

# Mine Rescue Drilling

IMCC Meeting

May 11, 2011

# Rule #1

- There are drillers --- and then there are drillers
  - Water well drillers do not have the capabilities that gas and oil well drillers possess
  - Selection of the right type of driller for any particular situation can save time and provide improved accuracy.
  - Consider use of directional drillers when appropriate

# Rule #2

- Mine operators should pre-survey locations on the surface above their mines corresponding to key points underground (refuge alternatives, etc.)
  - Waiting to do this during a mine emergency takes too much time and valuable resources

# Rule #3

- During Mine Emergency Operations always require operators to drill multiple probe holes and at least two rescue holes

# Queecreek Rescue location

RD20  
#2, 30"

RD20 #1,  
29" & 26"



1070/350  
Air

Probe  
drill

# Queecreek Rescue location



# Atlas Copco CMT's Oil & Gas Rig Line

- **RD20**
  - Proven machine developed in 1980's
  - 120,000 LB hookload rating
  - Upgrade underway to allow use of oilfield pipe
    - Oilfield pipe required for directional or horizontal drilling
  - Self-contained unit, though a separate automatic rod loader is being tested
- **Predator**
  - New design being tested for release in 2011
  - 200,000 LB hookload rating
  - 3 piece system with substructure (for blow-out preventer) and automatic pipe loader
  - Fuel efficient carrier with hydraulic drive
  - Engineered & Manufactured in Garland, Texas



New Products

**Predator**







# Rule #4

- Operators should review mine plans to assure that refuge alternatives are positioned underground corresponding to accessible locations on the surface (if possible)
  - Minimum drilling distances should be sought to refuge alternatives/other key locations

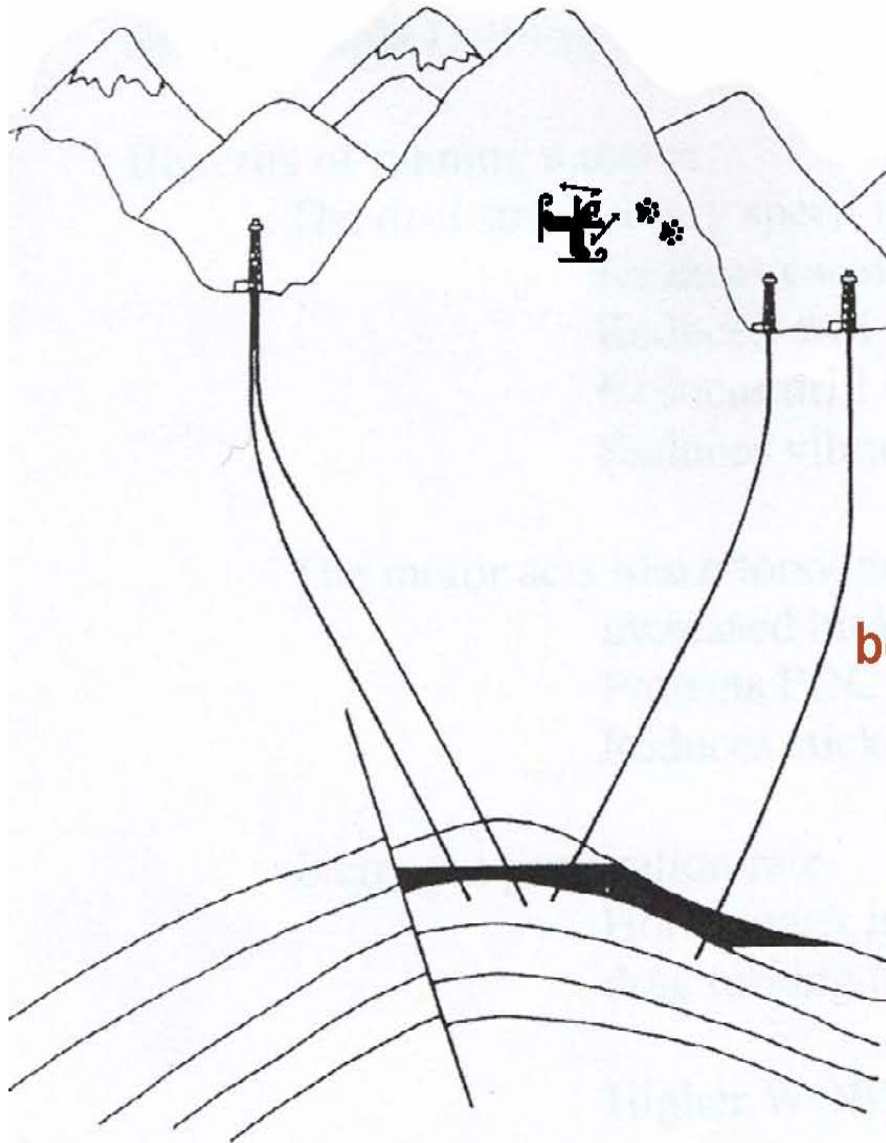
# Probe hole; location..location..location

