



Queensland
Mines Rescue

ANNUAL REPORT 2019 - 2020





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Our Mission

“ To serve the mining industry by imparting the knowledge and leadership to give people the confidence to make a difference. ”

Our Purpose

Provide leading edge emergency response capability within the mining industry.

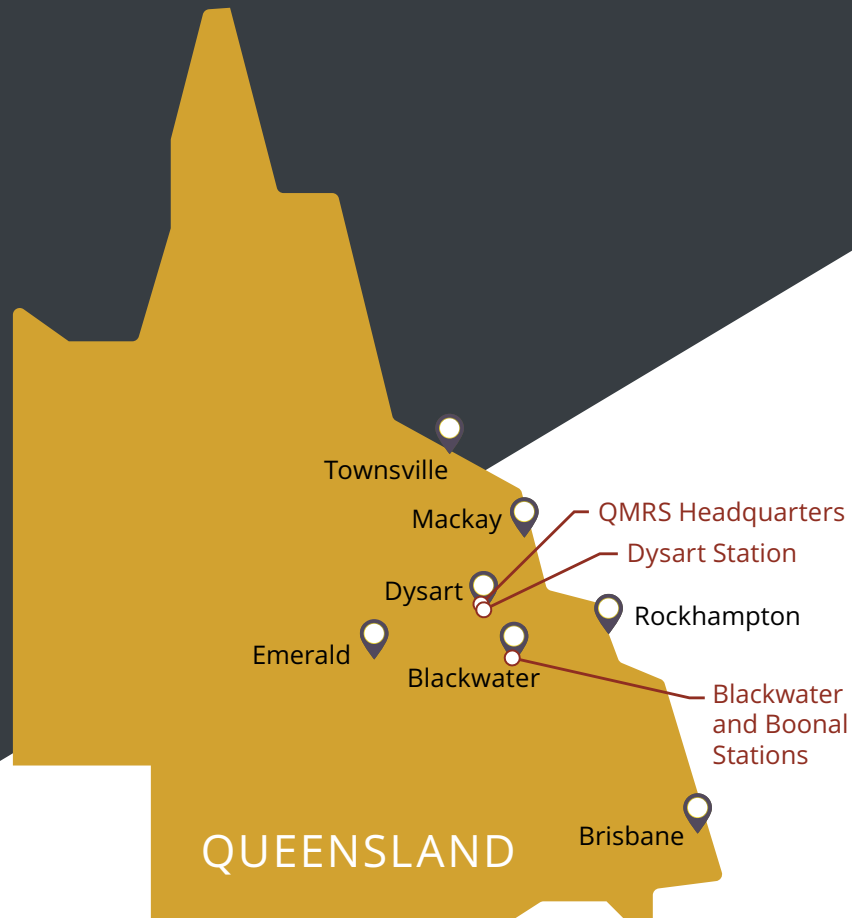
Our Vision

QMRS drives and influences improved emergency preparedness and management through:

- Strong bonds with industry partners;
- Leadership in the provision of mines rescue services;
- Innovative facilities;
- Utilisation of advanced technology systems;
- Recognition as specialists in mines rescue and inertisation.

Our Actions and Behaviours

- We own and demonstrate the QMRS values.
- We maintain safe working practices.
- We achieve objectives “on time – on target”.
- We listen and demonstrate understanding and respect for others.
- We communicate openly and honestly with our stakeholders.
- We confidently and quickly resolve challenges and problems.
- Our clients underpin our focus.
- We “do” what we say we will do.





Queensland Mines Rescue

Our Values



Functions and Performance Criteria

An accredited corporation must provide mines rescue services to meet the performance criteria set out below.

- Enter into a 'Mines Rescue Agreement' with each underground coal mine in Queensland to assist the operator to provide a mines rescue capability for the mine.
- The corporation must at all times remain capable of meeting its obligations detailed in each Mines Rescue Agreement.
- Conduct audits or annual exercises to demonstrate the corporation's ability to effectively respond to an emergency.
- Provide appropriate mines rescue programs.
- Provide adequate mines rescue resources for training the total number of persons specified in the Mines Rescue Agreements.
- Ensure mines rescue equipment provided in fulfilment of a Mines Rescue Agreement is (as a minimum) maintained, tested and certified to any specification set by its manufacturer.
- Provide a means to facilitate mutual assistance among mines during an emergency.
- Maintain an operational mine inertisation capability.
- Report annually, or upon request, to the Minister as required by Section 234 of the *Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999*.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

Extensive consultation and communication over 2019 culminated at a General Meeting of member companies of QMRS on the 9th October 2019, who voted up a resolution to strike a Special Levy of \$25M. The levy is to fund the construction of new mines rescue stations at Boonal (Blackwater) and Moranbah to replace the existing Blackwater station (1976 construction) and Dysart mines rescue (1982 construction) and inertisation stations. In January 2020, the first \$10M was levied with initial construction at Boonal Station well advanced at the end of this reporting period.

The major innovation of the year occurred in August 2019 when Anglo American announced their willingness to provide more than \$2M funding to QMRS for the construction of a truck mounted mines rescue emergency winding system.



This unit will allow the recovery of mine workers who are otherwise unable to escape from a mining emergency. The project will bring to conclusion a coronial recommendation from the Moura No2 disaster inquiry of 1996.

In December 2019 QMRS, who are project managing the construction and who will operate the completed unit, entered a construction contract for the development of this industry safety enhancement. At the end of this reporting period component sourcing, which has been impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, is almost complete and initial assembly has commenced. The unit is expected to be operational towards the end of 2020.

Following extensive planning and initial recovery activities over the first half of 2019, QMRS deployed extensive underground mines rescue team resources at North Goonyella mine. Over the period of the 3rd to 26th July, 42 mines rescue teams involving 114 mines rescue team members, deployed in a series of planned activities to recover Zone A of the main headings section of North Goonyella Mine. This activity was completed without incident.



On 25th March 2020, at Cook Colliery, QMRS deployed 2 underground mines rescue teams to erect temporary seals and conduct minor ventilation works in irrespirable atmosphere. High carbon monoxide levels during the planned sealing of an extracted mining panel had forced the evacuation of coal mine workers from underground. These remedial works were successful in bringing the environment back into control.

These active deployments into underground environments were the first for many years that QMRS has undertaken. Once again, I formally thank all QMRS employees and the volunteer team members who have been involved in the 'black suits' deployments for their professional, effective and safe approach to "at times" challenging tasks. QMRS exists both for the conduct of aided rescue activities of coal mine workers effected by irrespirable atmospheres and for the recovery of mine assets where normal mine operational procedures are inadequate to sustain safety. This is acknowledged by legislation and detailed within our operational guidelines.

