

QUEENSLAND MINING LAW PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://qldmininglaw.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What type of work must be notified to an inspector according to Queensland Mining Law?**
 - A. Exploration drilling
 - B. Hot work
 - C. Maintenance scheduling
 - D. Equipment installation
- 2. How are the objectives of the Coal Mining Safety and Health Act achieved?**
 - A. By increasing coal production quotas
 - B. By imposing safety and health obligations on coal mine operators
 - C. By promoting profitability of coal mines
 - D. By conducting frequent public hearings
- 3. What does the establishment of the office of Commissioner for Mine Safety and Health aim to support?**
 - A. Increasing production rates in coal mines
 - B. Ensuring high standards of safety and health in mining operations
 - C. Regulation of coal prices
 - D. Promotion of mining tourism
- 4. What is required for controlled ventilation in a working place?**
 - A. A ventilation current of at least 0.2 m/s
 - B. A ventilation current of at least 0.5 m/s
 - C. A ventilation current of at least 0.3 m/s
 - D. A ventilation current that can fluctuate
- 5. What is a key requirement of a Principal Hazard Management Plan?**
 - A. Include training programs for all employees
 - B. Identify, analyze, and assess risks
 - C. List all workers in the mine
 - D. Outline financial budgets

- 6. Which of the following activities is considered an on-site mining activity?**
- A. Administrative meetings
 - B. Activities for winning coal
 - C. Market research
 - D. Financial audits
- 7. Under what condition can a coal mine worker operate with respirable coal dust above 3 mg/m³?**
- A. When given additional breaks during the shift
 - B. After controls for minimizing dust are reviewed and PPE is issued
 - C. If they have previous experience in dusty environments
 - D. During scheduled maintenance only
- 8. What is the typical gas concentration not to be exceeded by GB methane in NERZ?**
- A. 0.1%
 - B. 1.0%
 - C. 0.5%
 - D. 2.0%
- 9. Which of the following is a matter required in the Safety and Health Management System for emergency evacuation?**
- A. Designated places of safety
 - B. Daily safety briefings
 - C. Personal protective equipment availability
 - D. Training for all personnel
- 10. Who must be consulted in developing the fitness for work provisions?**
- A. Only the management team
 - B. All affected Coal Mine Workers (CMWs)
 - C. The health and safety officer only
 - D. The emergency response team

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What type of work must be notified to an inspector according to Queensland Mining Law?

- A. Exploration drilling
- B. Hot work**
- C. Maintenance scheduling
- D. Equipment installation

Under Queensland Mining Law, the requirement to notify an inspector primarily pertains to hot work activities. Hot work involves processes that can generate sparks and heat, such as welding, cutting, or grinding, which may pose significant safety risks in a mining environment. Because these operations can increase the likelihood of fires or explosions, it's imperative to inform an inspector to ensure that appropriate safety measures and protocols are in place to mitigate these risks. This requirement emphasizes the importance of strict safety regulations in mining operations, especially with activities that have the potential to compromise safety standards. Other types of work listed, such as exploration drilling, maintenance scheduling, and equipment installation, may also have certain regulatory implications but do not carry the same specific requirement for inspector notification as hot work does. Hot work is particularly highlighted in the regulatory framework due to its immediate risks, thereby reinforcing the focus on safety in mining operations.

2. How are the objectives of the Coal Mining Safety and Health Act achieved?

- A. By increasing coal production quotas
- B. By imposing safety and health obligations on coal mine operators**
- C. By promoting profitability of coal mines
- D. By conducting frequent public hearings

The objectives of the Coal Mining Safety and Health Act are achieved primarily through the imposition of safety and health obligations on coal mine operators. This approach ensures that the operators are held accountable for maintaining rigorous safety standards and practices within their mines. By mandating specific obligations, the Act is designed to create a safer working environment, reduce the risk of accidents, and ensure the health and wellbeing of workers in the coal industry. Imposing responsibilities on the operators equips them with clear expectations regarding the safety measures they must implement, such as risk assessments, compliance with safety regulations, worker training, and emergency preparedness. Getting operators to take ownership of these obligations serves as a foundational element of the legislation, directly aligning with the Act's goal of promoting safe coal mining practices. The other choices do not align with the primary objectives of the Act, as increasing coal production quotas and promoting profitability may not necessarily promote safety, and conducting public hearings is not a direct means of enforcing safety standards in coal mining operations. Hence, while they may contribute to the broader context of the industry, they do not serve as primary mechanisms for achieving the safety and health objectives set forth by the Act.

