

2nd International Workshop Towards the Giant Liquid Argon Charge Imaging Experiment (GLA 2011)

Department of Physics, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

5th – 10th June 2011











Presentation by the ALAN AULD GROUP LTD

Experience and Issues in Underground Construction

Alan Auld
John Elliott
Chris Thompson

Chairman and Managing Director of Alan Auld Group Ltd Managing Director of Alan Auld Engineering Ltd Managing Director of Alan Auld Commercial Ltd











Presentation Summary

- (1) AAG Experience in Underground Construction
- (2) Underground Construction Issues
- (3) Where AAG fits into the LAGUNA LBNO Project
- (4) Risk Management











AAG Experience in Underground Construction

- (1) Company History and Background
- (2) Staff Experience
- (3) Deep Mine Development Experience











Company History and Background

- Company started over 20 years ago by Alan Auld, formerly Chief Design Engineer for Cementation Mining Ltd, a deep underground mining development contractor
- Over the last 20 years we have steadily built the company from a 1 man band to a specialist boutique engineering company servicing the mining and civil tunnelling markets with a worldwide workload
- We now employ around 15 full time staff and another 10 part time specialists as required
- The company operates internationally in mining and civil engineering shaft sinking, tunnelling and underground construction from concept & feasibility studies through to project completion











Alan Auld Engineering Ltd operate in an international market and have carried out work in many parts of the world

Finland. 2001. (Underground nuclear waste repository)

Posiva Oy. Onkalo (Underground Rock Characterisation Facility), Olkiluto. Feasibility Study for 5.8m ID, 500m deep shaft

Canada. Current. (Potash Mines)

- 1. PCS. New Brunswick. 2 No. 5.5m ID shafts, 885m deep currently being sunk. Shaft designers for the project
- 2. PCS. Saskatchewan. 1 No. 6.0m ID shaft, 995m deep currently being sunk. Design review
- 3. BHP. Saskatchewan. 2 No. 6.5m ID shafts,1030m deep commencing construction. Shaft designers for the project











Chile, South

Codelco. 2 No. 11m ID shafts, 950m deep. Feasibility stage design

America.

Current.

(Copper Mine)

Nevada, USA.

Current.

(Gold Mine)

Newmont Gold. 1 No. 8.534m ID shaft, 732m deep through

difficult, water bearing ground. Feasibility stage design.

Louisiana, USA.

Current. (Salt Mine)

Inspection and design of shaft lining repairs

Ukraine. 2007.

(Coal Mine)

CCI – Lubelya. Design review of 2 No. 8m ID shafts, 900m deep.

Mine currently commencing construction.











Staff Experience

Alan Auld 13 years as Chief Design Engineer for a deep

underground mining development contractor. 20 years

underground construction consultancy

Brian Maskery 10 years as a Quantity Surveyor, 19 years as General

and Commercial Manager of mining and tunnelling

companies including 7 years running his own tunnelling

company. 11 years underground construction consultancy

John Elliott 17 years contracting experience as Site Engineer,

Section Engineer, Agent, Project Manager for civil

engineering and tunnelling works. 11 years underground

construction consultancy

Chris Thompson 27 years in contracting as a Quantity Surveyor including

tunnelling works. 6 years as Commercial Manager for civil and tunnelling contractors. 3 years underground

construction consultancy











AAG Deep Mine Development Experience











Deep Shafts Sunk from the Surface in the UK During 1977-1987 (10 year period)

Project	Client	Contractor	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Date
Selby Wistow No.1 and No. 2 shafts	British Coal	Cementation Mining Ltd	7.315	411 (No. 1) 383 (No. 2)	1977-81
Selby Riccall No. 1 and No. 2 shafts	British Coal	Cementation Mining Ltd	7.315	823	1977-83
Selby Stillingfleet No. 1 and No. 2 shafts	British Coal	Thyssen (GB) Ltd	7.315	708	1978-82
North Selby No. 1 and No. 2 shafts	British Coal	Cementation Mining Ltd	7.315	1043	1978-86
Selby Whitemoor No. 1 and No. 2 shafts	British Coal	Thyssen (GB) Ltd	7.315	965	1979-85
Dearne Valley shaft	British Coal	Thyssen (GB) Ltd	3.658	300	1980-82
Castlebridge shaft	British Coal	Thyssen (GB) Ltd	6.1	407	1980-83
Dodworth – Redbrook shaft	British Coal	Amalgamated Construction Co. Ltd	6.1	413	1981-83
Maltby No. 3 shaft	British Coal	Cementation Mining Ltd	8	1000	1981-87
Asfordby No. 1 and No. 2 shafts	British Coal	Cementation Mining Ltd	7.32	527	1985-1989
TOTAL = 16	I	1	1		











This 10 year period of deep coal mine construction in the UK saw a number of improvements in underground construction technology including the introduction of high strength, superior durability concretes and the transporting of structural quality concrete from surface to underground using small diameter pipelines.











Deep Shafts Sunk from the Surface in the UK During 1987-2011 (24 year period)

Project	Client	Contractor	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Date
	N	О	N	E	
	7				
	-				
	4				
			+		
al = 0					











However AAG still retain their experience and knowledge from the earlier period which is now being put to good use currently in mining development worldwide











Underground Construction Issues

- (1) Construction Requirements
- (2) Muck Disposal Logistics
- (3) Materials Handling Logistics
- (4) Construction Contractual Issues
- (5) Mine Legislation
- (6) Health and Safety
- (7) Risk Analysis











1. Construction Requirements

- 1.1 Phyäsalmi Mine situation
- 1.2 Surface Works (Power, water, sewerage, data and communications)
- 1.3 Underground Works
 - 1.3.1 Geotechnical and hydrological ground conditions
 - 1.3.2 Excavation and muck removal
 - 1.3.3 Ground stability control and temporary support
 - 1.3.4 Ground water control
 - 1.3.5 Lining and structural permanent works
 - 1.3.6 Internal permanent works

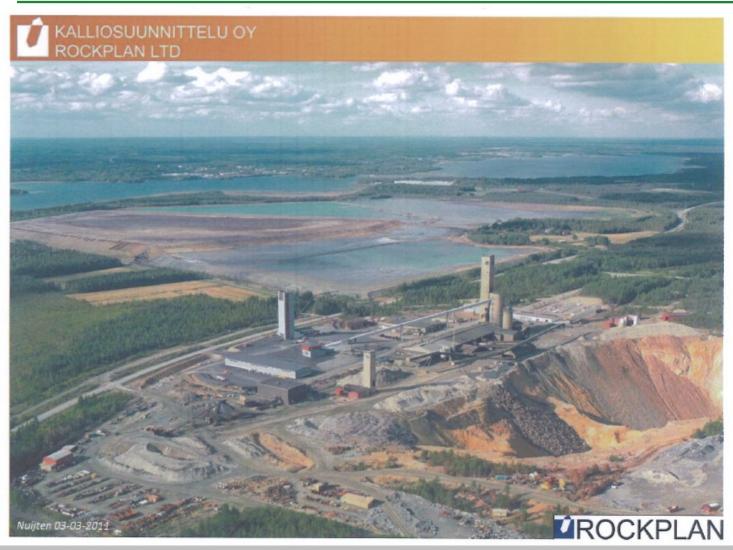


















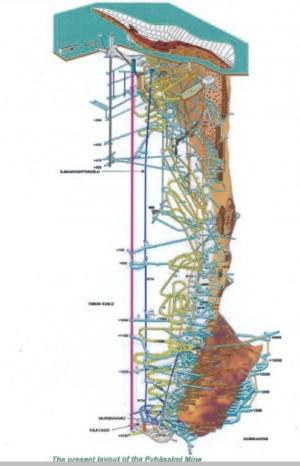




ROCKPLAN Foasibility Study for LAGUNA at PYHÄSALMI Underground Infrastructures and engineering (Dalivorable 2.1)

19 (277) 12.04.2010

PART 0 INTRODUCTION



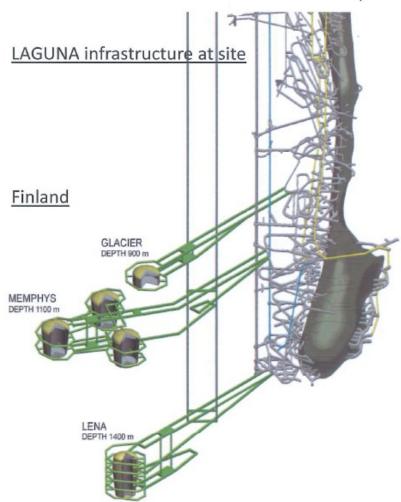












Main purpose of the infrastructure

- Sufficient (to conduct the experiment)
- Efficient (cost & process effectiveness)
- Safe (during all phases)

Main aspects of the infrastructure

- good excavation strategy
- efficient rock disposal
- no disturbance with hosting site
- sufficient fresh air inlet
- effective outlet of return air
- safety
- supply routes for construction
- storage of material
- quality control of material at the vicinity
- supply route (pipe lines) for liquids

Nuijten 03-03-2011



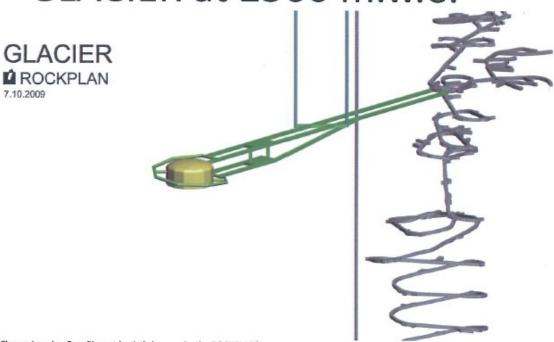








GLACIER at 2500 m.w.e.



Giant Liquid Argon Charge Imaging ExpeRiment (artistic impression by ROCKPLAN)

yellow new cavern for tank construction
 green access tunnels and auxiliary rooms

blue new shafts

grey existing infrastructure at 900m

Nuijten 03-03-2011











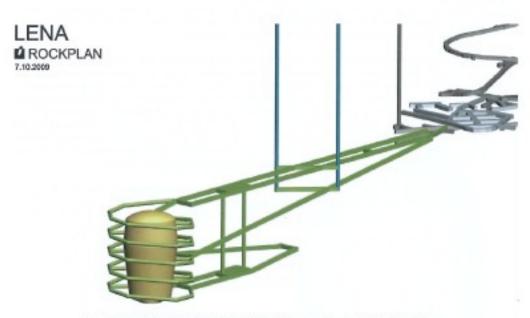




Feasibility Study for LAGUNA at PYHÄSALMI Underground infrastructures and engineering (Deliverable 2.1)

135 (277) 12.04.2010

PART LLENA at 4000 m.w.e.



Low Energy Neutrino Astronomy (artistic impression by ROCKPLAN)

yellow new cavern for tank construction

green access tunnels and auxiliary rooms

blue new shafts

grey existing infrastructure at 1400m

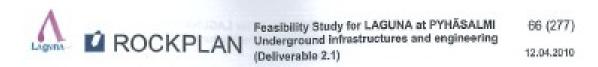












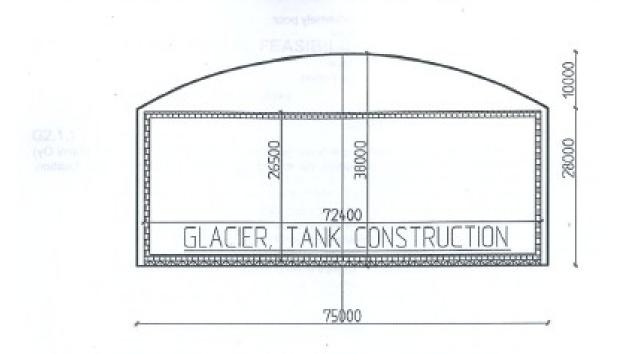


Figure G2-1. Cavern concept. Maximum height is 38m and width 75m.



