



10th Anniversary Where Longwall mines meet FACE to FACE

LONGWALL 2011

24th - 25th October 2011
Crowne Plaza Hunter Valley

Post-Conference Workshop

Engineering Solutions for Continuous Haulage

Wednesday 26th October 2011: 8:30am - 12:30pm

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Workshop Protocols ABN: 36023909976

Objectives

- Opportunity to examine any problems experienced
- Suggest some engineering and operational solutions
- Share experiences of the problems encountered and the solutions found in mining operations.
- Examine case studies and site solutions currently in operation.
- Brainstorm amongst the participants to seek solutions to engineering and operational problems they may not have solved in their pit, benefiting from the experiences and expertise of others.
- Case study - Prairie Flexiveyor System used at the Cook Colliery and some of the experiences and the reengineering solutions the site developed.

ConsultMine ConsultMine

ABN: 36023909976

Batch Haulage

Shuttle Cars and cables....

The good old days!



Power Station inside a Deep Coal Mine
<http://coalgeology.com>



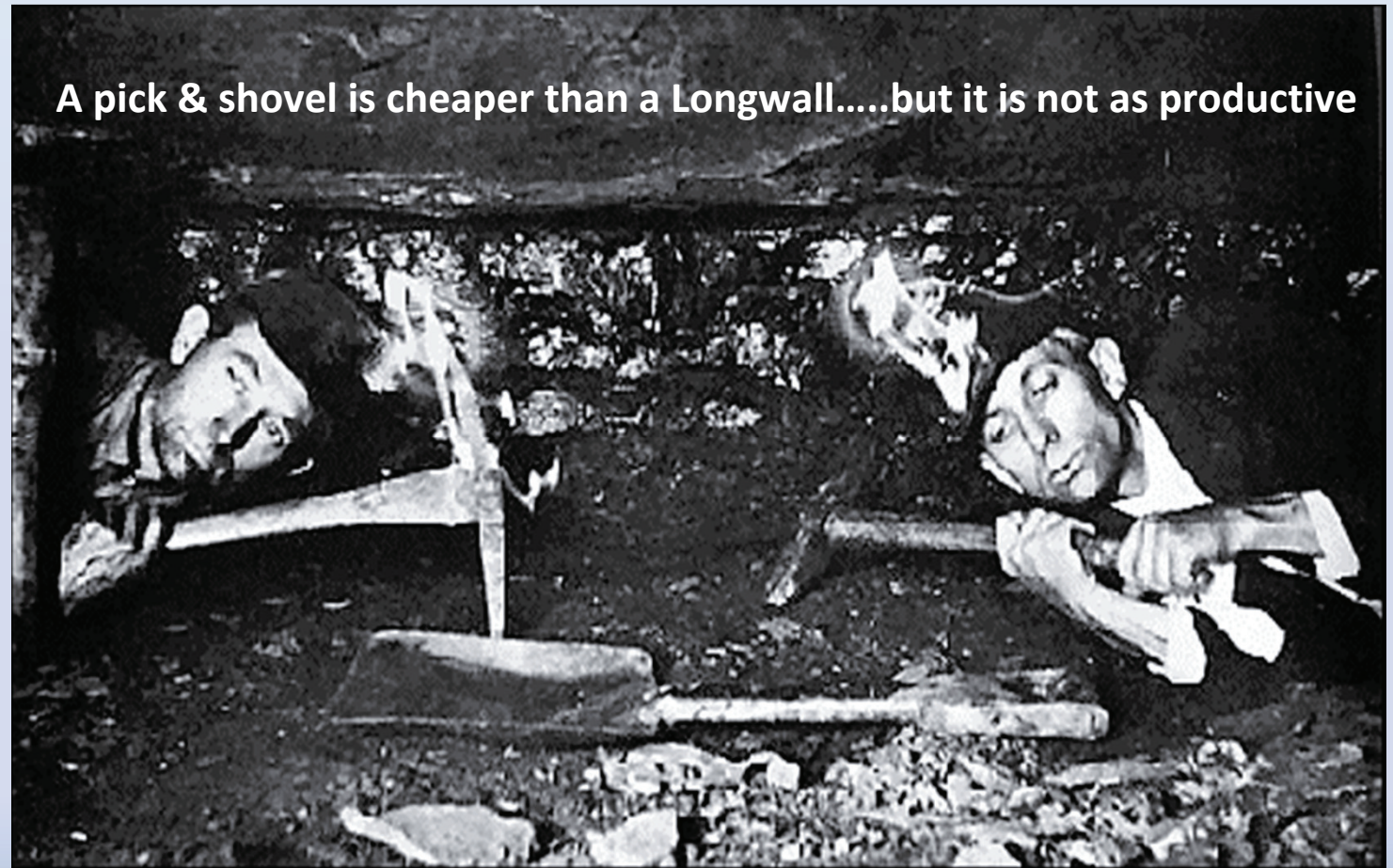
Continuous Mining Machine Source: BLM



Shuttle Car: one type of coal haulage machinery.
<http://coalgeology.com>

Engineering Solutions for Continuous Haulage

- Benefits, which are not always realized.
- Reluctance to publish - benchmarking.



Ground Support Services 2007 Self Drilling Rock Bolt – Advanced solutions

...it is all about productivity

Engineering Solutions for Continuous Haulage

Overview

- Various designs
- Most are used in USA
