

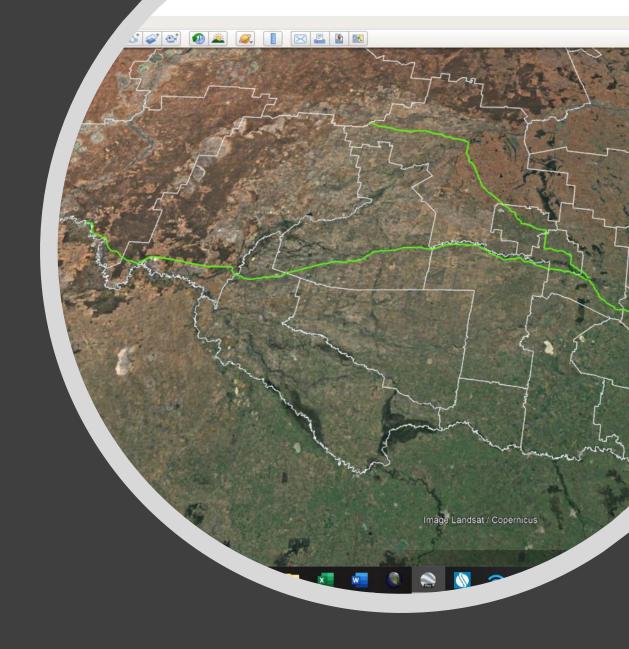
Of course size matters darling...

Let's Begin...

Setting the scene

- 1200km road
- Fairly remote
- Vertical accuracy < 0.3m @ 2 sigma
- Control point every 20km

UAV or Manned Aircraft?



Horses for Courses



So, what kind of a survey are you looking for?

So, what sort of a survey are you looking for?

Provide the right information

- Location
- Accuracy
- Turnaround
- Deliverables
- Access
- Purpose













Then, the Provider has a chance of offering the correct solution

- Orthophoto 3 band, 4 band or NIR
- Digital Terrain Model
- Digital Surface Model
- Contours
- 3D model
- Canopy Height Model



There's more than one way to skin a cat!

LiDAR or Photogrammetry

Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS)

Typical RPAS aerial surveying services include:

- Periodic volumetric surveying, such as monthly aerial surveying of stockpiles, open pits, tailings storage facilities.
- Aerial topographic surveying
- High resolution 3D modelling of open pit mines
- Environmental monitoring, including vegetation health from multispectral imagery, landform stability analysis, measurement of rehabilitation performance.
- Infrastructure Inspection

Manned Aircraft

Typical Manned Aircraft aerial services include:

- Periodic volumetric surveying, such as monthly aerial surveying of stockpiles, open pits, tailings storage facilities.
- Aerial topographic surveying
- High resolution 3D modelling of open pit mines
- Environmental monitoring, including vegetation health from multispectral imagery, landform stability analysis, measurement of rehabilitation performance.
- Infrastructure Inspection

So are we saying there is no difference?

	Remotely Piloted Aircraft System	Manned Aircraft
LiDAR	Yes	Yes
3 Band Imagery	Yes	Yes
4 Band Imagery	Yes	Yes
Oblique imagery	Yes	Yes
NIR/Thermal/Multi-Spectral	Yes	Yes
Crew	At least 2	2
Controlled by CASA	Yes	Yes
Visual line of site required	Yes	No
Accuracy	Yes	Yes
Timeliness of data delivery	Hours	Days
Flight Time	Up to 1 hour	As long as there is fuel
Area covered in a day	10-15km ²	Up to 5000km ²









