





# **SAFESCAPE**

## **Practical Innovation**

Modern Escapeway Solutions for Underground Coal Mining

# THE STORY

- SAFESCAPE, WHO WE ARE?
- THE SAFESCAPE LADDERTUBE PRODUCT OVERVIEW

# THE PROBLEM

- THE EXISTING METHODOLOGY AND ITS LIMITATIONS
- THE PROBLEM STATEMENT

# THE SOLUTION

- COAL SAFESCAPE SYSTEM OVERVIEW
- MATERIAL INNOVATIONS
- CLIMB ASSIST



# THE STORY

Prior to Safescape the standard types of escapeway ladders were **timber and steel ladders** in airleg rises or for longer lengths, modular steel caged ladders. There are a variety of designs on the market. These ladders work fine in some operations.

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In 2010 after 6 years of development the Safescape Laddertube was installed for the first time at the Fosterville Gold Mine.

**Today we have 4 offices in 3 countries**

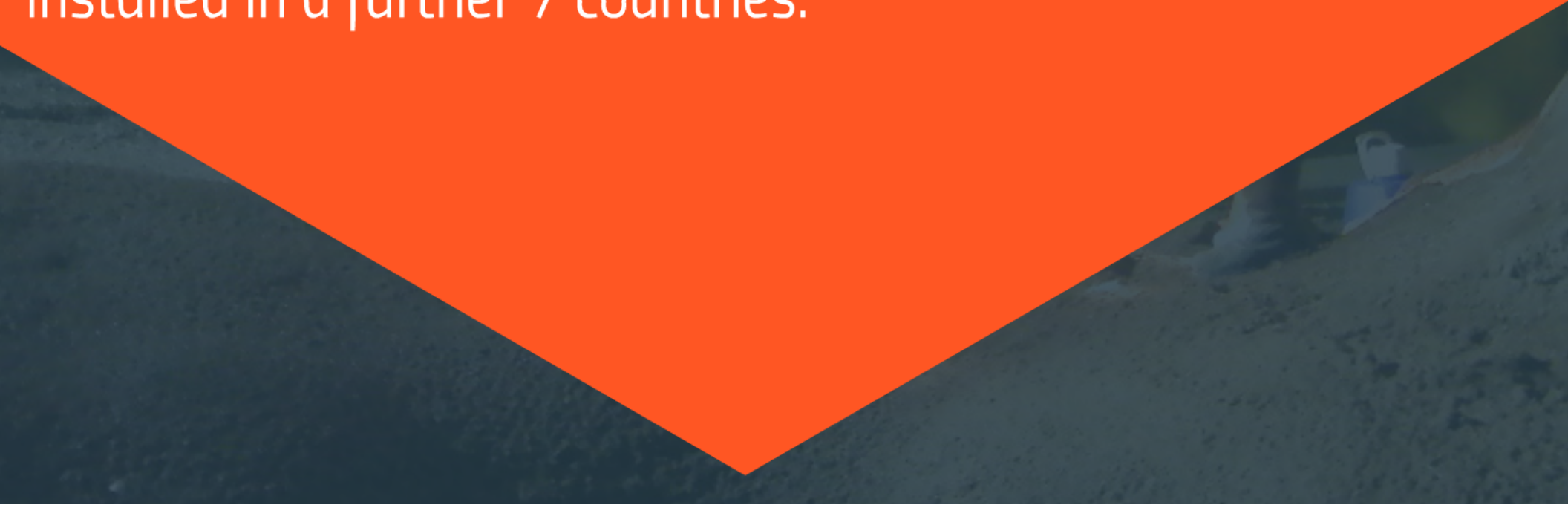


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To date, we have installed over **12.5km** of Laddertube in 7 countries. Looking forward through 2015, we plan to have installed in a further 7 countries.



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# TECH SPEC

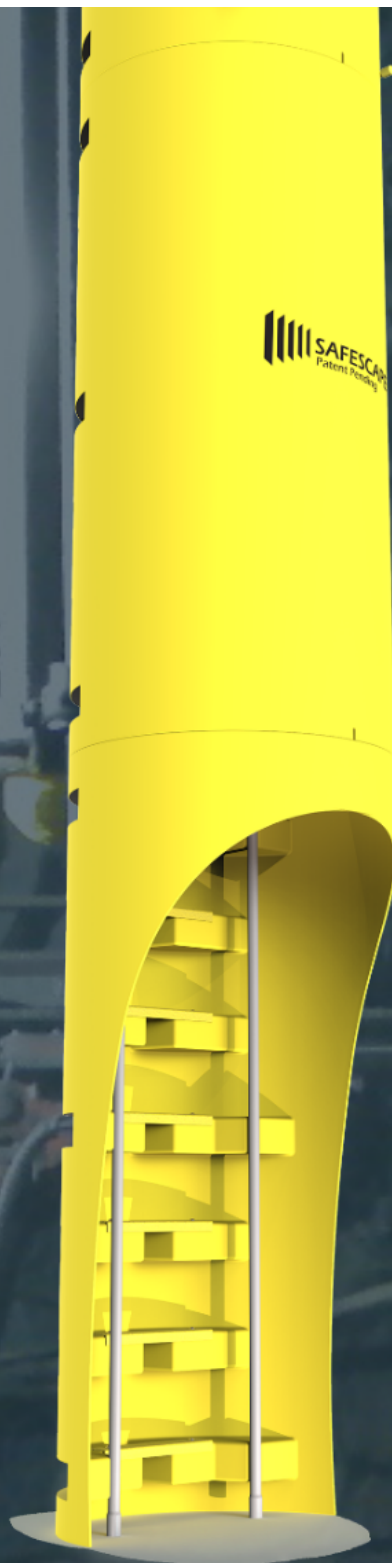
Outside diameter - 960mm  
Module height - 2190mm  
Step depth - 150mm at edge  
Step spacing - 300mm  
Handrail diameter - 32mm  
Working Load - (150kg rated) for each  
step or rest platform.  
Anchor Bolt Rated Load - 1000kg

