

A study of the stability mechanism within shallow mining operations that will impact on the sustainability of Platinum Mines

The CSIR Research and Innovation Conference

Natural Resources and Environment

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Senior researcher

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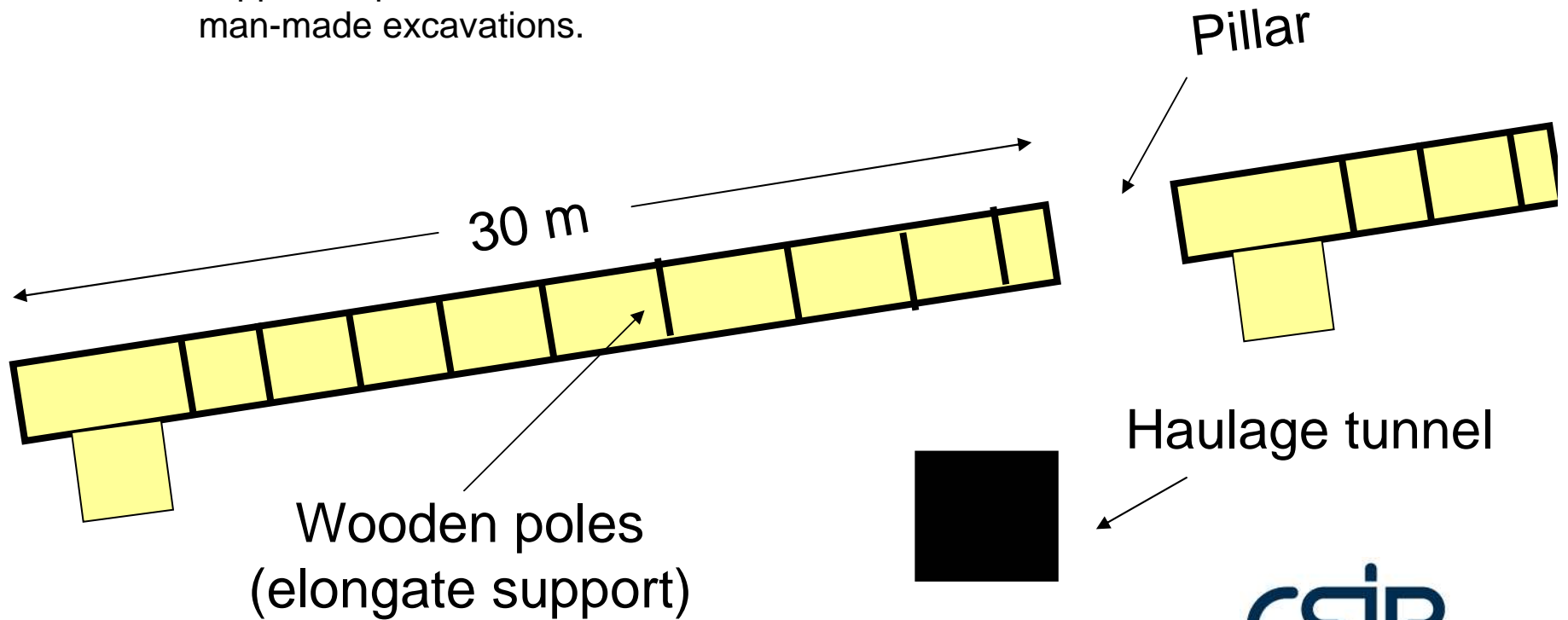
Agenda

- **Introduction**
What is rock engineering and the goals behind the programme?
- **Significance**
What are the potential benefits of this research?
- **Site description**
Stoping conditions under which the research was conducted.
- **Observations & instrumentation**
Data collection for numerical models and development of behavioural theory.
- **Elastic modelling**
Results of a numerical model compared to observations and instrumentation.
- **Solutions**
Analytical and inelastic numerical modelling.
- **Implications**
How the findings can be used.
- **Conclusions**
Impact on short term profitability and efficiency and contribution to long term sustainability.

Introduction

- What is rock engineering?

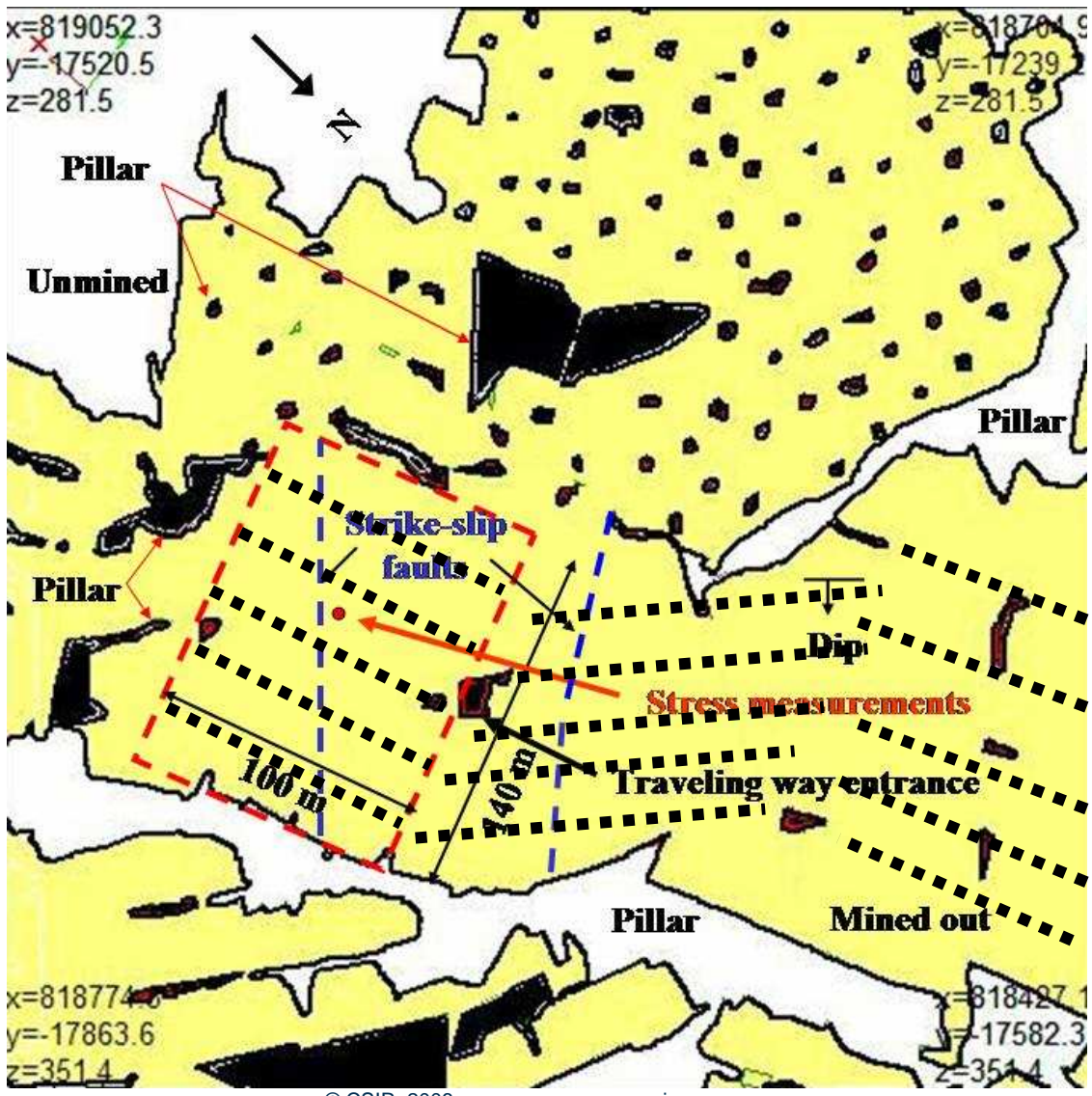
Study of rock behaviour and support requirements around man-made excavations.



