To report a dangerous old mine working or for more information call the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety on:

1800 SAFEMINE (1800 723 364)

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Email: SafetyComms@dmirs.wa.gov.au

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STAY OUT AND STAY ALIVE!
WHAT ARE THE HAZARDS?

Mine openings and tunnels are the most frequently encountered abandoned mine hazards. When many older underground mines were abandoned, their entries were not adequately sealed. Open tunnels and shafts are very hazardous. People who enter abandoned mines expose themselves to serious injury or death. Dangers and hazards within the mines may include:

- poisonous or explosive gases
- lack of oxygen
- floods and slippery slopes
- rockfalls and roof collapse
- hard-to-see vertical shafts
- venomous animals
- confusing mazes of tunnels

These problems are made worse by the total darkness within underground mines.

Old, abandoned open pit mines and processing plants are also hazardous, with the main dangers being falling rocks, landslides and collapsing structures.

Old mines conceal a multitude of potentially lethal hazards. There is a real risk of people being killed or seriously injured in abandoned mines.

Mine openings

Falling down vertical or near-vertical openings in abandoned mines has the potential to cause serious injury or death. Vegetation, darkness, loose debris and false floors can hide vertical openings. Weathered rock at the edge of an opening can break away and slide into the open hole under a person’s weight.

Deadly gases and lack of oxygen

Lethal concentrations of methane, carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulphide and sulphur dioxide can accumulate in the underground workings. Pockets of still air with little or no oxygen can be encountered. The process of weathering (oxidation) of certain minerals can literally consume a significant proportion of the oxygen normally present in the atmosphere. By the time people feel ill, they may be unable to react appropriately to remove themselves from the hazard.

Cave-ins

Old mine workings are potentially unstable and can cave in at any time. The effects of blasting and weathering can weaken strong rock. Work to stabilise rock walls may become less effective over time.

Unsafe structures

Old and disused underground or surface support timbers, ladders, buildings, pumps, tanks, and other mining related structures may seem safe but can easily collapse or crumble under a person’s weight.

Unstable explosives

Although explosives are supposed to be removed or disposed of on mine closure, deteriorating explosives that have been left in place on abandoned operations are occasionally encountered. Unused or misfired explosives may be deadly. Old explosives containing nitro-glycerine become unstable, and a very small disturbance can trigger an explosion.

Waste rock heaps

Waste rock heaps from surface and underground mines may become unstable. The most common causes of landslides or slips include:

- steep slopes
- saturation of slopes by water from mine sources or natural aquifers or rainfall
- the inherent instability of the disturbed materials.

Radioactivity

Some mined minerals may have contained radioactive elements such as uranium and thorium, and many mines may contain radon, a radioactive gas. The effects of radiation exposure are cumulative through a lifetime, so potentially any exposure may be harmful.

Rescues

Mine rescues are extremely hazardous. Mine rescue teams, despite their extensive training, are at significant risk every time they have to enter an abandoned mine.

The advice is simple:

STAY OUT AND STAY ALIVE!