



ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF HAULAGE SYSTEM SHOVEL - TRUCK ON THE OPEN PIT MINES

EKONOMSKA OCJENA TRANSPORTNIH SISTEMA BAGER - KAMION NA POVRŠINSKIM KOPOVIMA

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Abstract: This paper proposed a structured process that allows mine managers to develop the economic model of mining activities on the open pit mines and performance the economic estimation of haulage system shovel-truck on the open pit mines with possibilities for understandings of their costs for choice of optimal haulage system. The model for economic evaluation of haulage system contents two steps:

The first step - the model of haulage system for optimization of loading and haulage equipment structure
The second step - the economic model where using of DCF analysis we are defining the NPV, IRR and DAC.

This models are represented on open pit mine "Jezero" and waste haulage system.

Key words: shovel-truck system, selection of truck number, simulating model

Apstrakt: U ovom radu je prikazana izrada modela za ekonomsku ocjenu transportnih sistema bager - kamion na površinskim kopovima, čime se menadžerima i inženjerima na kopovima omogućava lakše razumjevanje i sagledavanje uticaja pojedinih struktura troškova na ukupne troškove proizvodnje uz mogućnost izbora ekonomski optimalnog sistema transporta. Model za ekonomsku ocjenu transportnih sistema se sastoji iz dvije faze modeliranja i analiza :

I faza - model transportnog sistema za optimizaciju strukture utovarno transportne opreme

II faza - model za ekonomsku analizu koji upotrebom DCF analize definiše: NPV neto sadašnju vrijednost dobiti, IRR (internu stopu povrata) i DAC (diskontovane prosječne troškove).

Model za ekonomsku analizu transportnog sistema je razvijen na primjeru analiziranja transporta otkrivke na PK Jezero Rudnika Omarska.

Ključne reči: sistem bager-kamion, izbor broja kamiona, simulacioni model

1 INTRODUCTION

In the today's market conditions and steel industry state with planing for development and production growth is necessary operational and rationally organize iron ore production to maximum degree in the Iron Ore Mines Ljubija

1 UVOD

U današnjim uslovima tržišta, stanja industrije čelika u svijetu i planova razvoja i podizanja proizvodnje čelika u svijetu sa jedne strane, te desetogodišnjeg odsustva proizvodnje, a samim tim i neučestvovanja na

company from Prijedor. Reason for that is also more than 10 years of iron ore production absence in this company with non-participation on the world market.

The basic problems of open pit exploitation are more efficient exploitation through productivity growth, profitability increase, decrease of costs per unit etc. High haulage costs and haulage systems complexity demand the correct and efficient choice, haulage system rationally structure in the function of time and space changeability. These conditions and reasons are guiding the mining companies to looking for new methods and techniques for costs decreasing and productivity growth in the open pit exploitation with aims for keeping of economical raw material exploitation.

In this paper has been applied the simulation technique for choice of optimal waste haulage system on the open pit Jezero. Through this model was performed the parallel analysis of different haulage system variants with their technological structure and determination of optimal haulage system structure.

The methods for costs planning and mining project economical evaluation are becoming very important factor for successful doing of mining business. Focusing only at technical aspects of mining (ore evaluation, dressing efficient ...) is not enough because of that the successful is not guaranteed with solving of technical questions even by very rich ore deposits.

Economy and technique are essential partners through every mining phase and there is necessary economical thinking. In any case that doesn't mean the most economic realization of mining project with economize performing of mining activities.

In the developed world mining profitability and values are becoming very quickly questioned. Difficulties in the profit creating are very closely connected with political uncertainty, environmental restriction and uncertainty related to natural conditions.

Besides of that in the world is growing the mining production. Even the profitability is not in the expected amounts there are the trends for more capital investments in the mining industry.

takvom tržištu, s druge strane, neophodno je maksimalno operacionalno i racionalno organizovati i pokrenuti masovnu proizvodnju željezne rude u AD RŽR Ljubija Prijedor.

Osnovna problematika površinske eksploatacije jeste što efikasnija eksploatacija kroz povećanje produktivnosti sistema, povećanje profitabilnosti, smanjenje troškova po jedinici proizvoda i dr. Visoki transportni troškovi, kao i kompleksnost transportnih sistema, zahtijevaju pravilan i efikasan izbor, racionalnu strukturu transportnih sistema u funkciji vremenske i prostorne promjenljivosti posebno u ovako specifičnom slučaju. Navedeni razlozi su naveli rudarske kompanije i preduzeća da traže nove metode i tehnike smanjenja troškova i povećanje produktivnosti diskontinuiranih sistema, kako bi održali ekonomičnu eksploataciju mineralnih sirovina.

U ovom radu je primjenjena simulaciona tehnika za izbor optimalnog transporta otkrivke na konkretnim uslovima rada i eksploatacije površinskog kopa Jezero Rudnika Omarska, sa vršenjem uporedne analize različitih varijanti transportnih sistema i njihovih tehnoloških struktura uz određivanje optimalne strukture transportnog sistema.

Metode planiranja troškova i ekonomske evaluacije projekta u rudarstvu postaju veoma značajan faktor uspjeha poslovanja, jer fokusiranje samo na tehničke aspekte dobijanja – ocjenjivanja rude i efikasnost njenog prerađivanja, tj. vještina u rješavanju tehničkih pitanja, ne garantuje uspješno poslovanje, čak i kod najbogatijih rudnih ležišta.

Ekonomija je esencijalni partner tehnici u svakoj fazi rudarenja i još od početnih bušačko-minerskih radova neophodno je razmišljati na ekonomski način. To ne znači samo ekonomiziranje načina izvođenja rudarskih radova, već podrazumjeva i najekonomičniji način ostvarenja rudarskih projekata.

U razvijenom svijetu se vrijednost i isplativost rudarenja naglo i brzo dovodi u pitanje. Teškoće u stvaranju profita su povezane sa političkom neizvjesnošću i restrikcijama u vezi zaštite životne sredine, a uz sve to postojanje neizvjesnosti kreirane od prirodnih uslova.

Pored svega toga, trenutna proizvodnja u mnogim razvijenim zemljama je u porastu. Uprkos činjenici da profitabilnost često nije u očekivanim granicama, sve više kapitala se

Many mining companies are resigning the conventional analysis by definition for profit or loss making. In the most mining companies low profitability can be expected already tomorrow but there is no universality by definition of business conditions.

2 THE FIRST STEP - MODEL FOR OPTIMIZATION OF EQUIPMENT STRUCTURE

The choice of equipment structure and using level for disposable equipment in the haulage systems includes implicitly a huge number of possibilities and combinations. Related to that the many factors have influence on the evaluation of work effects and loading-transport equipment using in the complex mining technology and there is necessary use the computers and modern methods of systemic analysing for efficient resolving of problems.

In this paper is developed the integrated simulation model through software Talpac 8.0 (Runge mining co. Australia) for shovel-truck haulage system.

The model has been used by analysis of variants for haulage system structure. This analysis has to give the necessary truck number determination up to the end of exploitation on the open pit "Jezero" where existing the shovel-truck waste haulage system with two different equipment combination "Shovel EKG 5A - truck CAT 777 (77 mt) and shovel EKG 5A - truck Bellaz 7548 (40 mt).

The model structure has been developed in Talpac 8.0 software and it contains five components for simulation performing with analysing of production system -Figure 1.

Definition of input data pools consists from the following information: general information, loading unit parameters, transport unit-truck parameters, working roster, haulage roads network information and other.

2.1 MODEL APPLICATION

Like forward was mentioned the model has been applied at waste haulage system on the Jezero open pit sample.

investira u ovu industrijsku granu. Mnogi se odriču konvencionalnog načina analiziranja pri određivanju faktora koji definišu profit ili gubitke. Niska profitabilnost može biti očekivana ili izvjesna već sutra za mnoge rudarske firme i proizvođače, ali tu nema univerzalnosti pri definisanju uslova poslovanja.

2 I FAZA - MODEL ZA OPTIMIZACIJU STRUKTURE OPREME

Proces izbora strukture opreme i nivoa korištenja raspoložive opreme u transportnim sistemima podrazumjeva veliki broj mogućnosti i kombinacija. S obzirom na veliki broj faktora, koji utiču na procjenu efekata rada i korištenja utovarno-transportne opreme, pogotovo u složenim tehnološkim procesima, neophodno je primjenom računara i savremenih metoda systemske analize efikasno rješavati ovakve probleme.

Razvijen je integralni simulacioni model kroz softverski paket Talpac 8.0 (Runge mining co., Australija) za rad sistema bager – kamion.

Model je korišten pri analizi varijanti strukture sistema transporta radi određivanja potrebnog broja kamiona u transportnom sistemu do kraja vijeka eksploatacije na PK Jezero pri kamionskom transportu tj radu sistema "bager-kamioni" i to dvije različite kombinacije opreme: bager EKG 5A sa kamionima CAT 777 (77 mt) i Bellaz 7548 (40 mt).

Struktura modela - simulacioni model transportnog sistema, simuliranog u Talpac softverskom paketu sadrži pet komponenti za izvođenje simuliranja i analizu proizvodnje sistema bager - kamion (slika 1).

Definisanje ulaznih datoteka se sastoji u unošenju: opštih podataka, podataka o utovornoj opremi, podataka o transportnim jedinicama-kamionima, podataka o organizaciji rada, podataka o mreži transportnih puteva.

2.1 PRIMJENA MODELA NA PRIMJERU

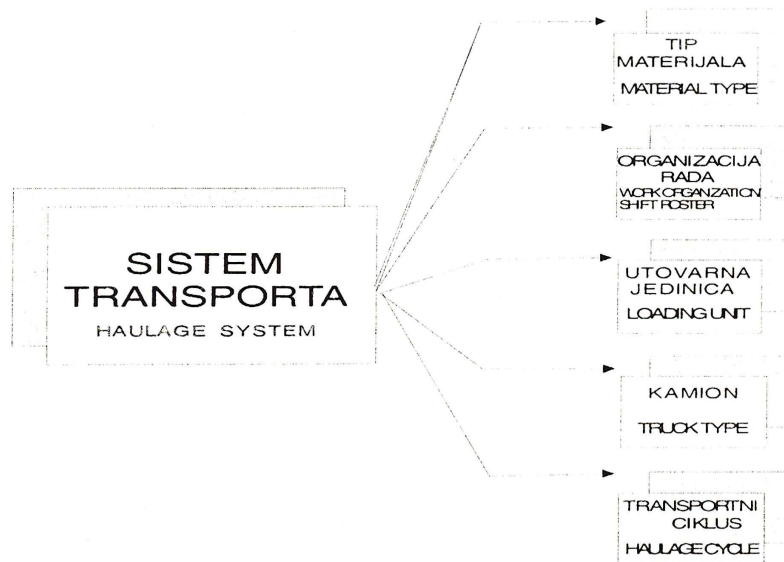
Kao što je naprijed rečeno, primjer na kojem je korišten model jeste transport otkrivke na PK Jezero Rudnika Omarska.

Review of exploitation technology on the open pit Jezero

Prikaz trenutnog stanja i tehnologije eksploatacije na PK Jezero Rudnika Omarska

The exploitation technology on the open pit Jezero comprehend three technological entirety:

Tehnološki proces eksploatacije na površinskom kopu Jezero čine tri tehnološke cjeline:



Komponente Talpac strukture baze podataka

Figure 1 Model for discontinuously haulage system
slika 1 Model diskontinualnog transportnog sistema

1. "Soft" waste removal with BCS system (Bucket wheel excavator SchRs 700A - conveyors 1400 mm width - spreader ARs 1400/30x45 -16),
2. "Hard" waste removal with shovel-truck system (inclusive the drilling and blasting like preparing for loading),
3. Exploitation of iron ore with combined haulage system (Rope shovel EKG 5A - truck CAT 777 and Bellaz 7548-semi mobile crusher BRL 18.180 Krupp - three stationary conveyors total length 3224 m and 1200 mm width).

1. otkopavanje "meke" otkrivke BTO sistemom (rotorni bager SchRs 700 tip A, transporteri širine 1400 mm, odlagač ARs 1400/30x45 -16),
2. otkopavanje "kompaktne" i preostalih dijelova "meke" otkrivke diskontinualnim sistemom bager-kamioni (bušenje i miniranje, utovar cikličnim bagerima EKG-5A i transport kamionima CAT 777 ili Bellaz 7548A),
3. dobijanje željezne rude kombinovanim sistemom bager-kamion-pokretna drobilica-trakasti transporter (bager EKG 5A, kamioni CAT 777 i BELAZ 7548A, drobilica BRL 18.180 Krupp, tri stacionarna transportera sa trakom, ukupne dužine 3224 m. Širina gumene trake je 1200 mm.

Iron ore exploitation on the Omarska mine had been started at 1984. on the open pit Jezero. During the past period exploitation was performing also on the open pit Mamuze.

Eksploatacija željezne rude na Rudniku Omarska otpočela je na PK Jezero 1984. godine. a u proteklom periodu je vršena i na PK Mamuze.

The remain ore and waste quantities on the open pit "Jezero" are :

Preostale mase rude i otkrivke na PK Jezero su:

Limonite iron ore	8.752.670 t	Ruda-limonit	8.752.670 t
Limonite + siderite	10.070.670 t	Limonit + siderit	10.070.670 t
Waste	13.206.000 t	Otkrivka	13.206.000 t

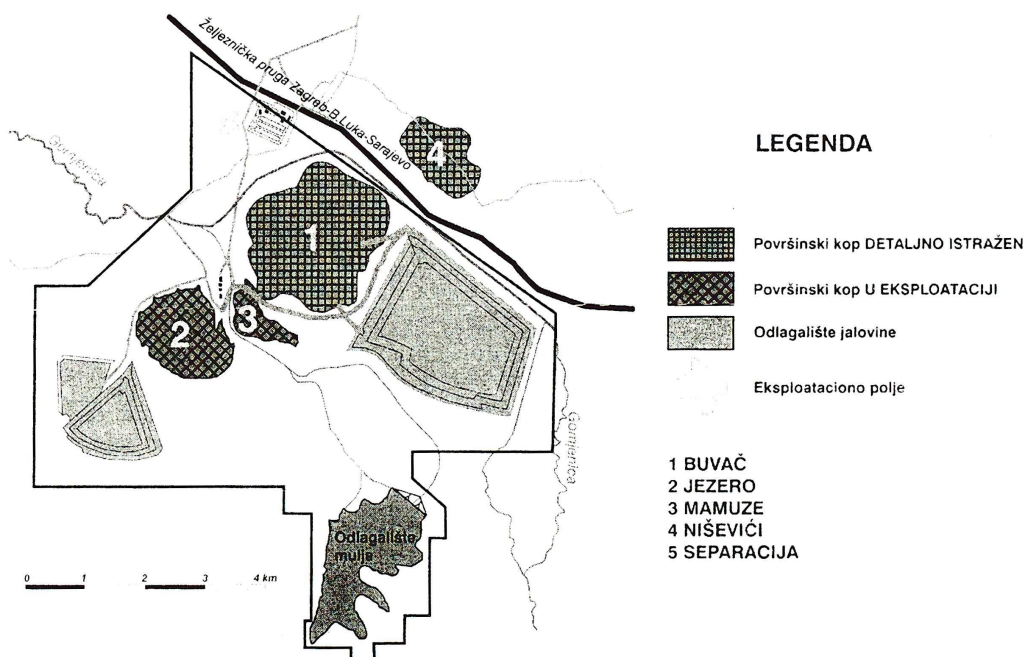


Figure 2 Exploitation field Omarska mine with open pit disposition
slika 2 Eksploataciono polje Rudnika Omarska sa rasporedom površinskih kopova

Table 1 Geological reserves on the Omarska Mine
tabela 1 Geološke rezerve ležišta Omarska

	Količina (t)	Srednji kvalitet (%)		
		Fe	Mn	SiO ₂
Jezero	26.848.252	48,2	1,31	14,13
Buvač i Mamuze	68.590.331	44,34	1,45	19,37
Ukupno	95.438.583	45,39	1,41	17,93

The simulation models are transforming stochastic influence from input data and internal processes in the statistic data like their output.

Analysing methodology for simulation results and application of developed model for choice of optimal waste haulage system on the open pit (open pit "Jezero" like sample) are performing with criterions re-establishment . This criterions are usable for maximal capacity estimation in the function of : digging and loading conditions, rimpull conditions on the roads, safety speeds for loaded and empty trucks, level of equipment coordination, level of equipment work reliability, working organization on the open pits etc.

Quantities of waste which has to be removed by operating benches are represented with mass centres and conected with haulage lines between mass centres on the open pit and waste dump.

Simulacioni modeli transformišu stohastički uticaj koji prime od ulaza (input) i internih procesa u statističke podatke koji predstavljaju njihov izlaz (output).

Metodologija analize rezultata simulacije i primjena razvijenog modela za potrebe izbora optimalnog transportnog sistema otkrivke na površinskim kopovima (na datom primjeru na PK Jezero), se vrši uspostavljanjem kriterijuma za procjenu maksimalnog kapaciteta transportnog sistema u funkciji: uslova otkopavanja i utovara, uslova vuče na putevima, sigurnih brzina kretanja punih i praznih kamiona, stepena usklađenosti opreme, stepena pouzdanosti rada opreme, organizacione šeme rada na površinskim kopovima.

Količine preostale otkrivke koje se otkopavaju po etažama su predstavljene sa centrima masa i povezane su transportnim trasama sa centrima masa na odlagalištima.

SEMA PUTEVA KOD KAMIONSKOG TRANSPORTA

Rad 1 bagera (centar masa E-90)
 Rad 2 bagera (centri masa 100 - bager 1
 i 60- bager 2)

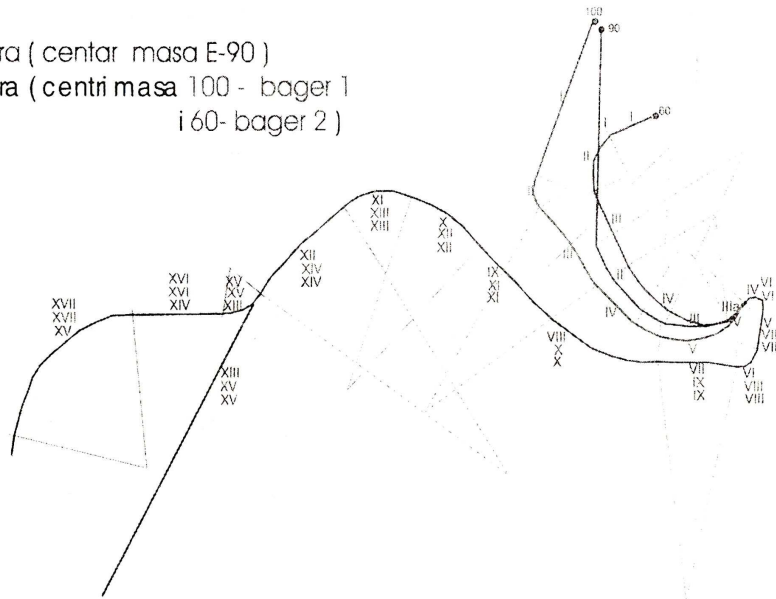


Figure 3 Scheme of haulage roads on the open pit Jezero
 slika 3 Šema transportnih puteva na PK Jezero

Table 2 Waste distribution for discontinuous haulage system
 tabela 2 Distribucija otkrivke za diskontinualni transport

