



EXPECT RESULTS

Autonomous Haulage Workforce Development

August 2021

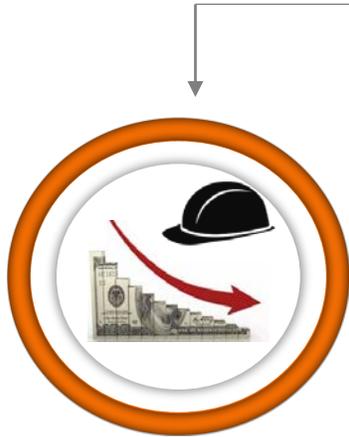


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Workforce Development Challenges

For Autonomous Haulage Operations



How to reduce safety^{[1][2][3][4]} risks and impact to production?

- Safety/Production Impact due to:
- In-field Training (safety risk, low asset productivity, reduced performance)
 - Human errors
 - Large operator variability.



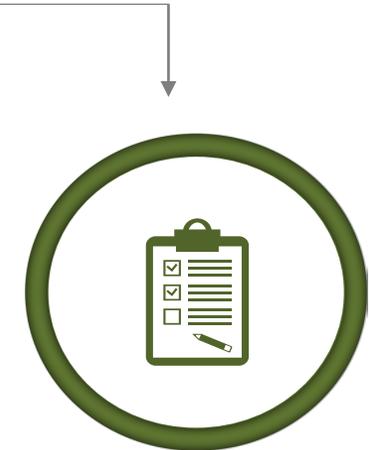
Do we have an effective workforce development strategy to properly upskill?

- Ineffective training lowers learning retention leading to reduced competency levels.
- Combined with a new type of role criticality being introduced into the operation, risks to safety and particularly productivity are far more significant than in a non-autonomous operation



How to train a large no. of people in a short period of time?

Inability to train a large number of people effectively in a short period of time.



How to measure and assess skills consistently?

Inconsistent assessment of people to determine permit-to-work create large operator variability.

[1] <https://www.amsj.com.au/haul-truck-runs-over-light-vehicle/>

[2] <https://www.amsj.com.au/autonomous-truck-incident-fmg-how-vulnerable-is-the-wireless-mesh-network/>

[3] https://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Safety/MS_SIR_226_Collision_between_an_autonomous_haul_truck_and_manned_water_cart.pdf

[4] <http://www.mining.com/bhp-blames-heavy-rains-autonomous-trucks-crash/>

Workforce Performance Management

Methodology Behind Simulation

Operator Performance Histogram

Workforce Optimization

Systematically utilizing behavioural data for continuous improvement activities (reducing the average and the standard deviation continuously) to achieve mastery.

