MINE VENT







Tracer Gas Study of Nano Diesel Particulate Matter (nDPM) Behaviour in Secondary Ventilation Practices

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What is nDPM? nano Diesel Particulate Matter

Diesel engines generate Ultrafine particles (even Tier3 and Tier4)
 not all captured by filtration

nDPM - Ultrafine particles (< 80nm) behave more like gases

Penetrate deep in the lungs

Can use Tracer Gas technology to understand the flow behaviour of Ultrafine particles



Tracer Gas - SF6

Clearly differentiates between the contribution of different emission sources - No interference

- Reliable and repeatable results
 - Instruments are able to detect very low concentration
 - No cross sensitivity to other sources
- Safe to use



MRIWA Project M495: A Study of nDPM Behaviour and Physico-chemical Changes in Underground Hard Rock Mines of Western Australia.

Funded: DMIRS and MRIWA

Aim

to assess the applicability of tracer gas technology as a tool to study diesel exhaust flow behaviour and source contribution in an underground hard rock mine.





Tracer Gas Study

Use of tracer gas (SF₆) to Study localized air flow and contribution of **nDPM** from various sources

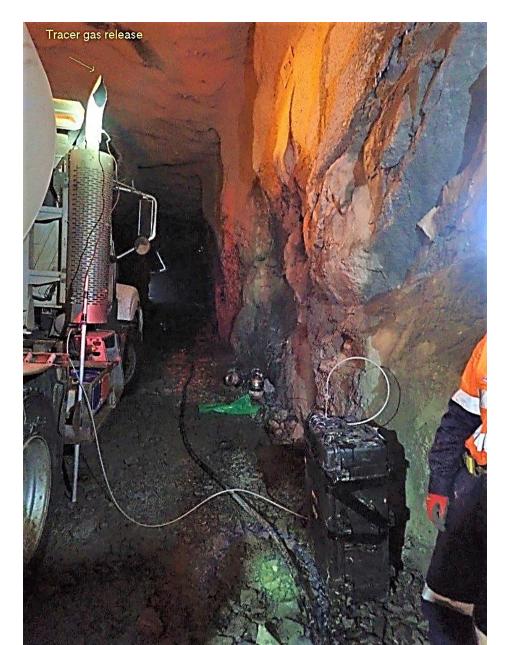
Development Heading - Astro 1900

- ➤ Charge-up
- **≻**Bogger
- ➤ Hydro-scaling, Spraymec
- **>** Shotcreting
 - ➤ Spraymech; and
 - ➤ Agi-truck
- **≻**Truck
- ➤ Traverse study
- ➤ WATU WSX Portal interaction