Varijanta transporta	Godišnja količina-masa, t/	Centar masa	Dionica transporta	Masa Materijala po dionici, t	Dužina transp. dionice, m	Karakteristika transp. dionice
KAMIONSKI TRANSPORT (Sistem bager-kamion)	1.400.000 (rad 1 utovarne jedinice)	E - 90	E-90 O-190	7.027.000	2.300	1250 m sa 8%-uspon
			E-90 O-210	6.184.000	2.617	1500 m sa 8%-uspon
	2.800.000 (rad 2 utovarne jedinice)	E - 100	E-100 O - 190	3.256.500	2.360	1125 m sa 8%-uspon
			E - 100 O - 210	3.256.500	2.677	1375 m sa 8%-uspon
		E - 60	E - 60 O - 190	3.256.500	2.150	1.525 m sa 8%-uspon
			E - 60 O - 210	3.256.500	2.467	1.875 m sa 8%-uspon

Note: E-90 Operating benches where are mass centre by 1 loading unit work

Napomena: E-90 Etaža 90 na kojoj se nalazi centar masa za rad 1 bagera

Note: E-100 i E-60 – operating benches with mass centre by 2 loading unit

Napomena: E-100 i E-60 – centri masa pri radu 2 bagera

Note: O-190 ; O-210 – Mass centre on the dumping benches

Napomena: O-190 ; O-210 – centri odlagališnih etaža / Mass centre on the dumping benches

Optimization of discontinuously haulage system and determination of optimal truck number have been performed for different scenarios with fluctuation of :

Optimizacija diskontinualnog transportnog sistema, odnosno određivanje optimalnog broja kamiona, izvršena je za različite scenarije, gdje su varirani:

- yearly capacity- what was the basis for determination of loading unit number
- truck type- where was fluctuated the technical characteristics.
- godišnji kapacitet - na osnovu kojeg se definiše neophodan broj bagera (utovaranih jedinica) i
- tip kamiona - nosivost i druge tehničke karakteristike transportnih jedinica.

There is necessary mention that one of main ideas was maximal using of disposable and existing equipment with additional limitation factors like remained iron ore / waste quantities and limitation of yearly capacities because of limited iron ore placement on the market.

Neophodno je napomenuti da je jedna od ideja bila maksimalno korišćenje raspoložive opreme, uz ograničavajuće faktore koji se ogledaju u preostalim masama, ograničenju godišnjih kapaciteta (radi ograničenog plasmana rude na tržištu).

Table 3 Review of simulation results for discontinuously haulage system on the open pit Jezero

tabela 3 Pregled rezultata simulacije diskontinualnog transporta PK Jezero

Varijanta transporta	Kapacitet, t/god/	Sistem Bag-Kam/	Optim.broj kam	Kapacitet bagera, t/h/	Kapacitet kamiona, t/h/	Radni sati bagera,h	Ukupni radni sati kamiona,h	Diskont. prosječni trošak,\$/t
Diskontinualni transport	1.400.000	EKG-CAT	3	396.62	143.33	1 773	4 913	1.045
		EKG-Bellaz	4	369.78	103.52	1 896.5	6 795	0.895
	2.800.000	EKG-CAT	7	390.67	141.02	3 602	9 979.3	1.0575
		EKG-Bellaz	9	347.3	96.86	4 067	14 447.5	0.955

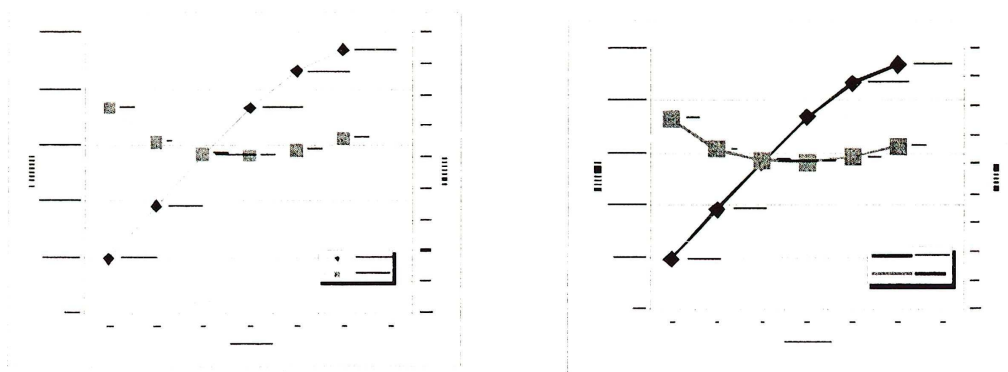


Figure 4 Simulation results for 1.400.000 t/year waste and shovel-truck haulage system model:

a) shovel EKG 5A-truck CAT 777 and b) shovel EKG 5A – truck Bellaz 7548

slika 4 Rezultati simuliranja modela diskontinualnog transporta pri kapacitetu 1.400.000 t/god otkrivke:

a) za sistem EKG 5A – CAT 777 i b) za sistem EKG 5A – Bellaz 7548

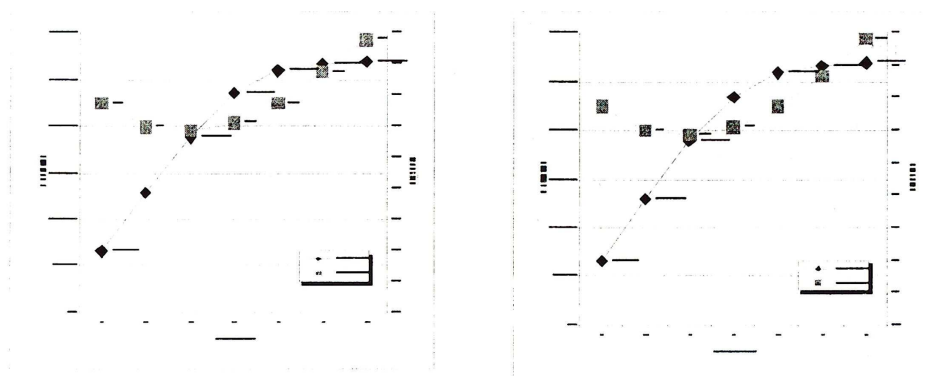


Figure 5 Simulation results for 2.800.000 t/year waste and shovel EKG 5A-truck CAT 777 haulage system

model: a) the first loading unit work and b) the second loading unit work

slika 5 Rezultati simuliranja modela diskontinualnog transporta pri kapacitetu 2.800.000 t/god otkrivke za sistem EKG 5A – CAT 777 – a) rad 1 bagera i b) rad 2 bagera

