

The Critical Enabling Role of Overland Conveying in Electrification Initiatives in Mining

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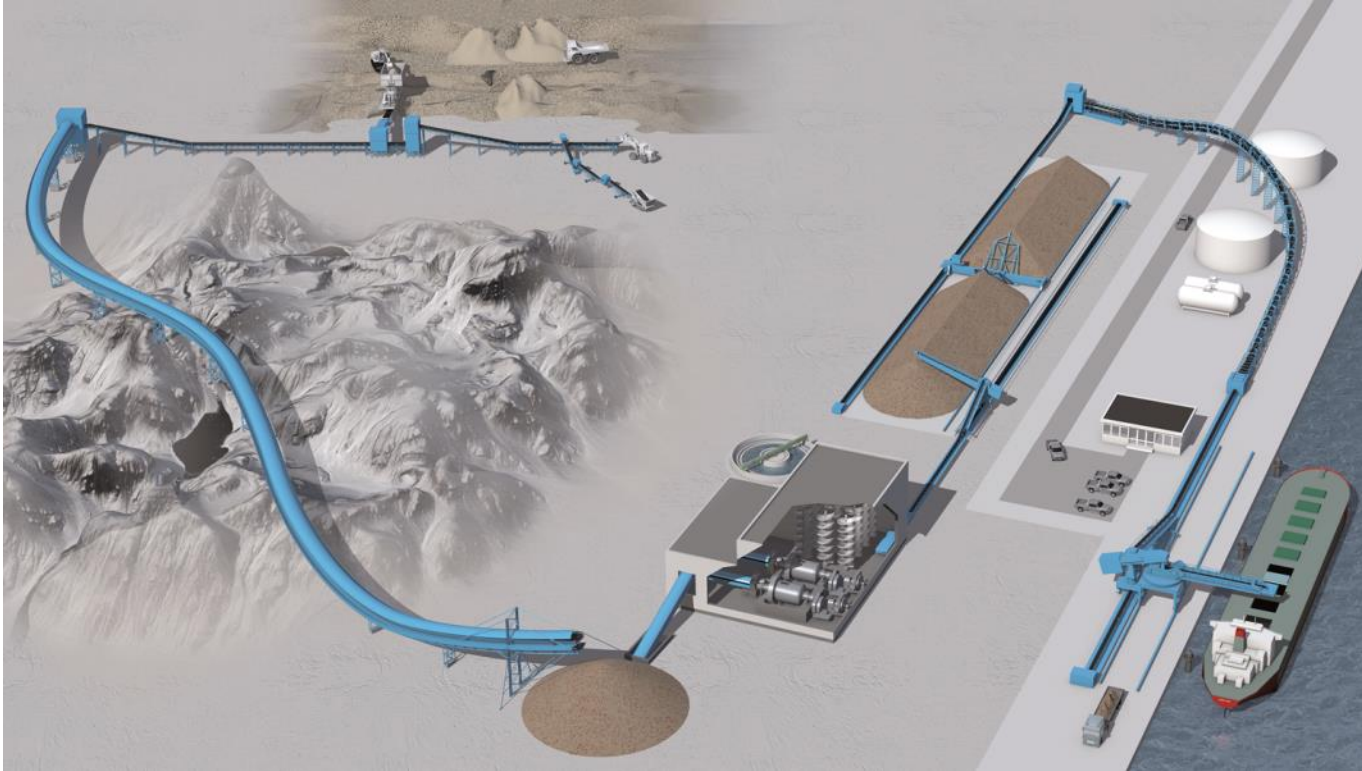
Safety First. Always.

Our Shared Commitment

Zero Accidents

Zero Harm





**Conveying
& Loading**

**Long Distance
Conveying**

**Stockyard
Technology**

**Port
Technology**

All Roads Lead to Electrification

Electrification: Key Drivers

Safety (underground, above-ground)

Energy intensity reduction, decarbonization

Health and environmental stewardship

Value creation: return on assets

Innovation imperative (concept-to-execution)

Revenues and margins —and costs—up



Sources: S&P Capital IQ; annual reports; BCG analysis.
 Note: Sample comprised 63 leading companies with a market value greater than \$5 billion (and at least 20% free float) at the end of 2017 and/or a market value greater than \$5 billion at the end of 2007.
¹Trailing 12 months to Q3 2018 results.

