

# DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS FOR IMPROVING SAFETY IN MINES

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AMRE SHAFT SAFETY SEMINAR

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# WHO WE ARE

- **E**ngineering
- **P**rocurement
- **C**onstruction
- **M**anagement
  
- Current projects

# SYNOPSIS

Certain key safety considerations encountered in 2 recent shaft sinking projects, namely:

- Impala No. 20 Shaft
- Konkola No. 4 Shaft (Zambia)

# IMPALA 20 SHAFT

- Shaft depth 1 060 metres
- Double drum rock winder - 2 x 18 t skips
- Double drum man winder – 14 t man and material cage and c/weight
  - Service winder – max 5 persons
  - **Hoisting capacity 185 ktm**

# IMPALA 20 SHAFT



# IMPALA 20 SHAFT

## DESIGN INNOVATIONS ON IMPALA 20 SHAFT:

- **Technogrid arresting devices**
- Technopost rolling stock arresters
  - Winder ESPD system

# KONKOLA NO. 4 SHAFT

- Shaft depth of 1 470m
- Rock hoisted from mid shaft and bottom shaft
  - Koepe rock winder - 2 x 37 t skips
  - BMR rock winder - 2 x 26 t skips
- Koepe man winder - 8 t man and material cage and c/weight
  - **Hoisting capacity 688 ktm**

# KONKOLA NO. 4 SHAFT



# KONKOLA NO. 4 SHAFT

## DESIGN INNOVATIONS ON KONKOLA NO. 4 SHAFT

- Technogrid arresting devices
- Design of a mid-shaft rock hoisting level

# CONVEYANCE ARRESTING

- Means safely bringing an over-running conveyance to rest in a manner which reduces the chance of injury (or death) to personnel and reduces the damage to equipment and the shaft.
- Last chance to prevent catastrophe prior to crash beams
  - Misunderstood science

# CONVEYANCE ARRESTING

The risk of injury or death to personnel in a conveyance should a overwind event occur is a major concern

So where to start?

# CONVEYANCE ARRESTING

Where to start....

2. A 3-kg object is released from rest at a height of 5m on a curved frictionless ramp. At the foot of the ramp is a spring of force constant  $k = 100 \text{ N/m}$ . The object slides down the ramp and into the spring, compressing it a distance  $x$  before coming to rest.

10

(a) Find  $x$ .

5

(b) Does the object continue to move after it comes to rest? If yes, how high will it go up the slope before it comes to rest?

The diagram shows a curved ramp starting at a height of 5 m. At the bottom of the ramp is a horizontal surface with a spring of force constant  $k = 100 \text{ N/m}$ . A hand-drawn elephant is positioned on the horizontal surface, with a red circle around it and a question mark above it, indicating it is an obstacle. The distance the spring is compressed is labeled  $x$ .

Handwritten calculations:

$$U = 3(9.81)(5) = 147.15$$

$$U_s = \frac{1}{2}(100)x^2 = 50x^2 \quad \dots?$$

Handwritten note: NO. there is an elephant in the way.

A red circle containing the number 0 is drawn to the right of the calculations.