SIZE

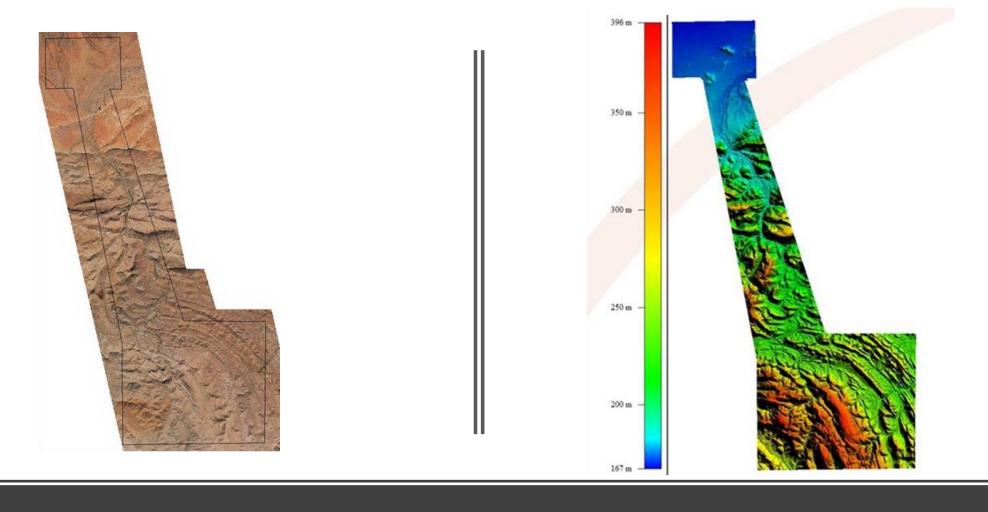




The next question — "Go big" or "Stay small"?

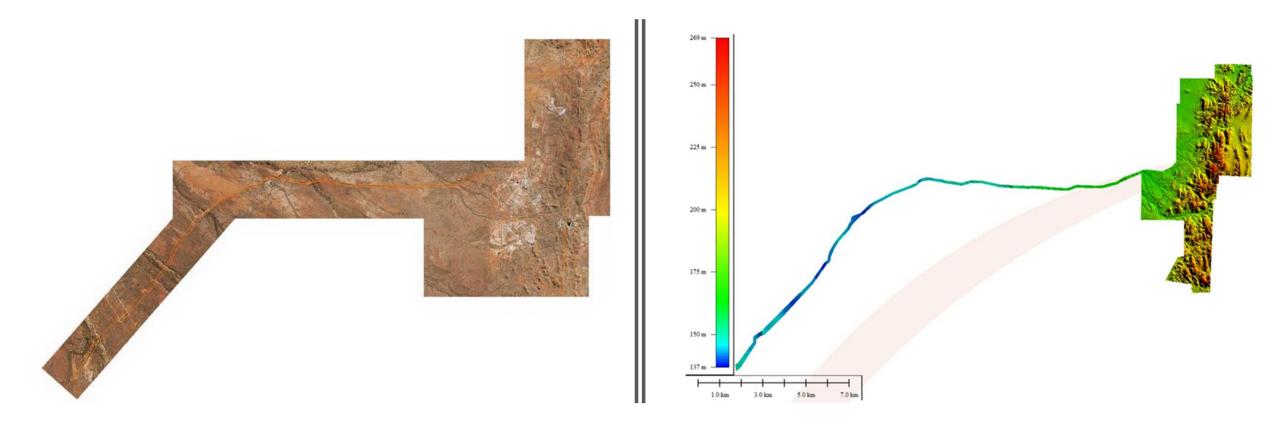
- Size?
- Location?
- Access?
- Problem?
- Frequency required?

Some examples



Sulphur Springs

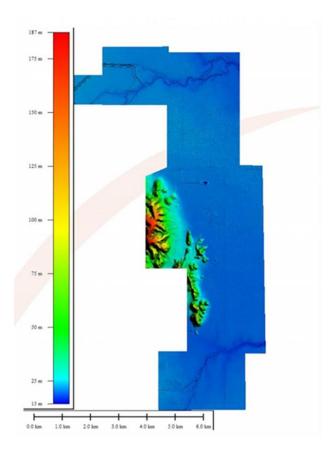
Aerial Survey 8 May 2019_UltracamX_5cm GSD_20km²_144km south of Port Hedland



Pilgangoora

30 June 2018_UltracamX_12cm GSD_32km²_120km from Port Hedland



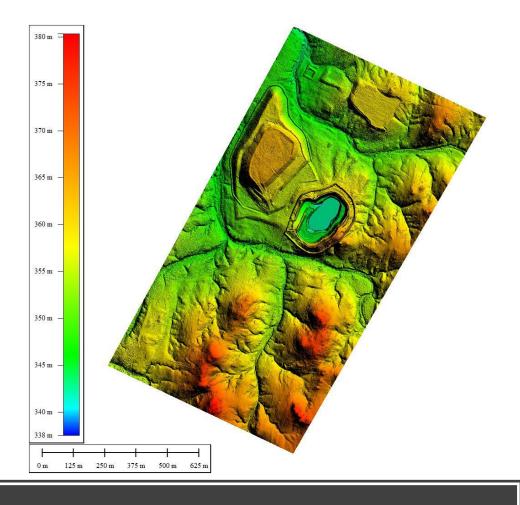


Sorby Hills

Aerial Survey 13 May 2019_UltracamX_12cm GSD_46km²_50km north-east of Kununurra

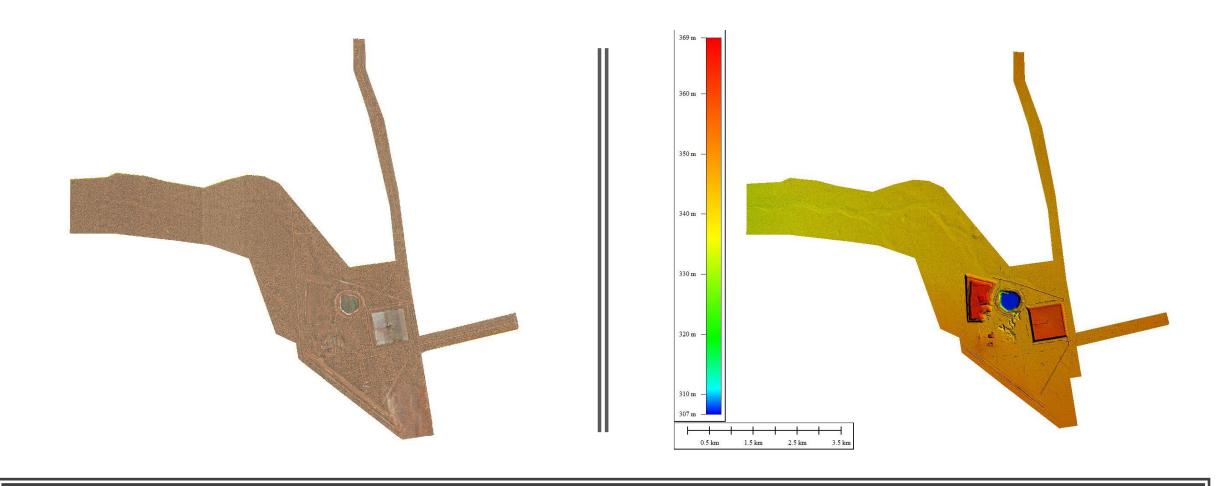






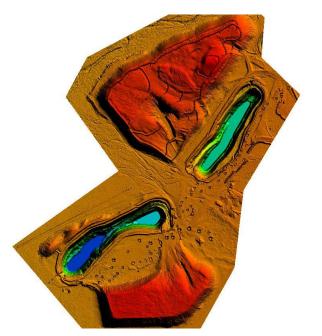
Kimberley Mine Closure

June 2019_UAV photogrammetry_3cm GSD_1.3 km²

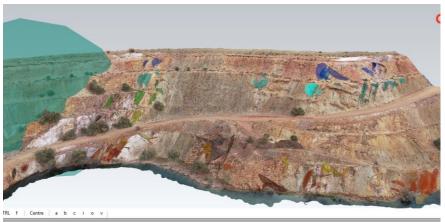


Mt Magnet UAV Photogrammetry Nov 2018_Res: 4cm GSD_Area: 18 km²









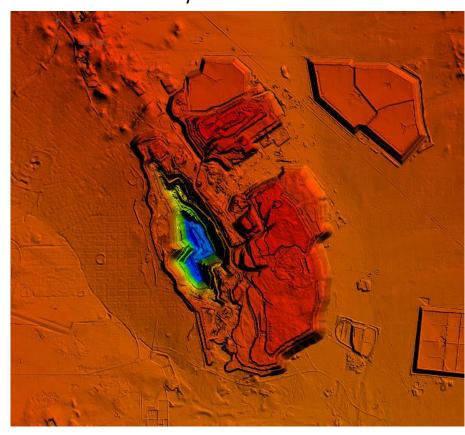
Goldfields Pits

May 2019_ near Leonora, WA
Method UAV photogrammetry
4cm GSD (for nadir survey), 1-2cm GSD (for pit models)
5 x small mine sites (each approx 1-2 km2)



