

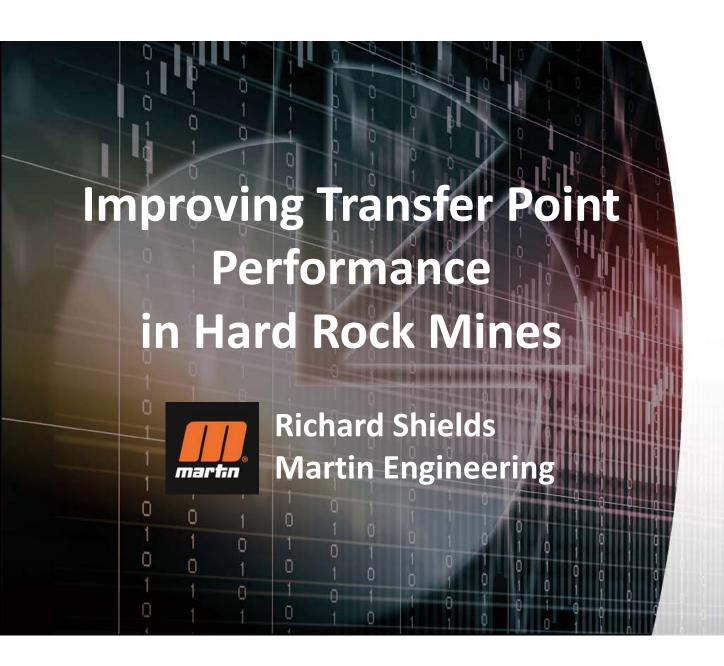


2017 SME ANNUAL CONFERENCE & EXPO
CMA 119th NATIONAL WESTERN MINING CONFERENCE





DENVER, COLORADO I FEBRUARY 19-22, 2017





2017 SME ANNUAL CONFERENCE & EXPO CMA 119th NATIONAL WESTERN MINING CONFERENCE





DENVER, COLORADO I FEBRUARY 19-22, 2017



#### The Needs of Hard Rock Mines

# **Challenges of Hard Rock Mines**

- High Tonnages
- Large Lumps
- High Impact Levels
- Round The Clock Operations

Equipment Must
Stand Up To Conditions:
Bigger/Stronger/Faster





#### Problems at Transfer Points

- 85 % of Conveyor Maintenance Requirements arise at Transfer Points, due to Escape of Fugitive Material (Dust, Spillage, Carryback)
- Leads to Equipment Failures and Maintenance Headaches
- Leads to Missed Opportunities (for Productivity and Profit)
- Creates Safety Hazards for Workers Who Must Work (Maintain and Clean) Around Operating Conveyors





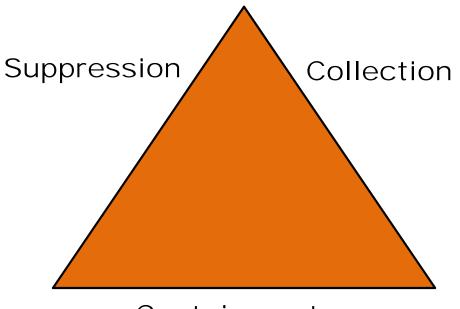
# Controlling Dust & Spillage

Pryamid Approach for control for fugitive material:

- Containment
- Suppression
- Collection

**Containment for Improved Transfers:** 

- Belt Support
- Wear Liner
- Edge Seal
- Expanded Stilling Zone



Containment

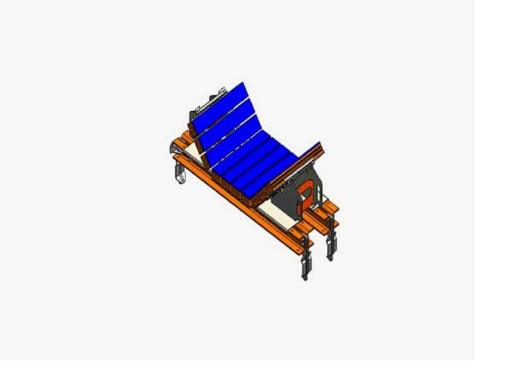
# Maximum Belt Support



Belt support cradles absorb impact, eliminate belt sag, and stabilize belt path.



Support Cradle



Cradles designed for slide-in/slide-out installation and maintenance





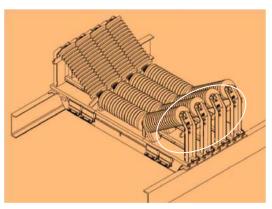
Allows Belt Speeds
Up to 5 M/Sec (985 FPM),
Depending on Roll Diameter.