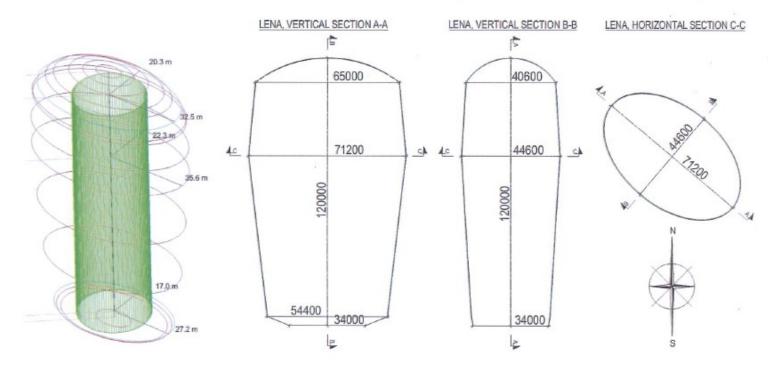








CAVERN AND TANK DIMENSIONS





Chair for Experimental Physics and Astroparticle Physics













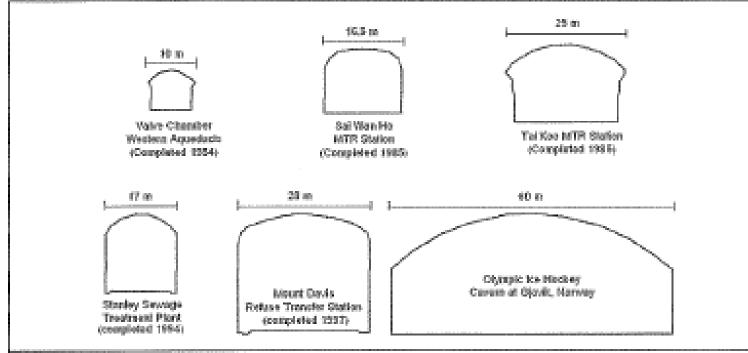


Figure 1 - Cross-section of Hong Kong Caverns and the Olympic Hockey Cavern in Norway (after Chan, K.S. and Ng, K.C. (2006).

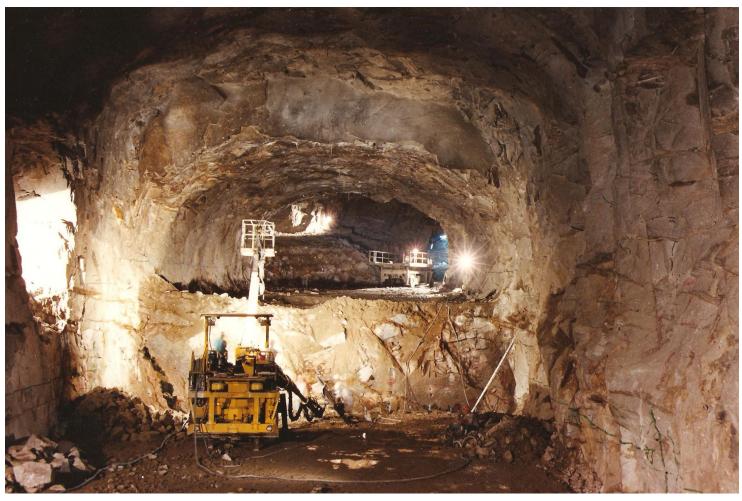






















2. Muck Disposal Logistics

- 2.1 Shafts
- 2.2 Decline
- 2.3 Roadways
- 2.4 Disposal Underground

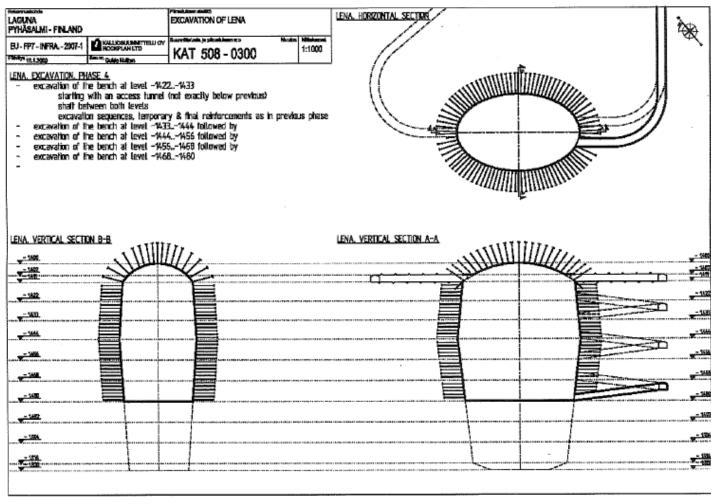














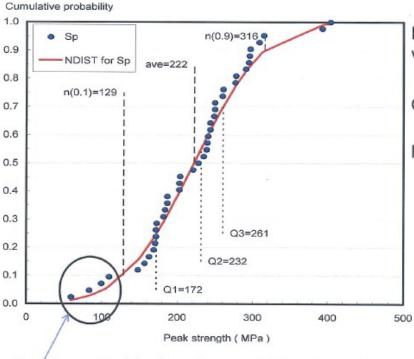








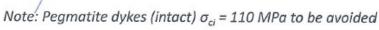
Rock strength vs. rock stress (Finland)