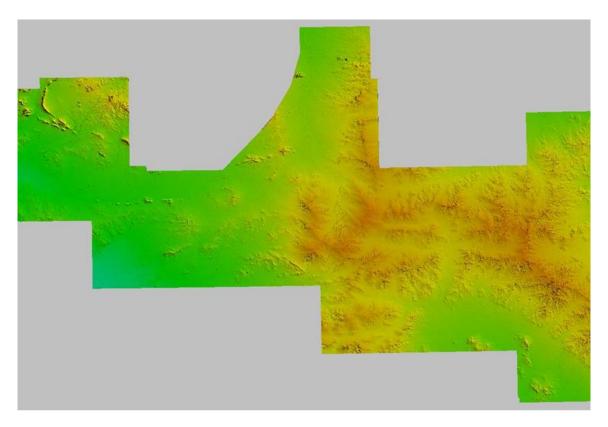
Kalgoorlie Super pit

- Kalgoorlie_23Mar2011_10cm_MGA51
- 230km²
- 2 hours to fly









Sandfire Doolgunna

Aerial Survey July 2017, UCEp 15cm GSD, 16384 Frames, 9,000km²!!

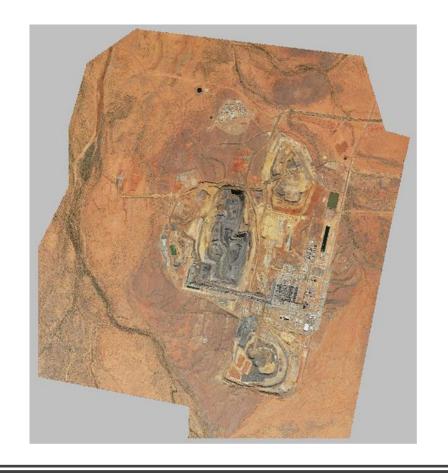


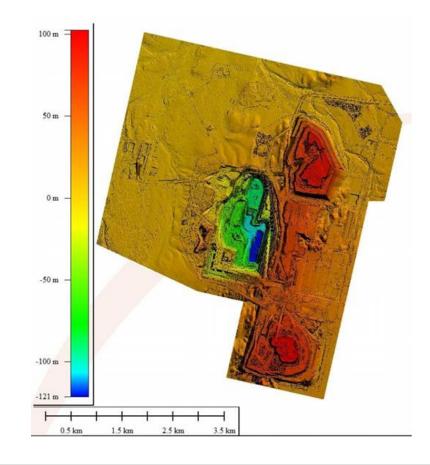


FAST FACTS:

- 1500km north of Perth;
- 115km south of Karratha;
- World's biggest magnetite iron ore mine;
- 24 million tonnes of iron ore per annum;
- 25km slurry pipeline to the port;
- 140,000m³ per day desalination plant;
- Dewatering pit with 5,600m² filtration area;
- 450MW power station;
- 3.1km long breakwater.







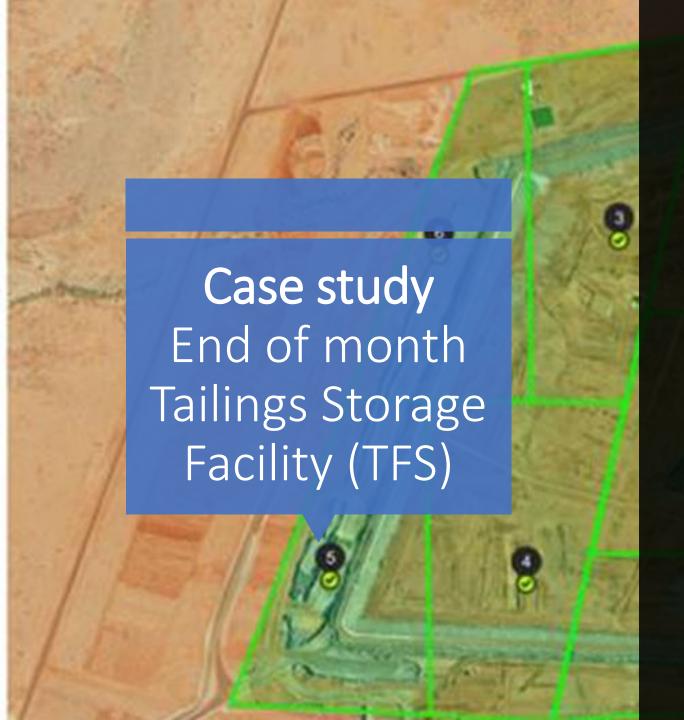
CITIC – Cape Preston

6cm GSD_20cm contours_0.05m DEM @1 sigma on clear ground

How RPAS complement existing geospatial data collection

- Aircraft (manned)
- Large single-flight coverage
- High-resolution (down to 6 cm/pixel)
- Wide spectral capabilities including LiDAR
- Typically expensive (not suited to smaller projects)
- Specific flight approval can be required
- Operations susceptible to weather
- RPAS
- Cost-effective (suits smaller projects)
- Imagery can be acquired on demand
- Very high-resolution (35mm lens 1 cm/pixel)
- Typically unaffected by cloud cover (due to lower flight altitudes)
- Excellent positional accuracy with GCPs or RTK
- Relatively small single-flight coverage
- Drone regulations or bans can restrict usage e.g. 120m max AGL without area approval
- Operations susceptible to bad weather







Stage 1B

- 8 flights at 120m for 4cm GSD 1.5 hrs per flight = 2 days
- 1897 photos with 80% overlap
- Processing 55 hours

Stage 2 extents

- 20-25 flights with 1 pilot and 2 observers
- 4-5 days plus processing
- Must wear fit tested respirators fibrous ore body

Extents of
TSF Stage 2
manned aerial
survey
>10 Km²
(1000 ha)



So why are they going manned aircraft for end of month surveys?

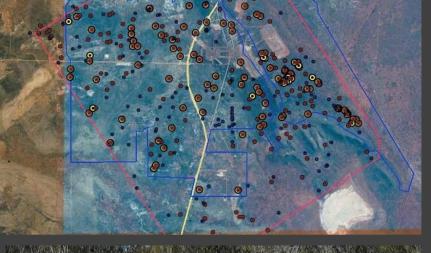
The RPAS is NOT the right tool to capture the TSF because:

- Operating in the vicinity of the TSF Designated area for extended periods is <u>not safe</u>.
 - Operators are out of vehicles for extended periods
 - Heat
 - Fibrous ore body
- Competition for equipment
- Hard to keep line of site
- Loss of RF signal to the pilot from RPAS to GCS
- Time for delivery
- Wedgetail Eagles
- Cost RPAS

•	3 people for 3 days	\$13,500
•	Flights to site and accommodation	\$ 1,000
		\$14.500

