

# UNDERGROUND MINE ACCESS



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# RESPEC BY THE NUMBERS

## COMPANY EMPLOYEE GROWTH



**28+**

We are in 28+ offices throughout 13 US states and 2 Canadian provinces.

**50+** YEARS

Founded in 1969 in Rapid City, South Dakota, our company has withstood the test of time. We have 50 years of experience in customizing our capabilities to meet client needs.



**94** PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS



**14** PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS



**15** DOCTORATE DEGREES

## MARKETS WE SERVE



COMMUNITY  
DESIGN SOLUTIONS



DATA &  
TECHNOLOGY



ENERGY



FACILITIES



MINING



TRANSPORTATION



WATER &  
ENVIRONMENT

**\$100M+**

In April 2020, RESPEC acquired PDC Engineers, an Alaska-based engineering firm of over 100 employees. Together we have 110 years of combined industry experience and a combined revenue of \$100+M.

**FIFTY**   
**COUNTRIES**

We've worked in more than 50 countries globally.



RESPEC is  
100% employee-owned.

# CREATING OPPORTUNITIES: BUSINESS UNITS

## RESPEC

### MINING & ENERGY



### DATA & TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS



### WATER & NATURAL RESOURCES



### INFRASTRUCTURE



# MINING & ENERGY

## FULL MINE LIFE CYCLE



EXPLORATION



MINE DEVELOPMENT



OPERATIONS



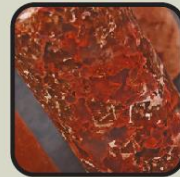
CLOSURE & RECLAMATION

## FIVE MARKETS

RESPEC TOUCHES EVERY AREA OF THE MINING SPACE.



