



University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg
School of Mining Engineering



“Unknown Miner” by Herman Wald

Symbolic recognition of the contribution
by all who worked/work in the South
African mining industry and Wits
University’s educational role

AfriRock Symposium

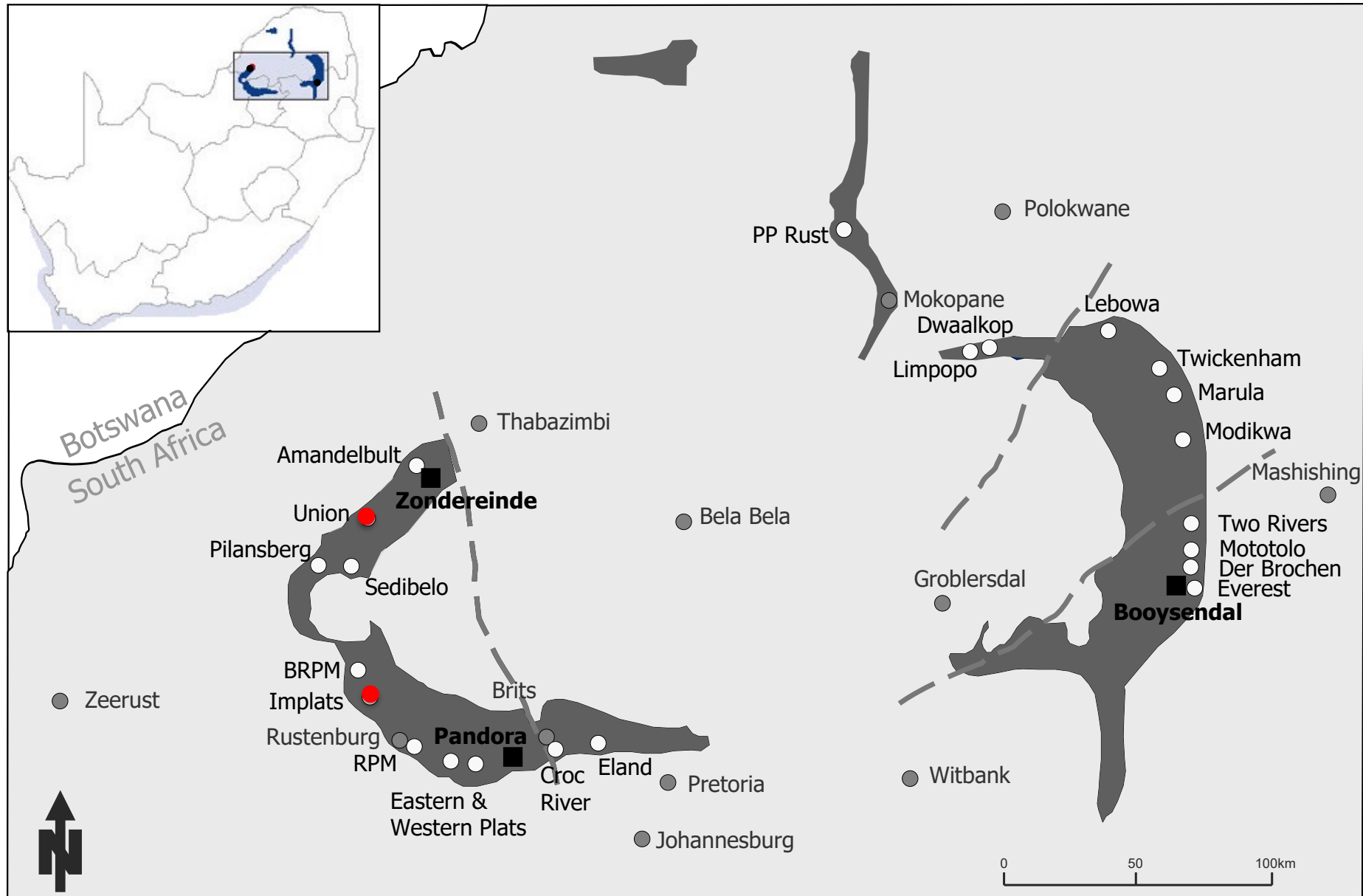
Crush Pillar Design for High-Stress Mining Environments