Total Shareholder Return outlook tentative



Sources: S&P Capital IQ; annual reports; BCG analysis.
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All-in Sustaining Costs creeping upward

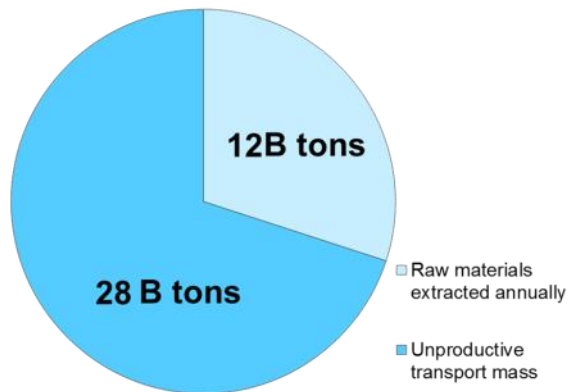


Sources: Company annual reports; BCG analysis.
 Note: Major gold producers include Newmont Mining, Barrick Gold, Kinross Gold, AngloGold Ashanti, Goldcorp, Newcrest Mining, and Gold Fields.

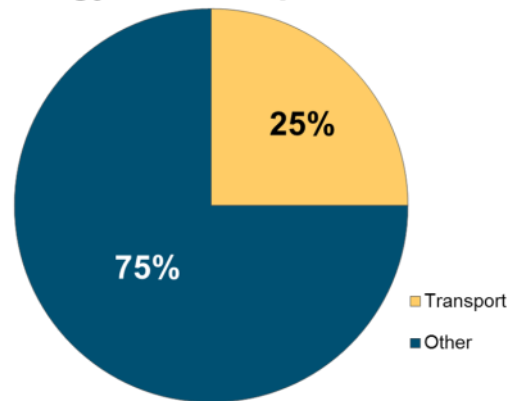
Source: "Value Creation in Mining 2019: Return to Strategy," Boston Consulting Group

Context: Why the Discussion Matters

Extraction and Transport Efficiency



Energy Consumption Mix



Critical Forward Decisions

Health and safety, related risk costs

Transport methods and energy sources: efficiencies and impacts

Business model shifts, including greater flexibility and remote operations

Evolving criteria for viability assessments, project planning and implementation scenarios

Strategic emphasis on value creation, return on assets



In Summary: Truck Haulage

Safety: traffic management, risk costs

CapEx: fleet size-dependent

OpEx: comparatively high unit cost

Highly flexible

Energy-intensive, traditionally carbon-based

Fugitive dust, mitigation controls and costs

Road and truck maintenance costs

Comparatively topo-constrained



In Summary: Conveyor Transport

Safety: traffic-segregable, guarded

CapEx: Fleet size-dependent

OpEx: comparatively lower unit cost

Traditionally inflexible

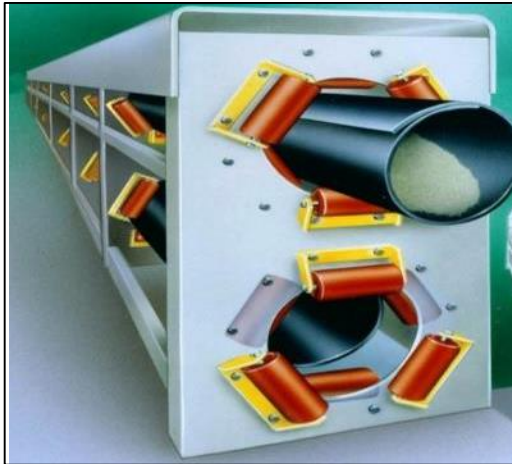
Energy-efficient, lower carbon emissions

Dust suppression by design, construction

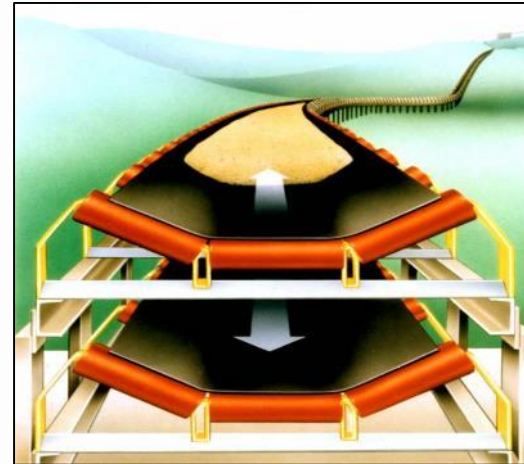
Low-maintenance, comparatively long life

Modular, topo-adaptive, mobile

Pipe Conveyor



Curved Trough Conveyor





EOY 2017: 30% increase in transport-related fatalities in US Mining over prior period