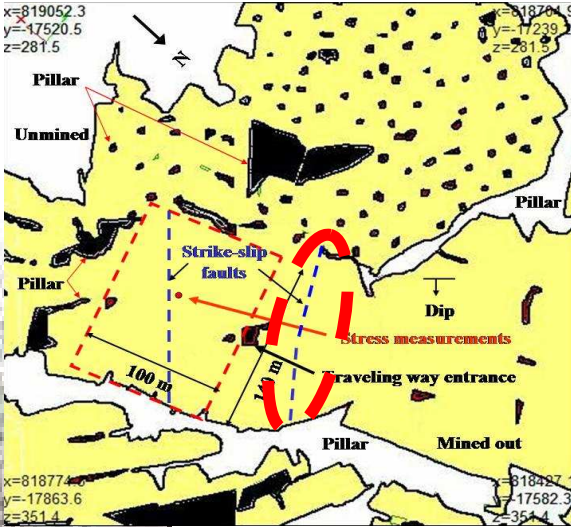
Problem statement

- Support in shallow platinum mining operations is typically provided by in-stope pillars - a significant percentage of ore reserves are locked up in these pillars, which reduces the life of mine.
- If all pillars created in a single year across the Platinum industry were reduced in size by 1.0 m, approximately R1,0 billion profit could be realised annually.
- There is potential for increasing life-of-mine and thus a positive contribution towards sustainability.

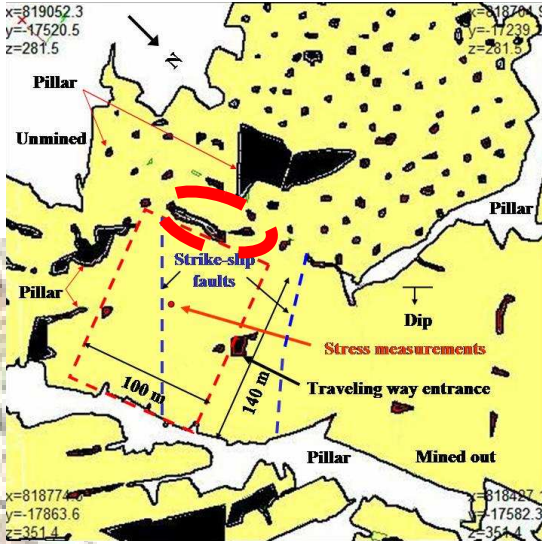
Plan of instrumentation site



Strike slip fault to north of site



FOG adjacent to stability pillar



Support in the evaluated stope

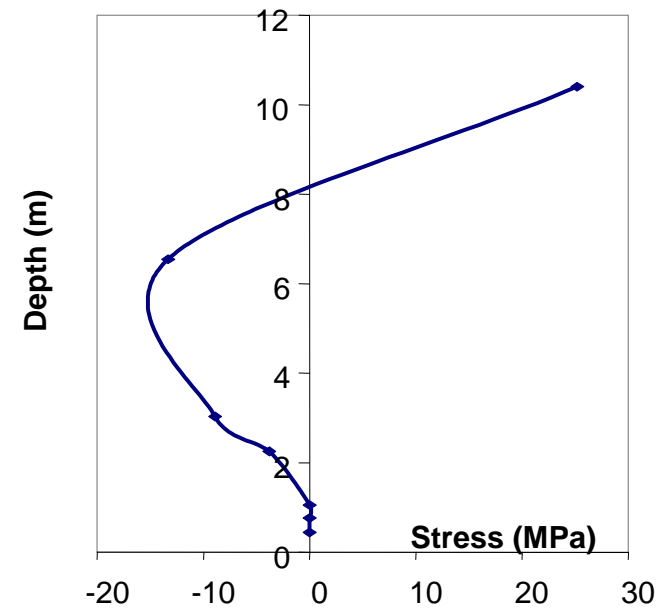
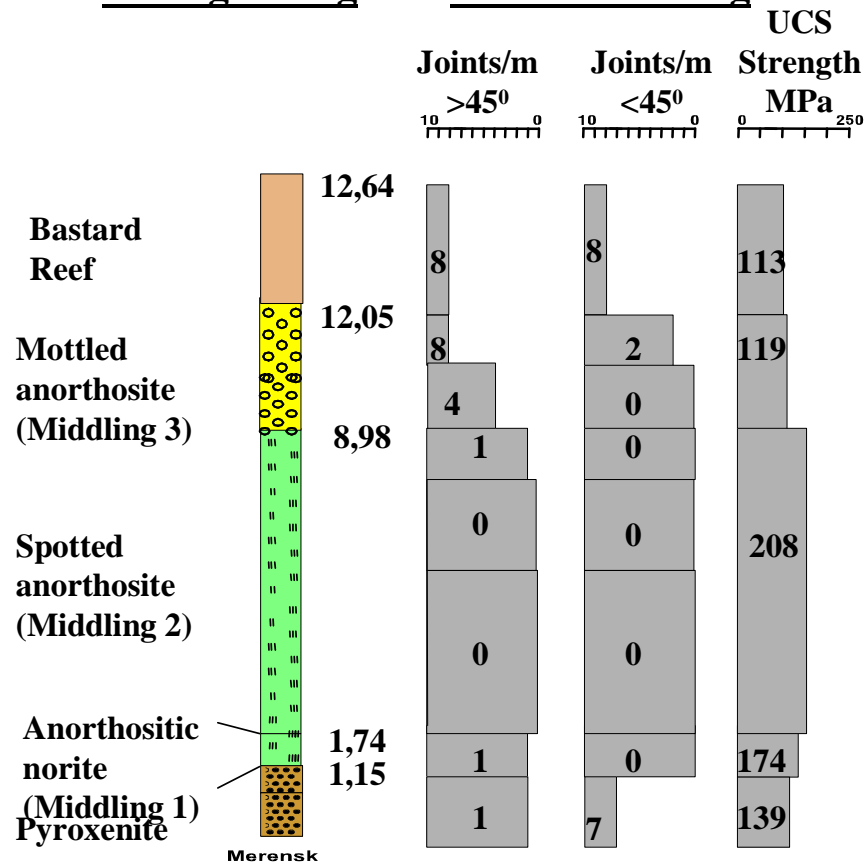


