



Australian Government

CPPSIS6031A Carry out basic mine design

Release 1

CPPSIS6031A Carry out basic mine design

Modification History

Unit revised and not equivalent to CPPSIS6011A Carry out basic mine design
Element structure, performance criteria, and critical aspects reviewed to reflect workplace requirements
References to sustainability strengthened
Skills and knowledge requirements and the range statement updated

Unit Descriptor

This unit of competency specifies the outcomes required to create and output two-dimensional engineering drawings using suitable surveying software. It requires high-level technical design application and the ability to apply theoretical concepts to a range of surveying data specifications. Functions would be carried out within organisational guidelines.

Application of the Unit

This unit of competency supports the application of planning, organisational, communication, sound problem-solving and accuracy skills; error analysis; designing and interpreting technical documentation; and a high-level understanding of technology. The skills and knowledge acquired upon completion of this unit would support the needs of employees in surveying.

Licensing/Regulatory Information

Licensing, legislative and regulatory requirements for this unit may include the relevant components of state, territory and federal legislation.

Pre-Requisites

Nil

Employability Skills Information

This unit contains employability skills.

Elements and Performance Criteria Pre-Content

Elements describe the essential outcomes of a unit of competency.

Performance criteria describe the required performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element. Where ***bold italicised*** text is used, further information is detailed in the required skills and knowledge and/or the range statement. Assessment of performance is to be consistent with the evidence guide.

Elements and Performance Criteria

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Plan the design project. | <p>1.1 <i>Project objectives</i>, deliverables and constraints are defined and documented according to the written <i>specifications</i>.</p> <p>1.2 <i>Project management mechanisms</i> are implemented to record and report progress of activities in relation to agreed schedule and plans.</p> <p>1.3 Project specifications are presented to <i>relevant personnel</i>.</p> <p>1.4 <i>Geological aspects</i> of possible <i>ore deposits</i> are <i>recognised by the environment</i> and information is verified.</p> <p>1.5 Agreed communication processes between project members, <i>client</i> and other <i>stakeholders</i> are implemented.</p> |
| 2 | Design a mine development. | <p>2.1 Data required for <i>mine design</i> is identified and analysed.</p> <p>2.2 Mine design parameters are identified and analysed.</p> <p>2.3 Mine design is performed using suitable software.</p> <p>2.4 Pertinent legal and statutory requirements and standards are identified and analysed.</p> <p>2.5 <i>OHS</i> requirements are included in the design process.</p> <p>2.6 <i>Contingencies</i> and <i>constraints</i> are managed according to <i>organisational guidelines</i> to ensure project meets specifications.</p> |

- 2.7 Levels of ***rock stability and ground support requirements*** are incorporated into mine design.
 - 2.8 ***Methods for obtaining ore and mineral samples*** according to ***mining regulations***, relevant ***legislation*** and ***company policy*** are incorporated into mine design.
- 3 Finalise the project.
 - 3.1 ***Required documentation*** is completed promptly, accurately and according to organisational guidelines.
 - 3.2 Relevant personnel are informed of the results according to organisational guidelines.
 - 3.3 Spatial data is archived according to project specifications.

Required Skills and Knowledge

This section describes the essential skills and knowledge and their level, required for this unit.

Required skills

- analytical skills to determine mine design needs
- communication skills to:
 - consult effectively with clients and colleagues
 - impart knowledge and ideas through oral, written and visual means
- initiative and enterprise skills to:
 - manage information
 - interpret project requirements and translate them into design
- literacy skills to:
 - assess, develop and use workplace information
 - read and write key performance reports, including technical reports
 - research and evaluate in order to source surveying and spatial information services educational information
- numeracy skills to:
 - analyse errors
 - conduct image analysis
 - estimate costs
 - interpret and analyse statistics
 - perform mental calculations
 - record with accuracy and precision
 - undertake high level computations
- organisational skills to:
 - plan and coordinate technical and human resource inputs to research activities
 - plan and prioritise activities to meet contractual requirements
- project management skills
- spatial skills to:
 - exercise precision and accuracy in relation to mine design
 - archive and retrieve spatial data
 - manage and manipulate spatial data
 - manage files
 - solve complex problems relating to height, depth, breadth, dimension, direction and position in actual operational activity and virtual representation
 - train others in spatial precision techniques

- technology skills to:
 - use computers to develop design documentation
 - use instruments when carrying out basic mine design

