning to achieve beneficial outcomes for the community from mineral resource development
- * being a leader in accountability and responsiveness in management
- * setting the highest standards of expertise, integrity and conduct in our operations
- * maintaining equity in recruitment and ensuring staff have the skills and equality of opportunity to develop satisfying careers which contribute to achieving the Department's objectives

Supervisory Responsibility

If I am a supervisor I am responsible to staff and to the Department for creating an ethical environment.

I recognise that I am responsible for ensuring that staff are aware of the requirements of the Code of Conduct and will provide a good example in my conduct for staff to follow.

I recognise that I am responsible for the professional conduct and output of my staff and will be accountable for any unsatisfactory acts or omissions on their part, of which I should be aware and take steps to correct.

Relationships with Clients

In providing a service to our clients I will endeavour to meet their needs in a helpful and professional manner, ensuring that the service is carried out efficiently, economically and effectively.

I will ensure that the standard of work reflects favourably both on myself and on the Department.

Effectiveness

I will continue to seek ways in which I and the Department can achieve a greater positive effect or provide a better service in return for the resources allocated to me. I value highly the satisfaction of clients and the knowledge that I am being more effective.

Fairness and Equity

I recognise that we are all responsible for ensuring fairness and equity in decision making and program management.

As a matter of principle, I will pursue procedural fairness, i.e. dealing with like cases in the same way, and social equity, i.e. awareness of the effect of administrative decisions on individuals and the community, particularly disadvantaged members of the community.

Any discretionary powers I may have will not be used for improper purposes or on irrelevant grounds.

If I am required to give references to, or make reports on, any person from within the public sector or from outside, I recognise that it is my duty to provide frank and accurate comments, and ensure that I avoid making malicious comments.

Use of Public Resources

As a staff member of the Department of Mineral Resources I understand that my full working week must be dedicated to official business of the Department.

Public resources include financial, material and human resources. I will use them effectively, without waste and for the work of the Department.

If I wish to use the Department's equipment for private purposes, I will seek the consent of my supervisor or person in charge of the equipment and ensure that personal work is done in my own time and without limiting the access of colleagues in doing their work.

Conflict of Interest

As a public sector employee I will ensure that at all times I act in the interest of the public. I will ensure that:

- * My personal interests do not (nor are perceived to) conflict with the impartial fulfilment of my professional and public duties.
- * I disclose any direct interest or share that I, or those of my immediate family, may have in the mining industry, to the Director-General.
- * If I have a regulatory, inspectorial, recruitment or other discretionary function, I will, before dealing with relatives or close friends, disclose my relationship to them and, wherever possible, or in doubt, disqualify myself from any official dealings with them.
- * I will seek approval from the Director-General for employment outside the Department, as required under the Public Sector Management Act.

Acceptance of Gifts and Benefits

I recognise that in accepting any gift or benefit I am compromising or may be seen as compromising the Department's and my absolute impartiality.

I will bear personal responsibility for accepting a gift or a benefit. I will exercise good judgement and be satisfied that my position will not in any way be compromised or appear to be compromised by accepting any gifts or benefits.

My supervisor and I should discuss the sorts of gifts and benefits that may be offered in the course of my duties and develop appropriate parameters for accepting any such gifts or benefits.

If a substantial gift, offer or suggestion is made directly or indirectly to me or any other public sector employee, I will report it to the Director-General. I recognise that only with the specific permission of the Director-General may I accept a gift or benefit of a substantial nature.

I will not solicit any gifts or benefits and will avoid situations where, through the provision of hospitality or benefits, any person or body may be securing, or attempting to secure my influence or favour.

Personal Behaviour and Accountability

As a public sector employee I will be conscientious in the performance of my duties, honest, fair and sensitive when dealing with the public and respect each individual's right to privacy.

I will at all times present myself in a professional and responsible manner, in keeping with the business-like approach to the Department's advice and standard of service to clients and to the general public.

I will ensure that I adhere to EEO principles and practices when dealing with fellow officers and members of the public.

When faced with implementing a policy which is at variance to my own views or dispute an order given by a person in authority, I will discuss the issue with my supervisor, Branch Manager, EEO Coordinator, Personnel Manager or Director-General to resolve the situation.

I also understand that it is my duty to bring to notice any unethical behaviour by any other public sector employee.

I am aware and accept that I am accountable, and ultimately responsible, for my actions during the course of my duties.

Job Satisfaction

It is important to me that I enjoy my work. I will do everything to promote an environment at work which is full of enthusiasm, teamwork and challenge.

I am confident that I may address any concerns that I have with my supervisor, and that the supervisor will act on any matter raised or respond in an appropriately sensitive manner.