3. What does the establishment of the office of Commissioner for Mine Safety and Health aim to support?

- A. Increasing production rates in coal mines
- B. Ensuring high standards of safety and health in mining operations**
- C. Regulation of coal prices
- D. Promotion of mining tourism

The establishment of the office of Commissioner for Mine Safety and Health is focused on ensuring high standards of safety and health in mining operations. This role is crucial as it helps to create a framework for maintaining safe working environments, preventing accidents, and safeguarding the health of mine workers. By overseeing safety protocols, implementing regulations, and promoting best practices, the Commissioner plays a vital role in protecting the workforce in the mining industry. This aligns with legislative objectives aimed at improving safety outcomes and reducing the risk of workplace incidents in an inherently hazardous occupation. Other options, while relevant to certain aspects of the mining sector, do not reflect the primary purpose of the Commissioner's role. For instance, increasing production rates, regulating coal prices, and promoting tourism are operational and economic strategies that do not directly correlate with the core mission of improving safety and health standards within mining operations.

4. What is required for controlled ventilation in a working place?

- A. A ventilation current of at least 0.2 m/s
- B. A ventilation current of at least 0.5 m/s
- C. A ventilation current of at least 0.3 m/s**
- D. A ventilation current that can fluctuate

To ensure effective controlled ventilation in a workplace, a specific minimum ventilation current is necessary to maintain air quality and safety standards. The requirement of a ventilation current of at least 0.3 m/s is based on established guidelines for achieving adequate air movement to reduce the concentration of harmful airborne contaminants and to provide sufficient fresh air. A current of at least 0.3 m/s is deemed sufficient to dissipate heat and airborne pollutants effectively, thus contributing to a healthier work environment. This standard helps minimize risks associated with inadequate ventilation, such as the accumulation of dust, fumes, or gases, which can be detrimental to worker health and safety. While higher rates of air movement can further enhance ventilation effectiveness, the threshold of 0.3 m/s is recognized as the minimum necessary to maintain an acceptable level of indoor air quality in industrial and mining settings. Meeting this standard helps ensure compliance with occupational health and safety regulations aimed at protecting workers in potentially hazardous environments.

5. What is a key requirement of a Principal Hazard Management Plan?

- A. Include training programs for all employees
- B. Identify, analyze, and assess risks**
- C. List all workers in the mine
- D. Outline financial budgets

A Principal Hazard Management Plan (PHMP) is a critical component in the framework of mining safety management, specifically designed to ensure that operators identify and mitigate risks associated with significant hazards. The key requirement for such a plan is to identify, analyze, and assess risks. This process involves systematically evaluating potential hazards that could arise during mining operations and determining the likelihood and severity of those risks. By identifying and analyzing hazards, a PHMP allows for the implementation of controls and risk management strategies tailored to minimize the occurrence and impact of these hazards. This proactive approach not only contributes to the safety of workers but also helps in complying with legislative requirements and industry best practices, ensuring a safer working environment within the mining operation. In contrast, while training programs for employees, listing all workers, and outlining financial budgets are all important aspects of mine operations, they do not directly address the essential function of the PHMP, which is primarily focused on risk management. Thus, the emphasis on identifying, analyzing, and assessing risks is what makes this answer the key requirement for a Principal Hazard Management Plan.

6. Which of the following activities is considered an on-site mining activity?

- A. Administrative meetings
- B. Activities for winning coal**
- C. Market research
- D. Financial audits

Winning coal involves the direct extraction of coal from the ground, which is a core mining operation. This process includes various activities such as drilling, blasting, and transporting coal to the surface, all of which are integral to on-site mining efforts. On-site mining activities are specifically focused on the physical extraction of minerals or resources from the earth, which distinguishes them from other types of activities that may occur in connection but do not involve direct extraction, such as administrative tasks, market assessments, or financial evaluations. Therefore, the activity of winning coal is clearly aligned with the definition of on-site mining activities.

