MINES RESCUE SERVICES South Africa

HEAT - OUR RESCUERS' HIGHEST RISK

How can technology assist?

Mannas Fourie



Challenges and Risks associated with Heat

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So, what are the challenges?

How to accurately do a measurement of the core body temperature of Rescuers whilst busy working?

> Point of Measurement

- Rectal
- Temple
- Sternum

> Possible Methodology

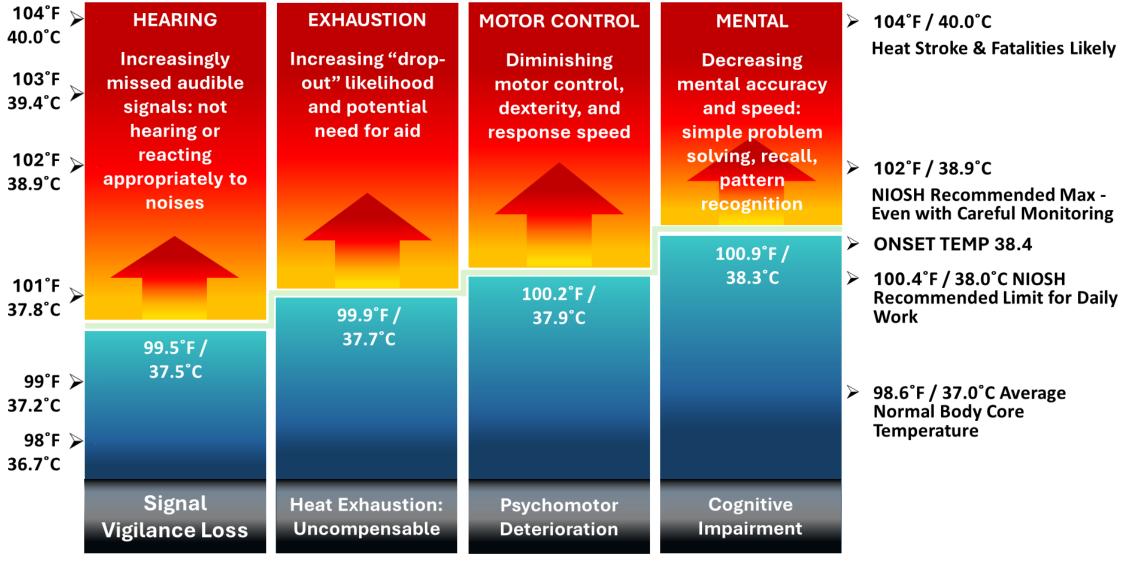
- Thermometer
- Body Patches
- Hard Hat
- Pill Swallowed
- Body sensor
- Watch



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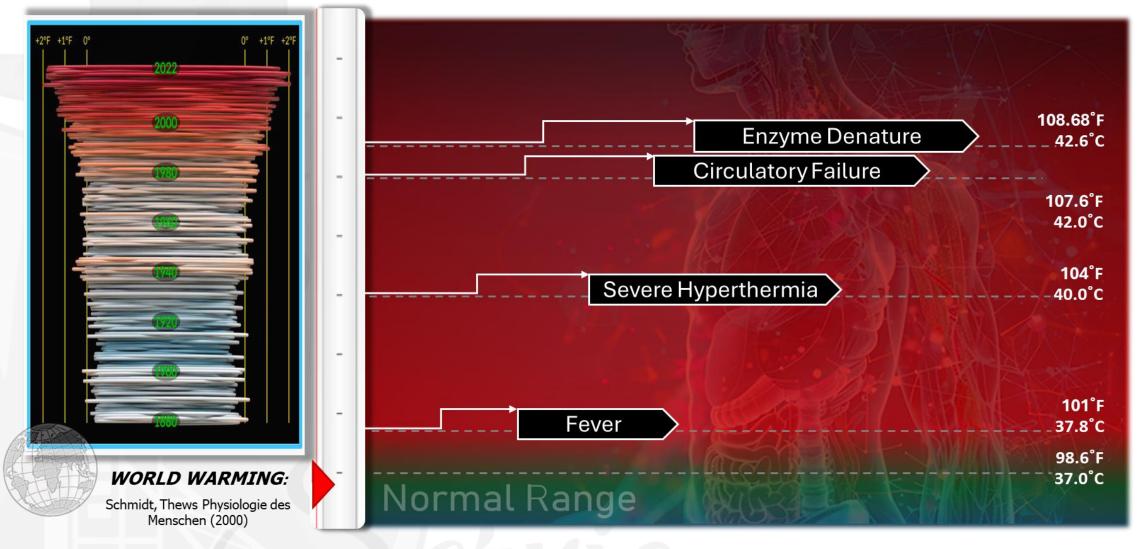
Effects of Rising Body Core Temperatures





