

FME in the continuing quest for improvement in mine safety



Wellington NZ
8th June, 2023

I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and pay my respects to Aboriginal elders past and present as the knowledge holders and teachers.

Wollongong, NSW
Dharawal country



Presenter



Patrick Booth

**Research Fellow, UOW
Principal, MeCee Solns**



750 lives were lost in underground coal mines around the world in the past decade as a result of methane gas explosions and gas outbursts.

The Research Problem

Current gas emission prediction tools have limited application due to reduced spatial and time base resolution.

The Objective

To develop a high resolution dynamic model for transient gas emission prediction from underground coal mines based on specific site conditions.



Today's agenda

What did we learn over our journey?

1. A data-driven culture is key
2. Automate the heavy lifting while being platform agnostic
3. Some examples
 - a) 3D visuals & DEMs
 - b) Lab & CAD data cleaning
4. Democratised the data to drive decisions and maintain operational flexibility



Safer



Sustainable



Energy Efficient

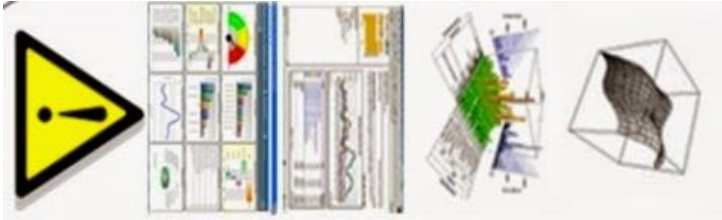
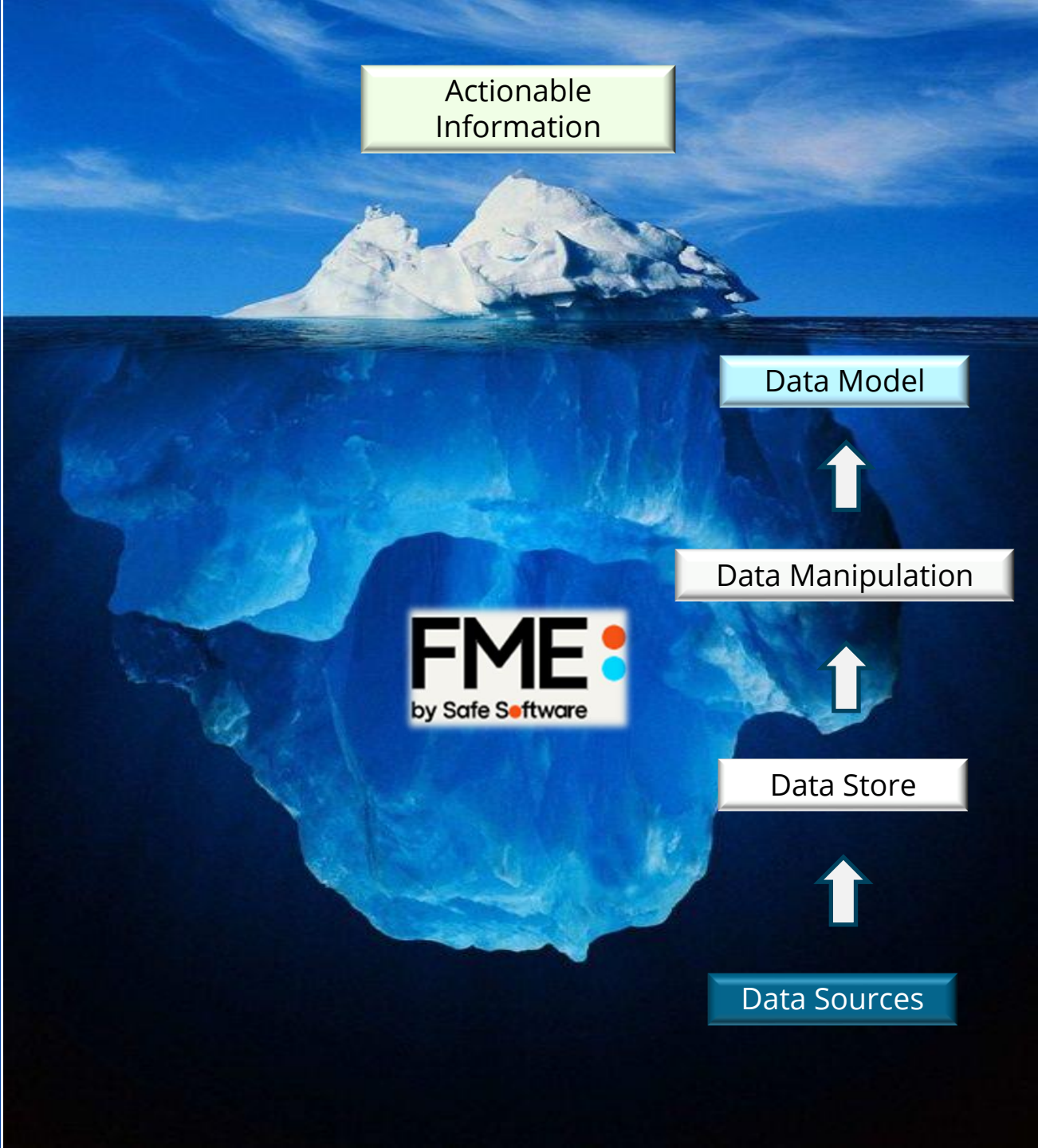