7. Under what condition can a coal mine worker operate with respirable coal dust above 3 mg/m³?

- A. When given additional breaks during the shift
- B. After controls for minimizing dust are reviewed and PPE is issued**
- C. If they have previous experience in dusty environments
- D. During scheduled maintenance only

The correct response pertains to the need for safety controls and personal protective equipment (PPE) in relation to exposure to respirable coal dust. In mining operations, particularly in coal mines, exceeding the threshold of 3 mg/m³ for respirable coal dust can pose significant health risks to workers, including respiratory diseases. Under Queensland mining law, employers are required to take all reasonable precautions to minimize dust exposure. This includes the implementation of engineering controls to reduce dust generation, administrative controls such as appropriate scheduling of work and breaks, and the provision of suitable PPE, such as respirators. Only after a thorough review of the dust control measures and ensuring that the necessary PPE is provided can a worker be authorized to operate in conditions where dust levels exceed the established limit. This process ensures that worker safety remains a priority while allowing the mine to continue operating under regulated conditions. This emphasis on control measures is critical for maintaining a safe working environment and protecting the health of workers from the potentially harmful effects of coal dust exposure, reinforcing the importance of adhering to regulatory standards in the mining sector.

8. What is the typical gas concentration not to be exceeded by GB methane in NERZ?

- A. 0.1%
- B. 1.0%
- C. 0.5%**
- D. 2.0%

In the context of Queensland Mining Law, the Notified Emergency Risk Zones (NERZ) are established to manage and mitigate methane emissions in mining operations. The typical gas concentration limit for gob (GB) methane in these zones is set at 0.5%. This threshold is crucial for ensuring the safety and health of miners and preventing hazardous situations that could arise from excessive methane buildup. Setting the concentration limit at 0.5% strikes a balance between operational viability and the need for safety. Exceeding this concentration could lead to increased risks of explosions or other dangerous incidents, which is why stringent monitoring and control measures are implemented in mining operations. The other concentration levels represented in the options, while relevant to discussions around gas emissions and mine safety, do not align with the established threshold for GB methane in NERZ. Thus, 0.5% is recognized as the critical limit to maintain good practices in mining safety.

9. Which of the following is a matter required in the Safety and Health Management System for emergency evacuation?

- A. Designated places of safety**
- B. Daily safety briefings
- C. Personal protective equipment availability
- D. Training for all personnel

In the context of the Safety and Health Management System, designated places of safety are essential because they provide clear, pre-established locations that individuals can reach during an emergency evacuation. These locations are crucial for ensuring that all personnel know where to go in the event of an emergency, helping to facilitate a quick and organized evacuation while minimizing confusion and enhancing overall safety. Establishing designated places of safety typically involves assessing the workplace to identify areas that are safe, accessible, and can accommodate all personnel during an emergency. This consideration is a key aspect of emergency planning and is mandated within the Safety and Health Management requirements to assure that all workers can respond effectively to emergencies. While daily safety briefings, personal protective equipment availability, and training for all personnel are also important components of workplace safety, they serve different purposes. Daily briefings help keep safety at the forefront of workers' minds, personal protective equipment is necessary for protection during regular operations, and training ensures that employees are prepared for various situations. However, none of these elements directly address the specific need for a strategy that ensures safety during evacuation scenarios, which is why designated places of safety is the correct focus for this question.

10. Who must be consulted in developing the fitness for work provisions?

- A. Only the management team
- B. All affected Coal Mine Workers (CMWs)**
- C. The health and safety officer only
- D. The emergency response team

The correct choice emphasizes the importance of involving all affected Coal Mine Workers (CMWs) in developing the fitness for work provisions. This inclusion is crucial because CMWs are directly impacted by these provisions, which are designed to ensure their safe and healthy participation in mining operations. Consulting with the workers allows for the identification of specific needs, concerns, and circumstances that may affect their fitness for work. It fosters a collaborative environment where the workers' firsthand experiences can inform better safety practices and regulatory compliance. Engaging all affected CMWs also aligns with the principles of worker participation in health and safety matters, which is a fundamental aspect of Queensland's mining legislation. Involving the workforce not only enhances safety outcomes but also promotes a culture of safety and responsibility within the coal mining environment. Input from various stakeholders, including only management, health and safety officers, or emergency response teams, would not capture the comprehensive perspective and experiences of those whose health and fitness to work are most directly affected. Hence, broad consultation is key to developing effective fitness for work provisions that genuinely reflect the needs of the workforce.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://qldmininglaw.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE