

Reducing Blasthole Drill Carbon Footprint Using Intelligent Compressor Control



Environment, Health & Safety always first

- Safety first everywhere for our equipment in use and in our own organization
- Our aim is to achieve zero work related injuries and illness



EHS leadership from all employees
Risk based EHS management systems
Certification to OSHA 18001 & ISO 14001
Sustainable and continuous improvement

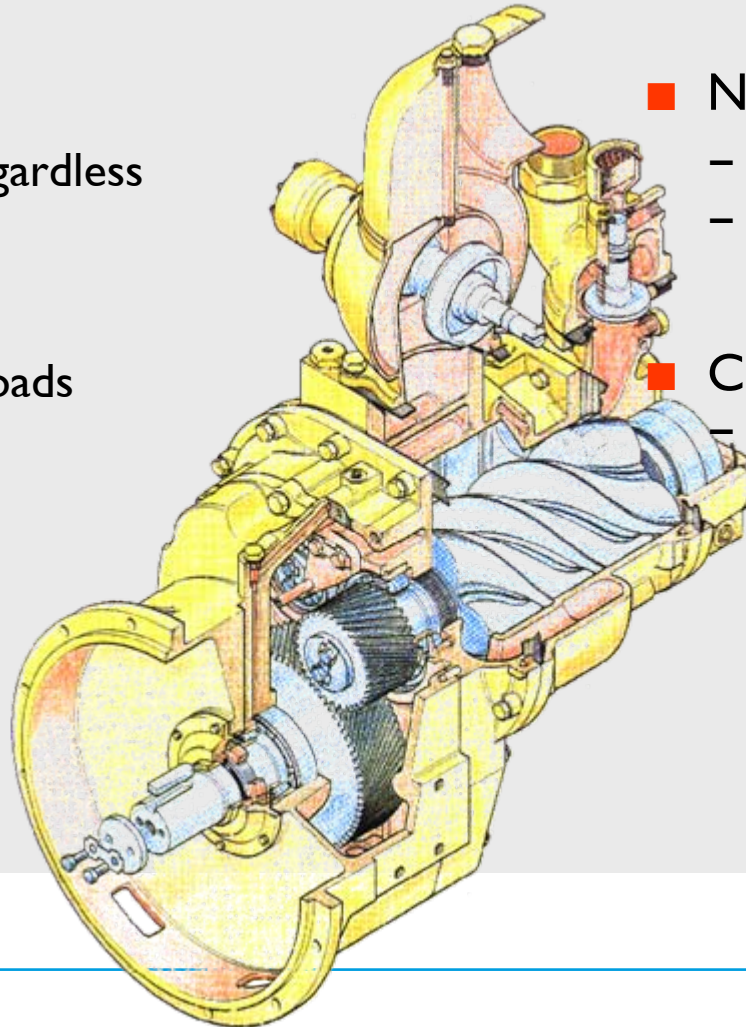
Status quo . . . wasted air

TODAY

- When drilling
 - Maximum volume regardless of drilling condition
- When not drilling
 - Maximum pressure loads engine for no benefit

WHY?

- No compressor clutch
 - Power robbing
 - Inherently high-service item
- Compressor lubrication
 - Oil in the receiver air tank used to lubricate the compressor bearings



Case study

Drayton Coal Mine

- Sandvik DR460 blasthole drill retrofitted with CMS
 - Machine 18 months old
 - 229 mm (9") hole size
 - 194 mm (7 5/8") pipe size
 - Engine CAT C27, 638 kW (855 hp)
 - Compressor 56,6 m³/min (2000 SCMF)
 - Nominal uphole velocity 81 m/s (16 000 ft/min)
- 2000+ hours of CMS operation

Anglo American site
Drayton Coal in the
Hunter Valley NSW



Challenging site conditions

- Drayton coal has a complex strata structure ranging from soft clay tertiary deposits that become easily saturated, conglomerate layers, oxidised coal, silt stone to a hard diorite intrusion that intersects the strata. The geology is quite faulted and folded



Key results

Drayton Coal Mine

- **Engine load factor when drilling**
 - Reduced from 78% to 53%
- **Net fuel savings**
 - Saving 44,9 l/hr (11.9 US gal/hr) or 800-900 l/day (211-238 US gal/day)
- **Reduced CO₂ emissions**
 - Estimated to be 8000 tonnes/year (8800 tons/year)
- **Re-rated engine to Class C from Class B**
 - Potentially doubles life between rebuilds (from 1,2 to 1,6 million liter to rebuild)
- **Extended service interval**
 - Changing to “on condition” rather than scheduled