Cost – Manned Aircraft

- LiDAR with 10cm orthophoto \$12,500
- 48-hour delivery



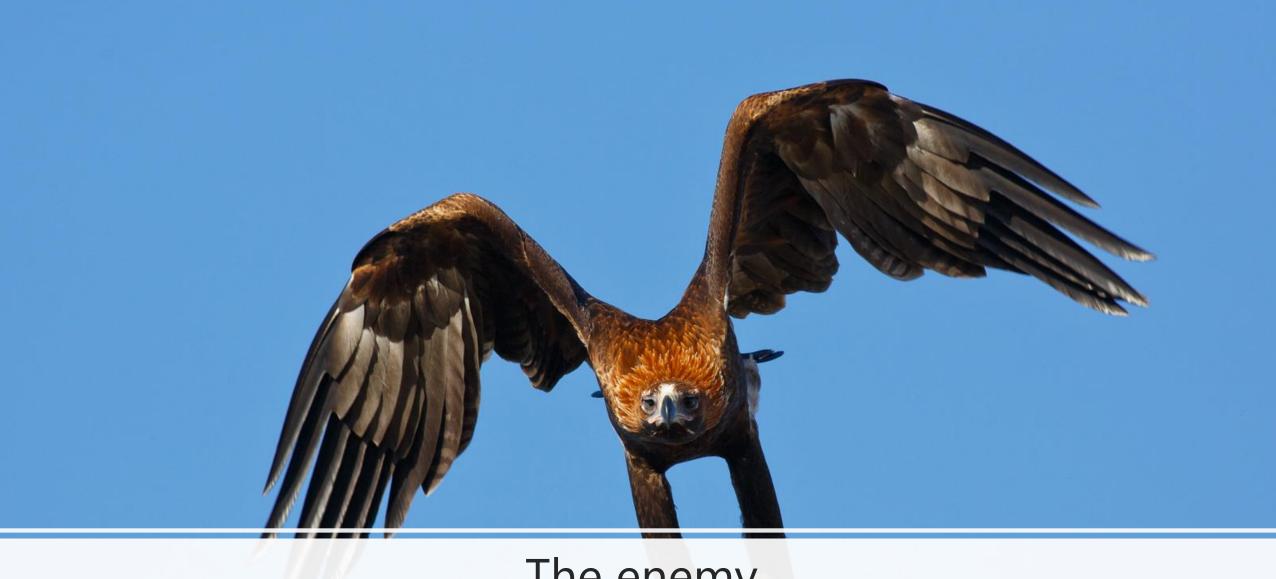


Environment

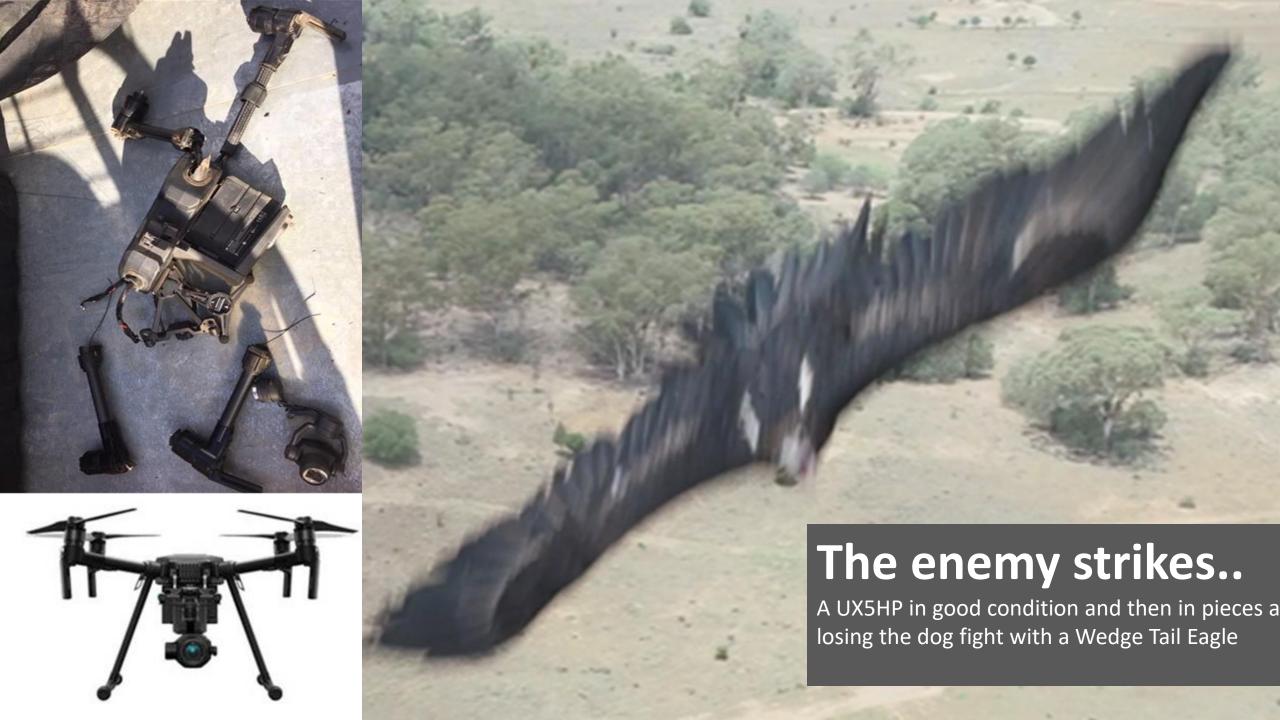
Using high-definition aerial photography to search in 3D for malleefowl mounds is a cost-effective alternative to ground searches

- Mt Gibson Extension Hill
- 7014 ha
- 87% were recorded correctly
- · No boots on the ground
- 4cm GSD
- Published in *Pacific Conservation Biology*





The enemy



So what have we learnt?

- Horses for Courses
- There's more than one way to skin a cat
- Watch out for Eagles
- Make sure you know what you want
- It is a dynamic space with many innovations to come
- Anything you can do, I can do bigger

AND Size does matter because...







No one wants a small glass of wine!