

GUIDE | WHS (MINES & PETROLEUM SITES) LAWS

Understanding the term 'mining operations'

October 2018

Document control

Published by NSW Department of Planning and Environment, NSW Resources Regulator

Title: Meaning of mining operations guide

First published: January 2018

Authorised by: Director Mine Safety Performance

CM9 reference: PUB18/60

Amendment schedule		
Date	Version	Amendment
4 October 2018	2	Amended wording on page 4 following review by Inspector of Electrical Engineering

© State of New South Wales through the NSW Department of Planning and Environment 2018.

This publication is copyright. You may download, display, print and reproduce this material in an unaltered form only (retaining this notice) for your personal use or for non-commercial use within your organisation. To copy, adapt, publish, distribute or commercialise any of this publication you will need to seek permission from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (October 2018). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment or the user's independent advisor.

This document provides guidance on the interpretation and application of the concept of 'mining operations' used in the *Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Act 2013* (WHSMPA Act).

The WHSMPS Act applies to all workplaces that are mines. A 'mine' is in turn defined by reference to the term 'mining operations'. Many of the duties under the WHSMPS Act and the Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2014 (WHSMPA Regulation) apply to operators of mines. It is important to bear in mind that the objectives of the WHSMPS Act include to protect workers at mines and other people against harm to their health and safety through the elimination or minimisation of risks arising from mining i.e. mining risks.

The definition of 'mining operations' is set out in section 7 of the WHSMPS Act.

Work Health and Safety (Mine and Petroleum Sites) Act 2013

7 Meaning of "mining operations" and "mining activities"

(1) In this Act, **mining operations** means the following:

(a) activities (referred to in this Act as **mining activities**) carried out for the purpose of:

- (i) extracting minerals from the ground, or
- (ii) injecting minerals into the ground, but only where the primary purpose of the injection is to inject a mineral into the ground or to return a mineral to the ground, or
- (iii) exploring for minerals,

(b) activities (including the handling, preparing, processing or storing of extracted materials) carried out in connection with mining activities at a local site,

(c) activities associated with constructing a site where a mining activity (or an activity referred to in paragraph (b)) is, or is to be, carried out,

(d) activities associated with decommissioning, making safe or closure of a mineral extraction site or a mineral exploration site,

(e) educational activities or tourist activities carried out in connection with:

- (i) mining activities at a local site, or
- (ii) former mining activities at the site at which those activities were carried out,

(f) activities prescribed by the regulations,

(g) an activity specified by the minister, by order published in the Gazette, that is carried on at a place identified in the order.

(2) The regulations may declare an activity not to be mining operations for the purposes of this Act.

(3) The regulations may create exceptions to or otherwise limit the operation of this section.

'Mining operations' is a broad term and is made up of seven elements. Figure 1 provides an overview of these elements. An operation will be a mine if any one of the elements applies. Each element is discussed in more detail in this guide.

In considering whether particular activities are 'mining operations' it's important to understand that each situation must be considered based on its own circumstances and no individual factor will be determinative in all cases.

Figure 1: Overview of mining operations.



Mining activities

Many people use the term mining activities to describe all activities associated with mining. However, the WHSMPS Act (and this guide) uses the term 'mining activities' more narrowly. Under the WHSMPS Act only particular activities are defined as mining activities.

It is also important to understand that mining activities are part of a broader group of activities that are covered under the term 'mining operations'.

Under the WHSMPS Act mining activities are activities carried out for the purpose of extracting minerals from the ground or exploring for minerals. Activities where the primary purpose of the activity is to inject a mineral into the ground or to return a mineral to the ground are also mining activities.

The word 'purpose' is not defined in the WHSMPS Act and must be given its ordinary meaning. This includes the reason for doing something.

The purpose of exploring for or extracting minerals from the ground

Referring to the purpose of the activity makes it clear that it is not just the act of extracting a mineral, for example, that is considered a mining activity. An activity may be carried out for the purpose of extraction even if extraction has not yet begun.

There must however be some closeness or immediacy between the activities and the purpose for which they are carried out. Section 7(1)(c) of the WHSMPS Act specifically identifies activities associated with constructing a site where mining activities will take place as a mining operation. This makes it clear that construction activities associated with building a coal mine for example are not considered by the legislation to be activities carried out for the purpose of extracting minerals from the ground. Similarly, other activities that are removed from the immediate purpose of exploration or extraction will not be mining activities. Some examples of other activities that would not be considered mining activities are:

- the act of raising capital to buy land or land access in order to build a mine
- activities associated with securing a title or right to explore or mine
- engaging staff.