Construction Materials



Industrial Minerals



Metals



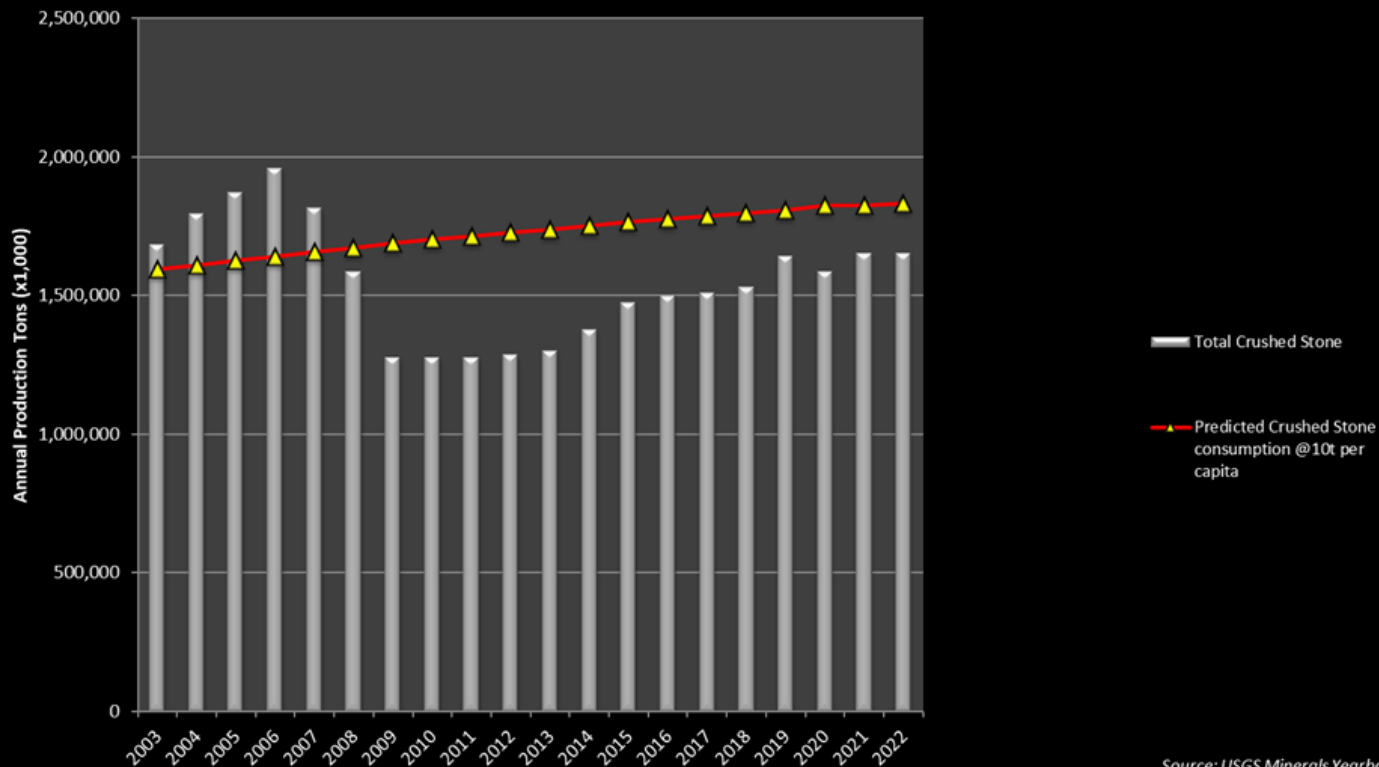
Energy



