



VULCAN MINE



Electrical Management Plan





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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to effectively manage the hazards and risks associated with electrical work or tasks.

In particular, the procedure has been developed to ensure compliance with the following sections of Coal Mine Safety and Health Regulation 2017 that pertain to the electrical engineering activities, electrical work, and electrical activities for the Vulcan surface mine:

- s17 Qualifications for appointment as Electrical Engineering Manager.
- s18 Duties of Electrical Engineering Manager.
- s19 Duty to give notice of proposed introduction of electricity.
- s20 Competencies of persons carrying out work on electrical equipment.
- s21 Access to exposed electrical conductors.
- s22 Locating and dealing with electrical faults.
- s23 Design, installation, and maintenance of electrical equipment.
- s24 Isolators for equipment driven by electricity.
- s25 Standard for electrical control systems.
- s26 Control circuits.
- s27 Modification of electrical control systems.
- s28 Electrical protection for power outlets for low voltage electrical equipment.
- s29 Operating times and tripping current for circuit protection devices.
- s30 Changing electrical protection settings.
- s31 Unearthed electrical installations.
- s32 Drawings of electrical installations.
- s33(1abc)(4b)(5) Plan of coal mine's main electrical installation;
- s34 Records.
- s38(3) Accidents involving electricity.
- s64 Providing personal protective equipment.
- s111 Appointment of person to control and manage electrical engineering activities.
- s112 Live testing electrical equipment.
- s113 Electrical protection for Electrical Distribution System; and
- s135 Using plant near electricity.

2. SCOPE

This procedure is applicable to all Vitrinite employees, contractors, and Visitors.

3. DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
ABS	Air Brake Switch.
Authorised Person	A person who has the required competencies and has been appointed by the Site Senior Executive or delegate to carry out a designated scope of duties.
Circuit Protection Device	An earth leakage, earth fault, short circuit and overcurrent device.
Close Proximity	Within reach of a Low Voltage Conductor.



CMW	Coal Mine Worker.
Competent Person	A person who has, through a combination of training, education and experience, acquired knowledge and skills enabling that person to perform correctly a specified task.
Direct Contact	contact with an exposed conductor or an exposed part of an electrical article with bare hands or another part of the body or by a conductive tool.
EEM	Electrical Engineering Manager person appointed to control and manage the mine's electrical engineering activities
Electrical Activity	Electrical Activity means: a) installing, maintaining, repairing, testing or disconnecting electrical equipment or an electrical installation for coal mining operations; b) operating electrical equipment or an electrical installation for coal mining operations. Electrical activity does not include: a) operational switching; b) connecting or disconnecting electrical equipment using a jacking type restrained connector with pilot wire protection underground; simple push button testing of earth leakage breakers or similar tasks.
Electrical Equipment	An item used for generating, converting, transmitting, distributing, or using electrical energy at a voltage greater than Extra Low Voltage.
Electrical Installation	A group of items of electrical equipment that: a) are permanently electrically connected together; and b) can be supplied with electricity from the works of an electricity entity or from a generating source; and do not include items that are works of an electricity entity.
Electrical Work Licence	A licence authorising an individual to perform electrical work.
Electrical Operating Area	An area or enclosure in which electrical equipment or an electrical installation is housed.
Electrical Protection Setting	Electrical Protection Setting for a circuit protection device, means the current, voltage or operating time at which the device is set to trip when the device detects an electrical fault in the circuit.
Electrical Safety Equipment	Includes an instrument for testing electrical equipment, a ladder, a safety harness, an insulating tool and insulating gloves.
Electrical Work	a) connecting electricity supply wiring to electrical equipment or disconnecting electricity supply wiring from electrical equipment; or manufacturing, constructing, installing, removing, adding, testing, replacing, repairing, altering or maintaining electrical equipment or an electrical installation.
Electric Shock	A sudden discharge of electricity through a part of the body.
Electrocution	The injury or death of someone by electric shock.