- Need to meet Australian Regulatory standards



Bridge Conveyor

- Mobile bridge sections
- Track or wheel mounted chain or rubber belt conveying decks



Bridge Conveyor (Cont)

- Bridge sections 6m - conveyor bridges and 16m - chain type self-propelled
- One Bridge Conveyor operated in an Australian mine during the 1990's
- One Bridge Conveyor experienced spillage where tramming was a problem.
- Each intersection, a crawler unit needed, an operator for each?
- Eighty metre pillar block - requires about eight segments and length of 180m.



The Flexiveyor System

- The Flexiveyor system is a self-deploying conveyor that straddles the panel belt and loop take up.
- The Flexiveyor - 16 cars to a total of 96m, a belt advance between 30 and 90 m.
- Flexiveyor is marketed and serviced in Australia by DMS



Flexible Belt Conveyor

- Flexible conveyor trains - both floor and roof mounted
- Discharge end of the flexible conveyor runs over or next to the section conveyor
- The face end of the conveyor is attached to the rear of continuous miner or is self-propelled and kept at that position.
- Both roof and floor mounted systems trialled in Australia during the late 1980's with limited success.
- The Joy 4FCT01 is available up to 128m and needs one operator.



Chain Conveyor

- Breaker car module, conveyor bridge module, mobile bridge module, rigid haulage system.
- The system configuration depends on mine application and production requirements
- Up to 200m long.
- Coal via a belt interface onto section belt.
- Often lower profile and are more conducive to lower seam workings.



Joy Continuous Chain Haulage
(Joy 2010)

