




Mine Subsidence Board
2011/2012 Annual Report

Putting service and the needs of people first



An aerial photograph showing a multi-lane highway bridge under construction. The bridge spans a deep, forested valley. The surrounding area is densely wooded with green trees. The bridge structure is visible, with concrete pillars and a partially completed road surface. There are some construction vehicles and equipment visible on the bridge deck. The image is framed by a blue and white geometric border on the right side.

What is the Mine Subsidence Board and what do we do:

The Mine Subsidence Board is an independent body operating in areas of coal mining in New South Wales.

We:

- › Provide compensation if improvements on the surface are damaged by mine subsidence
- › Prevent damage by ensuring new developments are compatible with the risk of mine subsidence
- › Eliminate the risk of danger from mine subsidence

The Mine Subsidence Board IS NOT responsible for approving mining activity.

Hunter Expressway Image courtesy of AJM Photography

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Main Image courtesy of Hunter Development Corporation



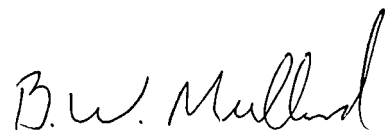
Dear Mr Hartcher,

Annual Report for the Year Ended 30th June 2012

I am pleased to present to you the Mine Subsidence Board's Annual Report for the year ended 30th June 2012, as required by the Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984.

The accounts have been audited in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983, as evidenced by the Auditor-General's Certificate.

Yours sincerely



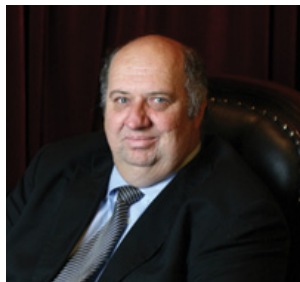
B Mullard
Chairman



The Hon Christopher Peter Hartcher, MP
Minister for Resources and Energy

Board Members

(As at 30th June 2012)



Brad Mullard (Chairman)
BSc

As Executive Director (Mineral Resources) of Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services, Brad is the nominated Chairman of the Mine Subsidence Board. Brad has held a number of senior positions in government and primary industry. He is also a key member of the National Low Emission Coal Council, the National Carbon Storage Taskforce, and the NSW Clean Coal Council.



Robert Regan
BE(Min)(Hons)

Rob leads the Department of Trade & Investment, Resources & Energy, Mine Safety Operations and is Chief Inspector of Coal Mines. Rob has 40 years experience in the mining industry, with the majority at senior management level.



Peter Hayes
BE(Min), ME(Min), MBA
Colliery Proprietors' Nominee

Peter was appointed to the Board in 2002. He is a successful manager of mining operations, with vast experience in mine planning and interaction with the community.



Jeffrey Maybury
Minister for Local Government's Nominee

Jeff is currently serving his ninth year as a Councillor of Cessnock City Council. He has experience in Local Government and community issues and was appointed to the Board in 2003.



Margaret McDonald-Hill
Minister for Mineral Resources Nominee

Margaret has had an extensive career in Local Government and is the independent chair of a number of consultative committees across the State and a member of the Minister's Arbitration Panel. Until recently Margaret held the position of Executive Officer for the Association of Mining Related Councils.

Minister for Commerce's Nominee This position is currently vacant awaiting NSW State Government Appointee.

Structure and Function of the Board

The Mine Subsidence Board is constituted under the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961 as amended and consists of representation of:

- › Director-General of the Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services or their nominee from the Department
- › Chief Inspector of Coal Mines
- › Department of Public Works
- › Colliery Proprietors
- › Owners of Improvements (ie, the community)
- › Local Government or the Department of Planning.

In the exercise of its functions the Board is subject to the control and direction of the Minister.

Two members, the Director-General of the Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services and the Chief Inspector of Coal Mines, are ex officio members appointed by the Act. The remaining four members are nominees and are appointed by the Governor for a period of three years.

The Board meets monthly, primarily in Newcastle and Maitland. Meetings are also convened at centres affected by coal mining, where the Board Members inspect various areas of Board activity and meet with local authorities. This year, the Board met at the following locations:

- › Newcastle
- › Maitland.



Development in the Honeysuckle Precinct was subject to Mine Subsidence Board design parameters

Board Attendance

In 2011/2012, 11 Board Meetings were held of which 3 meetings were by correspondence.

Board Member	Meetings Attended	Meetings Eligible For
Peter Hayes	8	11
Margaret McDonald-Hill	11	11
Jeff Maybury *	11	11
Brad Mullard	10	11
Rob Regan *	10	11

* Board Members nominated for Audit Committee.

All non-attendances at the meetings were authorised leave.

Corporate Governance

The Mine Subsidence Board is constituted under the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961. In the exercise of their duties and functions, the Board Members are subject to the control and direction of the Minister. Through the Act, certain duties and functions are delegated to staff of the Mine Subsidence Board. Major items are considered by the Board Members at monthly meetings. The Budget and Corporate Plan are approved by the Board Members, who receive a monthly report on progress against programmes. Operational processes are subject to regular audit and an Audit Committee meets annually.

Code of Conduct

The Board Members abide by a Code of Conduct, which requires a high standard of impartiality, fairness and integrity.

Main image: Hunter Expressway image courtesy of AJM Photography

New Court House images courtesy of Douglas Partners

Top image: "Inclined drilling used by Bulk Flyash Grout to intersect workings located beyond the site boundary"

Bottom image: "Verification of grouting works by Douglas Partners using oriented down-hole CCTV"





From the CEO's Desk

The scope of services sought from the Mine Subsidence Board over the years has evolved markedly. Initially much revolved around claims and repairs. Whilst this is still a large portion of our business, it is the Board's expertise as the leading NSW Government authority in mine subsidence that results in many inquiries.

Board staff are members of expert panels and technical committees involved with infrastructure development such as the Hunter Expressway and mining projects involving mine subsidence of rail track, pipelines and the Southern Freeway. They also attend Community Consultative Committees, Mine Planning Focus Meetings, undertake Pre-Mining Inspections and are available to answer questions at the Board's display set up at Regional Shows and Expos or through enquiries to the local Mine Subsidence Board office.

Our role in future surface development continues to grow as old and future mining interacts with planned surface development. The Mine Subsidence Board works closely with the mining and building industries and Planning and Infrastructure NSW. Recent projects include proposed development at Catherine Hill Bay, Huntlee and the Southern Coalfields. The Board is also involved in the revitalisation project for Newcastle where there are extensive first workings in the Borehole Seam. A plan identifying mine subsidence categories has been developed for Newcastle and is available on the Board's website.

During 2011/2012 Board staff processed over 15,000 transactions, including 4,500 building applications and over 10,000 certificates advising property owners their infrastructure is covered under the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act or has been the subject of a claim. I would like to express my appreciation to Board staff for their contribution. Often their efforts in working various hours to attend community meetings, meet with claimants, manage repairs and cover emergency calls may go unrecognised by those who benefit from their dedication.

The Board deals with a large number of claims and subsequent repairs. This work is generally undertaken whilst people are still in residence. For this reason we carefully select and monitor the performance of contractors completing repair work for the Board. The assistance provided by property owners is appreciated and a final inspection is undertaken once repairs are complete.

The Board accepted 186 claims during the financial year of which the majority relate to elimination of danger. Recently I have been asked why the Board refuses claims. Property owners are familiar with general household insurance they arrange to cover them for damage to their property and in this case claims are triggered by an event such as an earthquake. Under the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act, an owner only needs to believe their property may have incurred mine subsidence damage to lodge a claim. Therefore a large number of claims are received on this premise and all claims are investigated by qualified staff with experience in building.

The presence of mine workings does not mean there must be mine subsidence damage. There are many naturally occurring causes of damage to residential structures. During claims investigation Board staff endeavour to assist claimants by providing advice as to the cause of damage. Around 18% of claims lodged are for damage to structures that are not undermined. Claims are refused where investigation determines a structure is located over fully extracted old mine working which subsidised before the structure was built or overlies first workings that have not subsided. Historical data suggests less than 25% of residential structures are damaged by mine subsidence and in most cases the damage is slight, consisting of minor cracking to internal linings and movement to external brickwork and around concrete areas. The nature of mine subsidence potholes, which can occur over shallow mine workings, is such that impacts are limited to the immediate location of the pothole. Therefore a mine subsidence pothole can occur beneath a building and cause little or no damage.

Where future mining is proposed within a finite timeframe, the Board recommends that surface development be staged so that it occurs after mining is complete. In all cases it is important that the mine subsidence issues are identified early in the planning process. The Board has been working closely with Councils, Planning Authorities and developers to provide even more information and assist with future development plans in areas such as Newcastle, Charlestown and Glendale. Grouting of old mine workings is being used successfully to mitigate against mine subsidence effects and both geotechnical and structural computer modelling is being utilised in designing structures to minimise the risk of damage.

The Board sets challenging performance targets and this year more than 97% of building applications, certificates and subdivisions were processed in less than 5 working days. During 2011/2012 Board staff processed over 4,500 building applications, 422 subdivisions, attended to 297 claims for mine subsidence damage, and issued around 10,000 certificates to confirm structures were covered by the Mine Subsidence Act.

Research and development into mine subsidence remains an important part of our business. The Board is currently undertaking monitoring at selected sites to improve the understanding of ground vibrations that may result from mine subsidence. A research paper was completed in 2011 which analysed vibration data from 1995 to 2011. New research projects currently underway include; (i) the vibration analysis of goaf falls in Long Wall Mines, and (ii) Strain and curvature correlations over Long Wall Mines.

The Mine Subsidence Board has a 24 hour emergency hotline (phone 1800 248083) for reporting any danger that may arise from mine subsidence. This year staff responded to 141 elimination of danger reports. Reports generally relate to small potholes or surface cracks above areas of abandoned shallow mined workings. Often the first observation is surface water 'disappearing' into a void or crack in the ground surface.

The Mine Subsidence Board arranges television, radio and print media advertising to assist the community in understanding services available from the Board and building requirements in a Mine Subsidence District. The Mine Subsidence Board is well recognised through its public campaign to raise awareness of the potential dangers from shallow old and abandoned coal mine workings. Maurie Mole has been the Board's mascot for over 20 years and regular advertising and an annual competition increases awareness of the danger of old mine workings.

The Mine Subsidence Board's operations are funded by a compulsory levy on the owners of all registered collieries in NSW and our service is underpinned by Quality Accreditation to International Standard ISO9001:2000

All Mine Subsidence Board brochures can be accessed via the website and many transactions, including feedback, can be completed online. Should you require information regarding mine subsidence then it is suggested you contact Board staff at your nearest office who would be most pleased to assist.



Greg Cole-Clark
Chief Executive Officer



Spotlight on Board's Core Business

The core operations of the Mine Subsidence Board can be described as:

- › Management of the Mine Subsidence Compensation Fund – this is primarily surrounding claims from those properties damaged by mine subsidence from old, existing or new mining
- › Surface development guidelines where mine subsidence occurs or is likely to occur
- › Repair services where properties are damaged as a result of subsidence and compensation where required
- › The introduction of new districts
- › An advisory service for those buying, building or renovating in a District
- › Advice to developers regarding design and construction techniques
- › The approval on developments within a District
- › Elimination of public danger.

The Mine Subsidence Board's mission is to mitigate the effects of mine subsidence on the community by promoting compatibility between surface developments and underground coal mining and restoring damaged improvements. The Board manages this process through the proclamation of Mine Subsidence Districts. Put simply, it means that when building or renovating in these areas, guidelines apply and you may need to get the Mine Subsidence Board's approval to build or subdivide. If damage does occur from subsidence due to coal mining, the support and resources of the Mine Subsidence Board are available to assist you.



Board staff liaising with visitors at recent show

If improvements are constructed without Board approval, they are not eligible for compensation and 15B certificates will be refused, usually meaning that the property cannot be sold in the future.

Expert advice is provided to property owners, developers, government departments and authorities, local councils, community organisations and industries within Mine Subsidence Districts, and throughout NSW. This advice aims to provide compatibility between surface development and underground mining.

The Board controls building and other surface development in Mine Subsidence Districts, setting building and construction requirements that provide protection from subsidence damage. These requirements cover the nature and class of improvements, including height, type of building materials used and the method of construction.

An integral part of the Mine Subsidence Board's charter is Community Education with regular awareness programmes providing the community with information on the Board's services as well as details and reassurance regarding the effects of mine subsidence. Information on services provided by the Board is made available to property owners in a number of ways; from the mining notification process, direct contact at Mine Subsidence Board offices, Community events and shows, participation in Community Consultative Committees, Pre-Mining Inspections, Building Applications or just general information regarding districts or designing for subsidence.

Another vitally important role for the Board is where predicted mine subsidence could have a significant effect on surface improvements it is the Board's policy to offer Pre-Mining Inspections or PMI's to those properties. This provides an opportunity for the Board's staff to liaise with the community prior to mining.

The inspections are beneficial in establishing the Pre-Mining condition of structures. The information gathered also provides a useful database of the typical performance of structures in terms of existing condition, damage, age and location. They are completed at no cost to the owner and a report is provided. The Board completes all of this work using experienced technical staff.

By working with the Board, homeowners and developers can be assured that their homes and structures are safe, serviceable and repairable.

Principal and District Officers

Chief Executive Officer

Greg Cole-Clark BE (Mining) Syd, MBA

Secretary and Manager Finance and Administration

Vacant following the retirement of Mike Clarke

Subsidence Risk Engineer

Peter Evans BE (Hons) Syd, CPPD

District Managers

Newcastle	Phil Alexander
Wyong	Tom Hole
Singleton	Richard Pickles - Acting
Picton	Darren Bullock



Repairs underway to Charlton Road, Fordwich

Our Aims and Objectives:

The Board's charter is set out in the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961. The Act is designed to provide for the payment of compensation where improvements on the surface are damaged by subsidence following the extraction of coal or shale anywhere in NSW. Under the Act, the Board is subject to the control and direction of the Minister for Mineral Resources and reports through the Minister to the NSW Parliament.

The Board is responsible for its own operating and capital funds and manages the Mine Subsidence Compensation Fund. Coal mining companies are levied annually by the Board against each company's land value. Additional income is generated for the Board via investments.

Our Mission Statement

To mitigate the effects of mine subsidence on the community by promoting compatibility between surface developments and underground coal mining, restoring damaged improvements and managing the compensation fund. The Board has two principal functions, which are highlighted by Sections 12 and 15 of the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961 from which it derives power and authority to:

- Provide for payment of compensation for damage to improvements on land anywhere in NSW caused by mine subsidence following the extraction of coal or shale.
- Control surface development within Mine Subsidence Districts where all subdivisions of land and all applications to erect or alter improvements require the Board's approval.

These functions form the Board's Mission and Corporate Objectives incorporated in a Corporate Plan. In the performance of our charter, the Board have as their prime concern the welfare and security of the people of NSW coalfields and their properties. A Mine Subsidence District is used to recognise areas where our expertise and service are likely to be in higher demand. With the use of innovative and progressive practices, and the expertise of the organisation, we will ensure that the delivery of high-quality service is continually achieved.

Staff Code of Conduct

The Mine Subsidence Board utilises good conduct and administrative practice, including prevention procedures, to eliminate the risk of fraud and corruption.

The Board's Code of Conduct addresses standards of behaviour, conflicts of interest, gifts and benefits, corrupt and unethical conduct. All staff are committed to its principles. There have been no changes to the Code during the past year.

