



Cross-Calibrated In-Situ Shear Strength of Gold Tailings

from CPTu, Vane Shear, and NorSand Modeling

Outline

The Problem
Study Overview
Field Application



The Problem



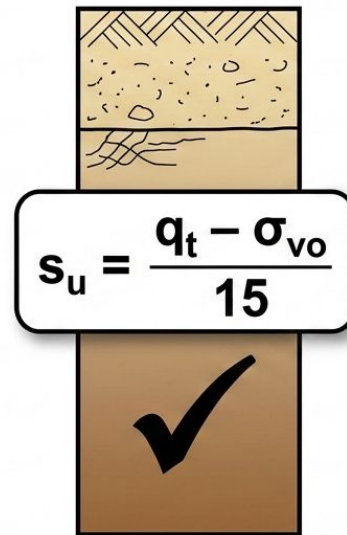
Traditional Approach

CPT-Su Uncertainty

$N_{kt} = 15$ (default)

- But is this correct for gold tailings?
- How do we validate CPT-derived strengths?
- What if default N_{kt} is wrong?

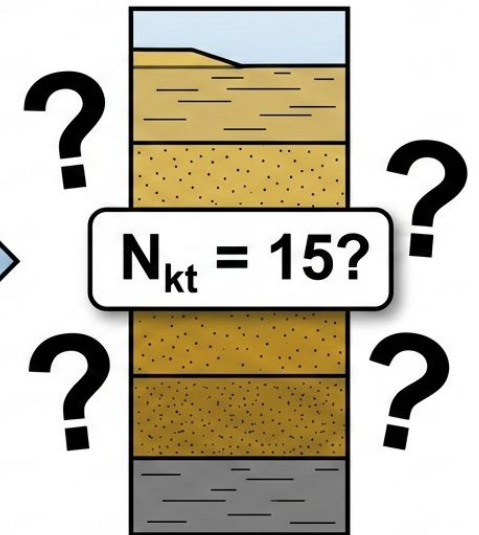
STANDARD PRACTICE



STANDARD PRACTICE

DOES $N_{KT} = 15$
STILL APPLY?