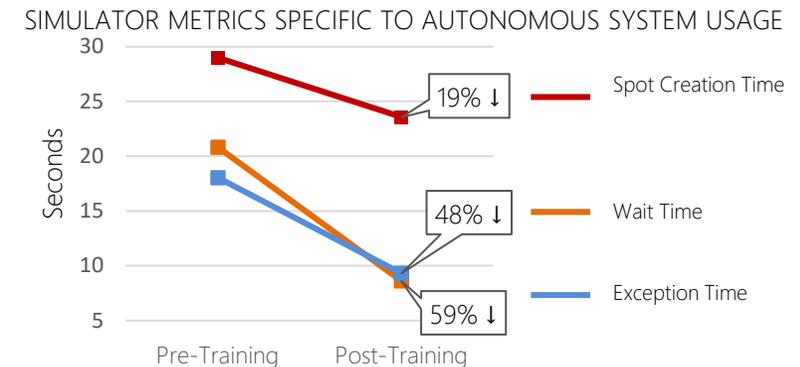
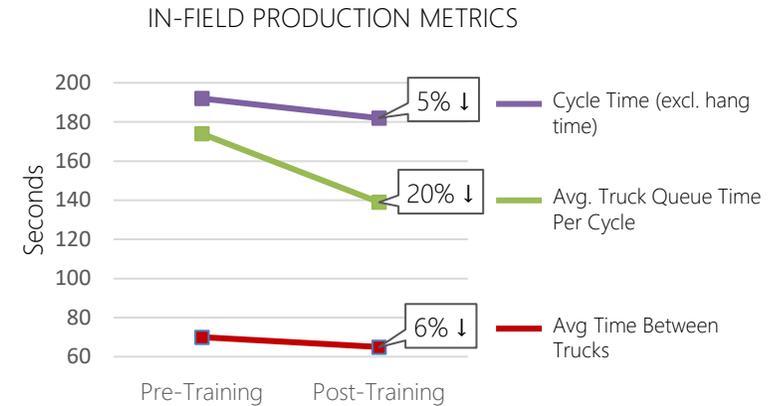
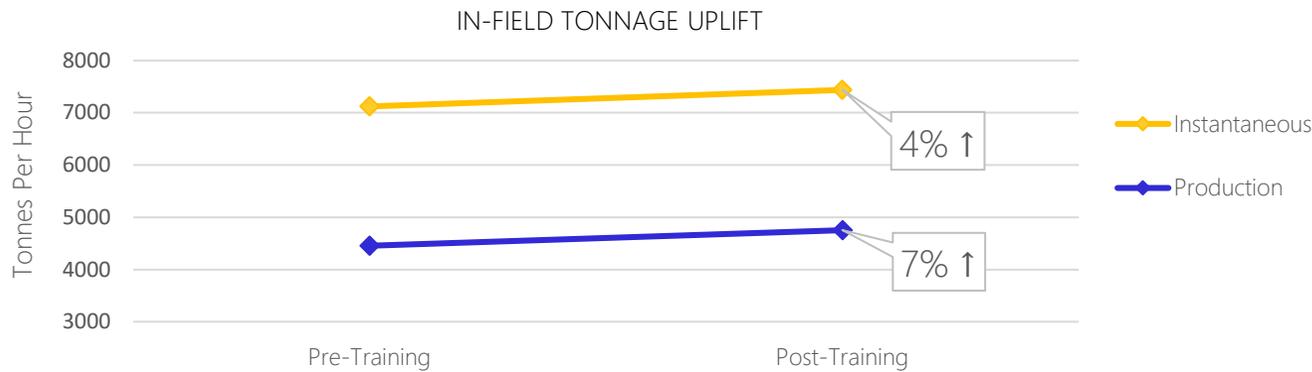


Variability Example

CAT Command

Background:
 After exhausting engineering controls to uplift production, addressing experienced operator variance became a priority on the basis of low implementation cost versus high production payback. The project business case included improvements in truck availability, clean-up time, managing difficult conditions, including the handling of various types of material which directly impact operator Production outcomes.

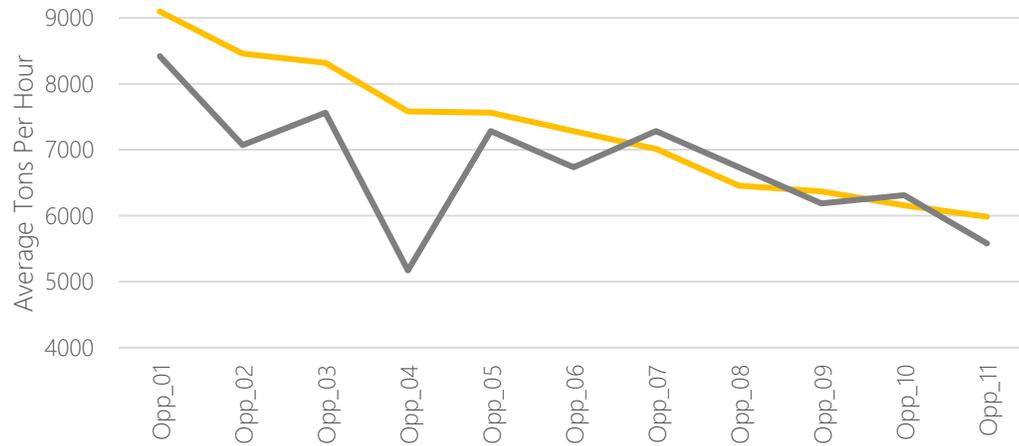
Context:
 Analysis of operator production data revealed variance between upper and lower quartile performers, impacted by unproductive usage of an in-cab autonomous system, resulting in lower than required production rates.