Guarantee of Service

In the performance of our Charter, the Mine Subsidence Board is committed to providing the people of NSW with quality service delivered in a reliable, responsible and fair manner. Our Guarantee of Service ensures this statement is fulfilled and is printed as Appendix A.

Corporate Objectives

1. To provide a prompt and efficient compensation and/or repair scheme for damage to improvements caused by the extraction of coal.
2. To eliminate danger to the community from mine subsidence related events.
3. Given that mining will take place, to promote compatibility between surface development and underground coal mining.
4. To actively use risk management expertise to protect the community by reducing future damage from mine subsidence.
5. To identify, complete and promote subsidence research programmes that meet the existing and future needs of the community and industry.
6. To provide a comprehensive and accessible advisory and technical resources service on mine subsidence and surface development.
7. To increase community knowledge and appreciation of the Board and its functions.
8. To implement effective management systems which support the operational objectives.



Performance Indicators

The Mine Subsidence Board aims to maintain the highest standard of customer service delivery. Continuous improvement is facilitated through quality certification audits, future directions workshops involving staff and our willingness to work with the community, industry and other agencies. Our policies and procedures are regularly reviewed. The Board welcomes suggestions from members of the public and feedback can be provided through the Board's website. All persons lodging a claim with the Board are given the opportunity of input through a customer survey.

Quality Assurance

The Board has Quality Certification to International Standard ISO 9001. To maintain certification, the Board's procedures and performances are regularly subjected to external audit by SAI Global. Trained staff carry out six-monthly internal audits.

Corporate Performance

The Board has various measures in place to monitor its performance. Management reports to the Board Members on a monthly basis on the Corporate Plan. Internal audits, quality certification audits and customer feedback assist in assessing performance. The major Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) relate to the Board's service areas of surface development, claims and the issuing of Section 15 Certificates, which are generally sought during property conveyancing. Elimination of danger identifies pothole events associated with old shallow mine workings.

The Board's KPI targets are challenging and were met in all of the six categories.

Elimination of danger reports must be addressed within 24 hours. This significant KPI was achieved and on most occasions, action involved securing a site and filling a mine subsidence pothole with low-strength concrete.

Performance Indicators 2011/2012

Service	Number Processed	Performance Measure	Target	2011/12 Performance	2010/11 Performance
Subdivisions	422	Process	95%	98.8%	99%
15B Certificates	8556	Within 5	95%	97.5%	96%
15C Certificates	1703	working	95%	97.5%	97%
Building Applications	4504	days	95%	97.9%	98%
Claims	297	Determine Claims Within 30 working days	85%	97.2%	97%
Elimination of Danger	141	Eliminate Danger within 24 hours	100%	100%	100%

Transactions 2011/2012

Transaction Type	Newcastle	Picton	Singleton	Wyong	Total
Building Applications 10/11	2406 2653	966 1051	213 209	919 610	4504 4523
Subdivisions 10/11	176 218	113 78	15 15	118 41	422 352
Certificates 15B 10/11	5418 5043	1175 1143	390 376	1573 1392	8556 7954
15C 10/11	746 713	519 441	128 150	292 259	1703 1563
Claims 10/11	132 199	132 128	14 22	19 28	297 377
Elimination of Danger 10/11	98 93	0 0	43 19	0 0	141 112

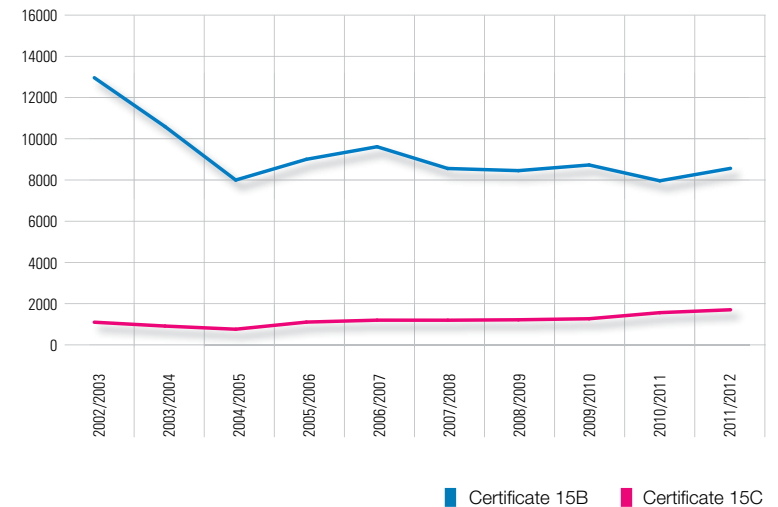
Certificates

The Board plays an integral role in protecting home buyers by providing certificates under Section 15 of the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act 1961.

Persons purchasing land and/or buildings, which are located in proclaimed Mine Subsidence Districts, are advised to seek certificates from the Board during conveyancing. Most financial institutions require a Section 15B Certificate as a condition of providing mortgage funds.

- **Section 15B Certificate** - Certifies that the requirements of the Act relating to the improvements or subdivisions specified have been complied with. This certificate is an assurance that compensation will be paid in the event of mine subsidence damage.
- **Section 15C Certificate** - Certifies whether or not a claim has been paid in respect of mine subsidence damage to a property.

Certificates

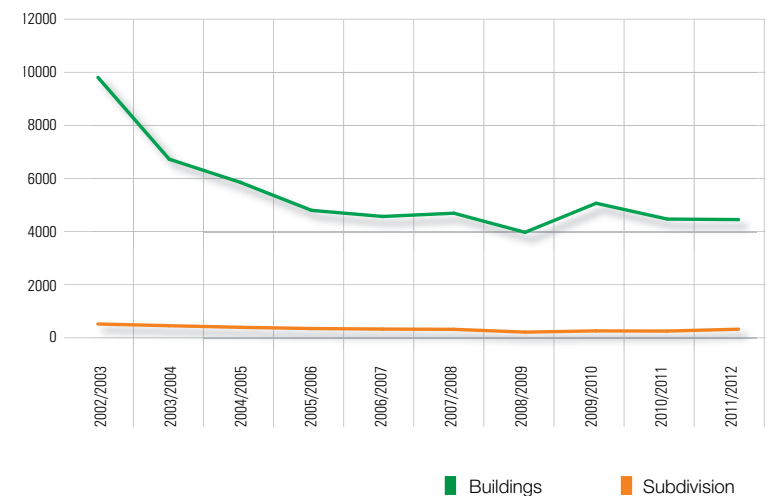


Building and Subdivision Applications – Surface Development

Owners of properties in proclaimed Mine Subsidence Districts must obtain approval to erect improvements or subdivide land. The Board issues guidelines for building, and provides subsidence design parameters for major structures within Mine Subsidence Districts. The Board considers building and subdivision applications within Mine Subsidence Districts for approval and gives consideration to Draft Local Environmental Plans for concurrence or objection as required by the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.

The Mine Subsidence Board is an approval authority under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act and accordingly Councils are required to seek general terms of approval from the Board for development applications submitted under the Integrated Development process.

Surface Developments



Compensation

The Board compensates owners of improvements for damage caused by mine subsidence, provided that, if located in a Mine Subsidence District, the improvements have been constructed in accordance with the Board's approval, or existed prior to proclamation of the District.

The owners of improvements damaged by mine subsidence can lodge claims for compensation with the Board. In the event of subsidence damage to surface improvements, the Board may offer the owner a number of options including: having the home or improvements repaired by a licensed contractor; making a cash payment to cover the estimated cost of such repairs; or, in appropriate cases, buying the property at present market value as if it was undamaged by subsidence.

Where the Board purchases a dwelling, it may be rented until subsidence is completed, at which time appropriate repairs are carried out and the property is sold. Such dwellings are leased to tenants at fair market rental.

Owners of improvements may appear before the Board, seeking a review of a Board decision. They also have a right of appeal, under Section 12B of the Act, in the Land and Environment Court, against a decision of the Board as to whether or not damage has been caused by mine subsidence, or about the amount of compensation payable. The Board may arrange for Alternate Dispute Resolution procedures to assist in resolving a claim.

Claims Analysis

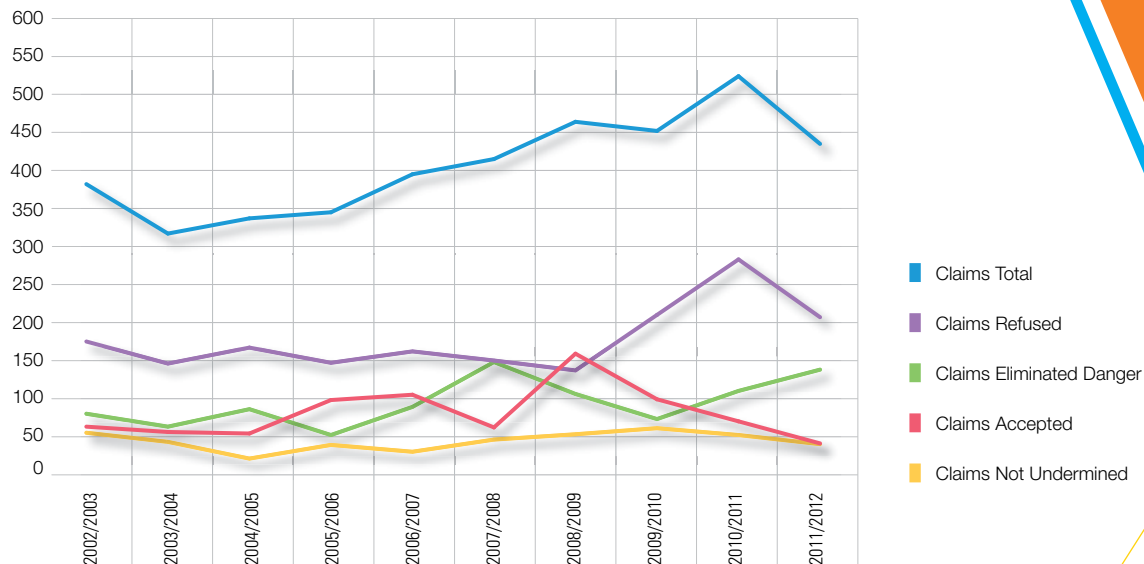
An owner only needs to believe their property may have incurred mine subsidence damage to lodge a claim under the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act. All claims are investigated by qualified staff with experience in building.

The presence of mine workings does not mean there must be mine subsidence damage. There are many naturally occurring causes of damage to residential structures. During claims investigation Board staff endeavour to assist claimants by providing advice as to the cause of damage.

Around 25% of claims received are not undermined. Claims are refused where investigation determines a structure is located over fully extracted old mine working which subsidised before the structure was built or overlie first workings that have not subsided. Experience indicates less than 25% of structures are damaged from current mining methods and most damage to residential structures is 'cosmetic' and non-structural.

Claims

Year	Accepted	Refused	Not Undermined	Eliminate Danger	Total
2002-2003	66	178	58	83	385
2003-2004	59	149	46	66	320
2004-2005	57	170	24	89	340
2005-2006	101	150	42	55	348
2006-2007	108	165	33	92	398
2007-2008	65	153	49	151	418
2008-2009	153	140	56	116	465
2009-2010	102	213	64	76	455
2010-2011	73	286	55	113	527
2011-2012	44	210	43	141	438



Review of Board Operations

The Mine Subsidence Board's offices are located in the coalfields of NSW, in Newcastle, Picton, Singleton and Wyong. These areas are easily accessible to residents and developers affected by mine subsidence.

Details of the role of the Mine Subsidence Board and information on mine subsidence can be easily accessed via the Board's website. Claim applications, requests for guidelines, tender information for repair contracts and feedback on service provided are also available from the website.

Surface Development and Mining Advice

The Mine Subsidence Board's approval is required for subdivision of land and surface development in Mine Subsidence Districts.

The Board continues to provide advice regarding subsidence issues to the community and developers, this support is particularly relevant in areas of residential growth or where mining is proposed in the short term.

During the past year staff were involved in discussions with developers proposing high-rise structures over existing mine workings, with extensive geotechnical investigations undertaken by developers to establish the condition and long-term stability of the abandoned mine workings that underlie sections of the development sites. In some cases, independent expertise was sought to review the geotechnical reports which were submitted by the applicants as a condition of Board approval.

The Board liaises closely with developers, mining companies, local councils and State Government and Federal organisations regarding these projects.

Expert Advice

Expert advice is provided to property owners, government departments and authorities, local councils, community organisations and industries within Mine Subsidence Districts, and throughout NSW. This advice aims to provide compatibility between surface development and underground mining. To this end, the Board controls building and other surface development in Mine Subsidence Districts, setting building and construction requirements that provide protection from subsidence damage. These requirements cover the nature and class of improvements, including height, type of building materials used and the method of construction.

Stop Work Notices

The Board has the power to issue stop work notices to prevent illegal construction in Mine Subsidence Districts. Any improvements erected without the Board's approval, or contrary to an approval are not eligible for compensation.

Elimination of Danger

An important role is the elimination of public and private danger caused by mine subsidence.



Repairs underway to Charlton Road, Fordwich

Community Liaison

The Mine Subsidence Board is represented on various committees and attends community forums where there are mine subsidence issues. The Board's Management and staff are available to address public meetings and community groups. The Board is represented on the Interagency Subsidence Management Plan Committee which will review applications for mining.

The Board's Newcastle staff met with the following groups:

- › RTA F3 Extension Link Road extension Committee
- › Northern DARZL
- › Hunter Water Corporation
- › Roads and Maritime Services
- › National Parks
- › Newcastle and Lake Macquarie Councils.

The Board's Picton staff met with the following groups:

- › Appin Area Community Working Group
- › Tahmoor Colliery Community Consultative Committee
- › Southern DARZL
- › Roads and Maritime Services Technical Committee
- › Sydney Water Technical and Steering Committee
- › Tahmoor Community Information Days.

The Board's Singleton staff met with the following groups:

- › Lithgow, Singleton and Muswellbrook Councils
- › Meetings with Coal Mines in the area
- › Doyles Creek Community Meeting.

The Board's Wyong staff met with the following groups:

- › Wyong Community Liaison Committee
- › Central Coast Regional Co-ordination Management Group
- › Northern DARZL.



The Chief Executive Officer met with many groups and organisations throughout the year. Some of these included:

- › Chair of Interagency Committee for Subsidence Management Plan
- › Hunter Mine Subsidence Working Group (The Department of Premier and Cabinet)
- › Hunter Expressway Expert Panel
- › RTA HW2-Hume Highway Steering Committee for Southern Coalfields
- › Chair of the Northern and Southern Development and Liaison Committees (DARZL)
- › Chair of Mine Subsidence Technological Society (Engineers Australia)
- › Member Lake Macquarie City Council Infrastructure Group
- › Member Hunter and Central Coast Regional Managers Network.

Through the supply of promotional materials, brochures and small monetary donations, the Board assisted a number of schools, sporting and community organisations during the year.

Offices at a Glance

Newcastle:

The Board's Newcastle District Office manages operations in the densely populated cities of Lake Macquarie, Maitland and Newcastle. The Board has nine (9) proclaimed Mine Subsidence Districts within these city boundaries.

Major redevelopment continues to flourish within these three areas; with Maitland one of the fastest growing areas in the country. The Newcastle District office was responsible for the approval of projects to the value of \$570 million throughout the 2011/2012 financial year. All major developments are conditionally approved subject to extensive geotechnical investigations to establish the condition and long term stability of old abandoned mine workings which under lie these areas and where future mining may occur.

The Newcastle CBD as well as the Honeysuckle Precinct continues to see development growth, particularly high-rise development. Extensive geotechnical investigations have been undertaken to establish the condition and long term stability of old abandoned mine workings which underlie these sites.