Bryan Watson

22nd July 2025

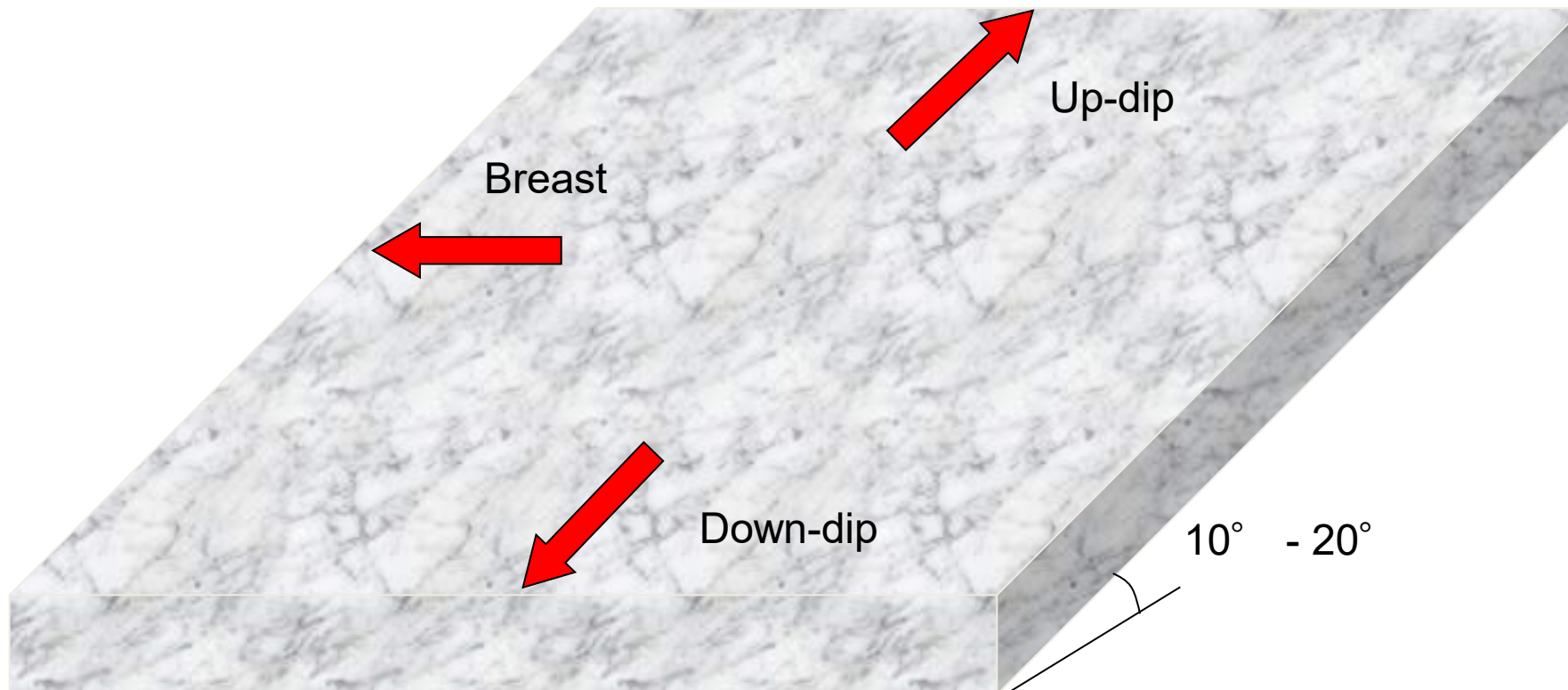


Bushveld complex in RSA

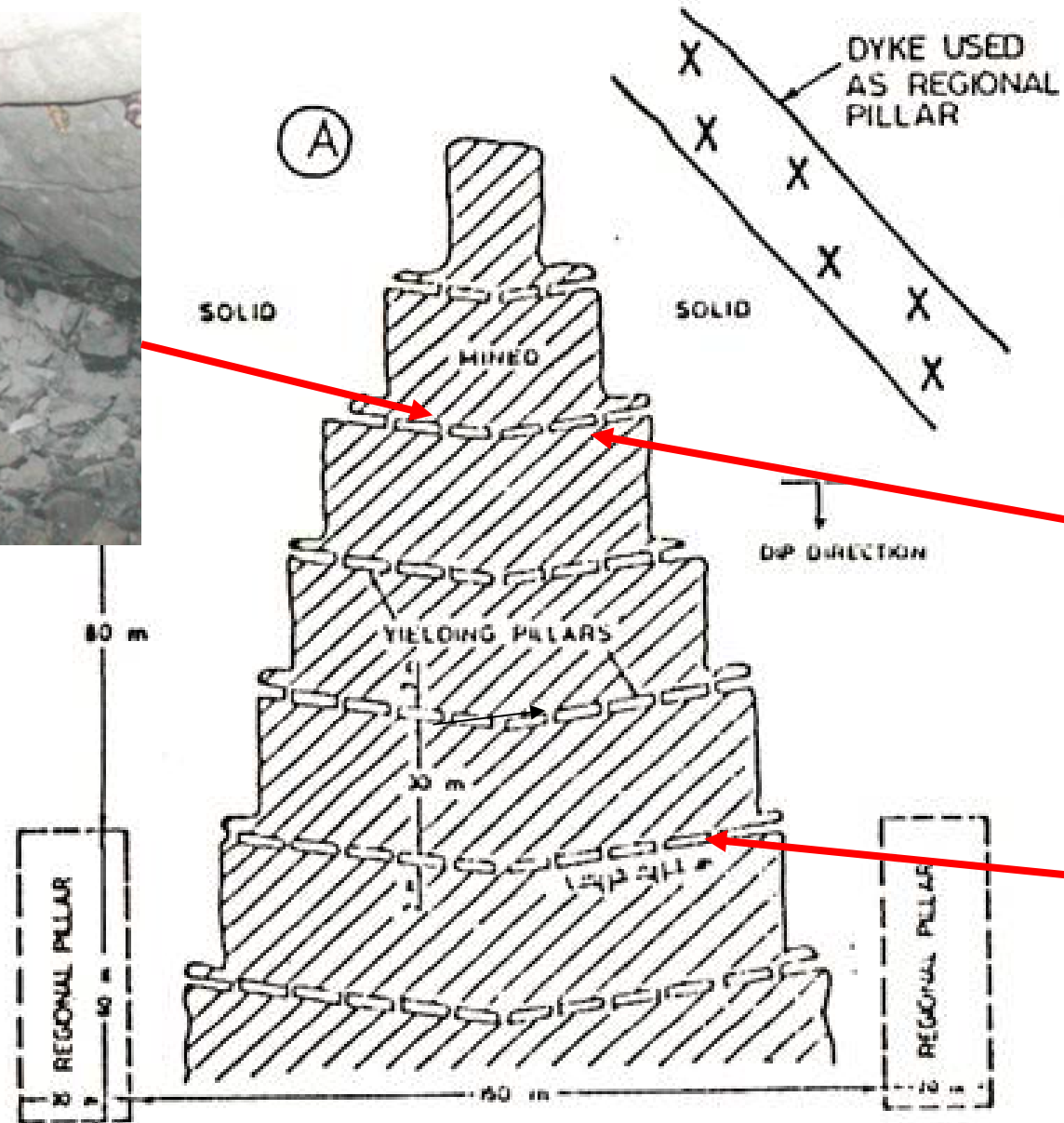