Interaction between physical and biochemical processes in cells, tissues and organs







Contributing Risks

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Environmental Heat

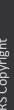
An abnormally hot environment means any environment with a dry bulb temperature (DB) \geq 37.0°C, globe temperature (GT) \geq 37.0°C, wet bulb temperature (WB) \geq 32.5°C, or wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT) index ≥34

VIRGIN ROCK TEMPERATURE [approximate]						
	Rock Start Temp °C	Gradient °C/m	900,0	m	= Depth in m	
VRT = Gauteng	16,0	0,0105	25,5	°C		
VRT = Free State	20,0	0,0146	33,1	°C		
VRT = Klerksdorp	22,0	0,0105	31,5	°C		
VRT = Phalaborwa	27,0	0,0186	43,7	°C		
VRT = Amandelbult / Rtb	23,9	0,0192	41,2	°C		
VRT =			0,0	°C		
VRT =			0,0	°C		
VRT =			0,0	°C		

Geothe	mal gradient (E	Eg.:			
0.0113)			0,0180	°C/m	Enter
Geothe	mal Surface te	mp	25,3	°C	Enter
DEPTH	IN METERS		460,0	m	Enter
VRT=	:		33,6	°C	
VRT	=N27+(N26*depth)				
VRT	of 40degrees - requires fridge plant - but dependant on ven				
					ake on temp of ro

CALCULATION OF VRT = GEOTHERMAL SURFACE TEMP + (GEOTHERMAL GRADIENT X DEPTH)

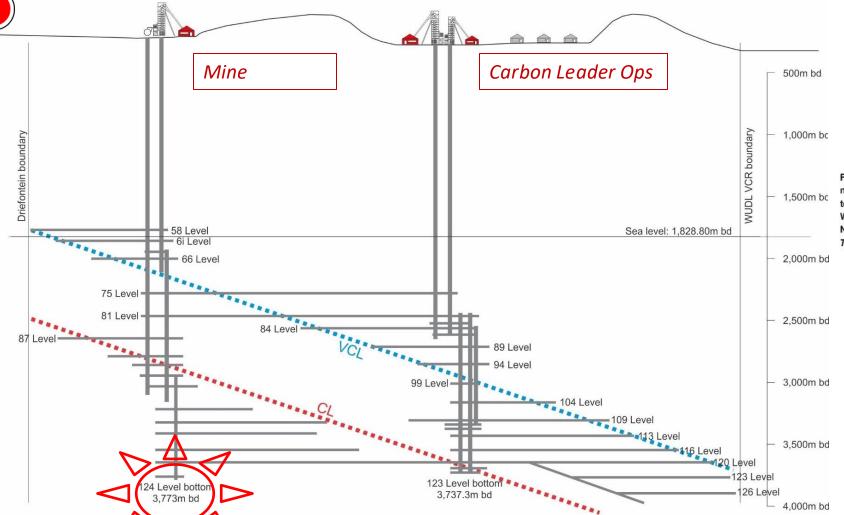
- * VRT of 40 degrees requires a fridge plant, dependent on ventilation
- * In an unventilated area with VRT of 30 degrees, the air will take on the temperature of the rock
- * Ventilation regulates temperature if the VRT is under 30 degrees



Environmental Heat

An abnormally hot environment means any environment with a dry bulb temperature (DB) \geq 37.0°C, globe temperature (GT) \geq 37.0°C, wet bulb temperature (WB) \geq 32.5°C, or





