

Maximizing Volumetric Efficiency for Ventilation Systems in Temporarily Reduced Flow Environments of Block Cave Mines

S.I.V.M. 2018

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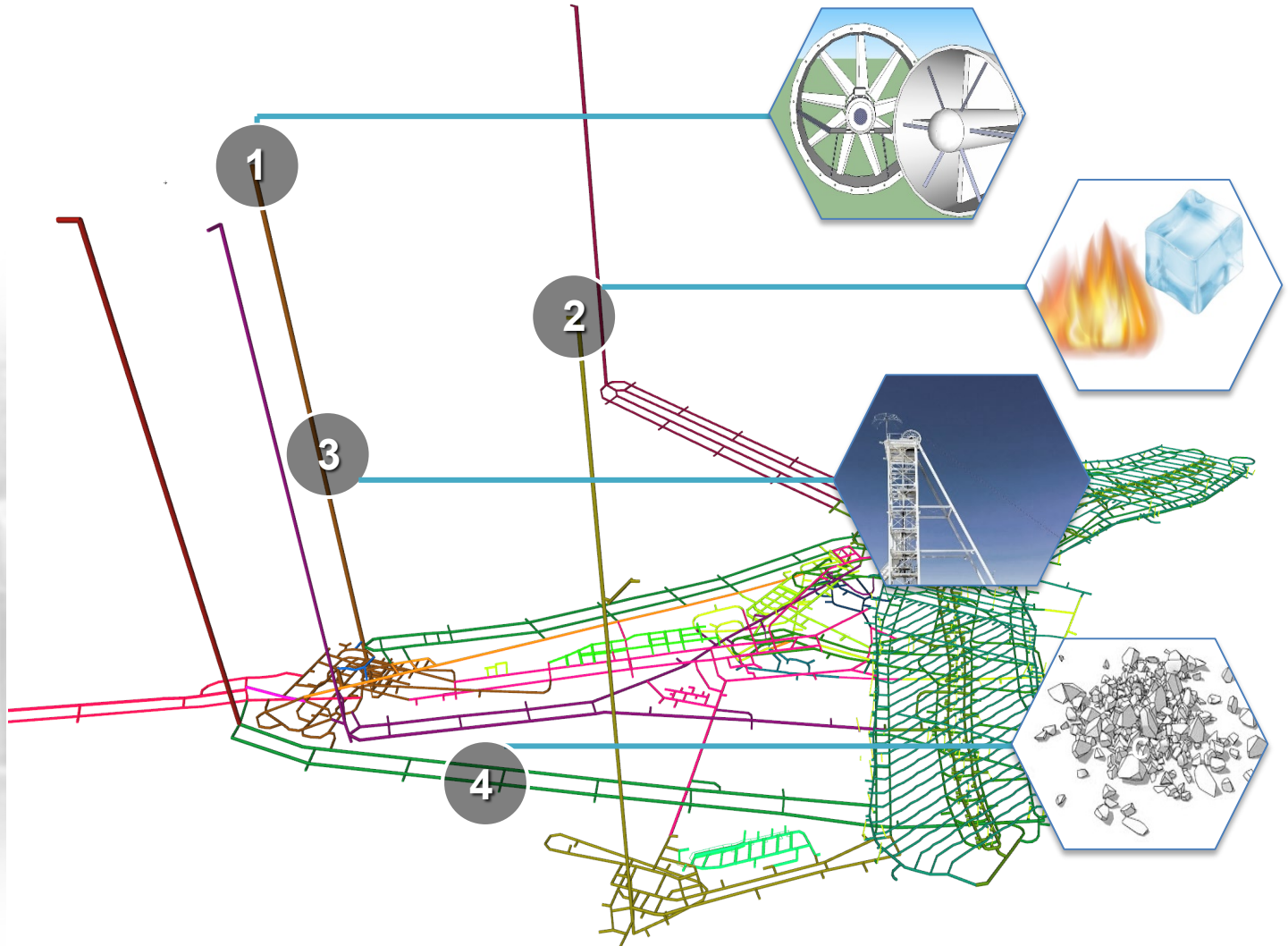
Rio Tinto, Australia