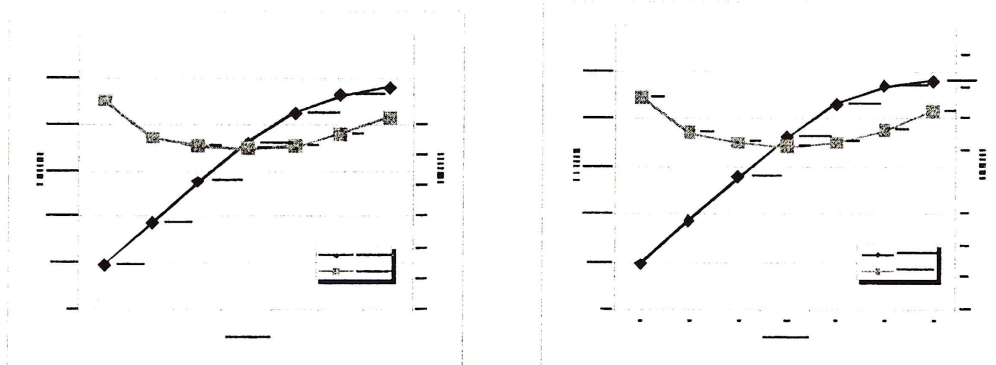


Figure 6 Simulation results for 2.800.000 t/year waste and shovel EKG 5A-truck Bellaz 7548 haulage system model: a) the first loading unit work and b) the second loading unit work
 slika 6 Rezultati simuliranja modela diskontinualnog transporta pri kapacitetu 2.800.000 t/god otkrivke za sistem EKG 5A – Bellaz 7548 – a) rad 1. bagera i b) rad 2. bagera

In this paper we placed simulation models for waste haulage system on the open pit Jezero which are based on the following facts:

- real work conditions on the open pit (working time utilization, equipment reliability, characteristic of working environmental and other),
- real characteristics of road network with definition of each haulage line based on mass centre on the open pit and waste dump,
- anticipated yearly waste capacity by variants and
- technical and technological parameters of meditated equipment structure in the haulage system

With performed simulation analysis and equipment optimization are perceptible higher loading capacities in the shovel EKG5A - truck CAT 777 equipment combination than in the shovel EKG 5A-truck Bellaz 7548 combination. It shows on more rationally work of EKG 5A – CAT 777 equipment combination in the waste haulage system on the open pit Jezero. It should be verified and confirmed through economical analysis.

Obtained analysis results are showing the efficient utilization of developed integral simulation model for optimal haulage system choice and their structure. It is important by evaluation of exploitation efficient in the real conditions and determination of "bottleneck" in the technological processes.

Na primjeru PK Jezero Rudnika Omarska urađene su postave simulacionih modela, za analizu transporta otkrivke, bazirane na sledećim činjenicama :

- realnim radnim uslovima rada na kopu (iskorišćenje radnog vremena, raspoloživost opreme, karakteristike radne sredine i dr.),
- realnim karakteristikama mreže transportnih puteva uz definisanje svake dionice puta na osnovu centara masa na kopu i odlagalištu,
- predviđenim kapacitetima otkrivke - varijantno te
- tehničko-tehnološkim parametrima razmatrane strukture opreme transportnih sistema.

Iz izvršene simulacione analize i optimizacije opreme vidljivo je da kombinacija opreme bager EKG 5A - CAT 777 ostvaruje veće kapacitete utovarne jedinice u odnosu na kombinaciju opreme EKG 5A-Bellaz 7548, što ukazuje na tehnički racionalniji i povoljniji rad te kombinacije opreme na transportu otkrivke PK Jezero, što je neophodno verifikovati i kroz ekonomsku analizu.

Dobijeni rezultati analize pokazali su da se razvijeni integralni simulacioni modeli mogu brzo i efikasno primjeniti za izbor optimalnog transportnog sistema i njegove strukture opreme u cilju ocjene efikasnosti rada procesa eksploatacije u realnim uslovima i utvrđivanje uskih grla u tehnološkom lancu.

3 THE SECOND STEP – MODEL FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Twenty years ago technical mediation was the primary approach by managing of mining activities but with internationalization of world industry it had been changed. Today we have the new rule : every technical decision should be confirmed and guided by economical consequences (Ian C. Runge : Mining Economics and Strategy).

The economy can be observed on two different ways: *traditionally* – with neutral economic environmental for making a operational decisions on the mines and *Widely obtaining (strategical)* with recognizing of reasons for function or non-function conditions on the mines (technical reasons or some other reasons).

Strategical point of view on the economy like different way from traditionally obtaining includes implicitly a depending of every partner participation or sale on the market from choice and strategy of other partners.

Knowledge and observation of factors which have influences on the haulage system costs are necessary prerequisite for:

- managing of business policy (optimal capacity determination, intend for utilization of specific technical and organization solutions, new capacity instalation, utilization of new technology etc).
- measuring of business success, business planing and controlling ,
- calculation of raw material production costs etc.

Besides of technical indicators through the economic analysis is necessary examine and investments costs and exploitation costs like one of the most important factors for evaluation of adopted solution . High quality selection of shovel - truck system can be technical and technological performed , but there is necessary and economic justification. The functional conection between factors and costs (fixed and variable) is the basis for this kind of analysis.

3 II FAZA - EKOMSKA ANALIZA

Prije dvadesetak godina je tehničko sagledavanje bilo primarni sastavni dio pri menadžementu u rudarstvu, ali se internacionalizacijom svjetske industrije to mijenja, pa se uvodi pravilo "da svaka tehnička odluka mora biti potvrđena i vođena ekonomskim konsekvencama" (Ian C. Runge: Mining Ecomics and Strategy).

Ekonomija se može posmatrati na dva načina : tradicionalno sa neutralnim ekonomskim okruženjem za donošenje operativnih odluka na rudnicima i široko sagledavanje (strateško) kojim se prepoznaju razlozi rada ili stajanja nekog rudnika uz utvrđivanje stvarnih razloga stajanja (tehničke prirode ili nekih drugih razloga).

Strateški pogled na ekonomiju je drugačiji od tradicionalnog-nestrategskog, i podrazumjeva da prodaja – učešće svakog učesnika na tržištu zavisi od izbora-strategije svih drugih učesnika na tržištu.

