

Weekly incident summary

Week ending 10 October 2025

This incident summary provides information on reportable incidents and safety advice for the NSW mining industry. To report an incident to the Resources Regulator: phone 1300 814 609 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

At a glance

High level summary of emerging trends and our recommendations to operators.

Type	Number
Reportable incident total	29
Summarised incident total	3

Summarised incidents

Incident type	Summary	Recommendations to industry
Psychosocial incident	A worker presented with a medical certificate that indicated the worker was unfit for work for 7 days due to work-related stress.	Mine operators are reminded of their legal duties under the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i> and the <i>Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2022</i> to identify, assess, and control psychosocial hazards in the workplace. To meet these obligations, operators must: • conduct a comprehensive psychosocial risk assessment, identifying hazards that may arise from the design or management of work, work environment, or interactions among workers • undertake a targeted risk assessment for sexual and gender-based harassment, recognising it as

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Incident type	Summary	Recommendations to industry
		a specific psychosocial hazard requiring focused controls • ensure both assessments consider relevant risk factors outlined in the Code of practice for Managing psychosocial hazards at work and the Code of practice for sexual and gender-based harassment • implement control measures in accordance with WHS Regulation 2025, section 55D, which requires risks to health and safety to be eliminated or minimised so far as reasonably practicable • ensure that risk assessments are conducted by a competent person, as defined by clause 9 of the WHS (Mines & Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2022, with appropriate knowledge and experience relevant to the nature of the hazards being assessed • consult with workers when identifying hazards, assessing risks, and deciding on control measures, in line with <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>, section 49(a) and (b). This includes engaging workers in the review and revision of risk assessments to ensure practical and effective outcomes. For further information refer to the following documents: Codes of practice • <u>Managing psychosocial hazards at work</u> • <u>Sexual and gender-based harassment</u> Fact sheets • <u>Dealing with psychosocial hazards in the workplace</u> • <u>Investigating psychosocial hazards</u>

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High potential incident IncNot0049971 Open cut coal mine Fire or explosion 	An instant fireball occurred on a mobile air compressor when hot atomised oil from a hose leak mixed with compressed air in an open atmosphere. It appears that a compressor oil hose within the cooler circuit failed. The compressor is a 2017 model and was operating for about 5 minutes when the incident occurred. No worker was in the vicinity when the event occurred. The flames immediately reduced when the engine stopped, and the fire was put out with fire extinguishers. 	Mine operators need to be mindful of the capacity for an explosive atmosphere to develop when using mobile compressors, and the potential risk to workers if a fire occurs. Mechanical engineering control plans must set out the control measures for unintended explosions and uncontrolled fires being initiated by plant. This must include function testing as part of the introduction-of-plant-to-site process and pre-use inspections by operators. Mine operators should ensure: - all pieces of hired equipment have a thorough mechanical and electrical inspection to assess the plant's operation - thorough pre-work inspections are carried out by competent people - hired equipment is maintained in accordance with a suitable maintenance strategy considering the original equipment manufacturer's recommendations and relevant Australian Standards.
Dangerous incident IncNot0050012 Underground coal mine Fire or explosion 	While installing secondary support outbye the longwall district on the conveyor belt, a worker detected a burning smell and found a small flame coming from the off-walk side bearing of the centre top idler in the roller set. The workers extinguished the fire with a fire extinguisher and then continued to cool the roller with water. 	Mine operators are reminded of their obligations under clause 46 of the Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2022. Belt conveyors must be inspected by a competent person once every shift, and as soon as reasonably practicable after belt shut down (to detect hazards such as the presence of overheating, smouldering or other condition likely to cause fire). Particular attention must be paid to high tension areas and areas of temporary misalignment for the premature failure of rollers. Further reading: Code of practice: Mechanical engineering control plan.

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Incident type	Summary	Recommendations to industry
		

Other publications of interest

These incidents are included for your review. The Resources Regulator does not endorse the findings or recommendations of these incidents. It is your legal duty to exercise due diligence to ensure the business complies with its work health and safety obligations.

Publication	Issue/topic
	National (other, non-fatal)
Resources Safety & Health Queensland	Safety alert: Bulldozer enters coal valve void While pushing out coal on a stockpile at a mine site, a bulldozer entered an open coal valve void. The worker involved was not injured. A video of the incident can be found at www.youtube.com/watch?v=kweUOPhndd4 Issue explained • A high potential incident occurred when a bulldozer was pushing out coal on a stockpile. • The bulldozer operator drove over the coal valve and, when reversing, the void opened, and the bulldozer entered it in an uncontrolled manner. • Appropriate controls for operating mobile equipment like bulldozers on stockpiles were the subject of a directive issued to mine operators by RSHQ in February 2023. Learnings Footage obtained by the mine in its investigation of the incident highlights the significance of the risk relating to this activity. Sites should review the directive issued directly to coal mines on 6 February 2023 and ensure their system for managing risk associated with stockpile operations complies with the requirements in the directive and can ensure workers are not exposed to an unacceptable level of risk. In summary, remote controlled equipment offers the highest level of protection, eliminating the need for workers to be on the stockpile at all. Where coal mine workers are required to operate equipment on the stockpile, measures should be in place to ensure: • equipment is fit-for-purpose and, as a minimum, is fitted with an oxygen self-rescuer to be used in the event of engulfment of the equipment for the duration of

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Publication	Issue/topic
	the recovery, and a fully enclosed cab that can withstand engulfment, protecting the operator within the equipment in all orientations • systems allow operators to have continuing awareness of their location – for example by fitting equipment with GPS and associated monitoring. Areas of high risk, such as in the influence of the conveyor feed valves, should be clearly identified as an exclusion zone on the monitoring equipment with visual and audible alarms, where the machine enters the zone • the mine communication system always remains effective during stockpile operations • the mine's safety and health management system requires stockpile operations to cease in the event of the GPS and monitoring system on the equipment becoming ineffective • operators of equipment are trained and competent in all aspects of the mine's safety and health management system as it relates to stockpile activities • the mine has a system that manages movement of mobile equipment and personnel on coal stockpiles • this should include site hazard management plans including controls, fit-for-purpose equipment and trained workers - see MDG 28, the Safety requirements for coal stockpiles and reclaim tunnels, for more detail • mines rescue capacity and capability is always maintained at the mine when these activities are being undertaken. Details
Resources Safety & Health Queensland	Incident periodical for September 2025 - Coal inspectorate This month's periodical includes a number of incidents with recurring causal factors or exposure pathways: 1. Struck by projectiles. 2. Fall of people. 3. Fatigue (microsleeps). 4. Failure to give way or stop. 5. Dust exposure in dozers /heavy mobile equipment. Details

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Note: While the majority of incidents are reported and recorded within a week of the event, some are notified outside this time period. The incidents in this report therefore have not necessarily occurred in a one-week period. All newly recorded incidents, whatever the incident date, are reviewed by the Chief Inspector and senior staff each week. For more comprehensive statistical data refer to our annual performance measures reports.

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Document control	
ISSN:	2982-1010 (online)
CM10 reference	D25/132541
Mine safety reference	ISR25-41
Date published	17 October 2025
Authorised by	Deputy Chief Inspector Office of the Chief Inspector