Exploring for or extracting minerals does not have to be the primary purpose of the activity, but it must be one of the purposes. However, activities are not mining activities if there is not at least some intent or aim to explore for or extract minerals involved in the activity.

Section 11(1)(c) of the WHSMPS Act makes it clear that the Act does not apply to activities where the extraction of minerals or petroleum is incidental to another activity such as tunnelling to create a road.

Primary purpose of injecting or returning minerals into the ground

Activities carried out with the primary purpose of injecting minerals into the ground, such as some types of carbon sequestration, are also mining activities. However, where returning minerals to the ground is carried out primarily for some other purpose, then that is not a mining activity.

Examples of activities in which minerals might be injected into the ground, but not for the primary purpose of returning the minerals to the ground include:

- drilling a water bore using water or brine that contains minerals
- disposing of waste water that contains minerals
- using rock or soil containing minerals for fill.

Suspension of extraction

Mining activities may still be carried out even if the extraction of minerals temporarily ceases. The critical factor is whether activities for the purpose of extraction are still being undertaken. For example, this would include an underground coal mine that temporarily ceases production, but where the mine is maintained (including operation of ventilation and dewatering) so that production can begin again when economic circumstances change. As long as there are activities being undertaken for the purpose of extraction, those activities will still be mining activities and the site will still be a mine. Obligations in relation to key statutory functions will also apply.

Suspension of mining activities

Note that if there are no activities being undertaken for the purpose of extraction, obligations in relation to suspension and closure apply under clause 35 of the WHSMPS Regulation.

Intermittent operation distinguished from suspension

Some mines, including many small quarries, are only operated on an intermittent basis. Intermittent operations may take place at either regular or irregular intervals, for example:

- two days a week
- once a month
- once a quarter
- several times a year, subject to demand.

Such intermittent operations are not normally considered to be a suspension of mining activities as long as there are activities being undertaken for the purpose of extraction. These activities, for example, might include maintaining the site or fences, periodic visits to the site, or removing trees that have fallen in a storm.

Activities carried out in connection with mining activities at a local site

Exploring for, or injecting minerals into the ground and extracting minerals from the ground is normally conducted in association with a range of other activities. These types of activities will be mining operations where there is a sufficient relationship between the associated activities and mining activities. There must be an association or connection, both in relation to the activities themselves and where they are being carried out.

Including such activities as part of the mining operation supports a holistic approach to the management of safety at the mine and avoids the need to constantly distinguish between mining activities and other activities or to apply arbitrary distinctions that may not reflect how mining businesses are organised. It also recognises that some connected activities:

- involve high levels of risk, for example operating haul roads at an open cut mine

- intrinsically contribute to the safe conduct of mining activities, for example maintenance of mobile plant.

What is meant by 'at a local site'?

Connected or associated activities will only form part of the mining operations if there is sufficient proximity between the connected activity and the mining activity to which they relate. The WHSMPS Act uses the concept of 'local site' to identify what constitutes sufficient proximity. A local site is any of the following places:

- the site where mining activities are carried out
- a site adjoining a place where mining activities are carried out
- a site in the vicinity of the site where mining activities are carried out.

The term 'site' is not defined and must be given its ordinary meaning. What is considered the 'site' will depend on the circumstances rather than arbitrary distances or other boundaries. Some of the factors to consider in identifying a site include:

- Are there any natural or man-made features such as rivers or fences to distinguish the site from its environment?
- Are there roadways through the site and, if yes, are these roadways used for purposes other than extraction or connected activities?
- What other activities are occurring or proposed to occur in the area?

The areas over which mining authorities or development consents are granted may be relevant in establishing what is considered the 'site', but are not necessarily definitive of the issue. For example, if extracted material is processed near the extraction areas, the processing area is likely to be part of the local site even if it is outside the boundaries of the mining lease.

Whether a site is considered adjoining or in the vicinity is also a matter of fact and will vary depending on the environment in which the activities are being undertaken. For example, in a remote location, a place 20 km away from the extraction point may be in the vicinity of (or in some cases at the site of) mining activities. However, this is unlikely to be the case in a built-up area where there are other activities and other parties between the two sites.

What is meant by 'in connection with mining activities'?

