DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.15407/geotm2021.159.030">https://doi.org/10.15407/geotm2021.159.030</a>

# CLASSIFICATION OF KNOWLEDGE FACTORS RISK WHEN WORKING WITH TUBULAR LENTIL CONVEYORS <sup>1</sup>Kiriia R.V., <sup>1</sup>Zhyhula T.I., <sup>1</sup>Smirnov A.M., <sup>1</sup>Novikov L.A.

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Geotechnical Mechanics named by N. Poljakov of NAS of Ukraine

## КЛАСИФІКАЦІЯ ВАЖЛИВИХ ФАКТОРІВ РИЗИКУ ПРИ РОБОТІ ТРУБЧАСТИХ СТРІЧКОВИХ КОНВЕЄРІВ <sup>1</sup>Кірія Р.В., <sup>1</sup>Жигула Т.І., <sup>1</sup>Смірнов А.М., <sup>1</sup>Новіков Л.А.

 $^{1}$ Інститут геотехнічної механіки ім. М.С. Полякова НАН України

### КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ЗНАЧИМЫХ ФАКТОРОВ РИСКА ПРИ РАБОТЕ ТРУБЧАТЫХ ЛЕНТОЧНЫХ КОНВЕЙЕРОВ <sup>1</sup>Кирия Р.В., <sup>1</sup>Жигула Т.И., <sup>1</sup>Смирнов А.Н., <sup>1</sup>Новиков Л.А.

<sup>1</sup>Институт геотехнической механики им. Н.С. Полякова НАН Украины

Abstract. Conveyor transport of mining enterprises is a constant source of accidents. With increasing depth of mines and quarries and with an increase of the load on the transport systems, the problems of ensuring the safety and health of people, environmental protection. The solution of these problems is associated with the development of the theory of reliability of technical systems and the assessment of technogenic risks. Currently, in connection with the tightening of environmental requirements, a promising area is the use of tubular belt conveyors that cause the least damage to the environment compared with other types of conveyor transport. Due to the more complex processes occurring when tubular conveyors operate, risk factors and their consequences differ significantly from risk factors for other types of conveyor transport. Based on the experience of operation and from the preliminary analysis of the processes occurring during the operation of tubular conveyors, for them a classification of risk factors is external and internal factors, as well as risk factors affecting a person. The risk factors from external influences include temperature, humidity, dustiness of the atmosphere, soil instability, weather conditions, physical properties of load, geometry of the route. Internal risk factors are errors in designing, calculating the constructive and regime parameters of the conveyor, violation of the rules of operation and safety. Risk factors affecting a person when working a tubular conveyor are classified as mechanical, thermal, electrical and chemical. In addition, risk factors for a tubular conveyor are classified according to individual nodes of drive, stand, and belt. The risks of the failure of supports rollers of the tubular conveyor are considered. It is given a failure tree, where possible rollers failures are listed in detail and the risks of the torsion of the tubular belt leading to the conveyor failures.

Keywords: ribbon tubular conveyor, reliability, risk factors.

Conveyor transport of mining enterprises is a constant source of emergencies and accidents [1, 2].

With the increase in the depth of mines and open pits, as well as with the increase in the load on transport systems, the priority tasks are to ensure the safety of working personnel and protect the environment. The solution of these problems is associated, among other things, with the development of the theory of reliability and safety of technical systems, as well as with the assessment of technogenic risks.

At present, the requirements for environmental protection are reinforce abroad. Therefore, tubular belt conveyors are widely used.

Tubular belt conveyors cause the least damage to the environment compared to other types of conveyor transport. However, due to the more complex processes occurring during their operation, first, when the tubular belt with a load moves along

© R.V. Kiriia, T.I.Zhyhula, A.M.Smirnov, L.A.Novikov, 2021

the roller supports of the conveyor stand, which has a more complex design, the risk factors and their consequences can differ significantly from the risk factors during the operation of other types of conveyors.

Based on operating experience and a preliminary analysis of the processes occurring in tubular conveyors, risk factors are classified as external, internal and affecting humans.

Risk factors from external influences on the pipe conveyor include:

- ambient temperature;
- humidity of the environment;
- dustiness of the environment;
- seismicity and soil instability;
- weather conditions (hurricane, rain, icing);
- physical and mechanical properties of the transported load;
- branching and length of the conveyor;
- slope angle of the track;
- the curvature of the track in the plan and in the vertical plane.