The Board has recently developed a mine subsidence map for the Newcastle CBD which categorises the types of mining within these areas; allowing prospective developers to determine the Board's geotechnical investigation requirements. The redevelopment of the Honeysuckle area is continuing with extensive geotechnical investigations being undertaken to establish the condition and the long term stability of old abandoned mine workings which underlie the sites. A number of high rise developments have been completed and others are still under construction.

Grout filling has commenced on the Yard & Borehole Seams to allow development of a new multi storey Court Complex. Grouting will take a number of weeks to install and will be certified by Engineers.

The construction of the Hunter Express Way is continuing with grouting of the workings nearing completion. The major structures over the bypass have all commenced, with some nearing completion.

Extensive mitigation works have been completed at subdivisions in Ashtonfield and Fletcher, with all shallow mine workings to a depth of 10 metres having been grout filled or excavated, crushed and re-compacted to allow residential development.

Advice has been provided to councils and developers to address mine subsidence issues to properties located outside the Mine Subsidence Districts. Areas include parts of Newcastle, Beresfield, Maitland, Rutherford, Tenambit, Gillieston Heights and Louth Park. Old abandoned shallow mining exists in parts of these areas and may impact on future development proposals.

Within Newcastle, Lake Macquarie and Maitland there are properties that are undermined at a very shallow depth. Subsidence or potholes can occur where these shallow mine workings exist. This type of subsidence can occur under or around improvements. If a subsidence event does occur in the shallow mined area, the effects are shown at the surface and are localised with distinctive holes and depressions. The Newcastle Office attended to 93 of these types of claims throughout the 2011/2012 year. All of these claims were made safe and rectified by the Board's Contractors.

Significant development approvals have included:

- › A commercial building on Honeysuckle Drive
- › Commercial and residential development in Wickham
- › A school at Fassifern
- › A waste facility in Wallsend
- › A high rise residential development in Cooks Hill
- › A new silo at Carrington
- › Several retirement villages.

Picton:

The Picton District Office manages the operation of the Board in the Southern Coalfields with areas partly affected by old abandoned mine workings in the coastal area.

These workings lie at shallow depths and improvements can be affected by localised pothole type subsidence. The central area of Southern Coalfields contains five areas of active longwall mining.

An area receiving significant attention from both the Board and its staff is Tahmoor; which is currently being undermined by Longwall 26.

The Board has accepted 418 claims, of which 230 have had repair work completed. The majority of claims received by the Mine Subsidence Board have been for cosmetic damage such as plaster cracking, movements in bricks and cracked tiles.

The Mine Subsidence Board undertakes temporary repairs at the time of mining to ensure a property remains safe and serviceable. The Board consults closely with home owners and, as most damage is minor and non-structural, the owner prefers to wait until mine subsidence has ceased and have the repair work completed at the one time. In some cases properties are effected by multiple longwalls and Board staff consult with owners as to their preference for repairs given a longer timeframe can eventuate before mine subsidence ground movement reaches minor levels.

It doesn't take three years to finalise all repairs, however, this may be the case where a property could be affected by multiple longwalls to the one that initially passed beneath the property.

The Board is currently undertaking Pre-Mining Inspections in relation to Tahmoor Colliery's Longwall 26 and 27. To date over 550, inspections have been completed in the general area at no charge to property owners. Pre-Mining Inspections provide property owners with a better understanding of the current condition of their building and assist the Board and owner when discussing claims for mine subsidence damage.

During the past year major infrastructure repairs have been carried out on the Main Southern Railway, Hume Highway and Upper Canal.

The Board is working closely with Xstrata Coal on monitoring the mining process and its affects, as well as attending community information days.

Consideration is also being given to include Berrima Colliery in a mine subsidence district, where surface development of small acreage lots is increasing above proposed Colliery workings.

During 2011/2012 a large volume of enquiries were received from developers in regards to proposed subdivisions, amazingly 43% up on 2010/2011 figures.

The Board has been active in working both with collieries and developers in making mining compatible with future urban expansion.

Many of the Board's clients, in particular those in Tahmoor, are continuing to express thanks to the staff for their support and efficiency in repairing their homes.

Significant development approvals have included:

- › New grand stand at Harness Racing Club
- › A processing plant
- › Plant laboratory
- › Several subdivisions.



The Main Southern Railway at Douglas Park was monitored closely for movement during mining

Singleton:

The Singleton District Office manages the operation of the Patrick Plains, Muswellbrook, Mitchells Flat, Tomalpin and Lithgow Mine Subsidence Districts. Outside of these districts there are vast areas of abandoned and active mining that are not in a Mine Subsidence District but still overseen from the Singleton office.

The Singleton District has the largest number of active mines within the Board's four districts, with 19 active underground and open cut mines.

The office saw a significant number of large Building Applications for infrastructure to the mining industry. The rail network from Gunnedah to Newcastle continues to be upgraded and a number of Ausgrid transmission lines were relocated or upgraded to allow for increased levels of mining activity.

Several large sheds at South Muswellbrook are being built to also service the needs of the collieries. With most collieries lodging or gaining approval to increase their outputs, the Port of Newcastle will continue to grow to match their capacity.

With the new Hunter Expressway from West Wallsend to Branxton in construction, the Board has attended regular meetings in regard to filling of the old shallow workings at Greta and Stanford Merthyr. An additional application for grouting of the workings and construction of a new roundabout at Stanford Merthyr was also approved.

The Singleton Office also continues to repair and maintain Charlton and Broke Roads, currently being undermined by Longwalls 2 – 4. This will continue to be an active project for the Board for the next three years.

The Singleton Office continues to receive many appreciative comments about its helpfulness and response to people from the many communities that the Singleton office covers.

Significant development approvals have included:

- Several large infrastructure projects for the mining industry including ARTC Rail lines, conveyors, feeder lines,
- Storage depot
- Retirement villas.

Wyong:

The Wyong office manages the areas to the south of Newcastle and the Central Coast including Swansea, North Entrance, Wyong and Hue Hue and has been heavily involved again this year with the continued expansion of urban development in the northern part of the Wyong Shire.

The Board is reviewing its areas of operations with the view of redefining its surface development guidelines, to better comply with current mining operations.

The Wyong office is working closely with the various collieries and the community in regard to the compatibility of surface improvements and future mining in the Wyong Mine Subsidence District.

Chain Valley and Mannering Collieries have been extracting coal in areas not encumbered by surface improvements. Both collieries are seeking approval to significantly extend the life of their operations. The Board's CEO and Wyong District Manager attended a community meeting regarding these extensions to provide advice on the Board's role.

The Board's Wyong office has also been working with Wyong Council to implement a policy to cater for flood levels and mine subsidence.

Significant development approvals have included:

- A major service station development in Lake Munmorah
- Several retirement villages
- Large commercial development in Toukley
- Residential development in Hamlyn Terrace.



Grouting of pothole at Muswellbrook Common

Risk Management Services

The Mine Subsidence Board liaises with collieries where planned or current mining has the potential to affect surface structures. Meetings are held with these collieries to discuss their mining layout for the next five years as well as their long-term mining plans. Potential problems relating to surface development and conflicts with mining are identified and steps put in place to manage a possible subsidence event. Where appropriate, the condition of structures prior to mining is assessed. Mitigation works to eligible structures can be implemented by the Board in conjunction with the owners of improvements where it will reduce the total prospective liability to the Mine Subsidence Compensation Fund. Annually, the Board reviews surface structures that will be undermined in the next three years to ensure mine subsidence effects are managed and to assess the potential liability from damage.

Major Development Approvals

A significant responsibility of the Board is approving major developments that could have a significant effect on the Mine Subsidence Compensation Fund following mine subsidence, by virtue of their cost, complexity or other impacts.

It is generally a requirement of approval that a number of conditions be met by the applicant, including the need to remove the risk of subsidence or confirm, through geotechnical investigations, that the workings are long-term stable. Applicants usually engage the services of experienced geotechnical engineering consultants to carry out this work. Drill holes may be required to provide supporting information. In some cases, structures may need to be relocated or the development timing staged to address mining issues.

The Board is increasing the use of computer-aided modelling to determine the risk of mine subsidence and assess the behaviour of a structure should mine subsidence occur.

A significant number of major developments were approved throughout NSW Mine Subsidence Districts, proving residential and commercial development can work hand in hand with mine subsidence.

Building Guidelines

The Board introduced a set of graduated building guidelines for residential construction in July 2001. These guidelines provide a sound engineering basis for the design of residential construction and provide homeowners and designers with greater flexibility to design individual styles of houses. The houses must remain safe and serviceable and the guideline system will ensure that any damage is of a minor nature that can be readily and economically repaired by the Board. These surface development guidelines are being reviewed to ensure they take into account current building technology and meet best practice.



Rail diversion at Tahmoor under construction

Surface Development

All building applications for residential development must meet the requirements of the Building Code of Australia and good building practices. The graduated guideline system for residential structures emphasises the need for new development to meet the relevant codes and standards. The Board requires that articulation joints be shown on architectural plans and in some circumstances work as executed certification is requested. The guideline system separates the Board's requirements into categories that reflect the exposure of varying structures to mine subsidence. Applications for other structures, such as commercial buildings, roads, pipelines and transmission towers, are assessed on their merits, subject to engineering design. In those areas where design and certification by structural engineers is required the need to comprehensively design for the predicted levels of mine subsidence is very important. The Board liaises with applicants and design engineers on a regular basis providing advice on the effect of subsidence on structures and techniques that may be useful in design.

The Board's Development Application and Rezoning Liaison (DARZL) Committee considers applications in areas where there may be issues between surface development and proposed mining. The committee can consider the details of proposed developments and gain insight into mine planning below the sites in order to ensure compatibility is achieved. Regular attendees at these committee meetings include representatives from the Department of Primary Industries - Mineral Resources, mining companies, local councils and the Board.

Pre-Mining Inspections

Where predicted mine subsidence is to have a significant effect on surface improvements it is the Board's policy to offer Pre-Mining Inspections (PMIs) of those properties. The inspections are beneficial in establishing the Pre-Mining condition of structures. The information gathered also provides a useful database of the typical performance of structures in terms of existing condition, damage, age and location. They are completed at no cost to the owner and a report is provided. Originally contracted out, the Board now completes much of this work using its experienced technical staff. The inspections also provide an opportunity to liaise with the community prior to mining.



Mine Subsidence Risk Engineering

Risk engineering has a key role in supporting the Board's core functions, including the assessment of claims and building applications and managing the risk of mine subsidence on existing or planned surface developments.

Details of major claims and developments approved by the Board are listed under each respective district office. Otherwise key activities in 2011/2012 associated with the management of mine subsidence risk include:

1. Engineering Expertise

- › Assisting district offices with claims, development applications and preventative works
- › Assisting external entities including collieries, developers and the community with mine subsidence issues and in particular building applications
- › Review and update of the Board's brochures, as well as developing new brochures for; (i) residential housing and ground vibration; (ii) residential housing and foundation movements; (iii) major infrastructure development
- › Assisting the roll out of the Board's new electronic Property Management System.

2. New Procurement Framework

Roll out of the Board's new procurement framework, which has been updated to comply with current NSW Government Procurement Policy. This included updating financial delegations, rewriting procedures and contract documentation, a new manual and implementing training awareness sessions.

The Board has also registered to use NSW eTendering which is a web-based tender management system. It delivers a standard single entry point for government organisations such as the Mine Subsidence Board to advertise NSW Government business opportunities.

3. Financial Risk and Liability

Since the development and roll out of the new e-risk management system there has been refinements to improve the analysis of the Board's future risk and liability from claims under the Mine Subsidence Act. For example, a pareto analysis has now been included to supplement the statistical analysis and more accurately analyse future cash flow predictions and risks.



Mapping

The mapping technology used and mining records held at the Mine Subsidence Board are fundamental in the decision making process for the assessment of claims for underground coal mining damage within New South Wales, the development of Guidelines for land subdivision and the approval of building development within Mine Subsidence Districts.

The Mine Subsidence Board's mapping staff have invested considerable time in the validation of historic records and the design of innovative processes to value add to the historic mining records held. This has resulted in the development of a comprehensive database of current and historic mining that can be utilised by the latest computer mapping technology. These databases represent a significant asset to the Mine Subsidence Board and the State.

Mapping data held at the Mine Subsidence Board includes up to date cadastral and topographic information, proposed land subdivisions and aerial photography for areas of interest to the Mine Subsidence Board as well as up to date mining records of the current operating and abandoned or discontinued coal mining operations. Surface information can be underlain by these mining records to allow the Board's staff to quickly determine the potential for impact for all properties within the State of New South Wales.

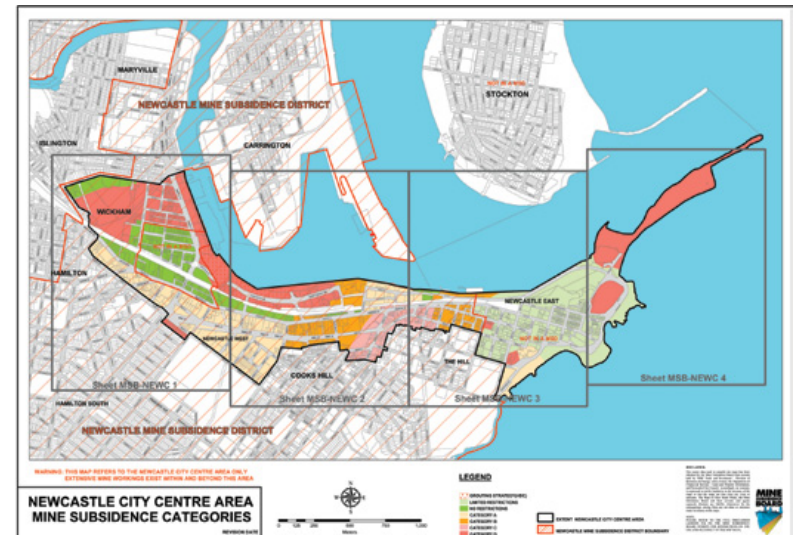
The Mine Subsidence Board continually investigates mining areas to determine the extent of uncharted mine workings and holds a database of boreholes and geotechnical records to further validate its historical mining records and update its risk management strategies. Potholes and shafts when located, are measured and recorded in the mapping databases enabling the repositioning of the historical mining maps where required and giving greater confidence in mining records; some dating back over 150 years.

New projects to further help the community to fully understand coal mining and the impact on surface development are continually developed. One project currently being undertaken is the production of maps for the Newcastle Central Business District to assist the community to obtain a general understanding of conditions which may be imposed by the Mine Subsidence Board in relation to subdivision and the surface development of land within this area.

The Graphical Information System software used by the mapping section is essential in the investigation of claims, special projects and the production of maps for displays and to support educational advertising programmes.

The Mine Subsidence Board is currently developing an updated mapping viewer for its staff using the latest internet technology. This will increase the speed of the computer mapping system and allow the Board's staff to better assess subsidence issues in the field using mobile technology when required.

The Mine Subsidence Board is continually striving to further improve the mapping services available to the public via the website by providing access to Mine Subsidence District maps and is currently developing maps showing the general conditions for areas identified as potentially high growth areas.



Research and Development

One of the Board's objectives is to identify, complete and promote research programmes that meet the existing and future needs of the community and industry.

