

KEY INDUSTRY
STATISTICS
2011

NSW MINERALS COUNCIL



NEW SOUTH WALES
MINERALS COUNCIL LTD
MININGENUITY™

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The NSW minerals industry values:

- the **health and safety** of our workforce
- the regional **communities** where we live and work
- our commitment to **excellence** and **innovation**
- our contribution to the State's continuing **prosperity**.

We create jobs for NSW, with around 80,000 people directly employed in mining and minerals processing and 250,000 indirectly employed in associated supply and service industries.

We provide royalty contributions to the NSW Government. Our annual royalty contributions are enough to fund 13,000 nurses in hospitals around the State or 2,500 new buses on our roads every year.

We are implementing improved rehabilitation practices and are delivering environmental securities to the NSW Government to ensure that the taxpayer will not have to foot the bill for mine site rehabilitation in the future, with \$1.3 billion in environmental securities held in 2010–11 and growing.

We help build stronger communities and want to make lasting contributions that build the long-term capacity of mining regions so they can continue to thrive.

We have the best health and safety record in the world but we must never rest on our journey to zero harm. We are always striving to improve our practices to ensure the prosperity of our industry, and of the entire State, into the future.

It's not enough just to be good for the economy, we want to be good for NSW.

The minerals sector will continue to make an increasingly important contribution to NSW, generating \$8.5 billion in royalty contributions over the next four years.

In 2011 we've been working hard to reduce mining's collective impact, listening to and responding to the community's concerns through industry programs like the Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue and the Upper Hunter Air Quality Monitoring Network. We are always pushing ourselves to achieve best practice.

We're proud of what we do. NSW Miners are world class and we have launched an education initiative so that we can share this message with the community.

We encourage you to have a look at some of the world class work our miners are doing every day at www.worldclassminers.com.au

Sue-Ern Tan
Acting Chief Executive
NSW Minerals Council

A SNAPSHOT

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates (LTIFR) in NSW minerals industry

2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
23.80	23.12	20.52	17.57	13.85	12.46	13.19	7.26	7.57	6.88	5.46

- The decade-long trend of a decreasing LTIFR in NSW mining has continued in 2010-11.

PRODUCTION

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Raw coal production ('000 tonnes)	177,167	181,978	188,797	204,730
Saleable coal production ('000 tonnes)	135,149	138,456	145,369	156,867

- Coal is a valuable resource for the State and the 2010-11 year has seen a continued upwards trend in production levels to 205 million tonnes of raw coal, yielding 157 million tonnes of saleable coal.
- NSW is rich in mineral resources and in 2010-11 there were increases in the production of zircon, rutile and gold with continued production of copper, silver, lead, zinc, industrial minerals and construction minerals.

VALUE

	2007-08 (\$'000)	2008-09 (\$'000)	2009-10 (\$'000)	2010-11 (\$'000)
Value of coal	10,919,000	20,169,000	13,216,000	16,153,000
Value of copper	1,264,000	1,040,000	1,176,400	1,412,400
Value of gold	1,000,000	1,049,000	1,037,000	1,312,000

- The value of NSW coal at average market prices was \$16.15 billion in 2010-11. Copper was valued at \$1.4 billion and gold was valued at \$1.3 billion.
- The total value of all NSW mining was \$20 billion in 2010-11.

EMPLOYMENT

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total NSW mining employment	33,843	32,103	35,495	39,004

- Total mining employment in NSW has grown to an approximate 39,004 people in the August quarter 2011, up from 35,495 in the previous year's quarter (ABS).
- There were approximately 21,126 people employed in coal mining in the State in 2010-11 (Coal Services Pty Ltd).

A SNAPSHOT

EXPORTS

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Coal exports ('000 tonnes)	100,465	103,275	109,903	121,801

- Coal exports reached another annual record high, valued at \$11 billion in 2010-11 and remained the State's number one merchandise export in value terms.
- Metalliferous ores and metal scraps were worth \$2.5 billion in 2010-11 while non-ferrous metals were valued at \$2.3 billion in 2010-11, which, along with coal, made up the top three merchandise exports in NSW.

EXPLORATION AND LAND USE

- Private expenditure on mineral exploration in NSW was worth \$153 million in 2010-11, up by 17% on 2009-10.
- Privately held coal and mineral exploration titles cover 22% of land across NSW. However, coal and mineral production titles, which are required to undertake mining, cover just 0.48% of land in NSW.
- NSW mining accounts for only 0.1% of NSW land mass, according to the Australian Collaborative Land Use and Management Program.

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

- NSW mining is a relatively small water consumer and accounts for 1.4% of water used in NSW (ABS, 2008-09).
- The NSW Government held \$1.32 billion in environmental securities in 2010-11.



KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Health and Safety	6
Table 1 Number of fatalities in NSW minerals industry	
Table 2 Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates in NSW minerals industry	
Table 3 Serious Bodily Injuries in NSW minerals industry	
Production	9
Table 4 Summary statistics for coal production in NSW	
Table 5 Summary statistics for metals production in NSW	
Table 6 Saleable outputs (tonnes) of coal in NSW per employee per hour	
Exports	12
Table 7 Estimated total value of mineral and metals exports from NSW	
Chart 1 Market for NSW coal	
Table 8 Market share for NSW coal exports by country	
Value	15
Table 9 Value of NSW minerals production	
Table 10 Total value of major merchandise exports from NSW	
Employment	17
Table 11 Employment in NSW coal mines	
Table 12 Average age NSW coal mine employees	
Table 13 Total employment in NSW mining by region	
Exploration and Land Use	21
Table 14 Exploration expenditure by State	
Table 15 Exploration by mineral type in NSW	
Table 16 Area of NSW land under coal and mineral titles	
Energy Supply	24
Table 17 NSW and ACT electricity load forecast	
Table 18 NSW and ACT electricity generation	
Environment and Land Use	27
Table 19 NSW environmental securities	
Mining Communities	29
Table 20 Royalties collected from NSW minerals	
Table 21 Major NSW coal and metalliferous mines and their communities	
About the NSW Minerals Council	33



HEALTH AND SAFETY

- The NSW minerals industry is proud of its world-leading health and safety record.
- The safety of workers in the NSW minerals industry remains our number one priority. The industry, unions and government regulators work closely together through the Mine Safety Advisory Council, which in 2010–11 has continued to focus on building a world-leading health and safety culture.
- The decade-long trend of a decreasing Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate in NSW mining has continued in 2010–11.
- The NSW minerals industry continues to report a declining number of serious injuries.
- There was one fatality in the NSW minerals industry in 2010–11 in an underground coal mine.

Innovation

Perilya's Broken Hill Mine in the Far West of the State was awarded the NSW Minerals Council's 2011 OHS Innovation Award for a measuring device that tests whether handrails are fit for purpose.

This device is transferable not just across the mining industry but potentially right throughout the community and other industries. It again demonstrates our industry's ability to innovate and adapt and is another example of why NSW miners are world class.



HEALTH AND SAFETY

TABLE 1
Number of fatalities in NSW minerals industry

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Coal Underground	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	1
Coal Open Cut	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal Total	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	1
Metalliferous Underground	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Metalliferous Open Cut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metalliferous Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Extractives	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metalliferous and Extractives Total	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
All NSW Mining¹	3	1	1	3	1	0	2	0	3	0	1

(1) Comprises coal, metalliferous and extractives.

Source: NSW Trade & Investment.