Mine Reclamation

# PRODUCTION TRENDS

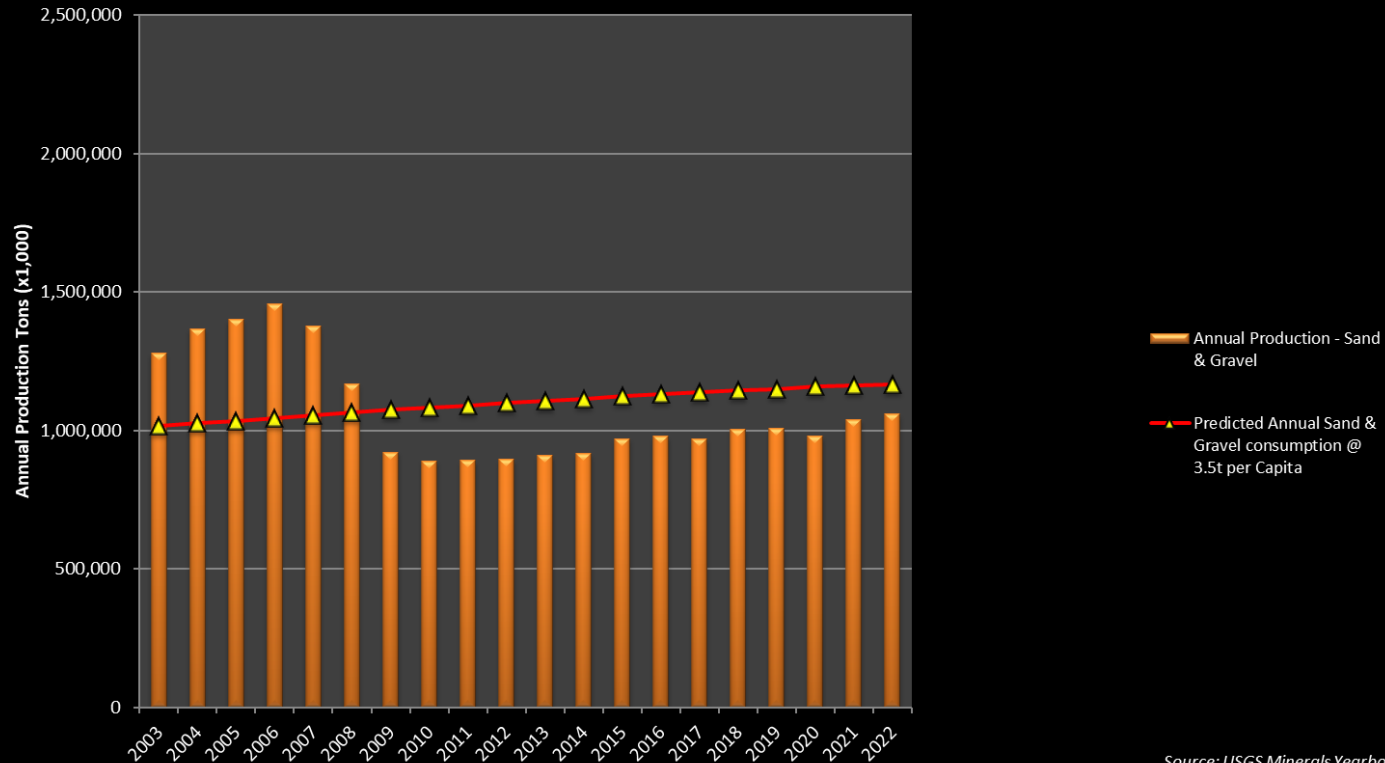
## Crushed Stone - Annual Production Trends