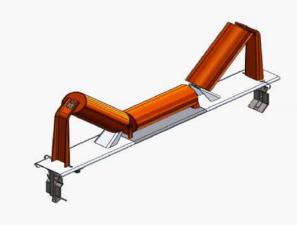
Slide-in/-out Frames Improve Installation and Maintenance.



Elastomer Bar
Suspension
Absorbs Impact
to Maximize Life
of Structure and Rolls.

Connector
Brackets
Link
Frames,
to Work as
a Unified
Structure.





#### Wear Liner to Preserve Seal





Wear liner prevents cargo side pressure against the sealing strips

#### **External Wear Liner**

- Preserves sealing strip from cargo pressure.
- Mounts on outside of skirtboard for ease of installation.
- Allows adjustment toward belt.







# Multiple-Layer Edge Sealing

Multiple barrier seal at belt edge in skirted area that conforms to belt and can be adjusted for wear.



# Dual sealing system

- Primary strip against skirtboard
- Outrigger strip lays on belt to captures any fines that push underneath the primary seal.



# Martin

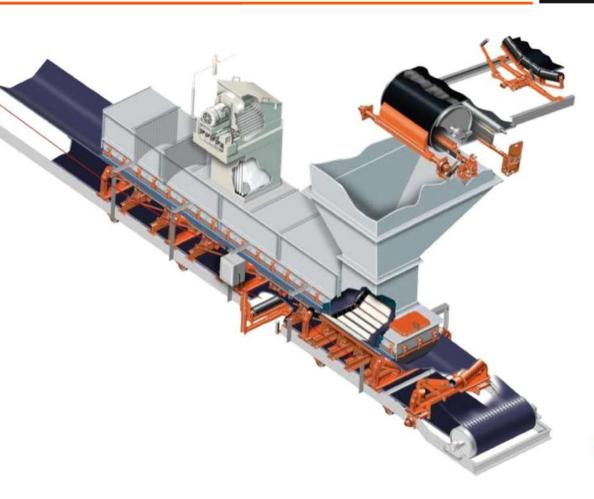
## More Mine-Grade Components

 To Slow Air Currents and Reduce the Escape of Airborne Dust Expanded Skirtboard with Stilling Zone and Cover

To Reduce Escape of Dust
 Dust Suppression
 or Dust Collection Systems

- To Keep Belt in the Center
- Belt Tracking Devices
- To Reduce Carryback

  Belt Cleaning Systems
- To Keep Personnel Safe Around Moving Conveyors Guard Panels





# A Case History: Coeur Rochester







2nd Largest Primary Silver Mine in the U.S.

- Open Pit, Heap Leach Operation in Production since 1986.
- 10,800 acres (43.7km²) Site.
- 67% Production Growth;
   40% reduction in Unit Costs
   Between 2013 and 2015.
- ≈300 employees.

#### **2015 Production**

4.6M silver oz; 52,588 gold oz

#### 2016 Production Guidance:

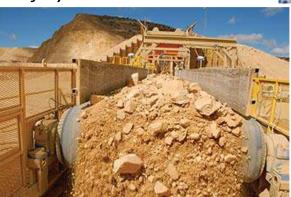
4.8 - 5.3M silver oz; 48,000 - 55,000 gold oz

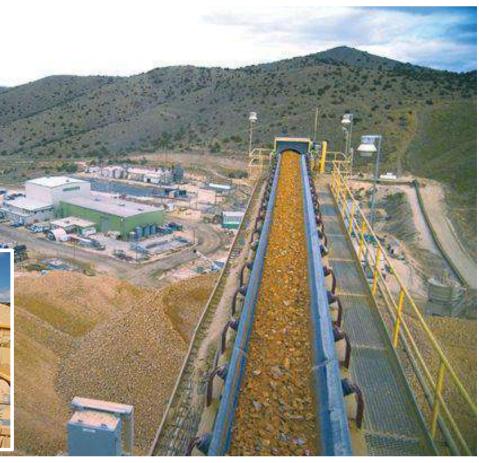


# Martin

## Conveyors at Coeur Rochester

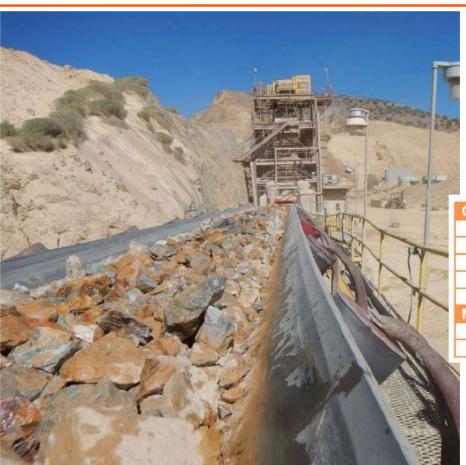
- Network of 20 Conveyors Designed and Installed in 1986.
- After Nearly 30 Years of High-Volume Use,
   Mine Ready to Upgrade the System
- Goals for Conveyor Project
  - Raise Efficiency
  - Reduce Dust and Spillage
  - Improve Safety





