



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND SPATIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MINING, MECHANICAL AND PROCESS ENGINEERING

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (Beng) – MINING ENGINEERING	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BMIN-S5	LEVEL: 7
COURSE CODE: UDM711S	COURSE NAME: UNDERGROUND MINING 315
SESSION: JUNE 2022	PAPER: THEORY AND CALCULATIONS
DURATION: 2 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer all questions.2. Read all the questions carefully before answering.3. Marks for each question are indicated at the end of each question.4. Please ensure that your writing is legible, neat, and presentable.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Examination paper.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1

- a) Outline five different variants of cut and fill stoping. (5 marks)
- b) Outline three variants of block caving and two ore drawing methods used in block caving. (5marks)
- c) Compare the underhand, and overhand stoping methods. (10 marks)

Question 2

There is a narrow vein deposit as shown in the figure 1. Vertical shaft was designed to be sunk in position 1, 2 and 3 as indicated in the diagram. Comment on these three scenarios as a mining engineer, suggest the preferred scenario with good reasons. (12 marks)

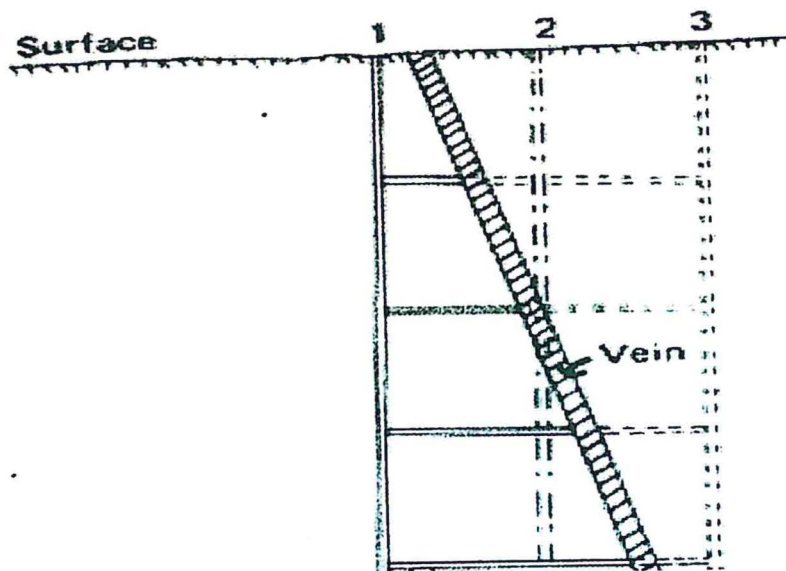


Figure 1: Narrow vein deposit.

Question 3

As a mining engineer responsible for planning underground mining main level layout, what are those layout requirements should you consider in your planning process? (10 marks).

Question 4

During the production meeting , the plant manager complain that the ore delivered to the processing plant might contain a lot of dilution and plant recover grade is to low and does not meet the customer specification. As a Mining Engineer, your Mine Manager has given you a task to look into this matter seriously. The waste tonnes drawn is 600 tonnes, the tonnes blasted in the stope is 3500 tonnes, and the tonnes drawn from the draw

Points is 1500 tonnes. Calculate the TD ore and waste tonnes drawn, the recovery R, the dilution factor D, the extraction rate EX, and the yield for recovery and extraction. (12 marks)

Question 5.

A mine has a zinc deposit that is being mined with a target of 30 000 tonnes of ore per month, with an open stope mining method. The stope is on average 20m wide and inter-level spacing of 50m. Longitudinal mining is being executed with the length of the stope being around 200m long. Rings are planned with a burden of 1.6m and spacing 2.1m. If blasting is done once every week to meet production and specific gravity of 2.5 can be applied.

- a) Draw the section of the mining method. (4)
- b) Compute the stope volume (2)
- c) Compute stope tonnage, and ring tonnage (3 marks)
- d) Compute the number of rings that must be blasted every week. (3)
- e) How long does the stope last before it is mined out? (3)

Question 6

State and discuss ten factors that you will consider when selecting a mining method. (10 marks)

Question 7.

- a) Discuss the stope preparation and mining of a shrinkage stoping mining method. (10 marks)
- b) What are the advantages of shrinkage stoping mining method? (5 marks)

Question 9.

Name any six design factors (two from each of the main areas namely geometrical, material flow, and operational) which are critical in sublevel caving (6 marks)

End of Test paper.