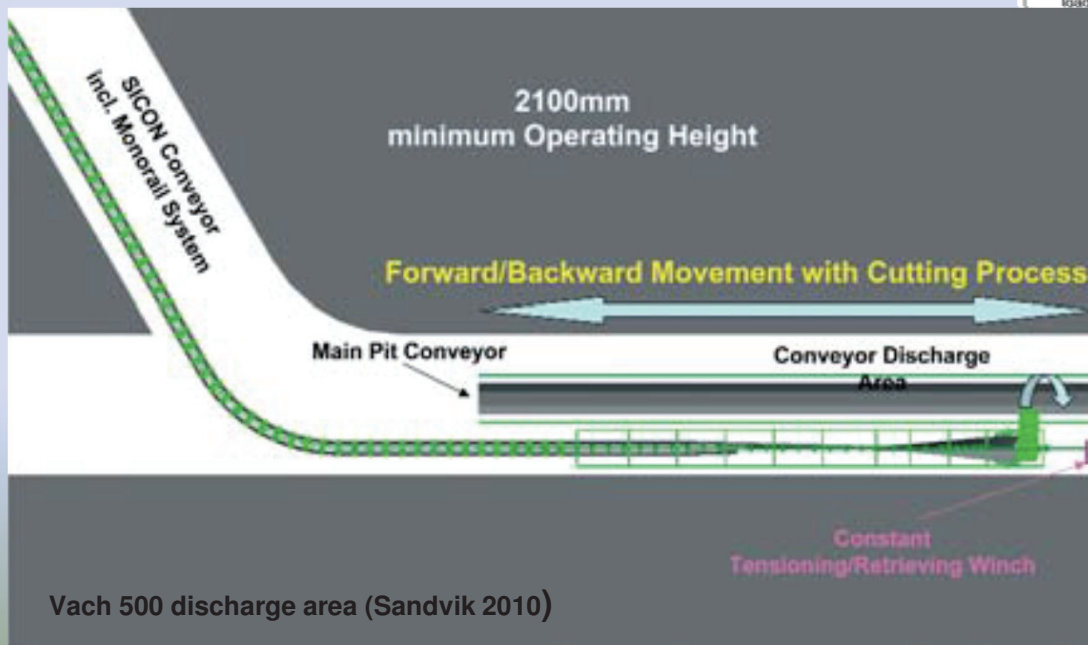
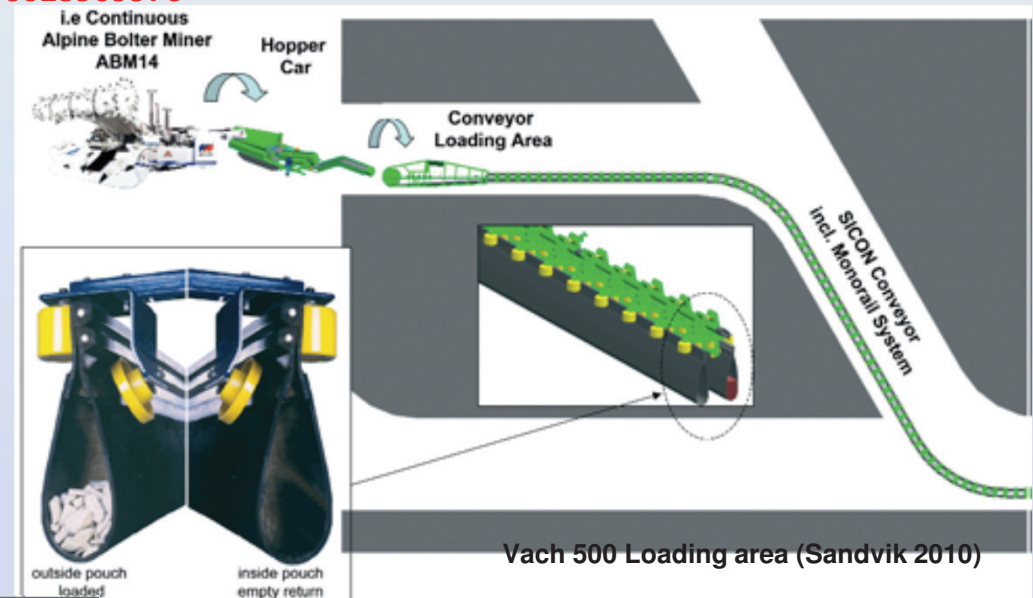
Temporary Belt Support

- Belt bending section and a collapsible A-frame belt supports mounted on skids.
- Belt extensions during belt operation - Allows for adding belt structure and idlers parallel to production.
- Joy's needs a take up unit - 12 m.
- CONSOL's - 80 metres long, has an optional take up unit.
- Can be connected to the section belt when driving the belt road.



Pipe Conveyor

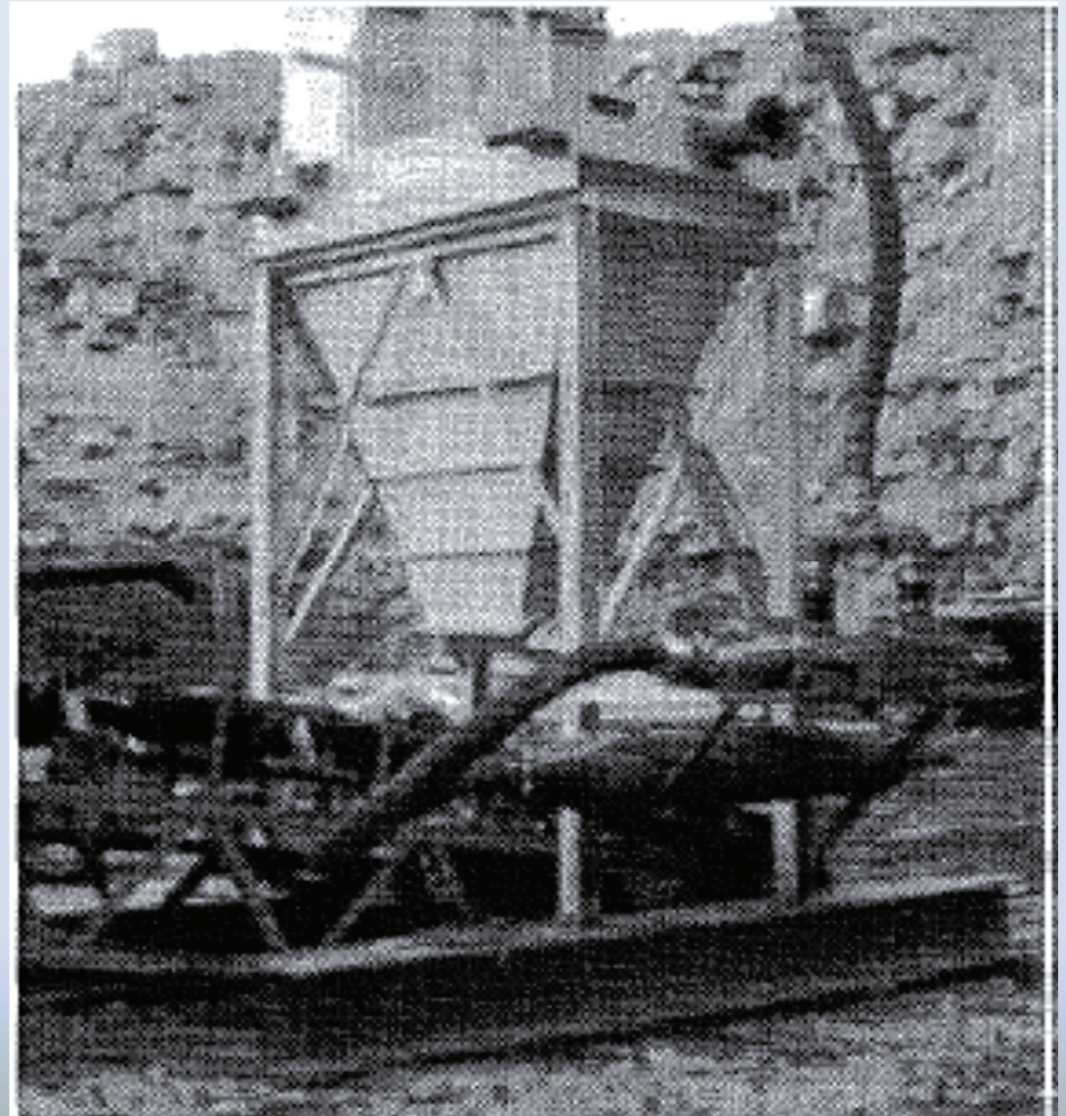
- Self-advancing and retreating via a monorail and hydraulic winch system.
- Up to 200 m in length.
- Closed conveyor concept - spillage non-existent.



- Design - a stretchable rubber belt using friction rollers on a vertically vulcanised drive strip.
- Moves by a track driven hopper car (the loading device)
- Hopper car can have a roof bolter, storage for 100m of monorail, inboard rock breaker.

Pneumatic Conveyor

- Coal is loaded into the conveying system at the face by the vacuum action of the system.
- Vacuum loading hose is simple and suited for loading coal in all coal mining operations.
- Low seam, Appalachian Mountains. Also removed slurry and waste from sumps.
- Vacuum system reduces most of the health and safety hazards associated with coal mining by removing mobile plant from the mine.