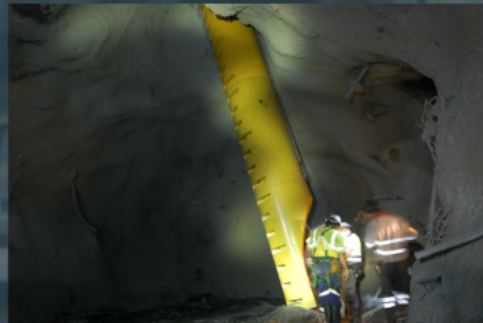


TAKE A  
LOOK

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# TE SP

Outside diam  
Module high  
Step depth - 1  
Step spacing  
Handrail diam  
Working Load  
step or rest p  
Anchor Bolt R














**SMPTTE  
UNIVERSAL  
LEADER**

# THE PROBLEM

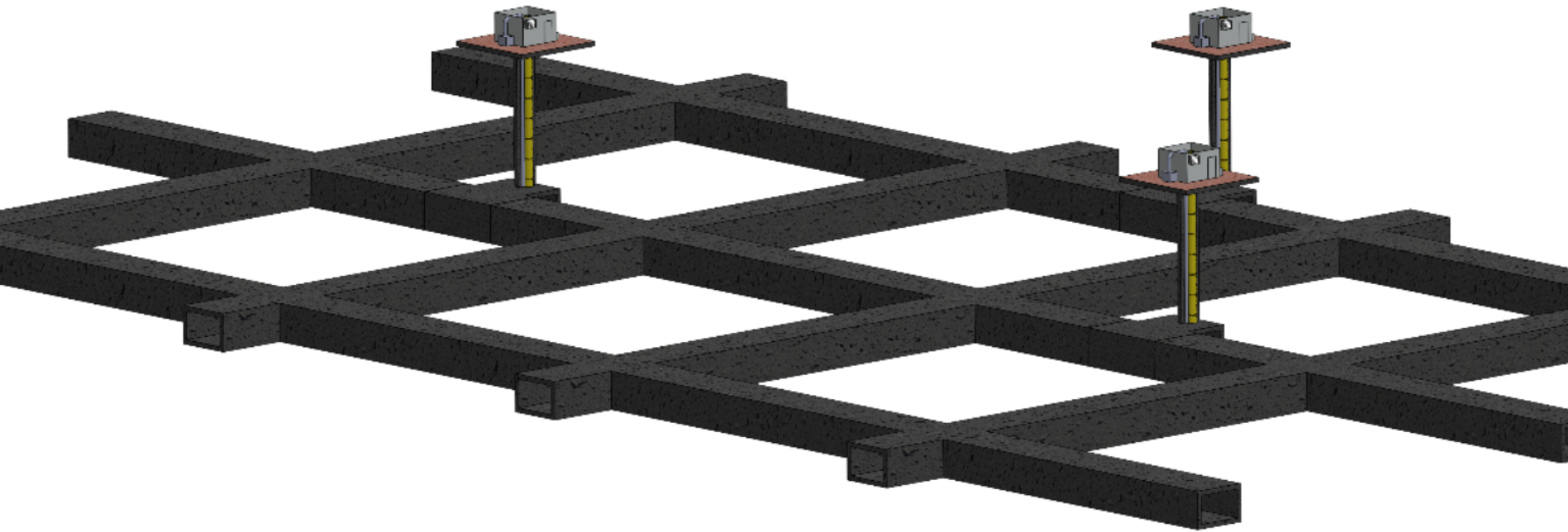
The existing methodology for coal mine escape involves the use of staged caches of oxygen generating re-breathers along the primary access route. This presents two challenges to safe emergency escape:

1. Given that the primary reasons for utilizing this methodology is outbreak of fire or explosion it is likely that the air will be hot and visibility will be low.
2. There is the risk of a secondary explosion occurring.