Geotechnical and instrumentation results

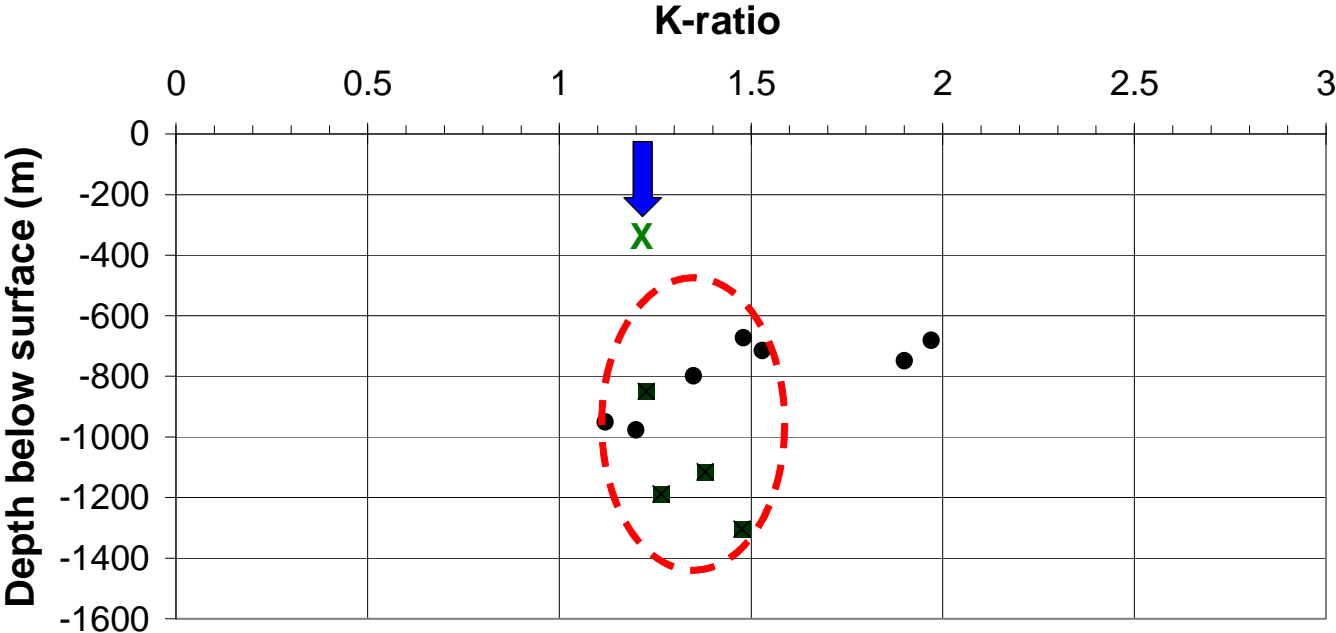
Geological log

Geotechnical log

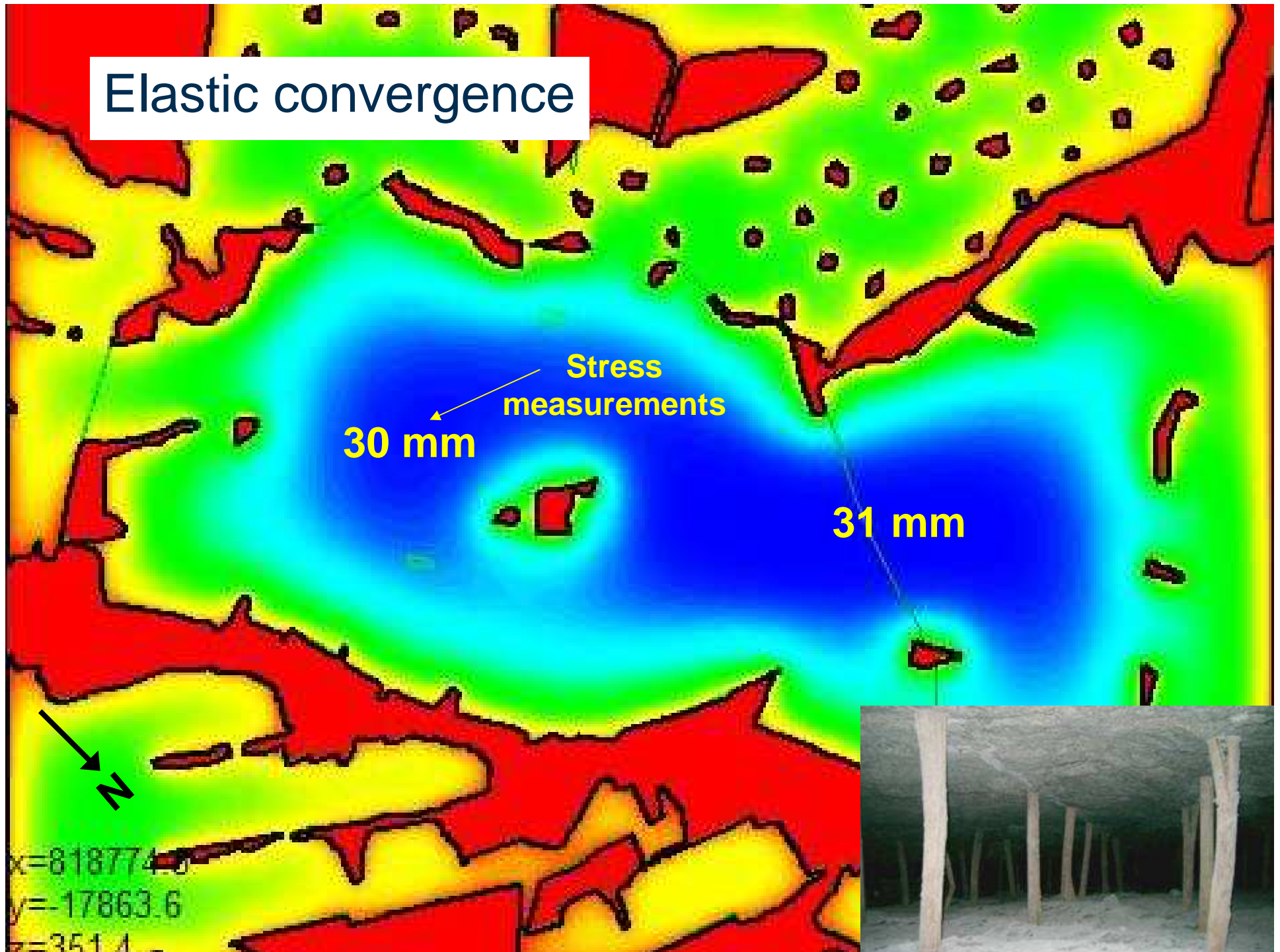