Source: USGS Minerals Yearbook

# PRODUCTION TRENDS

## Sand & Gravel- Annual Production Trends

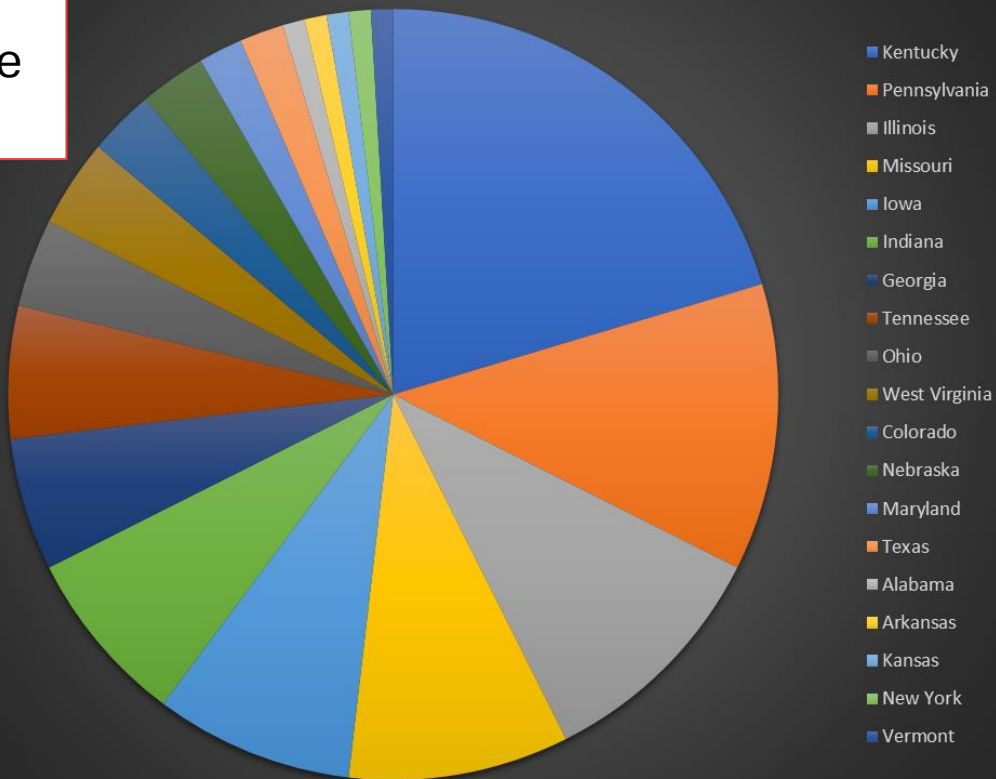


Source: USGS Minerals Yearbook

# UNDERGROUND MINES BY STATE

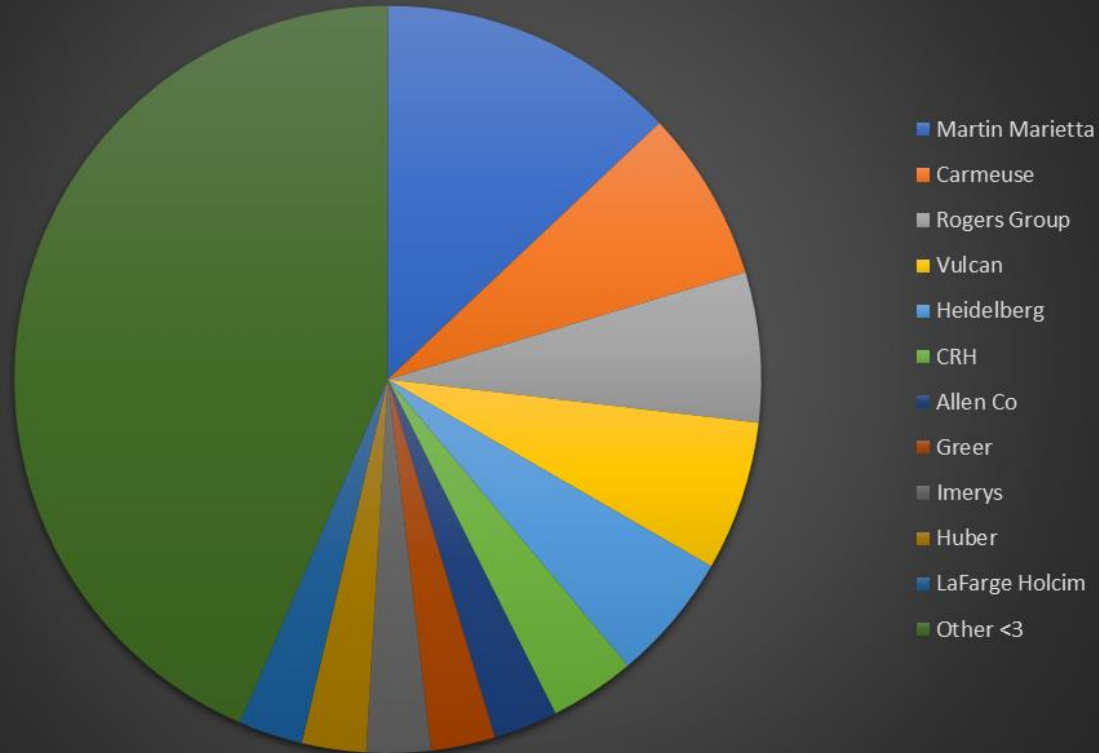
Total of 108  
Underground Stone  
Mines

Underground Stone Mines by State



# UNDERGROUND MINES BY COMPANY

## Underground Stone Mines





- › **INCREASING INTEREST IN UNDERGROUND MINES**
- › **UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS USED TO EXTEND MINE LIFE, AFTER DEPLETION OF SURFACE RESERVES**
- › **UNDERGROUND MINERAL LEASES CAN BE EASIER TO OBTAIN THAN SURFACE LEASE**
- › **UNDERGROUND MINE DEVELOPMENT AT EXISTING OPERATION OPTIMIZES VALUE OF IN PLACE INFRASTRUCTURE**
- › **UNDERGROUND MINES ARE MORE ATTRACTIVE AS STRIPPING RATIOS INCREASE**

# SURFACE TO UNDERGROUND TRANSITION



- › **HIGHWALL HAZARDS**
- › **LOCATION PLANNING FOR FINAL HIGHWALL AND PORTALS**
- › **DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS FOR DESIGN**
- › **HIGHWALL STABILIZATION SOLUTIONS**
- › **PORTAL REINFORCEMENT**

# HIGHWALL HAZARDS

## › JOINT SETS

- / Discontinuity intersections can control pillar strength and highwall wedge instability; potential for toppling failure