Research projects completed in 2011/2012 include:

- › Analysis of Vibration Data (1995 to 2011): The objective of this project was to collate and examine the entire vibration data from the Mine Subsidence Board's network of ground vibration monitors since 1995 and assess the overall risk of damage to surface infrastructure
- › Customer Survey Analysis (2001 to 2010): The results of customer surveys are used by the Board to assess its effectiveness in delivering its services to the community. The objective of this project was to collate and examine survey data from 2001 and then to identify trends and recommend areas for improvement.

Research projects commenced in 2011/2012 include:

- › Vibration Analysis of goaf falls in Long Wall Mines: The objective of this project is to analyse goaf fall vibrations and develop a model to distinguish these from other ground vibrations. In addition, examine the behaviour and intensity of these vibrations. Data is currently being collected at Mandalong (Centennial) & Quorrobolong (Austar)
- › Strain and Curvature Correlations: The objective of this project is to study the relationship between surface strain and curvature over long wall mines in a variety of locations. Correlations, should they exist, may assist with improving the Board's Graduated Guidelines.

Ground vibrations due to mine subsidence can potentially cause damage to infrastructure and result in a claim under the Mine Subsidence Act. The Board has implemented a vibration monitoring programme in sensitive areas to assist with the analysis of claims and to keep the community informed of the nature of ground vibrations.



Vibration Monitor being checked

In 2011/2012 the strategic plan was to; (i) upgrade ageing monitors; (ii) redesign a new above ground monitoring station; (iii) reposition monitors closer to long wall; (iv) identify new monitoring locations.

All strategic objectives have been met. Old monitors have been replaced with new monitors which have increased functionality such as memory and remote data download. A new "above ground" monitoring station arrangement has been installed in several locations where monitoring stations have either been relocated or replaced with new monitors.

Repair Services

The Board contracts qualified tradespersons to complete repairs where damage has resulted from mine subsidence. In the majority of cases, the repairs are of a relatively minor nature. A high standard of workmanship is required and property owners are involved in the repair project from preparation of the scope of works to final inspection. Any concerns raised during repairs are addressed in consultation with the owner.

Around Newcastle, subsidence damage is related primarily to subsidence from shallow abandoned mine workings. This results in either localised depressions or potholes occurring in the ground surface. They are generally repaired by filling with concrete. Repairs are carried out on behalf of the Mine Subsidence Board by contractors or agencies such as councils, water authorities, and gas suppliers. The Mine Subsidence Board pays the full cost of repairs. During the past year, the Board has attended to 141 potholes. The Board's 24 hour emergency free call telephone number (1800 248 083) is available to report any dangers arising from mine subsidence.

Repair services were required in a number of districts during 2011/2012, some of these included:

- › Properties in Appin, Tahmoor and Berrima
- › Repairs undertaken in the Newcastle District included properties in Adamstown Heights, Fletcher, Highfields, Kotara, Mandalong, New Lambton, North Lambton, Rankin Park, Wallsend and Waratah.
- › Repairs to Charlton and Broke Roads
- › A property in Muswellbrook.

The Board undertook general repairs for mine subsidence damage in areas of past and present coal mining.



Driveway undergoing repairs

The Public Face of the Mine Subsidence Board - Public Awareness and Community Education

The public face of the Mine Subsidence Board plays an integral role in educating home owners, developers, pre-school and school age children on the various roles and services offered by the Board.

The Board's character Maurie Mole, used to promote safety awareness, is a household name in many coal mining areas of NSW. Maurie Mole has been used in the Hunter Valley to promote safety awareness associated with old, shallow mine workings for 20 years and was introduced to the Southern Coalfields in mid 2006. In July 2011 the Board took delivery of an all new Maurie Mole costume.

Just some of the Maurie Mole visits in 2011/2012 included:

- Camden Show
- Illawarra Home Show
- Newcastle Home Show
- Central Coast Home, Lifestyle and Leisure Show
- Hunter Region Botanic Gardens Children's Discovery Day
- Newcastle Museum Christmas Danger Awareness Event.

The Maurie Mole 2012 Danger Awareness campaign at the Newcastle Museum was a great success considering the wild and wet weather the Hunter area experienced on that afternoon; complete with flooding of the Museum itself. The event, held on Friday February 10th, coincided with the final weekend of "Hatching the Past" a travelling exhibition focusing on dinosaurs, with 30 families enjoying a wonderful afternoon and evening at The Museum. They were treated to hands on experiences and personal tours of the exhibits on display and winners received a special bag with gifts from the Museum and a special fossil kit.

Photos were taken of all winners with Maurie Mole, as well as several others during the event itself. All images were uploaded on to the Board's website where winners were able to select and receive their personal images.

The amount of calls made to the competition hotline was overwhelming; with the campaign once again run across the three commercial television stations. The addition of press advertisements in The Newcastle Herald and posters within the Newcastle Museum assisted in increasing the number of entries received, as well as increasing the promotional coverage of the Board's Safety Message.

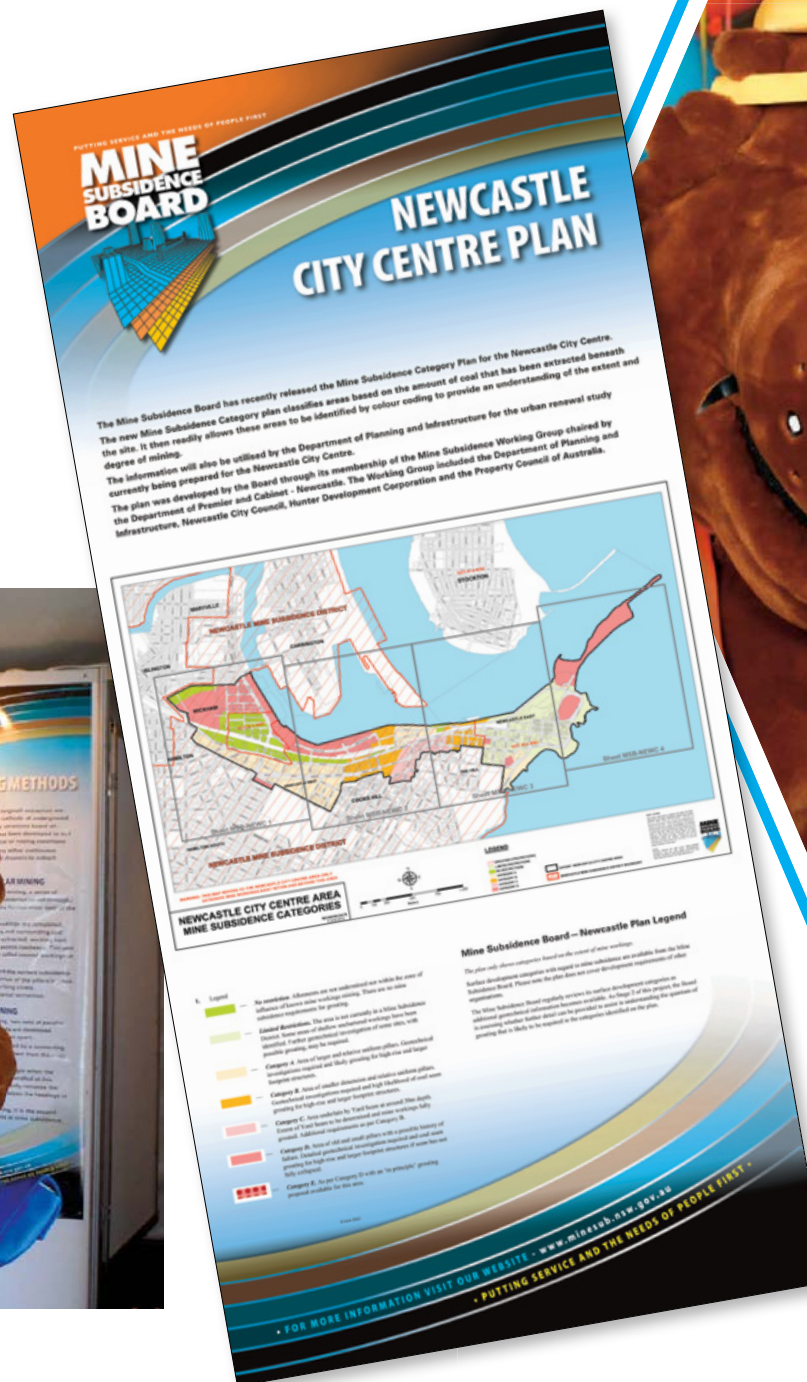


The Board attends many regional shows and expos as a way of informing new and existing home owners about mine subsidence as well as reinforcing the Maurie Mole safety message to children. During the year, the Board's staff met with large numbers of people who attended the Camden Show, Illawarra Home Show, Central Coast Home, Lifestyle and Leisure Show as well as the Newcastle Home Show.

The Board received significant exposure from the 2011 Newcastle Home Show with editorial, advertising and the inclusion of Maurie with the key entertainment timetable.

The Board will be reviewing attendance at these Shows, with a view to ensuring participation is delivering the desired outcomes. Display materials for these events is regularly updated to ensure all information, mining information and maps are accurate at any given time.

In keeping with Best Practise, the Board has continued to send surveys to each and every claimant no matter if their claim was accepted or refused.



The Board's staff are available at each regional show to answer enquiries and explain the Board's role and services. Feedback indicates that the exchange of information is greatly appreciated by visitors. Many thousands of free show bags containing mine subsidence information were given away to adults and children. The children's show bags include specific information about the dangers of old mine workings and promotional items. The Board's show bags continue to be enormously popular with kids of all ages, as well as adults.

The Board has two purpose built permanent displays at the Narellan Build N Design Centre and the HIA Home Ideas Centre in Newcastle.



Newcastle Entertainment Centre and Showgrounds
Friday, Saturday and Sunday 29-31 July

What is the Mine Subsidence Board?

One of the longest standing exhibitors at the Herald Newcastle Home Show is the Mine Subsidence Board. The Mine Subsidence Board is an independent body operating for the local community in areas of coal mining in NSW.

The Mine Subsidence Board's responsibility is to repair and pay for damage caused by mine subsidence. They have the experience, expertise, and staff to formulate remedies and identify hazards as well as assess the risks for new developments.

Many parts of the Hunter are declared Mine Subsidence Districts. This simply means that when building or renovating in these areas, guidelines apply and you may need to get the Mine Subsidence Board's approval to build or subdivide. If damage does occur from subsidence due to coal mining, the support and resources of the Mine Subsidence Board are there to assist you.

The Board:

- Provides compensation if improvements on the surface are damaged by mine subsidence
- Prevents damage by ensuring new developments are compatible with the risk of mine subsidence
- Eliminates the risk of danger from mine subsidence

The code for Compiling Development came in to effect in 2009 and is aimed at getting dwelling house approvals within 10 working days. This is great for home owners, but don't forget the Mine Subsidence Board. The Board will get approvals done in as little as 5 working days, but homeowners must come to the Board first so that the process is not delayed.

If improvements are constructed without Board approval, they are not eligible for compensation and 158 certificates will be refused, usually meaning that the property cannot be sold in the future.

The Board's staff will be on hand at the Home Show to answer any queries, while the Board's mascot, Maurice Mole, will be visiting on Saturday and Sunday at 11.30am and 1pm.

Warm up with Tupperware's inspiring range of winter wonders

Tupperware's autumn winter range heats up with exciting products designed for convenience and to promote a healthy lifestyle. You can create mouth watering winter feasts for the whole family in mere minutes with the microwave cooking range, including a brilliant Pasta Cooker. And while at the Show, be sure to check out the new MicroSteamer from Tupperware – the first genuine steamer for the microwave.

Tupperware has long been the master of kitchen organisation. Tupperware's pantry, fridge and freezer storage systems stackable, modular designs maximise your available space while the airtight seals keep the food you have treasured for longer. With your kitchen in order you'll be able to see exactly what you need so you'll be a more efficient shopper, saving time and money, and minimising your food waste. While you're at the Show speak to our Demonstrators about how you can treat your kitchen to a spring clean and extreme makeover with the help of Tupperware.

If you miss Tupperware at the show you can see the latest online at www.tupperware.com.au or call 1800 805 396 to find your nearest Demonstrator.

THE HERALD

NEWCASTLE HOME SHOW 2011 17

WIN AN EVENING WITH MAURIE MOLE AT NEWCASTLE MUSEUM

NEWCASTLE MUSEUM

To enter, phone **1900 920 471**
but please get Mum or Dad's permission first.

Max cost \$0.55 incl GST. Higher from a pay or mobile phone. You must be 15 or under to enter.
Closing Date: 12pm Jan 30th 2012.
30 Prizes to be won. LTPS/11/11810.

"IF YOU SEE A HOLE, DON'T THINK YOU'RE A MOLE. WALK IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION AND REPORT YOUR DETECTION."

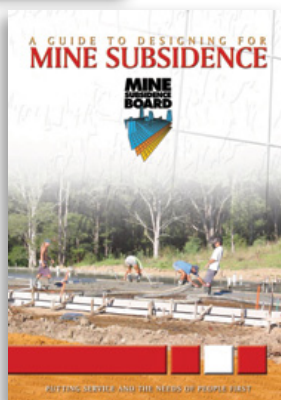
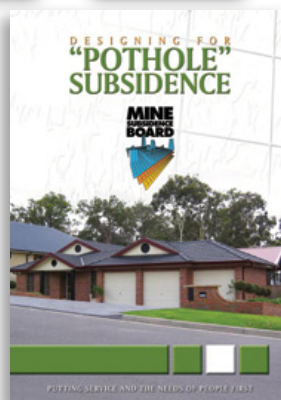
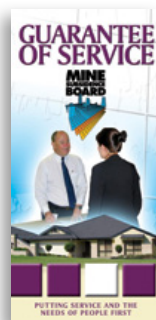
MINE SUBSIDENCE BOARD

VISIT MAURIE AT HIS WEBSITE:
www.minesub.nsw.gov.au

PUTTING SERVICE AND THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE (AND KIDS!) FIRST

Publications available at no cost and on the Board's website:

- Mine Subsidence: A Community Guide
- Annual Report (hard copies and CD Rom are available)
- Buying Property and Building in a Mine Subsidence District
- Guide to Designing for Mine Subsidence
- Designing for 'Pothole' Subsidence
- Claiming for Mine Subsidence Damage
- Mine Subsidence Claims: Appeal Rights and Review Procedures
- Guarantee of Service
- A Guide for Council Staff
- Residential Pavement repairs.



Liaison/Communications and Working Parties

The Mine Subsidence Board maintains an active role in liaising with the community, industry and other government departments.

Most importantly, the Board liaises regularly with property owners as part of the claim process. With continuing projects, regular meetings are scheduled, and in other areas they are held to facilitate communication when issues concerning mine subsidence arise. The Board is represented on a number of Community Consultative Committees, which have been formed to discuss mining and community issues. Regular liaison between the Board's staff and councils ensures local issues are addressed in the early stages of planning.

We also provide information on mine subsidence and the Board's role when undertaking Pre-Mining Inspections.

The Board meets with other state and local government bodies to allow the exchange of information and identification of issues in particular areas. Regular meetings are held with the Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services, local government bodies and mining companies. This provides an opportunity to discuss short and longer term mining plans so that any issues can be considered during strategic planning for surface development. The Board attends Planning Focus Meetings, which consider mining and other issues during the early stages of mine planning. It is also represented at Commissions of Inquiry where mine subsidence is an issue.

Other Committees and Working Parties

The Mine Subsidence Board convenes or participates in various Committees as the need arises:

- DARZL Committee
- Southern DARZL Committee.