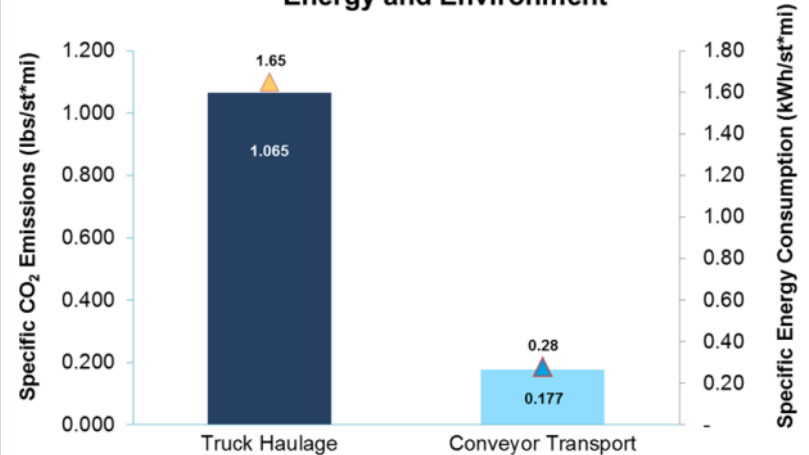
Fully covered conveyors separate humans and moving parts from each other without exception

Energy Efficiency and CO₂ Emissions

Worldwide Power Production	0.628 lbs/kWh CO ₂ emission
Burning of Diesel Fuel	0.646 lbs/kWh CO ₂ emission
Specific Energy Consumption of Trucking ¹	1.59 to 1.71 kWh/st*m i
Specific Energy Consumption of Belt Conveying ²	0.20 to 0.36 kWh/st*m i
Specific CO ₂ Emission of Trucking	1.065 lbs/st*m i
Specific CO ₂ Emission of Belt Conveying	0.177 lbs/st*m i
Specific CO ₂ Emissions Reduction Potential	0.888 lbs/st*m i

Source: TU Clausthal University

Truck Haulage vs Conveyor Transport:
Energy and Environment



- CO₂ emissions: 83.4% reduction potential
- Energy consumption: 83.0% reduction potential



Plan

Define the site (or sites) to map
Choose & configure your high precision methodology (e.g. RTK using VRS)
Survey one or more sites per flight



Capture

Capture high-resolution, georeferenced RGB images
Up to 220 ha (540 ac) at 120 m/400 ft AGL (cover 1,320 ha/3,260 ac per day)



Generate

Process the drone's georeferenced photos (choose local/cloud processing)
Analyse geo-accurate orthomosaic, point cloud & surface model outputs



Act

Create client deliverables (contours, cadastre plans, classified point cloud etc.)
Import drone outputs into third-party software (CAD etc.) as required

3D Mapping: Paired Drone and Software

High-fidelity measurements and precise modeling of inaccessible structures, obstacles

Cost-effective observation of dynamic environments in time study scenarios

Simplifies and accelerates planning in expansive areas and in challenging topos

Cost-effective and efficient, substantially lower safety risks

Facilitates measurement of dynamic volumes for civil engineering, deep mining



Planning with Autodesk® InfraWorks

3D planning models incl. 3D models for topo

Route modeling, optimization via "drag & drop"