SPECIFIC MATERIAL:
GOLD TAILINGS

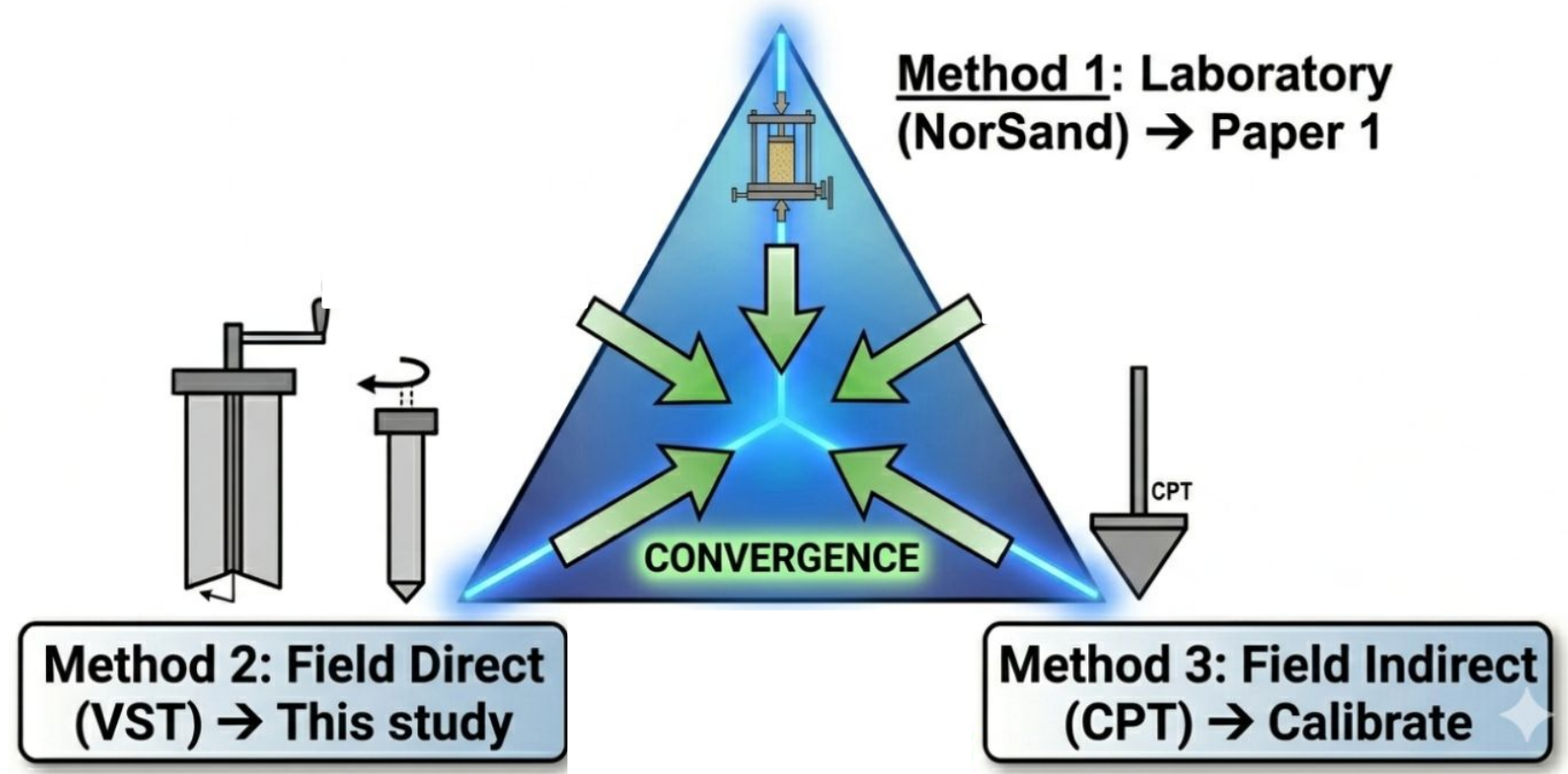


SPECIFIC MATERIAL:
GOLD TAILINGS

The Solution - Triangulation

Tri-Method Validation

- Method 1: Laboratory
 - (NorSand)
- Method 2: Field
 - Vane Shear Testing
- Method 3: Field
 - CPT Testing



Study Overview



Study Overview

Investigation Scope

- Gold TSF, South Africa
- **31 Vane Shear Test (VST)**
- 36 CPT Positions
- 8 cross-sections
- Max height: 50 m



VST Equipment & Challenge

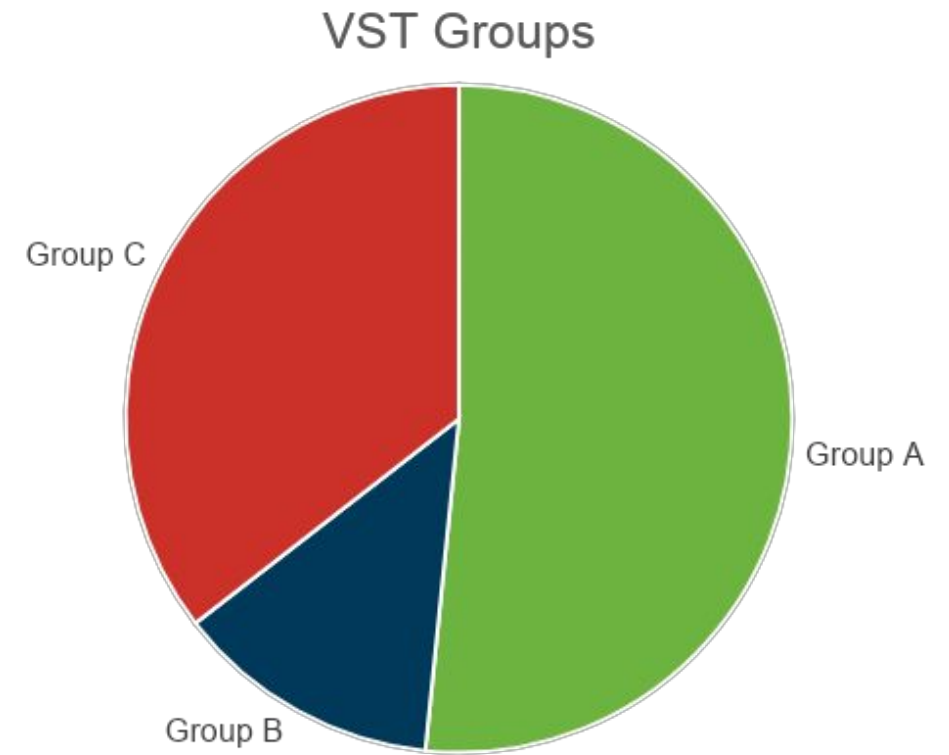
Vane Shear Testing

- Equipment: AP van den Berg, 40×100mm, 4-blade



Quality Grouping

- Group A: Reliable, undrained (n=16)
 - $T < 0.02$, no blade damage