Deemed Approvals

Some minor items of household change do NOT need Mine Subsidence Board approval, prior to Council processing. Where a Council does not require a building application, deemed approval is given. Some of these items include carports, above-ground pools, garden sheds, fences etc. (a full list can be provided by contacting the Mine Subsidence Board or see our website).

Payment Performance

\$14.7 million worth of accounts were paid during the year, on approximately 2350 invoices.

98% were paid on time, the balance being either invoices in dispute, or instances where the original invoices were not received. No invoice reached 60 days overdue and no penalty interest became due or was paid.

Properties

One new property was purchased during 2011/2012.

At 30th June 2012, 14 properties valued at \$3.66 million were held. Properties are purchased as a result of mine subsidence claims in accordance with the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act. The Board's practice is to restore these properties to a marketable condition and sell after the effects of subsidence are remedied.

Investment Performance

Investment performance is monitored monthly through comparison of key performance indicators, such as portfolio average maturity, average volatility, maturity dissection and accrued capital profit or loss. The return is measured against an index of 40% 90 day Bank Bill / 60% UBS Composite All Maturities for the monthly board meeting. The portfolio (before fees and taxes) returned 9.4% for 2011/12 compared to the benchmark of 9.3%.

For Annual Report purposes, Treasury has advised us to use their hourglass index of 40% UBS Bank Bill Index / 60% UBS 0+yr Australian Government Bond Index. For 2011/12, the board's portfolio returned 9.4% compared to the nominated Government benchmark of 9.9%. The key difference between the performance of the two benchmarks is the Treasury benchmark has a higher duration so the significant fall in bond yields over the period meant this benchmark returned higher than the benchmark used to monitor the investment performance. On funds invested of approximately \$90.4m, the difference between the fund return and the Treasury benchmark is \$450k less than the benchmark, for the year.

Arrangements for Public Participation in Policy Formation

The public may participate in policy formulation through representation to Board Members, the Minister and various liaison committees and working parties established or attended by the Board. Feedback on the Board's role and services can now be provided through its website. The Board's staff are available to attend relevant public meetings or address community organisations.

Significant Judicial Decisions

There were no significant judicial decisions made during the year.



Maurie Mole with school children at Camden Show

Changes in Legislation

No changes were made to legislation.

Internal Audit

The Board uses the NSW Government's IAB Assurance and Advisory Services for its internal audit.

Risk Management and Insurance

The Board's insurance is with the NSW Treasury Managed Fund and covers public liability, motor vehicles, property, workers compensation, fidelity guarantee, burglary, fire and miscellaneous.

Waste Reduction and Purchasing Plan

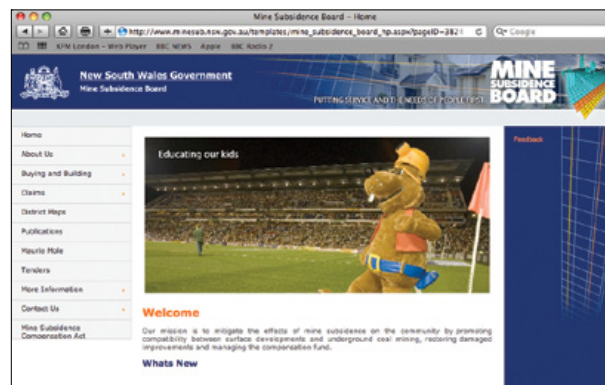
As a small agency the Mine Subsidence Board is required to report on the Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Plan (WRAPP), tri-annually in its annual report.

The Board participates in a paper recycling programme. Waste office paper is separated and collected by recycling contractors on a regular basis. Confidential records, which are no longer required, are disposed of through a separate confidential shredding service.

The Board does not generate construction, demolition or vegetation waste. Our Notice to Tenderers for contractors undertaking repairs to properties includes advice regarding recycling.

Electronic Service Delivery

Our Information Management and Technology Plan provides for phased introduction of lodged/delivered applications and services. This is complimented with the Government's Electronic Service Delivery Plan, which the Board has embraced and complied with, for reporting to Government. Customers can now access Board publications, lodge claims, seek Section 15 Certificates and request guidelines electronically. The website also provides the opportunity for feedback from customers on the Board's services.



Human Resources

The total number of staff employed at 30th June 2012 was 28, comprising:

Location	Male	Female
Head office	6	2
Newcastle	6	4
Wyong	2	1
Picton	3	2
Singleton	1	1
Total	18	10

Due to a number of retirements there are 5 vacant positions for which replacements are being sought. Some positions are currently being filled on a temporary basis.

All human resource administration is "in-house", with administration of staff records and payroll completed through an integrated software package.

Outsourcing is utilised when necessary to complete tasks not available internally.

Staff Training and Development

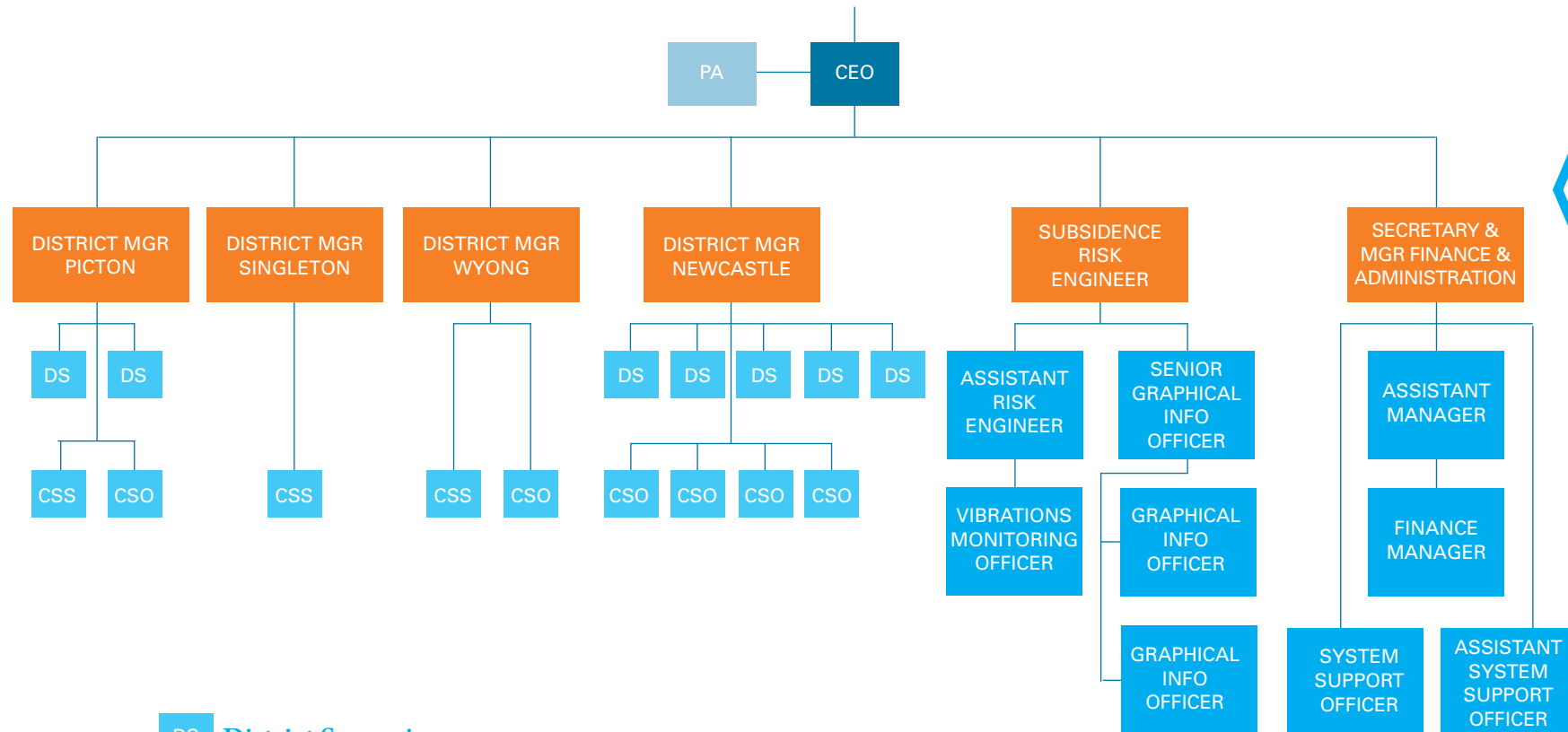
In-house and external training courses were predominantly computer system training and attendance at AIMS Conference.

Occupational Health and Safety

Is included in the agenda for each District meeting. Staff are able to submit an improvement request for any issue relating to OH&S.

One journey claim was reported during the year.

Mine Subsidence Board



- DS District Supervisor
- CSS Client Service Supervisor
- CSO Client Service Officer

Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act (PPIP)

The Act provides for the protection of personal information, and for the protection of the privacy of individuals generally.

The Board has a Privacy Management Plan, which identifies how it complies with the requirements of this legislation. The Plan has been submitted to the Privacy Commissioner.

No internal reviews were requested nor conducted during 2011/12.

The Board's Secretary, located at 117 Bull Street Newcastle, telephone (02) 4908 4360 is the Board's Privacy Co-ordinator.

Equal Employment Opportunity

The Board is an equal opportunity employer and actively promotes all EEO principles.

	Total	Women	Aboriginal & Torres Straight Islanders	People from Non English Speaking Backgrounds	People with a Disability
Total Staff	28	36%	0%	0%	0%
Management	1	0	0%	0%	0%
Corporate Support	3	67%	0%	0%	0%
Technical Services	16	0	0%	6%	0%
Customer Service	8	88%	0%	0%	0%



Staff undertake Pre-Mining Inspection on pool

Multicultural Policies and Services Programme

As a guarantee of service, the Mine Subsidence Board offers free-of-charge interpreter services through the Community Relations Commission for people of non-English speaking backgrounds. Interpreter availability signs are displayed in public areas of each of the Board's offices and are printed in different languages.

A notice about major services and the availability of interpreters is printed in 17 different languages in our major publications. Detailed information sheets on the Board's role and services are also available from our District Offices in each of these languages. All staff have attended a workshop on cultural diversity and are kept informed through the Board's Weekly Bulletin.

Both the Board's Policy and Procedure for Interpreter Services were reviewed in accordance with the Action Plan. The Board will maintain its commitment to providing interpreter services and information sheets, and address any other issues that may arise.

The Mine Subsidence Board is committed to upholding and promoting the principles of multiculturalism.



Staff inspecting bricks removed to facilitate the repair of crack in brickwork

Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 NO52

With the introduction of the Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 (the GIPA Act) from the 1st July 2010, the Department of Trade & Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services consolidated the Right to Information functions of a number of former agencies and divisions; including the Mine Subsidence Board.

The GIPA Act encourages the proactive release of information by agencies and responding to requests for information formally where appropriate. Guidelines and authorisations to staff have been issued to increase the range of information able to be accessed without the need for a formal application under the GIPA Act. This includes managers regularly assessing information for which they are responsible for publication on the departmental website where it may be useful or of interest to the public.

Further information is available from the Right to Information Officer at:

Mine Subsidence Board
PO Box 488G
NEWCASTLE NSW 2300

Prior to making an application, it is suggested that the applicant contact the Mine Subsidence Board as some of the information sought may be available as part of the Board's free community service.

No requests were made under the GIPA Act during the year.

Availability of Annual Report

As the Board's Statement of Affairs under the Freedom of Information Legislation forms part of this report, sufficient copies are available to cater for demand of that Statement of Affairs. Copies are provided to designated institutions as required by the Government's guidelines for Access to Published Information. The Annual Report is available on the Board's website (www.minesub.nsw.gov.au)

In line with the Mine Subsidence Board's commitment to the environment and modern practices, the 2011/2012 Annual Report is available electronically.

Overview of Financial Statements 2011/2012

The audited financial statements, budget and actual performance for 2011/2012 and budget for the period 2012 to 2015, both operating and capital, follow. The budget information is not subject to audit.

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Independent Auditor's Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mine Subsidence Board

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Mine Subsidence Board (the Board), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board as at 30 June 2012, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
- are in accordance with section 41B of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (the PF&A Act) and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2010

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

The Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The members of the Board are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the PF&A Act and for such internal control as the members of the Board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those Standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Board's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the members of the Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

My opinion does *not* provide assurance:

- about the future viability of the Board
- that it has carried out its activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the effectiveness of its internal control
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian Auditing Standards and other relevant ethical pronouncements. The PF&A Act further promotes independence by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of public sector agencies, but precluding the provision of non-audit services, thus ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by the possibility of losing clients or income.

S Bond

Sally Bond
Director, Financial Audit Services

16 November 2012
SYDNEY

Statement by Members of the Board

for the year ended 30 June 2012

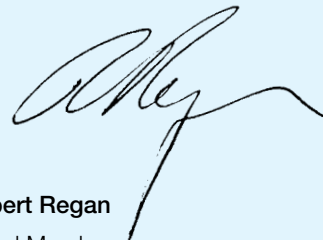
Pursuant to Section 41c (1b) of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983, and in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Board that the financial statements be signed by the Chairman and a Board Member and attested in the following terms:

1. In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements and notes thereto present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Mine Subsidence Board as at 30 June 2012 and the results of its operations for the year then ended.
2. The financial statements and notes thereto comply with applicable Australian Accounting Standards, the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983, and the Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2010, and Treasurer's Directions.

As at the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.



Brad Mullard
Chairman



Robert Regan
Board Member

Signed at Newcastle and dated this 16th day of November 2012.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Expenses excluding losses			
Operating expenses			
Employee related expense	2(a)	7,418	2,830
Other operating expenses	2(b)	21,024	11,855
Depreciation	2(c)	177	204
TOTAL EXPENSES EXCLUDING LOSSES		28,619	14,889
Revenue			
Investment revenue	3(a)	3,754	4,210
Fees	3(b)	18,376	18,345
Other income	3(c)	4,415	675
Total Revenue		26,545	23,230
Gain/(loss) on disposal	4	(2)	(9)
Net Result		(2,076)	8,332
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		(2,076)	8,332

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	5	39,193	30,061
Receivables	6	34	63
Financial assets at fair value	8	62,022	60,375
Total current assets		101,249	90,499
Non-current assets			
Inventories	7	3,545	3,349
Property, plant & equipment	9	601	620
Total non-current assets		4,146	3,969
TOTAL ASSETS		105,395	94,468
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	10	359	382
Provisions	11	20,917	13,940
Total current liabilities		21,276	14,322
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	11	19,443	13,394
Total non-current liabilities		19,443	13,394
TOTAL LIABILITIES		40,719	27,716
NET ASSETS		64,676	66,752
EQUITY			
Accumulated funds		64,676	66,752
TOTAL EQUITY		64,676	66,752

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Accumulated Funds 2012 \$'000	Total 2011 \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2011	66,752	66,752
Net Result for the Year	(2,076)	(2,076)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(2,076)	(2,076)
Balance at 30 June 2012	64,676	64,676
Balance at 1 July 2010	58,420	58,420
Net Result for the Year	8,332	8,332
Total comprehensive income for the year	8,332	8,332
Balance at 30 June 2011	66,752	66,752

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	Actual 2012 \$'000	Actual 2011 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments			
Employee related		(2,932)	(2,749)
Other Expenses		(14,191)	(9,692)
Purchase of inventories		(345)	(474)
Total Payments		(17,468)	(12,915)
Receipts			
Fees		19,950	18,356
Sale of inventories		-	-
Investment Revenue		3,691	4,209
Other income		169	488
Total Receipts		23,810	23,053
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	13(b)	6,342	10,138
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant & equipment	9	23	157
Proceeds from the sale/maturity of investments		59,085	174,444
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	7, 9	(183)	(337)
Purchase of investments		(56,135)	(174,160)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		2,790	104
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH			
Opening cash & cash equivalents		30,061	19,819
Net Increase in cash & cash equivalents		9,132	10,242
CLOSING CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	13(a)	39,193	30,061

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The Mine Subsidence Board (the Board), as a reporting entity, is responsible for the management of the Mine Subsidence Compensation Fund (the Fund) in accordance with the Mine Subsidence Act 1961. The Fund has been established to compensate claims for damages arising as a result of mine subsidence as well as to assist in the prevention or mitigation of damage from mine subsidence.