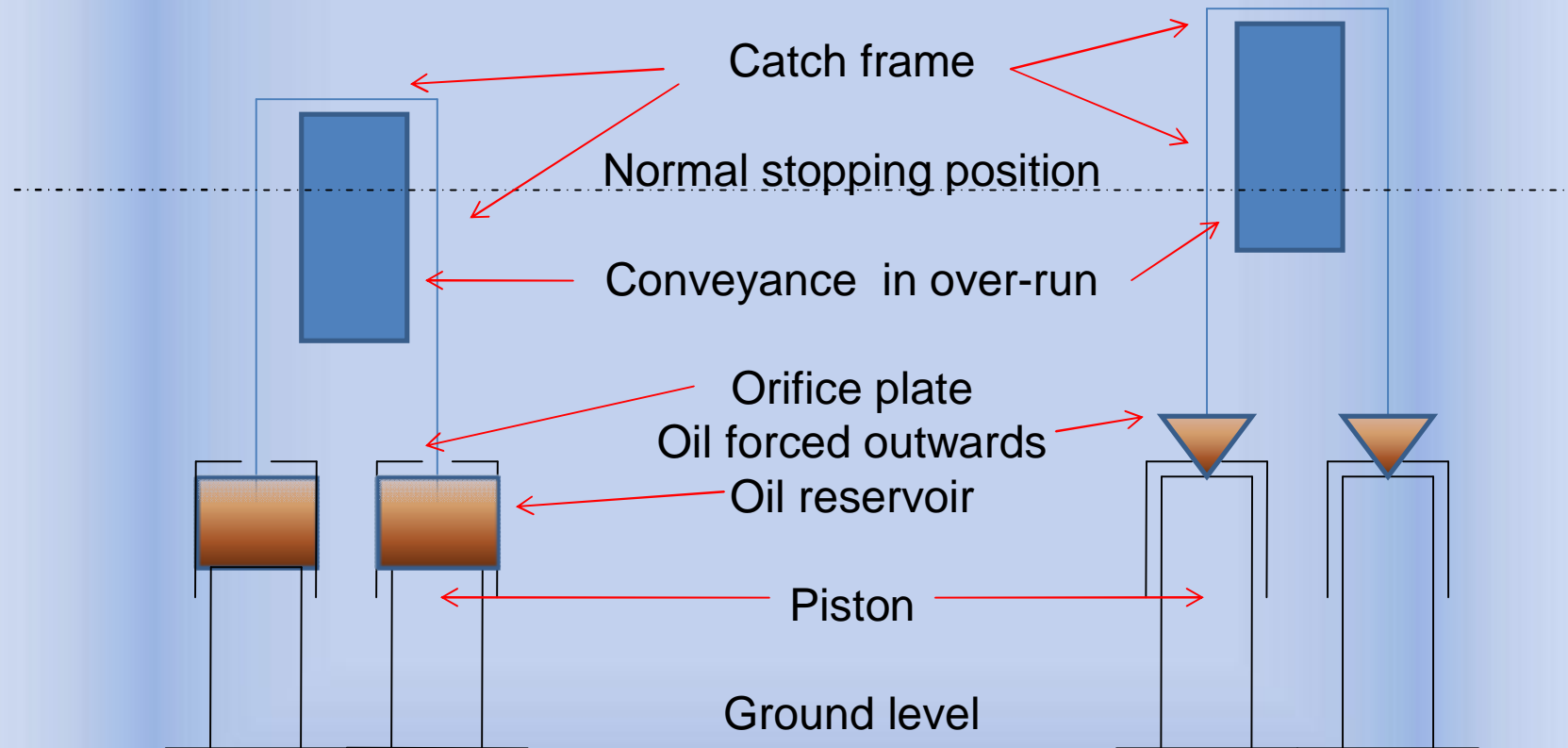
# CONVEYANCE ARRESTING

Energy sources:

- Winder and sheave inertia
- Head and tail rope velocity
- Conveyance and payload velocity
- Conveyance, payload and rope potential energy