The WHSMPS Act does not define what is meant by 'in connection with'. In *Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs v Singh and Others* the full Federal Court confirmed that 'in connection with' requires a relation between one thing and another and does not require a causal relationship between the matters said to be connected.

Whether activities are carried out in connection with another activity is a question of fact that will depend on the circumstances. The same activity may be connected with mining activities at one mine but not at another. This approach provides flexibility to consider the circumstances of each mining enterprise so that all the activities that form the enterprise can be managed in an integrated manner.

There are many ways in which a connection between mining activities and other activities might exist. The following factors may be relevant to determining if activities are carried out in connection with mining activities:

- risk
- continuity of process, support or infrastructure
- ownership, control and exclusivity
- relevance of time.

These factors are examined in more detail later in this document and it is important to remember that there will typically be several relevant factors to consider. An activity may be connected even though one or more of the criteria are absent or minor. Conversely factors that interfere with the connection should also be considered and may be sufficient to be seen as 'breaking' the connection.

Section 7(1)(b) of the WHSMPS Act identifies several types of activities as examples of being activities 'carried out in connection with mining activities'. These activities are handling, preparing, processing and storing extracted materials.

The concept of risk is relevant to connection

Remembering that the objects of the WHSMPS Act relate to health and safety, an activity may be seen as carried out in connection with mining activities if there is a connection of risk that extends to the other activity.

Conversely a change in the nature of the risks will often signify an absence of, or break in a connection between, mining activities and other activities.

Example 1 – Breaking the connection relating to risk: A landfill activity that is not part of a mine.

Example 1 – Breaking the connection relating to risk: A landfill activity that is not part of a mine.

A local council operates a quarry to supply construction aggregates using drill and blast mining methods. As the area being mined progresses the council uses mined areas for landfill. The landfill area and the extraction area share the same entrance to the nearest public road but separate after 200 metres, so there is no interaction between vehicles using the landfill area and those involved in mining. There is 100 metres separation between the parts of the void being used for landfill and the areas where material is being extracted or stored. In this case, the physical separation between the two areas, together with the physical separation of vehicle operating areas, breaks the connection to the risk between the mining activity and the landfill activity, so the area used for landfill would not be part of the mine.

The extent of integration, or conversely of separation, with activities involving a risk associated with mining activities is critical when considering activities being undertaken in close proximity to mining activities. For example, asphalt and bitumen plants are frequently at or near extractives mines. One of the key factors to determine whether these plants are part of the mine is the extent to which operation of the plant is integrated with, or separated from, the risks of the mining activities and other activities at the mine.

Example 2 – Breaking the connection relating to risk: An asphalt plant that is not part of a mine.

Construction Materials Limited operates an asphalt batching plant at a site adjoining its hard rock drill and blast operations. The asphalt plant uses crushed product from the mine as well as other materials. An on-site maintenance facility services both the asphalt plant operations and the mobile and fixed equipment used for extracting and carting the rock. Apart from sharing this maintenance facility there is generally no sharing of equipment or staff between the two operations and roadways are entirely separate with a link road used to deliver processed materials to the asphalt plant. In this example the asphalt plant is not carried out in connection with mining activities because the mining risks do not extend or impact on the operation of the asphalt plant.

Example 3 – An asphalt plant that is part of a mine.

Construction Materials Limited also operates similar operations to Example 2 at a different location. At the second site, the asphalt plant is located alongside processing equipment such as crushers and screening plant. There is some plant and equipment being used for both the asphalt activities and the mining activities. The asphalt plant can only be accessed by using the same roads as are used by mine trucks. In this example, the asphalt plant is part of the mine as it is physically integrated with the mining activities and the risks associated with them.

Continuity of process, support or infrastructure

One of the strongest indicators of connection is that the activity is part of the same process. Section 7(1)(b) of the WHSMPS Act makes it clear that handling, processing or storing extracted materials are examples of activities that can be carried out 'in connection with mining activities'. Other activities that are integral to the extraction of materials, such as the day-to-day treatment of waste, are also likely to be mining operations.

A causal relationship between the activities is not essential but is a strong indicator of connection. It is helpful to ask:

- Would the activity be undertaken without extraction of the materials?
- Would the activity be undertaken at this location without extraction of the materials?

Other activities that are integral to the mining activities will also form part of the mining operations unless there is some intervening factor to break the connection. Examples of such activities include:

- operating a generator or maintaining power or fuel supplies for equipment used for extraction
- a workshop exclusively servicing the mine mobile equipment
- administrative functions including human resources activities
- staff canteens and washrooms.