 RioTinto

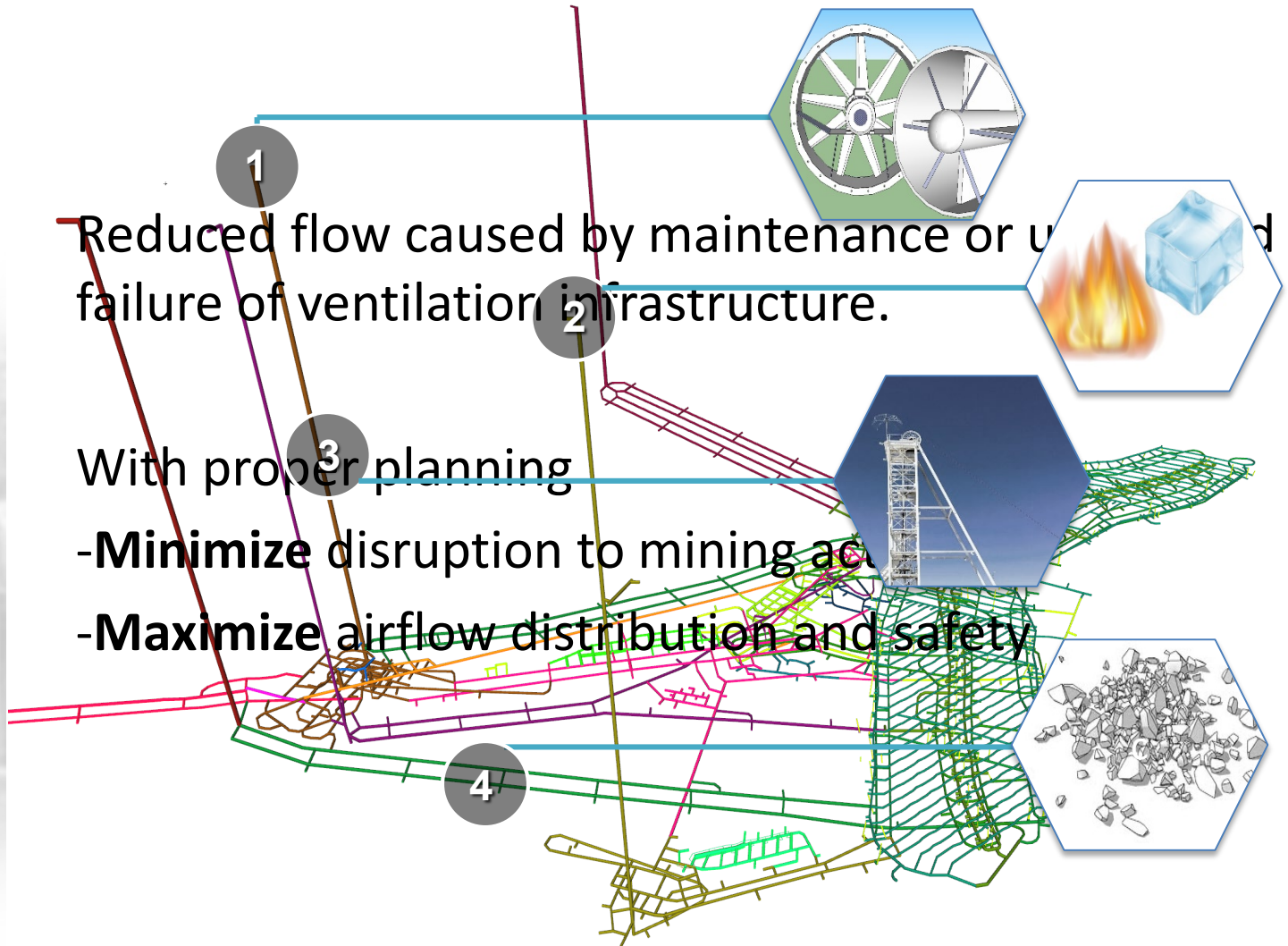
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Introduction

1. Fan Failure/
Maintenance
2. Heater or
Refrigeration
Failure/
Maintenance
3. Hoist/Shaft
Maintenance
4. Ground fall or
Ground Control



Introduction



Oyu Tolgoi Mine

- 2000+ drawpoints
- 200km lateral development
- 5 shafts each ~1.2km
- 7km UG Raisebore
- Production ramp-up to 95kt/d over 7 yrs
- 20 years production -> transition to Lift 2



The cities of Darhan, Erdenet, and Ulaanbaatar are municipalities (hotuid) with province-level status.