Cost Effective

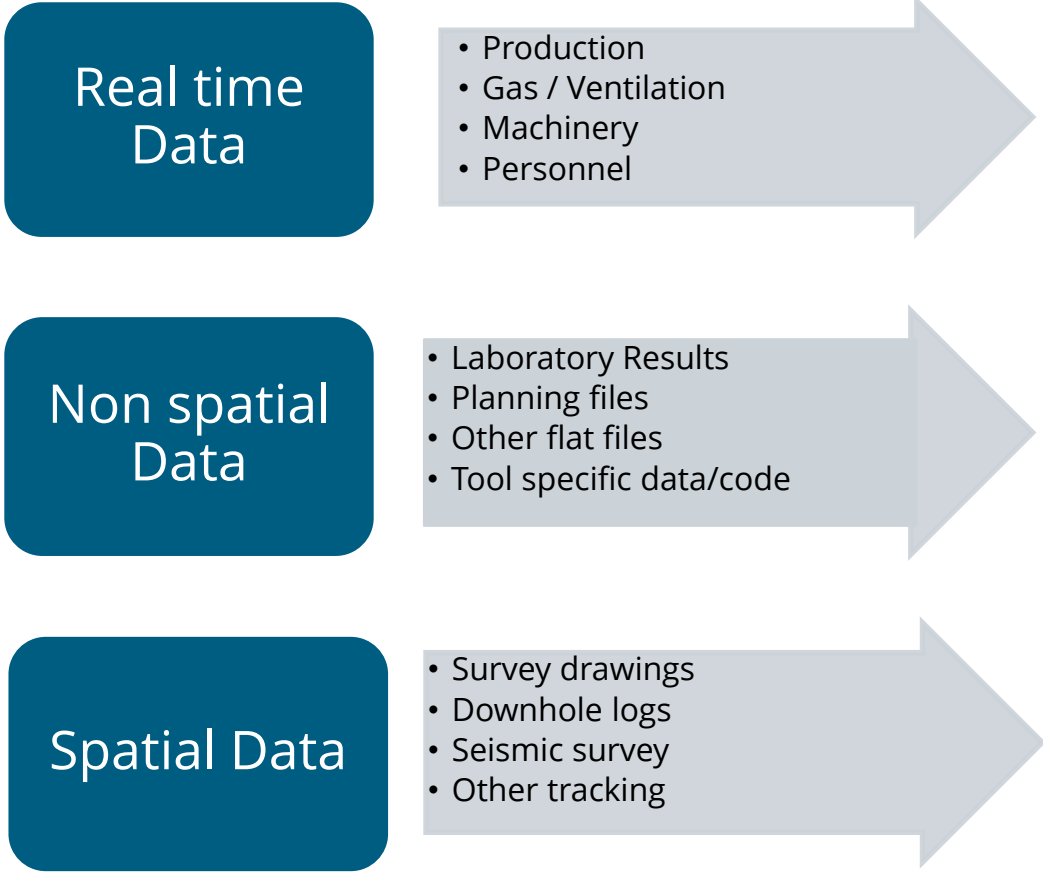


Productive





Data reporting and presentation layer relies on robust and repeatable data systems & processes



A data-driven culture is the key FME can help with that !

Decisions made based on fundamentals, facts and data without placing an additional burden on operational staff.

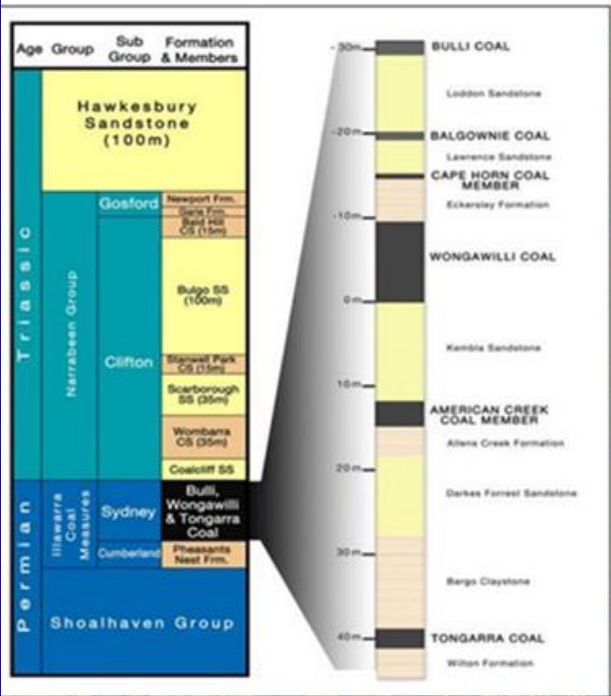
Technology and data source agnostic.

Automated and systematic data processing with improved resolution in space & time.

Reporting and presentation layer agnostic.