## › BEDDING PLANES

- / Planar failure, roof control issues

## › UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIAL

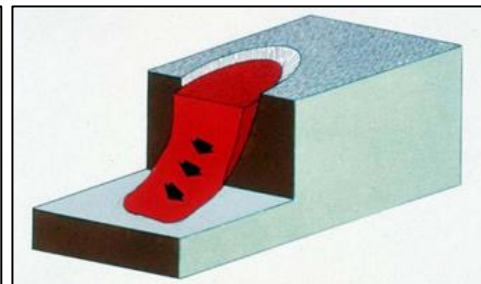
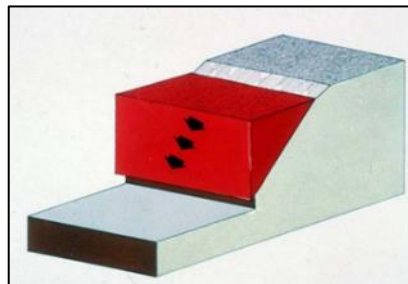
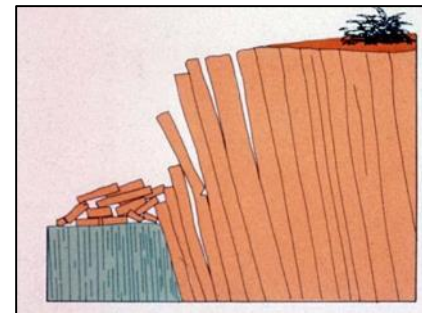
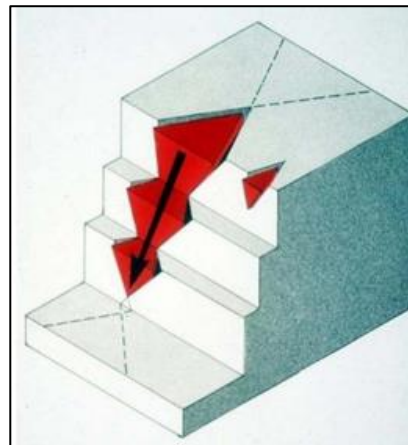
- / Circular failure of waste or overburden

## › MUD OR CLAY SEAMS

- / Weak bands impact face and pillars

## › WATER / ICE

- / Increased weight to face; freeze-thaw impacts to portals and final highwall; falling ice chunks





# FINAL HIGHWALL AND PORTAL LOCATION PLANNING

## › ACCESS

- / Adit
- / Single Decline / Shaft
- / Twin Decline
- / Twin Shaft

## › LAYOUTS ARE HIGHLY VARIABLE

- / Fit to site topography, infrastructure, and geology



# FINAL HIGHWALL AND PORTAL LOCATION PLANNING

## › MINING INTERVAL DEFINED BY CHEMISTRY OR STRATA?

- / Multi-level mining; heading only; benching

## › WHAT DOES THE GEOLOGY ALLOW?

- / Roof and floor selection to minimize ground control costs
- / Pillar sizing and orientation
- / Bench Face Angle

## › EQUIPMENT TO BE USED?

- / Maneuvering room and reach
- / Ease of access and maintenance

## › IS THE UNDERGROUND MINE VIABLE/PROFITABLE?

- / Life of the mine, any post-mine use
- / Expected production rate

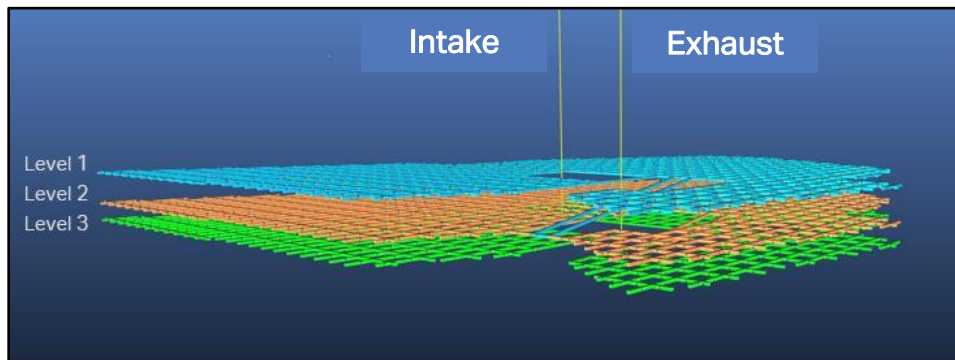


## › PLANNING FOR A GOOD PRE-SPLIT AND WIDE BENCHES SAVES MONEY

- / Easy to inspect and maintain
- / Easy to work from to install support
- / Avoid higher cost stabilization measures (rockfall fences, face grouting and bolting, additional layback)