Internal risk factors of tubular conveyor include:

- low level of research and development work;
- selection of fundamentally dangerous constructive schemes;
- errors in determining the loads (on the belt, roller supports, rollers, drive and tension drums, as well as on drive gearboxes);
- the wrong choice of structural materials and their quality (belts, roller supports, drum shell, cables and tensioning device rollers);
  - insufficient accuracy of constructive dimensions;
  - insufficient strength and reliability of parts and assemblies of conveyors;
- poor-quality tweaking of structures, technologies and documentation on safety criteria;
  - violation of the regulations for the assembly and installation of structures;
  - the use of equipment for other purposes;
  - violation of passport and design modes of operation;
- violation of the requirements for the transportation and storage of units and parts of the conveyor;
  - violation of the regulations for preventive examinations and repairs;
  - violation of safety rules.

Risk factors affecting a person during the operation of a tubular conveyor include:

- mechanical (blow by a detached part of the conveyor drive or a piece of cargo when it is torn off the conveyor belt, vibration, noise, static load, shock wave from an explosion);
- thermal (temperature of heated or cooled surfaces of conveyor parts, open fire in case of fire);
  - electrical (current, static electricity, electric field);
- chemical (poisonous, flammable and explosive substances, harmful substances in the air).

In addition, the risk factors for a tubular conveyor are classification according to its individual units: drive, stand, belt, and tensioner. Herewith, the drive is the most loaded part of the tubular belt conveyor.

The main risk factors for drive operation include:

- reducer failure;
- failure of tension, drive and deflecting drums;
- failure of electric motors;
- failure of the drive management system;
- failure of the drive control system.

Figure 1 shows the failure tree for a tubular belt conveyor.

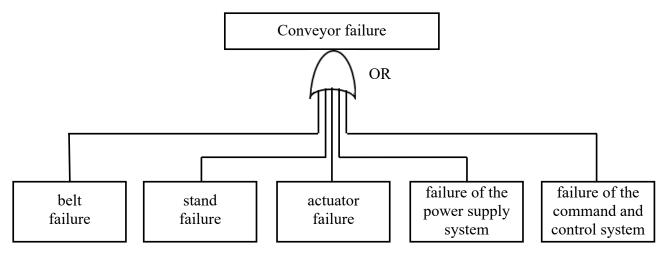


Figure 1 – Failure tree of a tubular belt conveyor drive

Becoming with roller supports is an important part of the belt conveyor, the technical condition of which largely determines the ability of the conveyor to perform its technical functions. Roller supports account for up to 40% of all costs for maintenance and repair of belt conveyors, and the share of time for elimination of failures and scheduled preventive service (SPS) of the conveyor stand in the total downtime of the conveyor is up to 30%. Therefore, the assessment of the risks associated with the failures of the belt conveyor is an important problem.

To identify the existing risks during the operation of conveyor transport associated with the supporting elements of the stand (roller supports), the data on failures obtained at the mining enterprises were analyzed. As a result, it was revealed that for conveyors operating at open-pit mining enterprises and transporting rock loads, the main risk factors associated with failures of roller supports are:

- failure of roller bearing assemblies (seals or bearings);
- destruction of the shell;
- destruction of roller supports at the download item under shock loads;
- knocking the rollers out of the frame of the supports under the dynamic effects of the load traffic;
- destruction of supporting structures of roller supports (including ropes, chains, etc.).

Moreover, the factors affecting the failures of roller supports are different depending on their functional position on the conveyor stand. So, at the loading point, the destruction of rollers and lining occurs due to shock loads when large pieces of load fall.

On the upper branch of the linear part of the conveyor, the wear of the rollers mainly occurs due to dynamic loads when interacting with the cargo flow, high-cycle fatigue processes, as well as the destruction of the shell. On the lower idle branch, the main wear of the rollers is the abrasion of the shell.

In any place of the conveyor stand, a very dangerous failure is the knocking out of the roller from the roller support, as this can lead to spillage of the load and to the cuts of the conveyor belt, which can cause an emergency. Ruptures of ropes and chains of supporting structures in the case of using a stand with suspended or flexible roller supports can also cause this.

To determine the causal relationship between the events leading to hazardous situations associated with the roller bearings of the conveyor stand, we will build the failure tree of the belt conveyor stand (Fig. 2)

With an increase in the depth of coal seams, the instability of side rocks increases, which leads to heaving of the floor. As a result, there are misalignments of the roller supports in the vertical and horizontal planes, and the curvature of the conveyor stand, which is the cause of the lateral coming off the belt.

Inaccuracies in the manufacture and installation of the conveyor stand, an increase in the angle of inclination, curvature and turn of the track, create the danger of the tubular belt scrolling, which can cause the load to spill out and dust emission.