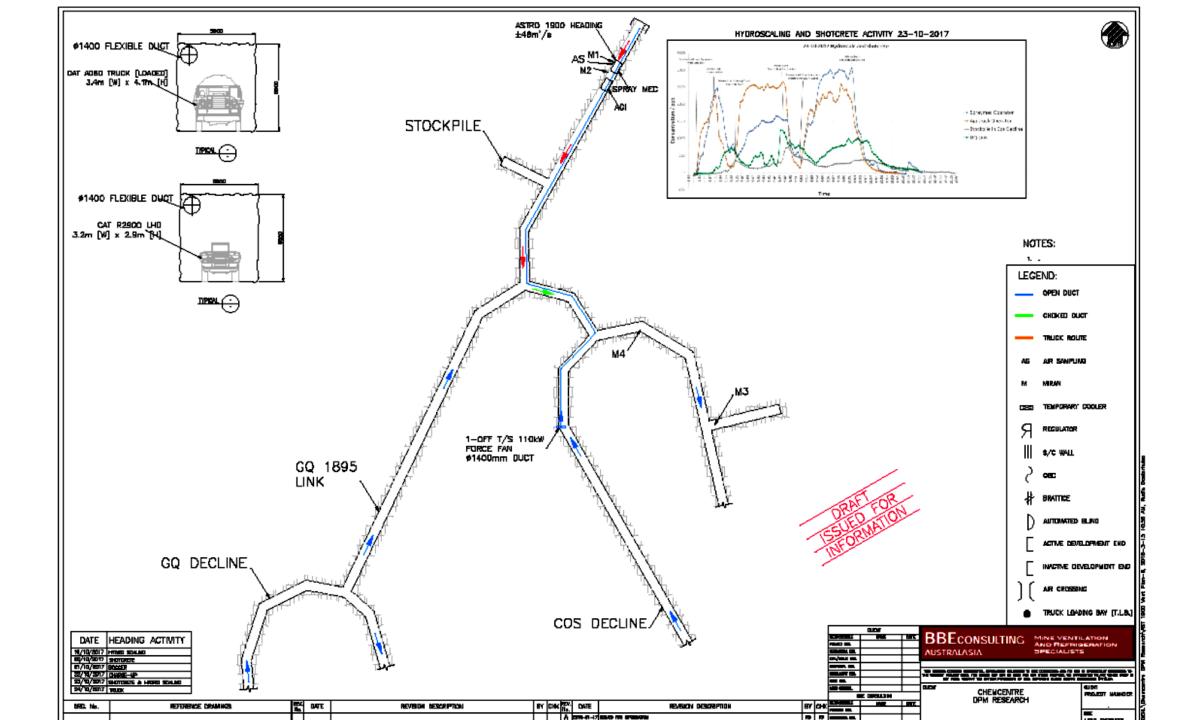
Ventilation Conditions

Activity at Heading	Size of drive	Rated kW	Required airflow	Measured airflow	Condition by visual inspection
Hydro-scaling	5.5 m x 6.0 m	90 kW	4.5 m ³ /s	30 m ³ /s	Very good
Shotcreting	5.5 m x 6.0 m	346 kW [90 +256 kW]	17.3 m ³ /s	31 m ³ /s	Good
Charging	5.5 m x 6.0 m	110 kW	5.5 m ³ /s	29 m ³ /s	Good
Bogging	5.5 m x 6.0 m	305 kW	15.25 m ³ /s	28 m³/s	Good

