

WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR THE CERTIFICATE IN ROCK MECHANICS

METALLIFEROUS OPTION

PART 2 - APPLICATIONS

14 May 1996

EXAMINER:

Mr W J de Maar

MODERATOR:

Mr M Roberts

Maximum time allowed 3 hours (09:00 - 12:00)

An Afrikaans version of this paper is attached.

ANSWER ALL FOUR QUESTIONS.

A pass mark for this paper is 60 per cent.

References are not permitted.

Hand-held electronic calculators may be used. (No pre-programming.)

Put your examination number on the outside cover of each book used, and on any graph paper or other loose sheets handed in.

NB: Your name must not appear on any answer book or loose sheets.

Write on one side of the paper only.

Show all calculations on which your answers are based.

In answering these questions, full advantage should be taken wherever necessary of your practical experience as well as of the data given.

Graph paper is available from the invigilator.

NOTES FOR THE CANDIDATE

Read these notes carefully before you start answering the questions.

The problems are not always stated obviously in the questions. Part of your task is to determine from the question the precise nature of the problem. There are no "clear cut" answers. The questions demand that you draw on your formal, academic knowledge and on your experience. Also the questions require you to demonstrate your ability to think your way through a problem, much as you would have to in the real-life situation. You will disadvantage yourself if you work through the answers in a haphazard and unsystematic manner. You are more likely to gain the benefit of the doubt from the examiner and moderator if you approach the problem methodically than if you were to adopt an unstructured and sloppy approach.

Use large, clear, well labelled sketches when necessary. These will aid your thinking as well as make your answer clearer to the examiner and the moderator. Minute, poorly labelled and undimensioned sketches will not have the desired effect.

QUESTION 1

A new gold mine is being planned in the western part of the Witwatersrand basin. The average depth of the single tabular orebody is 2 700 m below surface. The dip of the orebody is 15° and the stoping width is 1,3 m. The payable orebody covers 9 km² and is disrupted by a number of steep dipping faults and dykes with displacements ranging from 3 m to 50 m.

The orebody consists of conglomerate (UCS 250 MPa). The hangingwall consists of strong lava (UCS 300 MPa) and the footwall consists of well bedded quartzite (UCS 180 MPa). A potential rockburst situation is envisaged during stoping of this orebody.

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------|
| (a) | What mining method(s) would you consider to extract this orebody? Give reasons for your answer. | 4 marks |
| (b) | What regional and stope support is appropriate for stoping the orebody? Give reasons for your answer. | 3 marks |
| (c) | Briefly describe a seismic monitoring system and what seismic monitoring consists of? | 4 marks |
| (d) | Give three different types of seismic waves and describe the ground motion associated with these waves. | 3 marks |
| (e) | Give the typical seismic ground velocity of Witwatersrand Quartzite. | 1 mark. |
| (f) | There are two distinct seismic mechanisms, "crush" and "shear". Where would you find these two seismic mechanisms in the mining environment and what damage is associated with each? | 4 marks |
| (g) | In recent times, preconditioning and controlled fault slip have been introduced in rockburst prone mines on an experimental basis. Describe the two areas of research and the underlying principles. | 6 marks |

TOTAL 25 marks

QUESTION 2

- (a) An east/west orientated tunnel was excavated in quartzite (UCS 250 MPa) at a depth of 3 000 m below surface. The field stress for the tunnel is as follows:

Vertical Stress	=	70 MPa
Horizontal East West	=	35 MPa
Horizontal North South	=	20 MPa.

A 2 m long horizontal borehole was drilled perpendicular to the sidewall of the tunnel. A petroscope is inserted into the borehole.

- (i) Describe and explain the likely fracture pattern that can be observed along the length of the borehole. 3 marks
- (ii) What cross sectional profile can be expected of the borehole? 3 marks
- (iii) The borehole was filled with an explosive charge and detonated.
- What fracture pattern is likely to emerge from the blast in the borehole and why? 2 marks
- (iv) What tunnel profile would you recommend given the field stress mentioned above and why? 2 marks

- (b) Frequently, pull tests are done on full column bonded cement/steel or resin/steel support installations in order to test the adequacy of the installation.

What do you think of these pull tests? 5 marks

QUESTION 2 (Continued)

(c) Comment on the following statements:

(i) The length of the rockbolt is more significant in tunnel support than the density of the rockbolt installation. 2 marks

(ii) A stiff non-yield rockbolt installation is preferred for tunnels subjected to frequent dynamic loading conditions. 2 marks

(iii) The dominant role of rockbolt support is to prevent rock fracture. 2 marks

(d) Give a comparison between the function of a grouted tendon and splitset and state the common application of each. 4 marks

TOTAL 25 marks

QUESTION 3

- (a) A vertical extensometer has been installed above the centre raise of a stope at 600 m below surface.

The table below gives the movement of anchoring points as the span of the stope increases from 20 m to 100 m. Timber elongates have been used in the stope as primary support.

- (i) What do you understand from the movement of the anchoring points as the span of the stope increases? 4 marks
- (ii) The final stope span is planned to be 140 m. As the rock mechanics practitioner on site, what recommendations would you make to mine management concerning the continuation of mining operations and support? 6 marks

Table of Relative Displacement to the Collar of Anchoring Points (mm)

SPAN (M)	ANCHOR LENGTH				
	6 M	12 M	18 M	24 M	30 M
20	0	0	0	0	0
40	4,0	6,0	7,0	8,0	9,0
60	4,0	22,0	24,0	26,0	27,0
80	5,0	24,0	26,0	34,0	73,0
100	6,0	25,0	28,0	44,0	107,0

NOTE: ALL DISPLACEMENTS IN MM.

- (b) Uncemented classified tailings, cemented classified tailings and cemented tailings with aggregate are three backfill types.
Comment on the general use of each and plot on one diagram the approximate load compression curve of each. 6 marks
- (c) What are the significant rock mechanics aspects to the placement of backfill? 4 marks
- (d) The strategy in recent times has been to eliminate the shaft pillar at an early stage for deep level mines. Discuss the rock mechanics advantages and disadvantages, but disregard the financial advantages. 5 marks

TOTAL. 25 marks

QUESTION 4

You are the rock mechanics officer responsible for a bord and pillar section in a gold mine, where the depth of the workings is approximately 552 m above mean sea level. The area has been mined with trackless equipment in the following manner:

7,0 m wide, 5,0 m high primary roadways developed on strike, separated by 8,0 m wide pillars.

Secondary extraction pillars by mining 8,0 m wide up dip panels between primary roadways leaving 7,0 m wide pillars between holings.

Tertiary extraction by footwall lifting 2,0 m throughout the primary and secondary extraction areas.

A large area has successfully been mined using this method but signs of progressive pillar failure in the back areas are becoming more common as the spans increase. This progressive failure takes the form of spalling, hourglassing and occasional pillar bursting in the stoped out areas.

Problems with pillar stability are now becoming apparent in new stoping areas following secondary extraction.

Collar Elevation 1 352 m above mean sea level.

Regional Pillar spacing 300 m to 400 m.

- (a) Briefly discuss, without using calculations, the possible reasons for progressive failure of the pillars in the back areas. 4 marks
- (b) How will this situation affect the current stoping and why? 2 marks
- (c) List the information which you would require both in the back areas and in current stoping areas in order to carry out a numerical modelling exercise to back analyse the situation. Name the instrumentation device or technique applicable to each item. 8 marks
- (d) Describe how you would incorporate these measurements into a numerical modelling back analysis exercise in order to obtain a calibrated model of the situation. 8 marks
- (e) How would you use the results of the calibrated model to design future stoping layouts? 3 marks

TOTAL 25 marks

KAMER VAN MYNWESE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

SKRIFTELIKE EKSAMEN VIR DIE SERTIFIKAAT IN ROTSMEGANIKA

METAALKEUSE

<u>DEEL 2 - TOEPASSING</u>	: 14 Mei 1996
<u>EKSAMINATOR</u>	: Mnr. W J de Maar
<u>MODERATOR</u>	: Mnr. M Roberts

Maksimum tyd toegestaan: 3 uur (09:00 - 12:00)

'n Engelse weergawe van hierdie vraestel is aangeheg.

BEANTWOORD AL VIER VRAE.

Om te slaag moet u 60 persent in hierdie vraestel behaal.

Naslaanwerke mag nie gebruik word nie.

Elektroniese handrekenmasjiene kan gebruik word. (Geen voorafprogrammering nie.)

Skryf u eksamennommer buiteop elke antwoordboek wat u gebruik, en op alle grafiekpapier of ander los velle wat u inlewer.

L.W.: U naam moet nie op enige antwoordboek of los velle verskyn nie.

Skryf slegs op een kant van elke vel papier.

Toon alle berekenings aan waarop u antwoorde gegrond is.

Wanneer u hierdie vrae beantwoord, moet u u ondervinding van die praktiese sy van die onderwerp sowel as die gegewens ten volle benut waar dit ook al nodig is.

Grafiekpapier kan by die opsiener verkry word.

AANTEKENINGE VIR DIE KANDIDAAT

Lees hierdie aantekeninge sorgvuldig deur voordat u die vrac begin beantwoord.

Die probleme word nie altyd duidelik in die vrae gestel nie. 'n Deel van u taak is om die presiese aard van die probleem uit die vraag te bepaal. Daar is geen "klinkklare" antwoorde nie. Die vrae verg dat u uit u formele, akademiese kennis en u ervaring moet put. Die vrae vereis ook dat u u vermoë moet toon om 'n probleem goed deur te dink, baie soos u dit in die praktyk sal moet doen. Dit sal u niks baat as u die vrae en antwoorde op 'n lukrake en onstelselmatige manier deurwerk nie. Die eksaminator en die moderator sal u veel eerder die voordeel van die twyfel gee as u liever die probleem stelselmatig aanpak as om 'n ongestruktureerde en slordige benadering te volg.

Gebruik groot, duidelike sketse met goeie byskrifte wanneer dit nodig is. Dit sal u met u dinkwerk help en ook u antwoord vir die eksaminator en die moderator duideliker maak. Klein sketsies sonder afmetings en met swak byskrifte sal niks daartoe bydra om u te help nie.

VRAAG 1

Planne word beraam om 'n nuwe goudmyn in die westelike gedeelte van die Witwatersrandkom te open. Die gemiddelde diepte van die enkele tafelvormige ertsliggaam is 2 700 m. Die helling van die ertsliggaam is 15° en die afbou dikte is 1,3 m. Die lonende ertsliggaam dek 9 km^2 en word deur 'n aantal steil hellende verskuiwings en gesteentegange met verdringings van 3 m tot 50 m onderbreek.

Die ertsliggaam bestaan uit konglomeraat (eenasdruksterkte = 250 MPa). Die dak bestaan uit sterk lawa (eenasdruksterkte = 300 MPa) en die vloer bestaan uit goed gelaagde kwartsiet (eenasdruksterkte = 180 MPa). 'n Potensiële rotsbarstingsituasie word tydens die afbouing van hierdie ertsliggaam verwag.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------|
| (a) | Watter mynboumetode(s) sal u oorweeg om hierdie ertsliggaam te ontgin? Verstrek redes vir u antwoord. | 4 punte |
| (b) | Watter streek- en afboubestutting is geskik vir die afbouing van die ertsliggaam. Verstrek redes vir u antwoord. | 3 punte |
| (c) | Beskryf kortliks 'n seismiese moniteerstelsel en waaruit seismiese monitering bestaan? | 4 punte |
| (d) | Noem drie verskillende soorte seismiese golwe, en beskryf die rotsbeweging wat met hierdie golwe gepaardgaan. | 3 punte |
| (e) | Verstrek die tipiese seismiese rotssnelheid van Witwatersrandkwartsiet. | 1 punt |
| (f) | Daar is twee duidelike seismiese meganismes, "drukking" en "skeuring". Waar sal u dié twee seismiese meganismes in die mynbou-omgewing vind, en watter skade gaan met elkeen gepaard? | 4 punte |
| (g) | Voorkondisionering en beheerde glyverskuiwing is onlangs op 'n eksperimentele grondslag ingestel in myne wat aan rotsbarstings onderhewig is. Beskryf die twee navorsingsterreine en die onderliggende beginsels. | 6 punte |

TOTAAL 25 punte

VRAAG 2

- (a) 'n Tonnel is in 'n oos-wes-rigting in kwartsiet (eenasdruksterkte = 250 MPa) op 'n diepte van 3 000 m uitgegrawe. Die veldspanning van die tonnel is soos volg:

Vertikale spanning	=	70 MPa
Horisontaal oos-wes	=	35 MPa
Horisontaal noord-suid	=	20 MPa

'n Horisontale boorgat is 2 m diep loodreg op die sywand van die tonnel geboor. 'n Petroskoop word in die boorgat geplaas.

- (i) Beskryf en verduidelik die waarskynlike breukpatroon wat deur die lengte van die boorgat waargeneem kan word. 3 punte
- (ii) Watter dwarsprofiel van die boorgat kan verwag word? 3 punte
- (iii) Die boorgat is met 'n springstoflading gevul en losgeskiet. Watter breukpatroon sal waarskynlik as gevolg van die ontploffing in die boorgat ontstaan, en waarom? 2 punte
- (iv) Watter tonnelprofiel sal u aanbeveel met die gegewe veldspanning wat hierbo gemeld is, en waarom? 2 punte

- (b) Trektoetse word dikwels gedoen op staalbestuttingsinstallasies wat oor die volle lengte met sement of hars gebind is ten einde die toereikendheid van die installasie te toets.

Wat is u mening omtrent hierdie trektoetse? 5 punte

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4.