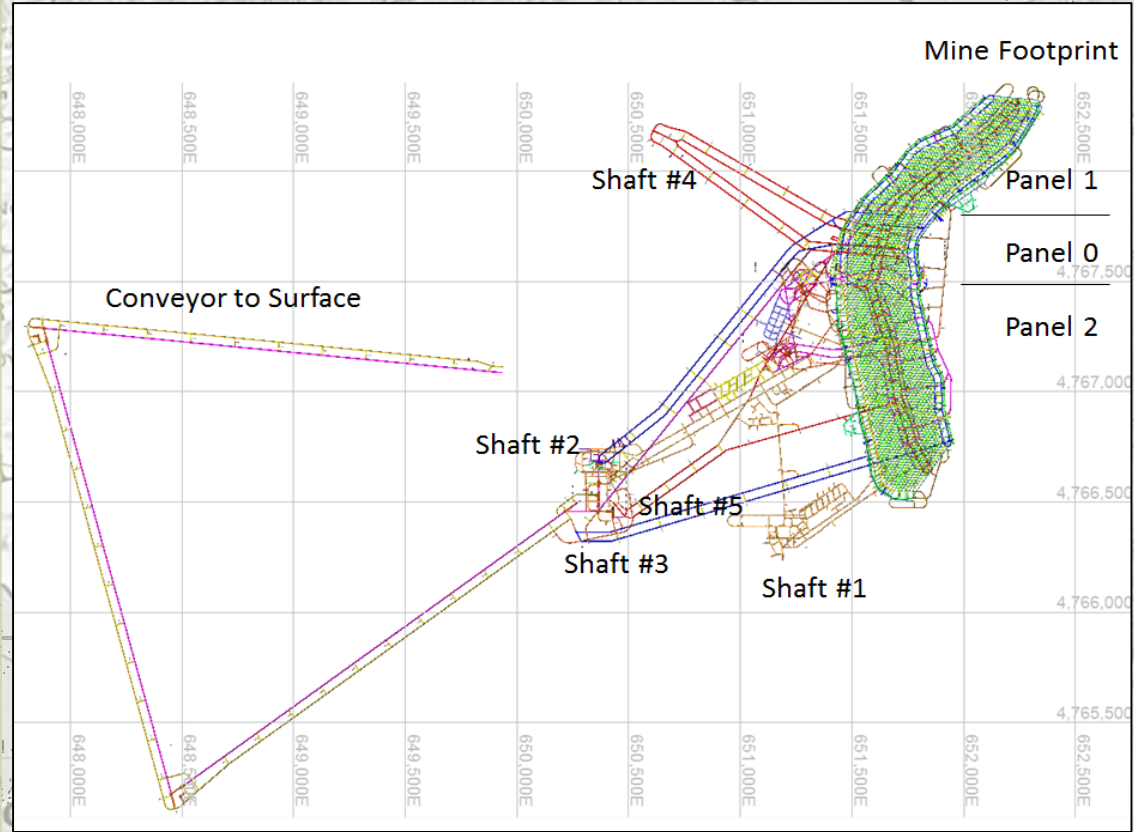
0 100 200 Kilometers
0 100 200 Miles

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, SP 47N62N

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Oyu Tolgoi Mine

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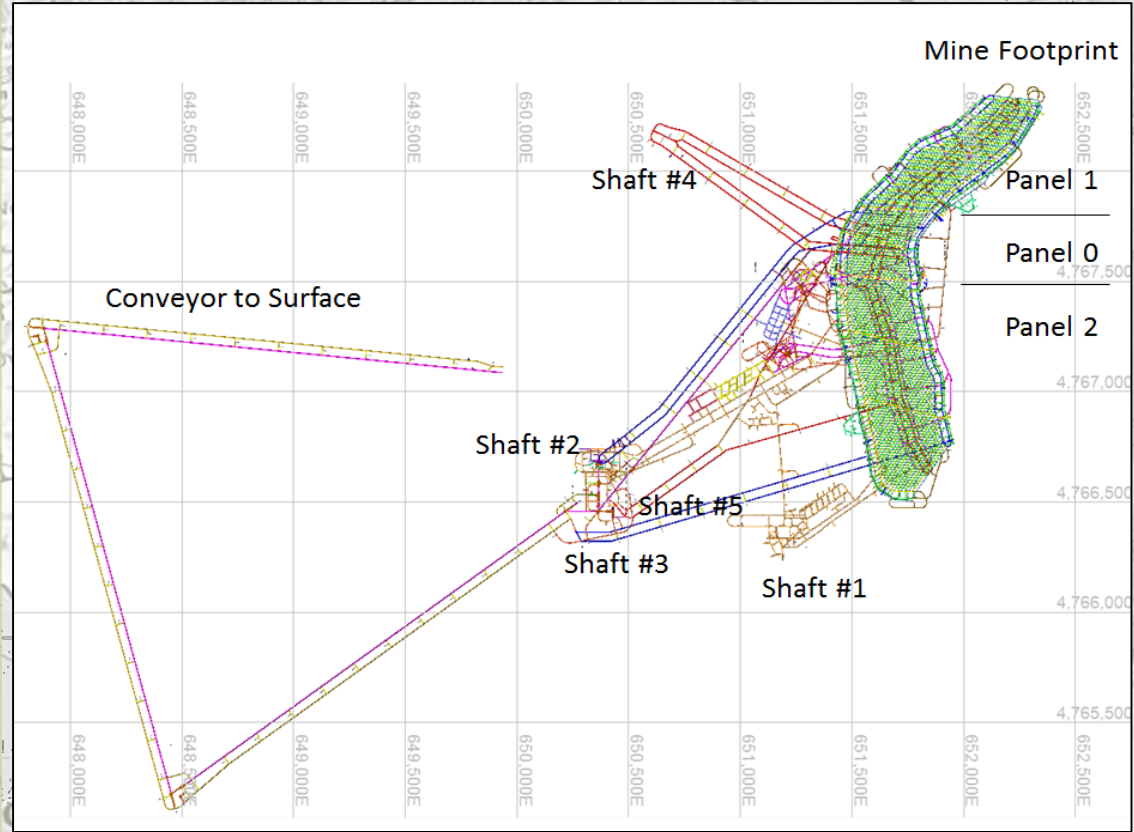
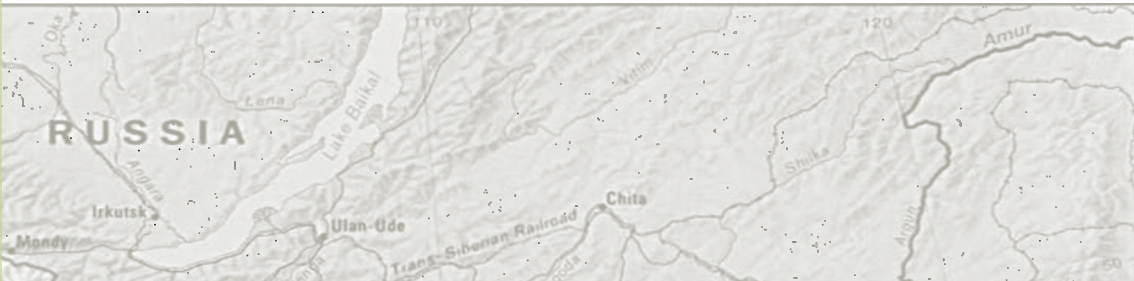
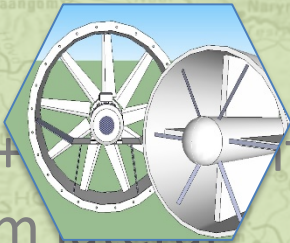
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Oyu Tolgoi Mine