Public Comment

I recognise that only spokespersons nominated by the Director-General may make any public comment or comment through the media.

Confidentiality of Information

I recognise that some of the information to which I have access in my employment will be confidential and I agree to take care and not disclose it to third parties without the consent of the Director-General.

I understand that I must not use official information for personal gains, e.g. personal information on official records, trade or sell confidential information to others.

I understand that when I cease employment with the Department or public sector, I remain bound by the constraints on the use of confidential information gained in the course of my employment with the Department and must not release it without the Director-General's approval.

Political Participation

If I am involved in the political arena, in whatever capacity, e.g. candidate, spokesperson, fundraiser, etc., for a political party, I shall at all times be aware of any conflict, real or apparent, as a result of my political participation.

If any such conflict arises or is likely to arise, I should resolve the matter with the Director-General, recognising that it may be necessary to choose between withdrawing from the political arena or from the areas of duties giving rise to such conflict.

Requirements of Public Sector Employees

As an employee of the NSW Government I must comply with the requirements of the Public Sector Management Act, the Public Finance and Audit Act and all operational policies issued in that regard.

As a public sector employee I must comply with the legislation or public sector wide and internal policies as required (for example, on EEO, EAPS, OH & S, FOI, personnel practices, purchasing, engaging consultants), and keep abreast of any changes to these policies.

Reporting Suspected Corrupt Conduct

I acknowledge that under Section 11 of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) Act 1988 the Director-General is responsible for reporting suspected corrupt conduct to the Independent Commission Against Corruption.

I will report any suspected corrupt conduct, as defined above, to the Director-General who will provide me with feedback as to the status of any such complaint I have made. I understand such matters are to be kept confidential until the report of the findings is available.

I understand that I can also choose to report suspected corrupt conduct directly to the Internal Audit Branch or to the ICAC.

What is Corrupt Conduct ?

The Government, by encouraging Departments to adopt a Code of Conduct, is seeking to avoid corrupt conduct by its employees.

The Independent Commission Against Corruption Act widely defines corrupt conduct. It concerns the misuse of the public office involving a possible criminal offence, disciplinary offence or reasonable grounds for dismissing a public official. Any employee who misuses any State or Local Government Office can be the subject of complaint and investigation.

Corrupt conduct includes any dishonest or improper use of position by a public official and specifically includes misuse of information or material acquired in the course of official duties (even if the information or material is misused when the person is no longer employed in the NSW public sector). Corrupt conduct also includes conduct by anyone which might lead directly or indirectly to the dishonest or improper use of position by a public official.

Corrupt conduct also includes conduct by anyone which might directly or indirectly interfere with the carrying out by a public official of his or her functions, where that conduct also involves any of a wide range of matters including, for example, official misconduct, bribery or violence.

Breaches of the Code

I understand that breaches of this Code of Conduct will be dealt with as outlined in the Public Service of New South Wales' Personnel Handbook and the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988. In some cases, breach of the Code may involve criminal offences, in others they may amount to serious breaches of discipline and possibility of dismissal.

I am aware that I can access copies of the Personnel Handbook from all Branch Managers and Directors. Further copies are also available from the Personnel Branch and the Internal Audit Branch.

APPENDIX 19
FOI Administration
Summary

The Department of Mineral Resources administers Freedom of Information matters for both the Department and the Office of Energy.

There was no significant change in the number of requests received during 1991-92 when compared with 1989-90 and 1990-91 (see table).

Revenue received was less than the cost of processing. The difference was mainly due to two applications being withdrawn after work had commenced.

All applications were processed within the statutory limit of 45 days and processing time was less than 10 hours.

There was minimal disruption to the Department as a result of FOI enquiries. The revised Statement of Affairs and Summary of Affairs for each organisation were completed on schedule and distributed free of charge.

FOI Requests	1990-91	1991-92
New	6	7
Brought forward	0	0
Total to be processed	6	7
Completed	4	6
Transferred out	1	0
Withdrawn	1	1
Total processed	6	7
Unfinished	0	0
Result of FOI Request		
Granted in full	1	3
Granted in Part	1	1
Refused	2	2
Deferred	0	0
Completed	4	6
Ministerial Certificates Issued	0	0
Number of requests requiring formal consultations	0	0
Result of amended request		
Result agreed	0	0
Result Refused	0	0
Number of Requests for notation	0	0
Basis of disallowing or restricting access		
Section 19 (application incomplete, wrongly directed)	0	0
Section 22 (deposit not paid)	0	0