Poznavanje i praćenje faktora, koji utiču na visinu troškova rada transportnih sistema, je neophodan uslov za:

- vođenje poslovne politike (utvrđivanje optimalnog kapaciteta, opredeljivanje za primenu određenih tehničkih i organizacionih rešenja, instalisanje novih kapaciteta, primenu nove tehnologije i sl.),
- mjerenje poslovnog uspeha, planiranje i kontrolu poslovanja,
- izračunavanje cijene koštanja proizvodnje mineralne sirovine itd.

Imajući u vidu da se pri ekonomskoj analizi rada transportnih sistema, pored tehničkih pokazatelja, moraju razmotriti: visina investicionih ulaganja i troškovi eksploatacije sistema kao jedan od najvažnijih faktora za ocjenu usvojenog rešenja. Tehničko-tehnološki je moguće ostvariti visok stepen selekcije bagera i kamiona, međutim, neophodna je i analiza ekonomske opravdanosti. Osnova za takvu analizu je uspostavljanje funkcionalne veze između tehnoloških faktora i troškova, koji po svojoj strukturi mogu biti **fiksni** i **varijabilni** (promjenljivi).

3.1 Method for economic evaluation of project effect

The most utilized methods for evaluation of mining and other activities projects are : Internal Rate of Return (IRR) , Internal Rentability Rate, Net Present Value (NPV) .

All function from mentioned methods are important for value determination in the activities which are showing and continuing through the time period. However their limited applicability is caused with untaking of taxes through accounting and demanding of regular cash flow. The most cases from the real life are including taxes and also operational costs with incomes are fluctuating through the time . In this cases the most applied and universal method is discounted cash flow technique.

Model for haulage system economic analysis

In the first step of analysis we were performing the loading/haulage equipment optimization for different equipment combination because of real obtaining of haulage costs for different system combination (discontinuously, combined, continuously). The optimal equipment structure represents the input for economic evaluation of obtained variants.

By equipment structure optimization we were defining the following : number of loading/haulage equipment, loading/haulage units capacities, necessary operating hours and other.

Economic analysing models are developed then through Xeras software, Runge Mining co, and they are performed with elaboration of expected income flow, capital costs for new equipment, operational costs for equipment, handlers, maintenance worker and other.

Model are using DCF analysis and defining NPV (Net Present Value) , IRR (Internal Rate of Return) and DAC (Discounted average costs) for waste haulage system on the open pit Jazero.

The basic model structure is developed through Xeras software and showed on Figure 7 with connection between data pools and information flow. Input of this model are consists from the following data pools:

3.1 Metode ocjene ekonomske efektivnosti projekta

Metode koje se koriste za gotovo sve rudarske i procene u drugim poslovima su : Metoda roka povrata uloženi sredstava, Metod neto sadašnje vrijednosti , Metod interne stope rentabilnosti – IRR (Internal Rate of Return).

Sve funkcije u navedenim metodama su važne za determinisanje vrijednosti za aktivnosti koje se pojavljuju i traju tokom vremena. Međutim, njihova upotrebljivost je limitirana činjenicom da ne uzimaju u obzir uticaj poreza i zahtevaju regularan Cash Flow. Pošto gotovo svi slučajevi iz realnog života uključuju porez i pošto operativni troškovi i prihodi variraju tokom vremena, sve univerzalnija metoda koja se koristi jeste tehnika diskontovanog toka novca.

Model za ekonomsku analizu transportnog sistema

Radi što realnijeg sagledavanja troškova transporta za različite kombinacije sistema (diskontinualni, kombinovani, kontinualni ili različite strukture opreme u istoj tehnologiji transporta) u prvom koraku analize vrši se optimizacija potrebne utovarno-transportne opreme za svaku od kombinacija opreme u okviru određenih varijanti. Optimalne strukture opreme predstavljaju i ulazne podatke za ekonomsku evaluaciju razmatranih varijanti.

Pri optimizaciji strukture opreme definišu se: broj utovarno-transportne opreme , kapaciteti utovarnih i transportnih jedinica, neophodni sati rada i sl.

Modeli za ekonomsku analizu su razvijani u softverskom paketu XERAS , Runge mining co., gdje su izrađeni uz obradu očekivanog toka prihoda, troškova kapitala za novu opremu, operacione troškove - opreme, rukovaoca i radnika na održavanju.

Model upotrebom DCF analize definiše: NPV neto sadašnju vrijednost dobiti, IRR (internu stopu povrata) i DAC (diskontovane prosječne troškove) procesa transporta otkrivke na PK Jezero.

Osnovna struktura modela razvijenog u XERAS-u sa prikazom povezivanja datoteka podataka i toka razmjena informacija i rezultata data je na slici 7, a podrazumjeva definisanje sledećih datoteka:

Data for organization and technology - where we enter informations about mine life-working period, material quantity we need to transport (by yearly quantities), estimated or feasible income, estimated or feasible costs per unit, working organization and structure of engaged equipment (by defined equipment capacities). Entered data in this data pool is automatically exchanged with other data pools like also and results of calculation.

Investments costs - all informations are analysed and treated automatically through model for economic analysis and his own data pools which are connected for full calculation. Input data related to investments and operational costs which we enter in this data pool are: purchasing costs, depreciation rate, equipment / replacement life, realized/ existing loading or haulage costs.

Operational costs - input data related to this kind of cost we enter through connected data pools and this information are about material normatives, labour costs and other.

Input of data necessary for model we are finishing and completing with definition of *depreciation rate*, *discount rate* and *taxation rate* through data pool Financial parameters. In this sample where we are analysing the waste haulage system on the open pit Jezero the taxation rate is 30% (all kind of taxes) and discount rate is 10%.

Definisanje organizacije i tehnologije rada - predstavlja prvi korak pri izradi modela, gdje unosimo podatke o vijeku eksploatacije – periodu rada, mase materijala koji transportujemo raspoređene na jednake godišnje količine kroz vijek rada, procjenjeni ili ostvarivi prihod/trošak po jedinici mase, organizaciju rada (sa definisanjem neophodnog vremena angažovanja pojedine opreme na osnovu kapaciteta) i strukturu angažovane mehanizacije pri pojedinoj tehnologiji ili sistemu transporta (uz definisane kapacitete pojedine opreme). Uneseni podaci u ovu datoteku se automatski "razmjenjuju" i sa ostalim datotekama, kao i rezultati koji se obrađuju u ovoj datoteci.

Investicioni troškovi – se pri izradi modela za ekonomsku analizu tretiraju i obrađuju kroz vezane datoteke podataka, sa povezanim tokom rezultata proračuna kapitalnih i operativnih troškova u pojedinim radnim datotekama. Unos podataka u datoteke podrazumjeva unos podataka relevantnih za investicione i operativne troškove, i u ovoj bazi podataka unosimo za svaku mašinu podatke: nabavna cijena mašine, vijek zamjene kao i stopu amortizacije.