Variability Example

Komatsu FrontRunner

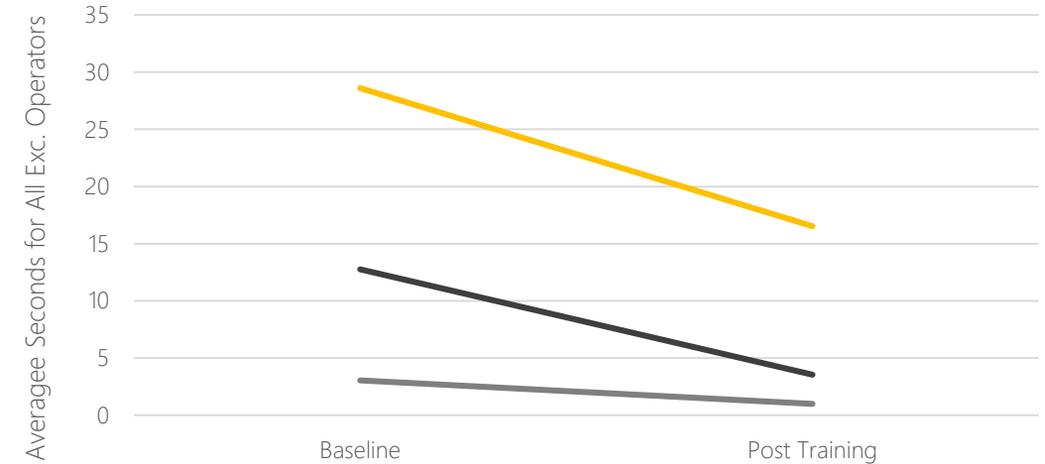
Avg. In-Pit Instantaneous Dig Rate - Pre vs Post Training Comparison



Exc. Operators AHS Circuit
— Post Training — Baseline

In-Pit Metrics	Pre-Training (avg.)	Post-Training (avg.)	Improvement (avg.)	Improvement (%)
Inst. Dig Rate (T/Hr)	6,737	7,285	548	8%

Group Ave. Secondary Measures - Pre vs Post Training Comparison



— Spot Creation Time Per Truck — Exception Time Per Truck — Wait Time Per Truck

Simulator AHS Metrics	Baseline (Avg. Sec.)	Retention (Avg. Sec.)	Improvement (Avg. Sec.)	Improvement (%)
AHS Spot Creation Time Per Truck	28.6	16.53	12.07	42%
AHS Wait Time Per Truck	3.02	0.97	2.05	68%
AHS Exception Time Per Truck	12.75	3.52	9.23	72%

Manned vs Autonomous Operation

What are the workforce development differences?

- The difference is in the shift away from primary truck workforce development and towards dig unit and ancillary machines, where the way those machines are operated have a far greater impact on the effectiveness of the autonomous machines in operation.
- Due to this increase in risk, we are seeing a more considered approach to workforce development where learning pathways from candidate screening right through to skills optimisation are being deployed in autonomous operations globally.