Section 22 (diversion of resources)	0	0
Section 25(1)(a) (Exempt)	2	3
Section 25(1)(b), (c), (d) (otherwise available)	0	0
Section 25(1)(e) (Documents over 5 years old)	0	0
Deemed refused-45 day limit expired	1	0
Total	3	3
All completed requests		
Costs	\$817.50	\$547.50
Fees	\$697.50	\$487.50
Type of Discount		
Public interest	0	0
Financial Hardship Pensioner	0	0
Financial Hardship Non-profit	0	0
Significant correction of records	0	0
Elapsed time		
0-30 days	2	4
31-45 days	1	2
Over 45 days	1	0
Processing hours		
0-10 hours	3	6
11-20 hours	1	0
21-40 hours	0	0
Over 40 hours	0	0
No. of internal reviews finalised	0	0
No. of Ombudsman reviews finalised	0	0
No. of District Court actions finalised	0	0
Bases of internal review		
Grounds on which requested		
Access refused	0	0
Deferred	0	0
Exempt matter	0	0
Unreasonable charges	0	0
Charge unreasonably incurred	0	0
Amendment refused	0	0

APPENDIX 20
Risk Management and
Insurance Activities

The Department of Mineral Resources has policies and procedures which focus on risk prevention through risk management techniques.

The Manager, Internal Audit, is responsible for coordinating the risk-management activities of the Department. This includes monitoring the Department's performance within the Treasury Managed Fund.

Some of the risk management activities undertaken by the Department in 1991-92 include:

- * the establishment of a Disaster Recovery Plan for computer systems;
- * the establishment of off-site storage for backed-up computer data;
- * the development of procedures for reporting OH & S issues;
- * the development of incident and accident reporting procedures;
- * regular preventative maintenance of plant and equipment; and
- * a 3-day Advanced Driver's Course.

Performance within the Treasury Managed Fund

The Department is covered for the following risks under the Treasury Managed Fund:

- * Worker's Compensation
- * Commercial Motor
- * Property
- * Public Liability
- * Miscellaneous

Insurance costs for 1991-1992 were \$421 868. Of this the Managed Risk Deposit was \$130 676. As the insurance accounts for 1991-92 are not yet closed it is not possible to report on any surplus or deficit. However, as at 30 June monthly cash statements received from GIO show the following amounts in credit:

* Worker's Compensation:	\$29,550.61
* Commercial Motor:	\$51,999.30
* Public Liability:	\$ 415.56

The Property Insurance account showed a debit of \$525.40 on 30 June 1992.

**APPENDIX 21
Annual Report Costs**

The average cost per copy of this Annual Report (based on quotes to print 2000 copies) is \$4.50.

**APPENDIX 22
Payment of Accounts**

For the quarter ending 30 June 1992, all accounts received were paid within 30 days. This will be the Department's performance target for 1992-93 and 1993-94.

Monetary amount of recreation leave and long service leave

Refer to Note 2(a) and Note 11 in the Financial Statements

**APPENDIX 23
Investment and
Liability Management
Performance**

Nil to report.

Departmental Appendixes

APPENDIX 24 Certificates Issued in 1991-92 in accordance with the Mines Inspection Act 1901

The following certificates and permits were issued by the respective Boards in accordance with the Mines Inspection Act 1901:

	1990-91	1991-92
Above-ground managers Certificate of Competency	10	4
Below-ground managers Certificate of Competency	4	4
Permits to Manage a Mine	27	92
Delegation of Managers Function	0	2
Engine Drivers	0	34
Power Crane Certificates	292	454
Hoist Certificates	0	19
Engine Drivers Permits	0	36
Certificates of Registration	87	69
Special Electric Loco Permit	0	21
Shotfirers Certificate of Competency	32	30
Shotfirers Permits	79	61
Major AC/DC Certificates	8	8
Shotfirer's Learner's Permit (Lightning Ridge)	38	-

APPENDIX 25 Accidents and Serious Incidents Reported in New South Wales Mines in 1991-92

	1990-91	1991-92
Fatal accidents	1	4
Serious accidents	39	39
Minor accidents	366	280

APPENDIX 26
Reportable Serious
Bodily Injuries in Coal
Mines 1991-92

		1990-91	1991-92
Falls of roof		3	4
Falls of face and/or sides		6	9
Transport of men/equipment	UG	3	6
	OC	1	0
	PP	0	0
	SU	0	2
Mechanical equipment	UG	3	6
	OC	1	0
	PP	0	0
	SU	1	0
Electrical equipment	UG	1	1
	OC	0	2
	PP	0	0
	SU	0	0
Explosives/shotfiring		0	0
Explosions		0	0
Noxious gas		0	0
Struck by falling/flying objects	UG	2	7
	OC	2	0
	PP	0	0
	SU	0	1
Stumbling, falling, slipping	UG	9	15
	OC	3	6
	PP	2	4
	SU	7	1
Miscellaneous	UG	2	5
	OC	3	2
	PP	0	1
	SU	2	3
Total		51	75

UG = UNDERGROUND MINES
 OC = OPEN CUT MINES
 PP = COAL PREPARATION PLANTS
 SU = SURFACE OF UNDERGROUND MINES

Fatalities

	1990-91	1991-92
	9	8

There were eight fatalities associated with coal mining in 1991-92. Of these, three were the result of a single outburst; two were at open cut mines; one resulted from a support leg seal failure; one resulted from a worker being trapped in an underground conveyor system; and one was associated with underground transport systems.