In addition to the underground team responses, QMRS responded to Narrabri Mine in NSW during May and to Grosvenor Mine in June 2020 providing nitrogen foam generation and injection technology and personnel to operate and train mine personnel in using such equipment as part of controlling goaf coal heating at both mines. The NSW deployment involved the first utilisation of an underground foam pod developed by QMRS over the last 12 months. This technology allows direct placement of the foam media into the most effective locations to interrupt airflow and affect developing coal fires.

Whilst the mine inertisation unit, GAG No1, was placed on standby by Grosvenor Mine in early May no deployment of this technology was required for this mine event.

After an initial period of strong activity over the reporting period the impacts of Covid-19 on coal demand, and hence price, have seen a softening of the market towards the later part of the report period. Underground employment survey information indicates an underground industry employment of 6,033 people at the end of the reporting period, essentially the same as the previous year. Over this period registered underground mines rescue team members increased from 378 to 402, or a 6% growth, increasing the ratio of mines rescue trained coal mine workers within the underground coal industry.

In February, the QMRS board and management conducted a review of strategy for the upcoming 5-year period through to 2025. Following on from the success of the previous 5-year strategy to influence surface mine emergency preparedness whilst sustaining our core underground mine response capabilities, the focus will be on building the new training and response stations, enhancing our response capabilities by integrating the emergency mobile winder into mine response plans, growing our footprint in the surface mine training environment and expanding the roll out of MEMS training and the supporting software system.

For the upcoming 12-month period a close focus on appropriate resourcing between operational and support staff and the application of business support systems has led to a 1% reduction in overall annual budget. In association, with 'fee for service' training activity growing to \$1.1M the annual membership levy has been reduced by 3% for this period.

The business structure introduced 18 months ago has, as planned, allowed for a closer focus on core training and response activities, ongoing expansion of our growth areas of activity and improved focus on the change management areas of the business.

Following approval of the new training and response stations project by the member companies, an increased focus on construction at Boonal commenced.

While risk assessment, change management and detailed design activities for the major infrastructure was being progressed, relocation of the vertical rescue training tower from Blackwater to Boonal was completed.



QMRS holds registration with the Australia Skills Quality Authority (ASQA) for both our underground and inertisation rescue team member courses. The underground course is a Certificate III in Underground Coal Mine Emergency Response and Rescue and the inertisation course is Certificate III in Underground Coal Mine Inertisation Team Member Operations (both qualifications being unique to QMRS).

QMRS has worked with our 3rd party RTO provider, Performance Training, to refine the content and the delivery and assessment methods for both courses.

This year saw the issuing of the first full certificate qualifications within both areas of activity. Over the coming 12 months, suitably qualified and experienced team members will be recognised by this additional certification.

The ability for our very experienced training staff to deliver high quality accredited training has seen a steady growth in QMRS surface ERT training activity. At the end of the reporting period QMRS was delivering regular skills maintenance training to 8 operations within the Bowen and Surat Basins as well as providing new skills courses both at client sites and from our training stations. We have delivered gas testing competency-based training for surface officials as an accredited course and have delivered skills training to two Queensland metalliferous underground mine clients. Prior to Covid-19, training was delivered in Western Australia at two surface sites after attending the Kalgoorlie mines rescue competition as observers.

A confined spaces training area comprising 3 levels of sea containers has been completed and initial construction of an open fire training pad has commenced. This infrastructure, in addition to the previously existing large shed utilised for road crash rescue training, provides most of the surface mine ERT training infrastructure.



The major focus for the next 12 months for Boonal will be the construction of the training and administration building, including virtual reality training areas, the bath house and equipment storage and maintenance building and the simulated underground mine, including mine control room and fire tunnel.

For Moranbah the first area to complete is the acquisition of an appropriate land area for the new station.



With the requirement that mines rescue training is a pre-requisite to sitting for a Queensland statutory underground coal mining competency and to sustain team member numbers, 6 courses for recruits were conducted over the year bringing 53 new members to the registered underground team member list. This is a similar number to the previous period. A scheduled course was cancelled whilst Covid-19 safety procedures were developed and implemented. Towards the end of this year a reduced scope course, specifically designed for mine officials, in mine emergency and response techniques was accepted by the Board of Examiners as an alternative. This should lead to a reduction in demand for the full recruit course in the coming years.

In the mine Inertisation area Covid-19 prevented the running of a recruit course. Over the reporting period Inertisation team membership has remained at 40 for the full year. Maintaining an adequate number of trained Inertisation team operators is essential to the ability of QMRS to be able to respond to a mine emergency. Testing has continued of the components required to integrate the GE jet unit into the operational capability of QMRS with successful adaption of the developed afterburner.

In testing emergency preparedness, QMRS participates in the State Level 1 emergency event, this year conducted at Cook Mine. A full underground response was implemented this year with 2 teams deployed to conduct search and recovery operations with another maintained as the standby surface team. The mine Inertisation unit was not mobilised as part of this year's scenario. QMRS were also involved in the preparation and assessment of 3 underground mine site Level 2 emergency simulations and 2 surface mine Level 2 emergency simulations. QMRS' compliance against the performance criteria of an accredited corporation is reported annually to the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and audited by inspectors from the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy.

As part of the preparation for an emergency event, QMRS conducts training in the Mine Emergency Management System (MEMS) process for controlling and planning the recovery of a mine after an event. This training has been conducted for underground mines since 2005. This year, the redevelopment of MRAS software into an SQL database format and the integration of information sharing capabilities, in real time between the incident management teams, was completed to allow its rollout as Mine Event





Management System. This software is a leading innovation in incident control, whilst still providing all the mines rescue deployment functionality of the old MRAS software and will be rolled out to all underground mines over the coming year. A surface mine version is also being developed and the potential to expand its application to metals mining will also be pursued.

During this reporting period Covid-19 interrupted MEMS course delivery from March through until late June of 2020. As a result, 5 courses were conducted for underground mines and 2 courses tailored for surface mining were delivered this year. The MEMS software was utilised at all underground courses. Over the year improved training and assessment materials have been developed to allow a Certificate V qualification in Mine Incident Management to become an option as part of the MEMS training.

Competitions provide mines rescue team members with an opportunity to refine their skills and teamwork capabilities whilst competitively striving to be the best amongst their peers. This year, after a 5-year hiatus a Qld team, Grosvenor Mine, was successful at the national competition held in NSW at Moolarben Mine. Two more Queensland teams, Kestrel and Moranbah North, filled second and third places respectively to complete a competition clean sweep. Mines rescue training continues to develop coal miners to levels of skill and confidence that separates them from the average miner and provides opportunities for leaders of the future within which they can thrive. QMRS prepared and conducted mines rescue skills challenges for the surface coal mines of the Surat and Bowen

Basins this year, holding the southern region event in August at Jeebropilly Mine, with New Acland Mine being the best southern region team. The northern region event in October was won by Dawson Mine at Blackwater Rescue Station. QMRS trainers also attended the northern Australian surface and underground mines rescue competition in Darwin as judges in 2019.