# CONVEYANCE ARRESTING

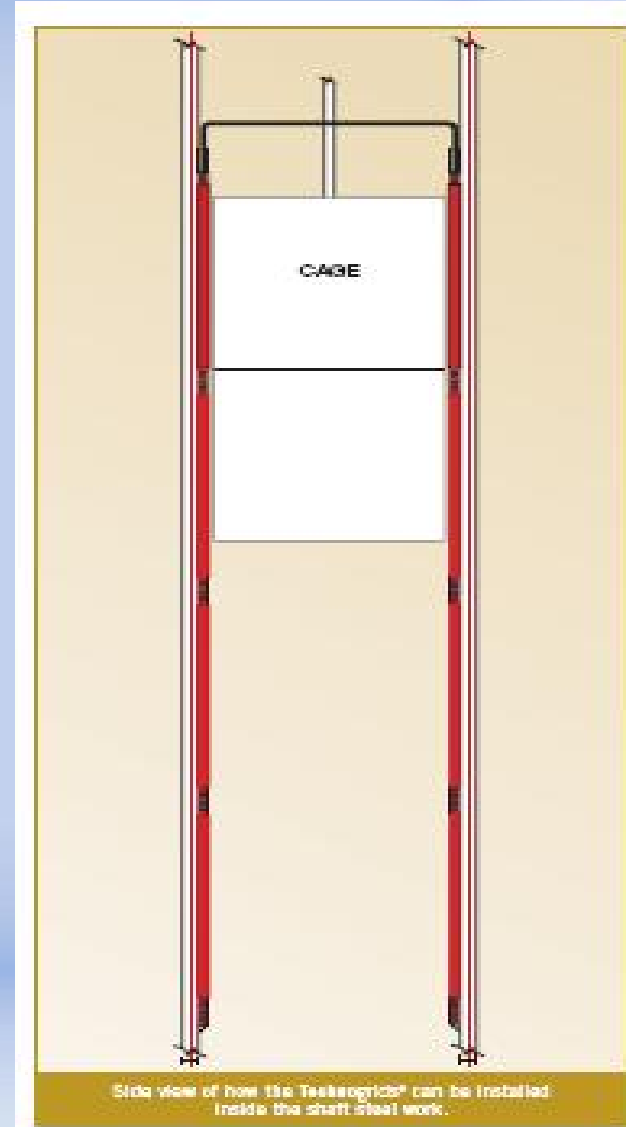
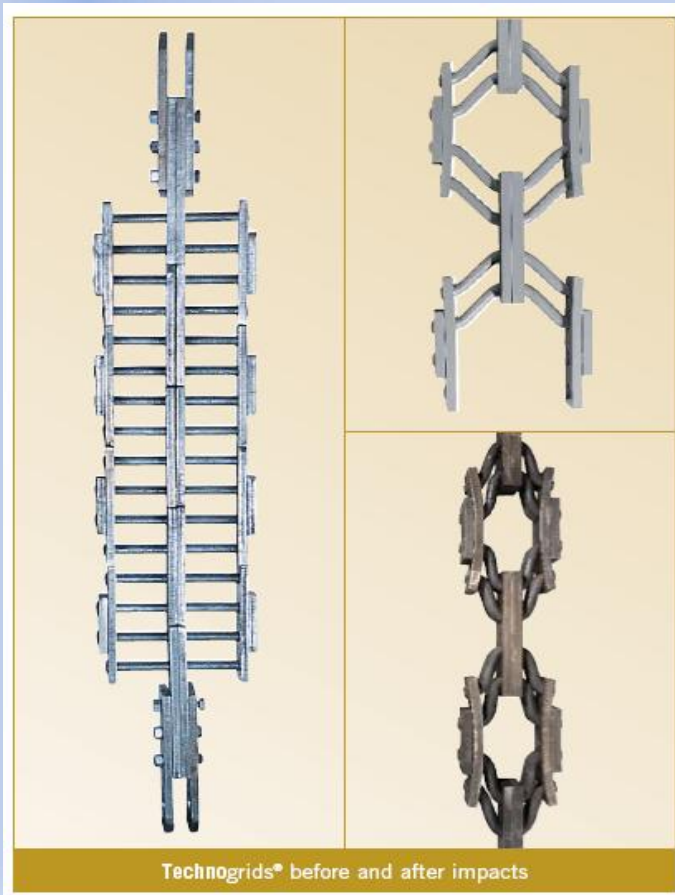
## Traditional method: oil-dashpot system