Required knowledge

- abilities of work teams
- accuracy and precision requirements
- calibration of specialised surveying equipment
- concept of mining in terms of the objectives, types, classifications and purpose
- data capture and data set out
- data formats
- data management
- data reduction and manipulation techniques
- development of headings in underground mining operations
- economic geology, including:
 - different methods and techniques for discovering economic mineral deposits
 - economics of mineral industries
 - familiarisation with mining and metallurgical technology
 - physical and chemical characteristics of rocks and structures
 - theories of formation
 - economic significance of mining in terms of domestic and international markets and global technological demands
 - guidelines of projects
 - high-level, relevant engineering-related tasks and associated computations
 - industry standards
 - legislative, statutory and industry requirements and standards
 - limitations of the guidelines relating to equipment, measuring and analysis
 - mineral exploration methods: geophysical, geochemical and geological techniques
 - mining methods for metalliferous and coal mines
 - mining technology revolution
 - organisational policies and guidelines, such as OHS guidelines
 - phases and stages of exploration procedure and possible methods of exploration relevant to each
 - planning and control processes
 - processes and procedures involved in undertaking exploration of mineral deposits
 - project review procedures
 - safe work practices
 - scope of mining in terms of cultural, economical and social significance
 - spatial reference systems

- surveying equipment for data capture
- surveying computation skills
- surveying reference systems
- terminology and nomenclature applicable to mining

Evidence Guide

The evidence guide provides advice on assessment and must be read in conjunction with the performance criteria, required skills and knowledge, the range statement and the Assessment Guidelines for this Training Package.

Overview of assessment	This unit of competency could be assessed on its own or in combination with other units relevant to the job function, for example CPPSIS6021A Conduct open mine pit surveying, CPPSIS6022A Create mine drawings, and CPPSIS6033A Conduct underground mine surveying.
Critical aspects for assessment and evidence required to demonstrate competency in this unit	A person who demonstrates competency in this unit must be able to provide evidence of: • conducting a collection and validation process based on thorough assessment of all relevant considerations • accessing and interpreting design information to identify the components to be measured and monitored • managing contingencies • performing measurements • planning resources • reducing and manipulating spatial data • recording and reporting non-conformity aspects • knowledge of underground mining operations.
Specific resources for assessment	Resource implications for assessment include access to: • assessment instruments, including personal planner and assessment record book • assignment instructions, work plans and schedules, policy documents and duty statements • registered training provider of assessment services • relevant guidelines, regulations and codes of practice • suitable venue and equipment. Access must be provided to appropriate learning and assessment support when required. Where applicable, physical resources should include equipment modified for people with disabilities.
Context of assessment	Holistic: based on the performance criteria, evidence guide, range statement, and required skills and knowledge.
Method of assessment	Demonstrated over a period of time and observed by the assessor (or assessment team working together to conduct the assessment). Demonstrated competency in a range of situations, that may include customer/workplace interruptions and

involvement in related activities normally experienced in the workplace.

Obtained by observing activities in the field and reviewing induction information. If this is not practicable, observation in realistic simulated environments may be substituted.

Guidance information for assessment

Assessment requires that the clients' objectives and industry expectations are met. If the clients' objectives are narrowly defined or not representative of industry needs, it may be necessary to refer to portfolio case studies of a variety of surveying and spatial information services requirements to assess competency.

Oral questioning or written assessment and hypothetical situations (scenarios) may be used to assess underpinning knowledge (in assessment situations where the candidate is offered a preference between oral questioning or written assessment, questions are to be identical).

Supplementary evidence may be obtained from relevant authenticated correspondence from existing supervisors, team leaders or specialist training staff.

All practical demonstration must adhere to the safety and environmental regulations relevant to each State or Territory.

Where assessment is for the purpose of recognition (recognition of current competencies [RCC] or recognition of prior learning [RPL]), the evidence provided will need to be authenticated and show that it represents competency demonstrated over a period of time.

In all cases where practical assessment is used it will be combined with targeted questioning to assess the underpinning knowledge.

Assessment processes will be appropriate to the language and literacy levels of the candidate and any cultural issues that may affect responses to the questions, and will reflect the requirements of the competency and the work being performed.

Range Statement

The range statement relates to the unit of competency as a whole. It allows for different work environments and situations that may affect performance. ***Bold italicised*** wording in the performance criteria is detailed below. Add any essential operating conditions that may be present with training and assessment depending on the work situation, needs of the candidate, accessibility of the item, and local industry and regional contexts.

Project objectives may include:

- agreed client requirements
- written survey specifications.