Estimated fuel saving for this machine: 300 000 liter @ AUD 0.75/l = AUD 225K operating at 6700 hours/year

Functionality at start-up

■ WITHOUT CMS

- Starter motor cranks both engine and compressor
- Compressor produces air immediately and builds to full pressure, stalling the engine.
- Engine start-up can be very difficult and require “bleeding” the receiver tank before trying again ... and again

■ WITH CMS

- Intelligent starting process minimizes start-up compressor load
- Compressor produces *no* air until engine reaches idling speed (1190 rpm)
- Builds 3,5 bar (50 psig) pressure in receiver tank
- Activates evacuation pump and off-loads compressor
- Air/oil mix in receiver tank lubricates compressor without parasitic load

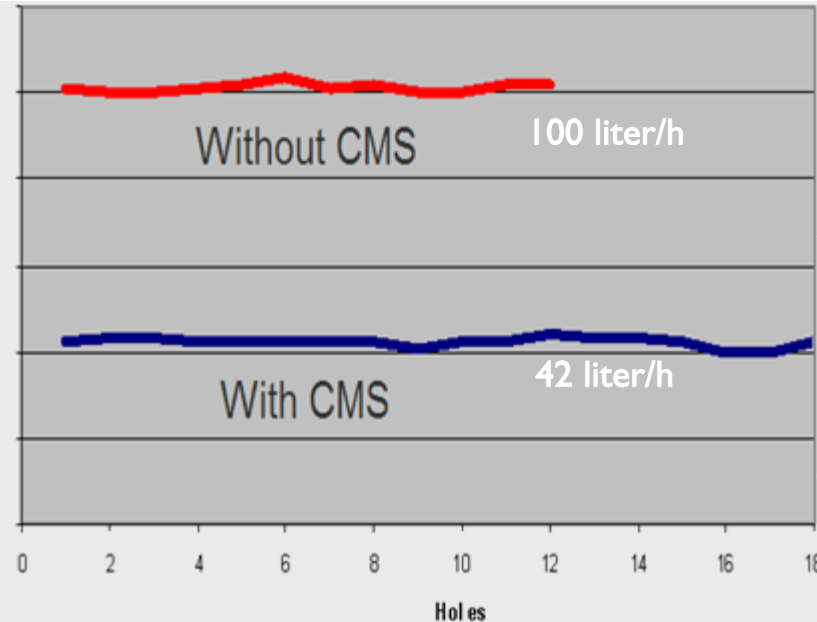
Ideal for cold weather or any difficult start-up conditions



CMS functionality

when *not* drilling

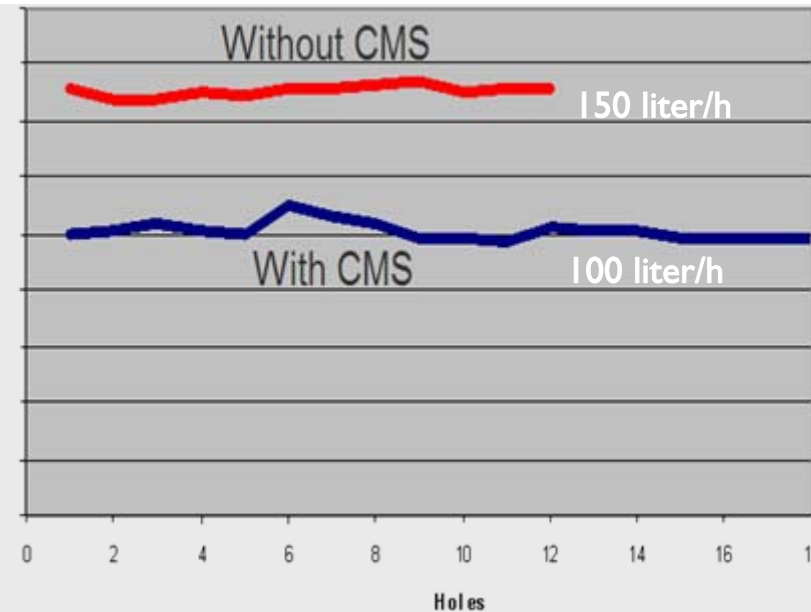
- **Isolates receiver tank**
 - Check-valve isolates pressure in tank from main compressor
- **Cuts off air intake**
 - Closes air intake valve to main compressor
- **Creates vacuum in main compressor**
 - Hydraulically driven evacuation pump extracts all air from main compressor
 - “No-load” eliminates cooling needs of main compressor
 - Stored air/oil mix in receiver tank continues to lubricate compressor bearings
- **Saves fuel**
 - Dramatically saves fuel when idling, tramming, setting up, or adding/racking pipe
- **Cool shut-down**
 - Allows engine to cool off quickly before shut-down
 - Reduces turbo charger failure from hot shut down



