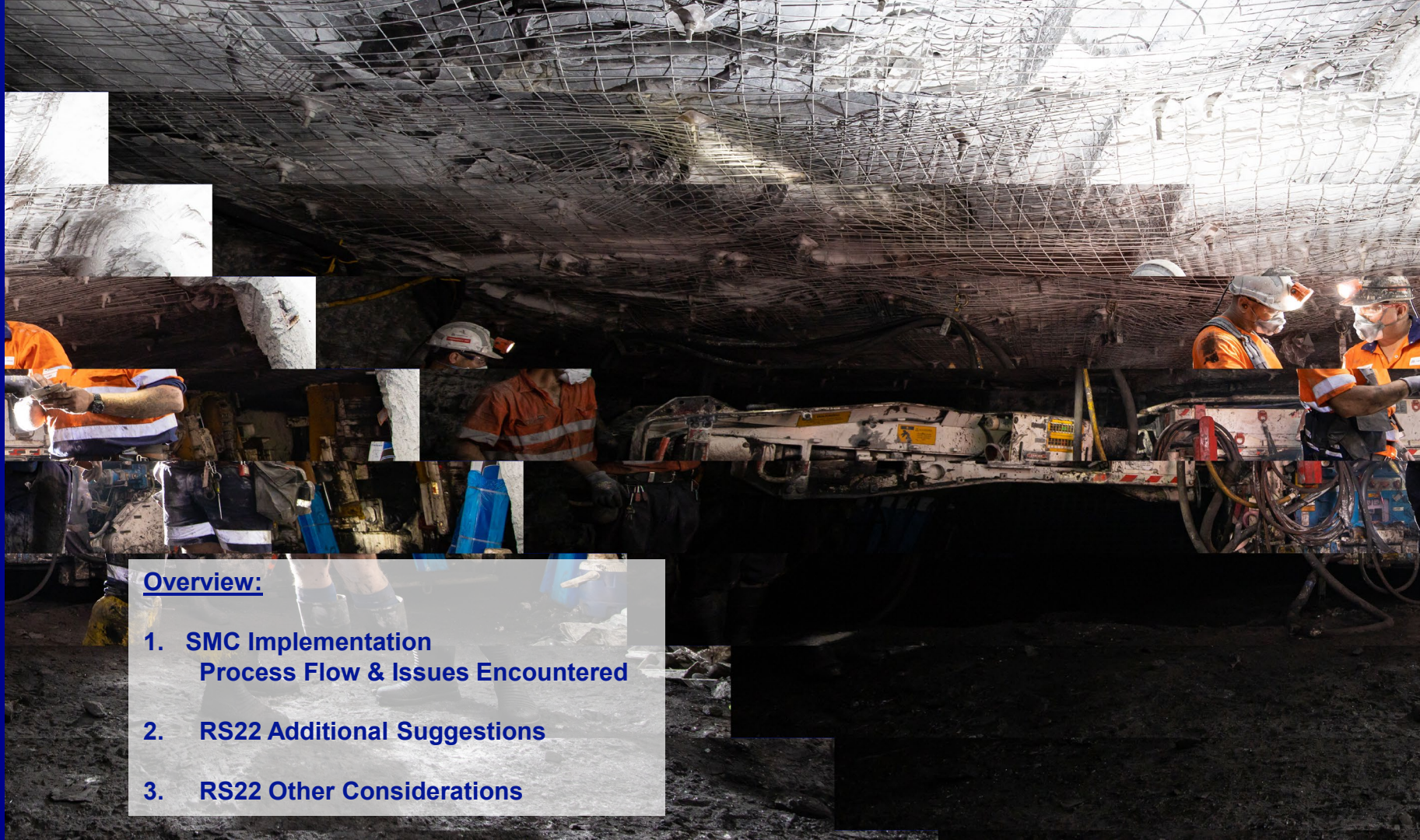




Recognised Standard 22
Anglo American
November, 2023



Overview:

1. SMC Implementation
Process Flow & Issues Encountered
2. RS22 Additional Suggestions
3. RS22 Other Considerations

Recognised Standard 22: Our Summary

Steelmaking Coal Summary:

- SMC have integrated the requirements of Recognised Standard 22 into the *Mine Training and Competency Scheme* and *Section 55 - Management Structure*
- RSHQ Inspectors have completed audits at our operations and outlined that the systems and processes that had been implemented meet the requirements of the recognized standard with only minor recommendations for improvement

Issues Noted during Implementation:

- Recognition and mapping of **formal tertiary education** (i.e. Engineering qualifications) to RII competencies – despite tertiary education being recognized as a higher AQF level of learning there is often no direct recognition or mapping of these skills to the RII competencies. Therefore, there is ambiguity regarding the need for these individuals to complete further RII competencies (at a lower AQF level than their formal qualification) to meet the requirements of RS22
- Alignment and availability of **RII competencies** (i.e. RTO providers) to cover all risks that are identified at a mine site as part of the Baseline Risk Assessment
- Unclear as to the extent of which RS22 is **applicable to all roles and activities** that are managed by a mine site or whether these requirements are only contained to risks – i.e. does a site require the owner of the Mine Training and Competency Scheme to hold an AQF7 level (or higher) qualification in a training/education field?
- Improved corporate oversight and **alignment across our sites** – not an insubstantial amount of work

Process Flow (RS22 Figure 2)



Recognised Standard 22: Additional Suggestions

- Additional **Worked Examples** would go a long-way to showing best practice – expand Appendix 2 to show greater detail and clarity
- Clear linkages to **Industry Fatalities** and how RS22 will work to avoid repeats through application of adequate competencies across:
 - Engineering and maintenance activities
 - Usage of contractors and sub-contractors
 - Fall of ground
- Core competency **process flow mapping** in the BoE process:
 - Leadership Elements – BSBMGT401 (Level 4)
 - Risk Assessment – Establish (Develop) and Maintain – RIIRIS601E, RIIWHS601E (Level 6)
 - Hazard Control – Apply and Monitor – RIIMEX405E, RIIMPO403D (Level 4)
 - Emergency Response – RIERR401E (Level 4)
 - Drive holistic knowledge and understanding of the AQF in a logical process flow
- Some Electives should become **Mandatory elements** for positions like “Deputy”:
 - RIICOM301E – Communicate information
 - RIIRIS301E – Apply risk management processes
 - RIIWHS301E – Conduct S&H investigations

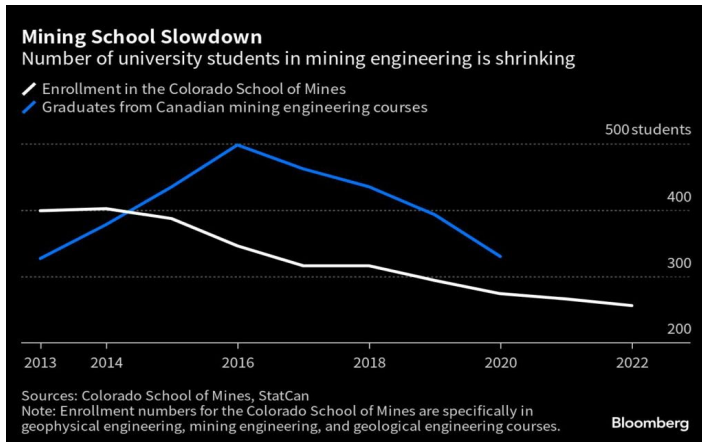
Ten (10) Core Competencies		Registered Training Provider	Date
BSBMGT401	Show leadership in the workplace		
RIERR402E	Apply and monitor underground coal mine emergency preparedness and response systems		
RIIMCU403E	Apply and monitor the gas management plan		
RIIMCU406E	Apply and monitor the inrush management plan		
RIIMCU407E	Apply and monitor the strata management plan		
RIIMCU408E	Apply the spontaneous combustion management plan		
RIIMEX406D	Apply and monitor mine transport systems and production equipment		
RIIRAI401D	Apply and monitor mine services and infrastructure systems		
RIIRIS402E	Carry out the risk management processes		
RIIUND401E	Apply and monitor the ventilation management plan		

Recognised Standard 22: Other Considerations

- **Avoid short-circuiting pathways** of QLD requirements through mutual recognition interstate:
 - NSW OCE ticket pathway compared to QLD
- Risk associated with **Mining Engineering Courses** which are becoming less available across Australian tertiary institutions:

UQ: *You'll study the fundamentals of mining engineering as a major in civil, mechanical, or mechatronic engineering. This will give you the foundational knowledge of mining engineering and more career opportunities in the resource sector.*

Fewer students want to be geologists or engineers, partly due to mining's negative image regarding pollution, human rights and gender equality. That's leaving the industry with an aging workforce and forcing it to recruit from outside the traditional university talent pool, such as through apprenticeship programs and internal training. - MINING.COM



The Minerals Council of Australia says close to 300 mining engineers were graduating every year during the resources investment boom.

Based on current enrolments at eight mining universities across the country, **that should fall to around 50 graduates in four years' time.**

Anglo American – Always
Safe

THANK YOU