**The biggest drawback to the use of this method is the lack of consistency and predictability of energy absorption**

# CONVEYANCE ARRESTING

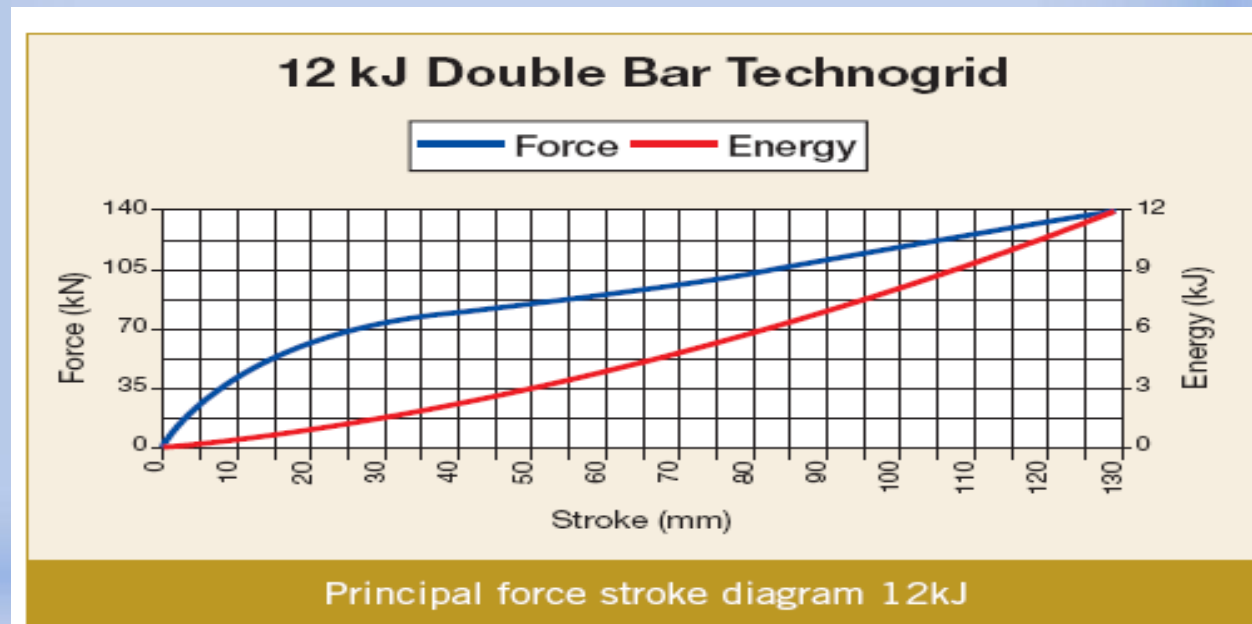
## Use of Technogrids



# CONVEYANCE ARRESTING

Specification of Technogrid units, the mathematical stuff:

$$h = \frac{\frac{2I_w^2}{D_w^2} + \frac{2I_s^2}{D_s^2} + \frac{1}{2}m_s + \frac{1}{2}m_s + \frac{1}{2}N_{hr}\lambda_{hr}L + \frac{1}{2}N_{tr}\lambda_{tr}L + \frac{1}{2}m_{pu}}{N_{pari} * E_c + g * m_{pu}}$$



Practical lessons learnt:

- Plan for conveyance arresting from the start
- Involve suppliers from an early stage
- Allow adequate space: over-run and compartment
- Design the system to arrest at half-speed
- Worst case scenario – top conveyance empty
- Corrosion protection – Enclosure vs galvanizing