The existence of continuous physical connections such as conveyor belts or pipelines will also be an indicator of connection but is not definitive if there are other factors that diminish or break the connection.

For example, a conveyor belt transferring coal to a processing plant will be part of the mining operations and part of the mine. However, a conveyor belt transferring washed coal directly to a power station that has 'ownership' of the coal will cease to be part of the mining operation at some point. This would depend on the specific arrangements between the parties but it could be, for example, the point at which the mine operator ceases to have control or responsibility for the safe operation of the conveyor belt.

Physical integration of activities is also relevant. If there are activities conducted on the site that cannot practically be separated from other mining operations then these will form part of the mining operations at the mine.

Example 4 – Electricity generation that is part of a mine.

Methane gas is extracted from an underground coal mine for safety purposes. It is used to generate electricity for the mine. The electrical generation plant sits amongst other mine buildings and the electricity generated is used exclusively by the mine. As the electricity generation process is highly integrated with activities at the mine the generation plant is likely to be part of the mine.

Example 5 – Electricity generation that is not part of a mine.

Methane gas is extracted from an underground coal mine for safety purposes. It travels to an electrical generation plant just off the main entrance to the mine. The electrical generation is conducted by another business that sells the electricity to the mine and to other users. In this example there is only a limited connection such as the supply of gas through a pipeline. Other factors, such as sale of the gas to a third party, also diminish the connection such that the power generation operations are not part of the mine.

Ownership, control and exclusivity

Whether an activity is conducted by or services the same (or closely related) entity as the entity carrying out the mining activities can be an important indicator of connection. In particular, the connection of activities may be demonstrated because one entity has ownership and/or control of both activities. For example, the same staff undertake extraction of quarry materials and distribution to stockpiles.

Evidence of ownership, control and exclusivity may arise in different ways. For example, where methane gas is extracted from an underground coal mine for safety purposes and is then used to generate power that is used at the mine, the power generation may be a connected activity. If the mine operator exclusively uses the generated power there is a connection between the power generation and activities for the purpose of extracting coal, even if the power generation is undertaken by a third party. However, if the methane is transferred to a different entity to generate power and sold to other buyers, the connection is significantly reduced. Other factors such as the degree of risk integration will be relevant in determining if the power generation activities are connected to the mining activities for WHSMPS purposes.

However, even though ownership or control may be an indicator of connection it doesn't always follow that activities by an unrelated business will not be part of the mining activities. It is the nature of the activity and connection that is critical.

It is common for some mining support services to be outsourced, for example the maintenance of the mine’s mobile plant. Where these services are provided at ‘a local site’ (as discussed earlier in this guide) the service facility may form part of the mining operations and the mine. A key factor in these cases is whether the services are provided exclusively to a particular mine or mining business or are available to a range of mines or other businesses. Some examples of the different situations are set out below but it is important to remember that each situation must be considered on its own circumstances and no individual factor will be determinative in all cases.

Example	Explanation
A supplier of mining equipment provides plant maintenance and repair services to a variety of customers at a regional depot.	This is not likely to be connected as there is no particular connection between the maintenance services and mining activities at a particular mine site. In addition, the regional depot may not be at a local site.
A supplier of mining equipment leases an area at a large coal mine to provide services to several mines in the locality.	This is not likely to be connected as the service is provided by another entity providing services to other mines and this displaces the connection. As evidence of this break in connection it would be difficult to distinguish activities at the service facility for any particular mine site.
An explosives supplier operates an explosives store on a mine site that supplies explosives to the mine and other businesses.	This is not likely to be connected due to the lack of ownership, control and exclusivity. However, a risk-based connection may exist by a physical relationship between the explosives store and the mining activity, e.g. if the explosives store was not safely located in relation to other activities at the site.
A business supplies plant maintenance and repair services from a location in the vicinity of the mine exclusively to that mine.	Likely to be connected due to exclusive relationship. Although conducted by a different business, the activities are integrally connected to the operations of the mine.

It is worth noting that the mine operator will still be responsible for ensuring the appropriateness of mobile plant maintenance arrangements regardless of whether the activity is conducted in-house or outsourced. Where the service is outsourced the mine, operator may ensure the necessary plant safety outcomes are achieved through its contractual relationship rather than directly.