APPENDIX 27
Reportable Dangerous
Occurrences in Coal
Mines in New South
Wales 1991-92

	1990-91	1991-92
Open Cut Mines		
Unplanned movements	88	84
Self heatings	4	2
Fires	45	41
Failure of high/low wall	7	2
Failure of structure	0	2
Discharge of blast material	1	0
Total	145	131
Underground Mines		
Arcing in a hazardous zone	57	42
Buried continuous miners	17	6
Outbreaks of fire	25	11
Surface fire	1	0
Electrical shock/burns	0	1
Self heating	3	3
Shaft/haulage incidents	0	6
Outbursts	9	5
Discovery of gas	1	1
Insurge of gas	1	0
Ignition of gas	6	0
Failure of transport	1	0
Explosions	0	0
Total	121	76

APPENDIX 28
Certificates Issued by
the Coal Mining
Qualifications Board in
1991-92

	1990-91	1991-92
Managers	5	5
Undermanagers	8	13
Deputies	27	24
Surveyors	5	2
Electrical Engineers		
Underground	6	5
Open Cut	5	7
Mechanical Engineers		
Underground	6	7
Open Cut		4
Open Cut Manager	5	4
Open Cut Examiners	25	15

APPENDIX 29
Internal Training
Courses Conducted in
1991-92

	No. of Courses
Assertive Communication	2
Career Development	1
Communicating With Clients	4
Communicating With The Media	1
dBase III Plus (Introduction)	1
Dealing With Change	4
Discipline & Management Related Processes Seminar	2
Effective Writing Skills	2
Financial Management	2
Foxbase (Introduction)	6
Information Session - EAC & EAPS	1
Introduction To Network	4
Job Application Skills	1
MRLIS - General Graphics and Text	6
MRLIS - TAS Graphics and Text	6
MS Word 5	11
Occupational Health & Safety Workshop	3
Presentation Skills for Scientific, Technical & Professional Staff	2
SCO Professional (Introduction)	5
Selection Techniques	2
Structural Efficiency Principle (SEP)	3
Stress Management	2
Supervision & Leadership Skills	2
Time Management	1
Total Training Courses	76

APPENDIX 30
External Training
Courses Conducted in
1991-92

Departmental staff attend external training courses and seminars when it is impractical to provide training internally. The number of courses attended in each category is shown with some examples.

Computer Related

Number of Courses: 25

Computer System Analysis and Design
Database Maintenance and Administration
Land Information Management Seminar

Commercialisation and Client Services

Number of Courses: 10

Contracting Out/User Pays
Creating a Client Focused Organisation
Public Sector Service Delivery & Marketing

EEO

Number of Courses: 5

Accent & Our Multicultural Workforce
Annual Conference of Spokeswomen 1992
Assertiveness

Environment/Land Use

Number of Courses: 14

AMIC Environmental Workshop & Pre-Workshop Tour
Coal, The Environment and Development
Management & Rehabilitation of Mined Lands

Resource Assessment Techniques and Technology

Number of Courses: 20

Exploration Geophysics, Remote Sensing & Image
Processing
Geographic Information Systems Workshop
Metals and Exploration Towards 2000
Mineral, Coal and Methane Resources

Industry Forums

Number of Courses: 5

AMIC Minerals Industry Seminar
Assistance to Mining and Mining Manufacture
Australian Coal Conference
Outlook 92

Legal

Number of Courses: 28

Australia and the Law of the Sea
Computer Contracts Seminar
Recent Developments in Environmental Law

Management and Administrative Issues and Practice

Number of Courses: 36

New Industrial Relations Legislation
Occupational Health & Safety Seminar
Risk Management Forum

Mining Technology and Techniques

Number of Courses: 15

Environmental Workshop Dust Vibration & Airblast
Ergonomics in Mining
Reliability, Production & Control in Coal Mines

Professional Development

Number of Courses: 11

Buildings and Structures Subject to Mine Subsidence
Advanced Systems Based Auditing
Dangerous Goods Seminar