With an increase in the hardness of rocks, the proportion of large pieces of transported cargo increases. This leads to an increase in the dynamic loads on the rollers and the conveyor belt, which can also lead to torsion of the belt. The unevenness of the load traffic coming from the lava significantly affects the frequency and amplitude of oscillations of the conveyor belt. When a certain critical speed of the belt is reached, a sharp increase in the amplitude of its torsional vibrations (resonance phenomenon) and, as a consequence, twist of the belt can occur.

In [3], a method for studying the risk is proposed, which can be applied to assess the risk of torsion of a tubular conveyor belt. This methods consists of three parts:

- a) preliminary hazard analysis (PHA);
- b) identifying a sequence of dangerous situations;
- c) analysis of the consequences.

The first part involves three steps:

- identify sources of danger. For tubular belt conveyors, this is a descent, twisting and loss of stability of the belt, which entail the spilling of the load and the release of dust, breakage of the belt, etc.;
- identify the parts of the system that can cause hazardous conditions. In our case, this is uneven belt tension, shear or jamming of rollers, bending of the conveyor track, etc.;
- restrictions on the analysis should be introduced, that is, it is necessary to decide whether to include a detailed study of the risk as a result of human error, earthquakes, war, etc.

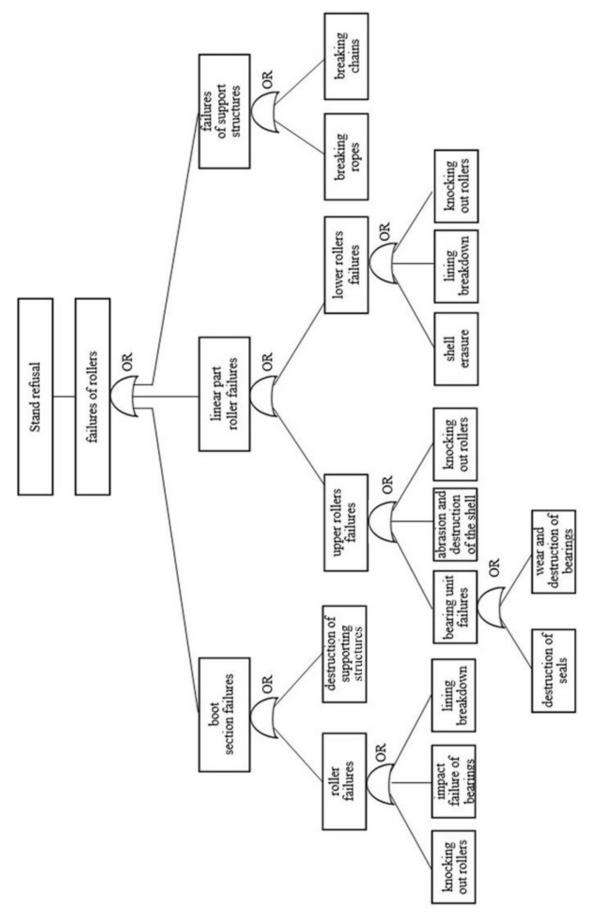


Figure 2 – Failure tree of the belt conveyor stand

The means to gain an understanding of the hazards in the system are engineering analysis and detailed consideration of the environment, the process of operation and the equipment itself.

When conducting PHA, a tree of failures (undesirable events) are built, which makes it possible to identify elements of a technical system (in our case, a belt conveyor) and individual events that can lead to hazards [4]

Figure 3 shows a tree of unwanted belt torsion events of tubular conveyor.

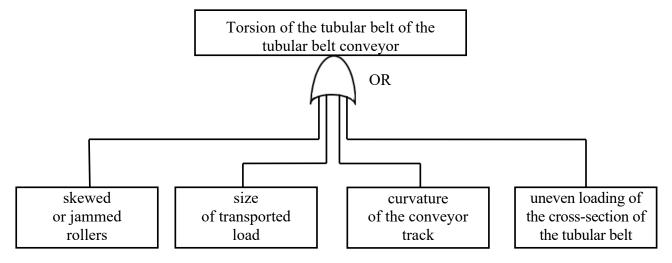


Figure 3 – The tubular conveyor belt torsion event tree

A preliminary analysis of risk factors showed that they are classified mainly by external influences on the pipe conveyor, internal risk factors, as well as by risk factors acting on a person. At the same time, the risk factors associated with the dustiness of the environment, with weather conditions (rain, icing) are significantly less than for other types of conveyors. At the same time, the risk factors associated with internal processes occurring during the operation of the tubular conveyor, i.e. the choice of fundamentally dangerous design schemes, errors in determining the loads (on the belt, roller supports, rollers and conveyor drive), as well as risk factors associated with human exposure, are more significant compared to other types of conveyors. Therefore, when creating a tubular belt conveyor at the design stage, it is necessary to calculate the reliability, preliminary analysis and risk assessment based on scientific methods of reliability and safety of technical systems.