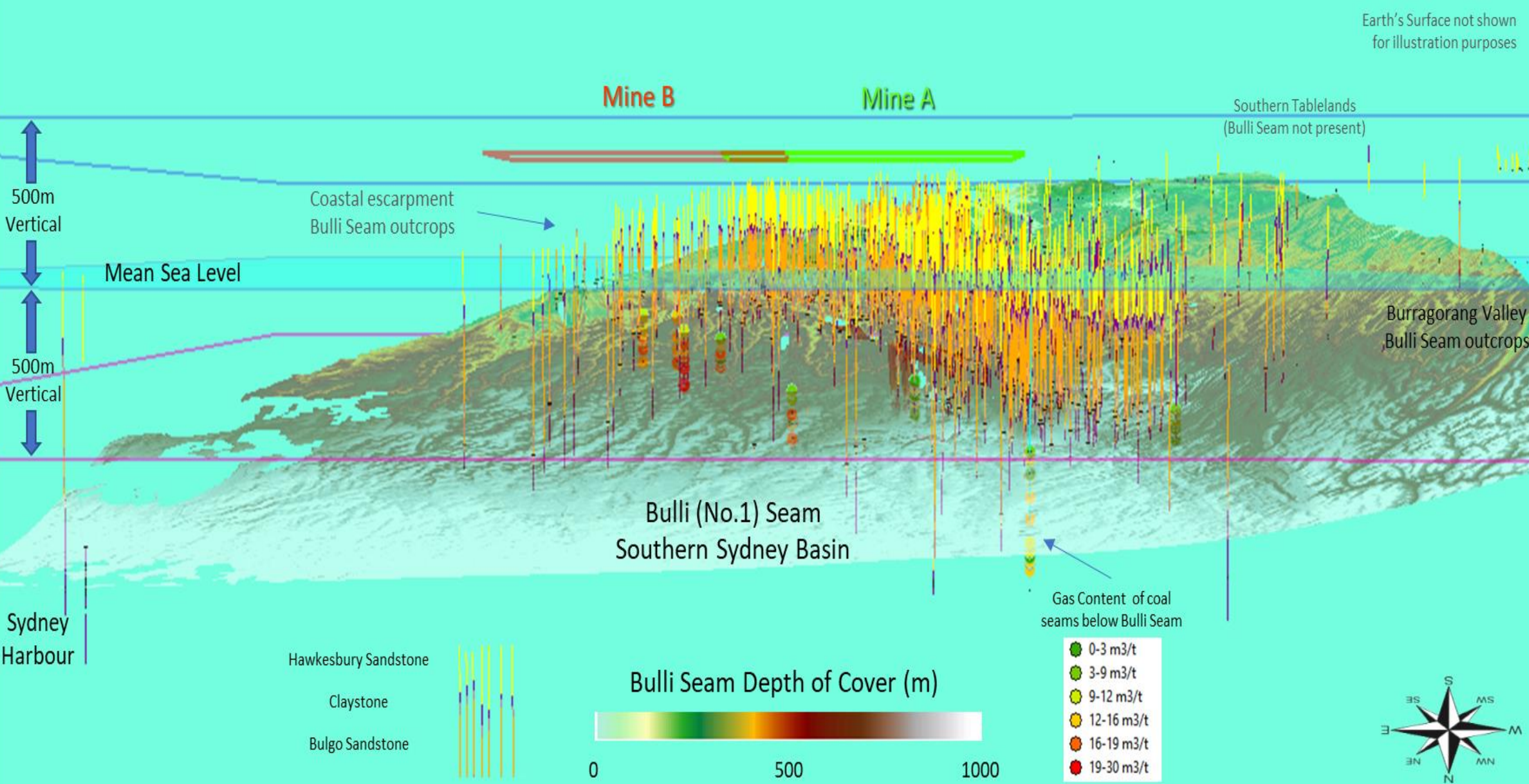
Regional scale



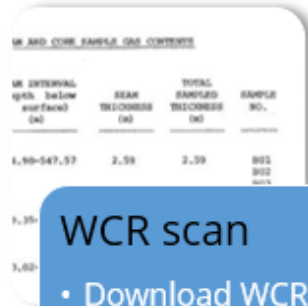
Sydney Basin in NSW, Australia

Home to 6 Million people and typically produces +10Mt of premium quality coking coal per annum from the deeper southern area.

Regional scale



3D Exploration boreholes

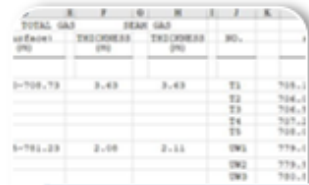


WCR scan

MR INTERVAL upth below and face)	SEAM THICKNESS (m)	TOTAL SAMPLED THICKNESS (m)	SAMPLE NO.
1.50-547.57	2.59	2.59	992
			993
			994

WCR scan

- Download WCR
- Clean image
- OCR conversion

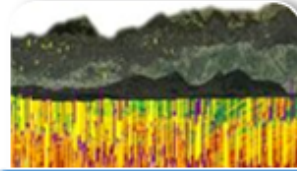


Excel sheet

DEPTH (m)	SEAM THICKNESS (m)	SAMPLE NO.
1-708.75	2.43	2.43
		21
		22
		23
		24
		25
5-701.20	2.08	2.11
		290
		291
		292

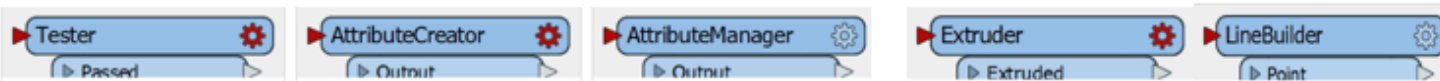
Excel sheet

- Collar to MGA56
- Feet to (m)
- Depth to RL
- **Validate strata**

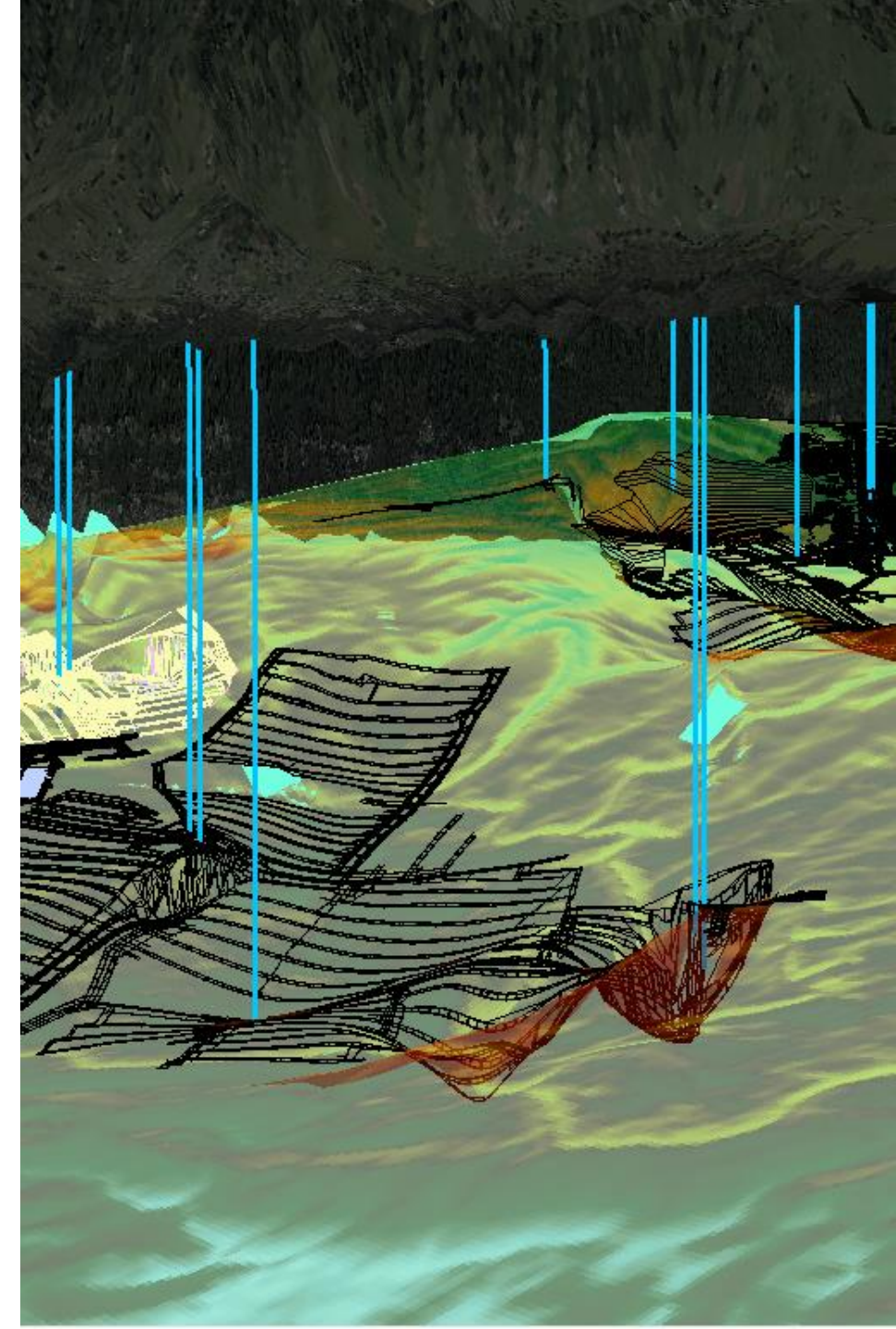


Produce 3D lines

- Create 3D point
- Add strata geology or remarks as attribute(s)
- Join 3D points to create 3D polylines



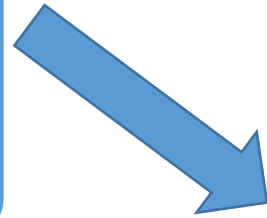
Some of the key transformers



DEMs and raster calculations

Best available Z Data

- Ideally 3D points and lines
- Contours
- Exploration data
- Seismic data with structures
- Survey data
- DGS data



Create DEM surfaces

- Spline interpolation of Z
- Minimum curve approach
- Structures as barriers
- Measured values used
- Grid size / resolution 1 x 1m



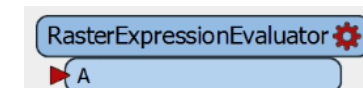
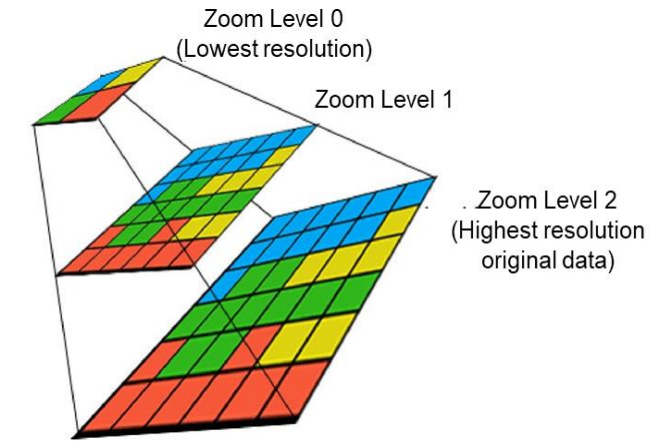
Add spatial property

- Slope
- Aspect
- Curvature (plan & profile)
- Distance & vector to features
- Localised minima (sinks)
- Watershed / catchment

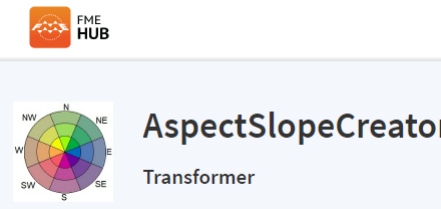


Raster Output

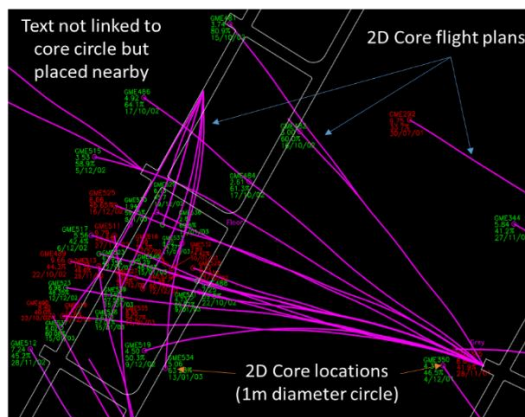
- AHD common Z reference
- Earth surface
- Each relevant strata or seam
- Fast depth of cover evaluation
- Single or multi-bands
- Appropriate resolution