Electrical Licence	An electrical work licence or an electrical contractor licence.
Electrical Worker	A person who has been appointed on site to undertake electrical activity.
Extra Low Voltage	Voltage a) 50V or less a.c. r.m.s; or 120V or less ripple-free d.c.
Indirect Contact	Contact with an exposed conductor or an exposed part of an electrical article by an insulated tool or insulating equipment.
JHA	Job Hazard Analysis.
Isolated Electricity Supply	'Isolated Electricity Supply' means an electricity supply: a) other than the main electricity supply, that is totally insulated from conductive material; or a) supplied with electricity from the main electricity supply; and b) totally isolated from the main electricity supply; and totally insulated from earth.
Live Testing	Testing equipment or an installation while: a) some or all of it is energised; and b) live conductors may be exposed Does not include testing equipment or an installation, under an isolation procedure, for zero potential.
LV	Low Voltage -voltage greater than extra low voltage, but not more than 1200V a.c. r.m.s. or 1500V ripple-free d.c.
LVR	Low Voltage Rescue.
MCC	Motor Control Centre.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment - clothing, equipment or a device designed to protect a person from harm.
Positive Isolation	Isolation is considered to be positive when the main power conductors supplying the apparatus are open circuited.
Prospective Touch Voltage	The highest voltage a person is liable to be exposed to if the person contacts simultaneously accessible parts in an electrical installation during an electrical fault.
Recognised Competency	A competency recognised by the committee as appropriate for the position or task.
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure.
SSE	Site Senior Executive.
VMM	Vulcan Mine Management; the 'mine'.

4. CONTROLLING AND MANAGING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES



4.1. Appointment to control and manage Electrical Engineering Activities (sec 111)

The Site Senior Executive shall appoint an Electrical Engineering Manager (EEM) for controlling and managing the mine's electrical engineering activities on [VUL-APP-004-Electrical Engineering Manager Appointment](#)

4.2. Electrical Engineering Manager (sec17)

The EEM shall have the required recognised competencies as determined by the Coal Mining Safety & Health Advisory Committee and detailed in [VUL-MOP-055-Management Structure](#) and [VUL-REG-18-09-Training Needs Analysis](#).

4.3. Duties of Electrical Engineering Manager (sec18)

The duties of the EEM include controlling and managing:

- a) the design of electrical installations.
- b) the installation and maintenance of electrical equipment and electrical installations.
- c) electrical work.
- d) work carried out close to electrical installations.

5. OTHER PROVISIONS ABOUT ELECTRICAL ACTIVITIES

5.1 Duty to give Notice of (sec19)

The Site Senior Executive (SSE) shall notify the Mine Inspectorate: prior to electricity being introduced at the mine for use in coal mining operations; or after electricity is permanently disconnected.

5.2 Competencies to carry out Electrical Work (sec 20)

All Electrical workers must hold the required competencies listed in [VUL-REG-18-09-Training Needs Analysis](#) and appointed using [VUL-APP-024-Electrical Worker Appointment](#) by the Electrical Engineering Manager prior to any electrical work being conducted.

Only appointed Electrical Workers who have the recognised competency for repairing, overhauling and maintaining electrical equipment for explosive atmospheres may carry out electrical work or work on electrical equipment used in an ERZ. Work on extra low voltage systems associated with explosion-protected equipment and installations. Work on installing explosion-protected electrical equipment and conduct electrical work in an area at the mine that a risk assessment show has an explosion risk.

6. ELECTRICAL OPERATING AREAS

Only authorised persons shall enter designated electrical operating areas, with an approved means of communication (e.g.) two-way hand-held radio.

Electrical panels, enclosures, control centers, substations and equipment shall be appropriately guarded, labelled, and signposted.

Unauthorised persons requiring access to dedicated electrical equipment shall be always escorted by an authorised person (e.g.) switch stations, switchyards and switch rooms with exposed conductors,



In circumstances where effective isolation cannot be achieved, work shall not proceed until written authorisation is provided by the Electrical Engineering Manager and approved by the Site Senior Executive Refer to: **VUL-SOP-078-Isolation and Tagging**

6.1 Access to Exposed Electrical Conductors (sec21)

Live work is discouraged at Vulcan mine. But if live testing is necessary during fault finding activities it must be approached with extreme caution following these guidelines.

Access to High voltage and low voltage exposed electrical conductors shall be conducted in accordance with standard operating procedure VUL-SOP-21(1) Access to exposed electrical conductors.

Isolated equipment shall be earthed if the potential voltage exceeds low voltage

6.2 Electrical equipment used for maintaining plant (sec 112(1))

All Electrical test equipment shall be approved by the Electrical Engineering Manager (EEM) and used in accordance with standard operating procedure VUL-SOP-79 Electrical equipment for maintaining plant.