 - USED FOR CALIBRATION
- Group B: Blade damage (n=4)
 - Excluded
- Group C: Refused/drained (n=11)
 - Excluded



Back-Calculation Process

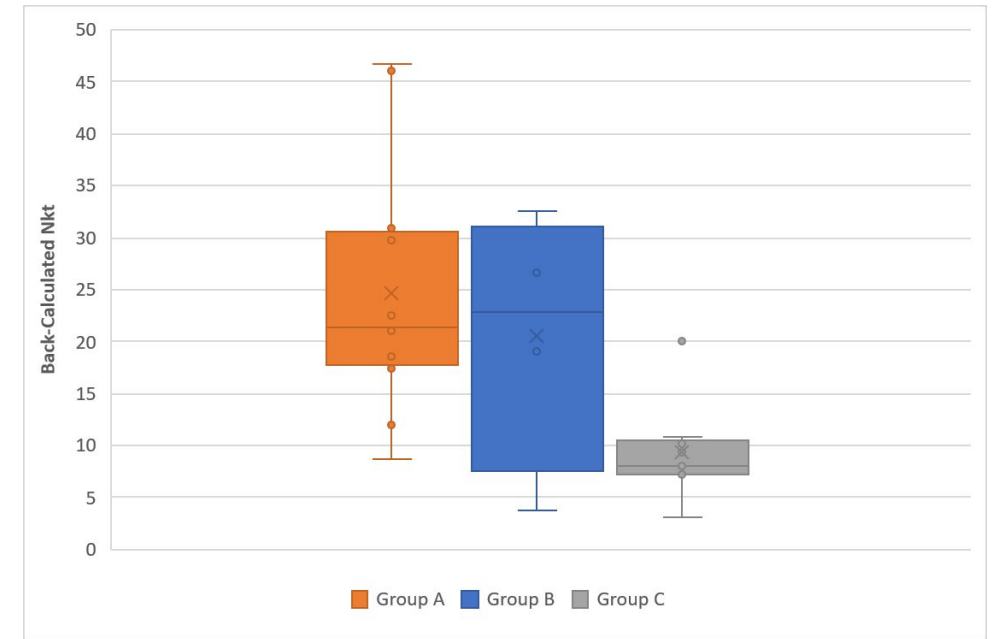
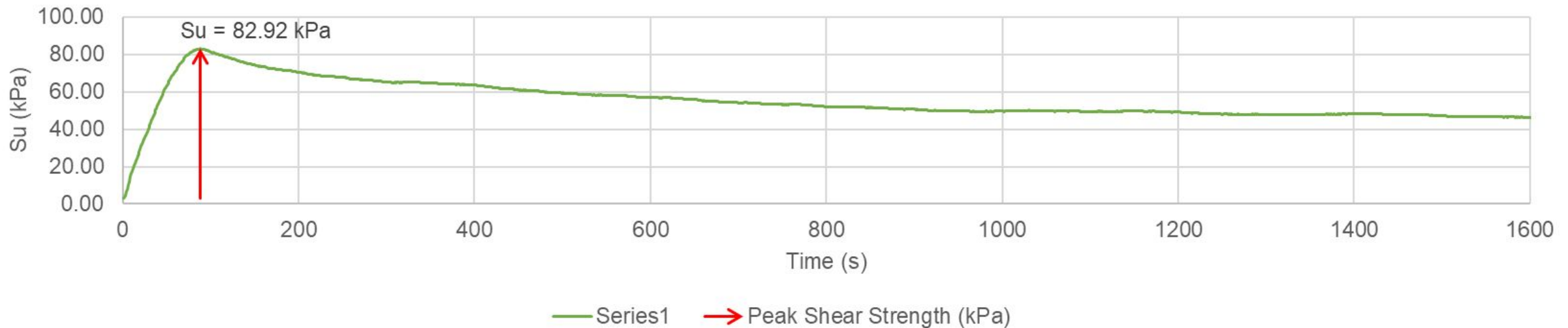
Nkt Back-Calculation