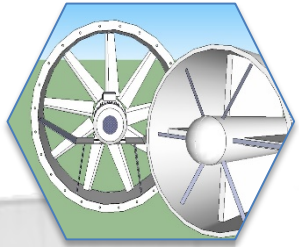
- 2000+ shafts
- 200km² development
- 5 shafts to 2km
- 7km UG ore
- Production ramp-up to 95kt/d
- 20 year operation -> transition to lift 2



Background

Removing a fan or heater/cooler module does not need to equal a one to one loss in airflow.

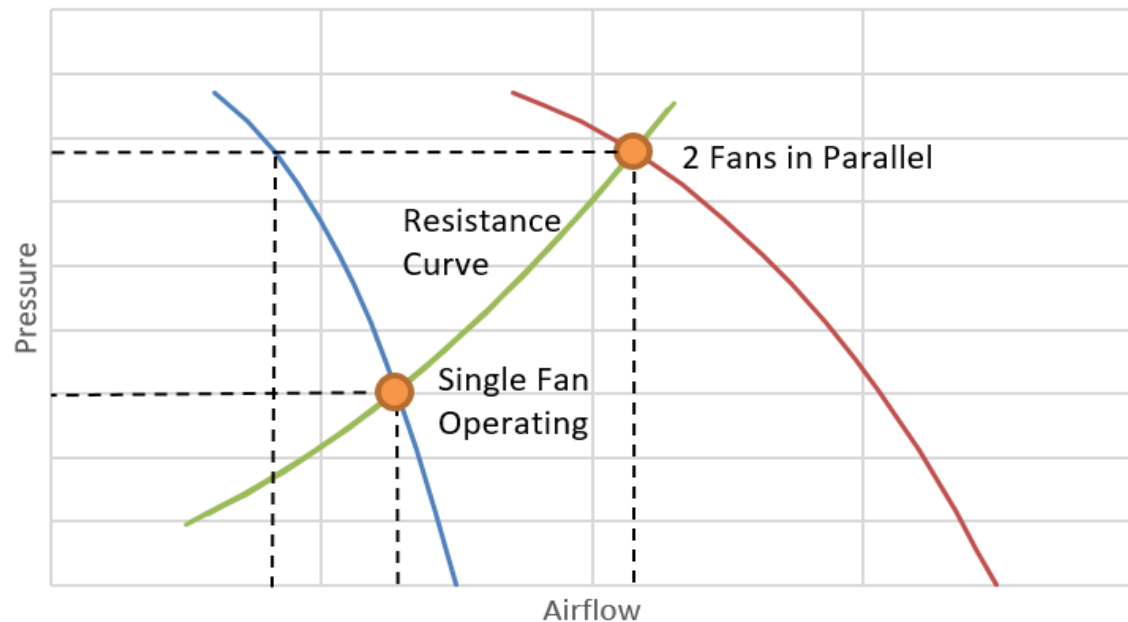




An advantage of employing fans in parallel is that if one of them fails then the remaining fan(s) continue to supply a significant proportion of the original flow. Up to 70% for two fans in parallel. (McPherson)

Background

Removing a fan or heater/cooler module does not need to equal a one to one loss in airflow.