Probe hole drill  
pumping air into  
mine. 6" diameter  
hole was drilled 12  
hrs after accident!

Excavator pushing  
conductor (starter)  
pipe for hole #1  
after excavating  
trench.



# Directional Drilling - Obstruction



**Drilling of directional wells  
where the reservoir is  
beneath a major obstruction.**

# Rule # 5

- Murphy was an optimist – prepare for the unexpected!

# "Shanked" 29" bit. Murphy's law



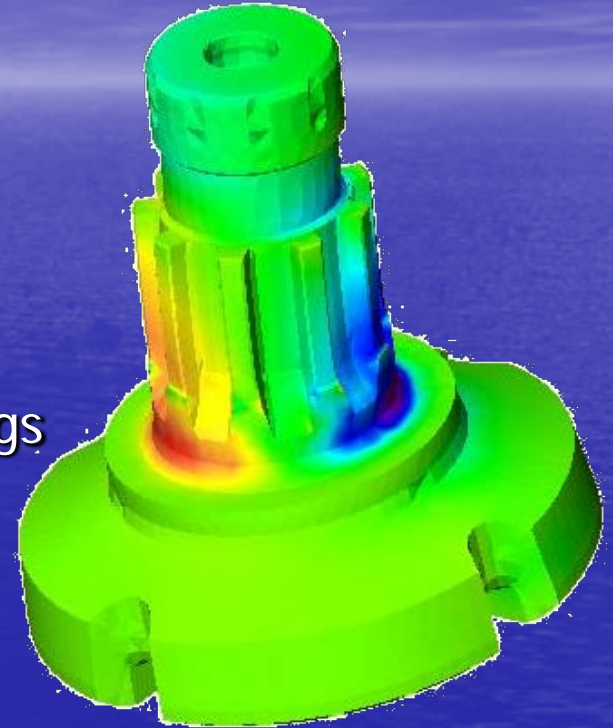
Fishing tool & broken bit head

Broken bit shank in DHD

Stabilizer (straightness)

# Bit breakage/shanking

- What caused bit to shank?
  - Little time for planning!!
  - Uneven loading on bit face
    - Geology being drilled
    - Poor stabilization (alignment)
    - Worn tool bit alignment bearings
  - Pre-existing fatigue cracks
    - Corrosion
    - Cyclic fatigue
  - Did the 17 hr fishing delay help?



# Rule #6

- Education always pays off
  - We all need to learn more about drilling requirements, and utilize proven drilling resources
  - MSHA is working to identify proven drilling resources and plans to provide this information on MSHA web page



# Rule #7

- A drilling tool on hand is worth 10 on the way!
  - We need to work with drillers to pre-position drilling tools/drill pipe that will be needed for mine emergencies