Some of the key transformers used

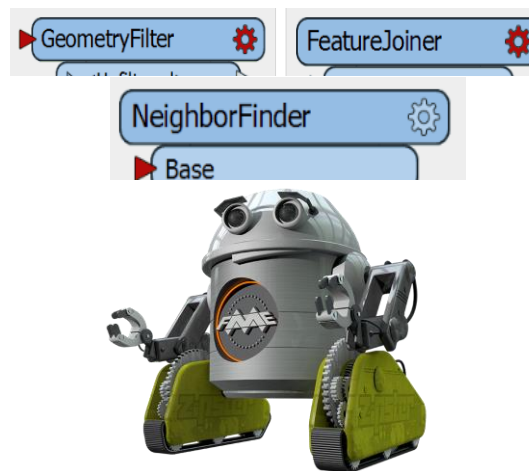


AutoCAD data cleaning and alignment



Text on plan only – difficult to reconcile if holes close together

AutoCAD Map source
250+ drawing layers
Limited object data
Critical data as text only

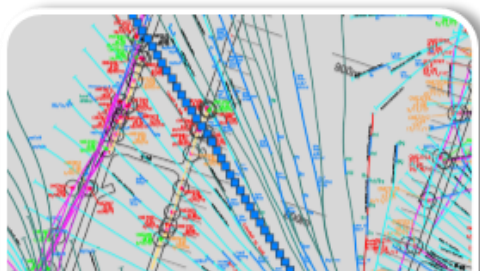


Validation !

Manipulation of text
Creation of attributes
Attach attributes to geometry

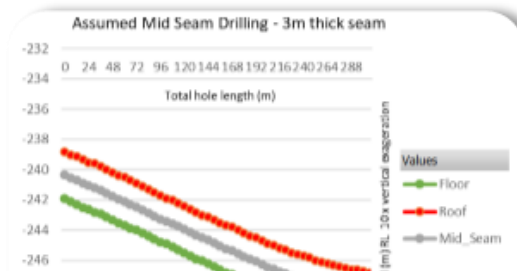


Attributed geometry
Common co-ordinate system
Well structured data !
Reduced errors downstream



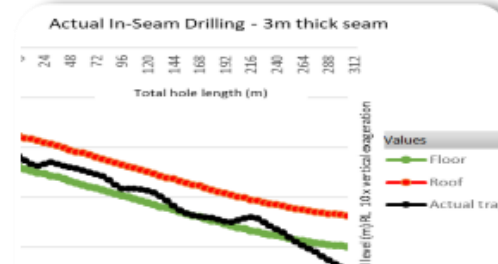
Phase 1 – AutoCAD 2D

- 2D only initially
- Extract start & end X,Y
- Apply Z from start & end
- Assume straight line in Z



Phase 2 – Floor/Roof 2.5D

- Produce floor & roof profile
- Extract Z each survey point
- Produce profile assume mid-seam
- Validate floor / roof touches