The relevance of time in establishing a connection

Section 7(1)(b) of the WHSMPS Act identifies the handling, preparing, processing and storing of extracted materials as examples of “activities” that can be carried out “in connection with” mining activities. All these activities occur after materials have been extracted, although typically contemporaneously with ongoing extraction activities. This indicates that it is not essential that the connected activities are occurring at the same time as the extraction or exploration activities.

However, the longer the period between the extraction or exploration activity and the other activity the less likely there is to be a sufficient connection. For example, re-processing of fines extracted from the ground several years ago would not constitute mining operations unless there was some current extraction activity, such as extracting the fines from the ground.

All extraction activities and exploration activities that disturb the ground by mechanical means will alter the land from its previous condition. Mining, planning and environmental legislation generally require that land is remediated or rehabilitated in some way after exploration or extraction has ceased. The extent and timing of remediation works will vary depending on the type of operation and land use. Some mines remediate areas of the mine as production in that area ceases while in other cases remediation will only occur after the mine has closed. Remediation works will generally not be activities in connection with mining activities if they are carried out after mining activities have ceased. The area considered to constitute the mine may change from time to time as new areas are mined and remediated.

Other considerations

Some factors that may indicate there is not a connection include:

- the activity involves other materials that are mixed with the extracted materials and the extracted materials could easily be substituted with materials from another source
- a physical break in the connection such as transport by rail or public road
- economic discontinuity such as a change in the ownership of the extracted material.

Activities associated with constructing a site

Mining operations also include activities associated with constructing a site where:

- mining activities are or will be carried out
- connected activities (as discussed in section 2 above) are being, or will be, carried out.

The term 'associated with' is quite broad and similar in meaning to 'in connection with' as discussed above.

Construction work

Construction work is defined in clause 289 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017 (WHS Regulation). Although not in identical terms, the description of construction work in WorkCover's Construction work code of practice – July 2014 can provide guidance as to activities that are 'associated with' constructing a site.

Activities in connection with construction work will include all preparatory and excavation works associated with the construction, alteration, conversion, fitting-out, commissioning, renovation, repair, maintenance, refurbishment, demolition, decommissioning or dismantling of a structure. According to the code of practice this will typically include "work by architects or engineers in on-site offices or conducting on-site inspections, but not architects or engineers working in offices away from the construction site". The code of practice further states, "'In connection with' does not include planning and design activities that might have been carried out prior to commencing the construction work".

A site where mining or connected activities will be carried out

Activities associated with construction work will be mining operations where they are associated with constructing a site where mining activities will be carried out. For example:

- undertaking preparatory site works to construct an underground coal mine
- constructing buildings for administration and staff facilities
- constructing plant maintenance facilities at the site where mining activities will take place or at a site in the vicinity or adjoining the extraction site
- constructing crushing and screening plant or coal washery plant at the site where mining activities will take place or at a site in the vicinity or adjoining the site where mining activities will take place
- constructing structures such as winders (winders are both a plant and structure).

It is important to remember that the construction work provisions of the WHS Regulation apply to construction work at mines. However, the construction work provisions do not apply to mining activities (activities for the purpose of extraction) such as operating a longwall or drill and blast activities.

Decommissioning, making safe or closure of a mineral extraction site or a mineral exploration site.

The terms 'decommissioning', 'making safe' or 'closure' are not defined and must be given their ordinary meaning. The Macquarie dictionary defines decommissioning as 'to close down (a facility, as a power station, sewerage plant, etc.)'.

What is required to decommission, make safe or close will vary depending on the circumstances. In some cases, it may require filling or reshaping voids but in other cases the void may not pose any particular safety risks. In considering decommissioning, making safe and closure it is helpful to consider whether the site has been made safe from mining hazards such as ground or strata failure or mine shafts and winding systems.

Decommissioning, making safe and closure are distinct from the suspension of extraction. The fundamental differences are whether or not:

- there is an intent to recommence extraction
- activities for the purpose of (future) extraction are taking place.

Decommissioning, making safe and closure are mining operations even though no mining activities are taking place. The WHSMPS Act identifies these activities as mining operations independently of any potential connection to mining activities.

A 'mineral exploration site' is defined as a place where activities are carried out for the purpose of exploring for minerals by mechanical means that disturb the ground. Significant decommissioning would not be expected at sites where the ground was not disturbed by mechanical means.

A 'mineral extraction site' is defined in the WHSMPS Act as a place where activities are carried out for the purpose of extracting minerals from the ground or injecting minerals into the ground. This does not include adjoining sites or sites in the vicinity. For example, demolishing structures at a site adjoining or in the vicinity of a site where mining activities are carried out is not mining operations.