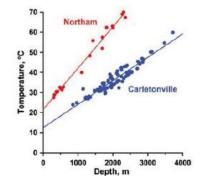
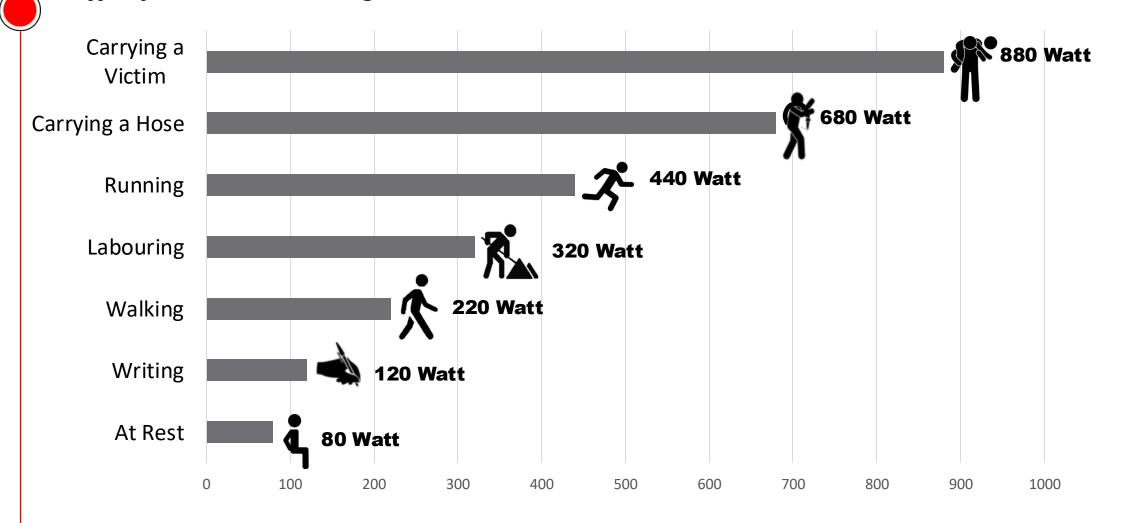


Figure 6—Bottom-hole temperature data from boreholes north and northeast of Northam in the Bushveld Complex, and virgin rock temperature data from the Carletonville area (after Jones, 2003a) in the Witwatersrand Basin. The least-squares regression line for the Northam data is T=21.6+20.5x, and for the Carletonville area T=12.5+11.7x

61,6°C at 3 773m

Natural Heat & Heat behaviour

Heat stress refers to the total heat-related load on the individual from all natural and man-made sources. If this heat load is not reduced or eliminated, workers can suffer from mild to dangerous heat-related disorders and illnesses.