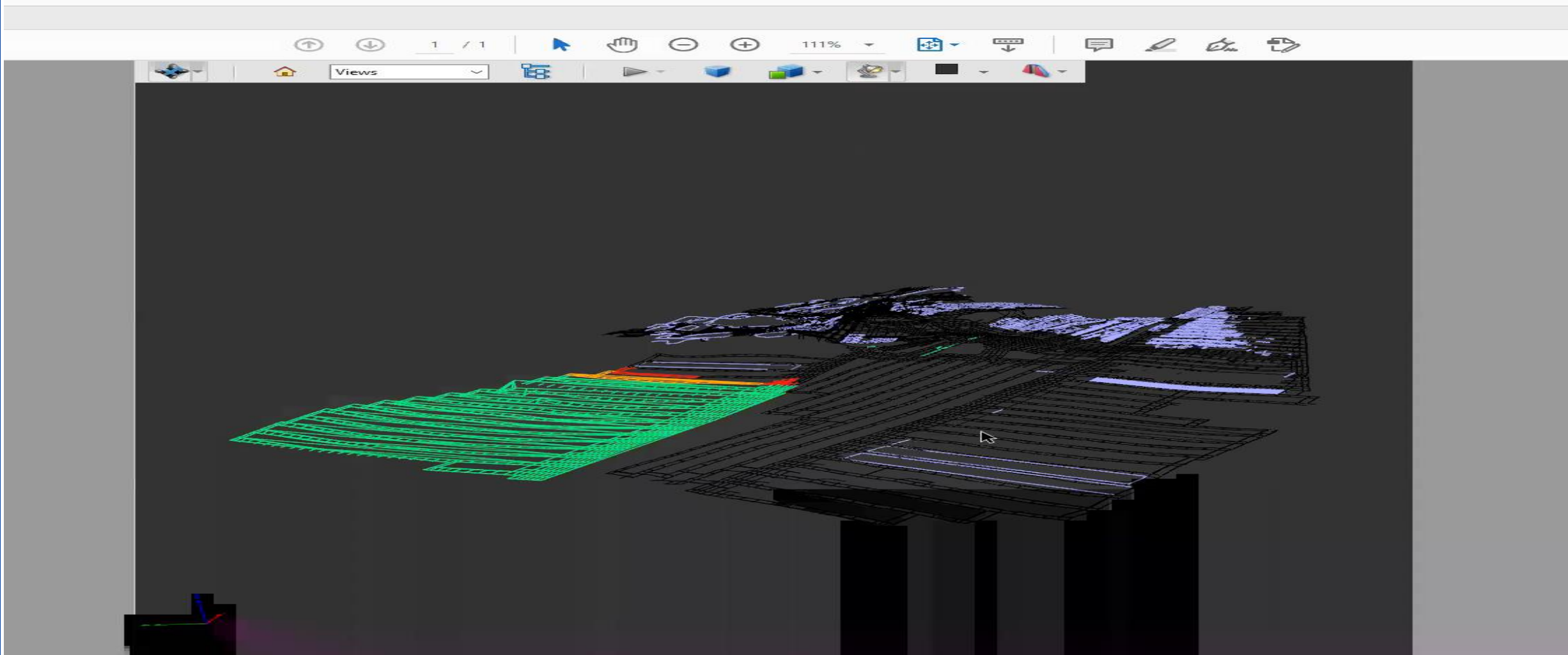
Phase 3 – True 3D Geometry

- Full azimuth, dip and length via DGS
- Convert all survey to 3D points
- Attach any commentary as attribute(s)
- Join 3D points to create 3D polyline

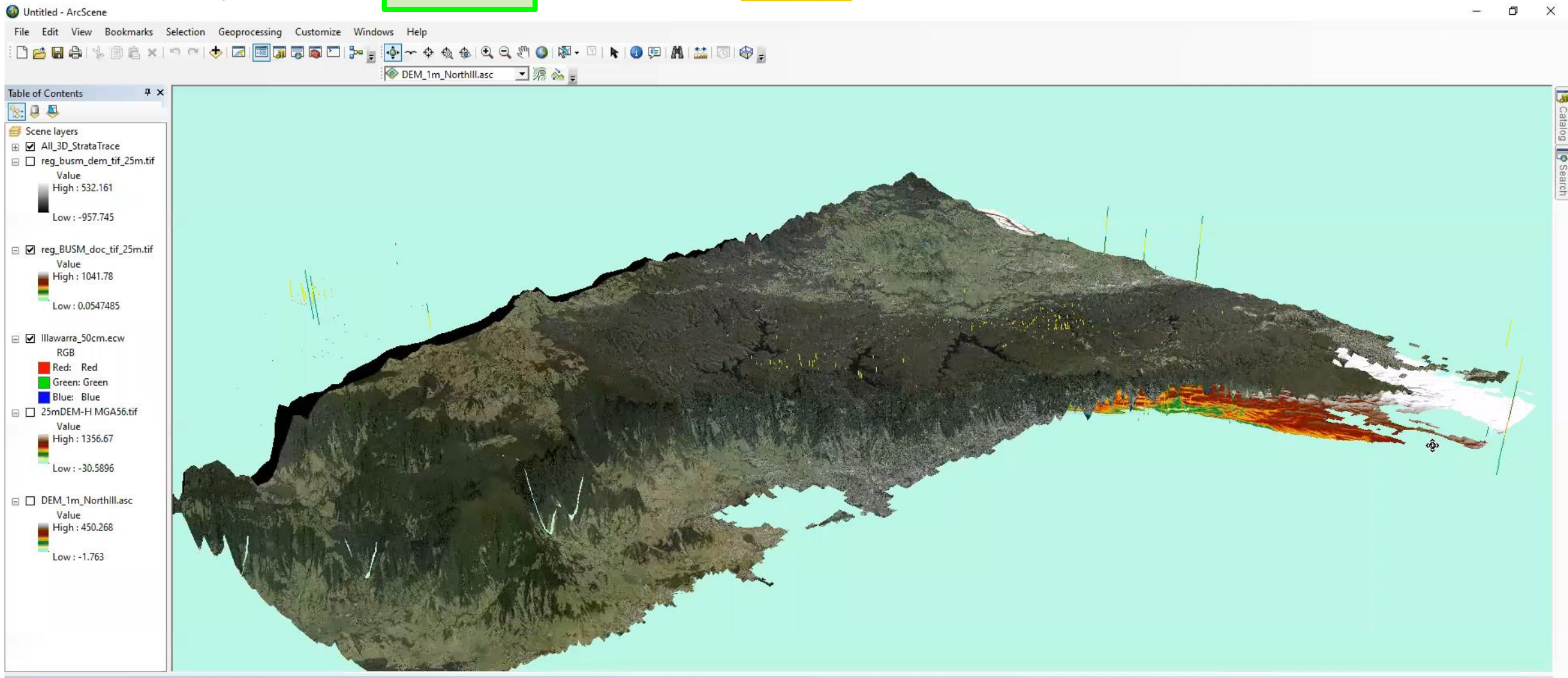
Why democratise the data ?