Decommissioning, making safe and closure may involve such activities as:

- dismantling and disposing of winders
- permanently sealing the entrance to underground workings
- making a quarry safe.

Because decommissioning, making safe and closure are mining operations, the site is still considered a mine for WHS purposes while these activities are being undertaken.

As mentioned earlier some mines remediate land as production in the relevant area ceases, while in other cases remediation will only occur after the mine has closed. Remediation or rehabilitation works that extend beyond the decommissioning, making safe and closure phase are not part of mining operations, such growing trees once a site plant has been removed or decommissioned.

Educational or tourist activities

Educational or tourist activities will form part of mining operations in two circumstances. The first situation is where the activities are carried out in connection with mining activities at a local site. In other words, where the educational or tourist activities are carried out in connection with mining activities at the same site, an adjoining site, or a site in the same vicinity where activities for the purpose of extracting minerals are taking place.

For example, this would include when a large open cut mine provides tours for schools and other visitors. The students and visitors attend a talk and video at the mine's administration centre and are taken to a viewing area adjacent to the mine site that gives them a good view of the mine but does not interfere with the mine work or put the visitors in any danger.

Educational or tourist activities will also be mining operations if they are undertaken in connection with former mining activities at the same site. Typically, this will operate as a tourist mine. A tourist mine, as defined in the WHSMPS Act, is a mine at which:

- no mining operations are carried out other than educational activities or tourist activities carried out in connection with former mining activities at the mine
- there is a principal hazard that was also present at the mine when former mining activities were carried out.

Examples of tourist mines include tours of opal mines or gold mines that are no longer being worked except to demonstrate mining techniques used when the mine was operating.

Activities prescribed by the Regulations

The WHSMPS Act provides for the Regulations to prescribe particular activities as mining operations. Clause 173A of the WHSMPS Regulation prescribes drilling from the surface to extract gas, and the subsequent extraction of that gas, from a coal seam and surrounding strata for the purposes of ensuring safety at an underground coal mine as mining operations. If there is uncertainty as to whether particular activities are mining operations these may be prescribed in the regulation.

Ministerial order published in the gazette

The WHSMPS Act also allows the Minister for Industry, Resources and Energy to specify particular operations at a particular place to be mining operations. This is done by publishing an order in the NSW Government Gazette. This might be done if there was uncertainty about whether a particular activity at a particular mine was or was not mining operations. At the time of writing there are no activities that have been gazetted under this provision of the WHSMPS Act.

Activities to which the legislation doesn't apply

The WHSMPS Act doesn't apply to fossicking or an activity carried out in relation to the extraction of minerals on private land for the private and non-commercial use of the owner of the land (s 11 WHSMPS Act). Any activity where the extraction of minerals is incidental to the activity is also excluded, for example civil works such as tunnelling to create a road. Further, the WHSMPS Act does not apply to some activities subject to regulation under separate safety laws, namely:

- railway operations to which the Rail Safety National Law (NSW) applies
- any activity on a public road or classified road within the meaning of the *Roads Act 1993*
- the construction, commissioning, operation or decommissioning of the distribution system or transmission system owned or controlled by a network operator under the *Electricity Supply Act 1995*
- any activity to which the *Commonwealth Civil Aviation Act 1988*, *Air Services Act 1995* or *Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003* (in so far as it applies to aircraft) applies.

The Regulations may also:

- prescribe or specify that certain activities are not mining operations, or
- specify the circumstances in which activities do not constitute mining operations.

Managing the risks of activities that are not mining operations

The definition of mining operations is broad and supports a holistic approach to the management of safety at the mine. It avoids the need to constantly distinguish between mining activities and other activities or to apply arbitrary distinctions that may not reflect how mining businesses are organised.

Nonetheless, there may be some activities undertaken as part of the business of operating the mine that are not themselves part of the mining operations. For example, if drivers leave the mine to make deliveries or staff undertake activities away from the mine. In such cases the mine operator will still have responsibilities under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*, including the primary duty of care.

© State of New South Wales through the NSW Department of Planning and Environment 2018.

This publication is copyright. You may download, display, print and reproduce this material in an unaltered form only (retaining this notice) for your personal use or for non-commercial use within your organisation. To copy, adapt, publish, distribute or commercialise any of this publication you will need to seek permission from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (October 2018). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment or the user's independent advisor.

PUB18/60