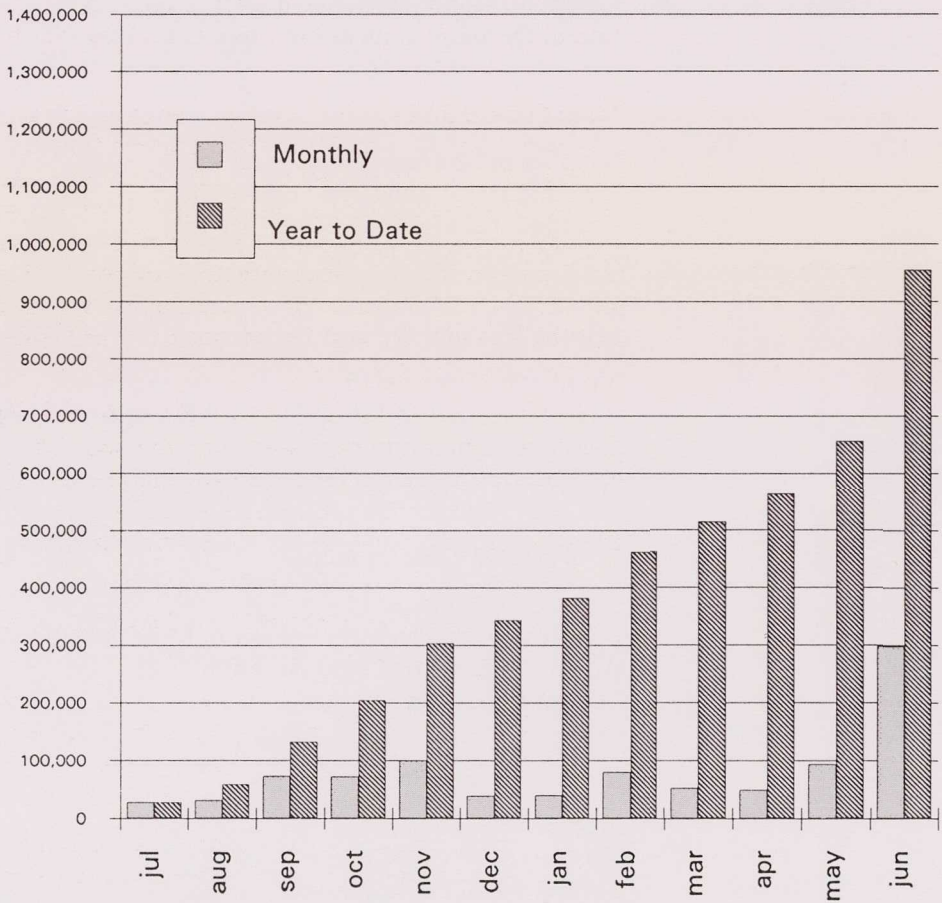
Skill Improvement

Number of Courses: 11

Advanced Driving Course
Editing Small Publications
Presentation Skills Improvement

APPENDIX 31
Monthly Expenditure
on Stores and
Equipment

Stores Expenditure Mineral Resources 1991/92



APPENDIX 32
1991-92 Annual Report
of the Standing
Committee on Coalfield
Geology of NSW

The Standing Committee's aim is the advancement of coalfield geology in New South Wales. Its activities include coordinating knowledge of the various coalfields, establishing standard stratigraphic sequences for coal measures and the improvement and standardisation of terminology, techniques and codes for coal resource assessment.

The Committee's meetings are a forum for the interchange of ideas on coalfield geology. The decisions of the Committee are published in the Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales. Through its Secretary, the Standing Committee is represented on Committee MN/1 (Coal and Coke) of the Standards Association of Australia.

The Standing Committee is currently made up of 48 members, representing 42 separate organisations in the NSW coal industry. A total of 11 subcommittees (see below) are currently active, dealing with activities such as establishing consistent stratigraphic nomenclature in individual coalfield areas (Southern, Newcastle, Hunter and Gunnedah Coalfields in particular) and acceptable standards of practice and terminology in more general aspects of coalfield geology.

The Coal Resources and Reserves Subcommittee is preparing a guide to the systematic evaluation of opencut coal reserves. The objective is to prepare a guide that will provide information and advice on the geological inputs required for conceptual, feasibility, detailed and operating mine plans.

Major stratigraphic revisions to the Newcastle Coal Measures were finalised and approved.

In addition progress was achieved with the completion of revisions to the draft stratigraphy of the Illawarra Coal Measures in the Southern Coalfield and the Greta Coal Measures in the Hunter Coalfield.

A new subcommittee was established to correlate the coal measure sequences in the Southern and Western Coalfields.