Peak Strength of Mafic and Felsic Volcanites (intact) σ_{ci} = 232 MPa

Geological Strength Index = 77

Rock mass strength $\sigma_{cm} = 132 \text{ MPa}$



measurements and stress failure observations confirms

Rock mass strength σ_{cm} = 132 MPa

Nuijten 03-03-2011







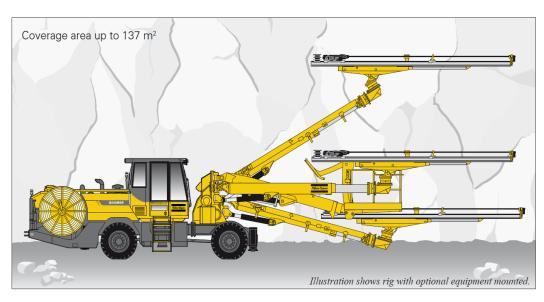






Excavation & Support Equipment

Excavation will be by drill and blast using automated computer controlled drilling equipment known as a ' *Drilling Jumbo*'







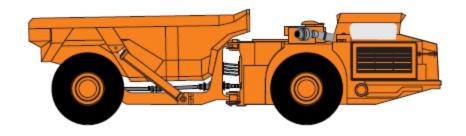








Loading out the blasted rock will be by diesel powered front end loading equipment and load haul dump (LHD) mine trucks.



TORO 40

Main dimensions

Total length 10 217 mm (402")
Total width 2 990 mm (118")
Height 2 670 mm (105")

Standard engine

Diesel engine Detroit S-60 DDEC IV
(Euro Stage II / Tier II)
Output 354 kW / 2100 rpm (475 hp)

Capacities Payload capacity Box std.













Roof supports will be installed from the working area using mechanised drilling and installation equipment