## › SAVE ON OPERATING COSTS

- / Ventilation simulation to determine appropriate sizing of shafts and entries
- / Water management design



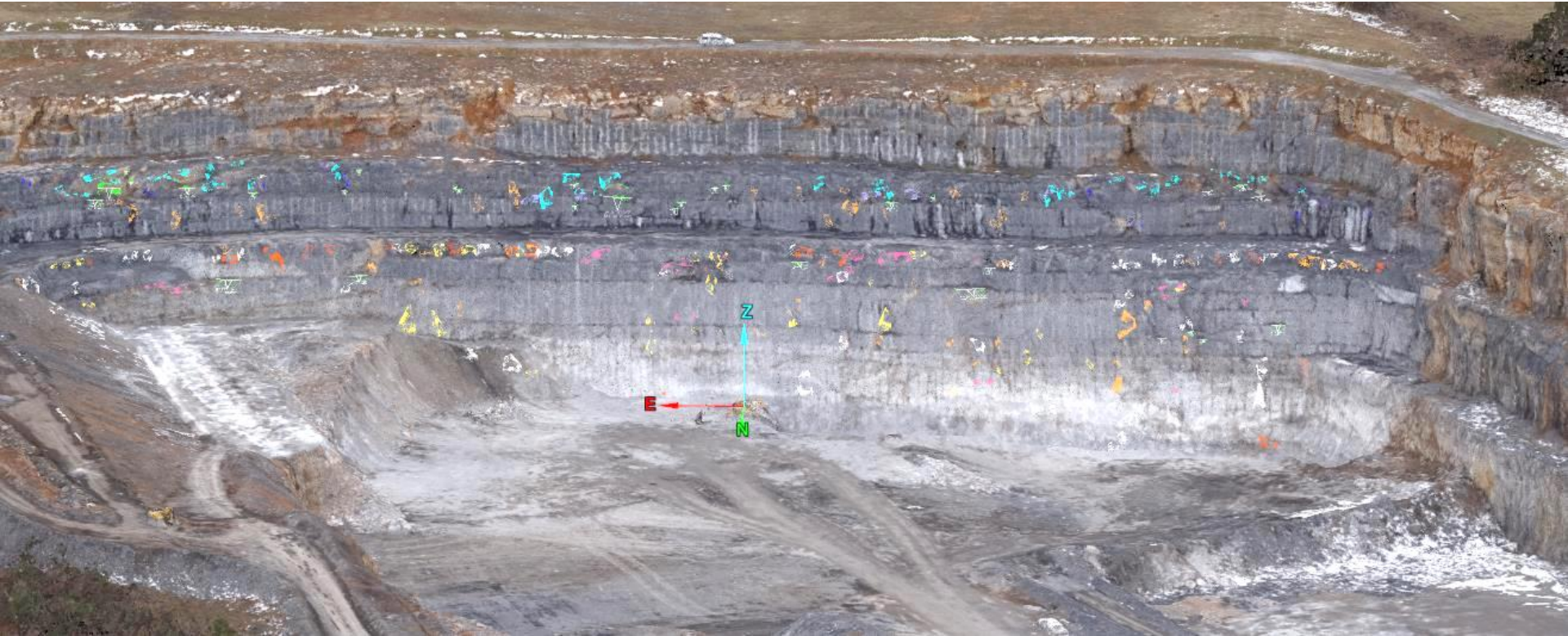
## › DATA COLLECTION

- / Existing mine infrastructure (utilities, material transport)
- / Geology: corehole drilling to characterize the rock mass
  - » Lithology, Rock strength testing, Geotechnical logging, Chemistry / attribute analysis
- / Topography
  - » Drone point clouds can be used for joint mapping, 3D modeling
- / Equipment fleet and Production targets
- / Site-specific needs
  - » Water, Neighbors, Permit limits, State and MSHA regulations