# THE SOLUTION

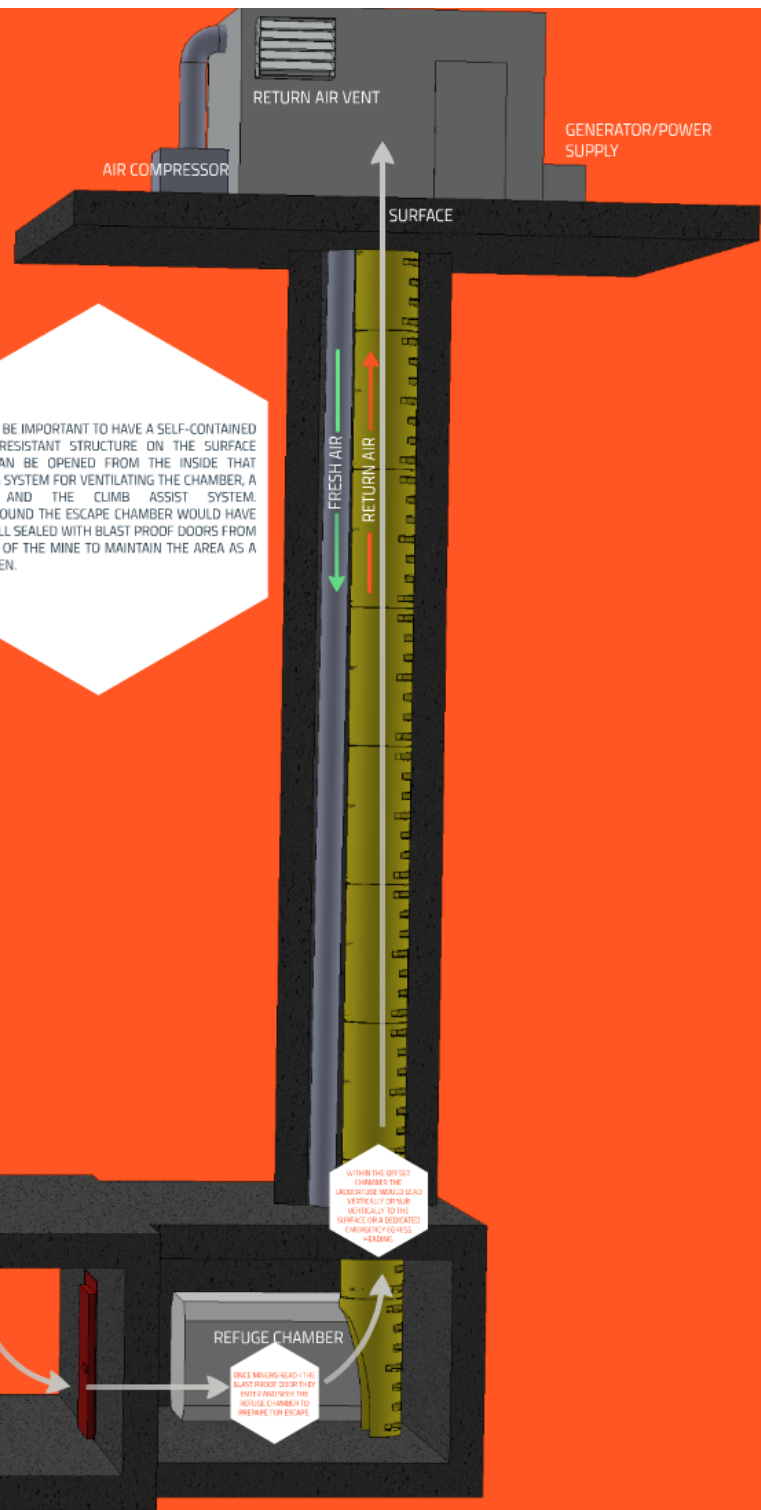
The application of existing coal methodologies for escape and metalliferous methodologies for refuge do not currently meet the needs of the future of underground coal mining around the world.

A solution to this may be achieved by putting the two systems together in a unique way that matches the inherent risks associated with underground coal mining, a new system can be generated which will be safer than anything we have had in the past.



Provision of a chamber off the main travelway accessed through an explosion proof door, every 2-3km depending on a reasonable determination of the distance miners can travel under their self-contained oxygen generating rebreather.

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK

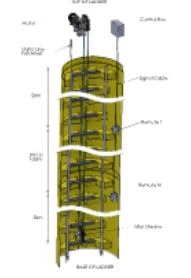


IT WOULD BE IMPORTANT TO HAVE A SELF-CONTAINED TAMPER RESISTANT STRUCTURE ON THE SURFACE WHICH CAN BE OPENED FROM THE INSIDE THAT HOUSES A SYSTEM FOR VENTILATING THE CHAMBER, A GENSET AND THE CLIMB ASSIST SYSTEM. UNDERGROUND THE ESCAPE CHAMBER WOULD HAVE TO BE WELL SEALED WITH BLAST PROOF DOORS FROM THE REST OF THE MINE TO MAINTAIN THE AREA AS A SAFE HAVEN.

WITHIN THE OFFSET CHAMBER THE UNDERGROUND MINE HEADS VERTICALLY OPEN UP MECHANICALLY TO THE SURFACE OR A DESIGNATED EMERGENCY ESCAPE HEADING.

ONCE MINERS REACH THE BLAST PROOF DOOR THEY ENTERED FROM THE REFUGE CHAMBER TO PREPARE FOR ESCAPE

### INNOVATIONS CLIMB ASSIST

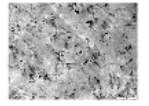
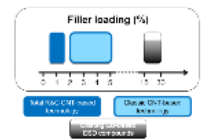
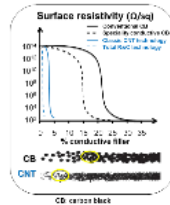


- Can effectively take up to 55kg of a climber's weight, drastically reducing fatigue and making it possible to install virtually any continuous length.
- We have successfully deployed this system in ladderways up to 400m in length.