3D view of Bushveld orebodies

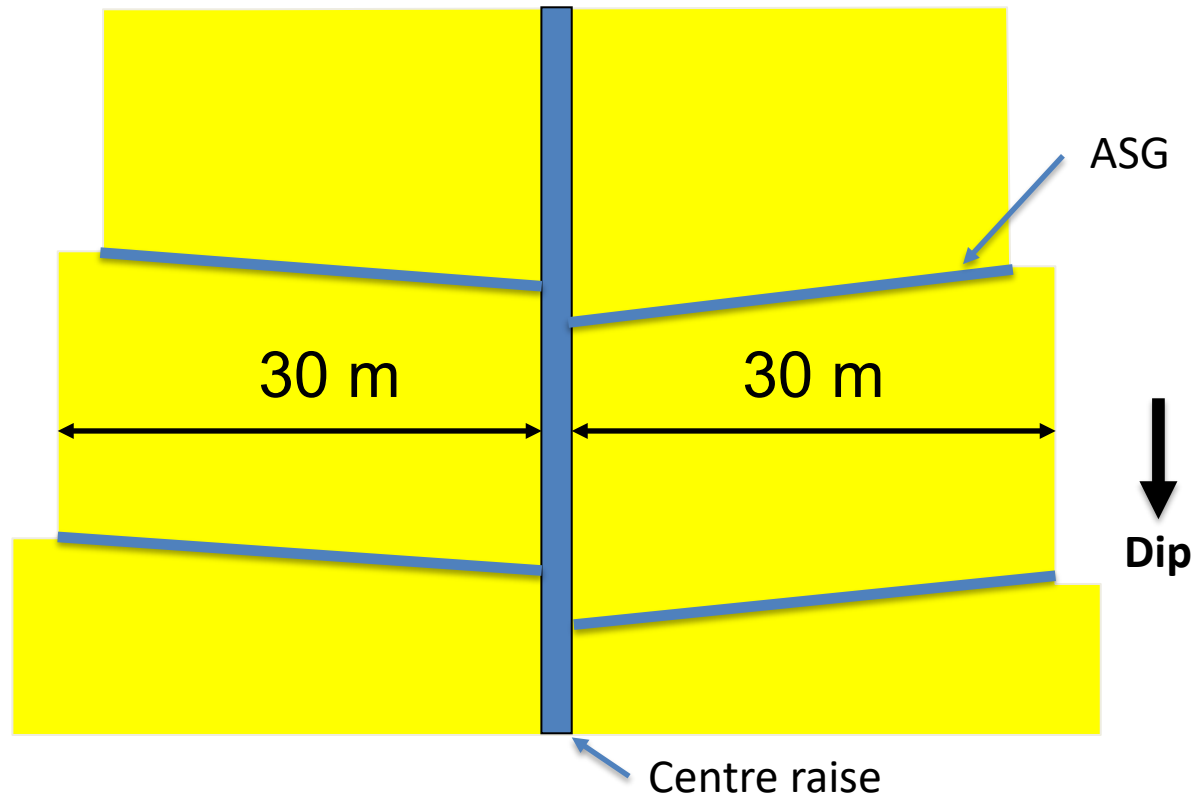


Plan view of a typical Bushveld stope

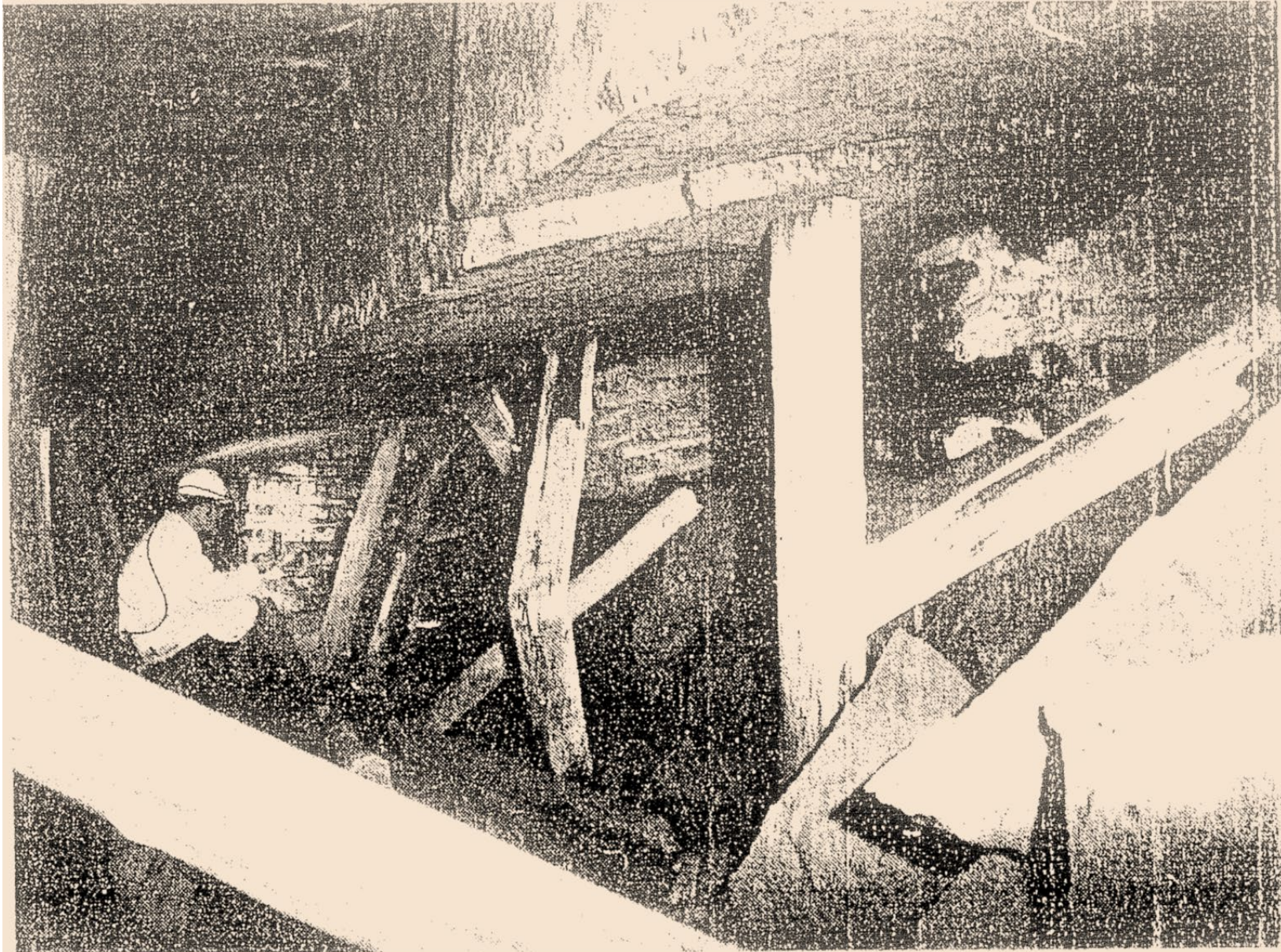


Discovery of crush pillars

- Korf (1978) noted that stope collapses occurred whenever a distance of 30 m was reached on either side of the raise line.