The Environmental Geology Subcommittee has prepared a series of papers which detail the environmental aspects that coal geologists should incorporate within their exploration programs. The first draft will cover such issues as air, water and noise,

environmental aspects of coal properties and utilisation, landuse and materials evaluation for opencut mining.

The Engineering Geology Subcommittee is finalising a draft paper on geotechnical guidelines for the exploration and mine geologist.

The Longwall Mining Subcommittee is preparing a "Guide to the Assessment of Longwall Mineable Reserves".

A draft paper on the minimum data set required for exchange of geological data between computer systems was prepared by the Computing Geology Subcommittee. A draft paper explaining computer modelling techniques was also prepared.

For the first time quarterly committee meetings were hosted at mine offices. The two regional meetings for 1991-92 were hosted by Newcom Collieries (Angus Place Colliery) at Lithgow and Kembla Coal and Coke at Wollongong.

Technical talks presented during 1991-92:

- * Stratigraphic Revisions to the Newcastle Coal Measures (Malcolm Ives)
- * Philosophic Aspects of Future Coal Exploration and Mining (Dr Ripu Lama)
- * The Objectives and Role of the Key Centre for Mines (UNSW) (Prof Geoffrey Taylor)
- * Longwall Mining Problems under Variable Surface Geomorphology at Angus Place Colliery (Dr Jim Galvin).

Sub-Committees of the Standing Committee for Coalfield Geology

Hunter Coalfield, J Beckett (Convenor)
Newcastle Coalfield, M Ives (Convenor)
Southern Coalfield, A Hutton (Convenor)
Southern and Western Coalfield Correlation, M
Armstrong (Convenor)
Western Coalfield, F Morris (Convenor)
Gunnedah Coalfield, J Moloney (Convenor)
Coal Resources and Reserves, B Preston (Convenor)
Computing Geology, B Mullard (Convenor)
Longwall Mining, R Walsh (Convenor)
Engineering Geology, G Salter (Convenor)
Environmental Geology, H Bowman (Convenor)

APPENDIX 33
Departmental Offices
and Business Hours

The creation of two separate agencies in Minerals and Energy House, St Leonards, - the Department of Mineral Resources from the former Department of Minerals and Energy has reduced the Department's floor area.

The SSAR was relocated from the University of NSW into the Lidcombe facility in February, 1992.

OFFICE SPACE	LOCATION	STATUS	TOTAL Area m ²
Minerals & Energy House	St Leonards	R	7,809
Armidale	Country	R	200
Broken Hill	"	R	230
Cobar	"	R	45
Inverell	"	R	64
Lightning Ridge	"	R	6
Lismore	"	R	97
Lithgow	"	R	120
Newcastle Bull Street (Coalfields Surveyors)	"	R	48
Newcastle Wharf Road (Inspectors & Coal Geologists)	"	R	330
Orange	"	R	117
Singleton	"	R	625
Wagga Wagga	"	R	70
Wollongong	"	R	384
OTHER			
Mineral Resources Development Laboratory (including Specialist Services & Applied Research Section)	Lidcombe	*	2,356
Geological Survey Storage Shed	Brookvale	R	273
Core Library	Londonderry	*	5,140
Core Sheds	Gulgong	*	
	Gunnedah	*	
	Wyee	*	
	Yerrinbool	*	

R Rent paid by Department

* Owned by Department

Business Hours: 8.30 am to 4.30 pm Monday to Friday

Sydney Metropolitan Area Offices

Head Office

Minerals And Energy House
29-57 Christie Street (02) 901 8888
ST LEONARDS 2065 FAX: (02) 901 8777
PO Box 536

Lidcombe

Mineral Resources Development Laboratory
State Hospital Grounds (02) 646 1644
Cnr Joseph St & Weeroona Rd FAX: (02) 646 3224
LIDCOMBE 2141

Londonderry

Core Library (047) 77 4316
132 Londonderry Road FAX: (047) 77 4397
LONDONDERRY 2753

Marine Geology

Department of Geography (02) 692 3880
Institute Bldg H03
University of Sydney
SYDNEY 2006

Specialist Services & Applied Research Section

Geological Survey of NSW
State Hospital Grounds (02) 649 5266
Cnr Joseph St & Weeroona Rd FAX: (02) 646 3224
LIDCOMBE 2141
PO Box 76

Country offices

Armidale

1st Floor (067) 73 7243 (Min Eng)
Government Offices (067) 73 7282 (Geology)
85 Faulkner Street FAX: (067) 71 1387
ARMIDALE 2350
PO Box 65