Linking of conveyor line(s) and topo

3D visualization based on real coordinates

Intuitive presentation for stakeholders

Transparency, simplicity for faster decisions



Smart Change: Modularity, Adaptability, Mobility, Connectedness

Modular design: minimizes field mobilization, installation costs

Topo-adaptability: minimizes cut & fill, civil works

Conveyor mobility: enables repurposing to future sites

Adaptive operations: data collection, analytics, condition monitoring

Case Study: Truck Haulage vs Conveyor Transport

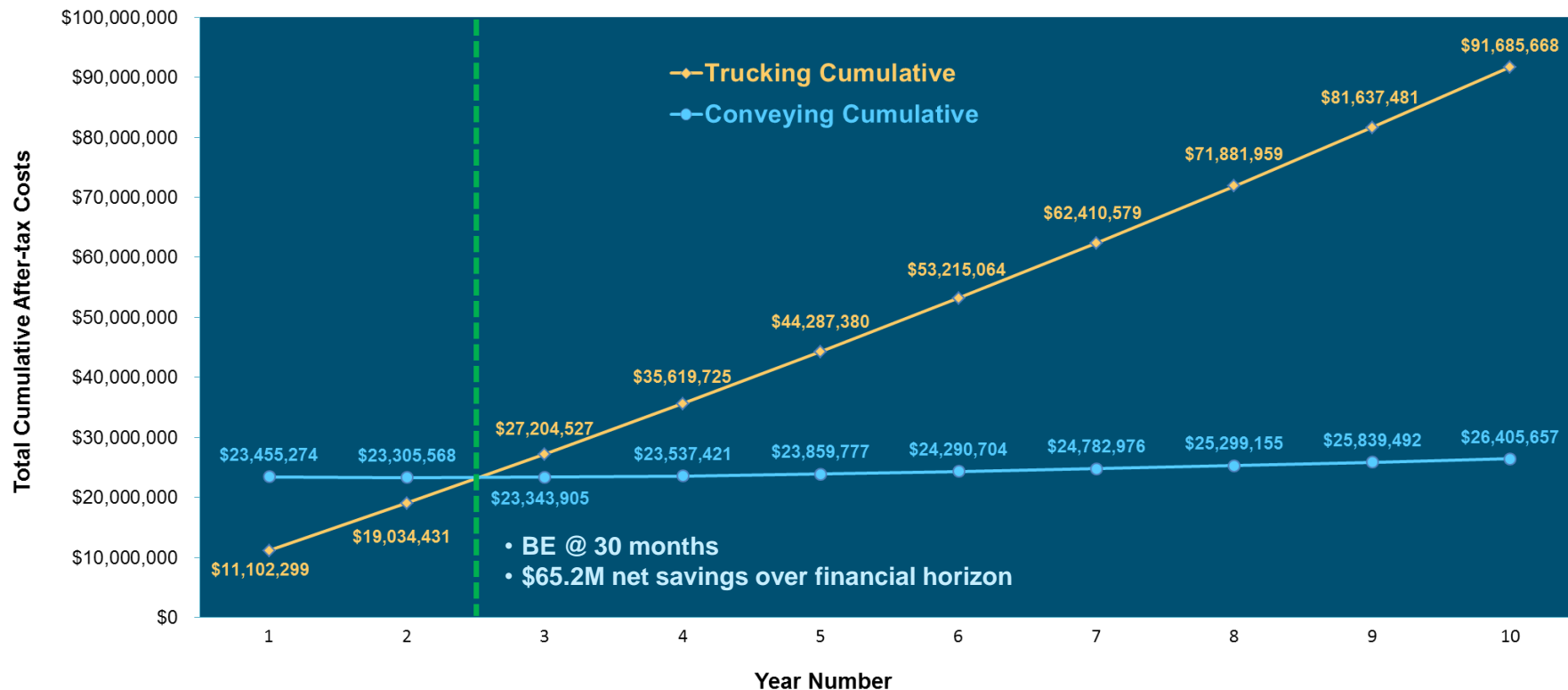


Key Variables

Ore volume (remote body)	6,000 TPD (2.2M TPY)
\$23M investment scope (curved trough conveyor)	Design, supply, civil, mech/elec installation
Truck haulage (6.9 mi.) cost per ton	\$4.40 Y1 (1.3 RT/hr)
Conveyor (5.5 mi.) transport cost per ton	\$0.381 Y1
Inflation rate for costs	3% per year
Jumbo covers on conveyor as environmental shield	
Modular design to facilitate remobilization after 5 years' operation	
Truck Haulage CapEx includes initial road(s) construction	
Conveyor Transport CapEx includes construction-access-only road	

Case Study: Break-even (BE) Analysis

Cumulative After-tax Cost Truck Haulage vs Conveyor Transport



Summary of Results

Health and safety	Substantially less traffic, lower risk costs
Energy and environment	Energy de-intensification and de-carbonization
Operating flexibility	Modularity and mobility
Cumulative savings (gross) over project life ..	\$ 102M
Net cash flow generated over project life	\$ 86M
Net Present Value discounted to time zero	\$ 56M
Return on capital (time zero + future periods) .	35%
Break-even point	Between Y2 and Y3



Conveyor Transport Answers Key Drivers of Mine Electrification

Conveyor Transport improves site safety and employee wellbeing

Conveyor Transport slashes carbon emissions and energy consumption

Conveyor Transport delivers a compelling payback, often < 3 years

Conveyor Transport increasingly offers greater flexibility in planning, implementation, operations, asset management

Thank You ...