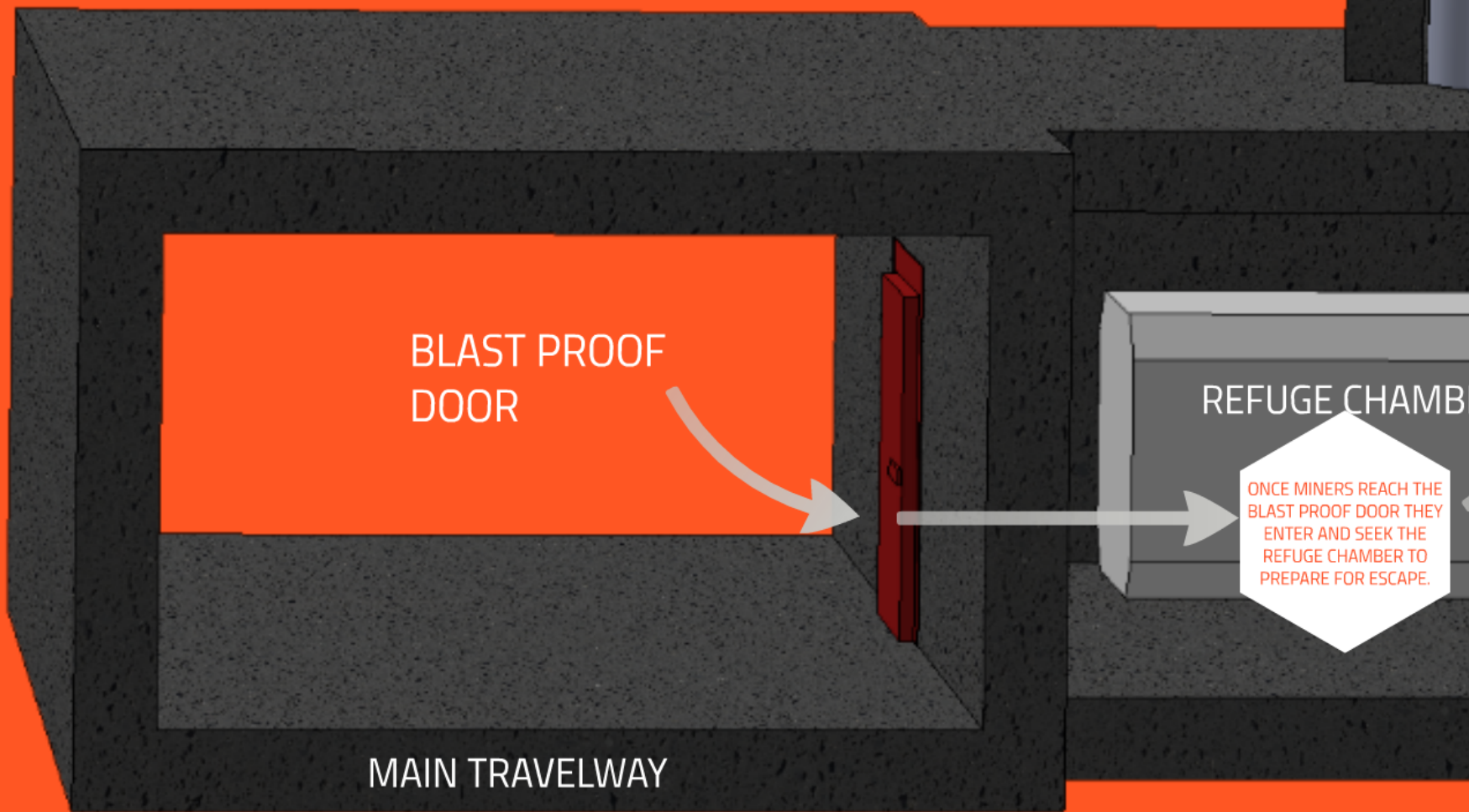


### INNOVATIONS MATERIAL

Standard polyethylene is not suitable for the road environment due to its static insulative properties, we are in the process of adding a carbon nanotube based polymer to our carrier this base. This polymer will also demonstrate a degree of fire-retardancy.