Stress measurements



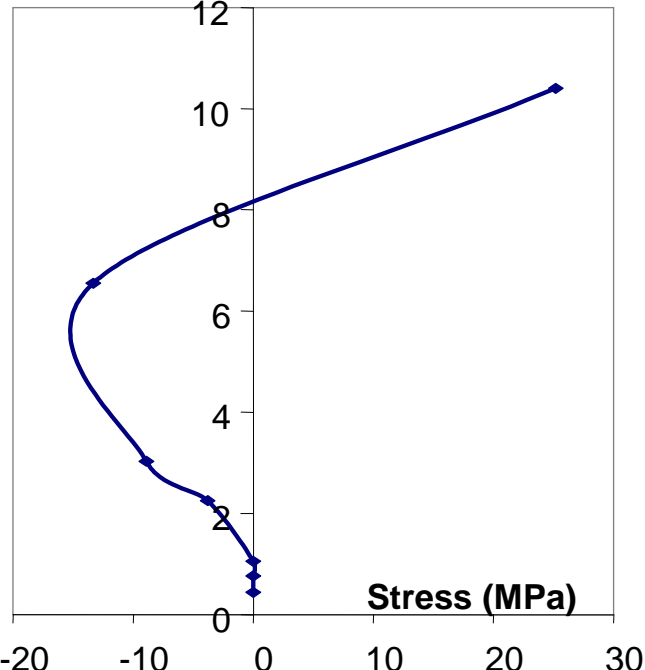
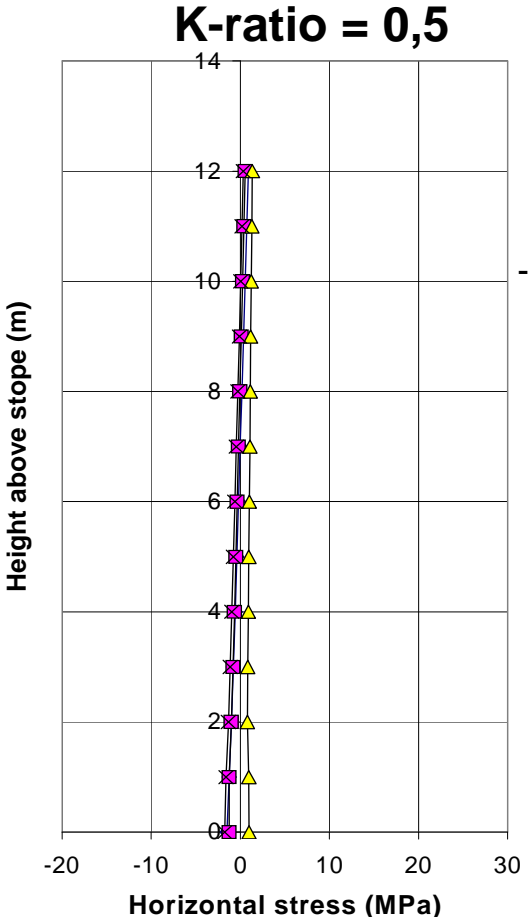
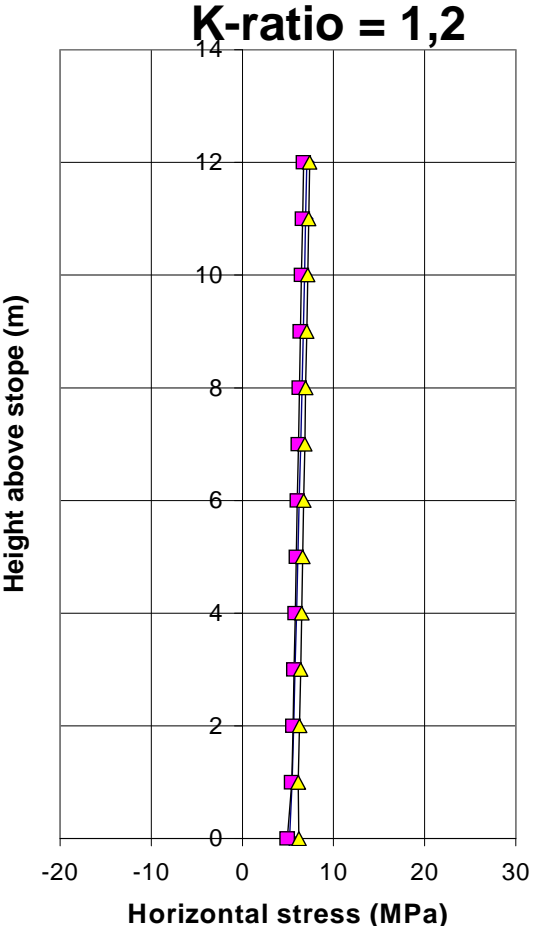
Virgin stress condition