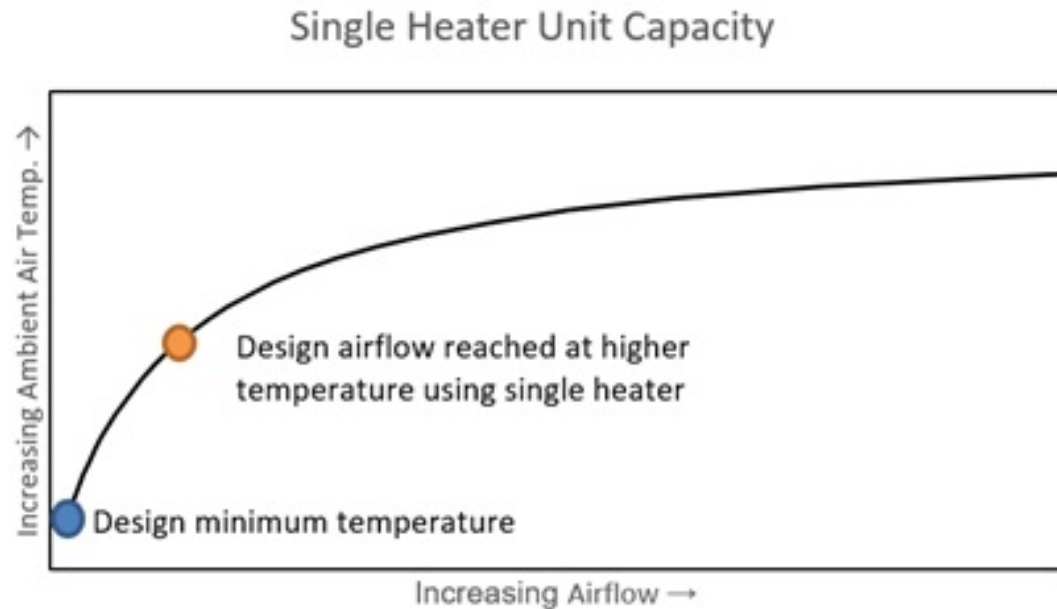




If the mine is equipped with multiple heater modules and one is taken offline then it may be possible to partially or completely make up the difference with other heating modules.

Background

Removing a fan or heater/cooler module does not need to equal a one to one loss in airflow.

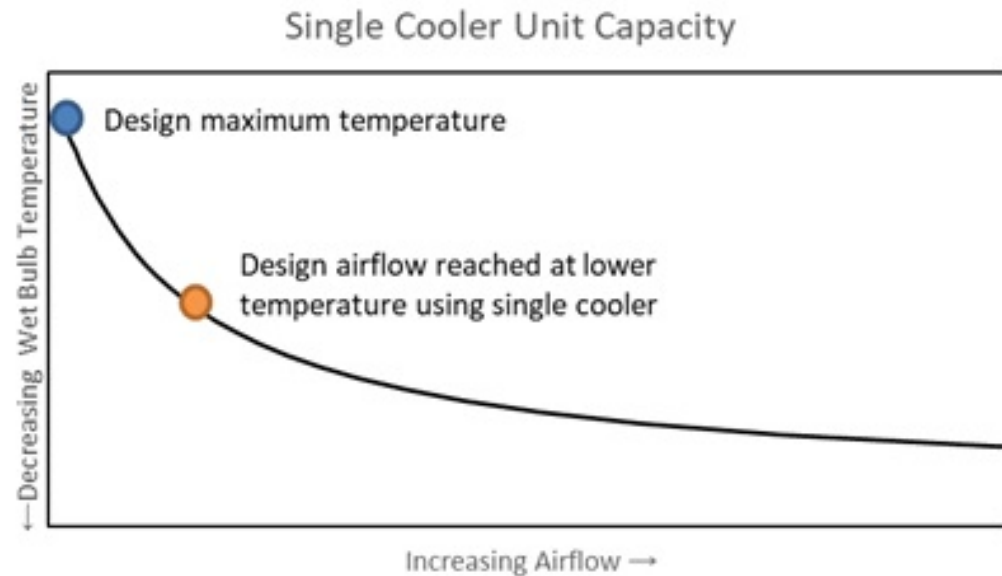




Background

Removing a fan or heater/cooler module does not need to equal a one to one loss in airflow.