TABLE 2
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates (LTIFR) in NSW minerals industry

	2000-01 ^(p)	2001-02 ^(p)	2002-03 ^(p)	2003-04 ^(p)	2004-05 ^(p)	2005-06 ^(p)	2006-07 ^(p)	2007-08 ^{1,4}	2008-09 ^{(p),2,3}	2009-10 ^(p)	2010-11 ^(p)
Coal Underground	42.00	38.00	36.00	33.00	27.00	23.90	23.70	14.84	13.52	11.85	11.31
Coal Open Cut	22.00	14.00	11.00	10.00	8.00	6.30	8.90	2.73	3.25	3.13	2.03
Coal Total	33.00	27.00	23.00	22.00	18.00	15.20	16.30	8.27	8.19	7.13	5.83
Metalliferous Underground	23.29	13.24	14.36	8.30	6.40	6.34	6.91	6.47	4.10	5.77	3.51
Metalliferous Open Cut	4.36	1.19	1.29	1.29	1.05	2.26	4.61	1.40	2.08	2.00	1.04
Metalliferous Total	17.62	9.63	9.68	6.55	4.28	4.55	5.99	4.45	3.35	4.36	2.54
Extractives	6.27	20.45	26.54	30.18	9.00	8.30	6.98	5.67	12.11	11.10	10.23
Metalliferous and Extractives Total	13.26	13.22	14.08	10.76	5.47	5.73	6.32	4.85	6.04	6.21	4.48
All NSW Mining⁵	23.80	23.12	20.52	17.57	13.85	12.46	13.19	7.26	7.57	6.88	5.46

(1) From 2007-08 Coal LTIFR is now calculated from data supplied in quarterly reports from coal operators. This could result in under-reporting of LTIs for workers they do not directly employ. Previous years were sourced from Coal Services Pty Ltd.

(2) From 2008-09 Metalliferous and Extractives LTIFR is calculated from data supplied in quarterly reports by mine operators from 1 October 2008. This could result in under-reporting of LTIs for workers they do not directly employ.

(3) Metalliferous and Extractives 2008-09 LTIFRs were based on nine months of data (Q2,Q3,Q4).

(4) Metalliferous and Extractives 2007-08 LTIFRs assumed the workforce grew by 10%, as some workforce data from external sources was problematic.

(5) Comprises coal, metalliferous and extractives.

(p) Preliminary figures.

(r) Revised.

Source: NSW Trade & Investment.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

TABLE 3
Serious Bodily Injuries in NSW minerals industry

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 ^(p)	2008-09 ^(r)	2009-10 ⁽²⁾	2010-11
Coal Underground	34	27	26	43	25	24	27	18	22	24	18
Coal Surface	6	9	11	5	9	11	5	8	6	8	10
Coal Total	40	36	37	48	34	35	32	26	28	32	28
Metalliferous Underground	8	8	1	7	4	7	11	4	8	3	5
Metalliferous Surface	3	0	3	5	2	7	6	1	2	2	1
Metalliferous Total	11	8	4	12	6	14	17	5	10	5	6
Extractives	3	7	7	7	2	4	10	2	5	3	3
Metalliferous and Extractives Total	14	15	11	19	8	18	27	7	15	8	9
All NSW Mining⁽³⁾	54	51	48	67	42	53	59	33	43	40	37

(1) As the term Serious Bodily Injury is no longer defined under the Coal Mines Health and Safety Act 2002, for the purpose of comparison, all injuries notified under CMHSR 2006 – Clauses 55 and 57 have been counted as a Serious Bodily Injury.

(2) All injuries notified under MHSR 2007 – Clauses 145-147 have been reported as a Serious Bodily Injury to simplify comparison with coal, and replacing the term Serious Injury (SI) used in past reporting.

(3) Comprises coal, metalliferous and extractives.

(p) Preliminary figures.

(r) Revised.

Source: NSW Trade & Investment.



PRODUCTION

- Coal production in NSW continues to increase, with an 8% growth in saleable coal production from 2009–10 to 2010–11.
- Coal exports grew by 11% in the 2009–10 to 2010–11 year, while domestic sales of coal decreased slightly.
- An additional 2,017 jobs were created in coal mining in 2010–11, increasing the total employment in the sector by 11% from 2009–10.
- Saleable output of coal per employee continues to trend downwards with a 5% decrease from 2009–10 to 2010–11.
- In the metalliferous sector, there were strong increases in production of zircon, up 23%; rutile, up 16%; and gold, up 7%. Silver and lead production slightly decreased while copper and zinc production levels remained steady.



PRODUCTION

TABLE 4
Summary statistics for coal production in NSW

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 ^(r)	2010-11 ^(p)
Raw coal production ('000 tonnes)	156,309	161,140	170,324	177,167	181,978	188,797	204,730
Underground mines	51,907	52,232	57,241	61,316	63,069	62,804	62,012
Open cut mines	104,402	108,908	113,083	115,851	118,909	125,993	142,718
Saleable coal production ('000 tonnes)	122,063	124,611	131,334	135,149	138,456	145,369	156,867
Underground mines	43,186	42,297	46,202	48,974	51,609	50,765	50,223
Open cut mines	78,877	82,314	85,132	86,175	86,847	94,604	106,644
Number of mines¹	55	58	60	60	60	62	61
Underground mines	28	30	29	29	29	30	30
Open cut mines	27	28	31	31	31	32	31
Employment	11,290	12,658	13,392	15,387	16,914	19,109	21,126
Underground mines	5,620	6,541	6,792	7,469	8,478	8,768	9,776
Open cut mines	5,670	6,117	6,600	7,918	8,436	10,341	11,350
Saleable output per employee (tonnes)	11,680	10,240	9,970	9,430	8,410	8,130	7,750
Underground mines	8,170	6,820	6,860	6,970	6,320	5,820	5,400
Open cut mines	15,280	13,800	13,230	11,810	10,480	10,320	9,740
Exports ('000 tonnes)²	86,568	89,839	91,533	100,465	103,275	109,903	121,801
Metallurgical	18,553	17,881	20,376	25,342	21,160	28,827	25,063
Steaming	68,015	71,958	71,157	75,123	82,115	81,076	96,738
Domestic sales ('000 tonnes)	33,904	34,129	36,264	36,841	34,937	34,030	33,030
Power stations	27,786	28,503	30,439	30,764	30,599	28,537	27,660
Steel industry	5,026	4,576	4,903	4,994	3,480	4,554	4,430
Other	1,092	1,050	922	1,083	858	939	940
Mine stocks ('000 tonnes)¹	7,802	8,542	11,220	9,374	10,033	11,159	11,613

(1) As at end of June.

(2) Includes small tonneages of imported coal.

(p) Preliminary figures.

(r) Revised.

Source: Coal Services Pty Ltd (CSPL).