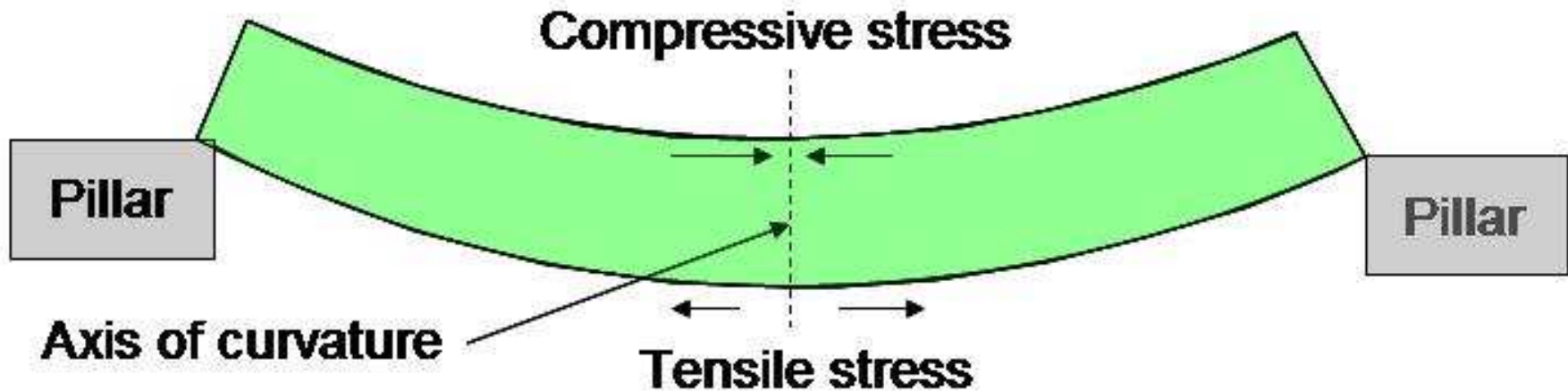
Elastic convergence



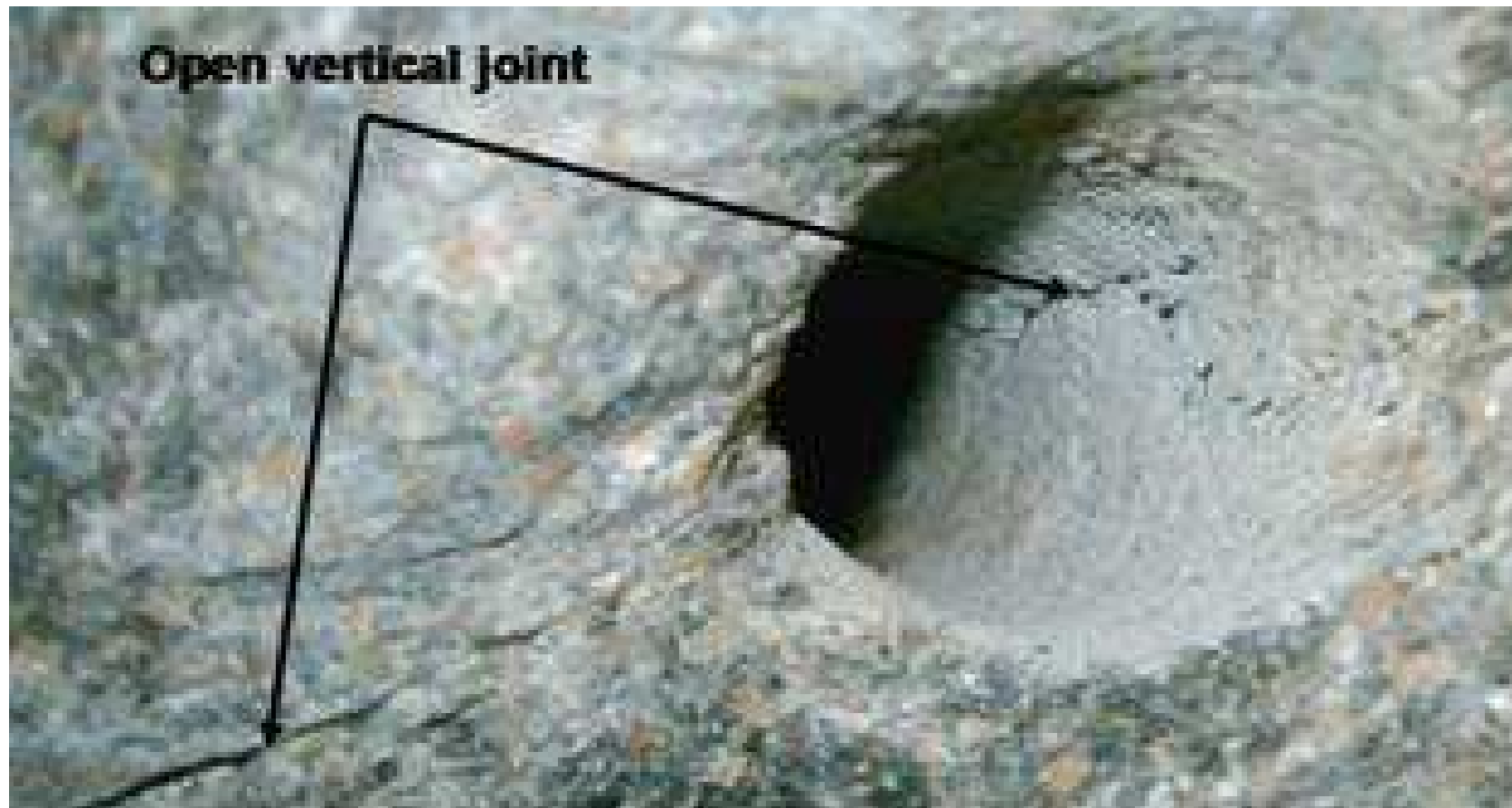
Elastic stress results



Strike section showing possible plate formation



Open vertical joint



Standard beam solutions

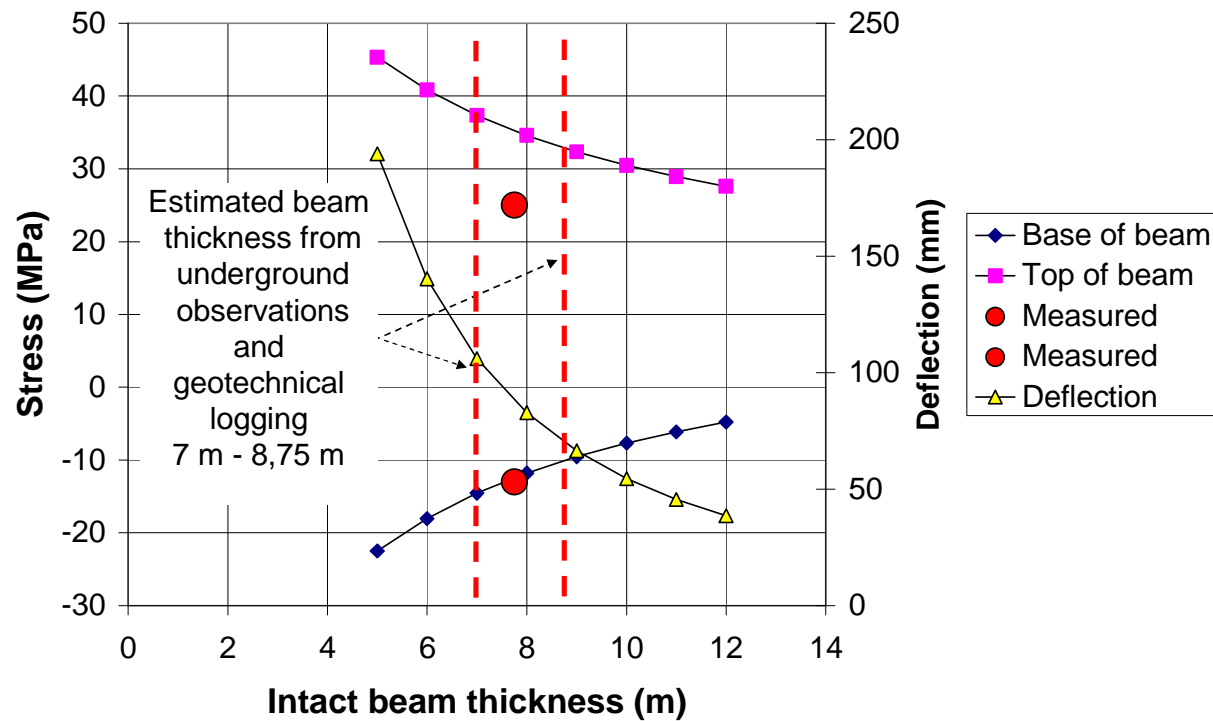
- Built-in ends:
$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{\rho g L^2}{4t} + \sigma_h$$

$$\delta_{\max} = \frac{\rho g L^4}{32Et^2}$$

- Freely-supported:
$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{3\rho g L^2}{4t} + \sigma_h$$

$$\delta_{\max} = \frac{5\rho g L^4}{32Et^2}$$

Freely supported beam



Modified beam analysis (analytical solution)