The same theoretical adjustments can be made as surface air heaters, only inverted.



Methodology

The following steps is a generate an approach in developing a plan for reduced airflow scenarios.

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

Step 5

Step 6

Step 7

Step 8

Step 1: Accurate ventilation model

Step 2: Determine reduced flow scenarios

Step 3: Define how effects of airflow reductions can be minimized

Step 4: Determine target airflows and areas that may have reduced flow

Step 5: Model each scenario

Step 6: Communicate the plan

Step 7: Maintain the plan

Step 8: Check actuation of the plan



Step 1

Step 2

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Step 8

Accurate ventilation model

- Results only be as accurate as the data that is placed in the ventilation model.
- Manufacturers' fan curves need to be entered.
- Correlated to field data

Oyu Tolgoi

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

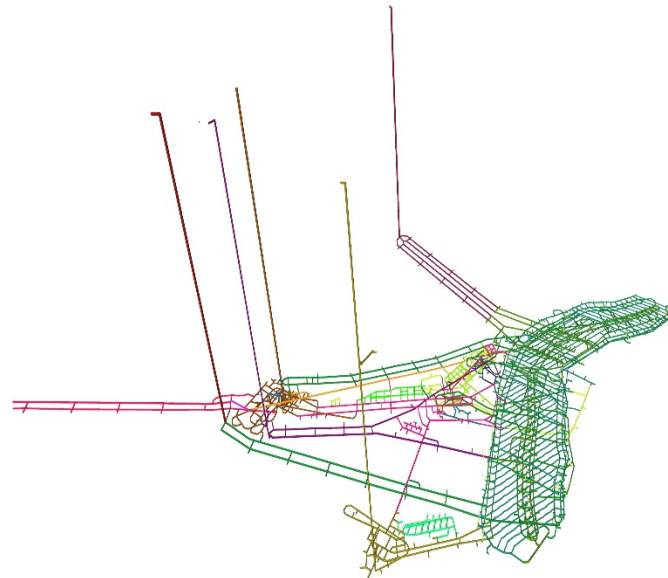
Step 5

Step 6

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Step 8

- k-factor model (mine is still under development)
- Models six key development stages



Determine reduced flow scenarios

Maintenance or failure of

- Fans
- Heaters
- Bulk air coolers
- Hoist systems
- Ground control
- Other site specific issues

Step 1

Step 2

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Oyu Tolgoi

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

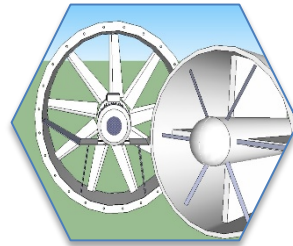
Step 5

Step 6

Step 7

Step 8

- Fans
- Heaters
- Shaft Velocity Limitations



Determine how effects of airflow reductions can be minimized

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

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Step 8

Maximize airflow through existing infrastructure.