The Board is a New South Wales Government agency and is a not for profit entity.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 has been authorised by the directors of the Board on 16 November 2012.

Basis of Preparation

The entity's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with:

- applicable Australian Accounting Standards (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations)
- the requirements of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983 and Regulation and
- the Financial Reporting Directions published in the Financial Reporting Code for NSW General Government Sector Entities or issued by the Treasurer.

Property, plant and equipment, investment property, assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and financial assets at 'fair value through profit or loss' and available for sale are measured at fair value. Other financial statement items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

Judgements, key assumptions and estimations management has made are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency.

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards which include Australian Accounting Interpretations.

(a) Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of any amounts of GST, except that:

- the amount of GST incurred by the entity as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office are classified as operating cash flows.

(b) Insurance

The Board's insurance coverage is provided through the New South Wales Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self insurance for Government Agencies. The expense (premium) is determined by the fund manager based on past claims experience.

(c) Income Recognition

Income is measured at fair value of the consideration or contribution received or receivable. Additional comments in respect of the accounting policies for the recognition of revenue are discussed below.

Contributions – are generally recognised as revenue when the Board obtains the right to receive the contribution. The right to receive colliery contributions is based upon the date that the contributions are gazetted by the Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services.

Rendering of Services – revenue from certificate fees is recognised when the certificate application is received.

Interest – interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Sales of Inventory – surpluses from sales of inventory are offset against claims expenses in the year of sale, to cover write down charges to claims expense in the year of acquisition, in order to recognise the difference between value as if not damaged by subsidence, to value as-is. The Board is of the opinion that any surpluses arising on sale of inventory are due to differences between the initial valuation of the inventory based on an assessment of subsidence damage and subsequent rectification work performed. As the initial difference between purchase price and valuation is taken up as a claim expense, it is felt that any change in this valuation on realisation reflects a variation in claim expenses, not income and thus is more in the nature of a movement in a valuation allowance. Offsetting of assets and valuation allowances is consistent with AASB 101.

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and bank overdrafts.

(e) Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, usually based upon the transaction cost or face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less an allowance for any impairment of the amounts receivable. Any changes are accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

Short term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(f) Inventories

Inventories relate to properties that have been purchased as a result of subsidence claims in accordance with the Mine Subsidence Act 1961. The Board's practise is to remediate the effects of the subsidence and then sell the properties after they have been restored to a marketable condition. Any difference between the purchase price and the net market value at balance date is brought to account as a claims expense. Property remediation costs are included in claims expense as and when incurred.

Any gain or loss on the disposal of properties is determined as the difference between the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal and the proceeds from the disposal and is included as a claims expense in the year of disposal.

Properties are carried at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to transact the sale.

(g) Investments

Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for those investments not at fair value through profit or loss. The Board determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this at each financial year end.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss – the Board subsequently measures investments classified as 'held for trading' or designated upon initial recognition 'at fair value through profit or loss' at fair value. Financial assets are classified as being 'at fair value through profit or loss' if they are acquired for the purpose of short term profit making, or where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on these assets are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The movement in the value of fixed interest investments incorporates interest accrued as well as unrealised movement in fair value. Interest revenue from investments at fair value through profit or loss is reported in the statement of comprehensive income.

NSW Treasury Accounting Policy: Accounting for Financial instruments (TPP 08-1) States that "‘Held for Trading’ financial instruments must be recognised at fair value through profit & loss [and that] NSW Treasury approval is not required to use this category of financial instrument".

The Public Authorities (Financial Arrangements) Act 1987 provides direction as to the investment power of authorities. The Regulations to this Act give the Mine Subsidence Board Part 2 Investment Powers. Part 2 allows for investments that fall into any of the following categories: are guaranteed by any State, Territory or Commonwealth Government; bills of exchange that have been accepted by a bank, building society or credit union; a loan to an eligible entity (A rated or better) which is a dealer in the short term money market and in relation to which, at the time the loan is made, the Reserve Bank of Australia stands as lender of last resort; and certificates of deposit issued by a bank, building society or credit union.

The recognised fair values of financial assets and liabilities are classified according to a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making these measurements.

A **Level 1** classification is given to those assets where quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets/liabilities; **Level 2** classification is given to assets where fair values can be based on inputs that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset/liability (other than unadjusted quoted prices); and **Level 3** classification is applied to those assets where fair values are derived from data not observable in a market.

Held-to-Maturity Investments – non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity date that the Board has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity are classified as 'held-to-maturity'. These investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Changes are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

Available for Sale Investments – any residual investments that do not fall into any other category are accounted for as available for sale investments and measured at fair value directly in equity until such time as they are disposed or impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The purchase or sale of investments under contract that require delivery of the asset within the timeframe established by convention or regulation are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date the Board commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The fair value of investments that are traded in an active market is determined by reference to quoted current bid prices at the close of business on the date of the statement of financial position. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value of unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

(h) Impairment of Financial Assets

All financial assets, except those measured 'at fair value through profit or loss', are subject to an annual review for impairment. An allowance for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Board will not be able to collect all amounts due.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss.

When an available for sale financial asset is impaired, the amount of the cumulative loss is removed from equity and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, based on the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit and loss.

Any reversals of impairment losses are reversed through the profit and loss, where there is objective evidence, except reversals of impairment losses on an investment in an equity instrument classified as 'available-for-sale', which must be made through the reserve. Reversals of impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortised cost cannot result in a carrying amount that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had there not been an impairment loss.

(j) *De-recognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*

A financial asset is derecognised when and where the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the Board no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the profit and loss.

(j) *Property, Plant and Equipment*

Plant and Equipment - is measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts

Capitalisation threshold - plant and equipment costing at least \$500 is capitalised.

Subsequent Costs - the cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Board and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation - the depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the Board commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

<i>Class of Fixed Asset</i>	<i>Depreciation Rate</i>
Computer equipment	25%
General plant and equipment	10 – 20%
Motor vehicles	50%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

(k) *Payables*

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Board and other amounts. Payables are recognised initially at fair value, usually based on the transaction cost or face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(l) *Employee related expenses*

All personnel employed by the Board are seconded to it from the Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services.

Salaries and wages, annual leave, sick leave and on-costs

Liabilities for salaries and wages, annual leave and paid sick leave that are due to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in payables and measured in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date at undiscounted amounts based on the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long-term annual leave that is not expected to be taken within 12 months is measured at the present value of the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The amounts expected to be paid are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future.

The outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax, which are consequential to employment, are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised.

Long Service Leave

The liability for long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date is recognised in the provision for long term employment benefits at undiscounted amounts based on the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

The liability for long service leave expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date is recognised in the provision for long term employment benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employment departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Superannuation

Employees are entitled to benefits on retirement, disability or death, from superannuation plans. Employer contributions are recognised as an expense through the profit and loss in the period to which they relate. Unremitted employer superannuation obligations and employee superannuation contributions at reporting date are recognised as liabilities.

Several employees are members of Defined Benefit Superannuation Schemes under which the employer has an obligation to provide a benefit based on applying a percentage of the employee's final salary against benefit points accumulated. The organisation recognises its obligations under these schemes as a provision Employer's Contribution to Superannuation. This provision is adjusted on an annual basis using the actuarial assessment of future obligations provided by the actuaries of the superannuation schemes.

(m) Other Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Board has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at reporting date.

Claims

A provision is made for subsidence compensation claims when a decision has been made by the Board (or delegate) to accept liability for a claim. The amount is based on repair estimates provided by the Board's technical or engineering staff or experts in that area of work.

Preventative Works

A provision is made for subsidence preventative works when a decision is made by the Board (or delegate) to accept liability for carrying out mitigatory works to reduce the total prospective liability to the Board. The amount is based on estimates provided by the Board's technical or engineering staff or experts in that area of work.

(n) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the Board is exempt from income tax under Section 50-25 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(o) Critical Accounting Estimates & Judgements

Claims are carried in today's repair cost dollars, based upon estimates by staff or experts in that area.

New South Wales Treasury mandates are followed where the Standard provides alternative methods.

(p) Comparative Information

Except when an Australian Accounting Standard permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is disclosed in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements.

(q) Accounting Standards/Interpretations issued but not yet effective

The Board has not applied any Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Board applies standards and interpretations in accordance with their respective commencement dates.

At the date of authorisation of the financial report, the only significant impacts of new or amended Australian Accounting Standards with future commencement dates are as set out below.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 2009-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12] become effective from reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The main impacts of these standards are that they will change the requirements for the classification, measurement and disclosures associated with financial assets. Under the new requirements, financial assets will be more simply classified according to whether they are measured at either amortised cost or fair value. Pursuant to AASB 9, financial assets can only be measured at amortised cost if two conditions are met. One of these conditions is that the asset must be held within a business model whose objective is to

hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. The other condition is that the contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial application of AASB 9, the Board will need to re-assess the measurement of its financial assets against the new classification and measurement requirements, based on the facts and circumstances that exist at that date. The Board has yet to assess the full impact of this standard.

AASB 119 'Employee Benefits' (2011) and AASB 2011-10 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (2011)' become effective from reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The main impact of this standard will include:

- Requiring the recognition of changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) including immediate recognition of defined benefit cost, disaggregation of defined benefit cost into components, recognition of remeasurements in other comprehensive income, plan amendments, curtailments and settlements (eliminating the 'corridor approach' permitted by the existing AASB 119)
- Introducing enhanced disclosures about defined benefit plans

Modifying accounting for termination benefits, including distinguishing benefits provided in exchange for service and benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment and affect the recognition and measurement of termination benefits

- Clarifying various miscellaneous issues, including the classification of employee benefits, current estimates of mortality rates, tax and administration costs and risk-sharing and conditional indexation features
- Incorporating other matters submitted to the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The Board has yet to assess the full impact of this standard.

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32) addresses inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria in IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'. Clarifies the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off' and 'simultaneous realisation and settlement'.

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement and AASB 2011-8 Amendments to Accounting Standards become effective from 1 January 2013. These standards define Fair Value and provide a framework for arriving at Fair Value where a market based price for an identical asset or liability is not observable. The Board has only limited non-market assets that would be impacted by this standard. The Board has yet to assess the full impact of the Standard with respect to liabilities.

All other Australian accounting standards and interpretations with future commencement dates are either not applicable to the Board's activities, or have no material impact on the Board.

2. Expenses

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
<i>(a) Employee related expense</i>		
Salaries & wages (includes annual leave)	2,058	2,301
Employers contribution to superannuation (accumulation funds)	4,958	88
Employers contribution to superannuation (defined benefit funds)	196	191
Long service leave	95	108
Workers compensation insurance	(11)	11
Payroll tax & fringe benefits tax	122	131
Total Employee related expense	7,418	2,830
<i>(b) Other Operating Expenses</i>		
<i>Auditor Remuneration</i>		
Amounts paid or payable to the Audit Office of New South Wales for auditing of the financial statements	40	42
Advertising	121	114
Fees for services rendered	970	1,035
Consultants	10	10
Contractors	388	295
Motor vehicle	71	65
Printing & postage	78	92
Operating lease rental expenses	264	219
Stores	115	137
Subsidence claims (Note 2(d))	13,267	7,770
Subsidence preventative works	5,369	1,742
Insurance	20	12
Telephone & utilities	175	168
Board Fees	21	31
Property Expenses	93	93
Property Commissions (Sales and Rental)	6	5
Travel Expenses	16	25
	21,024	11,855

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
<i>(c) Depreciation & Amortisation Expense:</i>		
Computer	74	88
Plant & Equipment	62	67
Motor Vehicles	41	49
	177	204
<i>(d) Subsidence Claims</i>		
Amount offset against claims expense to cover previous writedown	-	-
Write down of Inventory	115	120
Claims Expenditure	13,152	7,650
	13,267	7,770

3. Revenue

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
<i>(a) Investment revenue</i>		
<i>Interest received from</i>		
Financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss	3,691	4,118
Financial assets not at fair value through Profit and Loss	-	36
Rental Income	63	56
	3,754	4,210
<i>(b) Fees</i>		
<i>Colliery Contributions</i>		
Fees from issuance of certificates, <i>Mine Compensation Act 1961:</i>	17,999	18,000
Section 15b certificates	343	315
Section 15c certificates	34	30
	18,376	18,345
<i>(c) Other Income</i>		
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss – held for trading	4,319	675
Bank Interest & Miscellaneous Income	96	-
	4,415	675

4. Gain (Loss) on disposal

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
<i>Net profit/(loss) on disposal of plant & equipment</i>			
Carrying value on disposal		(25)	(166)
Less proceeds on disposal		23	157
Net profit/(loss) on disposal of plant & equipment		(2)	(9)

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Cash on hand	13(a)	1	1
Cash at bank	13(a)	7,447	1,703
Short term investments	13(a)	31,745	28,357
		39,193	30,061

Refer to Note 15 for information on financial instruments

6. Receivables

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
GST refundable		34	61
Colliery Contributions		-	-
Sundry		-	2
		34	63

7. Inventory

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Non current			
Properties held for resale at net realisable value		3,545	3,349
Carrying value at the beginning of the year		3,349	2,995
Additions		310	474
Disposals		-	-
Net write downs in value		(114)	(120)
Carrying value at the end of the year		3,545	3,349

8. Financial Assets at Fair Value

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Investments classified as			
Derivatives		-	-
Held for trading at fair value through profit or loss 15(a)		62,017	60,189
Interest rate futures		5	186
		62,022	60,375
Held for trading at fair value through statement of profit or loss comprise:			
Government & semi government bonds (fixed interest)		39,411	28,829
Corporate bonds – listed entities (fixed interest)		22,606	31,360
Interest Rate Futures		5	186
Floating Rate Notes		-	-
		62,022	60,375

Refer to Note 16 for information on financial instruments.

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Computer equipment at fair value		782	643
Less accumulated depreciation		(564)	(489)
Net carrying amount		218	154
General plant & equipment at fair value		596	579
Less accumulated depreciation		(469)	(407)
Net carrying amount		127	172
Motor vehicles at fair value		371	367
Less accumulated depreciation		(115)	(73)
Net carrying amount		256	294
Total property, plant & equipment net carrying amount		601	620

A reconciliation of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current reporting period is set out below.