Pneumatic Conveyor

- Ventilation is improved by removing gas and dust
- Negative pressure system
- Uses PVC Pipe and flexible loading tubes
- High wear experienced with steel elbows and Y pieces. PVC anchored in concrete was found to be best for joints.
- The vacuum system is simple and inherently safe.
- Advantages: flexibility, low cost, quiet, ease of automation. Does not damage the coal , although a lump breaker is needed.
- Disadvantages: Production throughput limited, but not comprehensively tested.

Mine planning

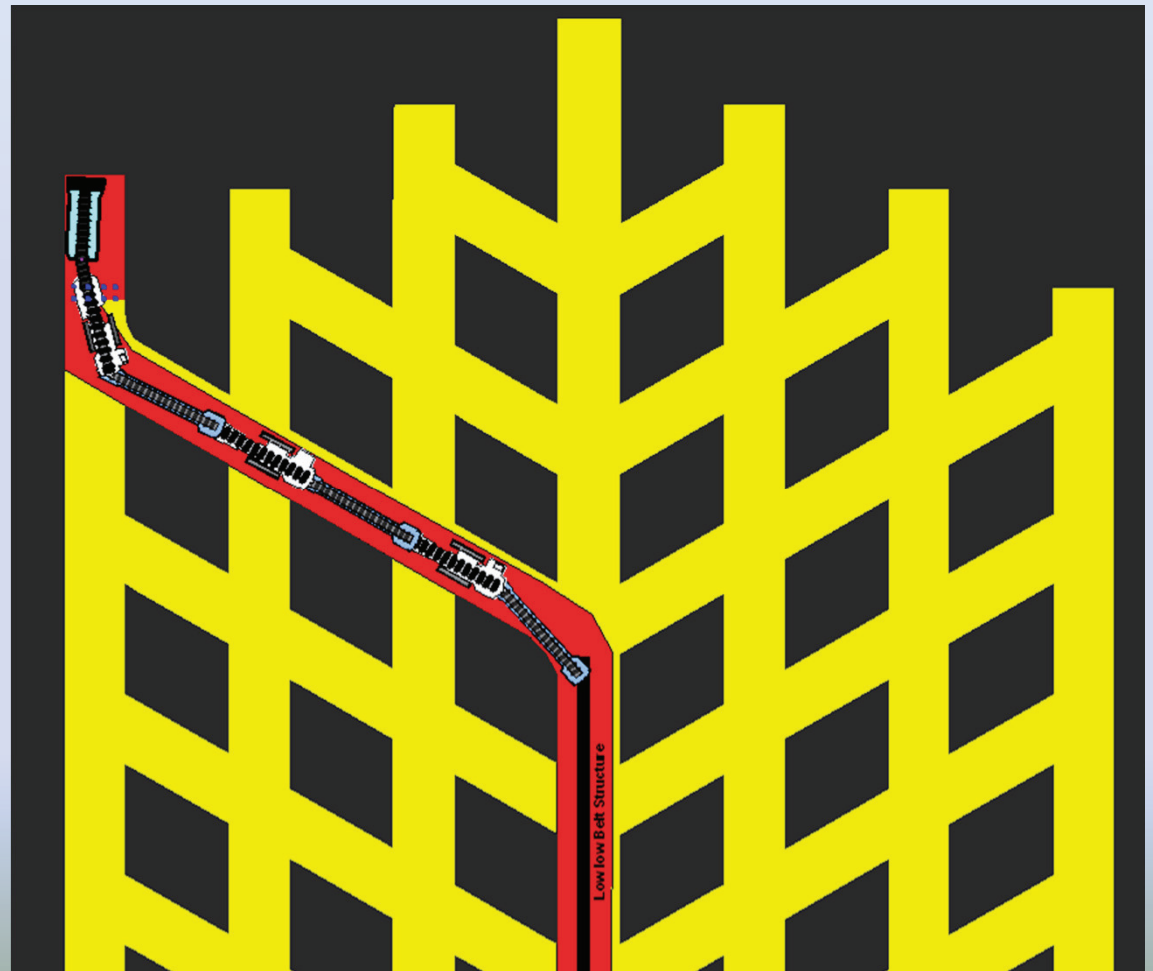
- Mine planning
- Panel design, sequencing, productivity, recovery, utilisation for system and mining requirements.
- Selection process of continuous haulage
 - matching mining equipment
 - production compatibility
 - Optimise utilisation
 - Process driven culture
 - Maintenance and operational skills
- Continuous haulage systems are less flexible than batch haulage