- Parallel installations
 - Fans
 - Heaters
 - Coolers
- Fan VFD

Determine how effects of airflow reductions can be minimized

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

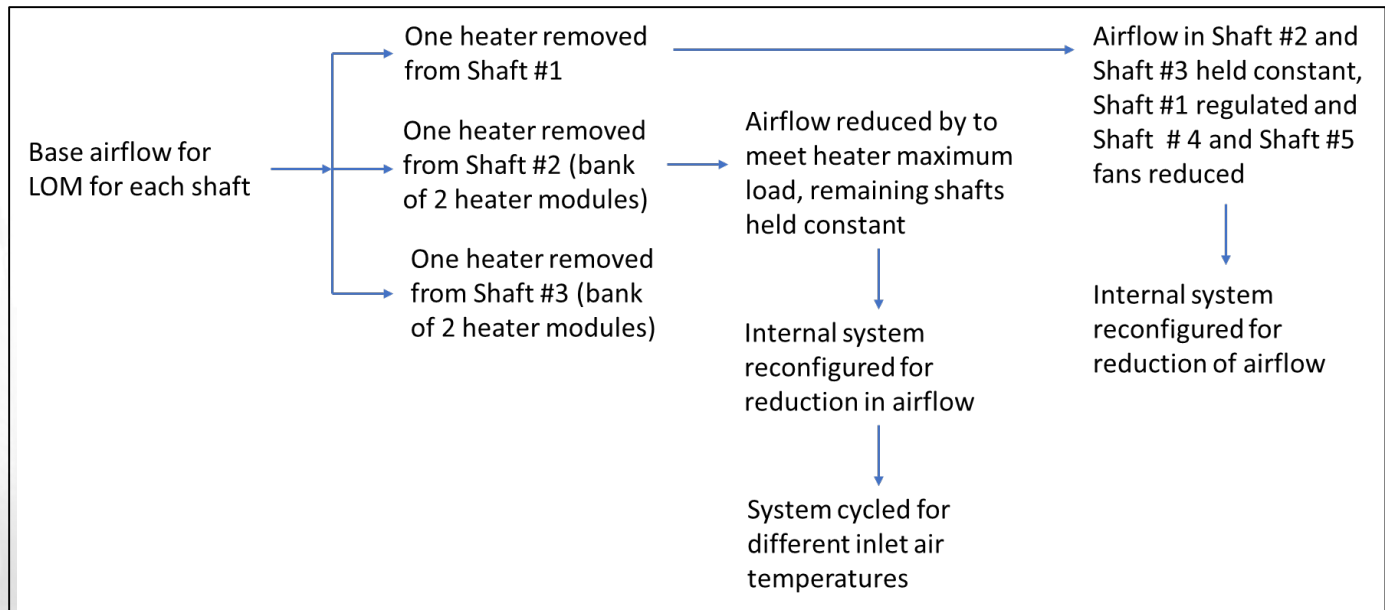
Step 4

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Step 8



Determine how effects of airflow reductions can be minimized

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

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Step 8

Identify the ventilation requirements

- Legislative
- Internal Requirements

Airflow, Velocities, Exposure, Limits, and Climate

Determine how effects of airflow reductions can be minimized

Step 1

Step 2

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Step 7

Step 8

Identify areas to remove from the ventilation circuit

- Shops
- Development Headings
- Other unique locations

Oyu Tolgoi

Maximizing

-extraction panels airflow

Minimizing

-shops and development headings airflow

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

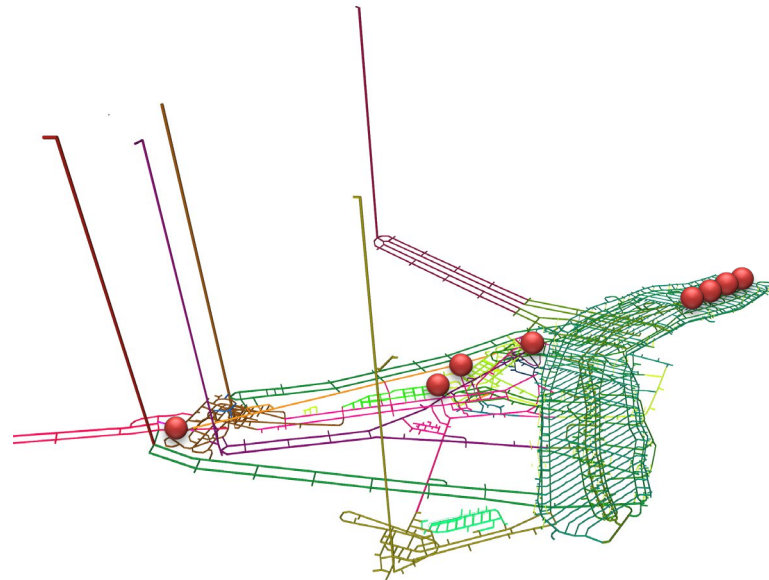
Step 4

Step 5

Step 6

Step 7

Step 8



Model each scenario

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

Step 5

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Step 7

Step 8

- Maximize airflow through available main fans
- Reduce flow to low priority areas first
- Completed when all target requirements are met.

Model each scenario

1. List the steady state conditions
2. For air heaters or coolers, vary inlet temperatures
3. Total change in mine flow
4. Observe changes of differential pressure on infrastructure
5. Fans are operating in design range
6. Check for reversed airflow and recirculation
7. List of locations regulator changes
8. Changes to escape plans (update maps?)

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Model each scenario

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Scenario	Intake Shafts		Exhaust Fans		Airflow Reduction Summary
	Shaft A	Shaft B	Shaft C		
	Airflow (m ³ /s)	Airflow (m ³ /s)	Airflow (m ³ /s)	Pressure (kPa)	
Steady state	-	-	-	-	
Heater Shaft A -15 °C	-	-	-	-	List changes needed to the ventilation system and any potential issues
Heater Shaft A at -12 °C	-	-	-	-	
Loss of 1 Fan Shaft C	-	-	-	-	

Maintain the plan

Step 1

Step 2

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Step 8

Mines evolve and so should the plan.