Democratise the data in multiple formats



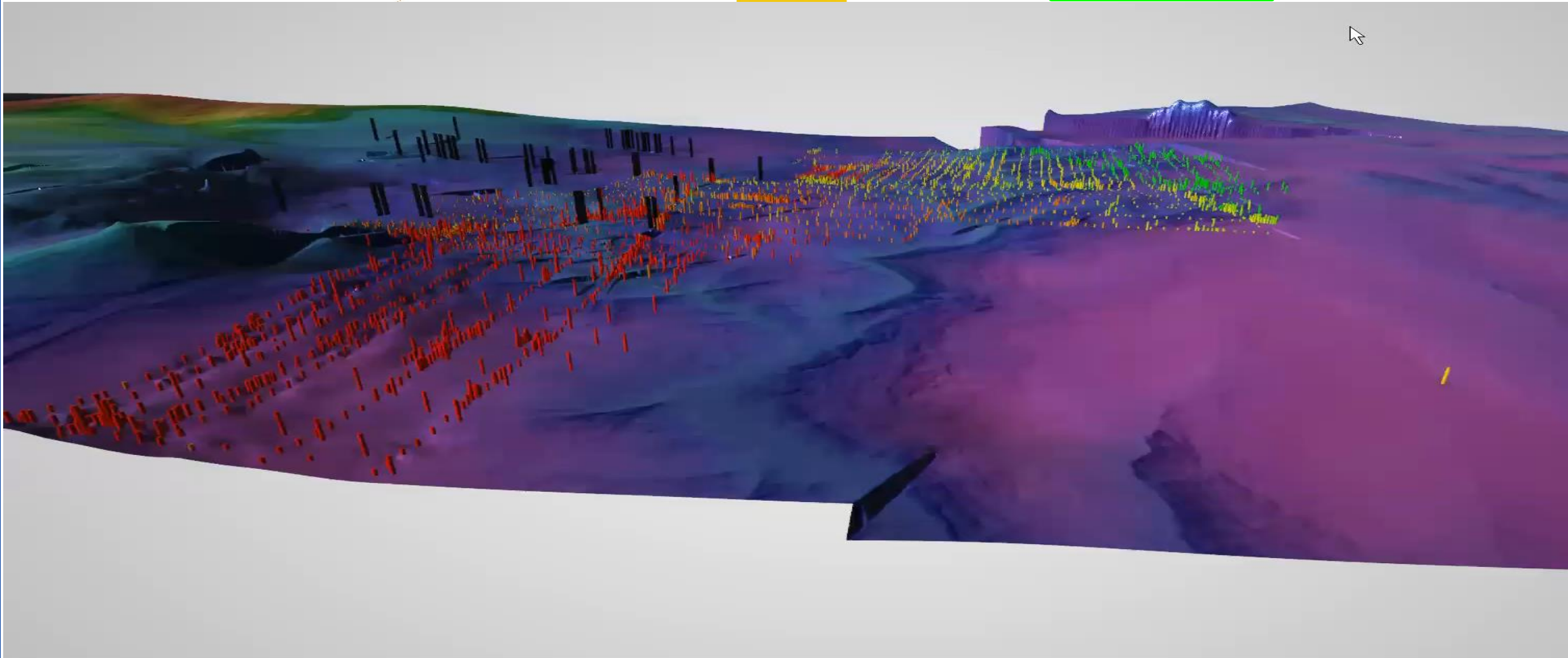
Democratise the data in multiple formats