CB: carbon black  
CNT: carbon nanotubes

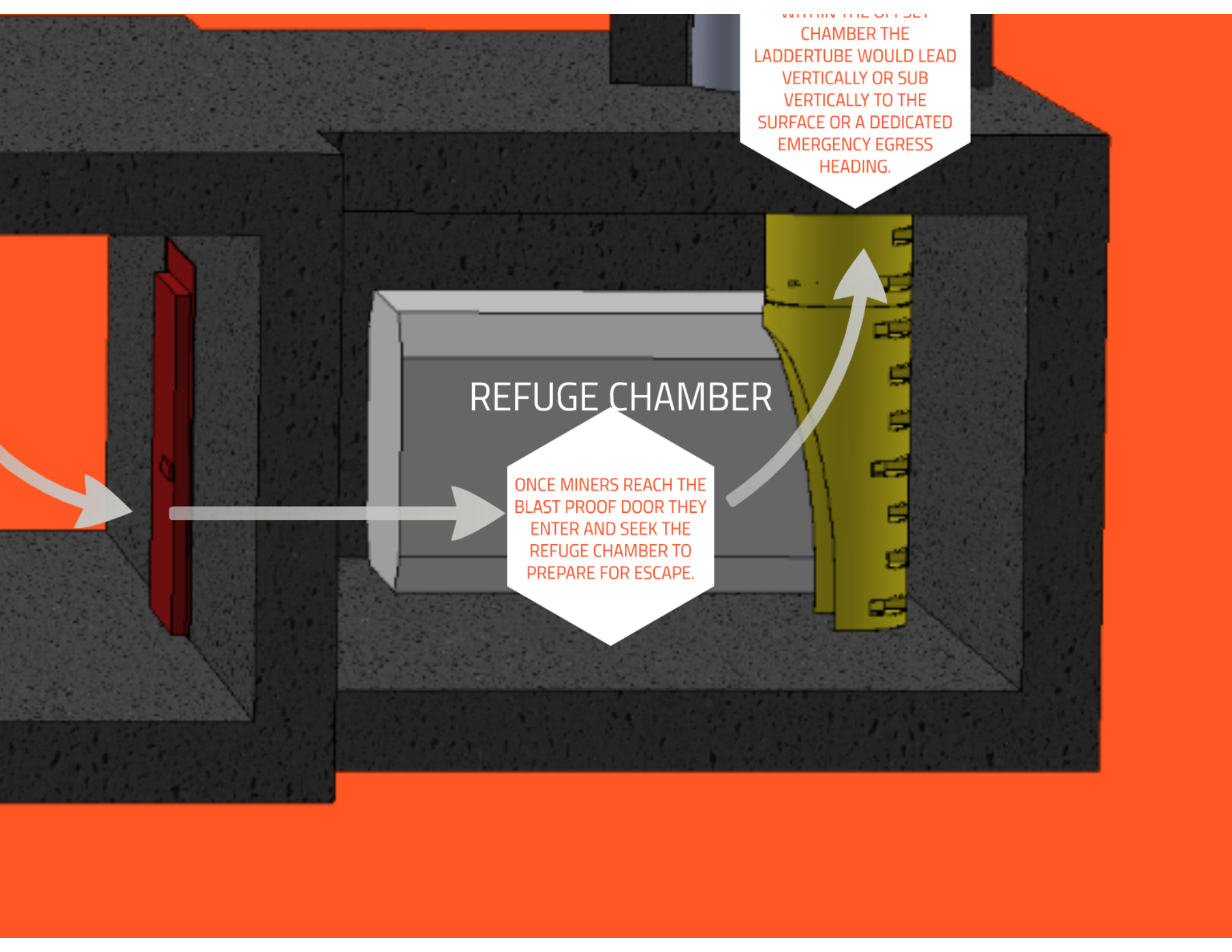


BLAST PROOF  
DOOR

REFUGE CHAMBER

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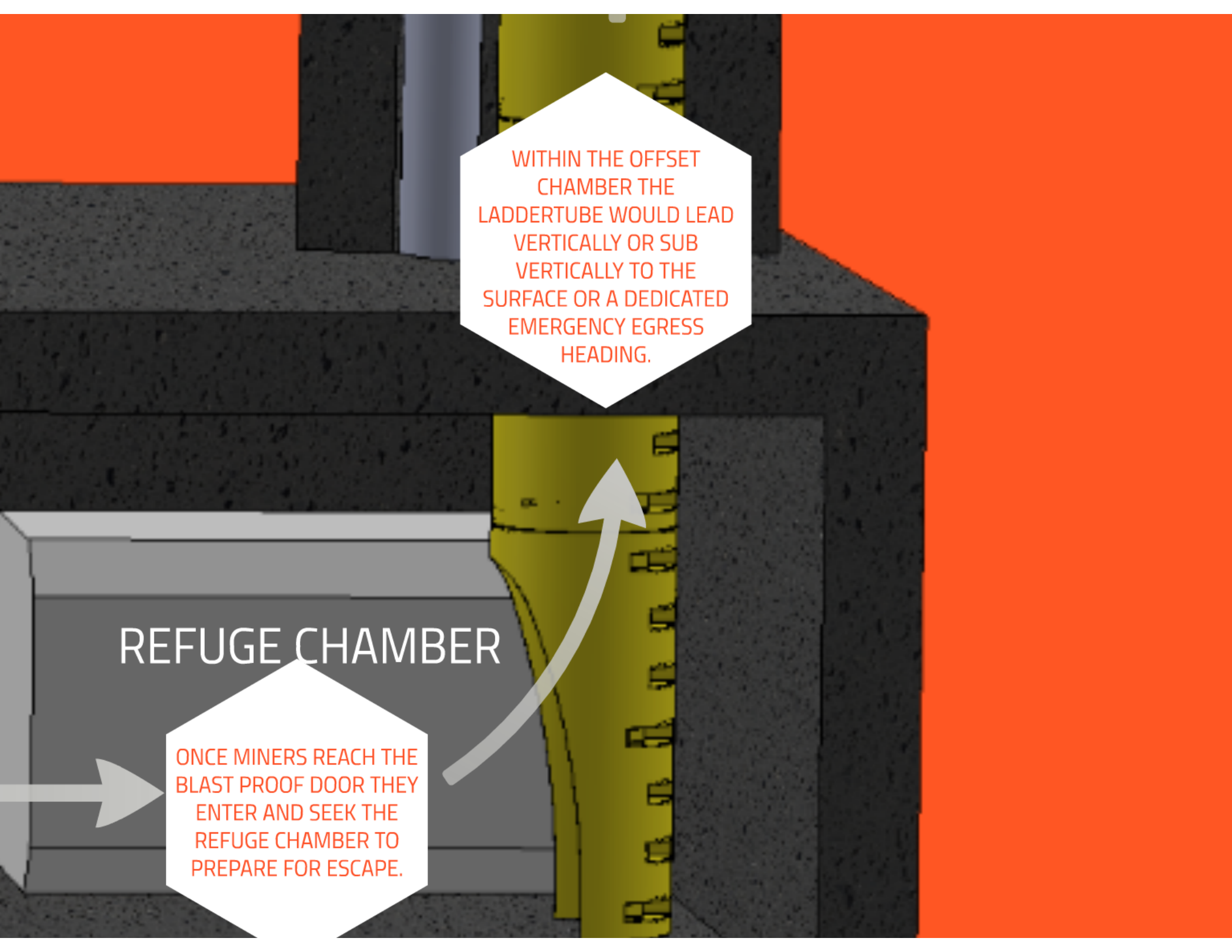
MAIN TRAVELWAY