I would like to thank the staff of QMRS for their ongoing efforts in the delivery of training, the improvement of the training facilities we utilise and the improvement of the training courses they deliver. This has been a year dominated by our core function of mines rescue response during which we have demonstrated an ability to maintain the delivery and improvement of the training products we offer. Their efforts are greatly appreciated by the QMRS board and me. 'To serve the mining industry'.

D Carey

David Carey
Chief Executive Officer



David Carey – Chief Executive Officer

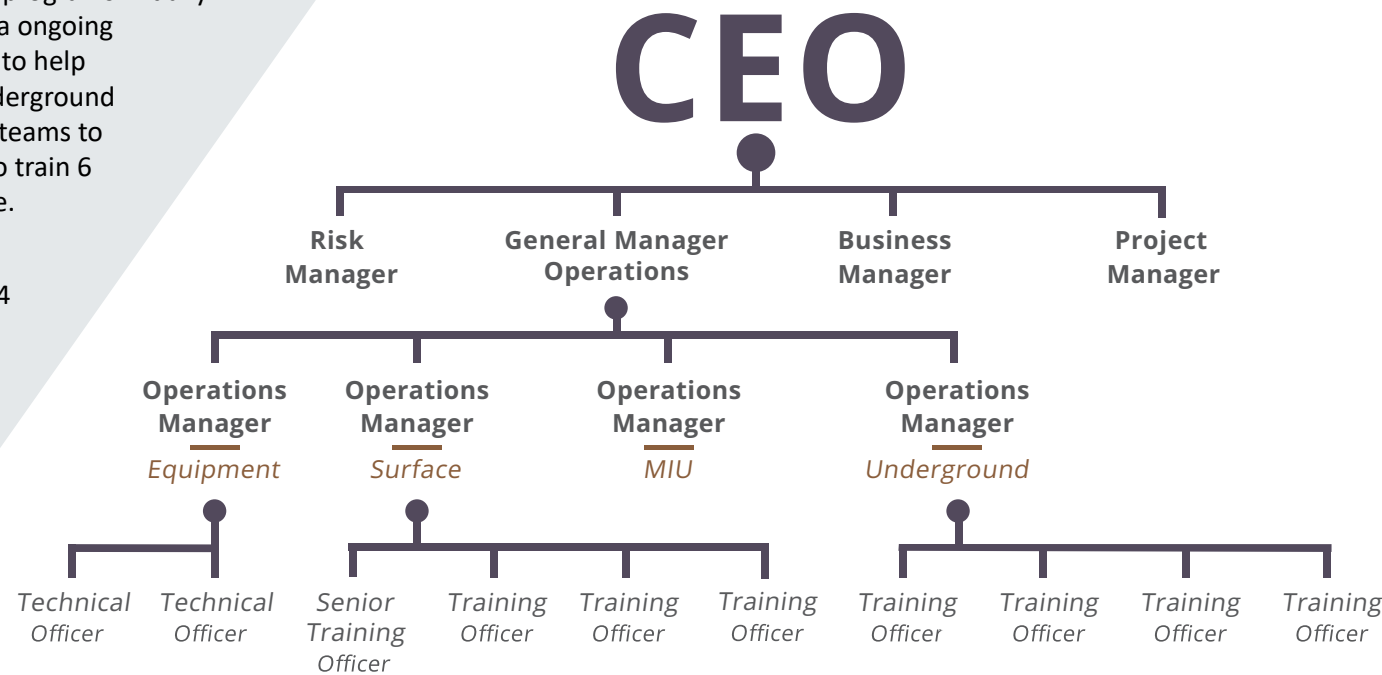
REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Members

The Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited (QMRS) is a ‘not-for-profit company limited by guarantee’ with Queensland open cut and underground coal mines and the State of Queensland as members. The coal mines in Queensland contribute directly by way of a Mines Rescue Levy for the funding of QMRS. The governance of QMRS is overseen by the QMRS Board of Directors and is chaired by Mr Brett Garland. The Board is constituted under the Company’s constitution and has three directors as representatives of the member companies and one director as representative of the mines rescue team members. The State of Queensland is an Executive Member of Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited.

Underground mines (currently 12 operational) provide volunteer team members for competency based mines rescue training programs initially delivered as a 3 week recruit course and maintained via ongoing training delivered over 6 days per year (48hrs training) to help them meet their legislated obligations. In addition, underground mines provide additional personnel to the inertisation teams to facilitate this response capability. These volunteers also train 6 times per year after completing a 2 week recruit course.

Training is provided at Dysart and Blackwater Mines Rescue Stations and at the Dysart Inertisation Station. 4 full time trainers and 4 operations managers facilitate the new recruit and refresher training supported by maintenance technicians, administration staff, a risk manager, a business manager, general manager operations and the chief executive officer. The QMRS head office is also located at Dysart.



Mines Rescue Team Members (12 mines and 402 team members)

Principal Activities

The primary focus of QMRS is to provide the infrastructure for the coal industry in Queensland to facilitate a Mines Rescue capability through training services and equipment, including preparing rescue resources and team members for an emergency response. QMRS also provides training to and facilitates advisory and audit services to open cut coal mines and the use of its rescue infrastructure.

Our capacity to respond is based on the readiness and management of resources and the coordination and provision of training coming together in a cooperative arrangement with the member mines. The representative Board of Directors is advised by an independent Technical Advisory Committee, chaired by the Simtars representative on the committee.



Emergency Procedures

Rescue sub-stations are maintained and serviced by QMRS at all underground coal mines throughout the Bowen Basin. QMRS is an integral and regulated part of the Mines Rescue Capability System. QMRS plays a significant part in the preparation for, and a vital role in, an emergency response.