nDPM Study - Agi-truck

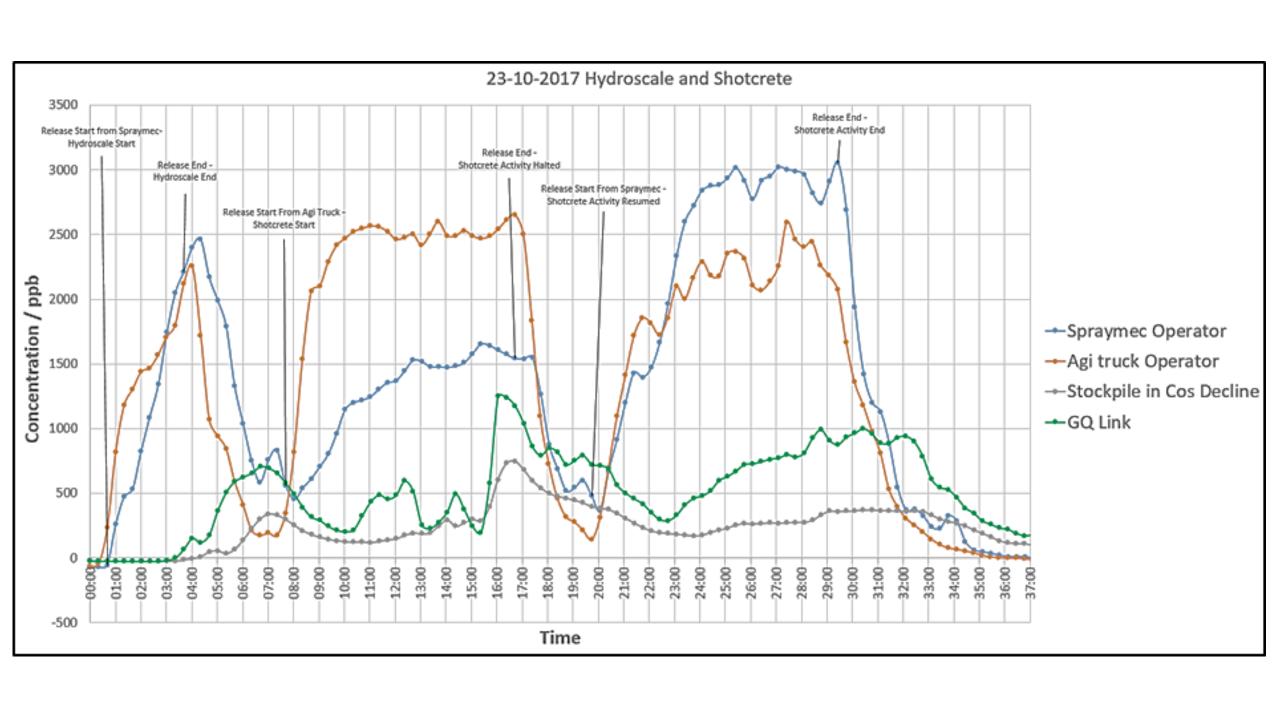


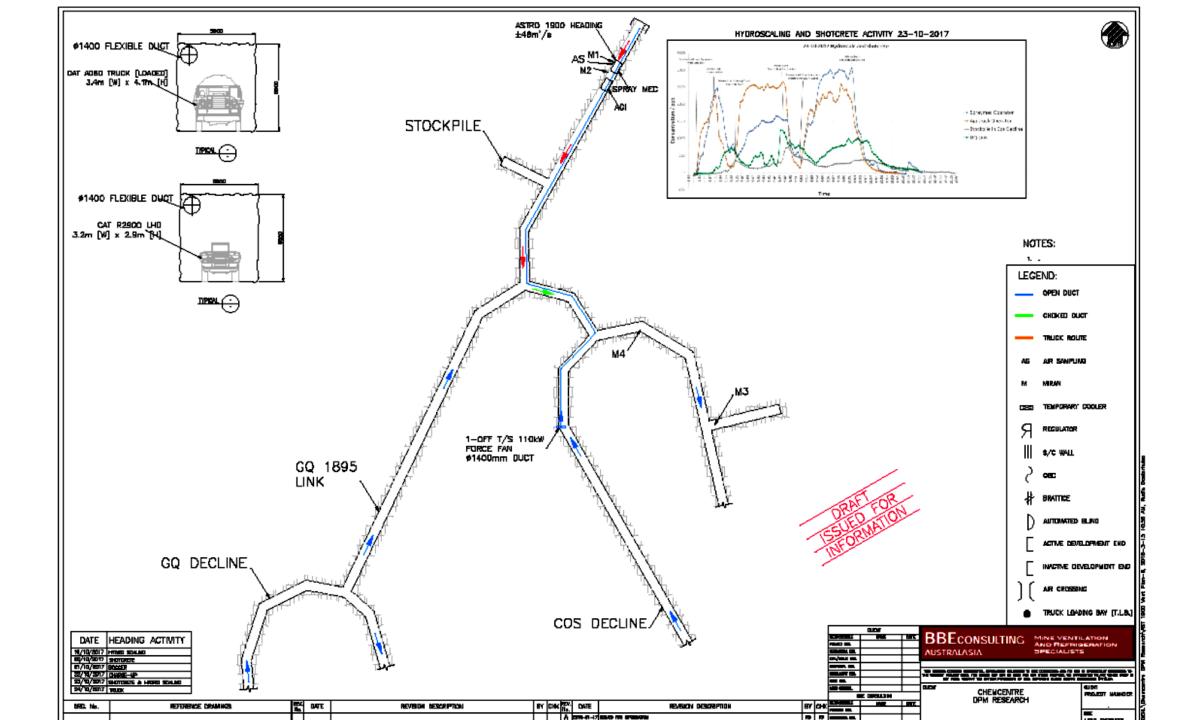




nDPM Study - Shotcrete





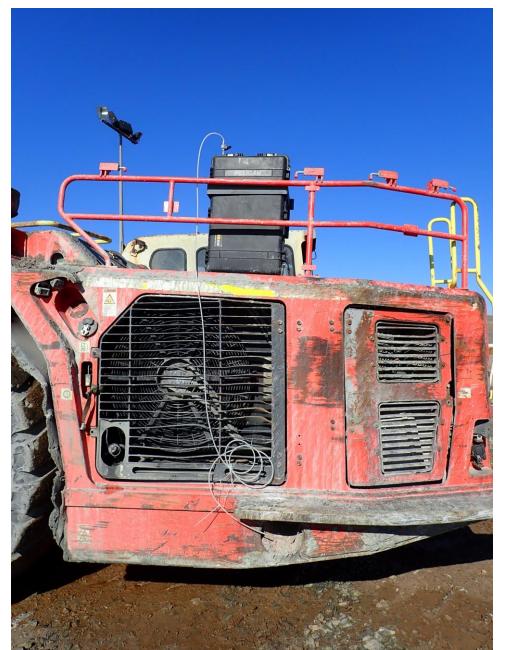


Tracer Gas Study - Outcomes

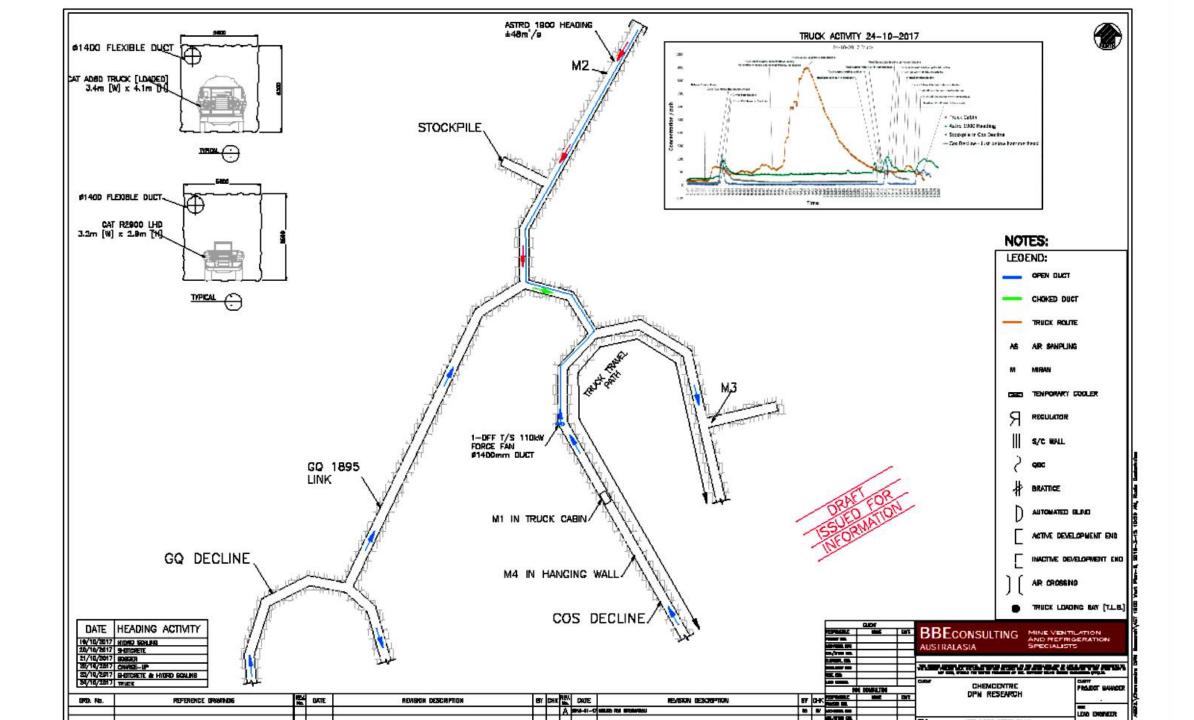
During shotcreting, the Agi truck operator experienced approximately the same exposure of SF6 from the Agi truck and spraymech exhaust. In contrast, the spraymech operator received almost twice the exposure from the spraymech exhaust than from the Agi truck exhaust. The Agi operator in this instance was at greater risk.