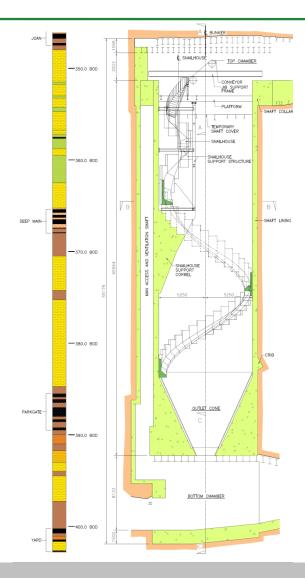












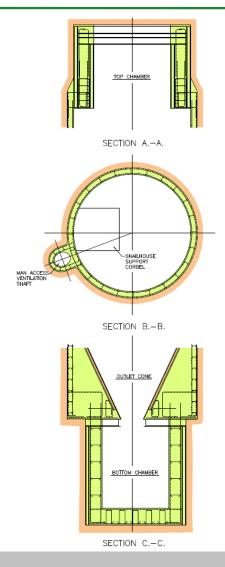
















































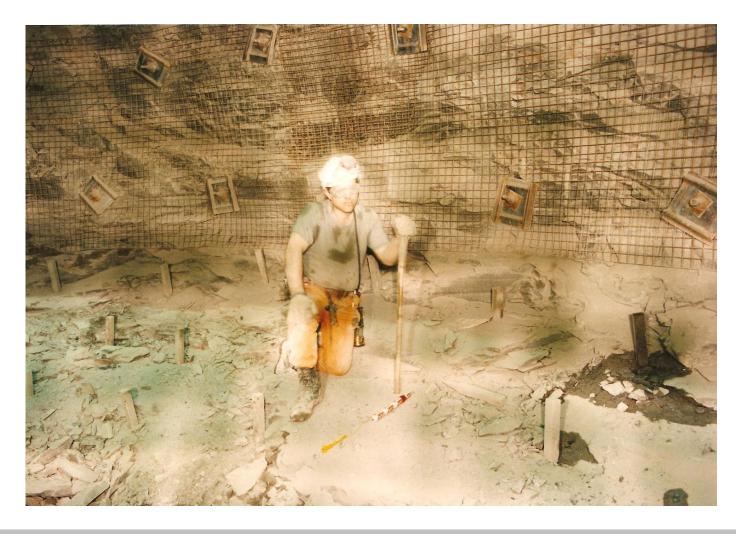




































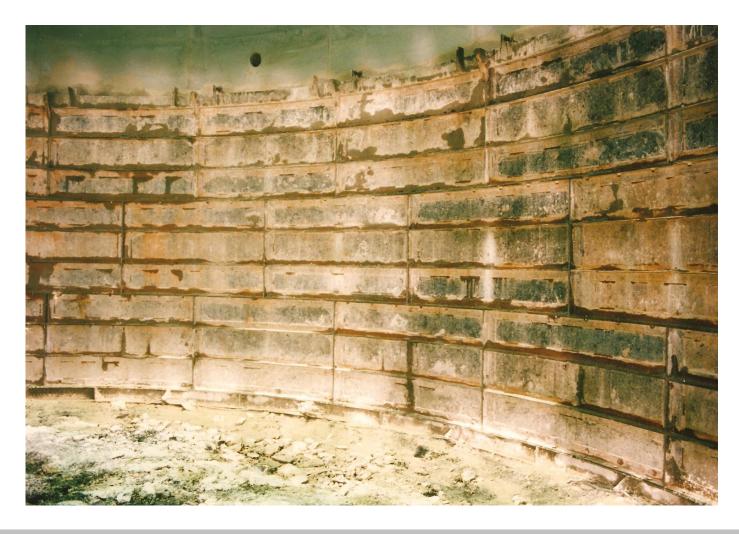


































3. Materials Handling Logistics

3.1 Shafts

3.2 Decline

3.3 Roadways

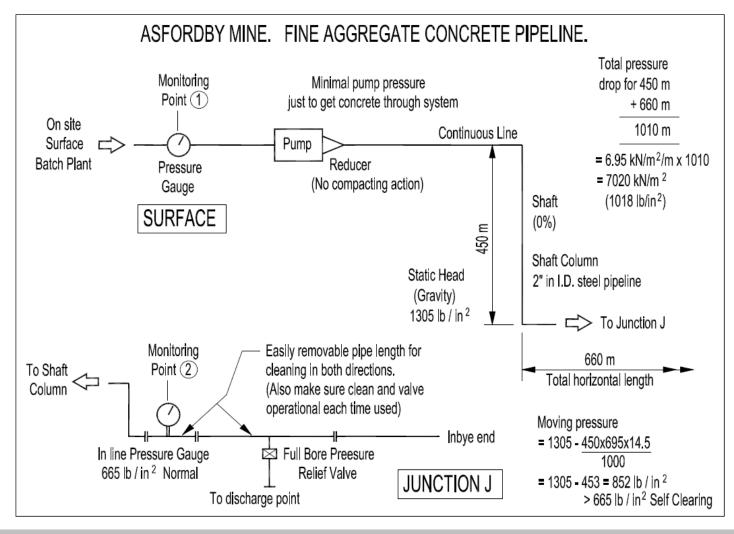






















4. Construction Contractual Issues

- 1. Tender documentation
- 2. Appraisal of contractors' bids
- 3. Appointment of contractor
- 4. Monitoring of contractor's performance technically and financially











5. Mine Legislation

- 5.1 Mine Manager's statutory responsibilities
- 5.2 Legal documentation
- 5.3 Mines Inspectorate











6. Health and Safety

6.1		Tr	ai	in	ir	12
U. -			•		••	

- 6.2 Safety equipment
- 6.3 Emergency procedures including egress
- 6.4 Ventilation
- 6.5 Fire and control
- 6.6 Flooding and control
- 6.7 Large volume liquid gas emergencies
- 6.8 Production of liquid cryogens
- 6.9 Air quality monitoring











7. Risk Analysis

7.1 Identification of risks

7.2 Risk Register











Where AAG fits into the LAGUNA - LBNO Project

- (1) Planner and Co-ordinator for the WP2 (Deep Underground Facility and Costing) Work Package
- (2) Risk Management Consultant for the Underground Works











LAGUNA – LBNO – Design of a Pan – European Infrastructure for Large Apparatus Studying Ground Unification, Neutrino Astrophysics and Long Baseline Neutrino Oscillations

Management Structure

WP1: Management, Project Steering,
Outreach,
International Relations

Coordinator: A. Rubbia (ETHZ)

Technical Board

Chair: L. Labarga (UAM)

Technical Coordinator: G. Nuijteu (Rockplan)