#### **REFERENCES**

- 1. Zhukov, Yu.P., Chaplyuk, E.M., Aksenova, E.A. and Shishov, M.V. (2015), "Improving the system of technological monitoring and management of conveyor transport", *Coal of Ukraine*, no. 11, pp. 35-38.
- 2. Stepankina, I.B. (2014), "Analysis of the functioning of conveyor systems of the Kryvyi Rih iron ore pool", *Journal Kryvyi Rih National University*, no. 38, pp. 54-58.
- 3. Henli, E. Dzh. and Kumamoto, H. (1984), *Nadezhnost tekhnicheskikh sistem i otsenka riska* [Reliability of technical systems and risk assessment], Mashinostroenie, Moscow, Russia.
- 4. Shubin, R.A. (2012), *Nadezhnost tekhnicheskikh sistem i tekhnogennyiy risk* [Reliability of technical systems and technogenic risk], FSBEI HPE "TSTU", Tambov, Russia.

#### СПИСОК ЛІТЕРАТУРИ

1. Жуков Ю.П., Чаплюк Е.М., Аксенова Е.А., Шишов М.В. Совершенствование системы технологического мониторинга и управления конвейерным транспортом / Уголь Украины. 2015. № 11. С. 35-38.

- 2. Степанкіна І.Б. Аналіз функціонування конвеєрних систем Криворізького залізорудного басейну / Вісник Криворізького національного університету. 2014. № 38. С. 54-58.
  - 3. Хенли, Э.Дж., Кумамото Х. Надежность технических систем и оценка риска. М.: Машиностроение, 1984. 584 с.
  - 4. Шубин Р.А. Надежность технических систем и техногенный риск. Тамбов: Изд-во ФГБОУ ВПО «ТГТУ», 2012. 80 с.

#### About the authors

*Kiriia Ruslan Visarionovych*, Doctor of Technical Sciences (D. Sc), Senior Researcher, Senior Researcher in Department of Geomechanics of Mineral Opencast Mining Technology, Institute of Geotechnical Mechanics named by N. Poliakov of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (IGTM of NAS of Ukraine), Dnipro, Ukraine, <a href="mailto:kiriya\_igtm@ukr.net">kiriya\_igtm@ukr.net</a>

**Zhyhula Tetiana Illivna**, Candidate of Technical Sciences (Ph.D), Senior Researcher, Senior Researcher in Department of Geomechanics of Mineral Opencast Mining Technology, Institute of Geotechnical Mechanics named by N. Poliakov of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (IGTM of NAS of Ukraine), Dnipro, Ukraine, zhigulat@gmail.com

**Smirnov Andrii Mykolaiovych**, Candidate of Technical Sciences (Ph.D), Senior Researcher in Department of Geomechanics of Mineral Opencast Mining Technology, Institute of Geotechnical Mechanics named by N. Poljakov of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (IGTM of NAS of Ukraine), Dnipro, Ukraine, sm.contur24@gmail.com

**Novikov Leonid Andriiovych**, Candidate of Technical Sciences (Ph.D), Researcher in Department of Geomechanics of Mineral Opencast Mining Technology, Institute of Geotechnical Mechanics named by N. Poliakov of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (IGTM of NAS of Ukraine), Dnipro, Ukraine, <a href="mailto:lnov710@gmail.com">lnov710@gmail.com</a>

#### Про авторів

*Кірія Руслан Вісаріонович*, доктор технічних наук, старший науковий співробітник, провідний науковий співробітник відділу геомеханічних основ технологій відкритої розробки родовищ, Інститут геотехнічної механіки ім. М. С. Полякова Національної академії наук України (ІГТМ НАН України), Дніпро, Україна, <u>kiriya.igtm@gmail.com.</u>

**Жигула Тетяна Іллівна,** кандидат технічних наук, старший науковий співробітник, старший науковий співробітник відділу геомеханічних основ технологій відкритої розробки родовищ, Інститут геотехнічної механіки ім. М. С. Полякова Національної академії наук України (ІГТМ НАН України), Дніпро, Україна, <u>zhigulat@gmail.com</u>