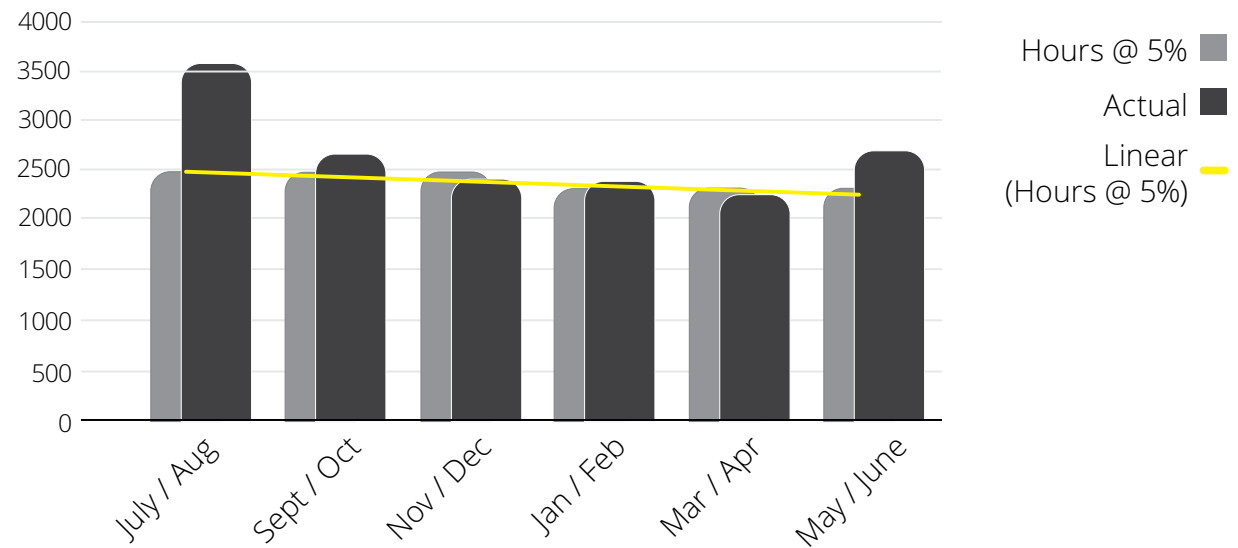
Conducting an emergency trial is part of our performance assessment and several exercises have been conducted throughout the year.

During these exercises, Mines Rescue operational managers, the rescue systems and team members are deployed and tested against our response criteria and the standards expected of the member mines:

- Aquila
- Broadmeadow
- Carborough Downs
- Cook Colliery
- Eagle Downs
- Ensham
- Grasstree
- Grosvenor
- Kestrel
- Moranbah North
- North Goonyella
- Oaky North.

The QMRS emergency response system embraced new technology with the adoption of the ALERT mobilisation and notification system. The system receives and records the emergency call for QMRS and facilitates the contact process to QMRS operational managers and the management team, including the capacity to conference call all team members.

Training by Hours Delivered by QMRS 2019 - 2020



Emergency Responses / Activations

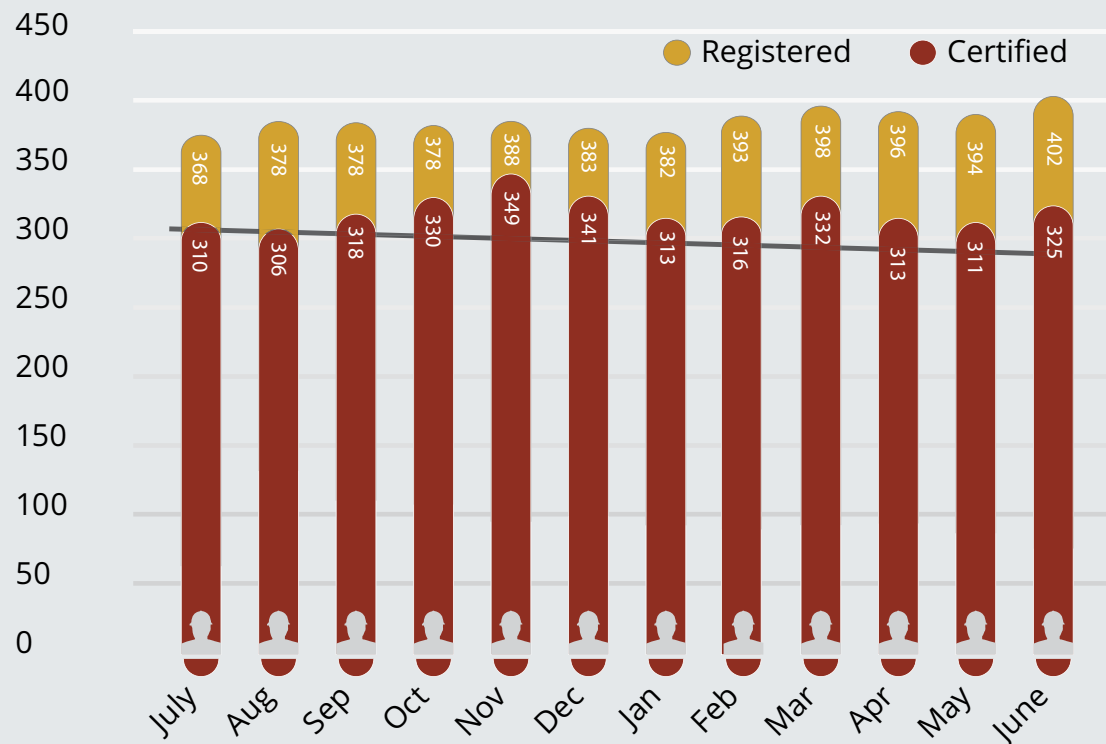
During this period, the QMRS Mine Inertisation Unit responded to the Grosvenor Mine in Queensland and to Narrabri Mine in NSW. QMRS underground Mines Rescue teams have been engaged in the recovery activities at North Goonyella and Cook Colliery under the direction of QMRS management personnel. Serving this industry through a 24/7 capability is an example of how well Queensland is prepared to meet these challenges.

The hazards present within coal mining remain, and the need to provide an immediate and effective response remain as real as ever.

Competitions

We seek to challenge Mines Rescue team members in all aspects of the rescue skills and knowledge acquired in their training. Mines Rescue team members are subjected to rigorous preparation for the unknown event. This preparation is tested by Mines Rescue team members participating in challenging competitions. This provides opportunity to be at their best and a chance to compete locally, on a state basis and nationally. This year Queensland's 4 top teams competed in the national competition held at the Moolarben Mine in New South Wales. The teams excelled this year with the competition being won by Grosvenor Mine whilst Kestrel Mine came in second and Moranbah North took out third position.

Mines Rescue Team Members 2019 - 2020



Grosvenor Mine Team



Kestrel Mine Team



Moranbah North Mine Team

Equipment

Readiness for deployment is a key objective and member confidence in our response capability is a major focus for QMRS. The maintenance regime and audit checks throughout the year confirm these standards have been achieved and QMRS continues to perform and demonstrate high levels of preparedness for mines rescue services.

Compliance means adherence to standards as specified within the Mines Rescue Agreements, manufacturer's specifications and / or as specified by the Queensland Mines Rescue Service Standards. Within legislation, the industry regulation sets the performance factors as follows:

As per Section 233(1)(c) of the *Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999*, all equipment is maintained, tested, serviced and certified to manufacturers' specifications.

This remains a high priority for QMRS in the safeguarding of this standard.

Resources available for deployment include:

- 3 x fully equipped emergency rescue trailers
- 260 x BG4 breathing apparatus
- Gas monitoring equipment
- Underground radio equipment
- Compressed air breathing apparatus
- Fire fighting equipment
- Specialised rope rescue equipment
- Foam generating equipment
- Specialised rescue training facilities
- Underground specialists equipment
- Resuscitation and medical equipment
- Mine inertisation and support equipment.