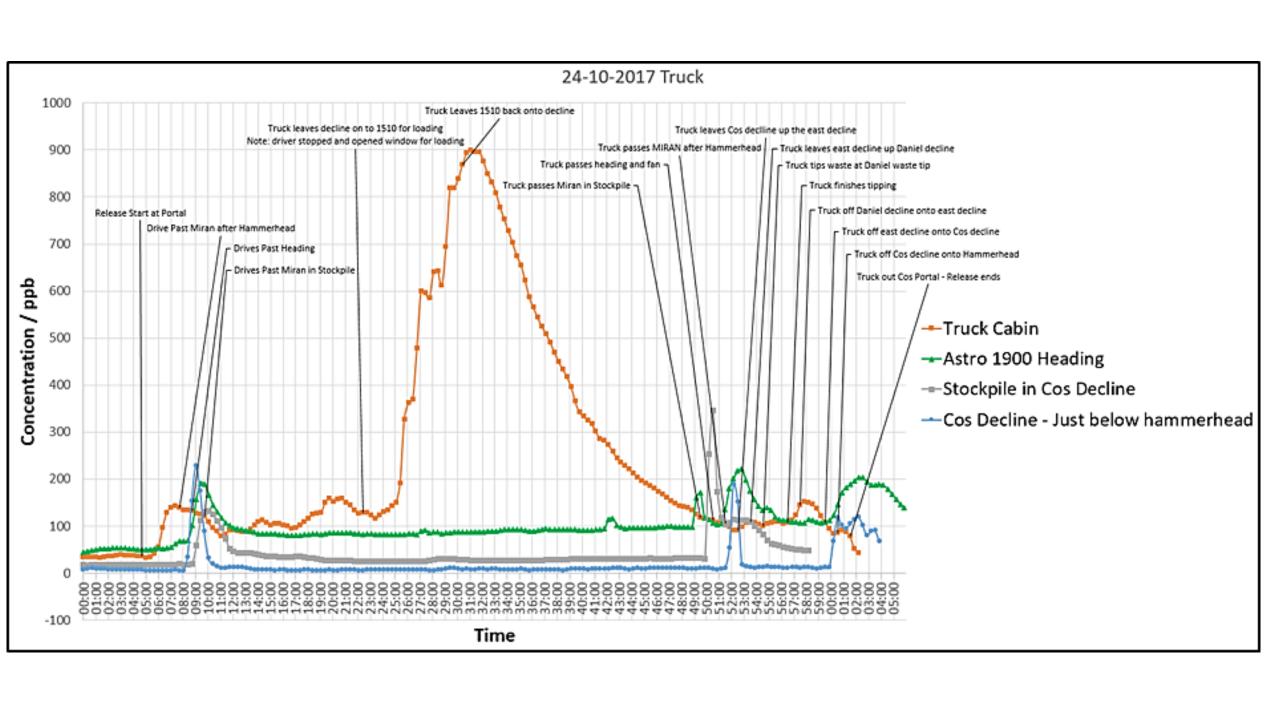
Hence, because the spraymech is the more significant contributor of exhaust to the operators it is recommended that a focus on improving systems around the spraymech will give the greatest initial return on investment.

nDPM Study - Truck









Tracer Gas Study - Truck

The SF6 results from the **truck** study suggest that the enclosed airconditioned cabin is very effective in managing exposure levels. However, the level of SF6 exposure to the truck driver increases significantly when a window is opened (a 9 fold increase). Once the window is closed the clearance time is very slow. Thus, the opening of the window not only results in increased levels but also results in prolonged exposure to higher levels once the SF6 is inside the cabin. The benefits of ensuring the cabin remains isolated is clear and some administrative control needs to be considered.

A recommendation from this study is that the truck driver should keep the window closed while stationary during loading. However, if the truck driver needs to open the window to communicate with the loader driver it is best that the window is left open while driving away for a certain amount of time to ensure faster clearance of exhaust from the cabin.