Broken Hill

32 Sulphide Street (080) 88 0220
BROKEN HILL 2880 FAX: (080) 88 0227
PO Box 459

Cobar

74-76 Marshall Street
COBAR 2835

(068) 36 6635
FAX: (068) 36 6637

Inverell

1st Floor, 100 Byron Street
INVERELL 2360

(067) 22 1341
FAX: (067) 22 3810

Lightning Ridge

39 Morilla Street
LIGHTNING RIDGE 2834
PO Box 314

(068) 29 0678
FAX: (068) 29 0825

Lismore

Suite 5, level 4
29 Molesworth Street
LISMORE 2480
PO Box 574

(066) 22 1081
FAX: (066) 22 2061

Lithgow

Suite 1, 1st Floor
184 Mort Street
LITHGOW 2790
PO Box 69

(063) 51 3052
FAX: (063) 52 3876

Newcastle

Inspectors & Coal Geologists
Harbour Park Centre
Level 3, 237 Wharf Road
NEWCASTLE 2300

(049) 26 2844
FAX: (049) 26 5360

Coalfields Surveyors

117 Bull Street
NEWCASTLE WEST 2302

(049) 26 9732
FAX: (049) 26 9978

Orange

185 Anson Street
ORANGE
PO Box 53

(063) 63 8305
FAX: (063) 63 8344

Singleton

Joint Coal Board Bldg
1 Civic Avenue
SINGLETON 2330
PO Box 51

(065) 72 1899
FAX: (065) 72 1201

Wagga Wagga

76 Morgan Street
Level 23
WAGGA WAGGA 2650
PO Box 30

(079) 23 0614
FAX: (069) 21 8372

Wollongong

84 Crown Street
WOLLONGONG 2500
Locked Mail Bag No 7
WOLLONGONG EAST 2520

(042) 26 8340
FAX: (042) 26 8343

Index

A

- Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Program 18, 19
- Aboriginal Employment and Training Strategy 86
- Aboriginal land 18
- Aboriginal Land Rights Act 18
- Aboriginal Study Assistance Scheme 86
- ACORP 35
- Acquisition of Assets 51
- Administrative systems 40
- Advanced ceramics 29
- Airborne Dust Committee 68
- Airly 30
- Ambulance and Safety Classes 76
- AMC Mineral Sands Ltd 18
- American Geophysical Union 24
- Annual Report Costs 119
- ANZMEC 24 25
- ANZMEC 25 25
- Attunga 14
- Australian & New Zealand Minerals & Energy Council 17, 74
- Australian Heritage Commission 25
- Australian Mineral Industry Res. Association 81
- Australian Stone Industry Association (ASIA) 14, 30

B

- Baryulgil 32
- Bridge Hill Ridge 18
- Broken Hill 12, 28, 32
- Broken Hill Environmental Health Steering Committee 32
- Broken Hill-Sydney-Tasman Sea Transect 24
- Bunjalung National Park 18
- Bureau of Mineral Resources 24
- Business Hours 129
- BY Gold Project 13, 18

C

- Carboniferous System corals 24
- Chief and Senior Executive Service 90
- Chipping Norton Lakes Scheme 18
- Coal and Allied Industries 23
- Coal and Water Mixture process 23
- Coal Compensation Board 36
- Coal Industry Profile* 22
- Coal Mines of NSW* 20
- Coal Mines Safety Advisory Committee 65
- Coal Mines Safety Engineering and Environment 89

- Coal Mining Qualifications Board 66
- Coal Planning and Strategy Committee 70
- Coal Resources Development Committee 65
- Code of Conduct 108
- Colliery Safety Symposium 31
- Commercialisation 37, 52
- Construction materials 14
- Consultants 86
- Conveyancing inquiries 21
- Corefinder 21
- Corporate Plan 15, 36, 38
- Corporate Strategies 15
- Council Liaison Committees 66
- Customer equity 6
- Customer response 89

D

- Derelict Mined Lands Program 32
- District Inspectors Subsidy 76
- Drug and Alcohol Committee 66

E

- Earth Exchange 7
- Ecologically Sustainable Development-NSW Working Group on Mining 75
- EEO 86
- Employee Related Expenses 51
- Engineering Geology Subcommittee 128
- Enviromine 1992 27
- Environmental Codes of Conduct 27
- Environmental Geology Subcommittee 127
- Environmental Management Plans 33
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 26
- Executive Audit Committee 73
- Executive Budget Committee 73
- Executive Computer Committee 73
- Exploration licences 29
- External training courses 124

F

- Freedom of Information 116

G

- Geological Survey Advisory Committee 74
- Girilambone Copper Mine 13
- Glen Innes Minerama Show 23
- Global Geoscience Transect Project 24
- Grants 76