PRODUCTION

TABLE 5
Summary statistics for metals production in NSW

Year	Copper (tonnes)	Gold (kilograms) ²	Rutile (tonnes) ¹	Zircon (tonnes)	Silver (kilograms)	Lead (tonnes)	Zinc (tonnes)	Antimony (tonnes)
2000-01	130,000	18,590	7,346	4,230	141,000	125,000	269,000	1,251
2001-02	122,000	18,810	4,891	5,422	113,000	115,000	236,000	1,604
2002-03	144,000	26,490	5,923	4,556	88,000	107,000	238,000	0
2003-04	163,000	28,000	696	530	78,000	105,000	225,000	0
2004-05	175,000	29,000	0	0	96,000	103,000	205,000	0
2005-06	204,000	29,000	0	0	96,000	109,000	178,000	0
2006-07	195,000	32,000	55,715	39,007	81,000	91,000	147,000	0
2007-08	146,000	34,000	63,000	48,000	77,000	75,000	140,000	1,000
2008-09	158,000	28,000	80,000	56,000	71,000	73,000	122,000	0
2009-10 ^(p)	155,000	28,000	69,000	53,000	82,000	77,000	102,000	0
2010-11 ^(r)	155,000	30,000	80,000	65,000	70,000	75,000	102,000	0

(1) Includes the metallic contents of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in NSW and finally separated in Queensland. The metallic contents of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in NSW are excluded in all years. The metallic contents of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Sri Lanka and finally separated in NSW are excluded in all years.

(2) Content of fine metal.

(p) Provisional.

(r) Revised.

Source: NSW Trade and Investment – Mineral Resources; Australian Bureau of Statistics; London Metal Exchange; ABARES.

TABLE 6
Saleable outputs (tonnes) of coal in NSW per employee per hour

Year	Underground Mines					Open cuts	All Mines
	Singleton - North West ¹	Newcastle ²	West	South	Total		
2000-01	4.43	3.54	5.64	3.78	4.20	8.34	5.91
2001-02	3.65	3.55	5.96	3.87	4.11	7.92	5.81
2002-03	3.72	3.66	5.89	3.67	4.12	7.53	5.80
2003-04	5.58	4.08	5.44	2.72	4.20	7.41	5.82
2004-05	5.37	3.82	6.23	2.45	4.04	7.44	5.73
2005-06	4.19	2.99	5.00	2.25	3.32	6.63	4.95
2006-07	4.36	3.88	4.76	2.03	3.42	6.33	4.87
2007-08	4.33	4.05	4.71	2.20	3.59	5.79	4.74
2008-09	3.78	3.46	4.92	1.73	3.18	5.07	4.15
2009-10	3.40	3.42	4.56	1.71	3.02	5.04	4.09
2010-11	2.75	3.41	4.14	1.70	2.78	4.74	3.87

(1) The Singleton-North West District incorporates the Gunnedah and Hunter Coalfields.

(2) The Newcastle District incorporates the Gloucester Basin.

Source: Coal Services Pty Ltd (CSPL).

EXPORTS

- The value of NSW mining exports grew in 2010–11 from the previous year 2009–10. Coal, iron and steel, copper, aluminium and zinc increased in export value from 2009–10 to 2010–11 and excluding petroleum, NSW mining exports were valued at \$17.4 billion.
- Coal was the State's major merchandise export, worth 75% of the total mineral export value.
- The majority of NSW coal was exported in 2010–11, with 79% of market production going overseas, while smaller amounts were used for electricity and other domestic purposes like iron and steelworks, cokeworks and cement.
- NSW coal was exported to 18 countries in 2010–11. Japan continued to be the major export destination for NSW coal in 2010–11, receiving 50% of NSW coal. Republic of Korea and Taiwan were other major destinations.
- The Bureau of Resources and Energy reports that world thermal coal exports are forecast to increase through to the end of 2012, supported by higher imports into Asia.¹

¹ BREE, Resources and Energy Quarterly, Sep quarter 2011, http://www.bree.gov.au/documents/publications/resources/ResEng_Quart_Sept11.pdf



EXPORTS

TABLE 7
Estimated total value of mineral and metals exports from NSW

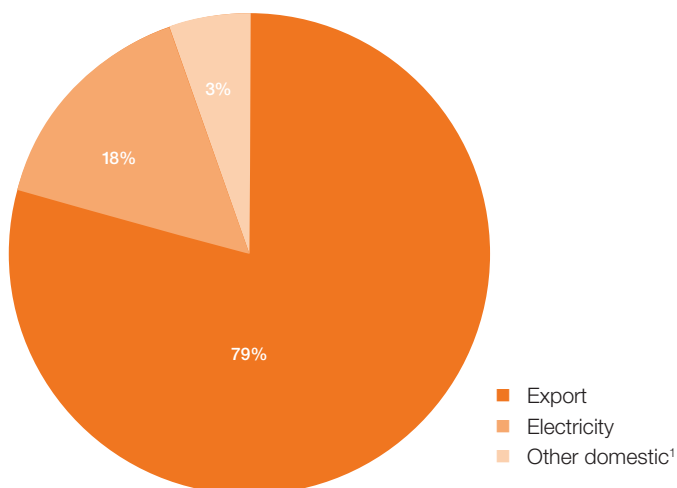
Year	Coal (Value \$'000)	Petroleum (Value \$'000)	Iron and Steel (Value \$'000)	Copper (Value \$'000)	Aluminium (Value \$'000)	Zinc (Value \$'000)	Total (Value \$'000)
2003-04	3,727,000	641,000	296,000	317,000	1,397,000	8,970	6,386,970
2004-05	5,494,000	894,000	356,000	324,000	1,530,000	2,100	8,600,100
2005-06	6,729,000	1,281,000	472,000	390,000	1,979,000	2,340	10,853,340
2006-07	6,200,000	1,242,000	644,000	520,000	2,458,000	9,200	11,073,200
2007-08	8,185,000	1,635,000	883,000	589,000	2,092,000	6,799	13,390,799
2008-09	17,120,000	1,407,000	904,000	515,000	2,057,000	1,977	22,004,977
2009-10 ^(p)	11,224,000	1,116,000	811,000	456,000	1,643,000	4,242	15,254,242
2010-11 ^(p)	14,089,000	1,361,200	975,500	592,600	1,708,400	8,565	18,735,265

(p) Preliminary figures.

(r) Revised.

Source: NSW Trade and Investment – Mineral Resources.

CHART 1
Market for NSW coal 2010-11



(1) Other domestic includes iron and steel, cokeworks, cement and other non-specified.

Source: Coal Services Pty Ltd (CSPL).

EXPORTS

TABLE 8
Market share for NSW coal exports by country

Country	2001-02 %	2002-03 %	2003-04 %	2004-05 %	2005-06 %	2006-07 %	2007-08 %	2008-09 %	2009-10 %	2010-11 %
Japan	53.4	54.0	59.9	55.0	54.3	55.1	61.0	54.5	52.8	50.3
Korea, Republic of	12.1	8.7	7.6	10.7	12.8	10.3	13.8	16.5	16.5	17.5
Taiwan	15.0	14.3	11.9	15.9	14.4	14.2	13.6	12.0	11.5	13.5
China	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.1	4.7	10.1	9.3
India	2.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.5
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.6
Mexico	2.5	4.1	2.7	4.7	6.3	6.1	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.4
Malaysia	1.0	2.2	2.0	3.2	2.3	2.5	1.2	1.8	0.4	1.3
New Caledonia	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Italy	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Philippines	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.2
Brazil	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hong Kong	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sweden	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pakistan	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Belgium/Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
New Zealand	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
United States of America	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
France	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	-
Netherlands	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	-
Turkey	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	-
Egypt	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Germany	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	-
United Kingdom	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	-	-
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Ireland	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	-	-	-
Argentina	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Chile	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	-	-
Croatia	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-
Denmark	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-
Finland	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Greece	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Israel	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Peru	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Portugal	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
South Africa	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-
Spain	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-

(0.0) Indicates that there was a small tonnage exported.
(-) Indicates that there was no tonnage exported.

Source: Coal Services Pty Ltd (CSPL).