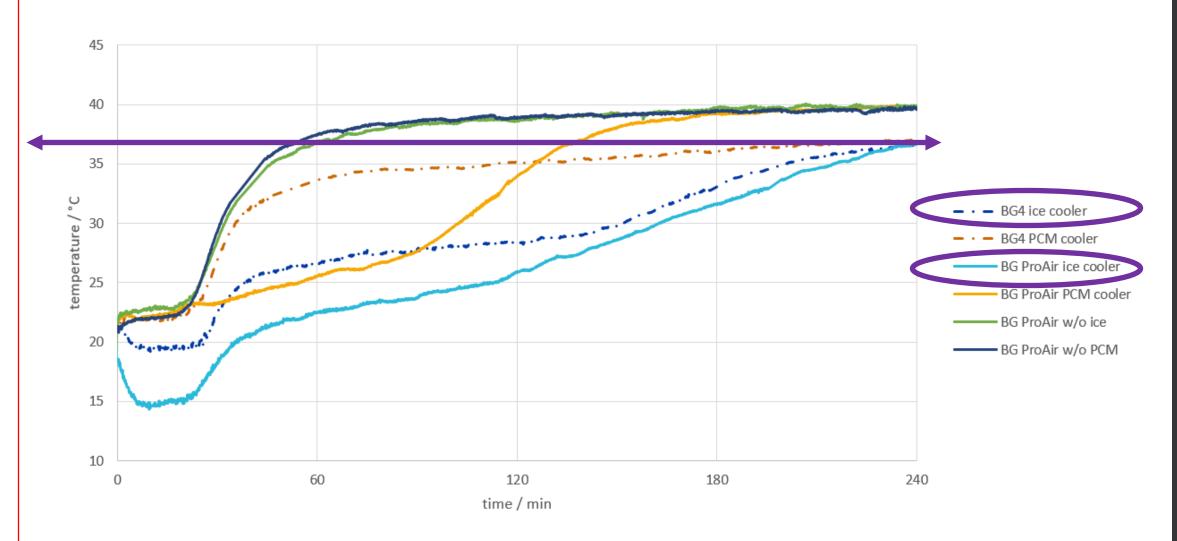




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LDBA Set - additional Heat

Mines Rescue Scenario (30 L/min at 21°C) → EN 145





Preventative Measures

Heat Tolerance Testing

Wet Bulb: 31.7°C

Dry Bulb: 33.2°C

80% humidity

0.4 m/sec velocity

24 bench steps per minute

54 Watts Work rates

Preventative Measures



EMERGENCY HEAT STRESS INDEX CHART (EHSI)

- Take Wet Bulb Temperature = 35,4°C
 *Round up = 36 °C
- Take Dry Bulb Temperature = 37,6 °C
 *Round up 38 °C
- 3. Add both Results and take Average
 - * i.e. 36 °C + 38 °C = 74 °C
 - **Average = 37 °C EHSI
- Determine the Maximum Tolerance
 Time (Min) on the Chart

RESULT:

- 1. No Cooling Garment = 25 min
- 2. With Cooling Garment = 55 min

Note: Recommended Limits are based on experimentally determined limits in the interest of convenience to cater for moderate and strenuous work

INDEX CHART:

For Rescue Team Members Performing Strenuous

Work During Emergencies

EHSI °C	Maximum Tolerance Time (min)				
	Without Cooling	With Cooling			
28-29,9	No Limit	Not Applicable			
30	230	Not Applicable			
31	180	210			
32	140	170			
33	110	140			
34	85	114			
35	60	90			
36	40	70			
37	25	55			
38	ì	30			
39		30			
40	No Work	25			
41	Without a Body ► Cooling Garment	24			
42		23			
43		21			
44		20			
45		Risk Assess			

≥45°C Consider mitigating factors / Risk Assess the situation with reference to the tolerance times for various EHSI levels