System "Mission" Trainer



Machine Inspection

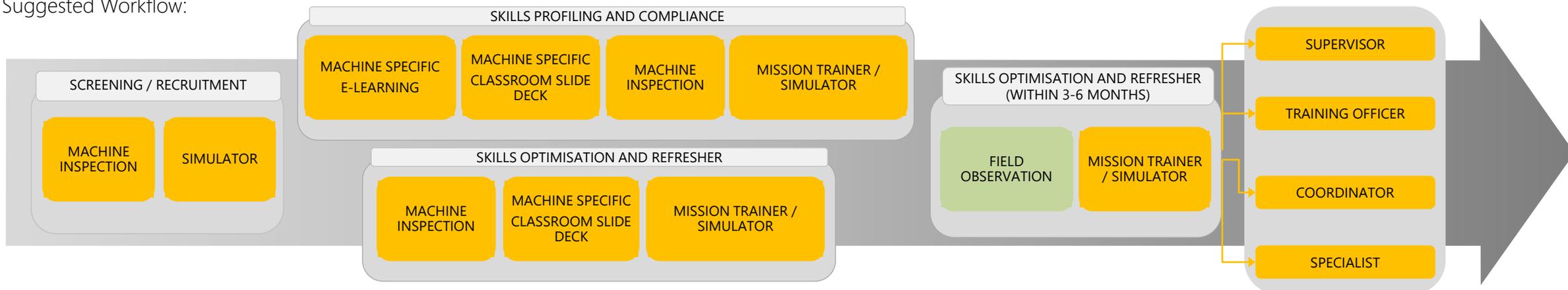


System Panel Integration



System Specific eLearning

Suggested Workflow:



Skill differences in Loading operations

Additional tasks performed by loader operators within Autonomous haulage operations

- Setting optimal Spot Points for Autonomous Trucks.
- Ensure efficient interchange of Autonomous Trucks by calling and sending Autonomous Trucks in a timely manner.
- Ensuring optimal cusps/switchbacks are set for Autonomous Trucks when reversing to the Spot point.
- Ensuring load area surveys remain accurate for Autonomous Trucks to get to the spot point in an optimal manner.
- Cleaning up spillages in the load area in an effective manner without stopping Autonomous Trucks.
- Emergency Stop procedures to stop Autonomous Trucks around the loading area.
- General Safety and Site-specific safety protocols within autonomous areas.



Learning Pathway

Blended Learning Model

Knowledge retention increases.



eLearning

Develop a base of the autonomous system knowledge and vocabulary including 'what' and the 'why'.



Classroom

A SME covers focused information, answering learner's specific questions and allowing discussion and collaboration to enhance the learning experience.



Machine Inspection

Allows the detailed visualization of equipment components including AHS components without the need for taking a machine out of production.



Virtual Classroom

Build procedural memory through learning by doing to understand the 'how'. This utilizes interactive desktop simulations allowing personnel to perform autonomous operational tasks.



Simulation

Advanced simulation provides the ultimate learning experience to practice and hone their skills where key autonomous operational aspects are rehearsed and assessed prior to any interaction with the live autonomous system.



In-Field*

A SME provides direct, hands-on coaching and validation in the field. This is the final step of performing an in-field assessment which confirms personnel are ready to commence their tasks in a live operating environment.

Learning Systems

Machine & Virtual Classroom

Machine Inspection



Virtual Classroom



NOTE: Particularly important in AHS applications for checking sensor function.

Simulators

Emulated version of the OEM Panel integrated to simulators.

Key Training Objectives for Loader Operators

- Setting optimal Spot Points for Autonomous Trucks.
- Ensure efficient interchange of Autonomous Trucks by calling and sending Autonomous Trucks in a timely manner.
- Ensuring optimal cusps/switchbacks are set for Autonomous Trucks when reversing to the Spot point.
- Ensuring load area surveys remain accurate for Autonomous Trucks to get to the spot point optimally.
- Monitoring Autonomous truck payload
- Cleaning up spillages in the load area in an effective manner without stopping Autonomous Trucks.
- Emergency Stop procedures to stop Autonomous Trucks around the loading area.
- General Safety and Site-specific safety protocols within autonomous areas.



Key Training Objectives for Ancillary Vehicle Operators

- Entering/Exiting Autonomous area.
- General Safety and Site-specific safety protocols within autonomous areas.
- Driving Rules and Radio protocols within the autonomous environment.



Results Need More Than Technology!