VALUE

- The total value of NSW minerals production increased from \$16.5 billion in 2009–10 to \$20 billion in 2010–11. Coal was the major mineral produced in value terms, worth \$16.2 billion in 2010–11, with copper the next big mineral produced, worth \$1.4 billion.
- Other minerals also performed strongly, including gold, up 27% from \$1 billion in 2009–10 to \$1.3 billion in 2010–11. Zircon was up 135% from \$26 million to \$61 million; rutile was up 50% from \$46 million to \$69 million; and silver was up 16% from \$51 million to \$59 million. Zinc and lead also performed strongly in 2010–11.
- Coal was the State's major merchandise export, worth \$11 billion in 2010–11, up nearly 30% on the 2009–10 value. Following coal, the next major export earner were metalliferous ores and metal scraps, worth \$2.5 billion, followed by non-ferrous metals also highly valued at \$2.3 billion.



VALUE

TABLE 9
Value of NSW minerals production at average market prices

Year	Coal (\$'000)	Copper (\$'000)	Gold (\$'000)	Rutile (\$'000)	Zircon (\$'000)	Silver (\$'000)	Lead (\$'000)	Zinc (\$'000)	Antimony (\$'000)	Total Mining (\$'000) ¹
2000-01	5,606,085	438,300	303,000	6,717	3,086	40,000	112,000	533,000	2,372	7,044,560
2001-02	6,671,876	350,700	332,000	4,478	3,902	31,000	104,000	356,000	2,887	7,856,843
2002-03	5,469,322	389,300	482,000	4,745	3,520	22,000	81,000	313,000	0	6,764,887
2003-04	5,245,633	533,800	493,000	557	387	20,000	103,000	305,000	0	6,701,377
2004-05	7,462,733	735,000	525,000	0	0	29,000	132,000	320,000	0	9,203,733
2005-06	9,035,554	1,384,200	659,000	0	124	38,000	155,000	505,000	0	11,776,878
2006-07	8,718,200	1,771,800	843,000	43,000	47,000	43,000	198,000	692,000	0	12,356,000
2007-08	10,919,000	1,264,000	1,000,000	47,000	45,000	42,000	241,000	404,000	2,000	13,964,000
2008-09	20,169,000	1,040,000	1,049,000	45,000	44,000	39,000	142,000	228,000	0	22,756,000
2009-10 ^(f)	13,216,000	1,176,400	1,037,000	46,000	26,000	51,000	183,000	232,000	0	16,505,000
2010-11 ^(e)	16,153,000	1,412,400	1,312,000	69,000	61,000	59,000	184,000	239,000	0	20,024,000

(1) Total mining value also includes industrial minerals and construction minerals.

(e) Preliminary figures.

(f) Revised.

Source: NSW Trade and Investment – Mineral Resources.

TABLE 10
Total value of major merchandise exports from NSW

	2000-01 (\$'000)	2001-02 (\$'000)	2002-03 (\$'000)	2003-04 (\$'000)	2004-05 (\$'000)	2005-06 (\$'000)	2006-07 (\$'000)	2007-08 (\$'000)	2008-09 (\$'000)	2009-10 (\$'000)	2010-11 (\$'000)
Coal, coke and briquettes	3,831,739	4,287,671	2,979,949	2,855,457	4,453,819	5,026,450	4,894,785	6,224,613	13,078,062	8,534,216	11,031,166
Non-ferrous metals	2,089,779	2,083,890	1,856,482	1,739,621	1,871,243	2,413,922	3,053,337	2,744,407	2,605,579	2,135,818	2,332,045
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	706,341	619,712	744,525	946,916	1,138,956	2,062,973	2,550,670	2,413,078	1,948,332	2,222,960	2,517,424
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,088,628	900,951	692,128	746,226	898,827	1,446,451	1,846,074	1,899,512	1,463,473	1,389,621	1,433,184
Meat and meat preparations	1,386,835	1,591,315	1,201,115	1,136,305	1,367,919	1,183,031	1,292,512	1,161,345	1,331,896	1,130,895	1,068,036
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	838,469	670,137	682,138	655,231	893,286	1,286,088	1,242,508	1,638,148	1,404,710	1,116,223	1,359,530
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	565,941	582,486	740,849	818,306	857,163	915,377	999,208	2,211,880	975,311	883,796	974,924
Textile fibres and their wastes	2,228,077	1,821,914	1,540,999	1,205,390	1,089,235	1,105,082	980,242	514,986	472,391	855,070	1,243,157
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments	435,895	545,157	339,115	358,257	492,277	685,060	856,734	892,311	1,063,859	907,054	797,726

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International Merchandise Trade* [data available on request].

EMPLOYMENT

- The NSW minerals industry is an important employer in the State. Total approximate employment in NSW mining, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, increased by 10% at the August quarter 2010 to the August quarter 2011, from 35,495 to 39,004 people.
- The majority of NSW mining employees are based in the Hunter, where 17,232 people were employed in the August quarter 2011, followed by the Northern, North West and Central West area, at 9,225 people. The Illawarra and South East and the greater Sydney region also had upwards of 5,000 people employed in mining.
- Employment in coal mining has continued its upward trend with 21,126 people employed at June 2011, up 11% from June 2010.
- All coal mining regions experienced growth in the number of people employed, with the biggest growth coming from the South, where there was an 18% increase in the number of people employed, from 3,107 in June 2010 to 3,676 in June 2011.
- The average age of a NSW coal mine employee was 40.7 years in December 2010, slightly less than the previous year, when the average age was 41.5 years. Among the mining regions, the youngest average age of a coal mine employee was in the Singleton-North West, at 39.9 years, and the oldest was in Newcastle, at 42.9 years.



EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 11
Employment in NSW coal mines

Year	As at:	Singleton North West ¹	Newcastle ²	West	South	NSW	Underground Mines	Open Cuts
2000	June	4,770	2,131	1,276	1,406	9,583	5,615	3,968
	December	4,532	2,124	1,295	1,518	9,469	5,685	3,784
2001	June	4,897	2,181	1,197	1,546	9,821	5,737	4,084
	December	5,097	2,031	1,163	1,641	9,932	5,701	4,231
2002	June	5,336	2,048	1,175	1,493	10,052	5,497	4,555
	December	5,446	1,719	1,186	1,412	9,763	5,052	4,711
2003 ^(p)	June	5,223	1,628	1,198	1,720	9,769	5,075	4,694
	December	5,298	1,593	1,088	1,696	9,675	4,873	4,802
2004	June	5,577	1,481	1,155	1,785	9,998	5,054	4,944
	December	5,493	1,549	1,170	1,762	9,974	4,930	5,044
2005	June	6,306	1,642	1,331	2,011	11,290	5,620	5,670
	December	6,486	1,882	1,353	2,275	11,996	6,055	5,941
2006	June	6,825	1,945	1,399	2,489	12,658	6,541	6,117
	December	6,864	1,993	1,567	2,592	13,016	6,740	6,276
2007	June	7,212	2,062	1,642	2,476	13,392	6,792	6,600
	December	7,568	2,141	1,666	2,426	13,801	6,988	6,813
2008	June	8,709	2,177	1,865	2,636	15,387	7,469	7,918
	December	9,386	2,279	2,009	2,916	16,590	8,151	8,439
2009	June	9,444	2,369	2,154	2,947	16,914	8,478	8,436
	December	9,766	2,467	2,050	2,996	17,279	8,697	8,582
2010 ^(p)	June	11,109	2,492	2,401	3,107	19,109	8,768	10,341
	December	10,823	2,428	2,492	3,347	19,090	9,013	10,077
2011 ^(p)	June	11,998	2,767	2,685	3,676	21,126	9,776	11,350

(1) The Singleton-North West District incorporates the Gunnedah and Hunter Coalfields.