nDPM Study - Charge-up

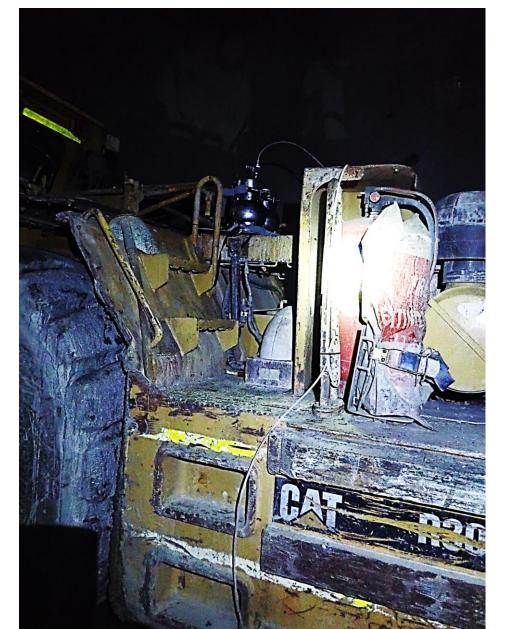


nDPM Study - Charge-up





nDPM Study - Bogger





nDPM Study - Bogger



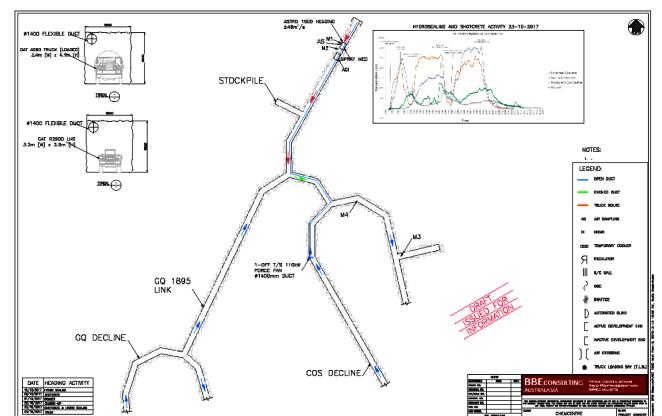
Tracer Gas Study - Outcomes

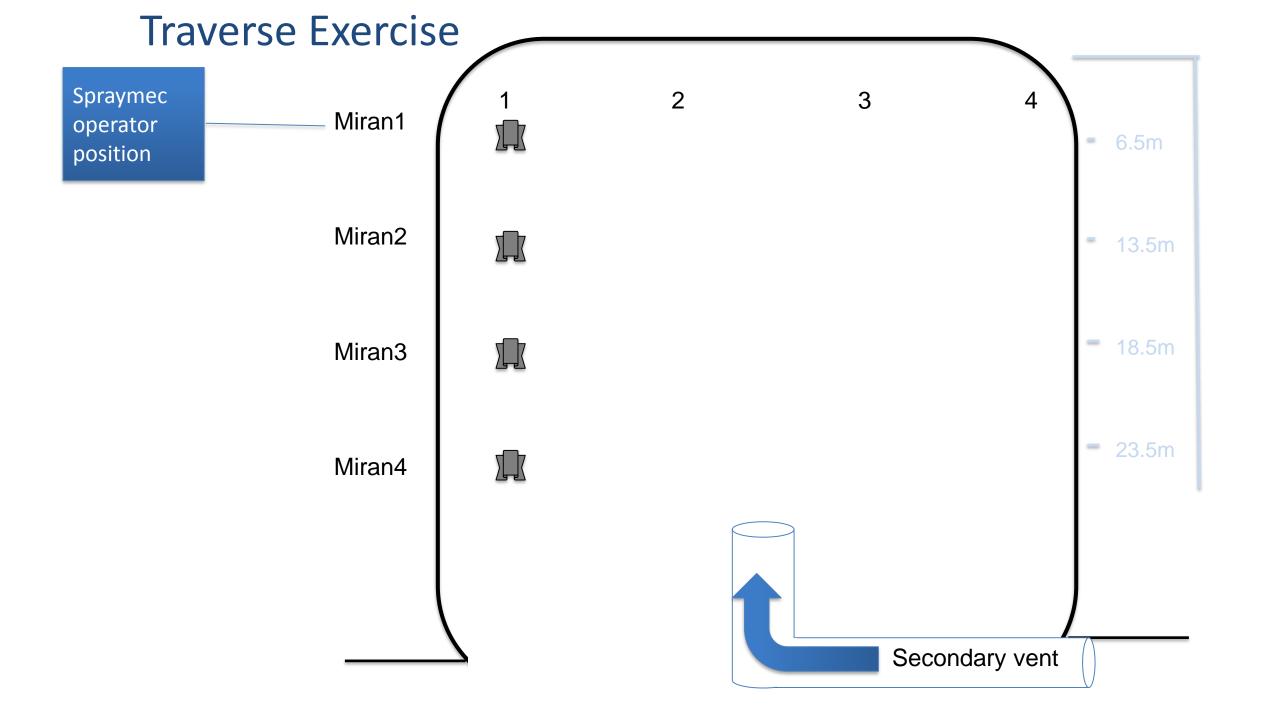
The tracer gas study of a number of underground mining activities, such as charging, bogging, hydro-scaling, shotcreting and truck driving, demonstrated that during those activities there were consistently higher SF6 concentrations measured during the hydro-scaling and shotcreting activities.