58% fuel reduction on DR460 at Drayton Mine

CMS functionality when drilling

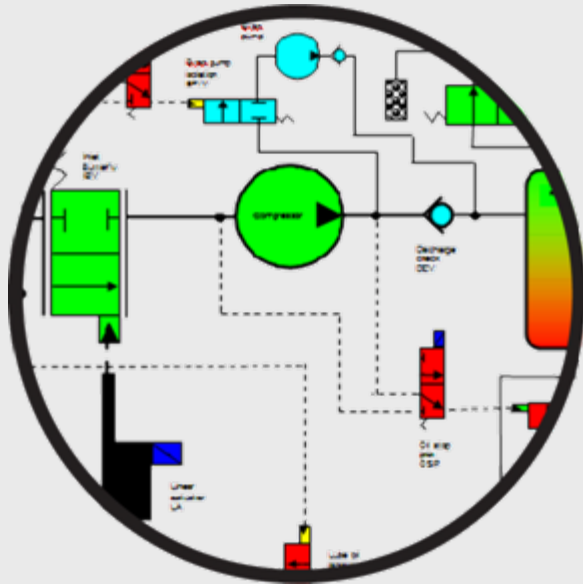
- **Opens compressor intake and outlet**
 - System produces compressed air in seconds
 - Instantaneous flushing delivered by air stored in receiver tank
- **Precise air volume delivery**
 - CMS system opens butterfly intake valve to the exact correct angle
 - Compressor delivers the pre-determined correct amount of flushing air
- **Anti bit/hole blocking feature**
 - Multiple sensors track air pressure
 - Butterfly valve dynamically controlled
 - Air volume automatically increases and decreases in response to back pressure



33% fuel reduction on DR460 at Drayton Mine

PLC

functionalities



- **Fully automated**
 - Allows continuous optimization without operator interjection
- **Infinitely adjustable**
 - Always adjusts air intake valve settings to allow the optimized flow
- **Stability (no “hunting”)**
 - Matches air supply with demand
- **Instantaneous reaction**
 - Alters air volume based on multiple feedback from system pressure sensors
- **Provides continuous feedback to operator on down-hole conditions (how CMS is responding)**