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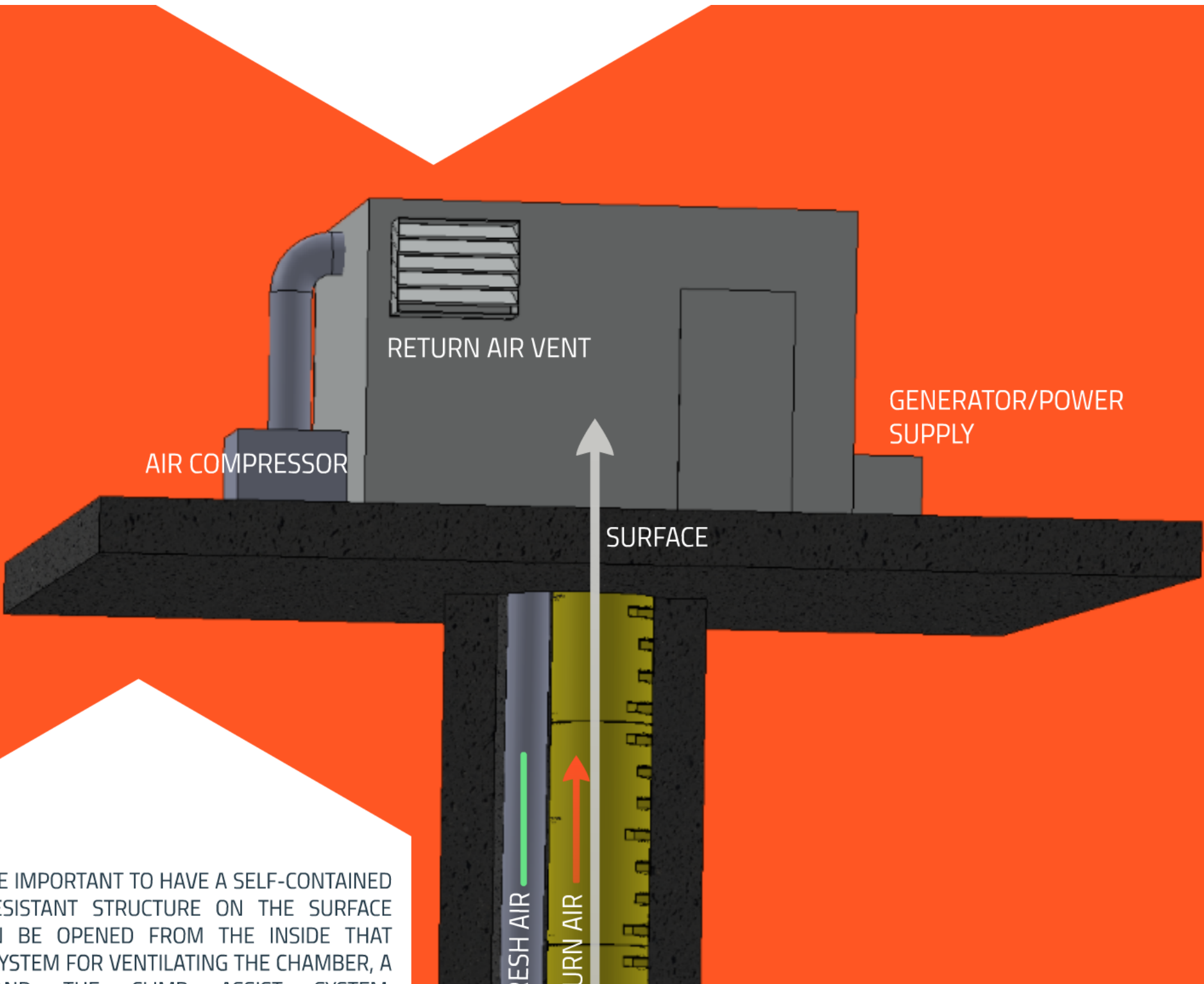
A cross-sectional diagram of a mine refuge chamber and laddertube system. The refuge chamber is a grey rectangular structure on the left. A laddertube, shown in yellow, extends vertically from the chamber through a dark grey rock wall to an orange surface above. A curved arrow points from the chamber towards the laddertube. Two white hexagonal callout boxes contain text describing the system's use.