ACARP Sandvik – Cutting a smarter metre

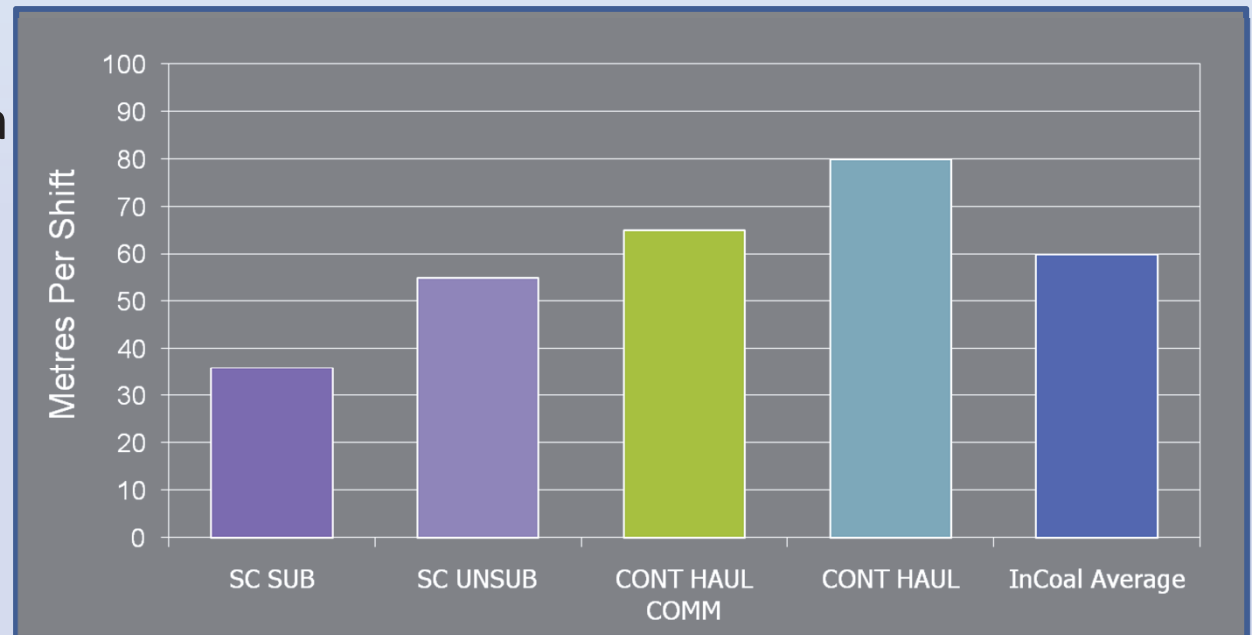
Mine planning

- Traverse 90° drivage
- Angled cut-throughs (70°) for material handling
- Diamond shaped pillars - prone to crushing and/or larger intersections.
- Considerations to improve cycle times:
 - dry and graded outbye roads
 - water management
 - panel move standards
 - mapping of tasks/resources
 - timely feedback
 - Single pass miners