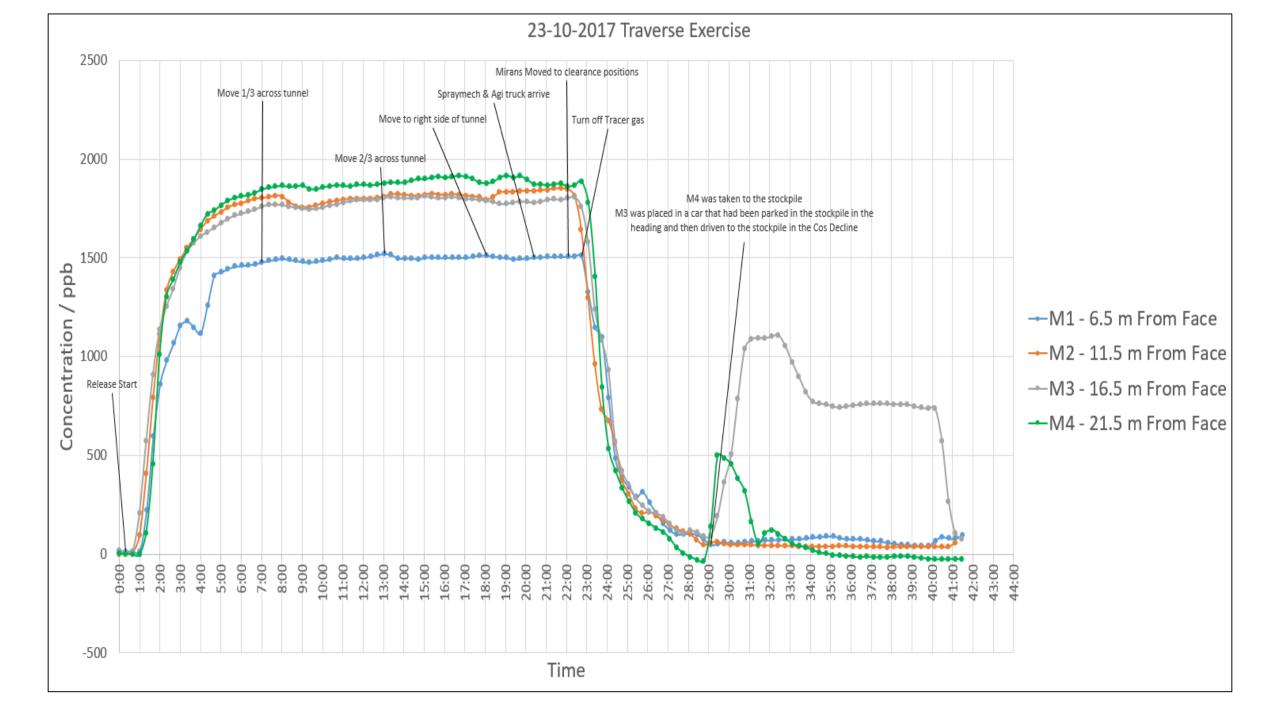
Tracer Gas Study - Outcomes

During a short duration activity in a development heading, an **unventilated cuddy** (as represented by the stockpile in this study) could be a natural 'place of safety' or shelter area for personnel that are in the general area but not involved with the actual activity at a development heading. This information can be utilised to better inform the planning of administrative controls to manage activities around other major diesel