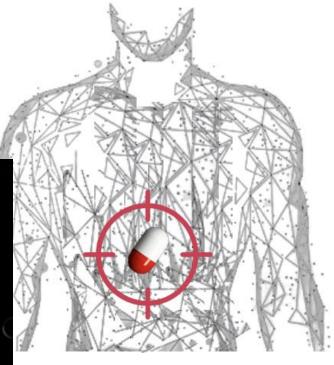


Technology

Devices







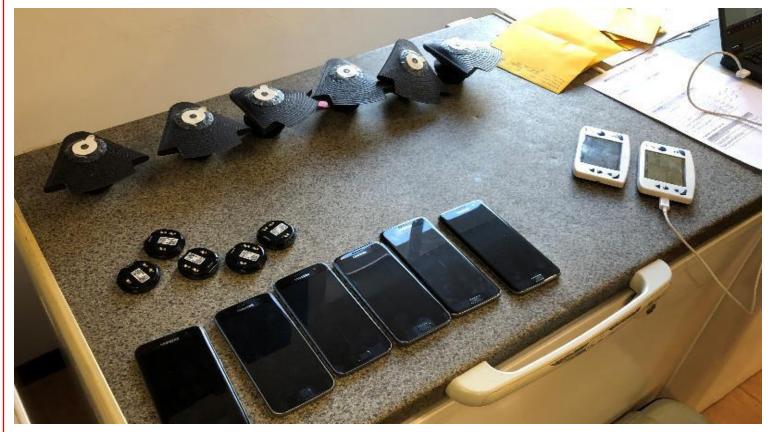


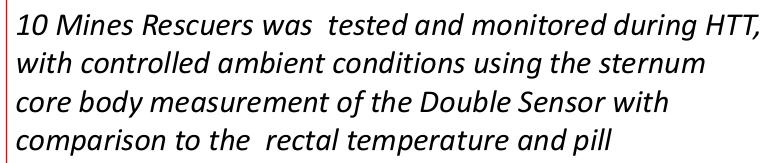






Study on mine rescuers during HTT



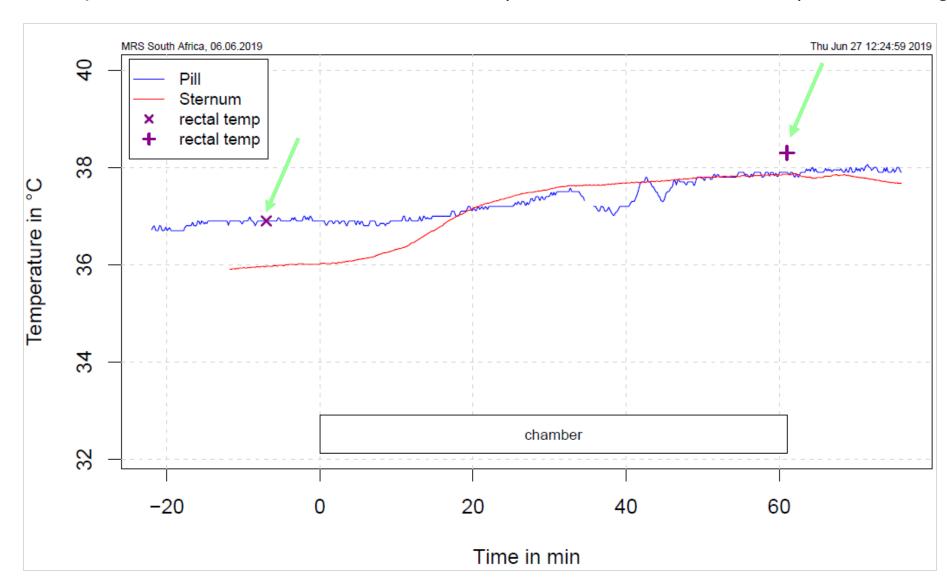




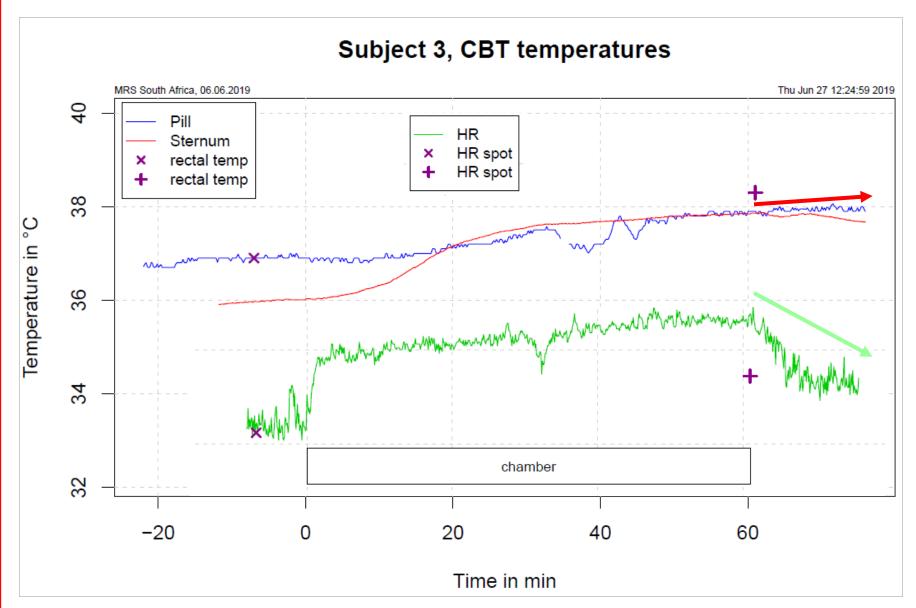


Study on mine rescuers during HTT

Comparison - the Sternum Double Sensor | the Rectal Thermometer | the Pill being swallowed