# CONVEYANCE ARRESTING

The ideal and worst means of corrosion protection

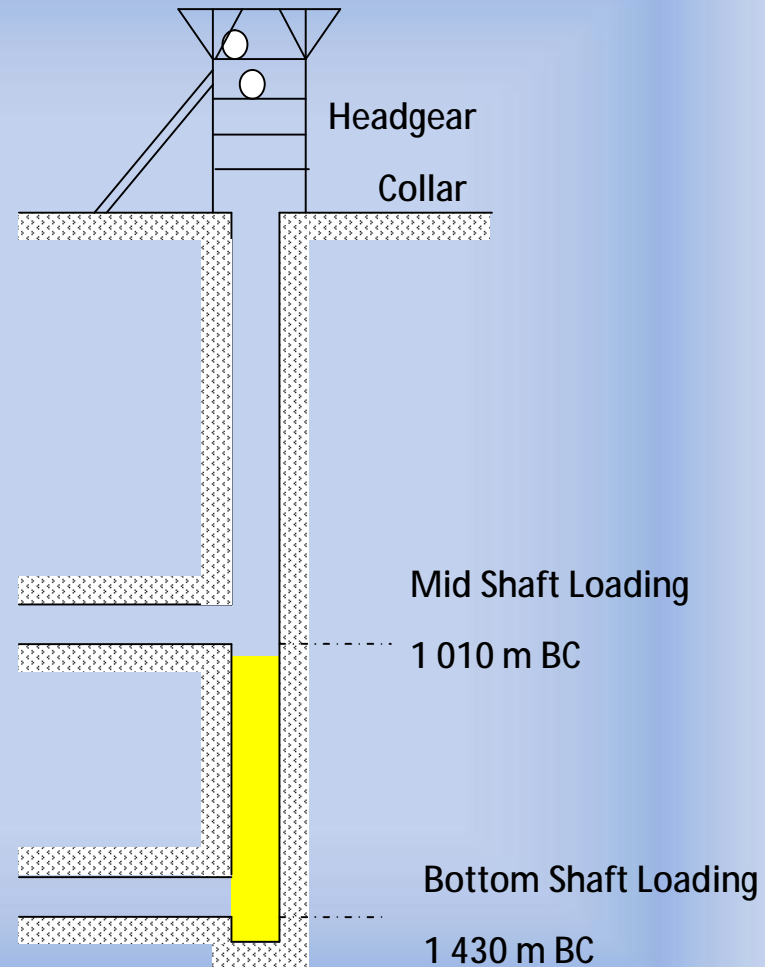
Never ever hot-dip galvanize the units  