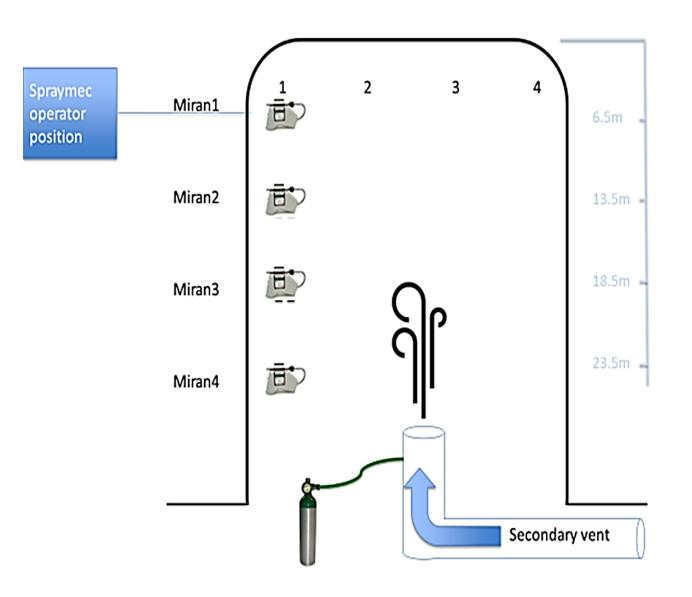
activities.







Tracer Gas Study - Traverse Exercise



A traverse exercise performed in a well ventilated development heading demonstrated that there was little horizontal stratification across the heading despite the vent bag being near the right hand side of the heading wall. However, there was a very rapid drop-off in ventilation flow between 13.5m from the face and 6.5m from the face which means that areas much closer to the face will probably have far less effective ventilation.

Summary

Tracer gas (SF₆) technology was applied successfully to better understand and inform the following:

- SF6 flow behaviour as a surrogate for diesel exhaust and relative source contribution to exposure of nearby equipment operators;
- The dispersal of gaseous and ultrafine particulate emissions from diesel exhaust, i.e. particularly nDPM, and the dilution efficiency of the mine ventilation with particular focus on the auxiliary ventilation at the face of a development heading;
- The impact of ventilation practises on the exposure levels; and
- The potential impact of nano-diesel particulate matter (nDPM) on air quality.

Tracer Gas Study - Recommendations for Future Work

 Controlled experimental set-ups with different secondary ventilation configurations should be considered to allow comparative studies that will enable ventilation optimisation.

- It would be possible to correlate SF₆ tracer gas measurements with dispersal of nanoparticles if particle characterisation data is available from the sites studied using tracer gas. This would require particle analysers to be co-located with the tracer gas detectors.
- It is recommended that future research on nDPM in underground mines includes both tracer gas study and particle characterisation at the same location.

Acknowledgments

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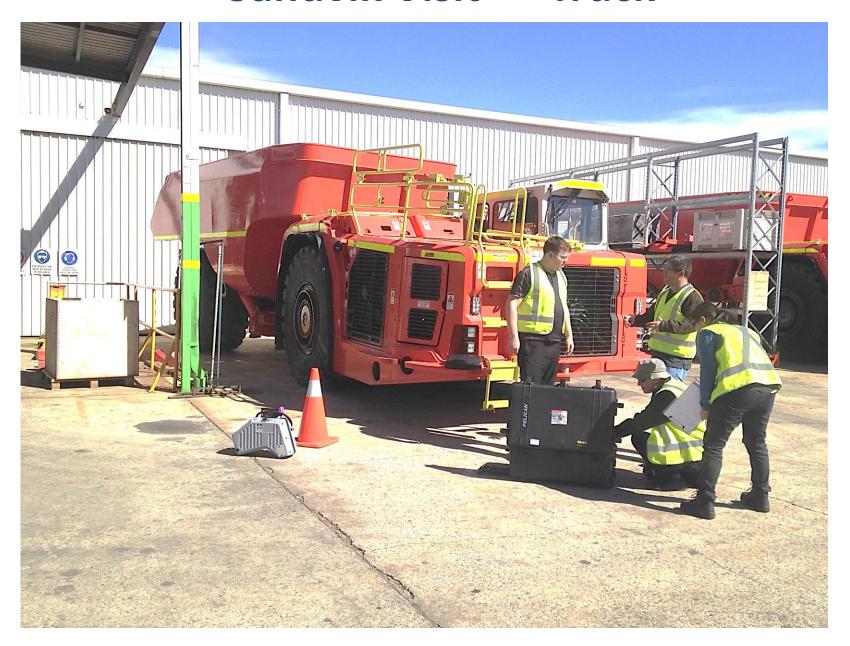




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Sandvik Visit - Truck



Questions?