## › THIS INFORMATION IS ALSO USED FOR UNDERGROUND MINE LAYOUT AND PILLAR SIZING/DESIGN



# DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS — POINT CLOUD JOINT MAPPING



## › EXPERIENCE

/ Rules of thumb can be overly conservative / misleading

## › GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION AND 3D MODELING

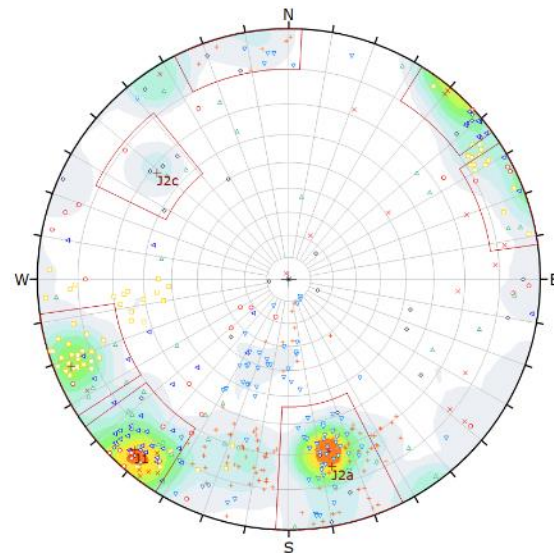
## › ROCK MASS CLASSIFICATION

/ Itasca models

- » FLAC - 2D and 3D geotechnical analysis
- » 3DEC – 2D and 3D jointed rock masses

/ Rocscience Models

- » RS2 – 2D geotechnical analysis
- » SWedge and UnWedge – ground support design of wedge structure
- » DIPS – slope orientation analysis
- » Slope stability and bench design for open pits



**Stereonet Plot  
Example**

# UNDERGROUND LAYOUT / PILLAR DESIGN

## › ROCK PROPERTIES

- / Discontinuities dipping between 30 and 70 deg have the greatest impact on strength
- / Joint mapping more than just one wall prevents data bias

## › BENCHING

- / More vertical height, more risk of continuous discontinuities being exposed





## › ROCKFALL PROTECTION BARRIERS

- / Protection from falling rock or debris
- / When space is limited and a runout zone for falling rocks is not feasible



SOURCE : GEOBRUGG

## › WIRE MESH DRAPE

- / Chain link difficult to work with and limited strength
- / Wire mesh rolls with no vertical stretch (Geobrugg, Maccaferri, etc.)
  - » Efficient installation
  - » Conforms to highwall shape
  - » Corrosion protection (galvanized)
  - » Can be shotcreted over





# HIGHWALL STABILIZATION SOLUTIONS





# PORTAL REINFORCEMENT

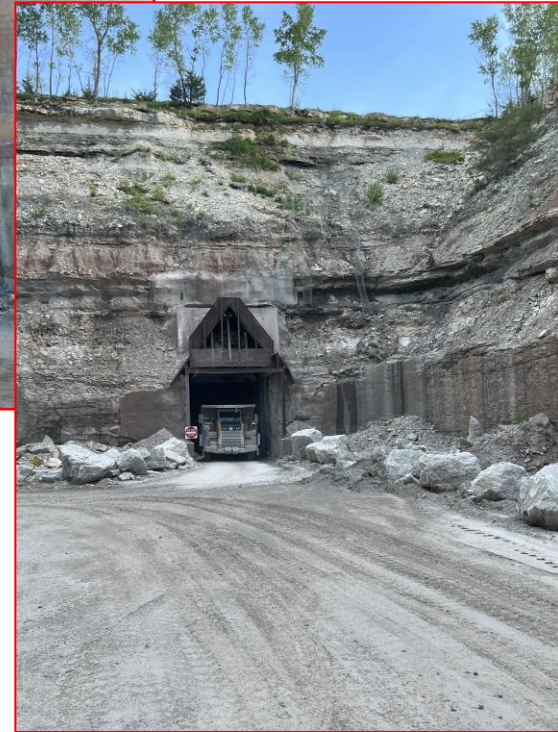
- / Generally, portals require more reinforcement than the rest of the underground mine
- / High risk of instability (>80%) if first roof beam less than 10% of span
- / Welded wire mesh panels and bolting
  - » Galvanized corrosion protection
- / Shotcrete
- / Brow and rib straps/support
- / Portal canopies