H

Hong Kong 11
Hunter Valley No 2 6, 12

I

Industrial Relations Committee 72
Industrial Relations Policies and Practices 85
Interim Lightning Ridge Mining Board 67
Internal Audit Program 1991-92 80
Interpreter services 40
Investment and Liability Management 119

J

Japan 12
Jerusalem Creek 18
Joint Consultative Committee 72
Junction Reefs Gold Project 13

K

Korea 11

L

Lachlan Fold Belt 21, 24
Land and Environment Court 28
Lease consolidation 5, 28
Lemington Coal Mines 18
Liddell 31
Lightning Ridge 7
Lightning Ridge Safety Awareness program 31
Local Environmental Plans 26
Local government 17
London-Victoria 13
Long service leave 119
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) 6, 31
Lucky Draw 13

M

Major assets acquired 107
Major works 81
Maps published 87
Marine minerals investigation 35
Marmomacchine Dimension Stone Exhibition 23
Maroota Sand Deposit Management Plan 35
Metallogenic Map Notes 88
Methane Drainage Taskforce Report 35
Mine Subsidence Board 36, 83

Mine Subsidence Compensation Regulations 79
Mineral Deposits Ltd 18
Mineral exploration 33
Mineral Industry Review 22
Mineral production 11
Mineral Resources Development Committee 64
Mineral Resources Development Laboratory 83
Mineral Resources Land Information System (MRLIS) 21, 29, 40
Mineral Resources Operations Committee 69
Minerals Planning and Strategy Committee 69
Mines Inspection Act 1901 120
Mines Rescue Board 68
Minfinder 21
Minfo 22
Mining Act 1992 5, 29, 78
Mining Industry Directory 22
Mining Other Than Coal or Shale (OTCOS) Committee 67
Mining Regulations 1974 79
Mobile gas laboratories 31
MREMP 32
Myall Lakes National Park 18

N

National Ecologically Sustainable Development Strategy 26
National Energy Research, Demonstration and Development 81
National Greenhouse Response Strategy 26
National Parks and Wildlife Act 19
National Parks and Wildlife Service 18
Nattai Coal Assessment Area 21
Natural Resources Inventory Committee 71
Natural Resources Management Council 26
Natural Resources Portfolio Board of Management 39
Neodymium magnet 29
New England Fold Belts 82
Newcrest Mining Ltd 18
Newrybar 14
Northparkes 6, 13

O

O H and Safety (Manual Handling) 39
O H and Safety Workplace Committee 73
Office Automation Network 40
Office of Aboriginal Affairs 18
Office of Energy 36, 84
Office of Fisheries 36
Organisation Chart 61
Overseas Visits 85

P

Parkes Show 23
 Payment of accounts 119
 Personnel policies and practices 84
 Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991 77
 Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Further
 Amendment Act 76
 Planning Focus 30
 Program evaluations 79
 Prospecting Board 73
 Provision of services 89
 Public Works Department 18
 Publications issued 87

R

Recreation leave 119
 Register of the National Estate 25
 Research and Development 81
 Resource security 26
 Risk management 118
 Risk management Committee 71
 Royalty 9
 Royalty Information Management
 System (RIMS) 37

S

Safety 6
 Safety Awareness Program 31
 Safety Competition 31
 Saltwater Beach 14
 Saxonvale/Bulga 6, 12
 Senior Executive Service 90
 Sheahan-Grants 13
 Singapore 11
 Singleton 39, 40
 Soil Conservation 17
 Solvent Extraction-Electrowinning 13
 South Bulga 30
 Springvale 30
 Staff categories 84
 Standard times 89
 Standing Committee on Coalfield
 Geology of NSW 71
 State Exploration Licence Map 20
 State Gravity Map 34
 State Magnetic Map 34
 State Minerals Advisory Council Award for
 Environmental Excellence in Mining 7
 State Minerals Advisory Council 64
 Statement of Affairs 116

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions)

Act 1992 77

Stores and equipment expenditure (monthly) 126
 Structural Efficiency Principle (SEP) 41
 Subsidiary Companies 89
 Summary of Affairs 116
 Synthetic rutile processing 29

T

Taiwan 11
 Temora 34
 The Peak 6, 13
 Thuddungra 29
 Title administration 17
 Titles Administration System (TAS) 21, 29
 Tomago 14
 Training courses 123
 Treasury Managed Fund 118
 Turon River 33

U

Ulan 31
 United 12

V

Value of mineral production 11
 Vehicle fleet 40
 Ventilation Committee 69
 Vickery 12

W

Water Resources Department 17
 White Cliffs 7
 Woodsreef 32

Y

Young 34