Conclusions

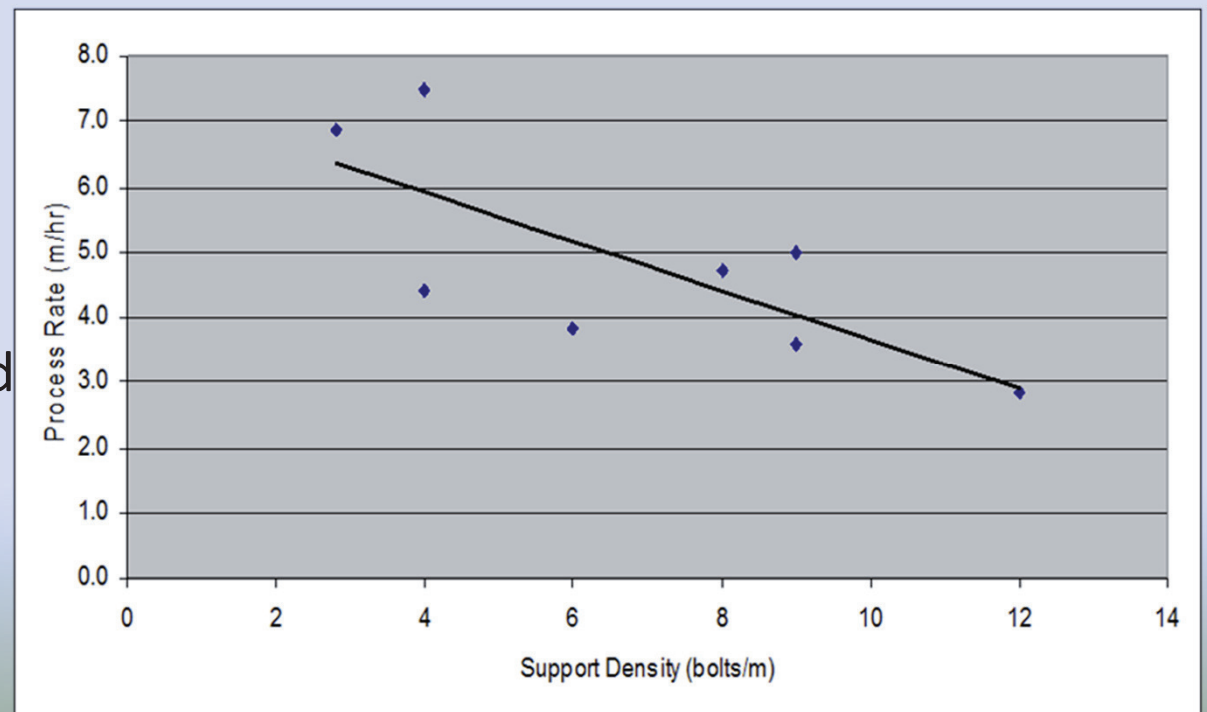
- The choice of the 'better option' is not always for financial reasons.
- Factors: safety, operational ease or engineering design optimisation.
- Thorough decision making, using an investment evaluation process model.
- Continuous haulage takes personnel out of shuttle cars, reducing OH&S issues.
- Safer operation, less relative movement of mine personnel vs mobile equipment.
- Remove the loading times, continuous haulage can increase utilisation time by 35% vs batch haulage, takes the bottle neck out of the coal clearance system.



Continuous Haulage Aquila Colliery 2009

Conclusions

- Bolting constraints - "bolting machine that mines coal". Design - from peak throughput capacity, to consistent steady state production.
- Need to match current equipment and roadway dimensions.
- Cable/hose effective lengths – compatible pillar lengths vs monorail relocations.
- To improve continuous haulage, need to address issues on site: communication, training, scheduling of tasks.
- Benefits of scheduling analysis: show decreased costs, improved productivity, safety, increased return on investment.



Conclusions

- Need to modify or reengineer the continuous haulage system as delivered by the OEM – to adapt to the mine conditions. Some modifications have proved productive.
- Issues with continuous haulage have been spillage and deterioration of minerals. The more transfers, the more fines. Chain conveyors cause a milling action - bottom layers of conveyed heap.
- Every transfer station is a potential source for spillage. Eg 10 000 t/ shift- 0.1% of spilled material (10t) = expensive cleaning exercise. Manual labour is often the only option.
- Rubber-belts are prone to retain materials and the cleaning stations in many cases are not feasible. Chain conveyors - are most in use and these are prone to wear and tear.