The Pitfalls Of Incomplete Solutions

Without the **Right Technology**, processes and people are less effective and less efficient

Without the **Right People**:

- No critical skills to perform activities
- No stakeholders to set the strategy
- No champions to manage the process
- No specialists to execute the plan

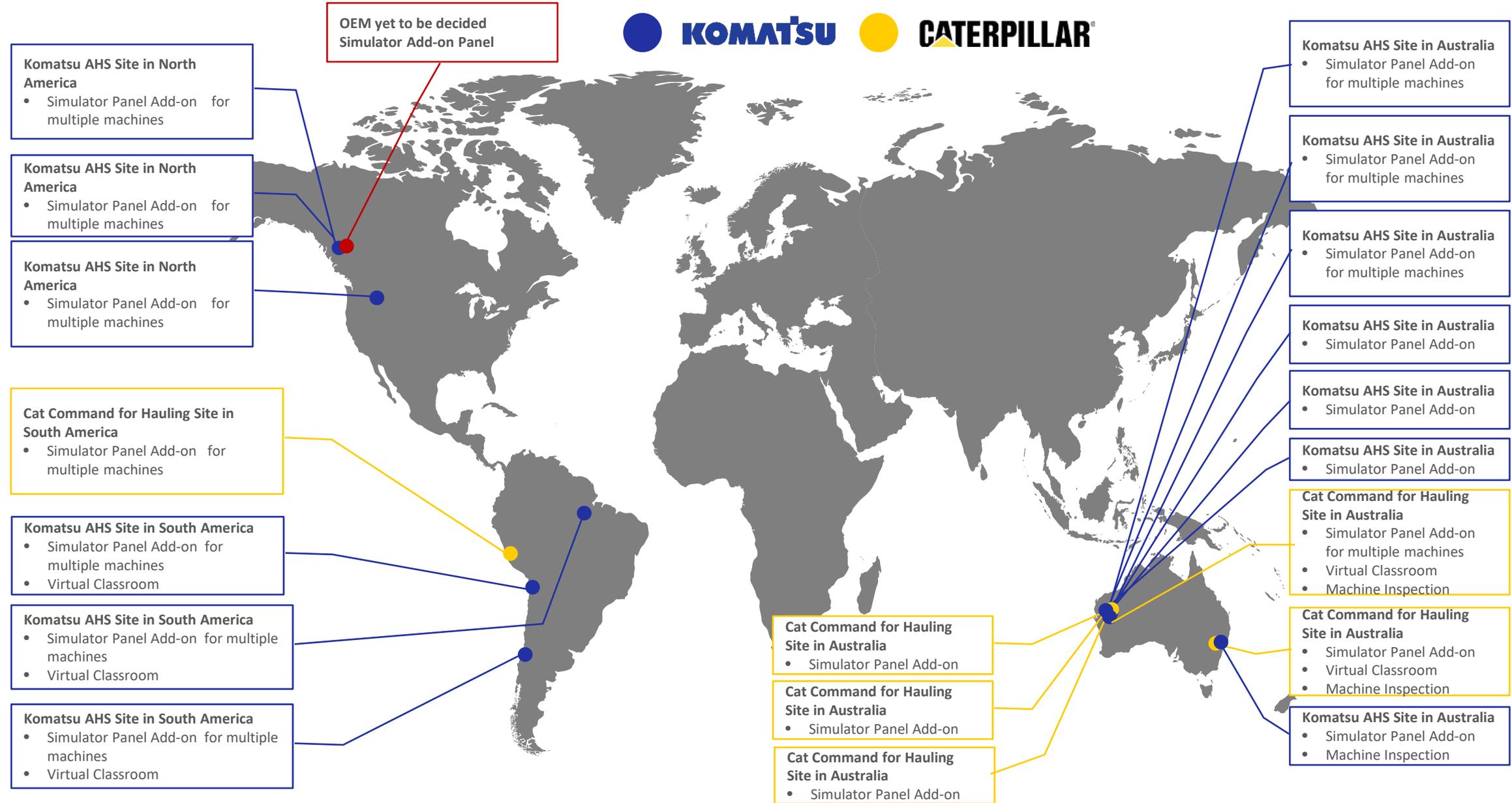
Without the **Right Process** there is:

- No guidance for streamlining and validating training needs
- No consistency in training application
- No standardization of communication or validity of continuous improvement