WP2: Underground Facility Construction Plan and Costing

J. Elliott (AAE)











	Deliverables (4 No.)	Delivery Date
D2.1	Draft report on risk identification with risk register for underground construction	
	Alan Auld Group Ltd.	12
D2.2	Report on updated reference tank and underground layout options	
	Technodyne International Ltd.	18
D2.3	Interim report ancillary facility and liquid transfer infrastructure and costs, liquid risk analysis	
	Alan Auld Group Ltd.	24
D2.4	Final report feasibility of underground construction, cost and risks	
	Alan Auld Group Ltd.	36





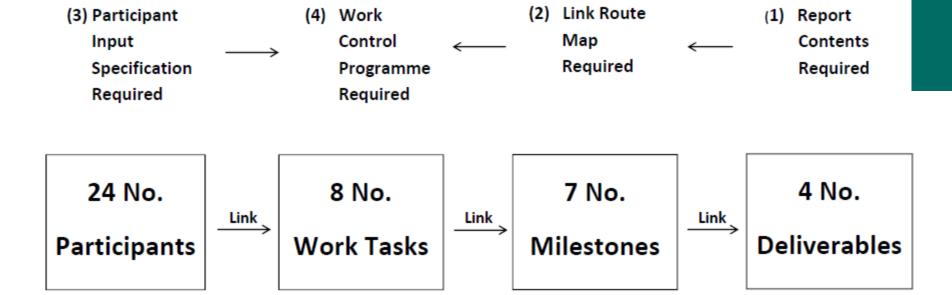






LAGUNA – LBNO – Design of a Pan – European Infrastructure for Large Apparatus Studying Grand Unification, Neutrino
Astrophysics and Long Baseline Neutrino Oscillations

WP2 - Deep Underground Facility Plan and Costing





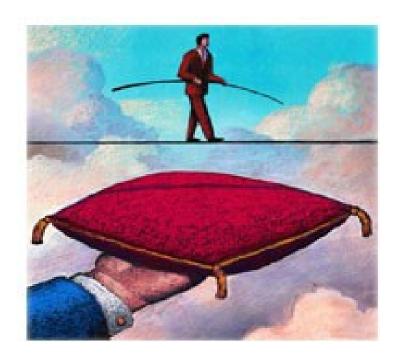








Risk Management













What Is Risk?

'Anything that poses a threat to the achievement of a department's objectives, programmes, or service delivery for citizens'. (National Audit Office)











Why Take Risks?

'Nothing will ever be attempted, if all possible objections must first be overcome.'

(Dr Samuel Johnson)











What Makes Risk Management Important?

'No construction project is risk free. Risk can be managed, minimised, shared or accepted. It cannot be ignored.'

(Sir Michael Latham)











What Makes Risk Management Important?

Failure to identify and/or manage risk is often a contributory factor in the failure to deliver construction projects on time and within budget.











Attitudes to Risk

At one time risk was frequently not considered until the end of the design process.

Good practice and in some areas legislation now dictate that it is considered from the beginning.

An international standard ISO 31000 was introduced in 2009 to set out guidelines for Risk management.











Risk management seeks to:

- Identify risks
- Assess the potential impact
- Identify mitigation/elimination measures
- Assess the residual impact
- Quantify
- Continually monitor the process











- Should be workshop based
- Usually works better with a facilitator
- Should be continuous
- Output must be uniform
- One person should "own" the Risk

Register

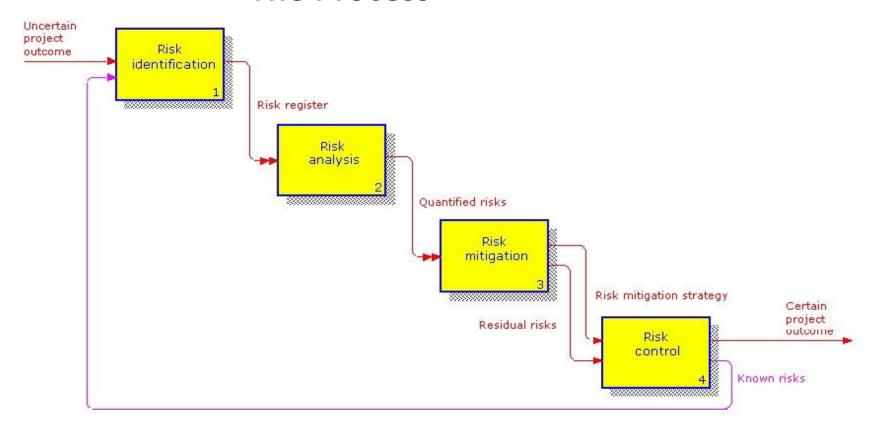






















Some considerations for LAGUNA:

- Scientific
- Construction
- Logistics
- Social
- Financial
- Political











The assessment of risk involves both quantitive and qualititive analysis. It is therefore vital that the process involves people with the appropriate skills to make the necessary judgements.