Operativni troškovi – unos podataka vezanih za normative materijala i rezervnih dijelova te radne snage se pri izradi modela za ekonomsku analizu tretiraju i obrađuju kroz vezane datoteke podataka.

Za kompletiranje unosa podataka potrebnih u DCF analizi pojedinih modela transporta otkrivanje neophodno je definisati *stope oporezivanja*, *diskontne stope* i *amortizacione stope*. Poresku stopu i diskontnu radimo u datoteci finansijskih parametara. Kod datog sistema transporta poreska stopa se računala na nivou do 30% (sve vrste oporezivanja), a diskontna stopa je definisana na nivou 10%.

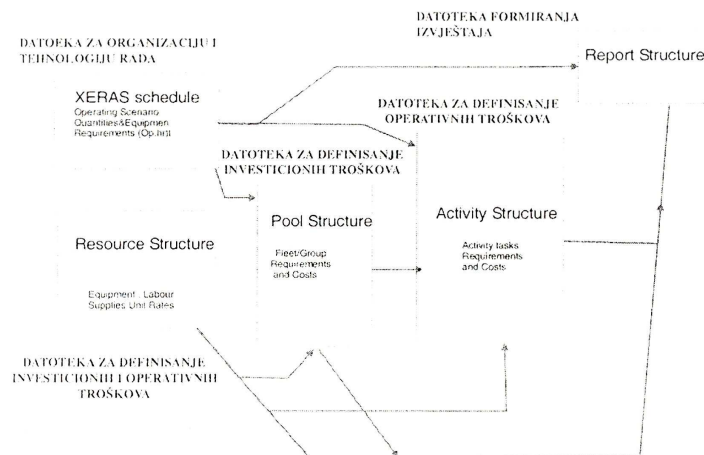


Figure 7 Model structure for economic analysis of haulage systema
slika 7 Struktura modela za ekonomsku analizu transportnog sistema

3.2 Results of economic analysis

Established economic models are giving the results for economic evaluation of discontinuously haulage system with optimization of loading/haulage equipment structure. This models are established for two different waste removal yearly capacities and two different equipment combinations on the open pit Jezero. Each model has results expressed in : Net Present Value to the end of exploitation period, Internal rate of return and discounted average costs for complete exploitation period.

Waste removal yearly capacity 1.400.000 t/ year

For this yearly capacity we have two scenarios - two different equipment combinations.

Comparison of results for this two scenarios is shown at Figure 8

3.2 Rezultati ekonomske analize

Formiranjem ekonomskih modela dobijeni su rezultati ekonomske evaluacije diskontinualnog transportnog sistema sa optimizacijom strukture utovarno-transportne opreme. Model je urađen za dva nivoa proizvodnje rude, odnosno otkrivke na PK Jezero. Kod svakog sistema upoređivani su relevantni ekonomski pokazatelji: neto sadašnja vrednost dobiti u vijeku projekta, interna stopa povrata i diskontovani prosječni troškovi transporta u cijelom periodu eksploatacije.

Godišnji kapacitet na otkopavanju otkrivke 1.400.000 t

U okviru ovog godišnjeg kapaciteta na otkrivci razmatrana su 2 scenarija formiranja transportnih sistema.

Uporedna DCF analiza neto dobiti za diskontinualni transportni sistem sa različitim strukturama opreme prikazana na slici 8.

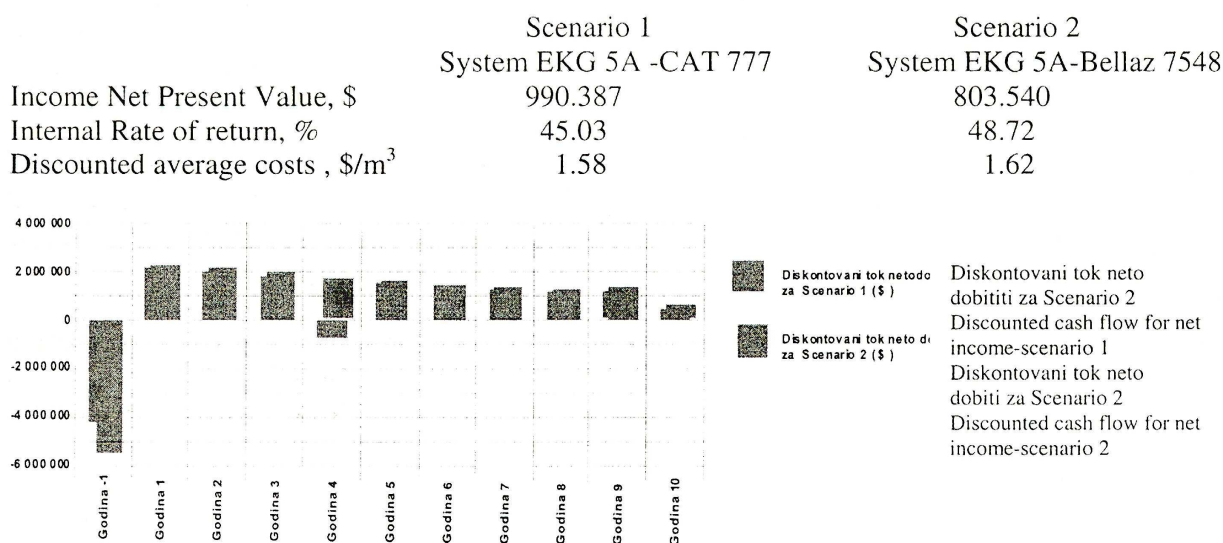


Figure 8 Paralleled DCF analysis for Scenarios 1 and 2
slika 8 Prikaz uporedne DCF analize za scenario 1 i 2

According to the results and shown diagram/figure 8 discontinuously haulage system with EKG 5a-Cat 777 equipment combination is generating 1.58 \$/m³ discounted average costs. Through the ten (10) year exploitation period net discounted income amounts to 990.387 \$ what is around 190.000 \$ higher amount then for EKG 5a-Ballaz 7548 equipment combination.

Kao što se može vidjeti iz prikazanih podataka (slika 8 za kapacitet kopa na otkrivci od 1.400.000 t godišnje), diskontinualni transportni sistem EKG 5A – CAT 777 generiše prosječne diskontovane troškove u vijeku projekta od 1.58 \$/m³. U ekonomskom vijeku projekta od 10. godina ostvaruje se diskontovana neto dobit od 990.387 \$, što je za oko 190.000 \$ više u odnosu na sistem EKG 5A – Bellaz 7548.