	Computer Equipment \$'000	Plant & Equipment \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
2012				
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	154	172	294	620
Additions at cost	138	18	27	183
Disposals	-	(1)	(24)	(25)
Depreciation expense	(74)	(62)	(41)	(177)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	218	127	256	601
2011				
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	178	182	283	643
Additions at cost	64	67	216	347
Disposals	-	(10)	(156)	(166)
Depreciation expense	(88)	(67)	(49)	(204)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	154	172	294	620

10. Payables

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Fees for services rendered		68	180
Employee related services payable		49	96
Audit fee payable		40	47
Trade payables		200	52
Other payables		2	7
		359	382

11. Provisions

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Current			
Employee related services (L S L)	11(b), (c)	1,075	1,339
Employee related services (Annual Leave)		205	303
Employers contribution to superannuation (defined benefit funds)	11(b)	8,392	3,523
Claims	11(a)	9,245	3,588
Preventative works	11(a)	2,000	5,187
		20,917	13,940
Non-Current			
Claims	11(a)	16,549	13,214
Preventative Works	11(a)	2,874	138
Employee related services (L S L)	11(c)	20	42
		19,443	13,394

Note 11 continued

a) *Movements in each of the provisions other than Employee Related Services Payable are set out below.*

	2012 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2011 \$'000
	Claims	Preventative Works	Claims	Preventative Works
Opening balance as at 1 July:	16,802	5,325	15,236	4,757
Additional provisions	16,600	4,714	8,975	1,442
Amounts used	(4,819)	(5,139)	(6,093)	(1,150)
Unused amounts reversed	(2,789)	(26)	(1,316)	276
Closing balance as at 30 June:	25,794	4,874	16,802	5,325
<i>Split between</i>				
Current	9,245	2,000	3,588	5,187
Non-Current	16,549	2,874	13,214	138
	25,794	4,874	16,802	5,325

b) *Aggregate Employee Related Services payable and on-costs.*

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Provisions current (Long service leave)		1,339	1,199
Personnel services - salaries	11	45	37
Personnel services - superannuation accrual (defined benefit funds)	13(c)	3,523	3,580
		4,907	4,816

c) *Movement in the provision for employee related services.*

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
<i>Annual Leave</i>		
Opening balance at 1 July	303	284
Payments for leave taken	(243)	187
Annual leave expense	145	206
Closing balance at 30 June	205	303
<i>Long Service Leave</i>		
Opening balance at 1 July	1,381	1,242
Payments for leave taken	(381)	(21)
Balance transferred in	-	52
Long service leave expense	95	108
Closing balance at 30 June	1,095	1,381
<i>Split between</i>		
Current	1,075	1,339
Non-Current	20	42
	1,095	1,381

12. Post Employment Benefit Obligations

The Board recognises the amounts in note 12 for personnel services liability, being under funded superannuation liability for Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services staff seconded to the Board.

Staff seconded to the Board participate in a number of the closed New South Wales public sector superannuation schemes all of which are defined benefits schemes. The schemes are only open to existing employees and all of the schemes are closed to new members.

The superannuation liability includes pension obligations for retired staff. As at reporting date there were seven ex-staff receiving a pension from the funds.

		2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	
a)				
i) Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation				
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year		14,075	12,535	
Current service cost		113	116	
Interest cost		723	634	
Contributions by participants		133	101	
Actuarial (gains)/losses		4,458	841	
Benefits paid		(1,379)	(152)	
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligation at the end of the year		18,123	14,075	
ii) Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation by individual fund				
Name of Fund	SASS	SANCS	SSS	TOTAL
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	2,001	616	11,458	14,075
Current service cost	74	26	13	113
Interest cost	99	30	594	723
Contributions by Fund participants	32	-	101	133
Actuarial (gains)/losses	18	46	4,394	4,458
Benefits paid	(474)	(191)	(714)	(1,379)
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligation at end of the year	1,750	527	15,846	18,123

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
b)		
i) Reconciliation of the fair value of fund assets		
Fair value of fund assets at the beginning of the year	10,552	8,955
Expected return on fund assets	882	755
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(635)	645
Employer contributions	180	248
Contributions by participants	133	101
Benefits paid	(1,381)	(152)
Fair value of fund assets at the end of the year	9,731	10,552

ii) Reconciliation of the fair value of fund assets by individual fund as at 30 June 2012				
Name of Fund	SASS	SANCS	SSS	TOTAL
Fair value of Fund assets at beginning of the year	2,004	588	7,960	10,552
Expected return on Fund assets	164	46	672	882
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(203)	(51)	(381)	(635)
Employer contributions	53	19	108	180
Contributions by Fund participants	32	-	101	133
Benefits paid	(474)	(192)	(715)	(1,381)
Fair value of Fund assets at end of the year	1,576	410	7,745	9,731

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	
c)				
i) Reconciliation of the assets and liabilities recognised in the provision				
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligation at the end of the year		18,123	14,075	
Fair value of fund assets at the end of the year		(9,731)	(10,552)	
Subtotal		8,392	3,523	
Net liability/(asset) recognised in provision	11	8,392	3,523	
ii) Reconciliation of the assets and liabilities recognised in the provision by individual fund as at 30 June 2012				
Name of Fund	SASS	SANCS	SSS	TOTAL
Present value of partly funded defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	1,750	527	15,846	18,123
Fair value of fund assets at the end of the year	(1,576)	(410)	(7,745)	(9,731)
Subtotal	174	117	8,101	8,392
Net liability/(asset) recognised in provision	174	117	8,101	8,392

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	
d)				
i) Personnel Services Expense				
Current service cost		113	116	
Current interest cost		723	634	
Expected return of fund assets (net of expenses)		(882)	(755)	
Expense/(income) recognised		(46)	(5)	
ii) Employee related expense by individual fund as at 30 June 2012				
Name of Fund	SASS	SANCS	SSS	TOTAL
Current service cost	74	26	13	113
Interest cost	99	30	594	723
Expected return on Fund assets (net of expenses)	(164)	(46)	(672)	(882)
Expense/(income) recognised	9	10	(65)	(46)
Amounts recognised in total comprehensive income				
Actuarial (gains)/losses		(278)		(57)
Fund assets				
Australian equities		28.0%		33.4%
Overseas equities		23.7%		29.5%
Australian fixed interest securities		4.9%		5.7%
Overseas fixed interest securities		2.4%		3.1%
Property		8.6%		9.9%
Cash		19.5%		5.1%
Other		12.9%		13.3%

All fund assets are invested by SAS Trustee Corporation at arms' length through independent fund managers.

Expected rate of return on assets

The expected return on assets assumption is determined by weighting the expected long term return for each of the assets class by the target allocation of assets to each class. The returns used for each class are net of investment tax and investment fees.

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	
e)				
i) Actual return on fund assets				
Actual return on fund assets		15	751	
ii) Actual return on fund assets by individual fund as at 30 June 2011				
Name of Fund	SASS	SANCS	SSS	TOTAL
Actual return on fund assets	126	37	588	751
iii) Valuation method and principal actuarial assumptions at balance date were				
Valuation method – the projected credit unit valuation method was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service costs. This method sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.				
Economic assumptions		2012	2011	
Salary increase rate (excluding promotional increases)		2.50%	3.50%	
Rate of CPI increase		2.50%	2.50%	
Expected rate of return of assets		8.60%	8.60%	
Discount rate		3.06%	5.28%	
Demographic assumptions - the assumptions used at 30 June 2012 are those that were used in the 2009 triennial actuarial valuation. The triennial review report is available from the New South Wales Treasury website.				

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
iv) Historical Information					
Present value of defined benefit obligation	18,123	14,075	12,535	11,331	9,279
Fair value of fund assets	(9,731)	(10,552)	(8,955)	(8,303)	(9,262)
(Surplus)/deficit in fund	8,392	3,523	3,580	3,028	17
Experience adjustments – fund liabilities	4,458	841	964	1,831	(213)
Experience adjustments – fund assets	635	(645)	(254)	1,413	1,164

		2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	
v)	(i) Expected contributions			
	Expected employer contributions to be paid in the next period	255	197	
(ii) Expected contributions by individual fund as at 30 June 2011				
Name of Fund	SASS	SANCS	SSS	TOTAL
	51	23	123	197

13. Cash Flow Information

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
a) Reconciliation of cash			
Cash on hand	5	1	1
Cash at bank	5	7,447	1,703
Short term investments	5	31,745	28,357
		39,193	30,061
b) Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities			
Net Result of the Year		(2,076)	8,332
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	2(c)	177	198
Actuarial movement in superannuation		(278)	(56)
Net (gain)/loss on financial assets	3(c)	(4,319)	(675)
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	4	2	9
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		29	362
Decrease/(increase) in inventory		(196)	(355)
Increase/(decrease) in payables		(23)	88
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		13,026	2,235
Net cash provided by operating activities		6,342	10,138

14. Commitments for Expenditure

The Board has entered into commercial property leases for its offices at Picton, Singleton and Wyong. These leases have three year terms with options to renew for a further period of three years.

Future minimum commitments under these non cancellable operating leases at 30 June 2012 are as follows

Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Operating Lease commitments		
Less than 1 year	123	98
Greater than 1 year but less than 5 years	70	161
Total (including GST)	193	259

In regards to the Board's Newcastle offices this is under a tenancy agreement memorandum. The occupation under this memorandum is in perpetuity and is subject to a notice period of 18 months being provided by the Board should the Board decide to relocate. Commitments under this agreement for the next 12 months are \$135,526 inclusive of GST (2011: \$123,517 inclusive of GST).

The Board is not aware of any capital commitments of a material nature as at reporting date other than those already provided for under the Payables and Provisions outlined in notes 10 and 11.

15. Financial Instruments

The Board's financial instruments consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investments and payables. These financial instruments arise directly from the Board's operations or are required to finance the Board's operations.

The Board's main risks arising from financial instruments are outlined below, together with the Board's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout this financial report.

The Chief Executive Officer and Secretary have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management and policies for managing identified risks. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Board, to set risk limits and controls and to monitor risks.

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
(a) Carrying amount of each category of financial instrument			
Financial assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	5	39,193	30,061
Receivables	6	-	2
Financial assets at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income			
Held for trading - investments	8	62,017	60,189
Held for trading - derivatives	8	5	186
Total financial assets		101,215	90,438
Financial liabilities			
Trade & other payables	10	359	382
Total financial liabilities		359	382

Note – the receivables value excludes statutory receivables of \$34,000 (2011: \$61,000) which are not classified as financial instruments.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Board's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Board. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for impairment).

Credit risk arises from financial assets of the Board. No collateral is held by the Board nor has it granted any financial guarantees. Credit risk associated with the Board's financial assets, other than receivables, is managed through the selection of counterparties and establishment of minimum credit rating standards.

(c) Receivables

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Receivables which are known to be uncollectable are written off. An allowance for impairment is raised when there is objective evidence that the Board will not be able to collect the amounts due. The evidence includes past experience and current and expected changes in economic conditions and debtor credit ratings. Interest of 6% may be levied on overdue colliery contributions.

The Board is not materially exposed to concentrations of credit risk to a single debtor or group of debtors. There are currently no material debtors which are currently past due or impaired, or whose terms have been renegotiated. The credit quality of receivables is good.

(d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Board will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Board continuously manages liquidity risk through monitoring future cash flows and maturities and planning to ensure adequate holding of high quality liquid assets. The objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through effective management of cash, investments and liabilities.

Liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. If trade terms are not specified, payment is made no later than the end of the month following the month in which an invoice or a statement is received. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Board's financial liabilities together with the interest rate exposure.

	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
(e) Maturity analysis and interest rate exposure of financial liabilities		
2012		
Trade and other payables	359	359
2011		
Trade and other payables	382	382

(d) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Board's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk on the Board's investments which are managed by an external fund manager, AMP Capital Investors Limited, in accordance with investment guidelines agreed with the Board. The Board has no exposure to foreign currency risk and does not enter into commodity contracts.

(g) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises predominantly through the Board's interest bearing financial assets. Details of the Board's exposure to interest rate risk on its financial assets are provided in the table below:

Financial Asset	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Variable Interest Rate \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	Greater than 1 year but less than 5 years \$'000	Greater than 5 years \$'000
2012					
<i>Cash & cash equivalents</i>					
Cash at bank	3.00%	7,447	-	-	-
Short term investments – discounted securities	4.71%	-	20,223	-	-
<i>Investments at fair value</i>					
Government & semi government bonds	5.28%	-	1,159	14,476	17,992
Corporate bonds & interest rate futures	6.02%	-	5,378	24,940	4,614
Bank bills	3.57%	-	4,985	-	-
		7,447	31,745	39,416	22,606
2011					
<i>Cash & cash equivalents</i>					
Cash at bank	4.06%	1,703	-	-	-
Short term investments – discounted securities	4.87%	-	21,955	-	-
<i>Investments at fair value</i>					
Government & semi government bonds	6.01%	-	-	17,160	11,669
Corporate bonds & interest rate futures	6.41%	-	1,409	22,760	8,786
Bank Bills	4.86%	-	4,993	-	-
		1,703	28,357	39,920	20,455

(h) Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Board's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at balance date would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that the Board considers to be reasonably possible. A reasonably possible change in risk variable has been determined after taking into account the economic environment in which the Board operates and the time frame for the assessment (i.e. until the end of the next annual reporting period). The sensitivity analysis is based on risk exposures in existence at the balance date. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

For interest rates a reasonably possible change of 100 basis points is consistent with current trends. The following table summarises the sensitivity of the Board's financial assets interest rate risk.

Interest Rate Risk	Interest Rate	Result +100 points	Equity +100 points	Result -100 points	Equity -100 Points
2012					
<i>Cash & cash equivalents</i>					
Cash at bank	3.00%	74	-	(74)	-
Short term investments – discounted securities	4.71%	202	-	(202)	-
<i>Investments at fair value</i>					
Government & semi government bonds	5.28%	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	6.02%	-	-	-	-
Bank bills	3.57%	50	-	(50)	-
2011					
<i>Cash & cash equivalents</i>					
Cash at bank	4.06%	17	-	(17)	-
Short term investments – discounted securities	4.87%	220	-	(220)	-
<i>Investments at fair value</i>					
Government & semi government bonds	6.01%	288	-	(288)	-
Corporate bonds	6.41%	330	-	(330)	-
Bank bills	4.86%	50	-	(50)	-

(i) *Fair Value*

The recognised fair values of financial assets and liabilities are classified according to the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making these measurements.

Level 1 – fair values that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets/liabilities;

Level 2 – fair values that are based on inputs that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset/liability (other than unadjusted quoted prices); and

Level 3 – fair values that are derived from data not observable in a market.

According to the above hierarchy, the fair values of each class of asset/liability recognised at fair value are as follows:

Class	Classification according to fair value hierarchy			Total Carrying Amount
	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	\$'000
2012				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Available-for-sale securities	62,017	-	-	62,017
Derivatives used for hedging	5	-	-	5
Floating Rate notes	-	-	-	-
Total	62,022	-	-	62,022
2011				
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Available-for-sale securities	60,189	-	-	60,189
Derivatives used for hedging	-	186	-	186
Floating Rate notes	-	-	-	-
Total	60,189	186	-	60,375

16. Contingent Liabilities and Assets

The Board has received claims for compensation up to 30 June 2012 and subsequent to balance date. These claims are only accepted as a liability when a decision is made by the Board (or a delegate) after an assessment by the Board's technical staff or experts in that area of work.

As a result, there is a contingent liability for these claims lodged and yet to be approved. It is not practical to estimate the potential effect of these claims until the technical assessment has been completed and from that assessment a liability may then arise.

Legal proceedings in the Supreme Court by Jemena Gas Networks may result in a financial impact, however, at this point in time the Board is not in a position to quantify the extent of this impact. The Board believes that any additional disclosure of this matter at this point at this stage may prejudice the position of the Board in any future legal action.

17. Consultants

The total amounts paid or becoming payable to consultants engaged by the Board during the financial year was \$10,000 (2011:\$10,000). One consultancy firm was engaged to provide actuarial advice on funding levels required to cover future claims. (Consultants are defined as per the "Guidelines for the Engagement and Use of Consultants" issued by the NSW Premiers Department in July 2004).