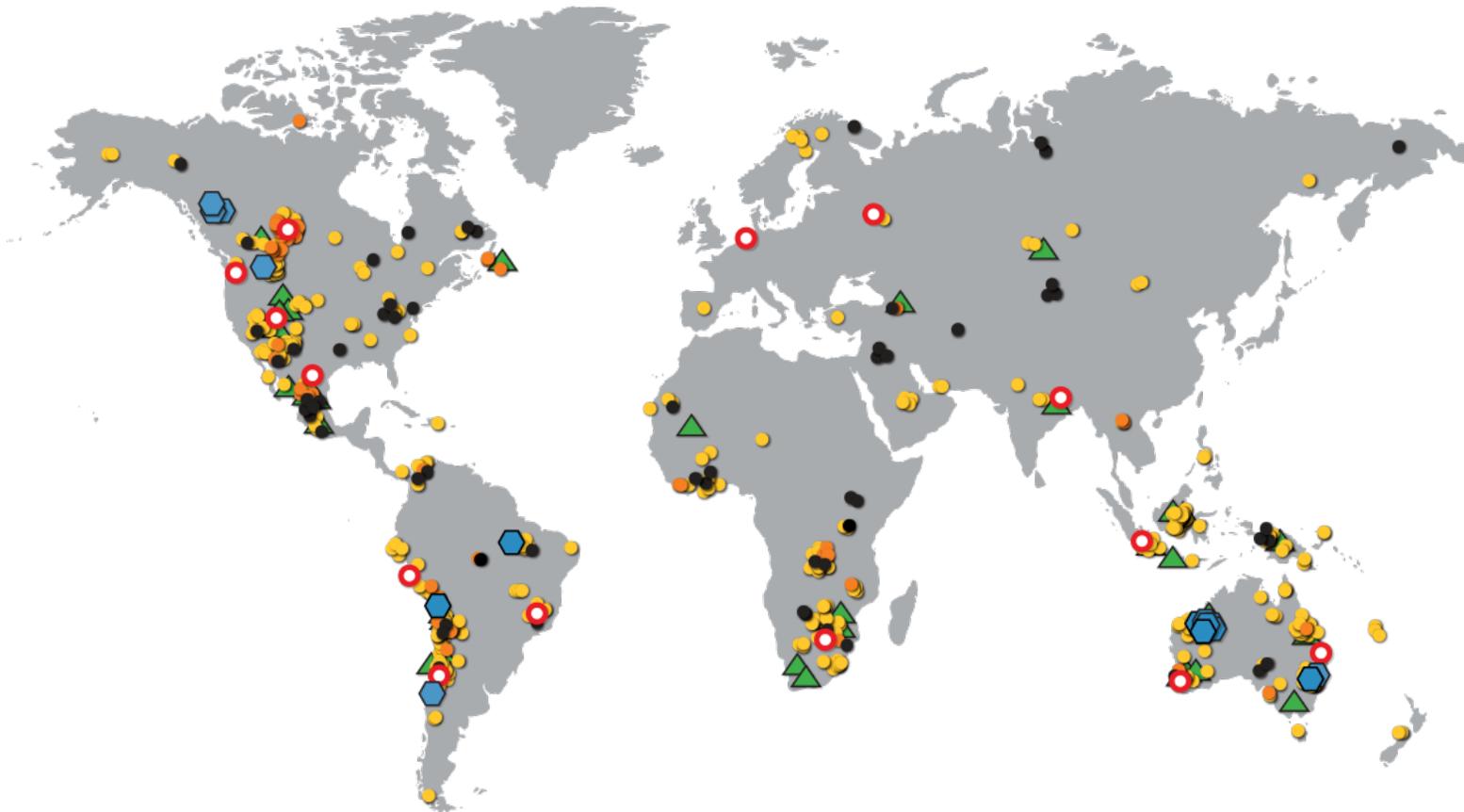


Global Autonomous Haulage Operations

What is Immersive's expertise in this area – sites with simulator integration



28 Years of Global Leadership



- Surface High Fidelity Simulators
- Underground High Fidelity Simulators
- Medium Fidelity Simulators
- ▲ Managed Services Customer
- Autonomous Haulage Site
- Immersive Technologies' Global Locations