Waste removal yearly capacity 2.800.000 t/year
Godišnji kapacitet na otkopavanju otkrivke 2.800.000 t

	Scenario 3 System EKG 5A -CAT 777	Scenario 4 System EKG 5A-Bellaz 7548
Income Net Present Value, \$	913.434	823.123
Internal Rate of return, %	38.09	45.34
Discounted average costs, \$/m ³	1.635	1.66



Figure 9 Paralleled DCF analysis for Scenarios 3 and 4
slika 9 Prikaz uporedne DCF analize za scenario 3 i 4

According to the results and shown diagram 9 discontinuously haulage system with EKG 5a-Cat 777 equipment combination is generating 1.635 \$/m³ discounted average costs. Through the five (5) year exploitation period net discounted income amounts to 913.434 \$ what is around 90.000 \$ higher amount then for EKG 5a-Ballaz 7548 equipment combination.

Based on this results the EKG 5A-CAT 777 equipment combination has lower discounted average costs, higher net present values amounts and more realistic internal rate of return then EKG 5A-Bellaz 7548 equipment combination. It recommends utilization of first equipment combination for waste haulage system in the open pit Jezero to the end of exploitation.

Kao što se može vidjeti iz prikazanih podataka (slika 9) za kapacitet kopa na otkrivci od 2.800.000 t godišnje diskontinualni transportni sistem EKG 5A – CAT 777 generiše prosječne diskontovane troškove u vijeku projekta od 1.635 \$/m³. U ekonomskom vijeku projekta od 5 godina ostvaruje se diskontovana neto dobit od 913.434 \$, što je za oko 90.000 \$ više u odnosu na sistem EKG 5A – Bellaz 7548.

Može se konstatovati da pri kamionskom transportu otkrivke svakako treba računati na upotrebu kamiona tipa CAT 777, koji imaju niže diskontovane prosječne troškove, veće neto sadašnje vrijednosti i "realnije" interne stope povrata u odnosu na korišćenje kamiona tipa Bellaz.

Table 4 Review of economic analysis results, costs \$/m³ (KM/m³)
tabela 4 Tabela prikaz rezultata ekonomske analize-troškovi \$/m³ (KM/m³)

Tehnologija transporta/ Haulage system technology	Kapacitet, t/god / Capacity ,t/y	Sistem Bager-kamion / System Shovel-Truck	Diskontovani prosječni troškovi, \$/m ³ (KM/m ³) / Discounted Average Costs DAC, \$/m ³ (KM/m ³)
Kamionski / Discontinuously Shovel-truck	1.400.000	EKG-CAT	1.58 (2,607)
		EKG-Bellaz	1.62 (2,67)
	2.800.000	EKG-CAT	1.635 (2,69)
		EKG-Bellaz	1.66 (2,74)

In the case with higher loading and haulage yearly capacities and longer exploitation period is necessary perform another and new economic analysis of different haulage systems like method for longterm haulage planning and organizing on the open pit.

4 COCLUSIONS

The choice of optimal haulage system like effective segment of exploitation technology demands for full attention from initial planning and designing to control and managing of production activities. The main problem by utilization of optimization methods are very often unreliable input data we are using for it (especially for mining production activities which have dinamyc character with stoshastic elements). Besides of that the effecient of simulation model utilization depends of input data quality. In the present mining conditions the most of mining companies are colecting informations about equipment operating time (realized capacities, consumption normatives, stoppages, utilization level etc) manually through the shift reports.

Today with powerful computer development are created the conditions for widely utilization one of modern informatics method and quality technique for qickly resolving problems about data colection with utilization of information system. This methods enable effecient controlling and following the production results for getting timely a clear picture about production system in the real time. With this information system we are getting more representative input data and informations for more quality engineer analysis and especially for effecient making a business decisions.

Resolving of haulage planing problems on the open pits is becoming more effecient with development of systems for optimal structure choice and choice of haulage system with different equiment structure. this solutions are based on compilation :

- technical and technological knowledge about system elements (results of simulation analysis),
- economic effect for mediated equipment combination (results of dynamic economic model)

Pri uslovima većih godišnjih kapaciteta, većih masa za otkopavanje i transportovanje i dužeg vijeka eksploatacije svakako je interesantno izvršiti detaljnu ekonomsku analizu različitih sistema transprotu u smislu dugoročnog planiranja i organizovanja transporta na ovom površinskom kopu.

4 ZAKLJUČAK

Izbor optimalnog transportnog sistema koji može efikasno da obavlja eksploataciju spajanjem pojedinačnih operacija zahtjeva veliku pažnju, kako u fazi početnog planiranja i projektovanja, tako i pri praćenju i upravljanju svakodnevnim aktivnostima u okviru postojećih proizvodnih sistema. Osnovni problem pri korišćenju bilo koje metode optimizacije (pogotovu što su proizvodni procesi u rudarstvu dinamičkog karaktera sa stohastičkim elementima) je da su podaci na kojima se bazira optimizacija često nepouzdati. Takođe, efikasnost primjene simulacionog modeliranja za rješavanje ovih problema u velikoj mjeri zavisi od kvaliteta ulaznih podataka. U sadašnjim rudarskim uslovima na većini površinskih kopova praćenje efekata rada utovarne i transportne opreme (ostvareni učinci, normativi potrošnje, zastoji, iskorišćenja, itd) se obavlja manuelnim putem kroz smjenske izveštaje.

Danas, sa snažnim razvojem računara, stvoreni su uslovi za široku primjenu jedne od savremenih informatičkih metoda i tehnike kvalitetnog i brzog rešavanja ovakvih problema korišćenjem informacionih sistema. Ova metoda omogućava da se otklone pomenuti problemi i nedostaci u procesu praćenja rada tehnoloških sistema eksploatacije pružajući blagovremenu sliku o sistemu u realnom vremenu. Sa ovakvim sistemom bi se svakako povećala reprezentativnost ulaznih podataka i informacija, što bi svakako stvorilo kvalitetnije ulazne podatke za bilo kakvu inženjersku analizu, a pogotovo za efikasnost u procesu donošenja poslovnih odluka.

Rješavanje problematike planiranja transporta na površinskim kopovima, razvojem sistema za izbor optimalne opreme i transportnih sistema na površinskim kopovima, omogućava efikasnije rešavanje i izbor transportnih sistema sa različitom strukturom opreme. Ova rješenja su bazirana na kompilaciji znanja o:

- tehničko-tehnološkim elementima sistema (rezultati simulacione analize),
- ekonomskim efektima razmatrane kombinacije opreme (rezultati dinamičkog ekonomskog modeliranja).

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