# Drilling tools

Resuming drilling after broken bit retrieved



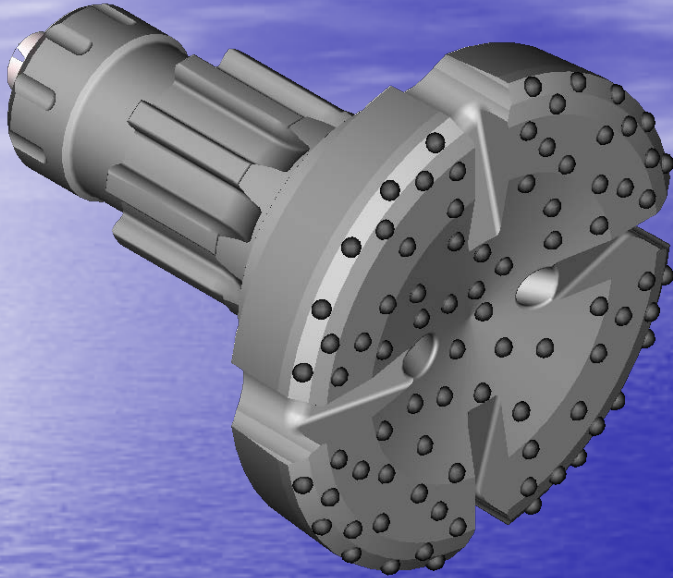
QL200S with 29" bit. Hole #1

# Drilling Tools on location



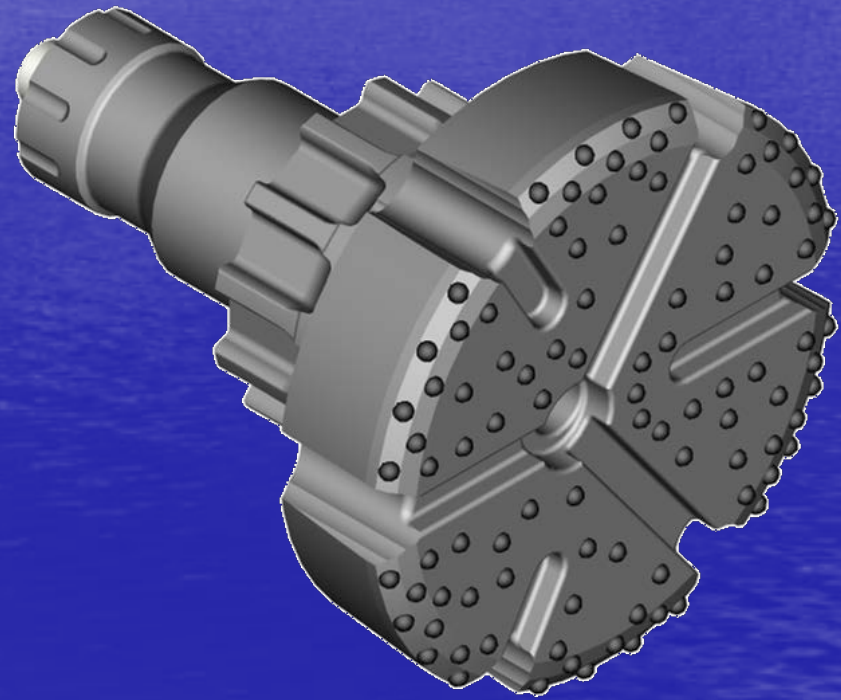
QL200S with 29" bit

# 26" & 30/29" Rescue Bits

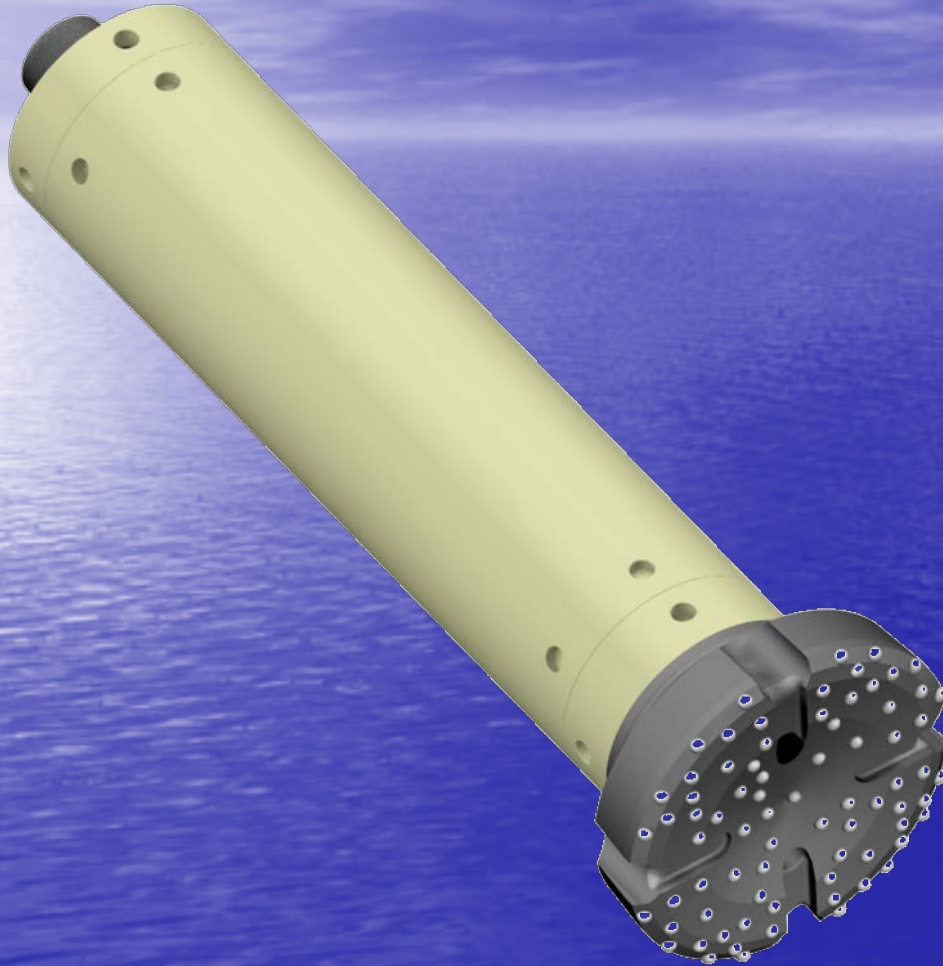


26" Rescue bit

30" Rescue bit



# Drilling Tools



## Drilled 26" break-through hole

### QL200 Down Hole Drill

- 3850 lbs (with bit)
- 17-1/2 to 26" hole
- 800-900 BPM
- 5000 cfm @ 250 psi