At each VST depth:

- $Nkt = (qt - \sigma_v) / Su(VST)$

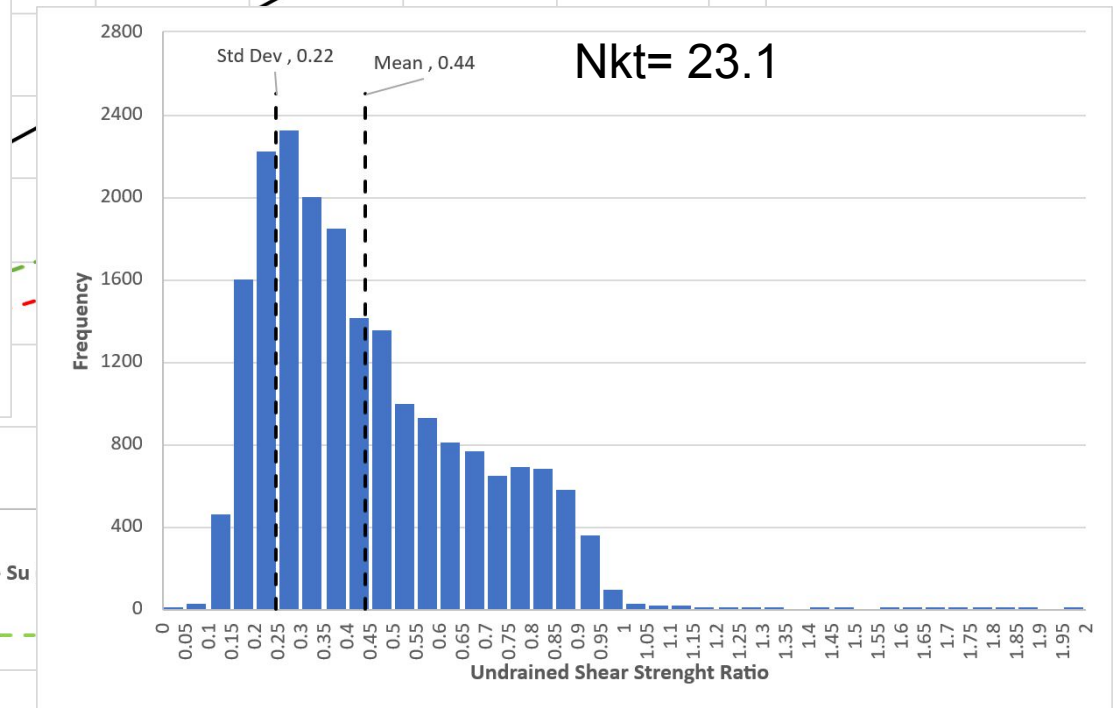
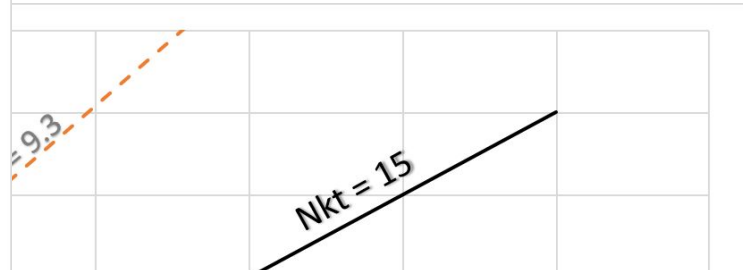
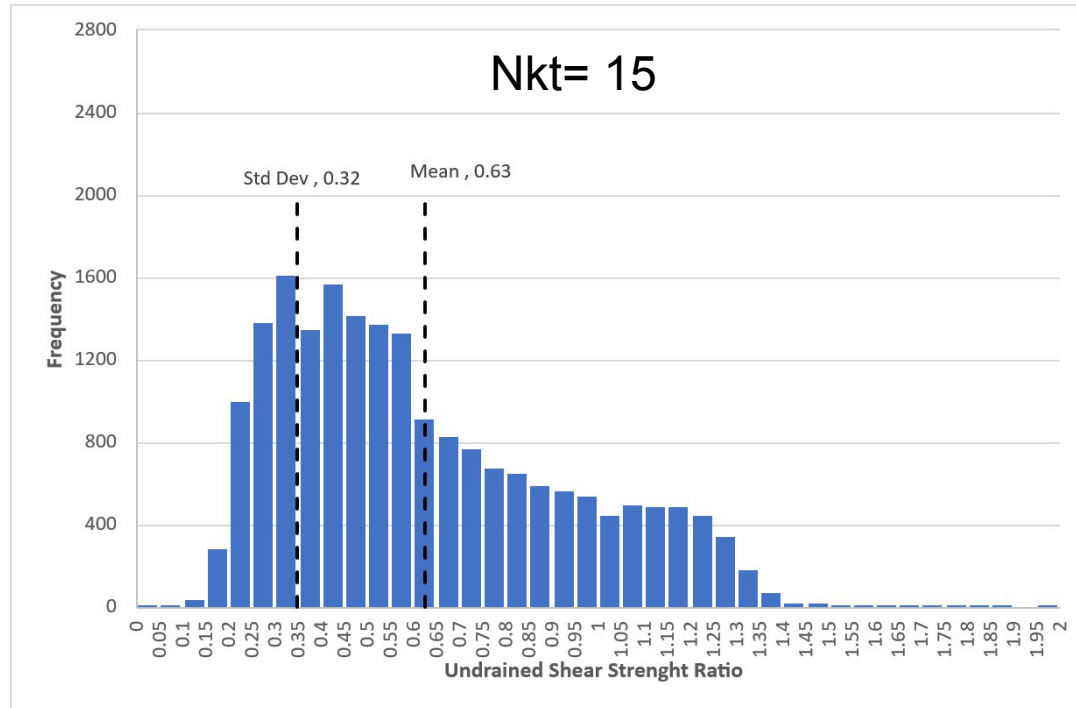
16 VST locations → 16 Nkt values

- Range: 8.8 to 215.9 (huge variability!)