Contact Testing can only be undertaken by a non-contact and fit for purpose tester approved by the EEM.

6.3 Locating and dealing with electrical faults (sec 22)

Locating and dealing with electrical faults shall be conducted in accordance with VUL-SOP-22(2) Locating and dealing with electrical faults and defines the authorisations for the different types of resets.

Any faulty appliance shall be removed 'tagged-out' and removed from service

6.4 Arc Flash

Arc Flash is a hazardous condition associated with the release of energy caused by an electric arc that may be present in electrical switching operations involving high voltage, or 415-volt MCC main breakers, or areas of known high fault current.

Before work commences where exposed live electrical conductors are present, a JHA must be conducted to assess the potential arc fault conditions and the controls to prevent occurrence.

Equipment with the potential to generate an Arc Flash event shall be labelled with the Arc Flash hazard rating category.



WARNING Arc Flash and Shock Hazard	
Incident Energy	0.1 cal/cm ²
Arc Flash Boundary	115mm
Location/Bus	MIA_MSB_BUS1
System voltage	0.415kVac
Minimum PPE Required	
Clothing Min Arc Rating: 1.2 cal/cm ²	Fire resistant shirt and pants, hardhat, polycarbonate face shield
Other PPE	Safety glasses, hearing protection, voltage/arc rated electrical gloves, rubber soled leather shoes
Changes to equipment, settings or configuration will invalidate this label.	
www.CellEng.com.au	Review required by 12/10/2027

Figure 1 : Example of Arc Flash Label

The Arc Flash category assessed for a location only applies when the energised apparatus is exposed. The category does not apply when operating with the protection of panel covers in place over bus zones or cable zone locations.

Arc flash analysis must be undertaken by qualified personnel or external providers and in the absence of an Australian Standard, following these guidelines:

- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Guide for performing Arc Flash Hazard Calculations (IEEE 1584)
- National Fire Protection Association USA – Standard for Electrical Safety in Workplace NFPA 70E
- Australian National Guidelines on Electrical Protective Clothing ENA NENS 09-2006

6.5 Arc Flash Personal Protective Equipment

When workers cannot work de-energised, they **MUST** use suitable and adequate arc flash protective clothing in addition to the mandatory PPE detailed in [VUL-SOP-065](#) PPE. PPE required is based on the hazard risk category is listed in the table below (Source: Standard for Electrical Safety in Workplace NFPA 70E).

Category 1:

Incident Energy Range: 4 cal/cm² or less

Required PPE: Arc-rated clothing with a minimum arc rating of 4 cal/cm², including arc-rated face shield, arc-rated balaclava, and protective gloves.

Category 2:

Incident Energy Range: Greater than 4 cal/cm² but less than or equal to 8 cal/cm²

Required PPE: Arc-rated clothing with a minimum arc rating of 8 cal/cm², including arc-rated face shield, arc-rated balaclava, and protective gloves.

Category 3:

Incident Energy Range: Greater than 8 cal/cm² but less than or equal to 25 cal/cm²

Required PPE: Arc-rated clothing with a minimum arc rating of 25 cal/cm², including arc-rated face shield, arc-rated hood, arc-rated gloves, and arc-rated outerwear as needed.

Category 4:



Incident Energy Range: Greater than 25 cal/cm² but less than or equal to 40 cal/cm²

Required PPE: Arc-rated clothing with a minimum arc rating of 40 cal/cm², including arc-rated face shield, arc-rated hood, arc-rated gloves, and arc-rated outerwear as needed.

7. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATIONS

7.1 Design Installation and Maintenance (s23)

All electrical equipment, and new or upgraded installations, must be:

- Designed and a standard that is 'fit for purpose'; and
- Suitable for the environment in which it shall be used.
- Fulfil requirements outlined in VUL-MOP-071-Introduction-to-Site-Plant-and-Equipment

All new, existing, and modified installations must comply and be tested to AS/NZS 3000:2018 Electrical Installations.

Wherever practical, electrical protection devices suitable for the application, are to be installed on final distribution circuits, such as overload protection.

All commissioning tests must be supervised or performed by a suitably qualified electrician/electrical engineer approved by the EEM and authorised by the SSE or delegate.

