



Training to Manage Emergencies in Coal Mines

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Training to Manage Emergencies in Coal Mines





Mines Rescue in Queensland



- First rescue team training commenced in 1909
- Provide equipment & training for underground coal mines
- Provide mine Inertisation capability to coal mines
- Deliver ERT training for surface coal mining operations
- Deliver mine emergency management system training to coal mines
- Funded by membership levy & Fee for Service activities



Coal Mine Emergencies

Underground Mines

- Isolated environments
- High energy release events
- Damage to infrastructure inhibits management
 - Communications & Gas monitoring
- Events may continue over extended periods of time

Surface Mines

- Large energy events involving vehicles, explosives or strata
- Can also continue over extended periods





Coal Mine Emergencies

- In the absence of a structured and trained approach to managing these events;
 - errors will be made,
 - confrontation may develop, and
 - stress levels will rise





Incident Management Systems

- Queensland mines annually test coal mine emergency response
- An early recommendation was to establish clear organisational structures for the management of emergency events in coal mines
- The Australasian Inter-agency Incident Management System (AIIMS) is an emergency management system utilised by firefighting, police and other emergency services





Mine Emergency Management System (MEMS)

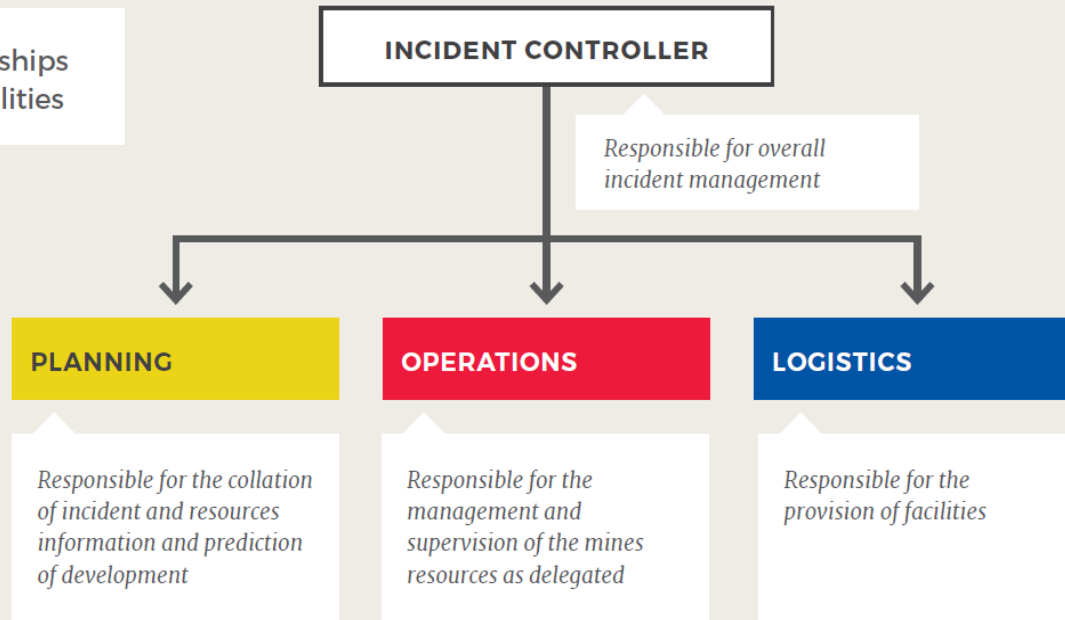
- In 2005 QMRS commenced training mine personnel in MEMS
- MEMS was adapted from AIIMS to reflect mining legislation and the complications of underground mining
- MEMS functions around;
 - A central decision making authority
 - A structured approach to planning and scenario evaluation, operational activity management and logistics coordination
 - Objective setting to progress the event recovery
 - Incident Action Plans to implement objectives





MEMS Structure

MEMS Relationships and Responsibilities





MEMS Roles & Responsibilities

Incident Controller

- Responsible for managing the incident
- Forms the Incident Management Team (IMT)
- Sets objectives in association with IMT
- Approves Action Plans developed prior to implementation
- Removed from detailed operational activities





MEMS Roles & Responsibilities

Planning Coordinator

- A mine emergency requires information to be evaluated, scenarios to be considered and solution options to be developed.
- Develops action plans for the IMT to consider for implementation to achieve objectives (strategies)
- Obtains technical specialist advice/support as required
- Prepares plans for role handovers as event extends





MEMS Roles & Responsibilities

Operations Coordinator

- Responsible for the safety & management of operational resources
- Assess adequacy of available resources

Logistic Coordinator

- Source required resources for planning/operations
- Assist in preparing action and communications plans



All coordinators need to establish structures that maintain an adequate span of control



Incident Action Planning

- To move an event forward an Objective needs to be set.
- Consider the current event situation – what is known
- Strategies are developed to achieve the current objective
- An operational plan, tactics, is then implemented to execute the strategy
- The Incident Action Plan must have final approval of the Incident Controller prior to implementation





MEMS Scalability

- For a small incident the controller will manage all functions.
- As incident size & complexity grows delegation of functions occurs.
- As an event is brought under control resources can be released or allocated to returning the mine to operation
- As such the MEMS structure expands and contracts with the progress of the event.





Application of MEMS

- The principles and structure of MEMS can apply from small to the largest of events
- MEMS applies equally well to surface coal and non coal mine incident management
- Training is delivered via scenario based activities along with theory in the basic psychology of decision making, communicating with the media and in planning for resourcing extended events.
- Using the same techniques to manage other major activities at mines will increase familiarity with the process





Conclusion

- Application of MEMS at Simulated Emergency events has met with varying success
- Research into AIIMS and by association MEMS indicates that without comprehensive training and developed team relationships these systems are likely to fail
- Most mines have their people attend the initial training course
- The same techniques need to be applied to all emergency simulations and where possible integrated into other mine activities to develop familiarity
- Utilising appropriate information support technology, such as MRAS, will aid the control and communication of an event



Questions