Check actuation of the plan

Step 1

Step 2

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Step 5

Step 6

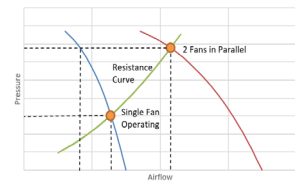
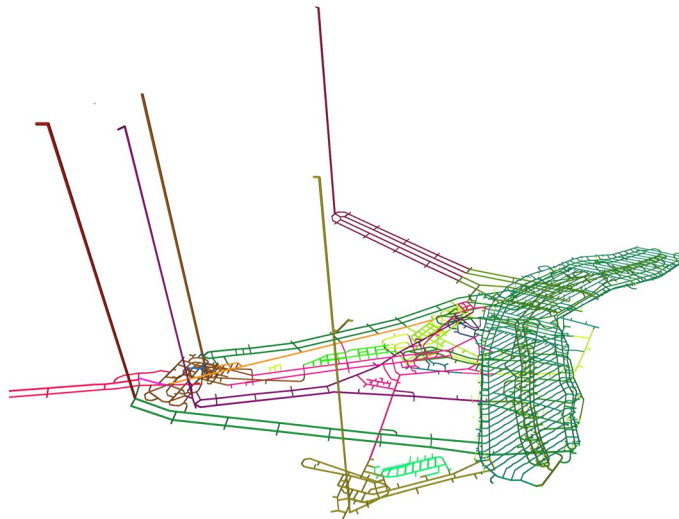
Step 7

Step 8

- Field tests
- Check the viability of the controls
- Model validation

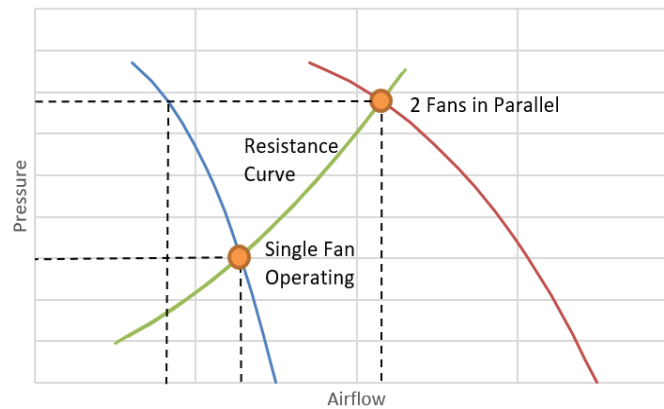
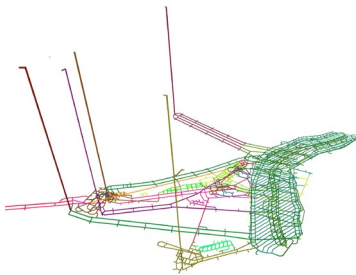
Conclusions

- An accurate and correlated ventilation model is must have.



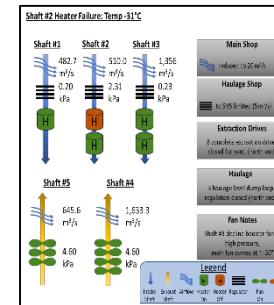
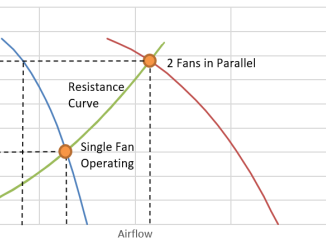
Conclusions

- Maximize Airflow through existing infrastructure.



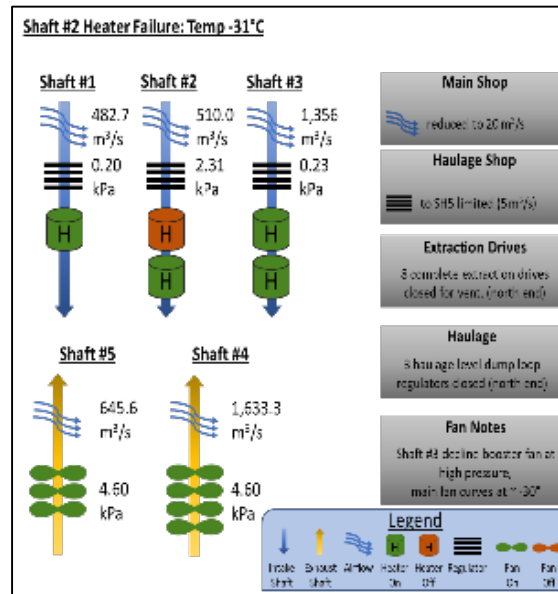
Conclusions

- Planning ahead minimize downtime and Maximize volumetric efficiency.



Conclusions

- As each mine is unique each plan will be unique. Commination will be key.



Conclusions

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Questions?

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PRIMER SIMPOSIO INTERNACIONAL EN VENTILACIÓN DE MINAS DE SUDAMÉRICA

Noviembre 21-22, 2018
Santiago de Chile



UNIVERSIDAD DE SANTIAGO DE CHILE