Democratise the data in multiple formats



Democratise the data in multiple formats



Democratise the data in multiple formats



OVERVIEW
Gas Core Database

4388
Cores taken

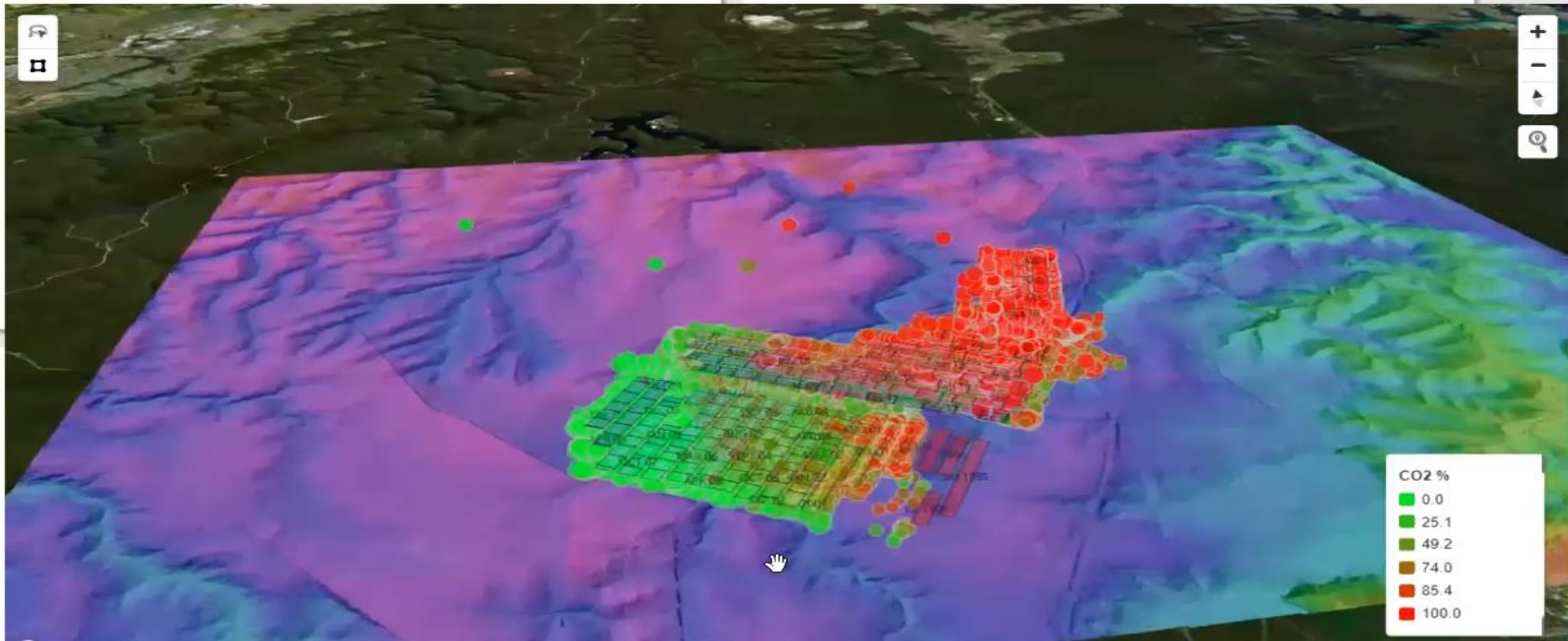
24.3
Max Content

5.5
Ava Content

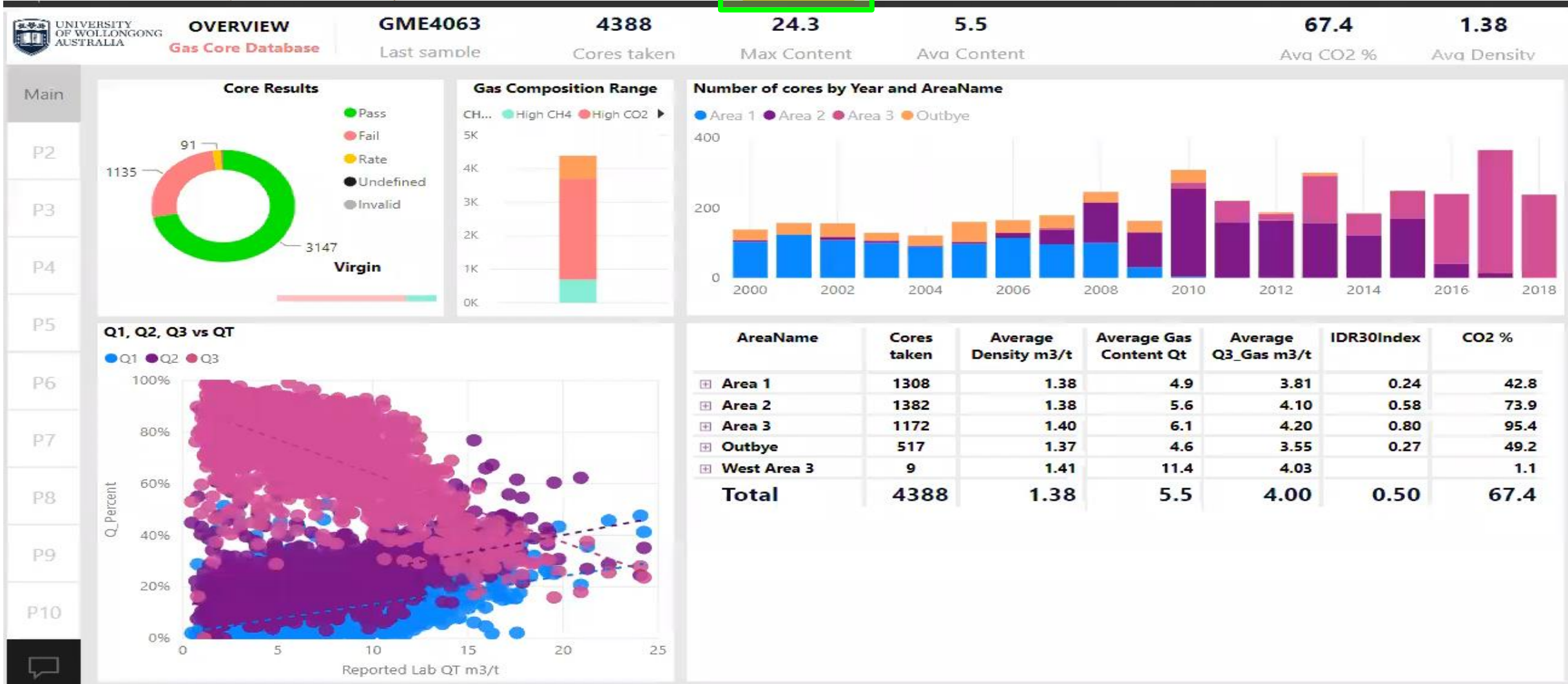
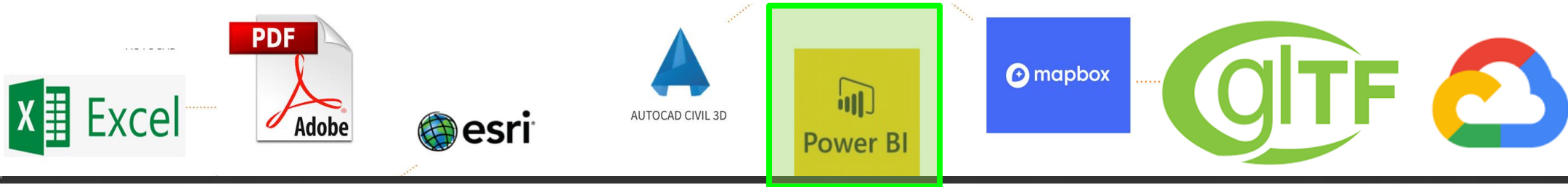
67.4
Ava CO2 %

1.38
Ava Density

- P1
- P2
- P3
- P4
- P5
- P6
- P7
- P8
- P9
- P10



Democratise the data in multiple formats



Conclusion

Over the past 7 years of research, FME has been critical to the treatment of data from regional to microscopic scale.

Using structured data is fundamental to accurate gas emission modelling at high resolution in both space and time.

Maintaining vendor-agnostic workflows in FME avoids significant risk in production

Democratise and visualise the data to drive decision making in management.



Mining



Energy



Carbon



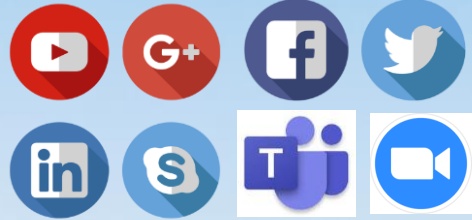
Environmental &



Electrical Engineering



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See the solution

Thank you!