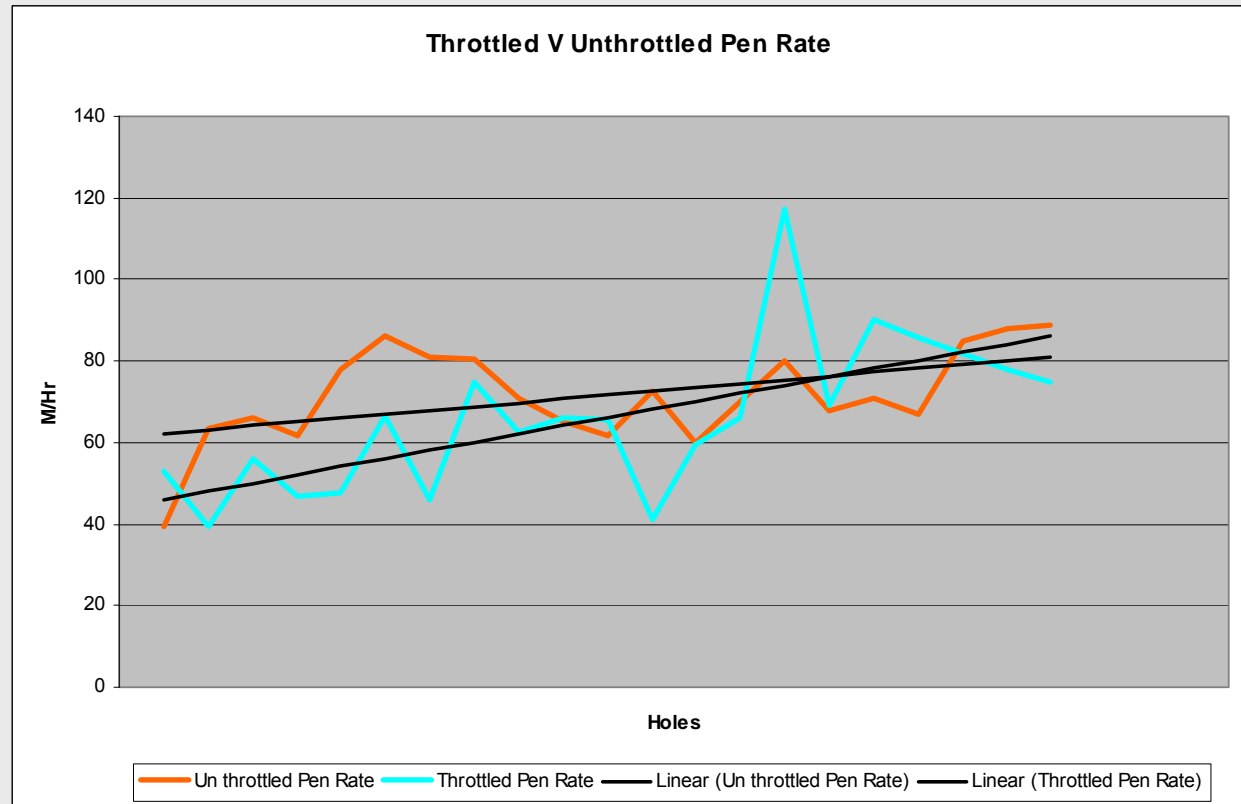
Determining optimum up-hole velocity

- Purposes of flushing air
 - Keeping the drilling face clean
 - Cooling the rotary bit bearings
 - Bailing rock cuttings to the surface
 - Clearing water, clay, and unconsolidated material
- Is more air always better?
 - *NO.* 2,8 bar (40 psi) pressure on the rotary bit is enough. The nozzles on the rotary bits can be replaced to function correctly.
 - *NO.* 20 to 40 m/s (4000 to 8000 ft/min) is normally enough. If this keeps the hole clean, higher velocity is a waste.
- Anti-blocking protection
 - The optimum operation is to use a “low” nominal flow for standard conditions
 - Extra air capacity is an “insurance” against getting stuck
 - Critical to this functionality is automation and response time

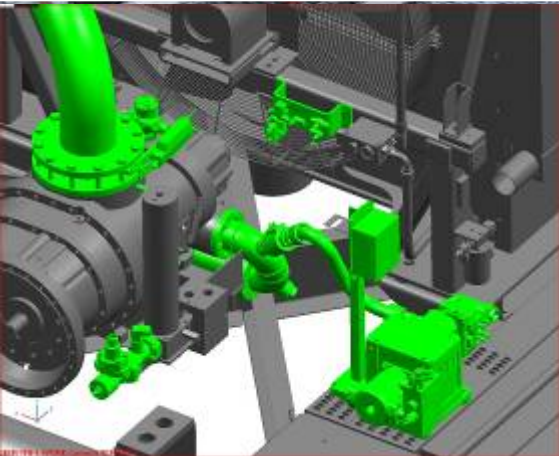


Impact on penetration rate

- No loss
 - Training required
 - Works best without operator interference
- Sufficient flushing to maintain a clean hole
- Drayton record for meters drilled in 12 hour shift broken a number of times using CMS
 - >1000 meter



Retrofit installation



- Machine audit
- Custom engineered system
- Control module
 - Graphical User Interface (GUI)
 - PLC with software
 - Digital data bus
- Compressor inlet and actuator
- Evacuation pump and motor
- New piping, valves and hosing
- Certified installation
- Operator and maintenance training

Main components not including wiring and hosing

Engineered solution

- **CMS not an off-the-shelf “product”**
 - A custom engineering project for each drill
 - Various iterations of engines, compressors, valves, and machine layouts
- **Managed introduction**
 - Currently available for D90KS and DR460 drills
 - Initial installations in Australia
 - Availability roll-out for other models and regions in 2011



Compressor Management System (CMS)