**Смірнов Андрій Миколайович**, кандидат технічних наук, старший науковий співробітник відділу геомеханічних основ технологій відкритої розробки родовищ, Інститут геотехнічної механіки ім. М. С. Полякова Національної академії наук України (ІГТМ НАН України), Дніпро, Україна, <u>sm.contur24@gmail.com</u>

**Новіков Леонід Андрійович,** кандидат технічних наук, науковий співробітник відділу геомеханічних основ технологій відкритої розробки родовищ, Інститут геотехнічної механіки ім. М. С. Полякова Національної академії наук України (ІГТМ НАН України), Дніпро, Україна, <u>Inov710@gmail.com</u>

Анотація. Конвеєрний транспорт гірничих підприємств є постійним джерелом виникнення аварій і нещасних випадків. Зі збільшенням глибини шахт і кар'єрів, а також зі збільшенням навантаження на транспортні системи, на перший план виступають проблеми забезпечення безпеки життя і здоров'я людей, охорони навколишнього середовища. Вирішення цих проблем пов'язано, в тому числі, з розвитком теорії надійності технічних систем і оцінкою техногенних ризиків. В теперішній час, у зв'язку з посиленням екологічних вимог, перспективним напрямком є застосування трубчастих стрічкових конвеєрів, які завдають найменшої шкоди навколишньому середовищу в порівнянні з іншими видами конвеєрного транспорту. Через більш складні процеси, що відбуваються при експлуатації трубчастих конвеєрів, фактори ризику та їх наслідки істотно відрізняються від факторів ризику для інших типів конвеєрного транспорту. На підставі досвіду експлуатації, а також з попереднього аналізу процесів, що відбуваються при роботі трубчастих конвеєрів, для них наведено класифікацію факторів ризику - це зовнішні і внутрішні чинники, а також фактори ризику, що впливають на людину. До факторів ризику від зовнішніх впливів відносяться температура, вологість, запиленість атмосфери, нестійкість ґрунту, погодні умови, фізичні властивості вантажу, геометрія траси. Внутрішні чинники ризику – це помилки при проектуванні, розрахунку конструктивних і режимних параметрів конвеєра, порушення правил експлуатації і техніки безпеки. Фактори ризику, що впливають на людину при роботі трубчастого конвеєра, класифікуються як механічні, термічні, електричні і хімічні. Крім того, фактори ризику для трубчастого конвеєра класифіковані по окремих вузлах приводу, става, стрічки. Розглянуто ризики відмов става з роликоопорами трубчастого конвеєра. Наведено дерево відмов става, де детально перераховані можливі відмови роликів, а також дерево ризиків крутіння трубчастої стрічки, що призводять до відмов конвеєра.

Ключові слова: стрічковий трубчастий конвеєр, надійність, фактори ризику.

**Аннотация.** Конвейерный транспорт горных предприятий является постоянным источником возникновения аварий и несчастных случаев. С увеличением глубины шахт и карьеров, а также с увеличением нагрузки на транспортные системы, на первый план выступают проблемы обеспечения безопасности жизни и здоровья людей, охраны окружающей среды. Решение этих проблем связано в том числе, с развитием теории надежности технических систем и оценкой техногенных рисков. В настоящее время, в связи с ужесточением требований к

экологии, перспективным направлением является применение трубчатых ленточных конвейеров, которые наносят наименьший ущерб окружающей среде по сравнению с другими видами конвейерного транспорта. Из-за более сложных процессов, происходящих при эксплуатации трубчатых конвейерного транспорта. На основании опыта эксплуатации, а также из предварительного анализа процессов, происходящих при работе трубчатых конвейеров, для них приведена классификация факторов риска – это внешние и внутренние факторы, а также факторы риска, воздействующие на человека. К факторам риска от внешних воздействий относятся температура, влажность, запыленность атмосферы, неустойчивость почвы, погодные условия, физические свойства груза, геометрия трассы. Внутренние факторы риска – это ошибки при проектировании, расчете конструктивных и режимных параметров конвейера, нарушение правил эксплуатации и техники безопасности. Факторы риска, воздействующие на человека при работе трубчатого конвейера, классифицируются как механические, термические, электрические и химические. Кроме того, факторы риска для трубчатого конвейера классифицированы по отдельным узлам привода, става, ленты. Рассмотрены риски отказов става с роликоопорами трубчатого конвейера. Приведено дерево отказов става, где подробно перечислены возможные отказы роликов, а также дерево рисков кручения трубчатой ленты, приводящих к отказам конвейера.

Ключевые слова: ленточный трубчатый конвейер, надежность, факторы риска.

The manuscript was submitted 11.08.2021