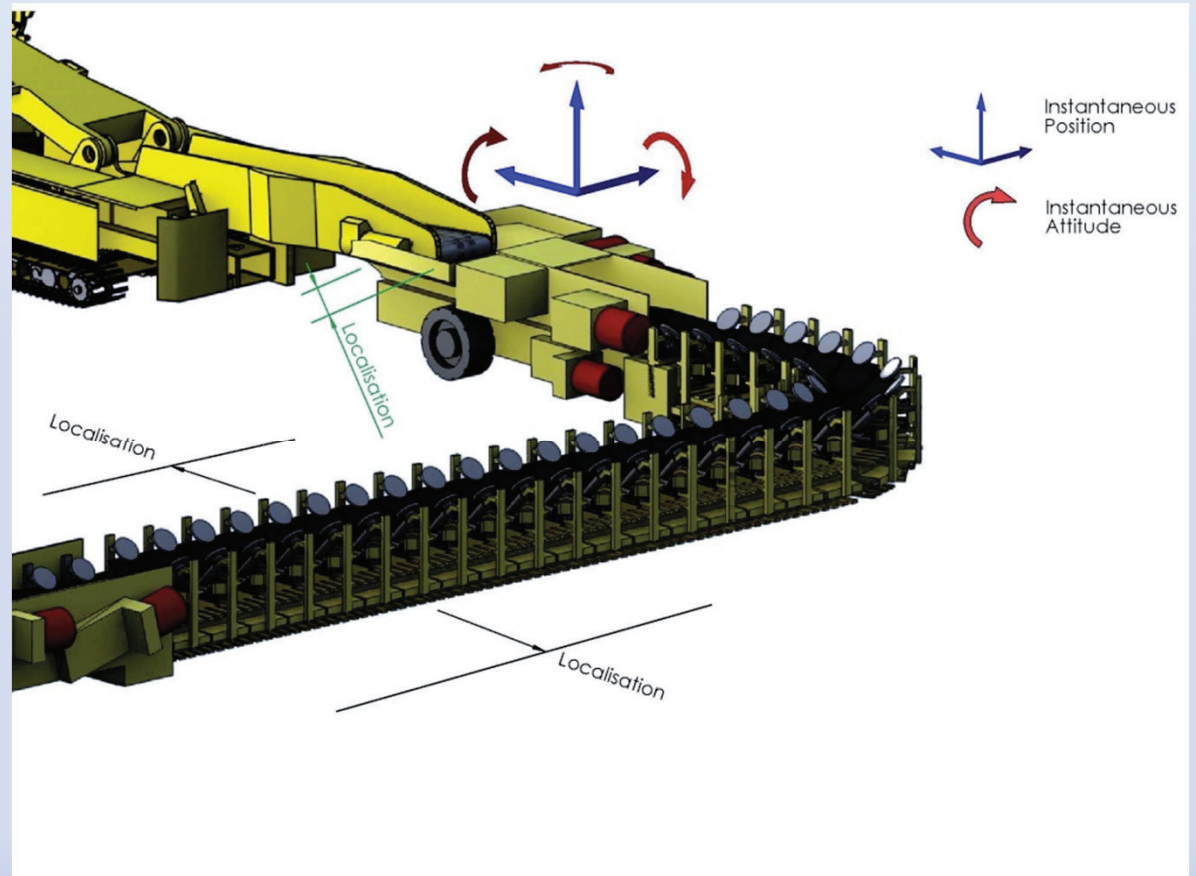
Conclusions

- Capital costs may be higher than batch haulage, increases in production and productivity offset these costs. Goal to increase production and reduce operating and accident-related costs to justify the purchase and use.
- Continuous haulage may be the only means by which some coal seams can be extracted.
- Haulage costs make up 15% to 25% of operational cost of a section.
- Steel on steel and transporting stone ores causes high wear.



Conclusions

- Development can not now keep up with longwall production. It is necessary to adopt continuous haulage systems to improve the pace of development.
- If longwall is to reach the operational goal of being fully automated, then continuous haulage in conjunction with support services such as monorails need to be developed.



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**Thank you.
Any Questions?**

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