Strategic Partnerships

QMRS continues to foster and maintain a strategic alliance with the Mines Inspectorate, Government Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy, Queensland Resources Council, Industry Groups, CSIRO, New South Wales Coal Services and Simtars. This alliance is focused on improving safety and health within the coal industry. A Memorandum of Understanding is in place with the Department and QMRS which outlines our mutual expectations and support.

Core Activities

Since November 1997, QMRS has embraced the following core activities:

- Assistance to mine operators with the provision of a mine rescue response in an emergency
- Training of a mine's rescue contingent of personnel in breathing apparatus and emergency response procedures and systems for irrespirable environments
- The maintenance of rescue apparatus and critical emergency equipment at underground mines rescue sub-stations and central rescue stations
- The provision, resourcing and training in mine inertisation equipment and its application for coal mine fires.

Our aim is to maintain these vital core activities while maintaining an emergency operational alert and response system capable of activating a mine's rescue deployment at any time.





Mines Rescue Agreements

QMRS, as the recognised accredited provider of coal mine rescue services in Queensland, must meet the performance criteria as set out under legislation (*Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999* and *Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2017*).

QMRS can be audited through the office of the Inspector of Mines (Coal Operations) for compliance and standards against the performance criteria. Previous audits have been completed with no adverse comments being reported to the Minister or the Board. These audits advised an effective mines rescue system remains in place servicing the coal industry of Queensland.

Levies

The QMRS annual budget is financed through a levy on coal operators in Queensland. It is based on an approved Board's budget and a remittance through a 70% and 30% allocation on underground and open cut coal mines respectively. The levy is established through an employee calculation declaration for the six month period (October to March) and includes mine staff and contractors.

The levy model establishes the average monthly staff levels for the period as the primary method for calculating the levy and its application to the budget. The levy is the primary source of funding for the organisation. 'Fee for service' training in the areas of Mine Emergency Management and surface mine Emergency Response Team training accounts for more than 12% of the QMRS total annual budget.

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) is chaired by Mr Martin Watkinson (Executive Mining Engineer - Simtars) and includes Peter Newman (Chief Inspector of Coal Mines - DNRME), Wouter Niehaus (Mine Manager), Brent Stewart (Operations Manager - Mines Rescue), Stephen Woods (ISHR), and Peter Purdie (Team Member).

The Committee met four times during the year and contributed with discussions and input to Mines Rescue technical matters. The Committee considered and contributed to the following:

- Emergency rescue winder and capsule system
- Development of exclusion zones during mine emergencies
- The review of the QMRS Guidelines
- Future communications technology for underground mines rescue.



DIRECTOR & EXECUTIVE INFORMATION

BRETT GARLAND

Chairman

Appointed Chairman 09 Nov 2016

Appointed Director 27 Jan 2016

Current term ends Nov 2021

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Engineering (Hons), MAICD, FAusIMM CP (Min)
- Masters Business Administration
- NSW First Class Certificate of Competency (QLD & NSW)
- RPEQ

Experience

- Previous QMRS director November 1997 to February 1998 & August 2009 to November 2015
- Various senior executive positions in resource development, production, general management, mine management and coal operations in QLD and NSW.



SHAUN DANDO

Director

Appointed 04 May 2011

Current term ends Nov 2020

Qualifications

- Member - Australian Institute of Company Directors
- Certificate IV Coal Operational Management
- Queensland Deputies Certificate of Competency
- 3rd Class Certificate Competency (Mining)

Experience

- Commenced UG Coal Mining NZ 1982, QLD 1999
- Mines Rescue Team Member 1996 - Present
- Underground and MIU Team Member

Special Responsibilities

- Elected Team Members' Representative to QMRS Board



PETER BAKER

Director

Appointed 09 Nov 2016

Resigned 19 February 2020

Qualifications

- Master of Business and Technology
- Bachelor of Mining Engineering

Experience

- Various senior executive positions in underground mining with responsibilities including oversight of safety, production, asset management, projects, engineering and environmental activities



MICHAEL FIDEL

Director

Appointed 14 Nov 2018

Resigned 13 Sept 2019

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Electrical Engineering
- Masters of Maintenance and Reliability Engineering
- Site Senior Executive (SSE) Notice – Queensland

Experience

- 43 years international mining experience in open cut and underground coal and metalliferous mines



MICHAEL THOMAS

Director

Appointed 19 Feb 2020

Current term ends Nov 2022

Qualifications

- Trade Certificate - Electrical Fitter/Mechanic Licence QLD.
- Site Senior Executive (SSE) Notice - QLD

Experience

- Various frontline and senior management positions in mining, commercial and military organisations with responsibility for safety, production and maintenance activities



SHANE HANSEN

Director

Appointed 31 July 2020

Current term ends Nov 2021

Qualifications

- Masters of Business Administration
- Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical)
- Associate Degree in Engineering (Electrical)

Experience

- Held senior positions in mining operations in QLD and NSW over a 35 year period



GLEN BRITTON

Director

Appointed 13 September 2019

Resigned 31 July 2020

Qualifications

- Masters of Business Administration (MBA)
- First Class Ticket for Mine Managers both UK and QLD

Experience

- 43 years underground mining experience in operational and management roles



PETER TAIT

Company Secretary

Appointed 09 November 2011

Current term ends November 2020

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Commerce
- Masters of Information Systems
- Graduate - Aust. Institute of Company Directors
- FCA, FAICD

Experience

- Practised as a Chartered Accountant in public practice in Central Queensland for over 25 years
- Accounting, audits, taxation and business services to business
- Non Executive Director of a Government owned corporation and various governance roles in several not for profit entities



DAVID CAREY

Chief Executive Officer

Appointed December 2014

Qualifications

- BE (Min) Hon, statutory qualifications as Mine Deputy, Undermanager, Coal Mine Manager and Queensland Site Senior Executive,
- GAICD and an MBA in Technology Management.

Experience

- Mining engineer with 42 years experience in coal mining
- 6 years as a Mines Rescue team member
- 5 years as a Coal Mines Inspector, Senior Inspector and Area Manager





DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present this report on the entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

The name of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

- Brett Garland
- Shaun Dando
- Peter Baker (resigned 19 February 2020)
- Michael Fidel (resigned 13 September 2019)
- Glen Britton (appointed 13 September 2019, resigned 31 July 2020)
- Michael Thomas (appointed 19 February 2020)
- Shane Hansen (appointed 31 July 2020)

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was:

- Provision of rescue training to members
- Skills maintenance of rescue teams for member mines
- Maintenance and serviceability of rescue equipment
- Training and development of mine managers in emergency management
- The provision of the speciality Inertisation Fire Management response unit
- Auditing and exercising of mines rescue teams through competitions and exercises
- Researching technology in the emergency and rescue methodologies for mines rescue.