(2) The Newcastle District incorporates the Gloucester Basin.

(p) Preliminary figures.

(r) Revised.

Source: Coal Services Pty Ltd (CSPL).

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 12
Average age NSW coal mine employees

Underground Mines	Singleton North West ¹	Newcastle ²	West	South	NSW
End of :					
December 2000	41.8	45.3	42.2	46.0	44.0
December 2001	42.1	45.1	42.6	45.7	44.2
December 2002	41.3	45.2	42.7	46.3	44.1
December 2003	40.8	46.0	43.4	45.0	44.1
December 2004	40.1	47.1	42.9	43.5	43.6
December 2005	41.2	45.0	42.4	42.9	43.1
December 2006	40.5	44.2	42.2	41.9	42.3
December 2007	39.3	45.0	42.7	42.8	42.6
December 2008	39.0	43.9	41.0	41.7	41.5
December 2009	39.4	42.9	42.0	42.0	42.0
December 2010	40.0	42.7	42.2	41.7	41.7
Open Cut					
December 2000	41.8	42.5	44.6	-	42.0
December 2001	42.6	42.5	42.7	-	42.6
December 2002	42.8	42.5	42.7	-	42.8
December 2003	42.7	43.6	43.7	-	42.8
December 2004	43.2	42.8	42.6	-	43.2
December 2005	42.2	43.0	40.6	-	42.2
December 2006	41.6	44.4	40.5	-	41.7
December 2007	42.2	43.1	39.3	-	42.1
December 2008	41.1	43.8	36.3	-	41.0
December 2009	41.1	44.2	36.5	-	40.9
December 2010	39.9	43.9	36.7	-	39.9
All Mines					
December 2000	41.8	45.0	42.6	46.0	43.2
December 2001	42.5	44.7	42.7	45.7	43.5
December 2002	42.4	44.8	42.7	46.3	43.5
December 2003	42.3	45.6	43.4	45.0	43.5
December 2004	42.6	46.2	42.9	43.5	43.4
December 2005	42.0	44.7	42.1	42.9	42.7
December 2006	41.4	44.3	41.9	41.9	42.0
December 2007	41.6	44.7	41.9	42.8	42.4
December 2008	40.6	43.8	40.3	41.7	41.3
December 2009	40.9	43.1	40.9	42.0	41.5
December 2010	39.9	42.9	40.6	41.7	40.7

(1) The Singleton-North West District incorporates the Gunnedah and Hunter Coalfields.

(2) The Newcastle District incorporates the Gloucester Basin.

Source: Coal Services Pty Ltd (CSPL).



EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 13
Total employment in NSW mining by region¹

Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sydney	2,984	2,489	1,221	3,376	2,171	5,011	3,020	2,899	7,214	6,284	5,801
Hunter	9,396	7,711	8,951	6,330	9,758	10,093	10,458	14,739	15,236	14,529	17,232
Illawarra and South East	2,985	1,519	1,355	3,741	1,317	3,339	4,042	4,413	2,947	4,659	5,638
Northern, Far West, North West and Central West	3,132	2,414	3,889	5,129	5,446	2,928	4,842	10,438	5,468	8,528	9,225
Richmond, Tweed and Mid North Coast	374	397	-	1,201	234	810	-	-	1,239	1,495	532
Murray-Murrumbidgee	394	275	-	-	-	-	-	1,355	-	-	576
Total	19,264	14,805	15,417	19,778	18,926	22,182	22,363	33,843	32,103	35,495	39,004

(1) August quarter figures.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.



EXPLORATION AND LAND USE

- Private expenditure on exploration has increased nationally over the past year, from \$2.2 billion in 2009–10, to nearly \$3 billion in 2010–11. While the majority of this spending has occurred in Western Australia, there have been big increases in the amounts spent in both Queensland and the Northern Territory.
- In NSW, private expenditure has increased from \$130 million in 2009–10 to \$153 million in 2010–11. NSW lags behind Western Australia, Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory in mineral exploration expenditure and is only followed by Victoria and Tasmania.
- Expenditure on gold exploration in NSW has fallen from nearly \$49 million in 2009–10 to \$43 million in 2010–11 while expenditure on copper exploration has increased from \$18 million in 2009–10 to nearly \$28 million in 2010–11.
- In NSW, exploration expenditure on coal has increased from nearly \$40 million in 2009–10 to nearly \$52 million in 2010–11, although expenditure was far short of the \$105 million high reached in 2008–09.
- The NSW Minerals Council encourages the NSW Government to support the minerals industry by funding exploration programs to advance our knowledge of the mineral potential and future mineral development in this State.

Fact

Exploration licences for minerals and coal can cover large areas of land across NSW, however, according to the Australian Collaborative Land Use and Management Program, mining takes up just 0.1% of NSW land mass.



EXPLORATION AND LAND USE

TABLE 14
Exploration expenditure by State

	2000-01 (\$m)	2001-02 (\$m)	2002-03 (\$m)	2003-04 (\$m)	2004-05 (\$m)	2005-06 (\$m)	2006-07 (\$m)	2007-08 (\$m)	2008-09 (\$m)	2009-10 (\$m)	2010-11 (\$m)
New South Wales	57.2	48.3	58.8	50.5	73.6	114.0	144.1	189.9	175.3	130.4	153.1
Victoria	32.7	33.9	46.2	53.5	51.5	74.1	82.5	93.7	62.2	83.3	57.5
Queensland	83.1	92.7	114.2	125.2	166.4	218.8	272.3	397.8	351.7	436.6	663.5
South Australia	29.6	32.1	36.7	41.7	66.9	146.5	260.7	355.2	220.7	167.9	254.6
Western Australia	424.1	381.1	423.6	465.8	606.0	590.2	839.1	1,259.8	1,246.8	1,244.1	1,590.1
Tasmania	9.2	4.0	4.3	7.5	8.3	22.6	23.7	32.4	20.4	20.7	37.3
Northern Territory	47.5	48.4	49.0	42.5	55.6	74.7	92.2	132.7	146.1	149.5	195.2
Australia	683.3	640.6	732.8	786.7	1,028.3	1,240.7	1,714.6	2,461.4	2,223.1	2,232.5	2,951.3

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 15
Exploration by mineral type in NSW

	1999-00 (\$m)	2000-01 (\$m)	2001-02 (\$m)	2002-03 (\$m)	2003-04 (\$m)	2004-05 (\$m)	2005-06 (\$m)	2006-07 (\$m)	2007-08 (\$m)	2008-09 (\$m)	2009-10 (\$m)	2010-11 (\$m)
Copper	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	4.3	8.4	19.5	24.5	31.7	14.4	18.2	27.5
Silver, lead, zinc	8.5	8.0	2.7	7.4	np	5.5	6.7	np	28.3	np	10.2	np
Nickel, cobalt	8.8	6.9	np	np	np	0.4	0.9	np	2.8	np	0.3	np
Selected base metals total¹	20.1	18.2	np	np	9.4	14.3	27.1	47.5	62.9	27.2	28.7	45.8
Coal	14.7	11.3	np	15.6	13.6	28.1	56.0	59.8	69.6	105.0	39.7	51.8
Gold	14.3	16.3	15.7	19.9	20.5	24.8	22.1	22.8	37.3	21.4	48.8	43.2
Other ²	2.2	2.8	0.9	2.1	1.9	np	3.5	6.4	13.0	13.1	7.6	8.2
Iron ore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	np	np	0.4	np
Mineral sands	4.7	8.3	np	np	4.7	3.1	4.2	6.5	6.6	np	np	np
Uranium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	np	np	np
Diamonds	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	np	0.7	1.0	1.2	np	np	np	np
Total	56.1	57.2	48.3	58.8	50.5	73.6	114.0	144.1	189.9	175.3	130.4	153.1

(1) Selected base metals total comprises copper, silver, lead, zinc, nickel and cobalt.