- Built-in ends:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{k\rho g L^2}{4t} + \sigma_h$$

$$\delta_{\max} = \frac{k\rho g L^4}{32Et^2}$$

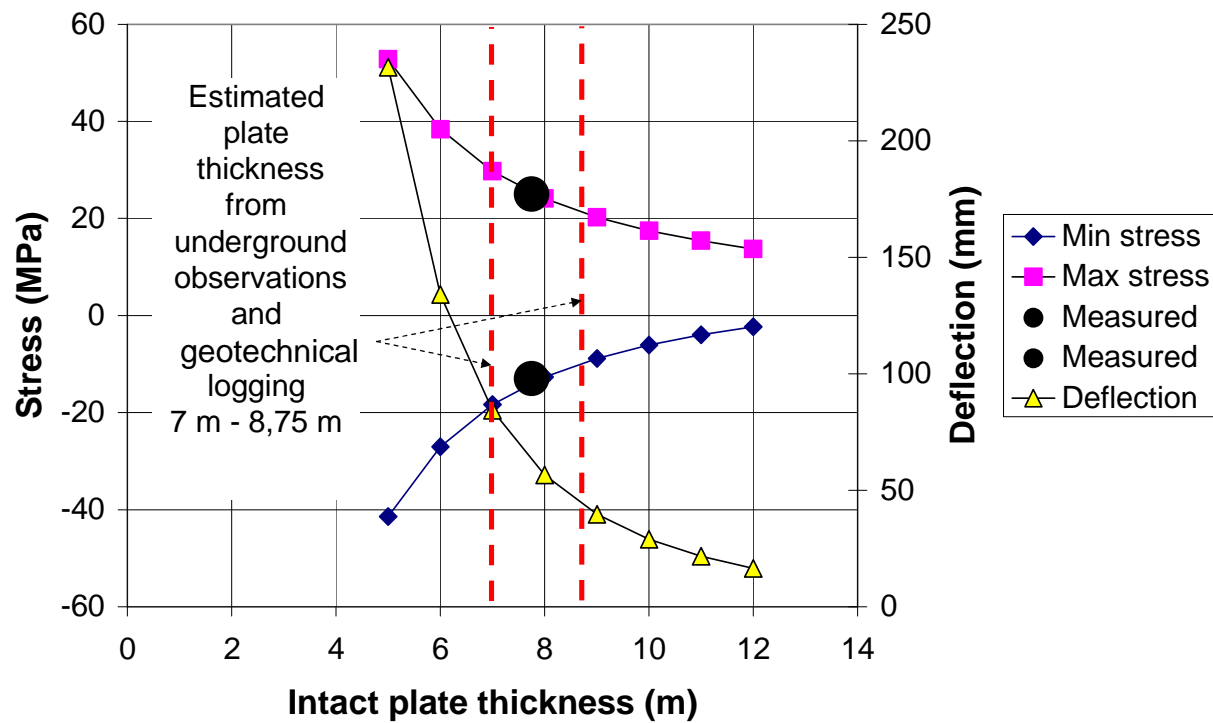
$$k = \left[1 + \frac{(W_x - SR)}{W_f} \right]$$

- Freely-supported:

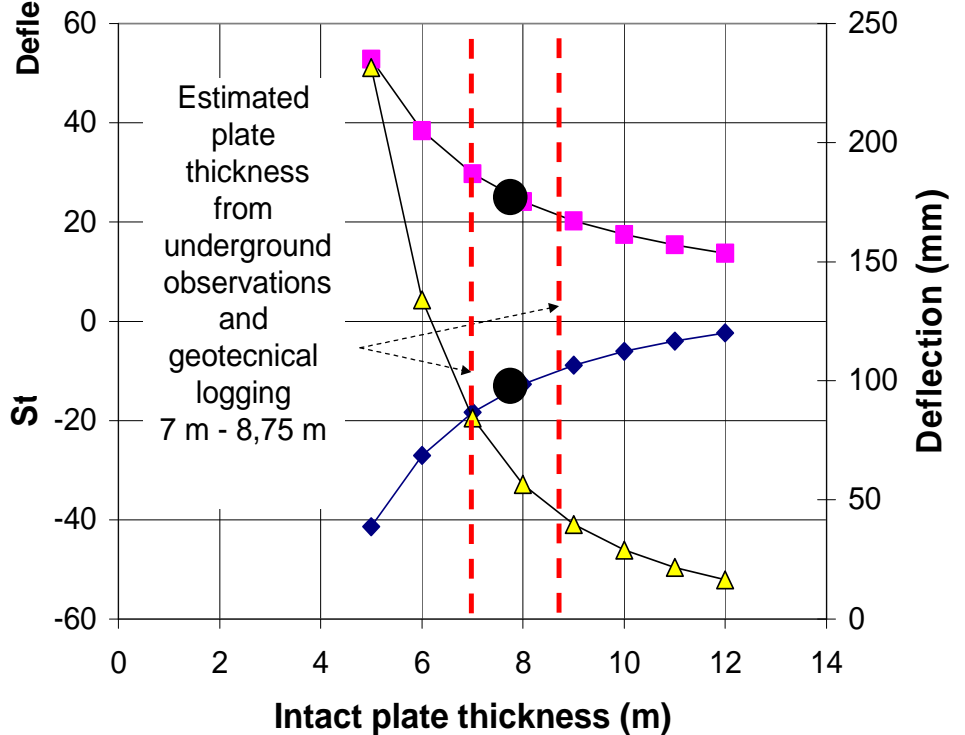
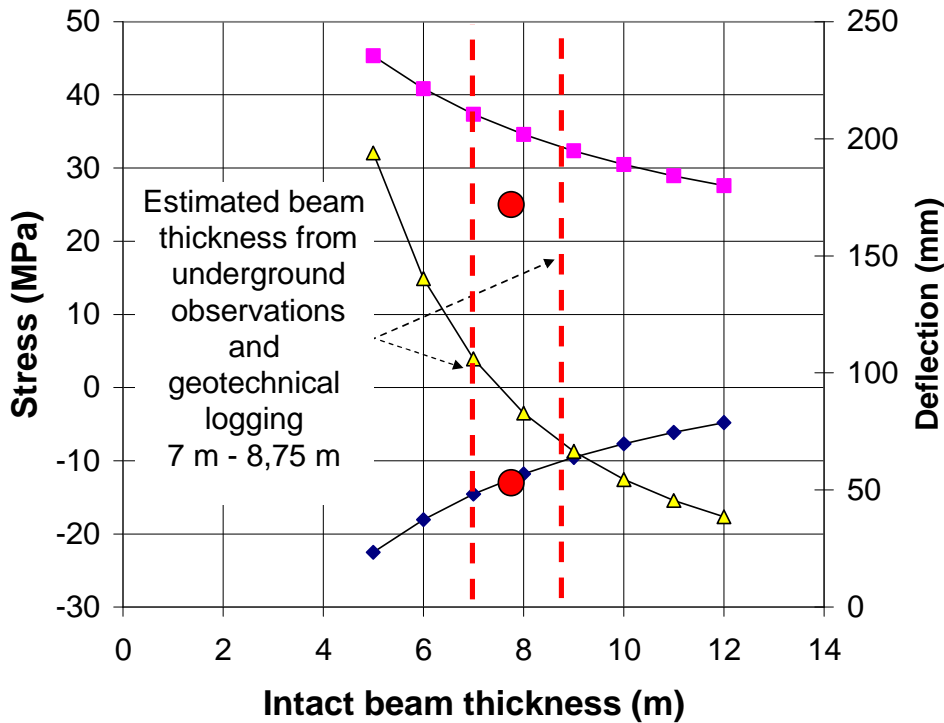
$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{3k\rho g L^2}{4t} + \sigma_h$$