The ideal is to enclose the units and then paint



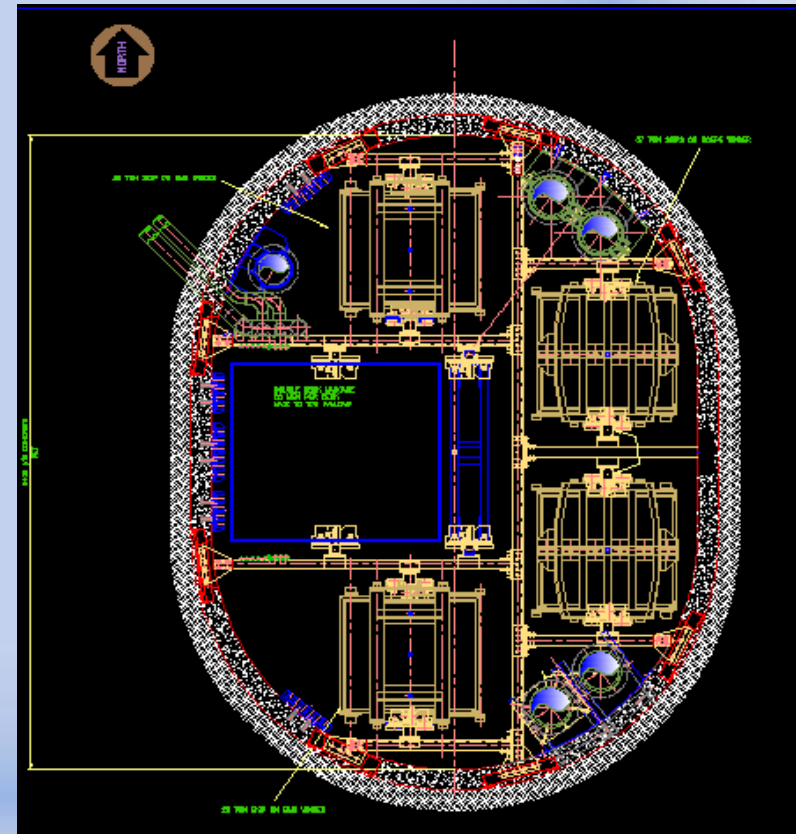
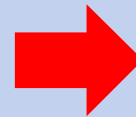
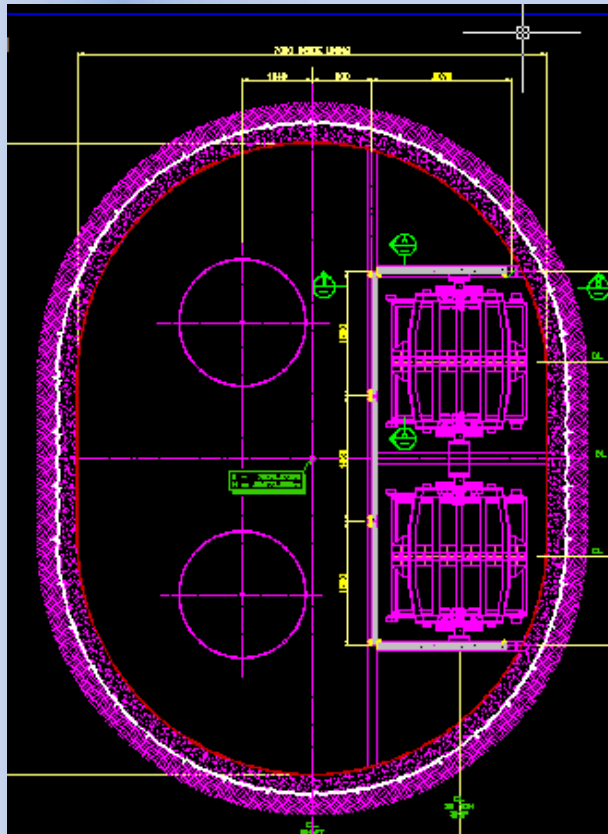
# FURTHER WORK