Contractors installing electrical equipment, or an electrical installation is obliged by the Electrical Safety Act to ensure the way the electrical equipment or installation is installed, and the processes followed for installing the electrical equipment, when installed, is electrically safe.

The design, installation, and maintenance of electrical equipment at the mine shall provide for the following:

- a) reliable circuit interruption, under fault conditions, at all points in the mine's electrical distribution system.
- b) each earthing system to be of sufficiently low impedance to ensure reliable operation of all
- c) electrical protection systems and devices and adequate protection against indirect contact.
- d) limiting prospective touch voltage, under fault conditions, to within acceptable limits.
- e) minimising potential impacts from voltage rise caused by lightning strike, static electricity, voltage surges and other transient voltages to within acceptable limits.
- f) prevention of a person inadvertently contacting live parts of equipment or an installation exceeding Extra Low Voltage.

7.2 Isolators for equipment driven by electricity (s24)

- Equipment driven by electricity at the mine shall have a full current isolator. The isolator shall be clearly identified as the isolator for the equipment; and
- situated in a location that is easily accessible by a CMW working on the equipment and the equipment shall also be clearly identified as being supplied with electricity from the isolator.
- For example, by marking the isolator or equipment, or placing a notice near the isolator or equipment.

7.2 Standard for Electrical Control Systems (s25)



- Each electrical control system at the mine operates safely under all operating conditions, including electricity supply instability or failure; and
- if the system suffers a fault or fails, all emergency stopping systems and safety alarms at the mine are required to remain effective.

7.3 Control Circuits (s26)

A control circuit which runs externally to an enclosure from which the circuit originates:

- a) have a voltage of not more than a nominal voltage of 55V to earth; or
- b) be protected by earth leakage current protection of not more than 30mA sensitivity; or
- c) minimises the risk of direct contact and limits prospective touch voltage to within acceptable limits.

7.4 Modification of Electrical Control Systems (s27)

Before any modification to an electrical control system, a Take 5 shall be performed to identify the hazards and associated risks. If a hazard is identified that cannot be controlled, then a JHA or formal risk assessment shall be carried out to identify additional controls required. The risk assessment shall also consider the level of the prospective fault current and possible exposure to an Arc Flash event.

Bridging and bypassing shall be a last resort event. All avenues to rectify the fault shall be exhausted prior to applying any type of bridge or bypass, hardware or software.

All equipment shall be assumed to be energised until tested and proven de-energised and Standard Operating Procedures [VUL-SOP-112\(1\)](#) Live electrical testing, [VUL-SOP-21\(1\)](#) Access to exposed electrical conductors, [VUL-SOP-22\(2\)](#) Locating and dealing with electrical faults are followed.

7.1.1 Precautions

When making any modifications to either hardware (field devices that act as inputs) or software, all personnel involved are to consider the safety of personnel and the integrity of the equipment before making a change. Where possible all modifications should be carried out whilst the equipment is not in operation.

7.1.2 Bridging or Forcing

Bridging or forcing of a control system component is only to be performed with the following provisions:

1. A JHA and Bridge authorisation to be completed by
 - a) A competent electrical person who is familiar with the control system and operation of the equipment and a supervisor involved in the relevant area.
 - b) An operator of the machine or equipment is to be involved where possible.
2. An authorised area supervisor must sign off on the change made and source the required authorisation from the Electrical Engineering Manager.
3. Operators of the machine are to be advised by the following methods
 - a) Information tags are to be applied detailing the reason and the change.
 - b) A copy of the JHA/risk assessment/document is to be placed on the machine or in a common location.
4. A work order is to be raised for removing the bridge or force at a later date.
 - a) Information about the modification must be added in the History tab of the work order



5. Any relevant drawings will be temporarily redlined with the change
6. The Electrical Shift Log is to be completed with details of the modification.

7.1.3 Temporary modification to control systems

This process does not apply to testing, machine set-up, commissioning and fault finding where a bridge or force is removed before the machine is put back to operational mode (commissioning bridging/forcing of a control system).

A temporary modification may be required when equipment has ceased to function as intended such as an input or output device. If a replacement component is unable to be sourced in a reasonable timeframe that would otherwise severely impact production the equipment may be temporarily disabled and bridged/forced. If the control system is required to be also forced to allow for the equipment to be used then this shall be undertaken by a suitably competent and trained person ensuring the integrity of the protection sequence and interlocks is maintained. A backup of the original code before the change must be saved before the change is completed. All internal forces shall be commented, with the date applied and estimated date for removal as well as a work order raised.