18. Directors Benefits

The amount of emoluments or other benefits paid or due and payable, directly or indirectly, to directors of the Board, but not including amounts paid by way of salary to full-time directors of the Board amounted to \$2,048 (2011: \$21,547).

19. Events After the Reporting Period

There has not been any matter or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year, which significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Board, the results of those operations or these state of affairs of the Board in future years.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Appendix A

Guarantee of Service

In the performance of our Charter, the Mine Subsidence Board is committed to providing the people of NSW with quality service delivered in a reliable, responsible and fair manner. Our Guarantee of Service ensures this statement is fulfilled through:

- › All staff taking responsibility for ensuring a high standard of service
- › Adoption of quality management principles
- › The provision of information brochures detailing the Board's services
- › Liaising with the community through public forums, displays and residents meetings
- › Encouraging feedback from the community
- › Maintaining an up-to-date technical base.

To ensure this commitment is met, significant initiatives have been put in place.

Standards of Service

- › We aim to reply to or acknowledge all correspondence within two weeks by letter or by telephone
- › A contact name and telephone number will be provided in all correspondence
- › Time of response for building applications and certificates will be such that 95% are processed within five working days. Re-zonings, subdivisions and claims may take longer to resolve, but an initial contact will be made within seven working days
- › Only licensed tradespeople will be contracted to effect repairs on behalf of the Board.

Standards of Behaviour

Employees of the Mine Subsidence Board are at all times expected to act in a manner consistent with the high standard required to meet the Board's Code of Conduct. The Board's representatives will identify their name and, where appropriate, their position, in all dealings with the public. Courteous telephone techniques will be utilised at all times.

Community Relations

The Mine Subsidence Board will provide interpreter services free of charge to people of non-English speaking backgrounds. Basic information on the Board's role is available in a number of community languages. The Board has prepared a Statement of Intent under the NSW Charter of Principles for a Culturally Diverse Society.

Pre-Mining Inspections

As a guarantee of service, the Mine Subsidence Board will offer to carry out Pre-Mining Inspections of residential areas, where predetermined subsidence parameters may be exceeded, to establish the pre-mining conditions of improvements likely to be damaged by the mining.

The Board may also undertake Pre-Mining Inspections in areas not covered by the above to address genuine public concern or specific subsidence issues. Property owners will be provided with a written report upon completion of a Pre-Mining Inspection. A copy of the policy is available from the Board's District Offices.

Emergency Service

The Mine Subsidence Board will provide a 24-hour emergency on call service for elimination of danger. An emergency services brochure is made available to emergency services providers.

Commitment to Improving our Services

Information

The Mine Subsidence Board has developed and regularly updates, publications designed to keep the general public, local government, industry and involved professions fully informed on the Board's role, services and mine subsidence issues.

The Mine Subsidence Board will readily provide information on building guidelines in proclaimed Mine Subsidence Districts, assistance with building design, details of mining activity, and endeavour at all times to provide open and frequent communications with the public.

Suggestions and Complaints

The Mine Subsidence Board has a commitment to improving its services and welcomes any suggestions and the opportunity to address complaints that members of the public may have. The Board will regularly monitor public satisfaction with its services by way of surveys and will ensure that all steps are taken to maintain a high level of customer service.

The Board has established frontline complaint handling procedures, which ensure the person you initially contact will follow the matter through. Our experienced staff, at each District Office, are happy to assist with any complaint you may have involving the Mine Subsidence Board.

Ethnic Information

ENGLISH

It is very important to contact the Mine Subsidence Board if you are buying or building a house in a Mine Subsidence District. This may be done on your behalf by your solicitor or builder, but if you have any questions please contact the nearest office of the Board. Officers of the Board are happy to assist you. We can arrange an interpreter for you. Please don't hesitate to contact us. Telephone: (02) 4908 4300.

SERBIAN

Ako kupujete ili gradite kuću na području (Mine Subsidence) rudarskih iskopavanja vrlo je važno da se obratite birou za rudarstvo (Mine Subsidence Board). Vaš advokat ili građevinar mogu to da učine za vas, ali ako imate nekakvih pitanja molimo vas obratite se najbližoj kancelariji biroa. Službenicima biroa će biti drago da vas mogu uslužiti. Ako vam je potrebno mi možemo organizovati tumača za vas. Nemojte se ustručavati da nam se obratite. Telefon (02) 4908 4300.

MACEDONIAN (Makedonski)

Ako kupuvate ili gradite nova kuća vo okolijata na Main Sabsajdanc (Mine Subsidence) mnogo e važno da stapete vo kontakt so oddelenieto na Main Sabsajdanc (Mine Subsidence). Ova može da go napravi vo vaše ime vašiot advokat ili gravevinarot, no ako imate bilo kakvi prašanja ve molime stapete vo kontakt so najbliskata kancelarija na oddelenieto. Službenicite na oddelenieto so zadovolstvo ke vi uslužat. Možeme da vi organizirame prevoduvac.

Ve molime nemojte da se dvoumite da ni telefonirate na telefon (02) 4908 4300.

CROATIAN

U slučaju gradnje ili kupovine kuće veoma je važno da stupite u doticaj sa uredom za rudarstvo (Mine Subsidence Board) koji je nadležan za gradnju kuća u tome području. Vaš odvjetnik ili graditelj to mogu učiniti u vaše ime. Ali ako imate neko pitanje u vezi toga stupite u vezu sa najbližim uredom od Mine Subsidence Board. Činovnici ureda će vam biti na raspolaganju u slučaju da imate problema sa engleskim jezikom ured će vam obezbjediti pomoć prevodioca. Molimo vas do se ne ustručavate stupiti u vezu sa nama. Telefon (02) 4908 4300.

SPANISH

Si va a comprar o edificar una casa en una zona de hundimiento de minas, es muy importante que se ponga en contacto con el Consejo de Hundimiento de Minas. Puede hacérselo su abogado o su constructor, pero si tiene alguna pregunta que hacer, entre en contacto con la oficina más cercana del Consejo. Los empleados le atenderán con mucho gusto. Podemos organizarle un intérprete. Por favor, consúltenos sin titubeos. Teléfono: (02) 4908 4300.

CHINESE

閣下如果要在採礦地陷區域購買或興建房屋，最重要的便是與礦區地陷委員會聯絡。你可以委託律師或建築商代為辦理。但假若你有任何疑問，可以向我們就近的辦事處查詢，本處職員定必樂意為你服務，並可代為安排傳譯人員。請與我們聯絡，切莫遲疑。電話：(02) 4908 4300。

POLISH

Kupując lub budując dom na terenach eksploatacji górniczych (Mine Subsidence District) należy konie cznie skontaktować się z Komisją do Spraw Uszkodzeń Górniczych (Mine Subsidence Board). Można to zrobić za pośrednictwem adwokata lub budowniczego, ale jeśli się ma jakiegokolwiek pytania, można to zrobić samemu, kontaktując się z najbliższym biurem Komisji. Członkowie Komisji chętnie każdemu pomogą. Będą też mogli załatwić tłumacza. Prosimy o skontaktowanie się z nami. Tel: (02) 4908 4300.

GREEK

Είναι σημαντικό να επικοινωνήσετε με την επιτροπή καθίζησης Ορυχείου (Mine Subsidence Board) εάν πρόκειται να αγοράσετε ή να χτίσετε ένα σπίτι σε περιοχή καθίζησης εξ' αιτίας ορυχείου, αυτό μπορεί να το κάνει ο δημόσιος ή ο οικοδόμος, εκ μέρους σας, αλλά εάν έχετε κάποια απορία, σας παρακαλούμε να έρθετε σ' επαφή με το πλησιέστερο γραφείο της επιτροπής. Οι υπάλληλοι της επιτροπής είναι πρόθυμοι να σας εξυπηρετήσουν. Μπορούμε να καλέσουμε διερμηνέα για σας. Σας παρακαλούμε να μη διστάσετε να επικοινωνήσετε με μας. Τηλέφωνο: (02) 4908 4300.

PORTUGUESE

É muito importante contactar a Junta de Minas de Aluimento Subterrâneo (Mine Subsidence Board), se estiver a comprar ou a construir uma casa numa área de desmoronamento subterrâneo. Isto poderá ser feito pelo seu advogado ou pelo construtor. Se tiver alguma dúvida, contacte o escritório da Junta mais próximo, cujos funcionários o atenderão com prazer. Se for necessário, há intérpretes à sua disposição; por isso, não hesite em contactar-nos. Telefone: (02) 4908 4300.

SAMOAN

E tāua le fa'afesootai o leinei fa'alapotopotoga o le "Mine Subsidence Board" pe afai o fa'atauina per fausia fo'i sou fale i totonu o leinei fa'alapotopotoga. E mafai e lau Loia po'o le o le a fausiaina lou fele ona faia se feso'otaiga mo oe. Ae afai e iai se fesili e fia malamalama ai, fa'amolemole ia fa'afeso'otai vave se ofisa o leinei fa'alapotopotoga o lo'o latalata ane. Fiafia le aufaigaluega o leinei fa'alapotopotoga e fesoasoani mo oe. O le a mafai ona matou filifilia se fa'amatalaupu mo oe. Fa'amolemole aua ne'i tūia lou fa'afeso'ota'i o matou i le telefoni (02) 4908 4300.

TONGAN

'Oku mahu'inga 'aupito ke ke fetu'utaki ki he Poate malu'i 'o e keli'anga koloa fakaenatulá (Mine Subsidence Board) 'o kapau te ke fakatau pe langa hao fale 'i ha feitu'u keli'anga koloa fakaenatula. 'E lava pē ke fai e fetu'utaki ko iá 'e ho'o fakafofonga laó pe ko e tufungá. Kapau leva 'oku 'i ai ha me'a 'e ta'emahino pea ke kátaki 'o fetu'utaki ki he 'ofisi ofi taha 'o e poaté. 'E fiefia 'a e kau 'ofisa 'o e poaté ke tokoni'i koe. Kátaki 'o fetu'utaki mai ha fa'hinga taimi pē. Telefoni: (02) 4908 4300.

ITALIAN

Qualora s'intenda comperare o costruire una casa, in una zona soggetta a cedimenti del terreno a causa di miniere nel sottosuolo (Mine Subsidence District) è di estrema importanza mettersi prima in contatto con l'Ente competente tramite il vostro legale o il costruttore della casa. Nel caso di ulteriori quesiti a questo riguardo, non esitate a contattare la più vicina filiale dell'Ente, dove il personale vi darà tutte le informazioni necessarie; in caso di bisogno potrete usufruire dell'assistenza di un interprete. Non esitate a mettervi in contatto con noi. Telefono: (02) 4908 4300.

ARABIC

من المهم جداً أن تتصلوا بهيئة شيوخ المناجم (Mine Subsidence District) إذا كنتم تشترون أو تبنيون بيتاً في حي من أحياء شيوخ المناجم (Mine Subsidence District). ومن الممكن أن يقوم المحامي أو مهندس البناء بالاتصال نيابة عنكم، ولكن إذا كانت لديكم أي أسئلة فإن الهيئة ستساعدكم. ويمكن ترتيب مترجم لكم. هاتف: (02) 4908 4300.

DUTCH

Het is van belang dat u contact opneemt met het "Mine Subsidence Board" (de Mijnverzakingsraad) als u een huis koopt of bouwt in een "Mine Subsidence District" (Mijnverzakingsdistrict). Dit kan voor u worden gedaan door uw wettelijke vertegenwoordiger of uw aannemer, maar als u vragen mocht hebben dan zal de raad deze graag voor u willen beantwoorden. Wij kunnen ook voor een tolk zorgen. U wordt uitgenodigd om met ons te spreken. Telefoon: (02) 4908 4300

VIETNAMESE

Điều rất quan trọng là quý vị hãy liên lạc với Mine Subsidence Board (Cục Phụ Trách Đất Sụt Do Hầm Mỏ) nếu quý vị đang mua hay xây dựng nhà trong Khu Vực Đất Sụt Do Hầm Mỏ (Mine Subsidence District). Việc này quý vị có thể nhờ luật sư hay thợ xây dựng làm, nhưng nếu quý vị có thắc mắc xin liên lạc văn phòng của Board gần nhất. Nhân viên của Board sẽ vui lòng giúp đỡ quý vị. Chúng tôi có thể kiếm người thông ngôn cho quý vị. Xin đừng ngần ngại liên lạc với chúng tôi. Điện thoại: (02) 4908 4300.

FRENCH

Il vous est fortement recommandé de contacter l'Agence sur la subsidence minière [Mine Subsidence Board] si vous achetez ou construisez une maison dans une zone de subsidence minière. Vous pouvez demander à votre conseiller juridique ou à votre entrepreneur en bâtiment de faire ces démarches en votre nom. Nous serons toutefois heureux de répondre à vos questions et pouvons vous trouver un interprète si nécessaire. N'hésitez pas à nous contacter. Téléphone : (02) 4908 4300

FILLIPINO

Napakahalagang tatawag sa Mine Subsidence Board kung kayo ay bibili o gagawa ng bahay sa lugal na may Mine Subsidence. Ito ay puwedeng gawin para sa inyo ng inyong abogado o kontratista, ngunit kung kayo ay may mga tanong, nagagalak ang Lupon na tumulong. Maari kaming tatawag ng interpreter para sa inyo.

Huwag pong mag-atubiling tatawag sa amin. Tumawag sa telepono: (02) 4908 4300

GERMAN

Es ist sehr wichtig, daß Sie mit dem Mine Subsidence Board (dem Amt für Bodensenkungen) in Verbindung treten, wenn Sie ein Haus in einem Gebiet kaufen oder bauen wollen, in dem die Gefahr einer Bodensenkung durch Bergbau besteht. Dies kann in Ihrem Namen durch Ihren Rechtsanwalt oder Ihren Baumeister veranlaßt werden, und wenn Sie irgendwelche Fragen haben, wird Ihnen das Amt nur zu gerne helfen. Wir können auch einen Dolmetscher für Sie arrangieren. Bitte zögern Sie nicht, und nehmen Sie Kontakt mit uns auf. Telefon: (02) 4908 4300



NEWCASTLE

Ground Floor, NSW Government Offices,
117 Bull Street, Newcastle West
NSW 2302
Postal Address: PO Box 488G,
Newcastle NSW 2300
Telephone: 02 4908 4300
Facsimile: 02 4929 1032
DX 4322 Newcastle West
Hours: 8.30am – 4.30pm



PICTON

100 Argyle Street, Picton NSW 2571
Postal Address: PO Box 40,
Picton NSW 2571
Telephone: 02 4677 1967
Facsimile: 02 4677 2040
DX 26053 Picton
Hours: 8.30am – 4.30pm



SINGLETON

The Central Business Centre
Unit 6, 1 Pitt Street, Singleton
NSW 2330
Postal Address: PO Box 524
Singleton NSW 2330
Telephone: 02 6572 4344
Facsimile: 02 6572 4504
Hours: 8.30am – 12.00pm,
1.00pm – 4.30pm



WYONG

Suite 3, Feldwin Court,
30 Hely Street, Wyong NSW 2259
Postal Address: PO Box 157,
Wyong, NSW 2259
Telephone: 02 4352 1646
Facsimile: 02 4352 1757
DX 7317 Wyong
Hours: 8.30am – 4.30pm

A 24 hour emergency service is available in all districts.

TELEPHONE 1800 248 083 (FREECALL)

Email mail@minesub.nsw.gov.au

Web www.minesub.nsw.gov.au