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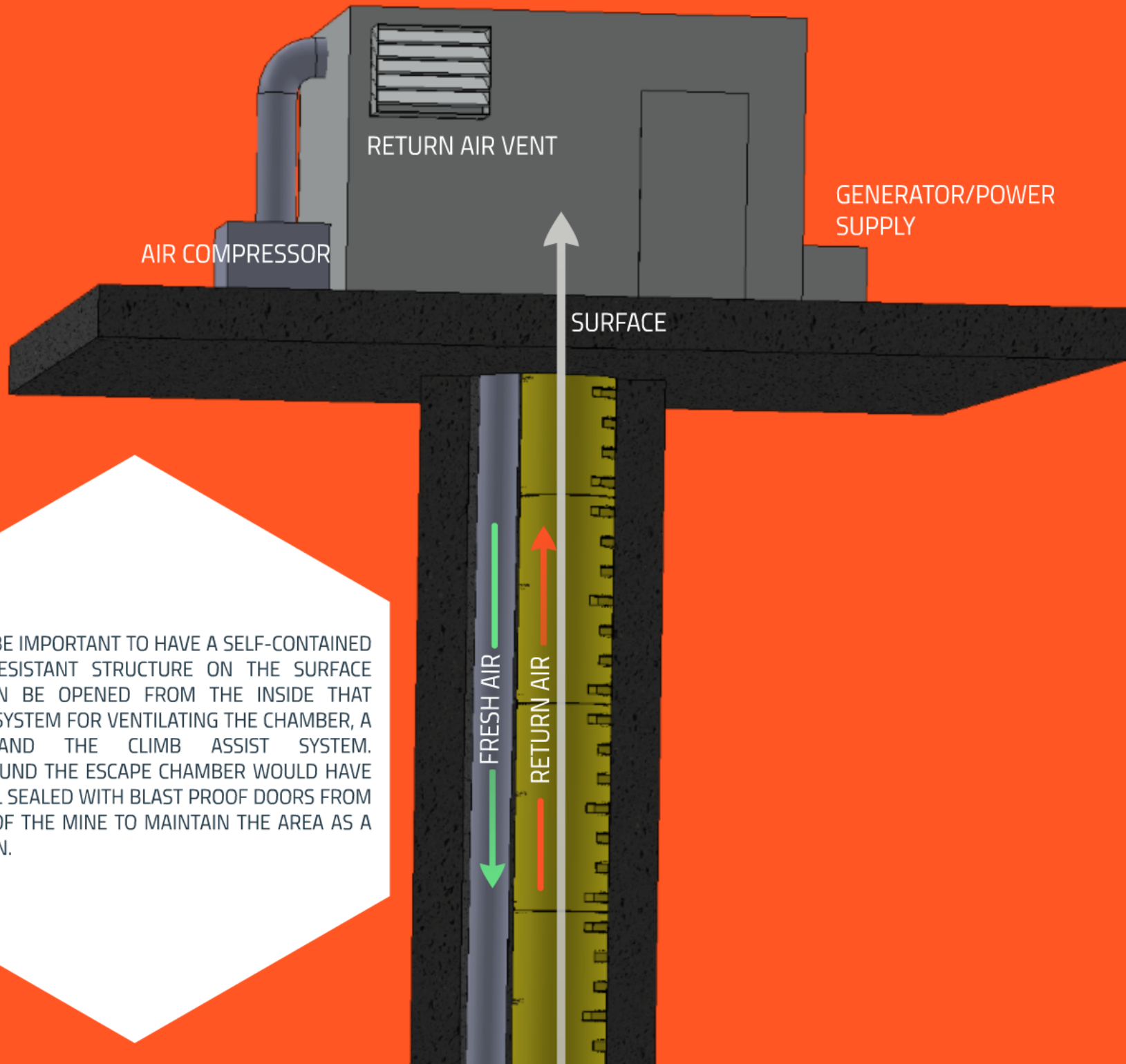
REFUGE CHAMBER

A grey arrow pointing from the left towards the refuge chamber.

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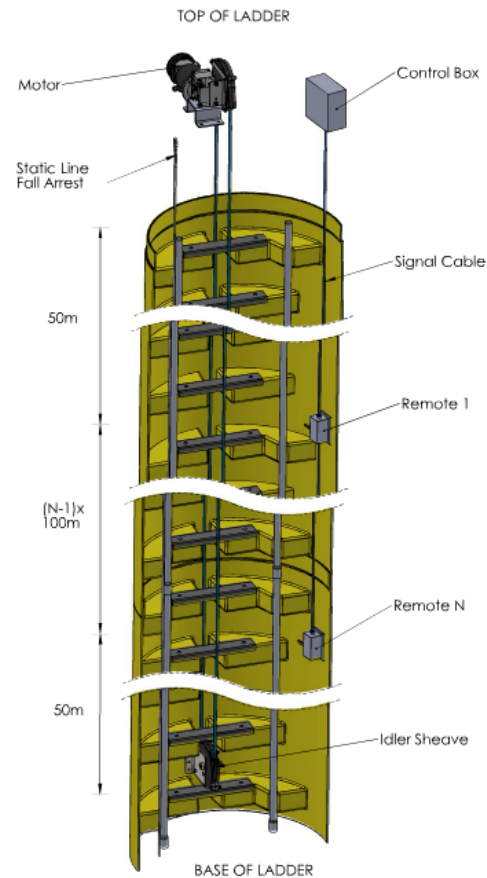
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 HAS A SYSTEM FOR VENTILATING THE CHAMBER, A  
 GENERATOR AND THE AIR COMPRESSOR SYSTEM



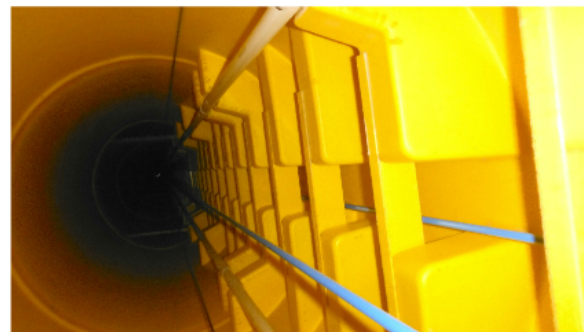
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# INNOVATIONS