# Martin

# Conveyor B



- Carries Ore from the Secondary Crusher (Cone or Grizzly)to the Surge Pile Stacker.
- 1500 TPH of 4 inch (100 mm)-Minus Ore.
- "Most Improvement Potential" ( = 'Had the Most Problems')

Conveyor	
Belt width	48 inches
Belt speed	386 fpm
Troughing angle	35 degrees
CEMA class/roll diameter	D / 6 inches
Length of chute wall	40 feet
Material	
Material type	Silver ore
Material size	4-inch minus

**Conveyor B Specifications** 



# The Problems of Conveyor B





- Severe Dust and Spillage
- Buried Idlers = Shorter Life for 'Cans' and Bearings)
- Excessive Cleanup Costs: 5-10 man-hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Safety Risks Cleanup Workers Close to Operating Conveyors.
- Air Quality Concerns



### Transfer Point Upgrade

Includes Contractor Installation with Factory Supervision

- Chutewall System with Tail Sealing Box and Skirtboard Covers
- 5 Impact Cradles (@ 4 feet long)
- 5 Support Cradles (@ 4 feet long)
- 11 Track-Mounted Idlers
- 1 Track-Mounted Transition Idler
- Chromium Carbide Chute Liners (4)
- External Wear Liner (48 feet x 2 sides)
- Skirt Seal with Clamps (42 feet x 2 sides)
- 1 V-Plow Tail Pulley Plow
- 1 Air Cleaner Dust Collector with Stand
- 2 Belt Trackers (1 Upper, 1 Lower)
- 1 Primary Belt Cleaner
- 1 Secondary Belt Cleaner
- 2 Inspection Doors







### New

- External Wear Liner
- Belt Support Cradles
- Multiple-Layer Sealing Strip
- Tail Sealing Box





#### Load Zone Extension



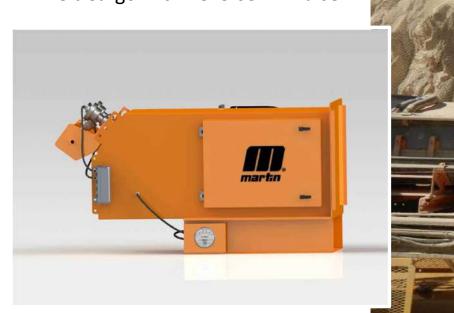
#### New

- Skirtboard Cover Over Modular Chute Wall
- Dust Curtain at Stilling Zone Exit
- Air CleanerIntegralDust Collector



#### Dedicated Air Cleaner

- Self-contained Dust Collector for Loading Zone.
- Returns Captured Dust to Belt Cargo with Reverse Air Pulse.