Short-Term and Long-Term Objectives

Purpose

Provide leading edge emergency response capability within the mining industry.

Vision

QMRS is a leader in emergency management through:

- strong bonds with industry partners
- leadership in the provision of mines rescue services
- innovative facilities
- utilisation of advanced technology systems
- recognition as specialists in mines rescue and inertisation.

Mission

To serve the mining industry by imparting the knowledge and leadership to give people the confidence to make a difference.

Actions and Behaviours

- We own and demonstrate the QMRS Values.
- We maintain safe working practices.
- We achieve objectives “on time - on target”.
- We listen and demonstrate understanding and respect for others.
- We communicate openly and honestly with our stakeholders.
- We confidently and quickly resolve challenges and problems.
- Our clients underpin our focus.
- We “do” what we say we will do.

Key Performance Measures

The company measures its performance to a set of regulated performance criteria. An annual report of the company’s performance compared to the regulated performance criteria is provided to the Minister of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy through the Department.

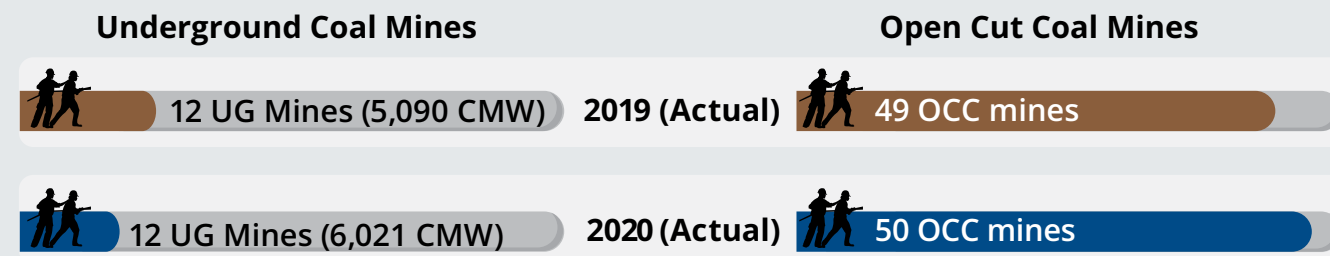
Operational

The QMRS maintains an industry wide rescue capability throughout Queensland Underground Coal Mines through training and certification. 5% of underground coal mine workers to be maintained and certified as mines rescue team members.

	2020	2019
Total CMW	6,021	5,090
5% CMWs	307	270
Registered team members	402	378
Monthly attendance training (target 80%)	89.38%	86.51%

Members

The company provides services to our members, all operational coal mines in Queensland.



CMW = Coal Mine Workers as at start of financial period

Financial

To achieve its short and long-term objectives QMRS is funded by levies on members.

	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Levies - underground	5,201,820	4,699,080
Levy per underground miner	863.95	923.20
Levies - open cut	2,229,351	2,013,892
Levy per open cut miner	271.57	256.05
Total levies	7,431,171	6,712,972

On 9 October 2019, members approved special levies of \$25,000,000 over three years to fund major project expenditure. In the 2020 financial year, \$10,000,000 was levied. In addition, QMRS has received sponsorship of \$1,420,323 for funding capital expenditure on an Emergency Winder. This extra income of \$11,420,323 has resulted in the surplus of \$11,644,607 for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 4 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

Director	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended
Brett Garland	4	4
Shaun Dando	4	4
Peter Baker (resigned 19 February 2020)	3	3
Michael Fidel (resigned 13 September 2019)	1	1
Glen Britton (appointed 13 September 2019, resigned 31 July 2020)	3	2
Michael Thomas (appointed 19 February 2020)	2	2
Shane Hansen (appointed 31 July 2020)	0	-

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$1 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2020, the total amount that members of the entity are liable to contribute if the entity is wound up is \$64 (2019: \$62).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration for the year ended 30 June 2020 has been received and can be found below.

This Directors' Report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Brett Garland

Chairman

Dated 14 September 2020

Auditor's Independence Declaration Under S 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Laurence Manning

Manning Corporate Advice

Level 1 Riverside House, 43 River Street,
Mackay QLD 4740

Dated 14 September 2020



QMRS FINANCIALS

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

	Note	(\$ 2020)	(\$ 2019)
Operating income			
Revenue	2	19,338,306	10,769,670
Other income	2	1,883,839	205,973
Total operating income		21,222,145	10,975,643
Operating expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(4,608,515)	(4,374,000)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(1,283,321)	(1,170,997)
Repairs, maintenance and vehicle running expenses		(259,254)	(267,330)
Training expenses		(183,706)	(206,692)
Corporate expenses		(764,024)	(628,742)
Operational equipment expenses		(497,366)	(458,380)
Property expenses		(260,275)	(345,735)
Administration expenses		(571,024)	(636,697)
Competition expenses		(226,484)	(249,360)
RTO expenses		(208,220)	(232,920)
Deployment		(411,389)	(2,101,854)
Sundry expenses		(283,960)	(325,025)
Total operating expenses		(9,557,538)	(10,997,732)

	Note	(\$ 2020)	(\$ 2019)
Current year surplus before income tax		11,664,607	(22,089)
Income tax expense		-	-
Net current year surplus		11,664,607	(22,089)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Revaluation surplus (decrement) on land and buildings	9	-	56,885
Total other comprehensive (losses)/ income for the year		-	56,885
Total comprehensive income for the year		11,664,607	34,796

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

Assets

	Note	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,038,377	440,247
Accounts receivable and other debtors	6	1,966,665	1,655,158
Inventories	7	238,227	197,103
Other current assets	8	15,250,849	5,133,499
Total current assets		19,494,118	7,426,007
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	11,591,644	9,729,877
Total non-current assets		11,591,644	9,729,877
Total assets		31,085,762	17,155,884

Liabilities

	Note	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and other payables	10	6,094,985	3,887,748
Employee provisions	11	641,476	583,442
Total current liabilities		6,736,461	4,471,190
Total liabilities		6,736,461	4,471,190
Net assets		24,349,301	12,684,694

Equity

	Note	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Retained surplus		22,362,433	10,697,826
Reserves		1,986,868	1,986,868
Total equity		24,349,301	12,684,694

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ending 30 June 2020

	Retained Surplus \$	Revaluation Surplus \$	Emergency Reserve \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	10,719,915	1,479,983	450,000	12,649,898
Comprehensive income				
Surplus for the year attributable to members of the entity	(22,089)	-	-	(22,089)
Other comprehensive income for the year				
Profit on revaluation of land and buildings	-	56,885	-	56,885
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	(22,089)	56,885	-	34,796
Balance at 30 June 2019	10,697,826	1,536,868	450,000	12,684,694
Balance at 1 July 2019	10,697,826	1,536,868	450,000	12,684,694
Comprehensive income				
Surplus for the year attributable to members of the entity	11,664,607	-	-	11,664,607
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	11,664,607	-	-	11,664,607
Balance at 30 June 2020	22,362,433	1,536,868	450,000	24,349,301