(2) Other metallic minerals, other non-metallic minerals, tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram and construction materials are included in this category.

(np) Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

EXPLORATION AND LAND USE

TABLE 16
Area of NSW under coal and mineral titles

	Area (km ²)	% of NSW land area
Total area of NSW	802,596	100
Total area of privately held coal and mineral exploration titles	176,893	22
Total area of coal and mineral production titles	3,864	0.48

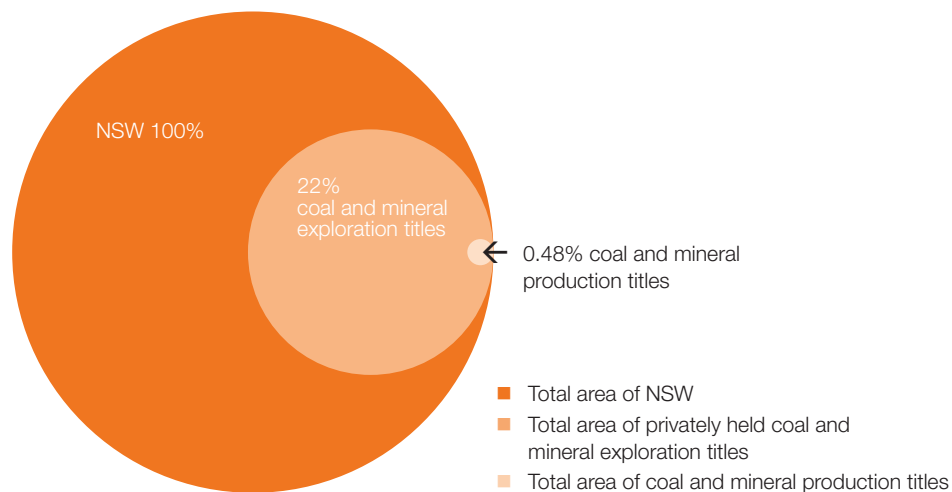
Data does not include petroleum titles.

Exploration data does not include titles held by Government, which cover 18,537km².


No production titles are held by Government.

Source: NSW Trade & Investment – November 2011.

CHART 2
Area (km²)



ENERGY SUPPLY

- Black coal-fired steam generation is the dominant source of electricity in NSW, accounting for 91% of total generation. With electricity load forecast in the State (including the ACT) expected to increase by 25% from 2009–10 to 2019–20, coal-fired power will continue to be a major supplier of NSW's electricity.
 - The Australian black-coal industry invests in low emissions technologies through the \$1 billion Coal21 Fund with the aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the burning of coal for electricity generation through the development of low emission technologies.
 - Combined cycle electricity generation accounted for 5% of total generation in NSW in 2009–10, an increase from the previous year's 2.5%. Hydro power contributed 2.4% of total generation, a slight increase from the previous year, when it was just under 2%. Gas turbines and wind power together made up 1.3% of total NSW electricity generation.
- 

ENERGY SUPPLY

TABLE 17
NSW and ACT electricity load forecast^{1,2}

		NSW & ACT ²
2009–10 ³	System average load (MW)	8,321
	System peak load (MW) - summer	14,051
	System peak load (MW) - winter	13,091
	System energy (GWh)	72,889
2010–11	System average load (MW)	8,872
	System peak load (MW)	14,687
	System energy (GWh)	77,720
2011–12	System average load (MW)	9,144
	System peak load (MW)	15,169
	System energy (GWh)	80,098
2012–13	System average load (MW)	9,243
	System peak load (MW)	15,504
	System energy (GWh)	81,187
2013–14	System average load (MW)	9,322
	System peak load (MW)	15,847
	System energy (GWh)	81,657
2014–15	System average load (MW)	9,502
	System peak load (MW)	16,202
	System energy (GWh)	83,241
2015–16	System average load (MW)	9,701
	System peak load (MW)	16,554
	System energy (GWh)	84,983
2016–17	System average load (MW)	9,835
	System peak load (MW)	16,911
	System energy (GWh)	86,389
2017–18	System average load (MW)	9,985
	System peak load (MW)	17,273
	System energy (GWh)	87,468
2018–19	System average load (MW)	10,126
	System peak load (MW)	17,624
	System energy (GWh)	88,705
2019–20	System average load (MW)	10,384
	System peak load (MW)	17,976
	System energy (GWh)	90,962

1. System peak load is based on generation terminal demand. System energy and average demand are calculated on a sent-out basis.

2. System energy projections are inclusive of scheduled, semi-scheduled and significant non-scheduled generation.

3. Figures for 2009–10 from AEMO Statement of Opportunities 2010 are estimates. WA and NT figures are actual.

Source: esaa (Energy Supply Association of Australia); esaa, AEMO Statement of Opportunities 2010, IMO Statement of Opportunities 2010, NT Annual Power System Review 2011.

ENERGY SUPPLY

TABLE 18
NSW and ACT electricity generation: GWh by plant

Plant type ²		NSW & ACT ¹³	% Change
Hydro (excluding pump storage plants)		1,679.3	
Steam		64,395.7	
Gas turbine		521.2	
Combined cycle		3,399.8	
Reciprocating engine		0.0	
Photovoltaic		0.0	
Wind ⁴		410.7	
Total generation		70,406.7	
Total generation^{3,4}	2006	67,889.3	3.0
	2007	69,749.4	2.7
	2008	72,870.9	4.5
	2009	73,398.8	-
	2010	70,406.7	-4.1
Energy sent out		65,268.7	-5.1
Energy purchased⁵		5,727.7	55.0
Import		8,863.6	24.4
Export		1,066.6	-16.3
Net imports⁷		7,797.0	33.3
Trade losses		176.8	15.8
Total available energy^{3,4}	2006	75,931.7	3.0
	2007	76,957.6	1.4
	2008	77,493.1	0.7
	2009	78,168.3	-
	2010	78,616.5	0.6

1. This table represents generation for public consumption only and does not include generation for own use by private generators. Data for year ending June 2010.
2. Figures shown by plant type represent generation from scheduled, semi-scheduled and large non-scheduled intermittent generators only.
3. The Snowy region was abolished on 1 July 2008. Generation plant previously included within the Snowy region have been reallocated to New South Wales and Victoria, therefore generation output figures presented for those regions should not be compared to earlier years.
4. Due to the commencement of the Wholesale Electricity Market in the SWIS in September 2006, for the 2006–07 reporting year, principal generation includes all energy entering the system from market generators in the SWIS with a capacity greater than 10 MW. Earlier years' figures represent plants owned by Verve Energy (formerly Western Power Corporation) in the SWIS only, with purchases from independent power producers (IPPs) previously represented under the Energy Purchased category. As such, total generation figures prior to 2007 have been recalculated to include energy purchased figures for the SWIS for comparability.
5. Wind generation data for 2008–09 and 2009–10 includes output from semi-scheduled and large non-scheduled generating units, therefore figures presented should not be compared to earlier years.
6. Energy purchased includes energy purchased from IPPs, non-grid and embedded generation for public consumption.
7. Import and export of energy refers to interstate trading.