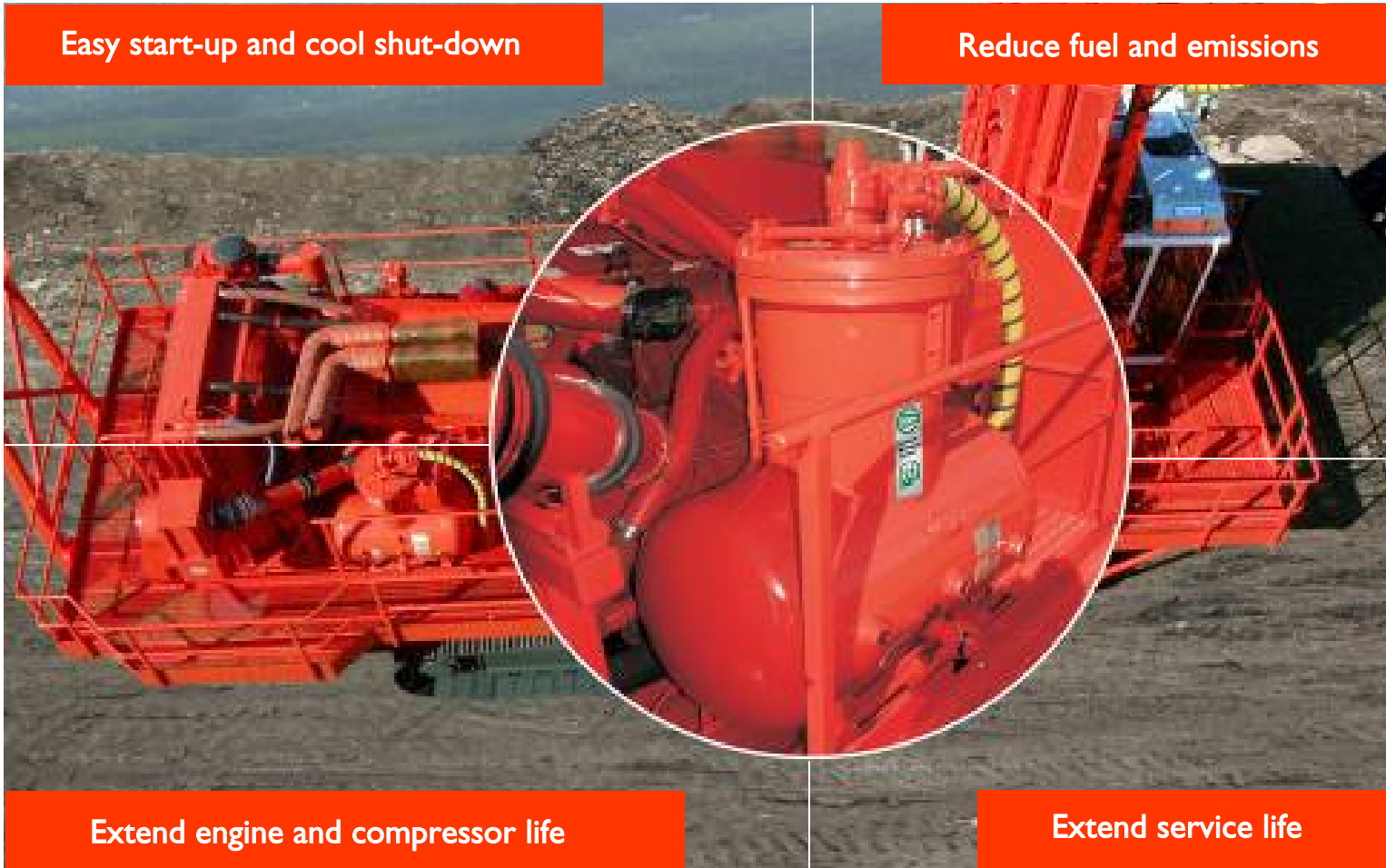
- **Benefits of reduced engine load are**
 - Easier starting
 - No hot shut down
 - Reduced fuel consumption (up to 40%)
 - Reduced carbon foot print (8000 t/yr)
 - Increased service interval
 - Longer component life
- **Additional CMS benefits**
 - Reduces drill bit and drill pipe wear
 - Minimizes dust and noise
 - Less infrastructure (fuel/water trucks)



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Easy start-up and cool shut-down

Reduce fuel and emissions



Extend engine and compressor life

Extend service life