Case Study NPV Analysis

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Volume (tons per year)	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000
<u>Trucking</u> Cost per Ton at 3% Inflation	\$4.40	\$4.53	\$4.66	\$4.80	\$4.95	\$5.10	\$5.25	\$5.41	\$5.57	\$5.74
Operating Costs	\$9,626,374	\$9,915,165	\$10,212,620	\$10,518,998	\$10,834,568	\$11,159,605	\$11,494,394	\$11,839,225	\$12,194,402	\$12,560,234
<u>Conveyor</u> Costs per Ton at 3% Inflation	\$0.38	\$0.39	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.43	\$0.44	\$0.45	\$0.47	\$0.48	\$0.50
Operating Costs	\$834,224	\$859,251	\$885,028	\$911,579	\$938,926	\$967,094	\$996,107	\$1,025,990	\$1,056,770	\$1,088,473
Difference in operating costs	\$8,792,150	\$9,055,914	\$9,327,592	\$9,607,419	\$9,895,642	\$10,192,511	\$10,498,286	\$10,813,235	\$11,137,632	\$11,471,761
Cumulative Difference in Cost	\$8,792,150	\$17,848,064	\$27,175,655	\$36,783,075	\$46,678,716	\$56,871,228	\$67,369,514	\$78,182,749	\$89,320,381	\$100,792,142
<i>MACRS Depreciation Factors Used DDB</i>	<i>0.1000</i>	<i>0.1800</i>	<i>0.1440</i>	<i>0.1152</i>	<i>0.0922</i>	<i>0.0737</i>	<i>0.0655</i>	<i>0.0655</i>	<i>0.0656</i>	<i>0.0655</i>
Tax Depreciation Available	\$2,325,295	\$4,185,532	\$3,348,425	\$2,678,740	\$2,143,922	\$1,713,743	\$1,523,068	\$1,523,068	\$1,525,394	\$1,523,068
Taxable Income (after depreciation)	\$6,466,854	\$4,895,409	\$6,029,970	\$7,006,034	\$7,856,422	\$8,611,639	\$9,137,101	\$9,481,933	\$9,834,784	\$10,202,942
Income tax @ 20%	\$1,293,371	\$979,082	\$1,205,994	\$1,401,207	\$1,571,284	\$1,722,328	\$1,827,420	\$1,896,387	\$1,966,957	\$2,040,588
Net Savings After Taxes (net cash flow)	\$7,498,779	\$8,101,859	\$8,172,402	\$8,283,568	\$8,429,060	\$8,603,054	\$8,832,749	\$9,108,615	\$9,393,221	\$9,685,422
Cumulative Net Cash Flow	\$7,498,779	\$15,600,638	\$23,773,039	\$32,056,607	\$40,485,667	\$49,088,721	\$57,921,470	\$67,030,085	\$76,423,306	\$86,108,728

Cumulative Savings
\$86.1M

10-year NPV using 8% discount factor —————→ **\$56,323,063**

10-year NPV using 12% discount factor —————→ **\$47,121,057**

10-year NPV using 20% discount factor —————→ **\$34,560,488**

Case Study IRR Analysis

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Volume (tons per year)	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000
<u>Trucking</u> Cost per Ton at 3% Inflation	\$4.40	\$4.53	\$4.66	\$4.80	\$4.95	\$5.10	\$5.25	\$5.41	\$5.57	\$5.74
Operating Costs	\$9,626,374	\$9,915,165	\$10,212,620	\$10,518,998	\$10,834,568	\$11,159,605	\$11,494,394	\$11,839,225	\$12,194,402	\$12,560,234
<u>Conveyor</u> Costs per Ton at 3% Inflation	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.38
Operating Costs	\$834,224	\$834,224	\$834,224	\$834,224	\$834,224	\$834,224	\$834,224	\$834,224	\$834,224	\$834,224
Difference in operating costs	\$8,792,150	\$9,080,941	\$9,378,396	\$9,684,774	\$10,000,344	\$10,325,381	\$10,660,170	\$11,005,001	\$11,360,178	\$11,726,010
Cumulative Difference in Cost	\$8,792,150	\$17,873,090	\$27,251,486	\$36,936,261	\$46,936,605	\$57,261,986	\$67,922,156	\$78,927,157	\$90,287,335	\$102,013,345
<i>MACRS Depreciation Factors Used DDB</i>	<i>0.1000</i>	<i>0.1800</i>	<i>0.1440</i>	<i>0.1152</i>	<i>0.0922</i>	<i>0.0737</i>	<i>0.0655</i>	<i>0.0655</i>	<i>0.0656</i>	<i>0.0655</i>
Tax Depreciation Available (DDB method)	\$2,325,295	\$4,185,532	\$3,348,425	\$2,678,740	\$2,143,922	\$1,713,743	\$1,523,068	\$1,523,068	\$1,525,394	\$1,523,068
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**Yearly Returns from \$23.2M
Capital Investment (10-year
project life)**

Resulting IRR: 35%

\$7,498,779 \$8,101,859 \$8,172,402 \$8,283,568 \$8,429,060 \$8,603,054 \$8,832,749 \$9,108,615 \$9,393,221 \$9,685,422