7.1.4 Permanent modification of control systems

If a control system component/s is required to be permanently bridged or modified such as when a process is no longer required or it is expected to be decommissioned for a long period of time then [VUL-FRM-02-02](#) Change Management Request must be undertaken to safely modify both, the control system code and the installation to ensure safety of personnel and equipment is maintained.

8. ELECTRICAL PROTECTION

8.1 Electrical protection for Power Outlets for LV Electrical Equipment (s28)

The fitting of earth leakage protection device of not more than 30mA is required on every single-phase outlet where electrical equipment is not an isolated power supply.

8.2 Operating times and tripping current for circuit protection devices (s29)

Each circuit protection device at the mine has an appropriate 'operating time' and 'tripping current'. Electrical protection devices are to be tested and results recorded at predetermined intervals.

8.3 Electrical Protection Settings (s30)

A CMW shall not change an electrical protection setting for a circuit protection device without following the change management process and approval from the Electrical Engineering Manager.

Refer to: [VUL-FRM-02-02](#)-Change Management Approval

8.4 Unearthed Electrical Installations (s31)

Unearthed electrical installations are required to have earth fault detection and control unless it is a single-phase 240V generator of less than 25kW capacity.

9. ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS AND PLANS



9.1 Drawings of electrical installations (s32)

Electrical drawings are available for use and updated no later than eight (8) days after the commissioning of electrical equipment or electrical installation, or when major modifications are made to electrical equipment or an electrical installation.

- Red Pen Mark-ups are acceptable and are to be signed and dated by electrical workers, in preparation for formal updating using CAD for clarity.
- Electrical drawings, plans and schematics are accessible via the Electrical Engineering Manager or the site server for authorised personnel.

9.2 Plan of VMM main electrical installation (s33)(1abc)(4b)(5)

- The plan of the main electrical installation shows:
 - the location of each main electricity reticulation line;
 - the location, rating, identifying label and purpose of each main isolator and substation; and
- information required to perform switching programs.
- the general location of each item of high voltage mobile plant supplied with electricity by a trailing cable
- The plan shall be updated no later than eight (8) days after relocation, removal or installation of:
 - each main electricity reticulation line;
 - each main isolator and substation.

Electrical drawings, plans and schematics are accessible via the Electrical Engineering Manager or the site server for authorised personnel.

10. RECORDS ABOUT ELECTRICAL ACTIVITIES, EQUIPMENT, AND INSTALLATIONS

10.1 Records (s34)

The following records are kept:

- A register of all electrical safety equipment including a description of each item, and the test dates and results.
- Current records of competency, appointments, and authorisations.
 - All change management documentation relevant to electrical modification.
- All monitoring and test results must be recorded and maintained in an auditable, history tracked system.

10.2 Electrical installations records

Records shall be maintained for each electrical installation, including:

- a) electrical protection settings, fault levels, and cable and conductor sizes and switchgear ratings, circuit interrupting capacity; and
- b) commissioning dates and results; and
- c) monitoring dates, test dates and results.

10.3 Electrical Equipment



The EEM shall maintain records for each electrical installation, including.

- a) commissioning dates and results; and
- b) monitoring dates, test dates and results.

10.4 Electrical Safety Equipment

The EEM shall maintain records for each item of electrical safety equipment used, including

- a) description of item; and
- b) test dates and results.

10.5 Accidents Involving Electricity (s38)(3)

For incidents involving releasing a person from an energised low and high voltage conductor, resuscitating a person in an electrical environment and managing flash burn injuries, [VUL-SOP-038\(3\)](#)-Electrical First aid shall be followed. All other incidents shall be reported as detailed in VUL-MOP-015-Incident Reporting and Investigation shall be followed.

Any worker who has to rescue a person due to an incident involving electricity, must be medically assessed for gas inhalation, burns and trauma effects due to the rescue.

As a person may experience delayed effects from an electric shock, where a person may have received or receives or an electric shock, a medical evaluation, including an ECG must be conducted post-event.