VRAAG 2 (vervolg)

(c) Bespreek die volgende stellings:

- | | | |
|-------|---|---------|
| (i) | Die lengte van die rotsbout in tonnelbestutting is belangriker as die digtheid van die rotsboutinstallasie. | 2 punte |
| (ii) | 'n Stywe rotsboutinstallasie wat nie meegee nie word verkies vir tunnels wat herhaaldelik aan dinamieselastoestande blootgestel word. | 2 punte |
| (iii) | Die vernaamste rol van rotsboutbestutting is om rotsbreuke te voorkom. | 2 punte |

(d) Vergelyk die funksies van 'n vasgebryde staaltang of -kabel en 'n "Splitset", en meld die gewone toepassing van elkeen. 4 punte

TOTAAL 25 punte

VRAAG 3

- (a) 'n Vertikale ekstensometer is bokant die middelstyggang van 'n afbouplek 600 m benede die oppervlak geïnstalleer.

Die tabel hieronder verstrek die beweging van ankerpunte na gelang die afbouspanwydte van 20 m tot 100 m toeneem.
Houtverlengstukke is as primêre bestutting in die afbouplek gebruik.

- (i) Wat lei u af van die beweging van die ankerpunte na gelang die afbouspanwydte toeneem? 4 punte
- (ii) Die finale afbouspanwydte moet volgens plan 140 m wees. As rotsmeganikaman ter plaatse, wat sal u by die mynbestuur aanbeveel in verband met die voortsetting van mynbedrywighede en bestutting? 6 punte

Tabel van relatiewe verskuiwing van kraag van ankerpunte (mm)

SPANWYDTE (m)	ANKERLENGTE				
	6 m	12 m	18 m	24 m	30 m
20	0	0	0	0	0
40	4,0	6,0	7,0	8,0	9,0
60	4,0	22,0	24,0	26,0	27,0
80	5,0	24,0	26,0	34,0	73,0
100	6,0	25,0	28,0	44,0	107,0

- (b) Ongesementeerde geklassifiseerde uitskot, gesementeerde geklassifiseerde uitskot en gesementeerde uitskot met aggremaat is drie soorte terugvulsel.

Bespreek die algemene gebruik van elkeen, en teken op een diagram die benaderde belasting-kompressiekromme van elkeen.

- (c) Wat is die noemenswaardige rotsmeganika-aspekte van die plasing van terugvulsel? 4 punte
- (d) Die strategie in die laaste tyd is om die skagpilaar van diepmyne in 'n vroeë stadium te verwyder. Bespreek die voor- en nadele hiervan uit 'n rotsmeganika-oogpunt, maar laat die finansiële voordele buite rekening. 5 punte

TOTAAL 25 punte

VRAAG 4

U is die rotsmeganikabeampte wat verantwoordelik is vir 'n pilaarmynbou-afdeling in 'n goudmyn, waar die diepte van die delfplekke ongeveer 552 m bokant die gemiddelde seevlak is. Die gebied is met spoorlose toerusting op die volgende manier gemyn:

7,0 m breë, 5,0 m hoë primêre gange wat op strekking ontsluit is, en deur 8,0 m breë pilare geskei is.

Sekondêre-ekstraksiepilare deur 8,0 m breë styghellingpanele tussen primêre gange te ontgin en 7,0 m breë pilare tussen deurbrake agter te laat.

Tersiêre ekstraksie deur vloeruitskiëting van 2,0 m deurgaans in die primêre- en sekondêre-ekstraksiegebiede.

'n Groot gebied is met welslae ontgin deur hierdie metode te gebruik, maar tekens van progressiewe pilaarswigting in die uitgewerkte gebiede kom al hoe meer voor namate die spanwydtes toeneem. Hierdie progressiewe swigting neem die vorm van afsplintering, uurglasafsplintering en pilaarbarsting in die afgeboude gebiede aan.

Probleme met pilaarstabiliteit begin nou na sekondêre ekstraksie in nuwe afbougebiede te voorskyn kom.

Bekhoogte is 1 352 m bokant die gemiddelde seevlak.

Streekpilaarspasiëring is 300 m tot 400 m.

- (a) Bespreek kortliks, sonder om van berekenings gebruik te maak, die moontlike redes vir progressiewe swigting van die pilare in die uitgewerkte gebiede. 4 punte
- (b) Hoe sal hierdie situasie die huidige afbouwerk raak, en hoekom? 2 punte
- (c) Maak 'n lys van die inligting wat u in die uitgewerkte gebiede sowel as in die huidige afbougebiede nodig sal hê vir 'n numeriese modelleringsoefening om die situasie terugwaarts te analiseer. Gee die naam van die instrumentasietoestel of tegniek wat op elke item van toepassing is. 8 punte
- (d) Beskryf hoe u hierdie afmetings in 'n numeriese modelleringsoefening vir terugwaartse analise sal opneem ten einde 'n gekalibreerde model van die situasie te verkry. 8 punte
- (e) Hoe sal u die resultate van die gekalibreerde model aanwend om toekomstige afbou-uitleggings te ontwerp? 3 punte

TOTAAL 25 punte