Source: esa (Energy Supply Association of Australia); AEMO, IMO, company annual reports.

ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE

- The NSW Government held \$1.32 billion in environmental securities in 2010–11, up from \$1.19 billion in 2009–10.
- Environmental securities are bonds lodged by mine operators with the NSW Government. They are retained until the land is successfully rehabilitated after mining operations cease to ensure that the tax payers never have to bear the cost of modern mine rehabilitation. Rehabilitation requirements, including post-mining land use, are determined in consultation with the community and the NSW Government before mining begins.
- The NSW minerals industry is committed to positive environmental outcomes. The NSW Minerals Council promotes leading industry practices in environmental management, including water, biodiversity, air quality and mine site rehabilitation.

Fact

NSW mining consumes just 1.4% of the total water used in NSW, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Innovation

A mine south of Sydney has become the first in Australia to develop an innovative way to store waste rock from the washing of coal in disused underground workings, helping to reduce the number of trucks required to transport the waste offsite.

Peabody Energy Australia's Metropolitan Mine jointly won the NSW Minerals Council's 2011 Environment and Community Excellence Award along with Newcrest Mining's Cadia Valley Operations in the Central West, which was awarded for their scheme to attract families to tenant rural properties owned by the company, increasing enrolments at a local school that was in danger of closing.



ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USE

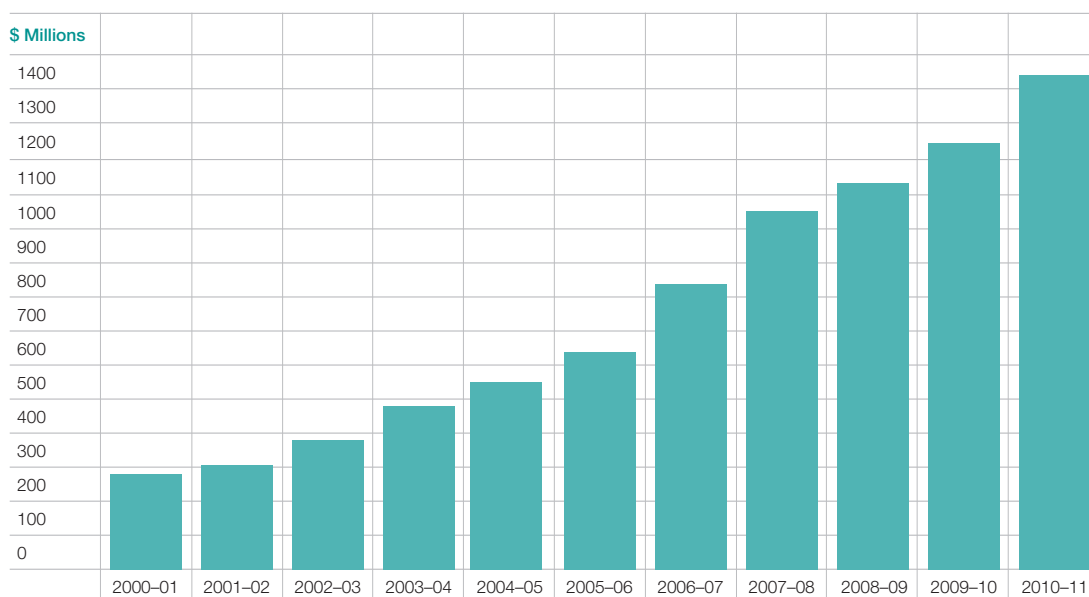
TABLE 19
NSW environmental securities

Year	\$million
2000-01	272
2001-02	301
2002-03	375
2003-04	474
2004-05	473
2005-06	533
2006-07	733
2007-08	927
2008-09	1,080
2009-10 ^(p)	1,192
2010-11 ^(r)	1,316

(p) Preliminary figure as at 10 June 2010.

(r) Revised.

Source: NSW Trade and Investment – Mineral Resources.



MINING COMMUNITIES

- The NSW minerals industry operates in communities across the State like the Hunter, Illawarra, Gunnedah, Central West and Far West. It is unique in Australia as miners live and raise their families in the communities where they work.
- The industry aims to make lasting contributions that build the long-term capacity of mining regions so they don't just rely on one strong industry to thrive. NSW minerals companies partner with groups that support the health, education and wellbeing of people in regional NSW such as Life Education that teaches children vital skills, or Healthy Dads, Healthy Kids, helping children and their families to become healthy.
- Royalties returned to the NSW Government from the State's minerals sector have more than doubled in five years and totalled \$1.24 billion in 2010–11, up from \$985 million in 2009–10. Royalties go to the NSW Government to help fund essential services like nurses in hospitals and teachers in schools.



MINING COMMUNITIES

TABLE 20
Royalties collected from NSW minerals

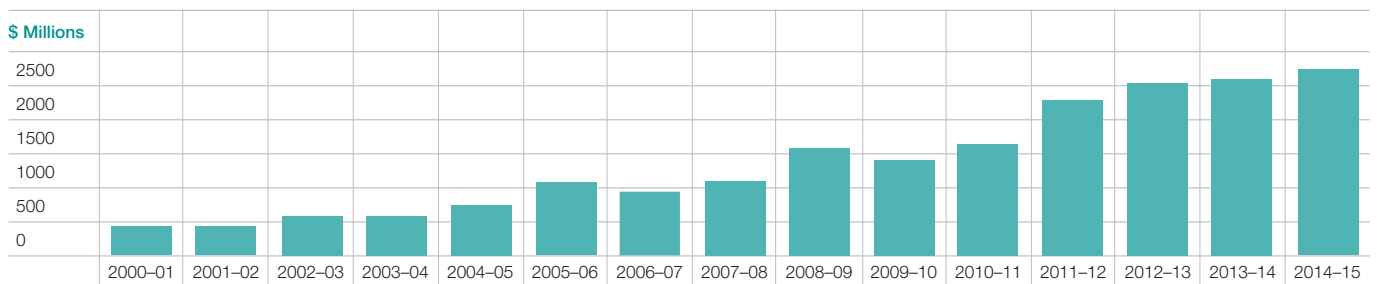
Year	\$million
2000-01	220
2001-02	216
2002-03	233
2003-04	233
2004-05	396
2005-06	504
2006-07	489
2007-08	573
2008-09	1,280
2009-10	985
2010-11 ^(p)	1,240
2011-12 ^(f)	1,768
2012-13 ^(f)	2,128
2013-14 ^(f)	2,215
2014-15 ^(f)	2,351

(1) Forecast figures sourced from NSW Treasury, *NSW 2011-12 Budget Papers*.

(f) Forecast.

(p) Preliminary figures.

Sources: NSW Trade and Investment – Mineral Resources; NSW Treasury.