Simplified Workshop Output

PROJECT		Example		Date	June 2011			
Ref	Risk	Minimum £	Likely £	Maximum £	Action	Remedial	Residual	
A	Groundwater inflow	10K	100K	200K	Pumping/Grouting	50K	25K	
В	Adverse ground conditions	50K	250K	750K	Site Investigation	150K	50K	
С	Equipment breakdowns	20K	100K	300K	On site plant workshop	100K	10K	
	Total	80K	450K	1250K		300K	85K	



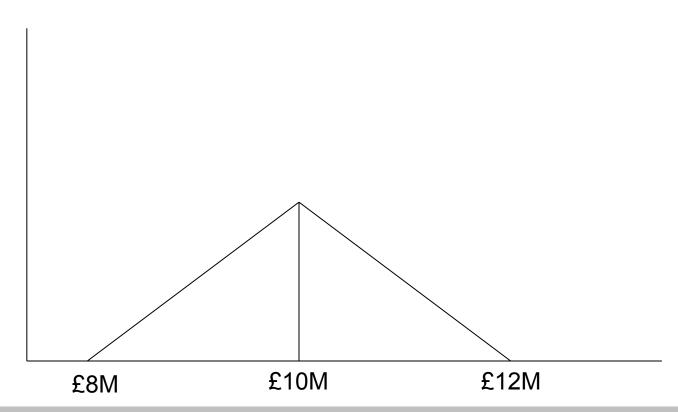








Simplified Risk Profile





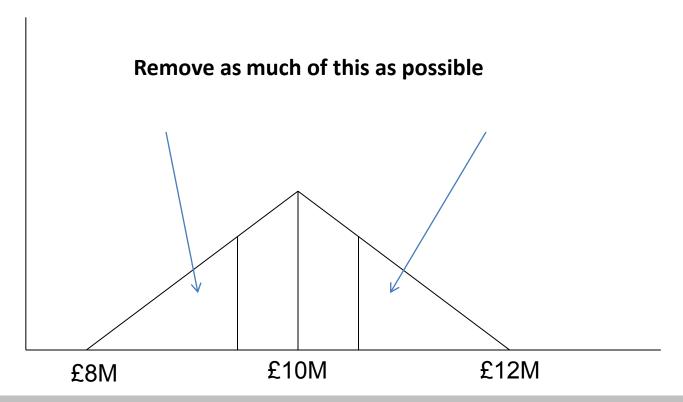








Risk Manager's View













Simplified Workshop Output

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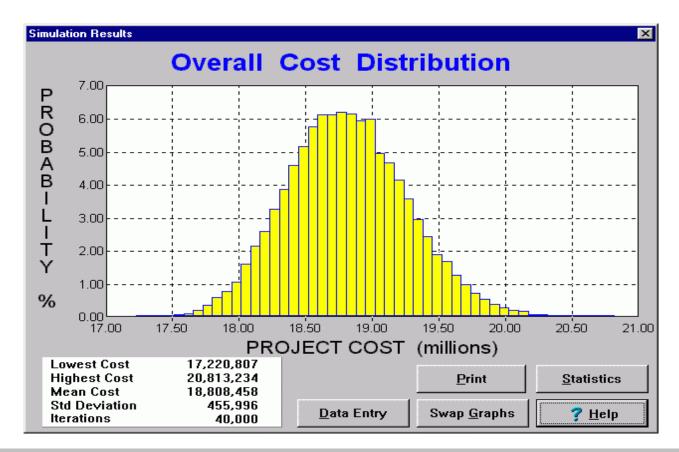








Typical 'Monte Carlo' Output











Further Considerations

- Software Systems
- Organisation
- Audit Trail
- Procurement Strategy