# PORTAL REINFORCEMENT

## PORTAL CANOPIES

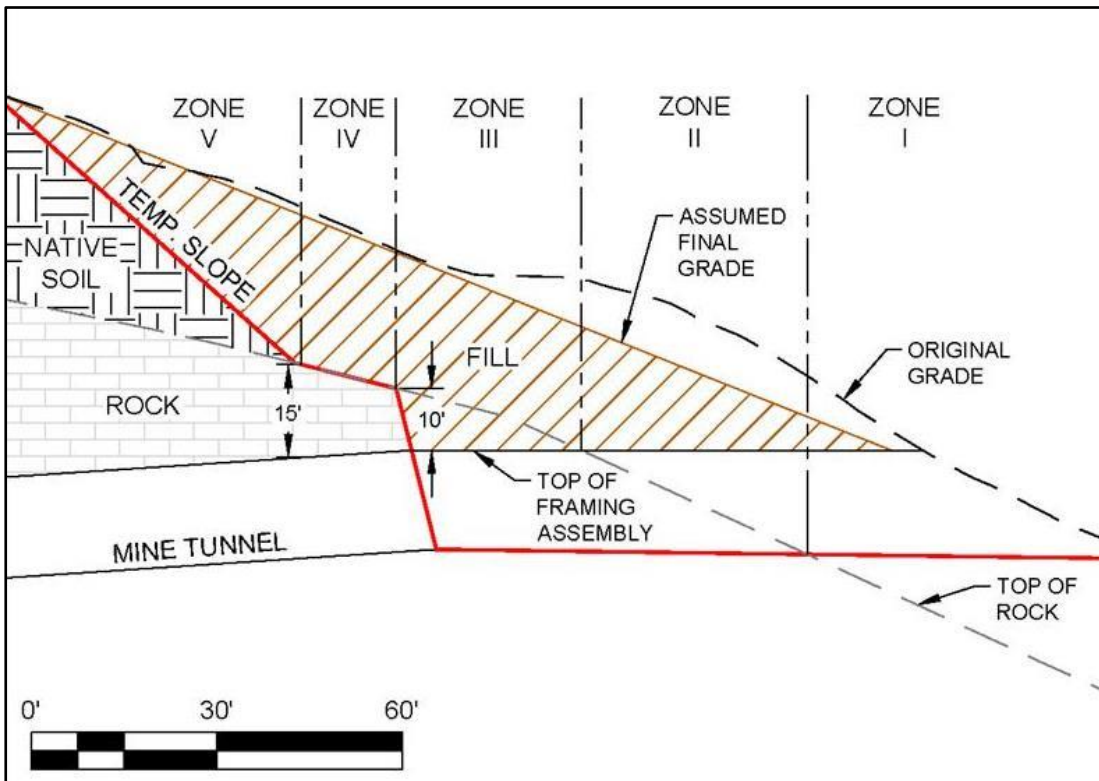
- / Installed at mine openings after initial development
- / Impact resistance for falling ice or rock





# PORTAL REINFORCEMENT

- › SOIL LOAD CALCULATIONS
- › CONCEPTUAL MODEL
- › DATA-BACKED ANALYSIS TO JUSTIFY APPROPRIATE GROUND CONTROL



# PORTAL REINFORCEMENT

- › **WEAK GROUND: MORE STABILIZATION NEEDED TO PREVENT COLLAPSE OR CONVERGENCE**
- › **GEOTECH AND CIVIL / TUNNELING EXAMPLES MORE APPLICABLE**



SOURCE:  
JENNMAR



# IN CONCLUSION

## › PLANNING AND INVOLVING MULTIPLE DISCIPLINES IS USEFUL

/ Engineers, Operators, Geologists

## › DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS USEFUL TO JUSTIFY GROUND CONTROL NEEDS

/ Problem areas can be identified in advance

/ Planning leads to Capital & Operating cost savings

## › SUPPORT METHODOLOGY MUST BE COMPATIBLE WITH GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

/ Monitor and verify support

## › NUMEROUS SUPPORT OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE

/ Not all are cost effective





# QUESTIONS?



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