MINING COMMUNITIES

TABLE 21
Major NSW coal and metalliferous mines and their communities

Mine Site	Community (City/Town)	Mineral	Sole or Major Owner (parent company in brackets)
Central west			
Airy	Lithgow	Coal	Centennial Coal Company Ltd
Angus Place	Lithgow	Coal	Centennial Coal Company Ltd
Cadia Valley Operations	Orange	Copper, gold	Newcrest Mining Limited
Charbon	Kandos-Rylstone	Coal	Centennial Coal Company Ltd
Clarence	Lithgow	Coal	Centennial Coal Company Ltd
Cowal	West Wyalong	Gold	Barrick Gold
Cullen Valley	Lithgow	Coal	Coalpac Pty Ltd
Invincible	Lithgow	Coal	Coalpac Pty Ltd
Ivanhoe North	Lithgow	Coal	Centennial Coal Company Ltd
Moolarben	Mudgee	Coal	Moolarben Coal Mines Pty Ltd (Yancoal Australia Pty Ltd)
Northparkes	Parkes	Copper, gold	Rio Tinto Group/Sumitomo Group
Springvale	Lithgow	Coal	Centennial Coal Company Ltd
Ulan	Mudgee	Coal	Ulan Coal Mines Ltd (Xstrata Coal Australia Pty Ltd)
Wilpinjong	Mudgee	Coal	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd (Peabody Energy Australia)
Far West and Orana			
Broken Hill	Broken Hill	Lead, zinc, silver	Perilya Limited
CSA	Cobar	Copper	Cobar Management Pty Ltd (Glencore International AG)
Endeavour	Cobar	Silver, lead, zinc	CBH Resources Ltd
Ginkgo	Broken Hill	Titanium minerals, zircon	Bemax Resources Ltd
Peak Gold	Cobar	Copper, gold	New Gold
Tritton	Nyngan	Copper	Straits Resources Limited
Illawarra			
Appin/ Appin West	Appin-Douglas Park	Coal	Endeavour Coal Pty Ltd (BHP Billiton)
Berrima	Medway-New Berrima	Coal	Boral Limited
Dendrobium	Wollongong-Mt Kembla	Coal	Dendrobium Coal Pty Ltd (BHP Billiton)
Metropolitan	Wollongong-Helensburgh	Coal	Helensburgh Coal Pty Ltd (Peabody Energy Australia)
NRE No. 1	Wollongong	Coal	Gujarat NRE Australia Pty Ltd
NRE Wongawilli	Wollongong	Coal	Gujarat NRE Australia Pty Ltd
Tahmoor	Wollongong-Tahmoor	Coal	Xstrata Coal Pty Ltd
West Cliff	Appin-Wollongong	Coal	Endeavour Coal Pty Ltd (BHP Billiton)

MINING COMMUNITIES

TABLE 21 CONTINUED
Major NSW coal and metalliferous mines and their communities

Mine Site	Community (City/Town)	Mineral	Sole or Major Owner (parent company in brackets)
Lower Hunter			
Abel	Newcastle	Coal	Donaldson Coal Pty Ltd
Austar	Cessnock	Coal	Yancoal Australia Pty Ltd
Awaba	Lake Macquarie-Awaba	Coal	Centennial Coal Company Ltd
Bloomfield	East Maitland	Coal	Bloomfield Group
Chain Valley	Wyong-Lake Macquarie	Coal	LDO Coal Pty Ltd
Donaldson	Newcastle	Coal	Donaldson Coal Pty Ltd
Duralie	Gloucester-Stroud	Coal	Gloucester Coal Ltd
Mandalong	Lake Macquarie-Morisset	Coal	Centennial Coal Company Ltd
Mannering	Lake Macquarie-Mannering Park	Coal	Centennial Coal Company Ltd
Myuna	Lake Macquarie-Wangi Wangi	Coal	Centennial Coal Company Ltd
Stratford	Gloucester	Coal	Gloucester Coal Ltd
Tasman	Seahampton	Coal	Donaldson Coal Pty Ltd
West Wallsend	Newcastle-Killingworth	Coal	Xstrata Coal Pty Ltd
Westside	Newcastle	Coal	Xstrata Coal Pty Ltd
Upper Hunter			
Ashton	Singleton	Coal	Ashton Coal Operations Ltd (Yancoal Australia Pty Ltd)
Beltana	Singleton	Coal	Xstrata Coal Pty Ltd
Bengalla	Muswellbrook	Coal	Coal and Allied (Rio Tinto)
Bulga	Singleton	Coal	Xstrata Coal Pty Ltd
Drayton	Muswellbrook	Coal	Anglo American Metallurgical Coal Pty Ltd
Hunter Valley Operations	Singleton	Coal	Coal and Allied Industries Ltd (Rio Tinto)
Integra Coal Operations	Singleton	Coal	Integra Coal Operations Pty Ltd (Vale Australia)
Liddell	Singleton	Coal	Liddell Coal Operations Pty Ltd (Xstrata Coal Pty Ltd)
Mangoola	Denman	Coal	Xstrata Mangoola Coal
Mt Arthur Coal	Muswellbrook	Coal	Mt Arthur Coal Pty Ltd (BHP Billiton)
Mount Owen Complex	Singleton	Coal	Xstrata Mt Owen
Mount Thorley Warkworth	Singleton	Coal	Coal and Allied (Rio Tinto)
Muswellbrook	Muswellbrook	Coal	Idemitsu Australia Resources Pty Ltd
Narama	Singleton	Coal	Xstrata Coal Pty Ltd
Ravensworth Operations	Singleton	Coal	Xstrata Coal Pty Ltd
Rix's Creek	Singleton	Coal	Rix's Creek Ltd (Bloomfield Group)
Wambo	Singleton	Coal	Wambo Coal Pty Ltd (Peabody Energy Australia)
New England/North West			
Boggabri	Boggabri	Coal	Boggabri Coal Pty Ltd (Idemitsu Australia Resources Pty Ltd)
Narrabri North	Narrabri	Coal	Narrabri Coal Operations Pty Ltd (Whitehaven Coal Mining Ltd)
Rocglen	Boggabri	Coal	Whitehaven Coal Mining Ltd
Sunnyside	Gunnedah	Coal	Whitehaven Coal Mining Ltd
Tarrowonga	Boggabri	Coal	Whitehaven Coal Mining Ltd/ Idemitsu Australian Resources Pty Ltd
Werris Creek	Quirindi	Coal	Werris Creek Coal Pty Ltd (Whitehaven Coal Mining Ltd)

ABOUT THE NSW MINERALS COUNCIL

The NSW Minerals Council represents the State's \$20 billion minerals industry. We provide a united voice and focus for best practice for the State's minerals explorers, producers, operators and extractive material producers.

Representing more than 70 mining businesses in NSW, we work closely with industry, government and the community to foster a dynamic, efficient and sustainable mining industry. We are committed to healthy working conditions, strong growth, responsible environmental outcomes and vital regional communities throughout the state.

We work with our member companies with dedication and commitment to ensure that the minerals industry in NSW is at the forefront of innovative ways to develop knowledge and know-how for implementing sustainable solutions to the challenges we face.

Editorial, Production and Editing

Aimee Cornelius
NSW Minerals Council

Design and Art Direction

Enigma

Copyright ©

NSW Minerals Council 2011
ABN 42 002 500 316

NSW Minerals Council

Postal Address
PO Box A244
Sydney South NSW 1235
Australia
T. 61 2 9274 1400
F. 61 2 9274 1455
Email: information@nswmin.com.au
Twitter: @nswmc
www.nswmin.com.au
www.worldclassminers.com.au
www.youtube.com.au/nswmineralscouncil

Acknowledgements

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Bureau of Resources and Energy
Coal Services Pty Ltd (CSPL)
esaa (Energy Supply Association of Australia)
NSW Trade & Investment
NSW Treasury