Study on mine rescuers during HTT





Comparison between 3 devices:

- the sternum double sensor,
- the rectal thermometer
- and the pill being swallowed



Vigilife - Garmin Core Body Temperature Testing

✓ Vigilife App vs Rectal Temp vs Oral Temp and Polar Chest strap

- ✓ App Based to an iPad
- ✓ And also on the Watch Displayed
- √ 5 Candidates Tested per day for 3 months



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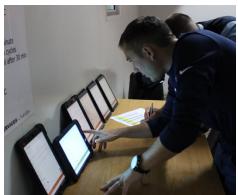
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Heat Tolerance Testing



Testing was conducted over 3 months Heat Tolerance Testing sessions





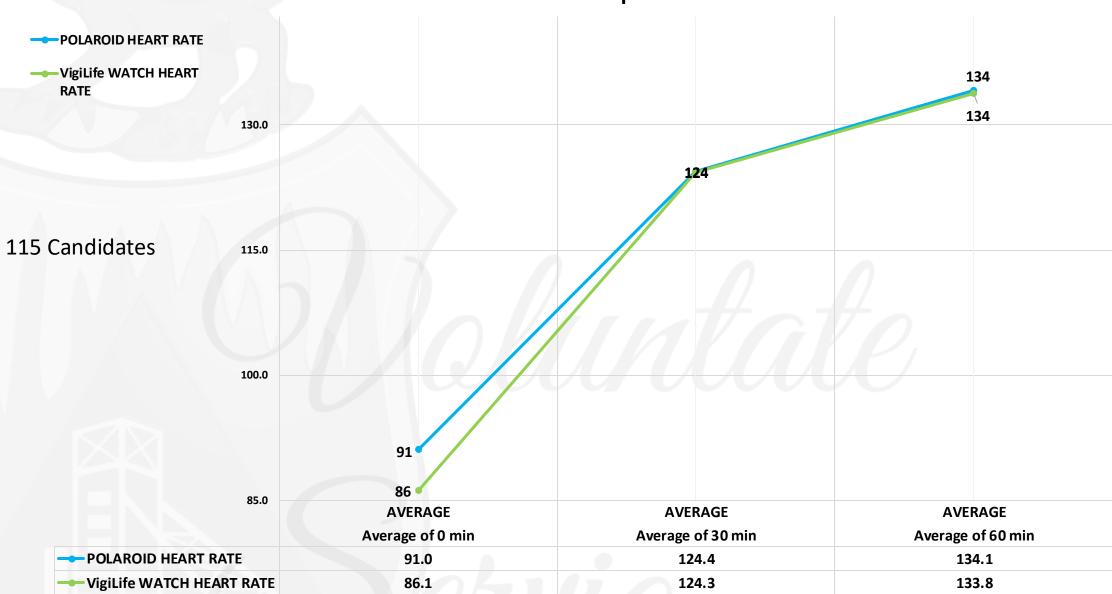




This is the largest recorded sample testing of rectal temperature readings to draw comparison for algorithm and sensor accuracy