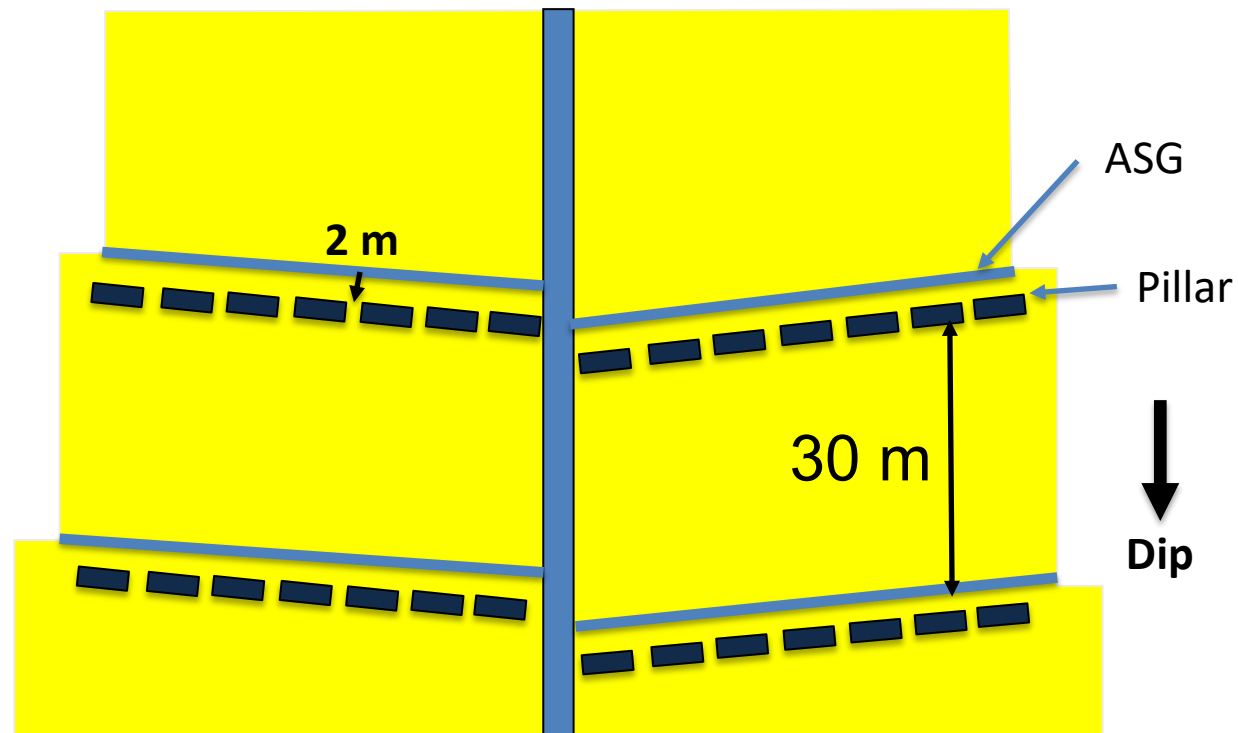


Stope collapse

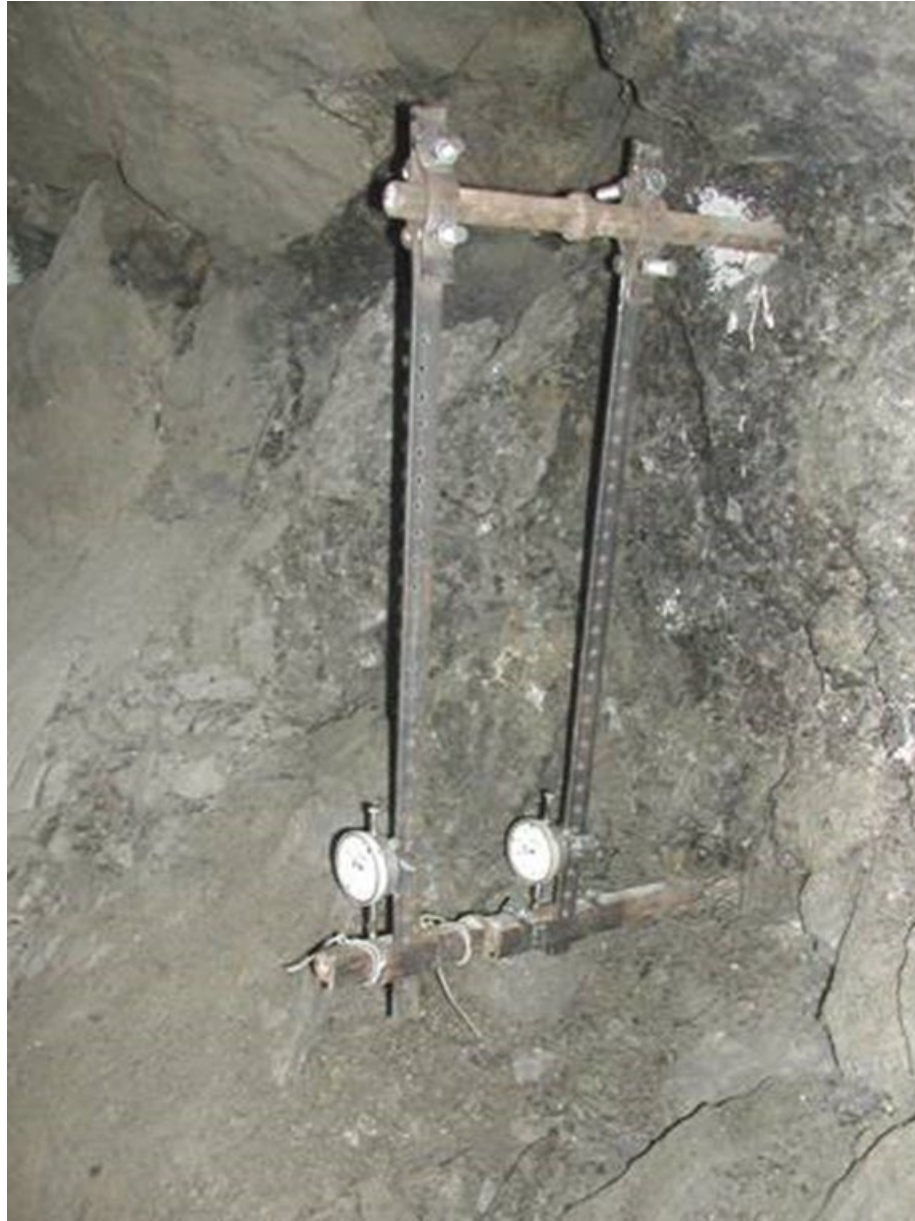


Discovery of crush pillars

- Pillars with $w/h = 1.5$ were shown by Korf (1978) to be sufficient to meet the demands if 2 m wide sidings were cut between the pillars and the ASG.