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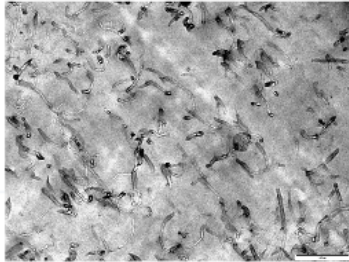
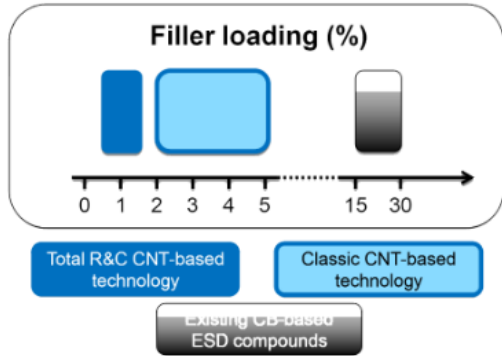
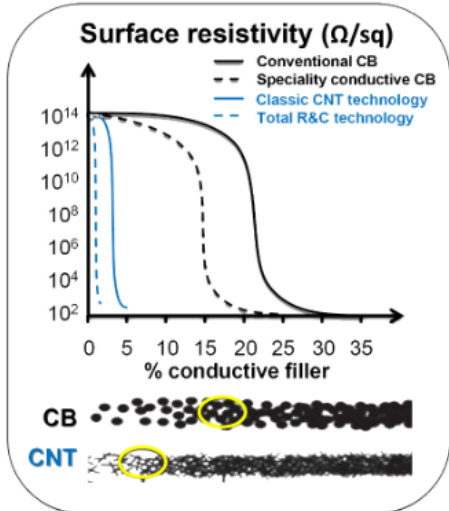


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Resistivity ( $\Omega/\text{sq}$ )

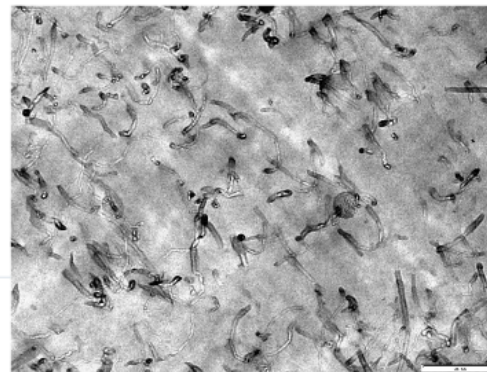
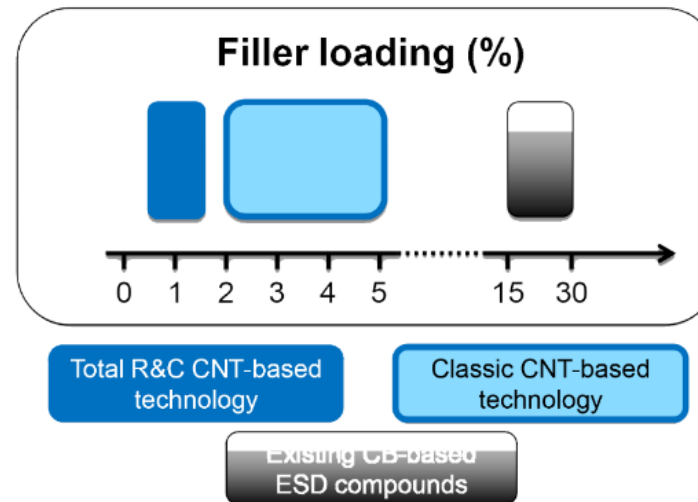
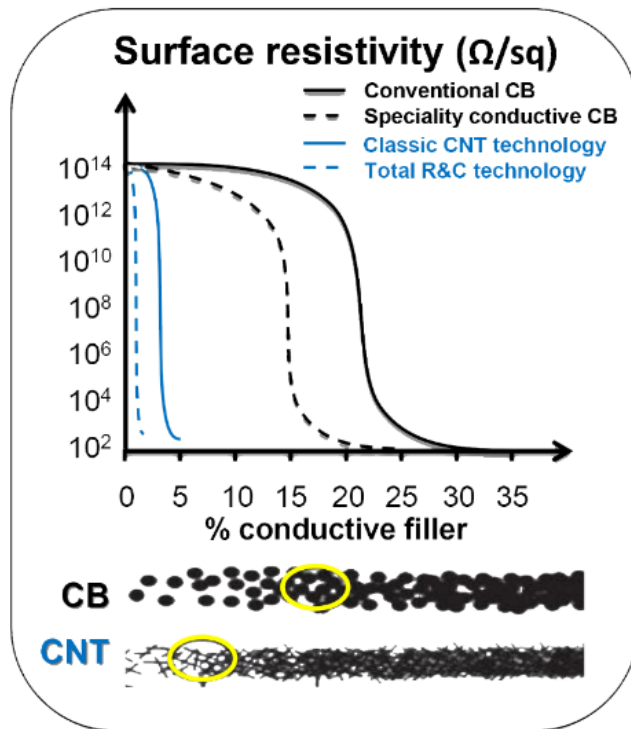
- Conventional CB
- - Speciality conductive CB
- Classic CNT technology
- - Total R&C technology

Filler loading (%)



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# TWO SYSTEM APPROACH

## EXISTING ESCAPE SOLUTIONS

- WAY FINDING
- OXYGEN  
GENERATING RE-  
BREATHER



## METALLIFEROUS METHODOLOGIES

- TEMPORARY REFUGE  
CHAMBERS
- RAPID ESCAPEWAYS

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### CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RISK FROM:

- FIRE TRAVELING THROUGH THE MINE
- EXHAUSTION AND ASPHYXIATION FROM TRAVELING  
THROUGH HOT SMOKEY AIR POTENTIALLY OVER A  
LONG DISTANCE
- SECONDARY EXPLOSIONS



# FINAL THOUGHTS

There is a lot of evidence in past disasters where personnel have survived the initial event only to die later due to asphyxiation, exposure to heat or secondary explosion.

It is possible to imagine that the results from similar disasters going from significant multi-fatality events down to single or zero fatality events using this new system.

While it does not stop the event from occurring it can reduce the impact and severity of the resulting emergency. Similar to having airbags in cars.

# QUESTIONS?





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