- Specifications** refer to:
- detailed technical descriptions of survey data and its requirements
 - preparation of cross-sections and plans with all information included.
- Project management mechanisms** may include:
- communication with stakeholders
 - dispute resolution guidelines
 - monitoring and adjusting key milestones.
- Relevant personnel** may include:
- colleagues
 - registered surveyors
 - company personnel
 - staff or employee representatives
 - supervisors or line managers
 - suppliers.
- Geological aspect:**
- a deposit of ore minerals in geological terms is not always an ore deposit
 - while an ore mineral is a mineral from which a metal can feasibly be extracted, an ore deposit (or an ore body) is a mass of rock from which a metal or mineral can be profitably produced.
- Ore deposits** may include:
- ores formed at or near a contemporary surface:
 - chemical precipitates
 - laterites
 - place deposits
 - ocean ridge spring deposits
 - sea floor nodules
 - shale-hosted base and precious metal deposits
 - volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits
 - ores formed in bodies of rock, including ores formed by:
 - cool solutions of uncertain provenance
 - deep volcanic environment
 - epicrustal volcanic environment chemical precipitates
 - pluton-centered environment
 - ores formed by magmatic segregation
 - ores formed by metamorphic processes
 - ores composed of common rock varieties.
- Recognised by the environment** may include:
- age of mineralisation e.g. banded iron formation deposits are characteristic of Pre-Cambrian age rocks
 - association with specific types of igneous rocks e.g. copper with quartz-monzonite porphyry, diamonds with kimberlite pipes and tin with granites

- gangue mineral association e.g. gold associated with quartz-ankerite veins
- host rock association e.g. lead and zinc with carbonate rocks
- ore and gangue mineral in fresh or oxidised states in outcrop of derived sediments may give surface evidence of underlying or adjacent deposits
- physiographic associations e.g. silicified breccias often stand up as isolated hills, oxidised pyretic bodies in limestone generally form low-covered areas
- structural controls e.g. laterite deposits associated with unconformities, replacement deposits associated with crests of anticlines
- trace metal association e.g. gold associated with arsenic and mercury in trace amounts
- weathering effects e.g. oxidation of pyrite leaves a residue of iron oxide gossan making possible underlying deposits.

- Client** may include:
- customers with routine or special requests
 - external to organisation
 - internal to organisation
 - regular and new customers, including:
 - business enterprises
 - government agencies
 - members of the public
 - suppliers.
- Stakeholders** may include:
- human resource personnel: internal or external
 - procurement agency: internal or external management.
- Mine design** may include:
- open pit
 - underground.
- OHS** may include:
- Australian standards
 - development of site safety plan
 - identification of potential hazards
 - inspection of work sites
 - training staff in OHS requirements
 - use of personal protective clothing
 - use of safety equipment and signage.
- Contingencies** may include:
- equipment failure
 - environmental issues
 - injury to personnel
 - personnel turnover
 - observation errors
 - obstructions to design
 - weather.
- Constraints** may include:
- coverage
 - datum
 - environmental factors
 - industry requirements
 - legal and statutory
 - financial
 - resource availability
 - time.
- Organisational guidelines** may include:
- appropriate timelines
 - code of ethics
 - company policy
 - final product formats
 - formal design parameters
 - legislation relevant to the work or service function
 - manuals

- OHS policies and procedures
- personnel practices and guidelines outlining teamwork, work roles and responsibilities
- requirements for data processing.

Rock:

- types and structures may:
 - include cohesive aggregates of one or more types of minerals
 - be formed as a result of various geological processes
 - be solid
- is classified according to its:
 - chemical composition
 - formation (igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic)
 - grain-size
 - mineral content
 - physical appearance.

Rock stability and ground support requirements may include:

- principles for rock support in underground operations
- techniques for providing rock support, including:
 - cable bolts
 - rock bolts.

Methods for obtaining ore and mineral samples may include:

- assaying:
 - geochemical
 - quantitative
- drilling:
 - diamond core
 - rotary percussion
- geological mapping:
 - presence of gossans or leached capping
 - rock alteration
- geological sampling:
 - exploration geochemistry
 - geochemical prospecting
- geophysical prospecting:
 - analysis of satellite imagery
 - computer modelling
 - geophysical surveying
 - subsurface mapping of geological units
 - logging
 - sampling
 - surface and underground testing
 - trenching.

Mining regulations may include:

- Australian standards
- coal mining Acts and regulations
- environmental agency regulations

- isolation procedures
- manufacturer specifications and recommendations.
- other applicable legislation, including:
 - electricity
 - gas
 - radiation
 - mine.

Legislation may include:

- Australian standards
- award and enterprise agreements
- certification requirements
- codes of practice
- environment protection legislation
- OHS legislation
- quality assurance requirements.

Company policy may include:

- company OHS standards
- customer service standards
- company goals, such as mission statement
- governance guidelines
- guidelines on the use of equipment
- internal and external communication guidelines
- operational manuals
- operational plan
- strategic plan.

Required documentation may include:

- electronic or paper-based correspondence with client
- field records
- final report
- records of conversation
- survey plots
- organisational work activity sheets.

Unit Sector(s)

Surveying and spatial information services

Custom Content Section

Not applicable.