$$\delta_{\max} = \frac{5k\rho g L^4}{32Et^2}$$

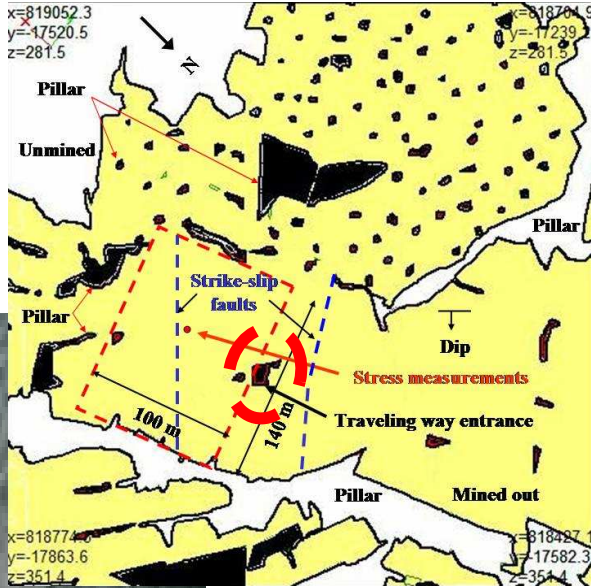
Freely supported beam using modification



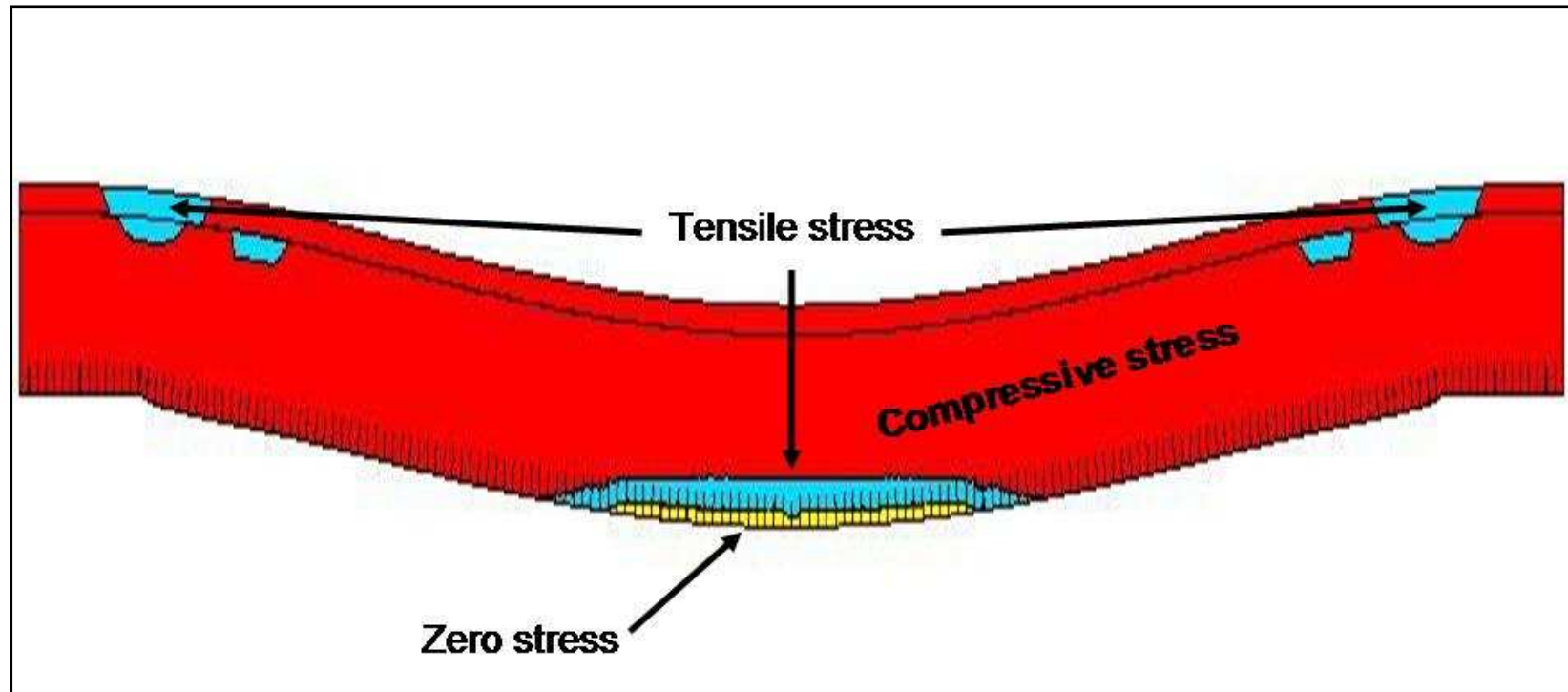
Comparison between two freely supported beam methods



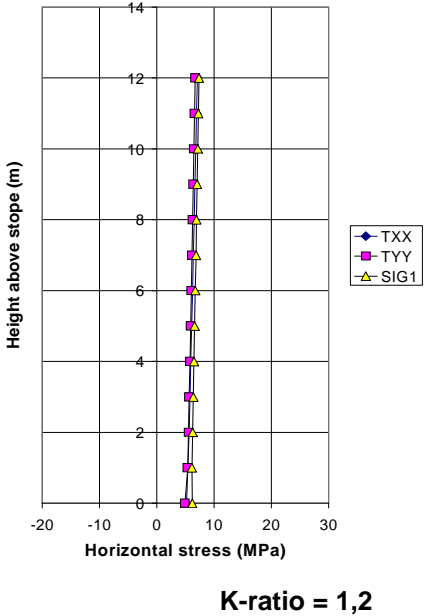
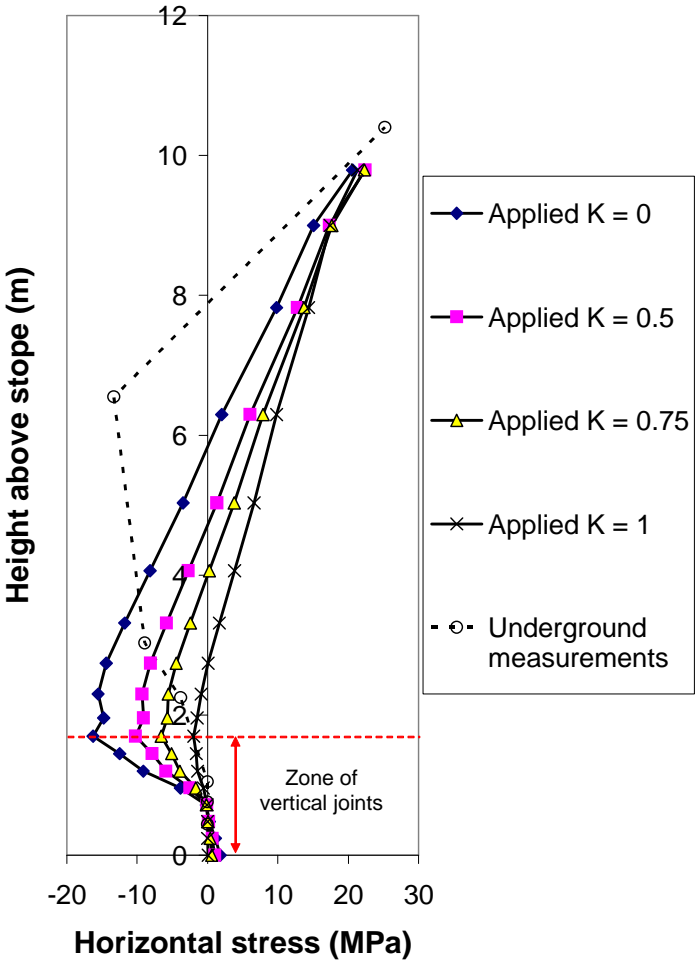
Shear plane



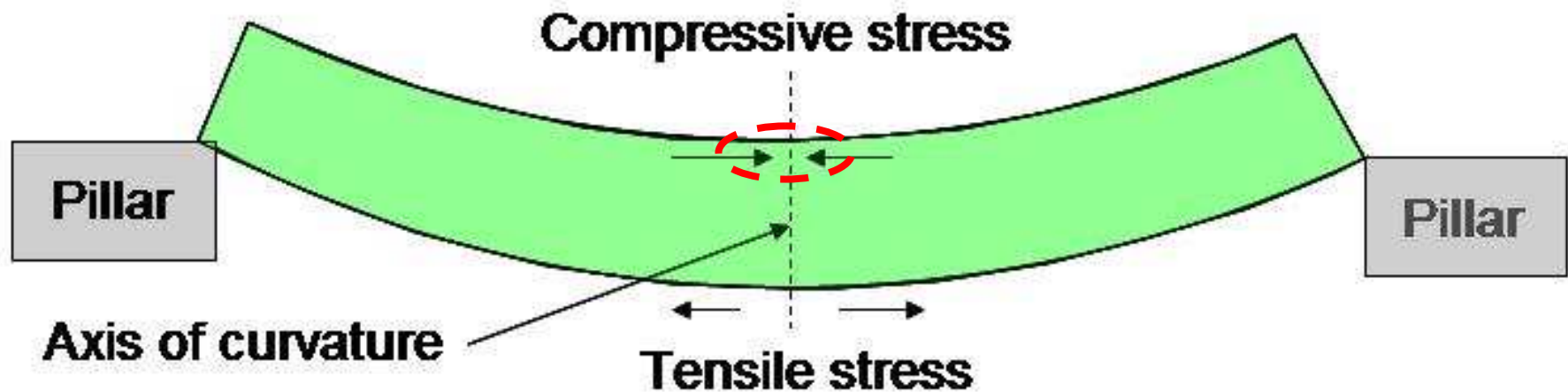
Inelastic modeling showing compression and tensile stress zones



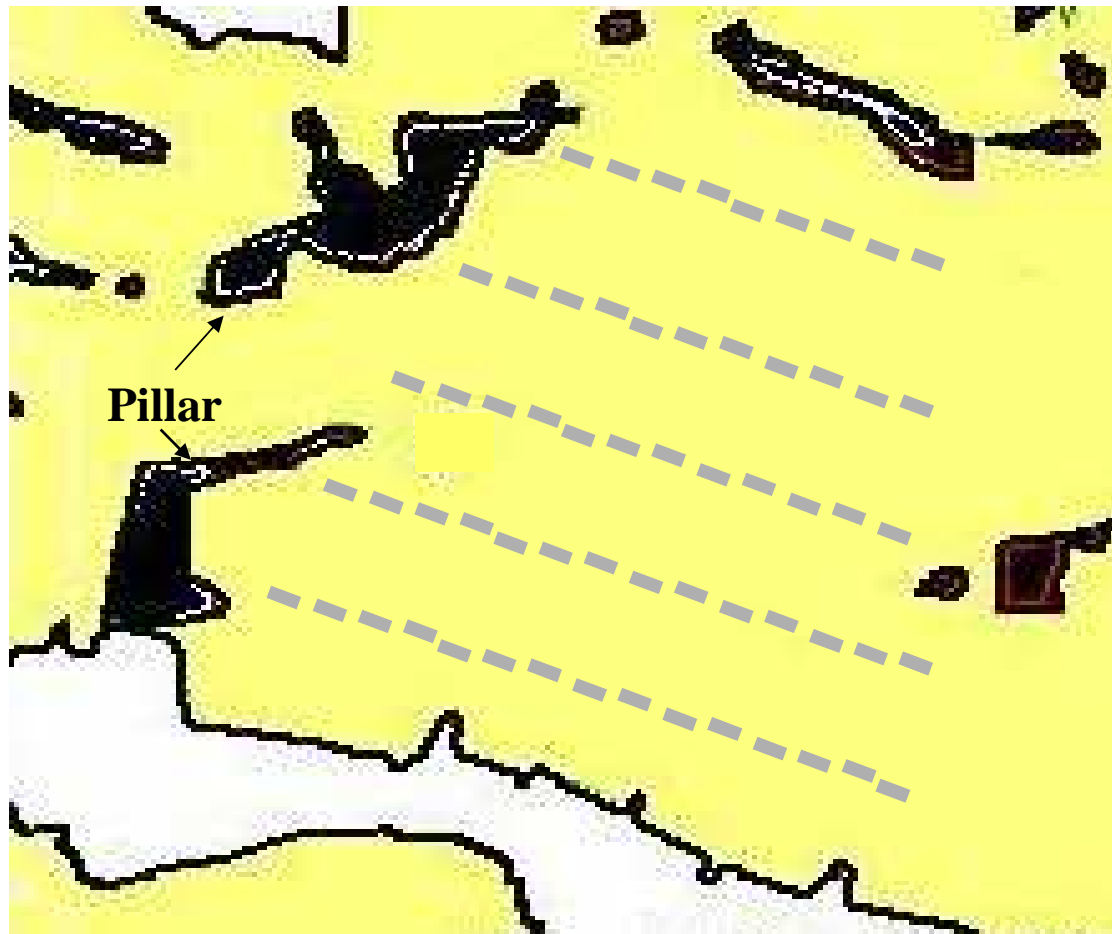
Inelastic stress distribution above the centre of the panel



Implications of the findings



Significance of findings



Conclusions

- The numerical and analytical analyses show that a complex beam or plate structure developed over the stope.
- The hangingwall behaviour is best described by a modified version of the freely supported beam theory.
- Stable stope spans may be determined by comparing the stress developed at the centre and edges of the beam to the rock strength.
- In-panel pillars left in old workings could possibly be partially or completely mined out on retreat at relative low cost.
- Extraction ratios of current workings can be improved slightly using the same procedure as for old workings.

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- DP Roberts
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Are acknowledged for their contribution