In the case of koepe winders there remains substantial work to be done to determine whether any benefit may be derived from arresting of the down-going conveyance.

An added challenge to the Konkola project was the requirement for rock hoisting from the mid shaft level while sinking operations conditions continue below.



## SINKING AND PERMANENT SHAFT CONFIGURATIONS



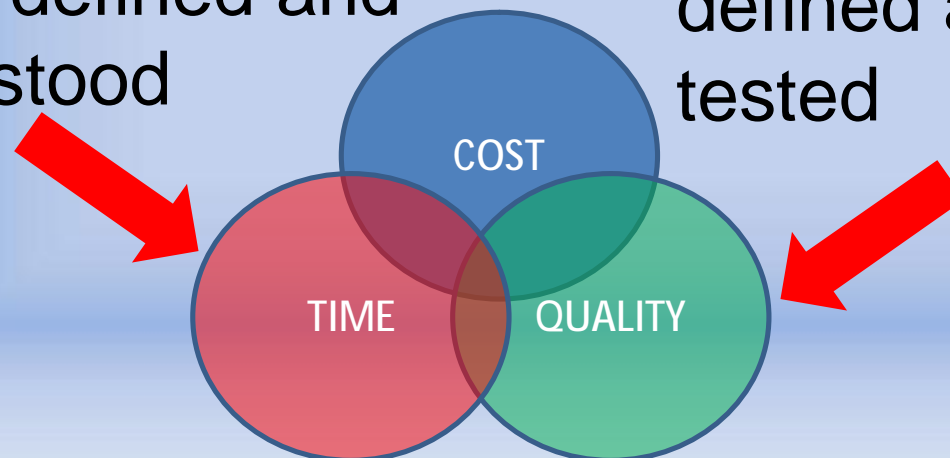
## BRATTICING CHALLENGES

### STEEL:

- Heavy
- Expensive
- Long manufacturing time
- Well defined and understood

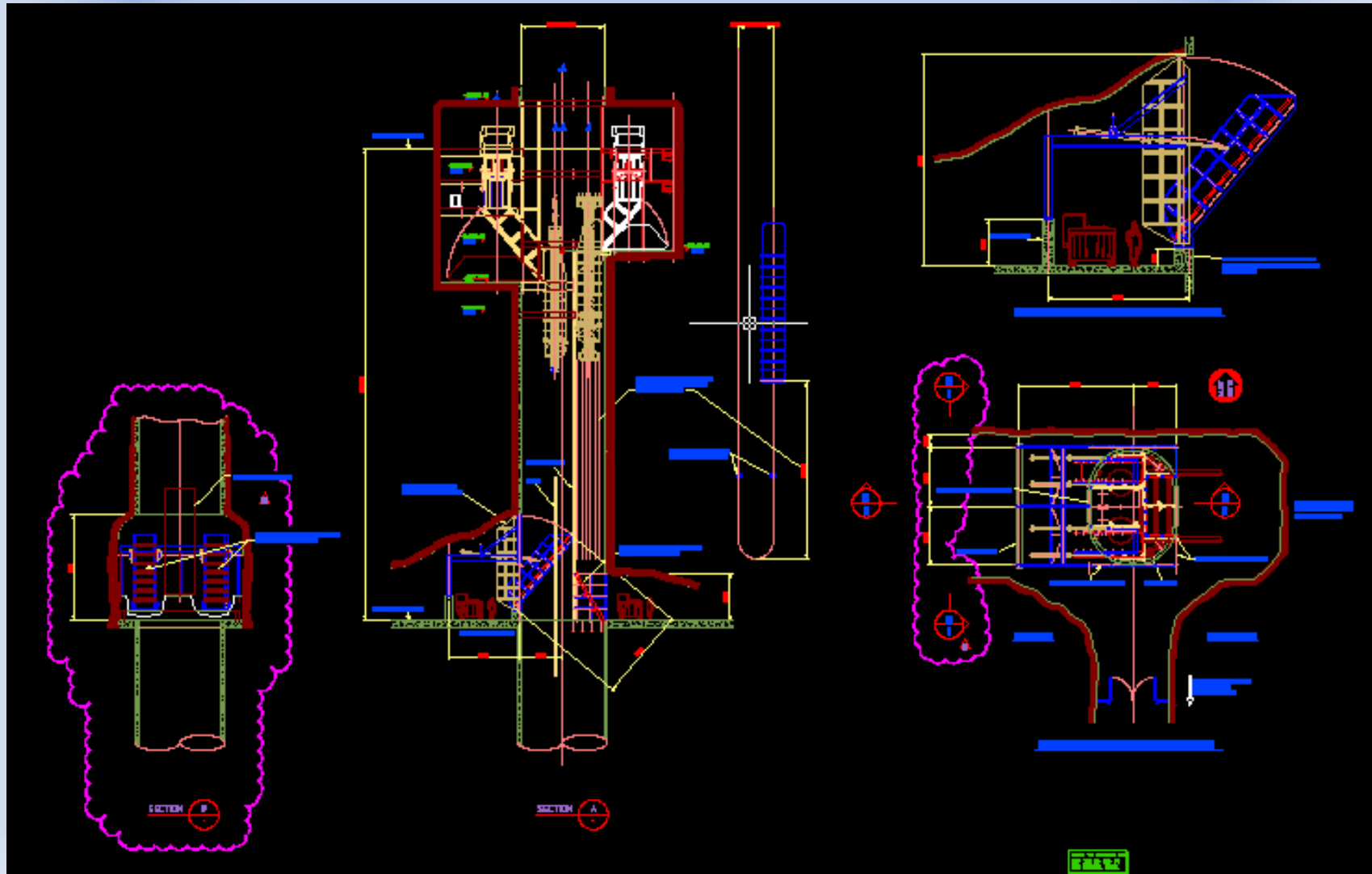
### POLYCARBONATE:

- Light
- Cheaper
- Easier to handle
- Properties not well defined and not suitably tested



# KONKOLA MID SHAFT LOADING

THE SOLUTION TO SAFE SPILLAGE HANDLING



# CONCLUSIONS

- Safety during shaft sinking and final production needs to be considered a non-negotiable
- Effective communication between client and designer is required for improvements to be realised
- There are alternatives available to the tried and tested technology favoured by the mining industry
- Any alternatives need to be backed up by solid theoretical or practical justification
- Each project has its own challenges but there is always scope to share best practice from a variety of sources

# QUESTIONS