Precautions to be adhered to concerning electrical fires can be found in [VUL-PLN-035](#)-Emergency Planning and Response Plan

10.6 Providing personal protective equipment (s64)

Site shall adhere to 'Personal protective equipment (PPE)' per The Queensland Electrical Safety Code of Practice 2013 - Electrical Work.

PPE for electrical work, including testing and fault finding, must be suitable for the work, properly tested and maintained in good working order.

The PPE must be able to withstand the energy at the point of work when working energised.

Training must be provided in how to select and fit the correct type of equipment, as well as training on the use and care of the equipment so that it works effectively.

Depending on the type of work and the risks involved, the following PPE should be considered:

Face Protection

- suitably arc rated full-face shield may be appropriate where there is potential for high current and arcing.

Eye Protection

- metal spectacle frames shall not be worn.

Gloves

- insulated to the highest potential voltage expected for the work being undertaken shall be worn.



- leather work gloves may be considered for de-energised electrical work.

Clothing

- non-synthetic clothing of non-fusible material and flame resistant.
- Clothing made from conductive material or containing metal threads should not be worn.

Footwear

- non-conductive footwear, for example steel toe capped boots or shoes manufactured to a suitable standard.

Safety Belt/Harness

- To be checked and inspected each time before use, with particular attention being paid to buckles, rings, hooks, clips and webbing.
- Specific site PPE requirements for electrical works are outlined in VUL-SOP-065- Personal Protective Equipment.

11. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATIONS (S113)

If CMWs are not protected against indirect contact with an earthed electrical distribution system, the EEM is to ensure the system has earth leakage protection.

12. USING PLANT NEAR ELECTRICITY (S135)

Using plant near electricity shall be conducted in accordance with standard operating procedure VUL-SOP-135 Using plant near electricity.

13. DUST

When cleaning enclosures, non-conducted paint or banister brushes shall be used. Compressed air must not be utilised when conducting this task.

When risk assessing electrical tasks, controls to manage the risk of respirable dust must have regard to 'Electrical Maintenance' as per RS20: Recognised standard: Dust control in surface mines

14. RESPONSIBILITIES

SSE	Shall review and approve this plan.
Electrical Engineering Manager	Shall Establish & maintain this plan
Superintendents	Shall Implement this plan
Supervisors	Shall apply and monitor this plan
All CMWs	Shall comply with the requirements of this plan

15. REFERENCES

- AS/NZS 4836:2001 Safe working on low voltage electrical installations
- [VUL-MOP-011](#)-Training Scheme
- Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999 (Qld)
- Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2017 (Qld)



- Recognised Standard 02: Control of risk management practices
- Recognised Standard 11: Training in coal mines
- Recognised Standard 20: Dust control in surface mines
- QGN14: Effective Safety and Health Supervision
- QGN16: Fatigue Risk Management
- Queensland Electrical Safety Act 2002
- Queensland Electrical Safety Regulation 2013
- Electrical Safety Code of Practice 2020 works
- AS 1319:1994 Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment
- IEC 60529:1989 Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)
- IEC 62040:2022 Uninterruptible power systems (UPS) - Part 1: Safety requirements
- AS/NZS 3000:2018 Electrical Installations
- AS/NZS 3007:2013 Electrical Equipment in Mines and Quarries - Surface installations and associated processing plant
- AS/NZS 4836:2023 Safe working on or near low voltage and extra low voltage electrical installations and equipment
- AS/NZS IEC 60079.11:2024 Explosive Atmospheres
- AS/NZS IEC 60903:2020 Live working – Electrical insulating gloves
- VUL-PLN-082-Training Scheme
- VUL-MOP-094.1(b)Housekeeping
- VUL-PLN-035-Emergency Planning and Response
- VUL-REG-18-09-Training Needs Analysis
- VUL-SOP-041-Alcohol
- VUL-SOP-042(a)-Fatigue
- VUL-SOP-042(b)-Physical and Psychological Impairment
- VUL-SOP-042(c)-Drugs
- VUL-SOP-049-Risk and Hazard Management
- VUL-SOP-065-PPE
- VUL-SOP-078-Isolation and Tagging
- VUL-SOP-094-Check, Examine and Restrict Work Areas
- VUL-MOP-071-Introduction-to-Site-Plant-and-Equipment

16. DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version	Date	Description	Creator
01		Development	
02	19/01/2025	Review & Formatting	Kelly Jensen