- 620 lb piston

## Drilled 30" second rescue hole

### QL200S Down Hole Drill

- 5210 lbs (with bit)
- 28 to 36" hole
- 800-900 BPM
- 5000 cfm @ 250 psi
- 620 lb piston



- **Drill Pipe**
  - Large diameter drill pipe
  - 4-1/2" drill pipe

# Rule #8

- Rescue capsules may need wheels!







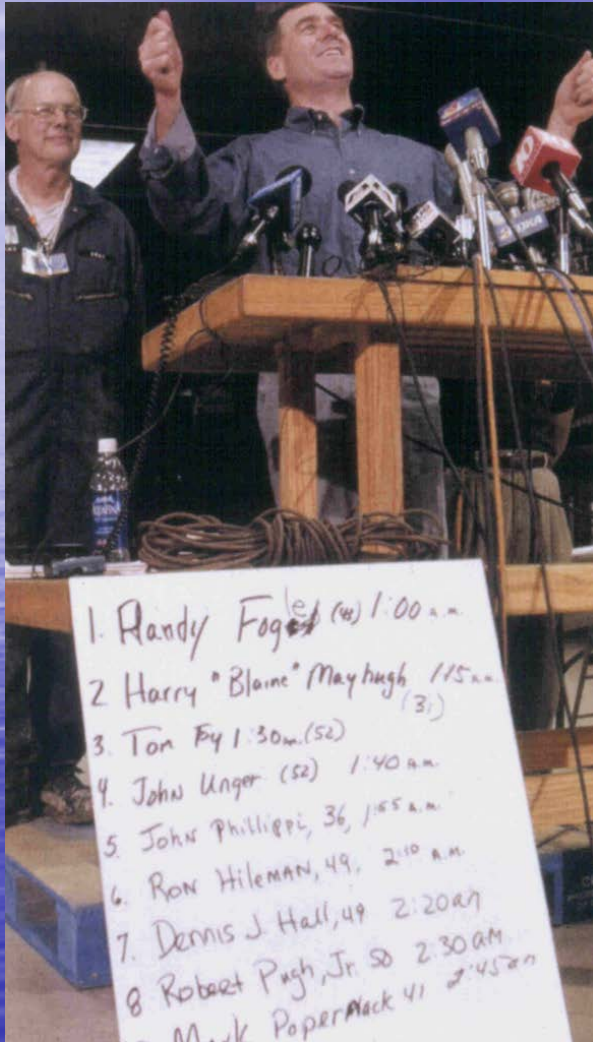
# Rule #8

- Saving miners lives is our business – we need to get better at it!

# Results!



# Results!



# Results!



# Results!



# Results!



# Results!