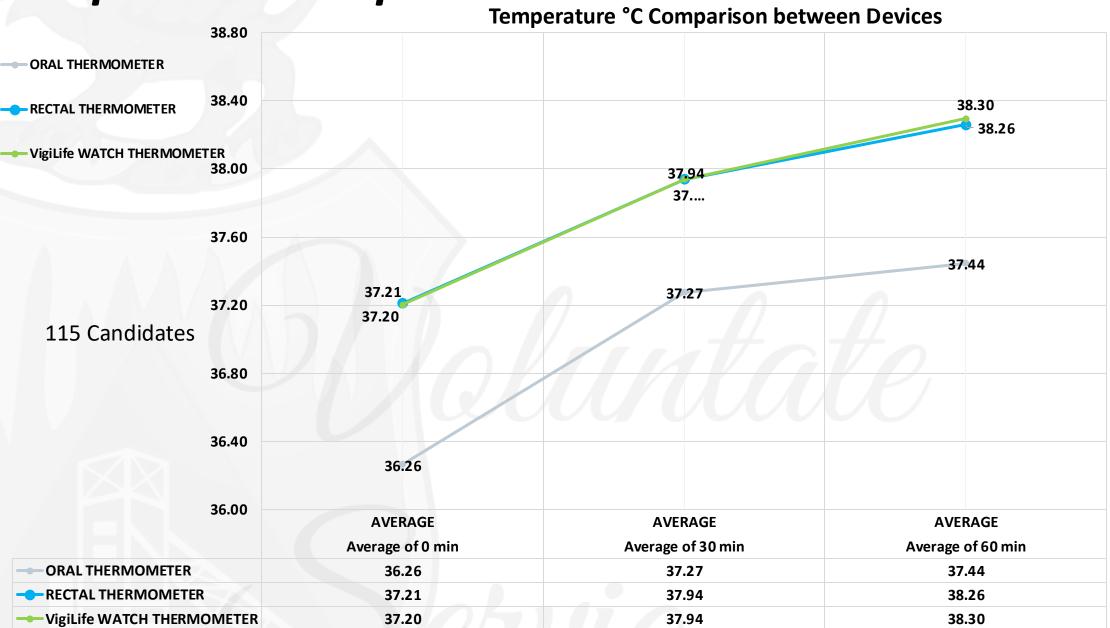
Heart Rate Graphs







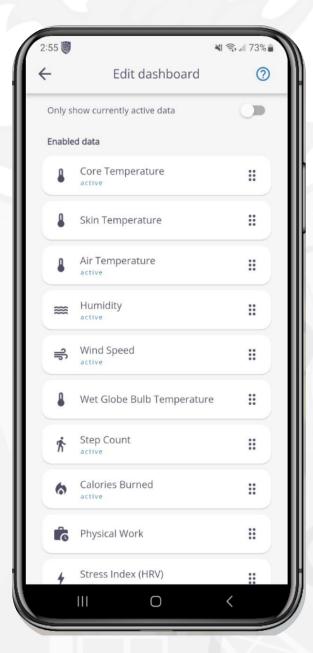
Temperature Graphs

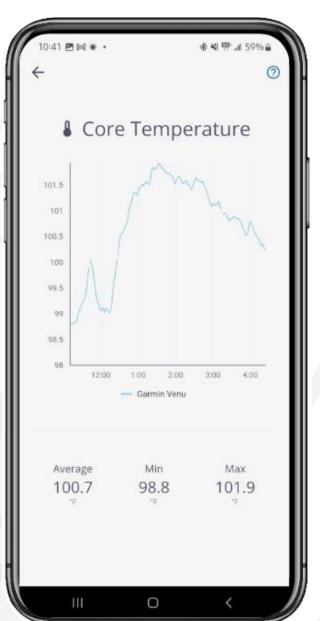




Factors	0 Minutes	30 Minutes	60 Minutes	Number	
Candidates	115	115	115	115	
Rectal Temp	37,21	0	38,26		MINES RESCUE SERVICES South Africa
Vigilife app Temp	37,20	37,94	38,30		
App Comparison	99,982%		100,108%		
Oral Temp	36	37,27	37,44		
Oral Comparison	97,450%		97,873%		
1 °C out on rectal				Number	
0,5°C out on rectal	13		27	Number	
% out on 0,5%	(11%)		(23%)		
Ave Age				38	
Ave Weight				89,3	
Ave BMI				28,7	
Ave Height				176,3	right
Ave HR Polar Ave	91		134		25 Copyright
HR Garmin Ave	86		134		23

Data Available









Next Step Going Forward

- Underground testing
- Interconnected with the Breathing Apparatus
- Possibility to relay through Rescuer communication system live feed
- New technology Mines could relay to Surface Control room center
- Cloud Base Data storage and rescuer History

Possible Stumble Blocks

- Costs and affordability
- Possible Legislation in various Jurisdictions





Questions?

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