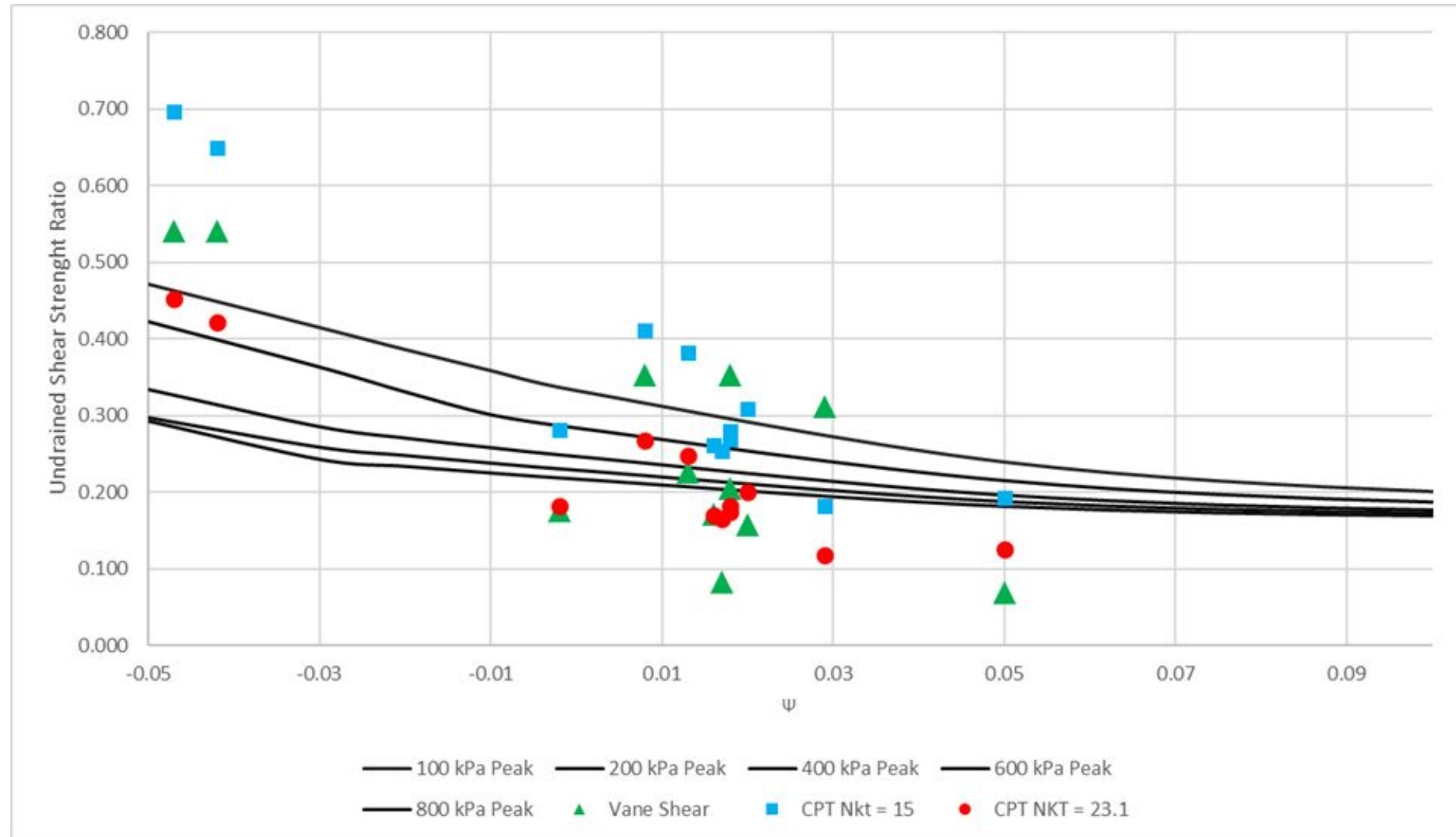


Regression Calibration

Calibrated Nkt From Regression



THE TRIANGULATION



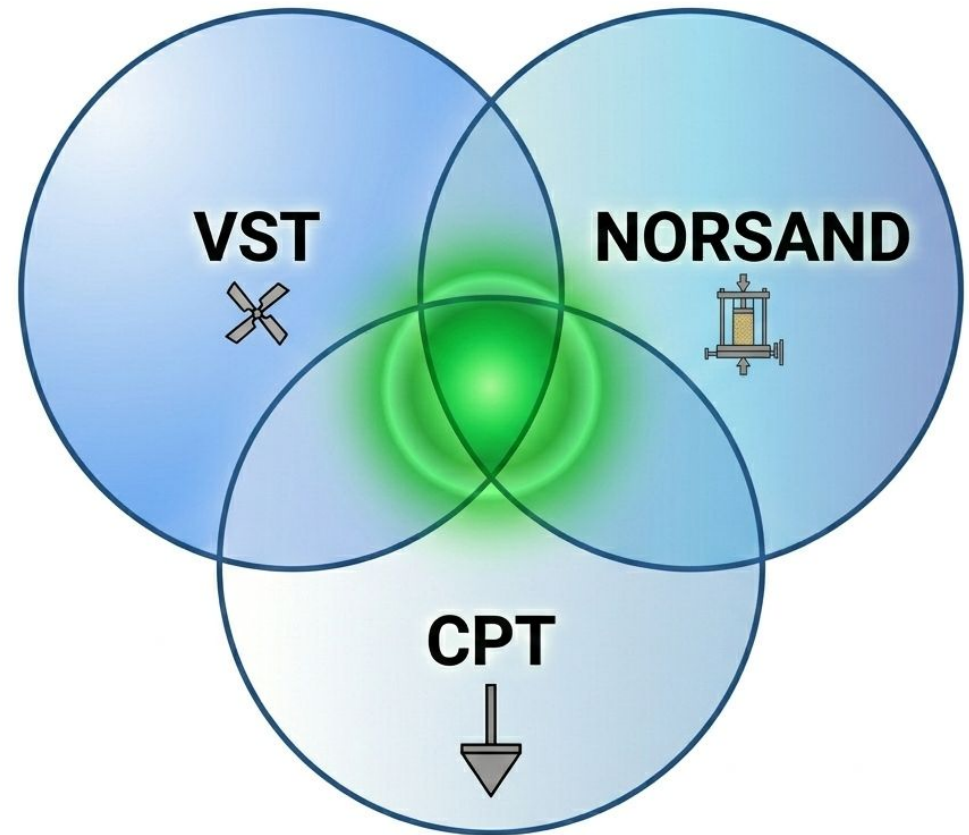
The Convergence

All Three Methods

	n	Average S_u/p'	Deviation from Triangulated Mean
VST (Group A)	10	0.27	+8%
CPT (Nkt = 23.1, calibrated)	10	0.24	-4%
NorSand Envelope (200-800 kPa)	-	0.25	0%
Triangulated Average		0.25	±12%
CPT (Nkt = 15, default)	10	0.37	+48%

Key Findings

- NorSand: Lab-based, theory
 - VST: Direct field measurement
 - CPT: Continuous profiling
-
- All independent, all converge
 - **CONFIDENCE** the answer is correct!



Practical Workflow

Recommended Approach

1. VST at representative depths
2. Quality screening ($T < 0.02$)
3. Back-calculate N_{kt}
4. Statistical screening (outliers)
5. Regression calibration
6. Validate with NorSand (if available)

Conclusions

Site-specific $N_{kt} = 23.1$ validated through:

- VST measurements ($S_u/p' = 0.27$)
- CPT calibration ($S_u/p' = 0.24$)
- NorSand modeling ($S_u/p' = 0.25$)

- Tri-method convergence within 12%
- Default $N_{kt} = 15$ overestimates by 48%
- Rigorous VST quality screening essential
 - 52% exclusion rate in tailings
- Multi-method validation provides confidence

An aerial photograph of a massive concrete dam situated in a deep, arid canyon. The dam is a long, curved structure with a small powerhouse building at its right end. The water behind the dam is a murky, yellowish-brown color. The surrounding landscape is rugged and brown, with steep cliffs and a dry riverbed in the foreground.

Q&A

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