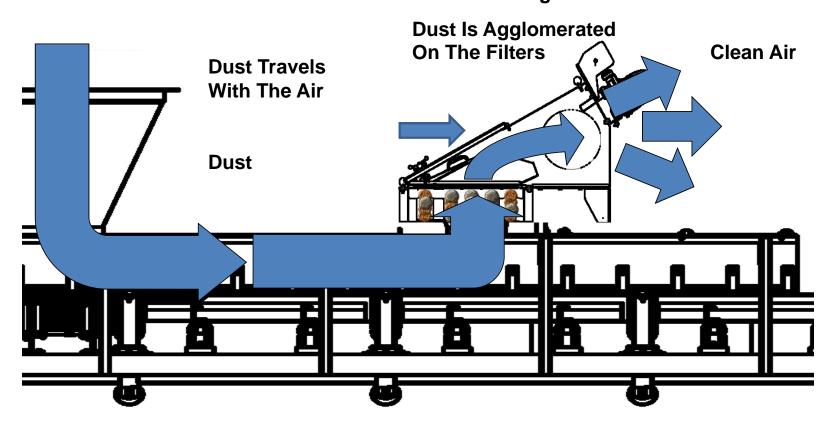




#### How it works



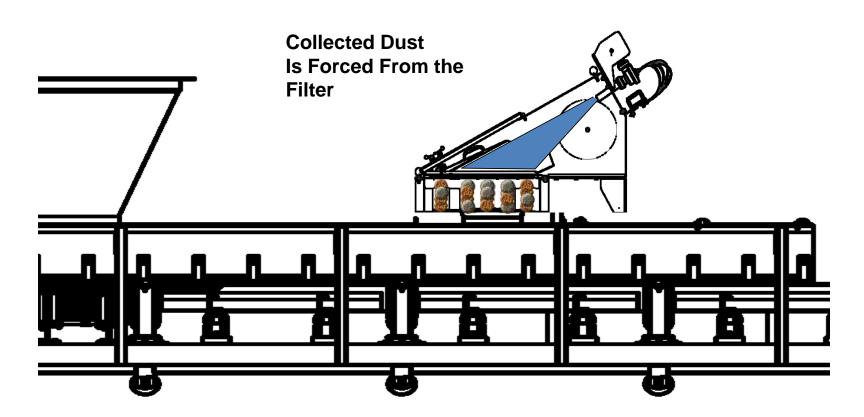
# The Collector Forces Air Through The Filters







# **Collector Reverse Pulses**





### Improved Transfer Point Performance

- Upgrade completed during 7-day outage.
- Cleanup was
   70 man-hours/week;
   now "reduced to
   one guy with a broom
   every couple days."
- "...from a nightmare to a system operating at a high level..."
- Coeur Rochester considering upgrades for additional transfer points





## Return on Investment (ROI)

- ROI= <u>Total Savings</u>
   Total Costs
- Savings- 60 man hours a week x 40 weeks x \$50.00 fully loaded = \$120,000.00 Year 1
- Cost- \$120,000.00
- $ROI\% = 1.0 \times 100 = 100\%$
- Years to Payback 1

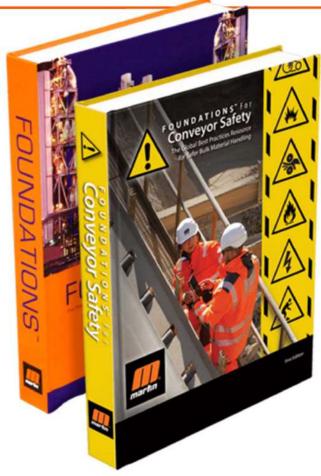


# FOUNDATIONS<sup>™</sup> for Conveyor Safety

Following on the path blazed by its *FOUNDATIONS™ Books* on controlling fugitive material, Martin Engineering's new book discusses:

- Global standards and practices for conveyor safety.
- Ways to improve conveyor safety.
- How to justify expenditures to improve conveyor safety through increased productivity.

Copyright 2016 Martin Engineering



More Tangible Costs	Less Tangible Costs
(easier to measure)	(harder to measure)
Initial Capital Expenditure	Any Lost Production as a Result of Unplanned Downtime
Transportation Costs	Safety Compliance Costs
Assembly and Installation	Functionality of the System
Maintenance	Expected Component Life
Spare Parts Cost	Warranty Costs
Operating Costs	Replacement Cost
Initial Component Cost	Repair Time Prediction
Maintenance Labor Cost	Injury Case Management
Electricity Cost per Kilowatt-Hour	Medical Costs for Surgery, Medicine, and Rehabilitation
Worker's Compensation Premiums	Lost/Decreased Productivity
Loss of Products or Services	Time to Go to Medical Appointments
Government Inspections and Reports	Production Downtime
Run-In Time	Administrative Costs
Waiting on Tools or Parts	Additional Overtime Pay Required
Waiting on Operations to Clean or Shut Down the System	Time to Hire Replacement
Health Insurance Costs	Interviewing and Training New Employee
	Delays in Shipments and Filling Orders
	Negative Media Attention
	Penalties and Fines
	Attorney Fees
	Damages to Equipment, Machinery, Materials, and Facility
	Reputation Loss
	Degraded Client Loyalty and Support
	Managerial Costs Due to the Accident Including Inspections, Investigations
	Loss of Employee Time Associated with Assisting With the Accident, Administering First Aid and Witness Interviews
	Loss of Employee Morale
	Slowed Work Pace Due to Other Employees' Fear of Injury

## Costs



## Tangible vs. Less Tangible



# Return on Conveyor Safety (ROCS)

- Todd Swinderman
- •Room 107
- •9:00 am

- Foundations for Conveyor Safety
- Booth 2104

## Q & A











2017 SME ANNUAL CONFERENCE & EXPO
CMA 119th NATIONAL WESTERN MINING CONFERENCE





DENVER, COLORADO I FEBRUARY 19-22, 2017