For a description of each reserve, refer to Note 14.
The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ending 30 June 2020

	Note	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Mine levies - 2019		-	3,273,192
Mine levies - 2020		15,971,282	3,218,839
Mine levies - 2021		5,504,486	-
Other receipts		3,489,744	3,061,073
Payments to suppliers and employees		(10,459,561)	(10,550,645)
Interest received		140,356	156,336
Net cash generated from operating activities	13	14,646,307	(841,205)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		244,491	52,573
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(3,175,318)	(1,046,235)
Proceeds from / (payments for) investments		(135,165)	1,500,000
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,065,992)	506,338
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash held		11,580,315	(334,867)
Cash on hand at beginning of the financial year		4,102,733	4,437,600
Cash on hand at end of the financial year	5	15,683,048	4,102,733

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements cover Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited is a company limited by guarantee.



NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Corporations Act 2001 and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with those of previous periods unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Levies are set annually in May by the directors for the following financial year based on an adopted budget of operational and capital expenditure. Levies are invoiced in May for the following year. Levy income is brought to account in the year by matching with expected timing of budgeted operational and capital expenditure. Refer to Note 1 (g) for further treatment of Levies.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for no or nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate accrued over the term of the investments.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax.

(b) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration are measured at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Freehold Property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and subsequent impairment for buildings.

In periods when the freehold land and buildings are not subject to an independent valuation, the directors conduct directors' valuations to ensure the carrying amount for the land and buildings is not materially different to the fair value.

Purpose built buildings including head office, stations, training and residential properties adjacent to stations, are valued based on depreciated replacement cost.

Station and training facilities, which are not currently or unlikely to be used in the foreseeable future for business activities are valued at net realisable value instead of depreciated replacement cost.

The residential properties not adjacent to stations and freehold land are valued based on market value.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(g) for details of impairment).

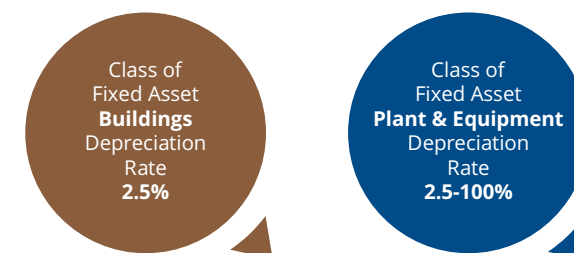
Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is available 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:



The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised as income in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

(d) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

(e) Employee Provisions

Short-term employee provisions

Provision is made for the entity's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries, and annual leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

(g) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(d) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.



(h) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(i) Income Tax

The majority of the company's income is derived from its members and is exempt from income tax under the principle of mutuality.

Income derived from non-members made up primarily of interest and rent is subject to income tax.

Current income tax expense charges to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant tax authority.

Deferred tax liability represents income tax payable on future capital gain that could be derived if land and buildings were sold at value recorded in the accounts.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, and this measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

(j) Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

When the company retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period, in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements, must be disclosed.

(k) Accounts Payable and Other Payables

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the entity during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(l) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Key Estimates

(i) Impairment - Buildings valued under depreciated replacement cost

At 30 June 2020, the directors reviewed the key assumptions made by the valuers at 30 June 2019. They have concluded that these assumptions remain materially unchanged, and are satisfied that carrying amount does not exceed the recoverable amount of land and buildings at 30 June 2020.

(m) Economic Dependence

Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited is dependent on the coal mining industry for the majority of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Board of Directors has no reason to believe the coal mining industry will not continue to support Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited.

NOTE 2: Revenue and Other Income

	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Levies	7,445,564	6,765,464
Levies - special	10,000,000	-
Interest received	138,675	148,836
Training fees received	708,872	861,206
Deployment	1,045,195	2,994,164
Total revenue	19,338,306	10,769,670
Other income		
Expense recoveries	139,225	194,806
Sponsorships	1,420,323	-
Property rentals - external	-	5,130
Property rentals - internal	780	780
Insurance recoveries	-	1,157
Re-entry	54,250	-
Statutory examinations	5,000	4,100
Cash flow boosts	50,000	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets	214,261	-
Total other income	1,883,839	205,973
Total revenue and other income	21,222,145	10,975,643

NOTE 3: Surplus for the Year

	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Employee benefits expense		
Employee benefits expense	4,608,515	4,374,000
Total employee benefits expense	4,608,515	4,374,000
Depreciation and amortisation		
Land and buildings	393,278	309,386
Plant and equipment	890,043	861,611
Total depreciation and amortisation	1,283,321	1,170,997
Audit fees		
Audit services	20,472	20,162
Total audit remuneration	20,472	20,162

NOTE 4: Income Tax Expense

	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Income tax payable on income derived by non-members	-	-

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NOTE 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Current		
Cash at bank	2,038,177	440,047
Cash on hand	200	200
Total cash on hand as stated in the statement of financial position	2,038,377	440,247
Investment at call		
Working capital investments at call	13,644,671	3,662,486
Total cash on hand as stated in the statement of cash flows	15,683,048	4,102,733

In addition to the cash accounts, the company has a line of credit facility of \$400,000 with its bankers. (This facility was not used during the year).

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NOTE 6: Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Current		
Accounts receivable	1,916,717	1,651,020
Other receivables	18,273	-
GST refundable	29,218	-
Interest receivable	2,457	4,138
Total current accounts receivable and other debtors	1,966,665	1,655,158

The company writes off a trade receivable when there is available information that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic likelihood of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. None of the trade receivables that have been written off are subject to enforcement activities.



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NOTE 7: Inventories

	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Current - Inventory at cost		
BG4 Spare parts	225,045	197,103
Fuel Stores	13,182	-
Total inventories	238,227	197,103

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NOTE 8: Other Current Assets

	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Working capital investments at call	13,644,671	3,662,486
Reserves investment accounts at call	1,095,013	971,013
Reserves term deposits at call	511,165	500,000
Total other current assets	15,250,849	5,133,499

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NOTE 9: Property, Plant and Equipment

	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Land and buildings		
Freehold land		
Independent valuation in 2019	1,545,000	1,545,000
Total land	1,545,000	1,545,000
Buildings		
Independent valuation in 2019	260,000	260,000
At directors valuation in 2019	6,365,476	6,383,601
At cost	966,879	-
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,918,633)	(1,536,342)
Total buildings	5,673,722	5,107,259
Total land and buildings	7,218,722	6,652,259
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment at cost	11,500,584	11,164,149
Less accumulated depreciation	(8,641,023)	(8,086,531)
Total plant and equipment	2,859,561	3,077,618
Capital works in progress	1,513,361	-
Total plant and equipment	4,372,922	3,077,618
Total property, plant and equipment	11,591,644	9,729,877



Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

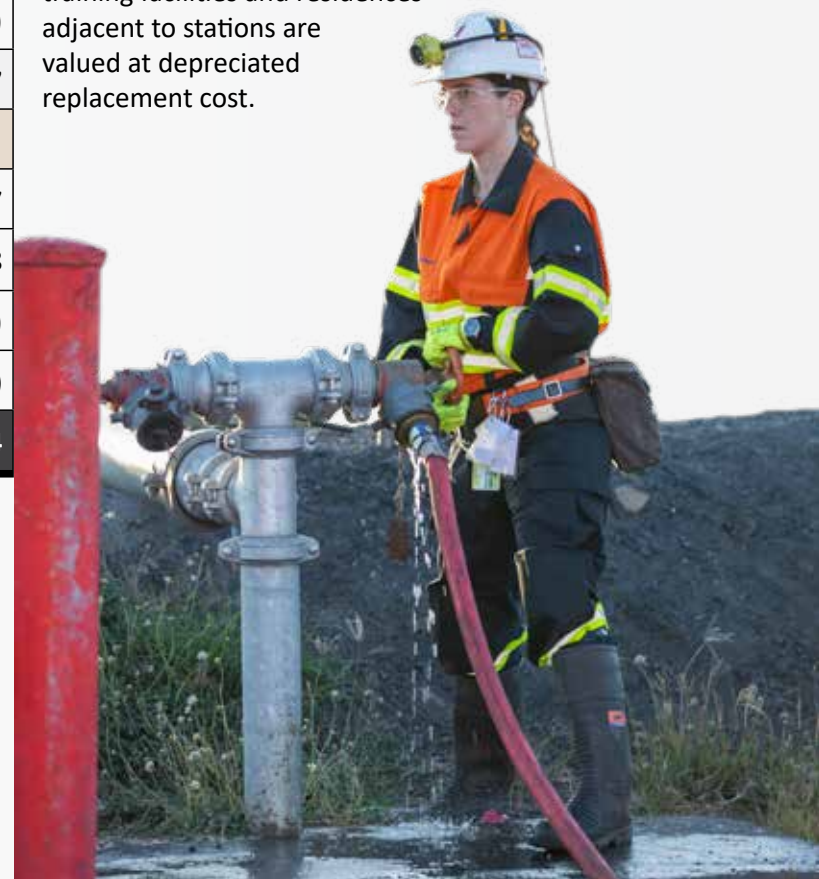
	Land and Buildings \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Capital Works in Progress \$	Total \$
2019				
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,525,675	3,275,843	109,452	9,910,970
Additions at cost	440,779	714,906	(109,452)	1,046,233
Disposals	(61,695)	(51,520)	-	(113,215)
Revaluations	56,886	-	-	56,886
Depreciation expense	(309,386)	(861,611)	-	(1,170,997)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	6,652,259	3,077,618	-	9,729,877
2020				
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,652,259	3,077,618	-	9,729,877
Additions at cost	966,879	695,078	1,513,361	3,175,318
Disposals	(7,138)	(23,092)	-	(30,230)
Depreciation expense	(393,278)	(890,043)	-	(1,283,321)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	7,218,722	2,859,561	1,513,361	11,591,644

Asset revaluations

Freehold land and residential buildings not adjacent to stations were independently valued at market value at 13 June 2019 by Opteon Property Group Pty Ltd. The valuation resulted in a revaluation increment of \$56,885 being recognised in the revaluation surplus for the year ended 30 June 2019.

At 30 June 2020 the directors reviewed the key assumptions made by the valuers at 30 June 2019. They have concluded that these assumptions remain materially unchanged, and are satisfied that the carrying amount does not exceed the recoverable amount of land and buildings at 30 June 2020.

Purpose built buildings including head office, stations, training facilities and residences adjacent to stations are valued at depreciated replacement cost.



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NOTE 10: Accounts Payable and Other Payables

	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Current		
Accounts payable	387,003	374,883
GST payable	-	39,438
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	203,496	254,588
Levies received in advance	5,004,078	2,926,217
GST on levies received in advance	500,408	292,622
Total accounts payable and other payables	6,094,985	3,887,748

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NOTE 11: Employee Provisions

	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Current		
Provision for employee benefits	641,476	583,442
Total employee provisions	641,476	583,442

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NOTE 12: Related Party Transactions

Related parties include close family members of key management personnel (KMP) and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those KMP individually or collectively with their close family members.

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

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NOTE 13: Cash Flow Information

	(\$) 2020	(\$) 2019
Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities with net current year surplus		
Net current year surplus	11,664,607	(22,089)
Non-cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,283,321	1,170,997
(Profit)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(214,261)	60,643
Movement in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and other debtors	(311,507)	(1,348,251)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and other payables	2,207,237	(774,383)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	58,034	65,739
(Increase)/decrease in inventories on hand	(41,124)	6,139
Total	14,646,307	(841,205)

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**NOTE 14:
Reserves****(a) Revaluation Surplus**

The revaluation surplus records revaluations of non-current assets.

(b) Emergency Reserve

The emergency reserve is maintained to fund an emergency the company may face in the future.

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**NOTE 15:
Entity Details**

The registered office and principal place of business:

**Queensland Mines Rescue
Service Limited**

49 Garnham Drive
Dysart QLD 4745

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**NOTE 16:
Members' Guarantee**

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$1 towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2020 the number of members was 64 [2019 : 62].

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**NOTE 17:
Overall Risk to
Operations - Covid-19**

The spread of COVID-19 has negatively impacted a number of local and international economies and business. Measures have been taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services with disruptions to businesses worldwide. Global stock markets have also experienced volatility and weakening. Governments and central banks have responded with monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilise economic conditions. The extent and impact of the above matters on business has largely been influenced by the location and the relevant industry.

At the time of finalising the financial report the directors of the company consider the above events have not and will not significantly impact the operations of the company. In addition, no adjustments have been made to the statement of financial position and results of operations as of and for the year ended 30 June 2020.

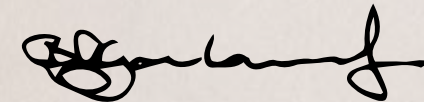
It is also noted the duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effectiveness of government and central bank responses, remains unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact on the financial position and results of the Company for future periods.

The directors will continue to monitor the implications for the company of COVID-19.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited, the directors declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 22 to 36, satisfy the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards applicable to the entity; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the entity as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.



Brett Garland

Chairman

Dated 14 September 2020

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the year then ended; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code)

that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of Queensland Mines Rescue Service Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the Corporations Act 2001. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify

our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Laurence Manning
Manning Corporate Advice

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Dated 14 September 2020







Queensland Mines Rescue

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