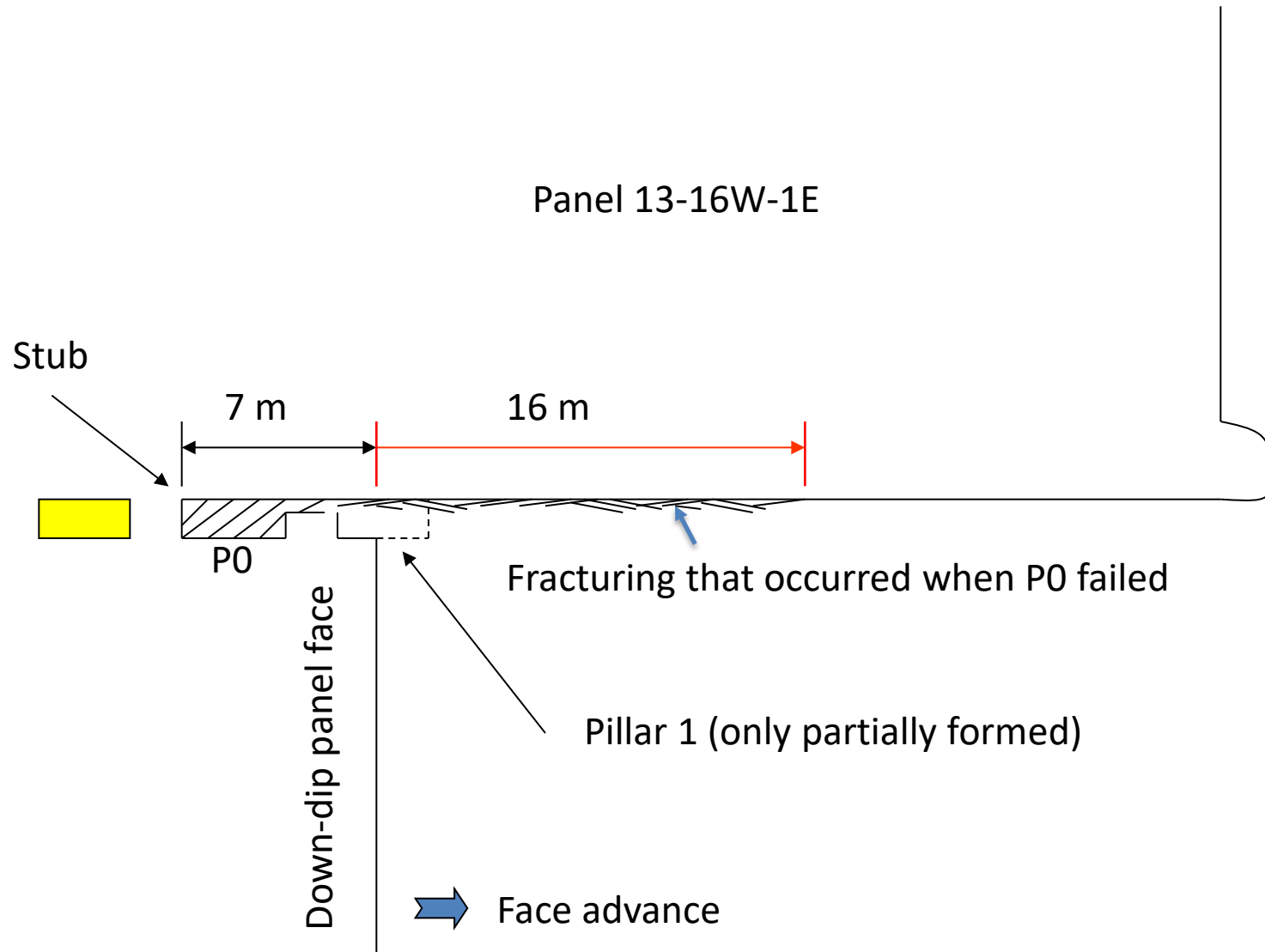


Crush pillar



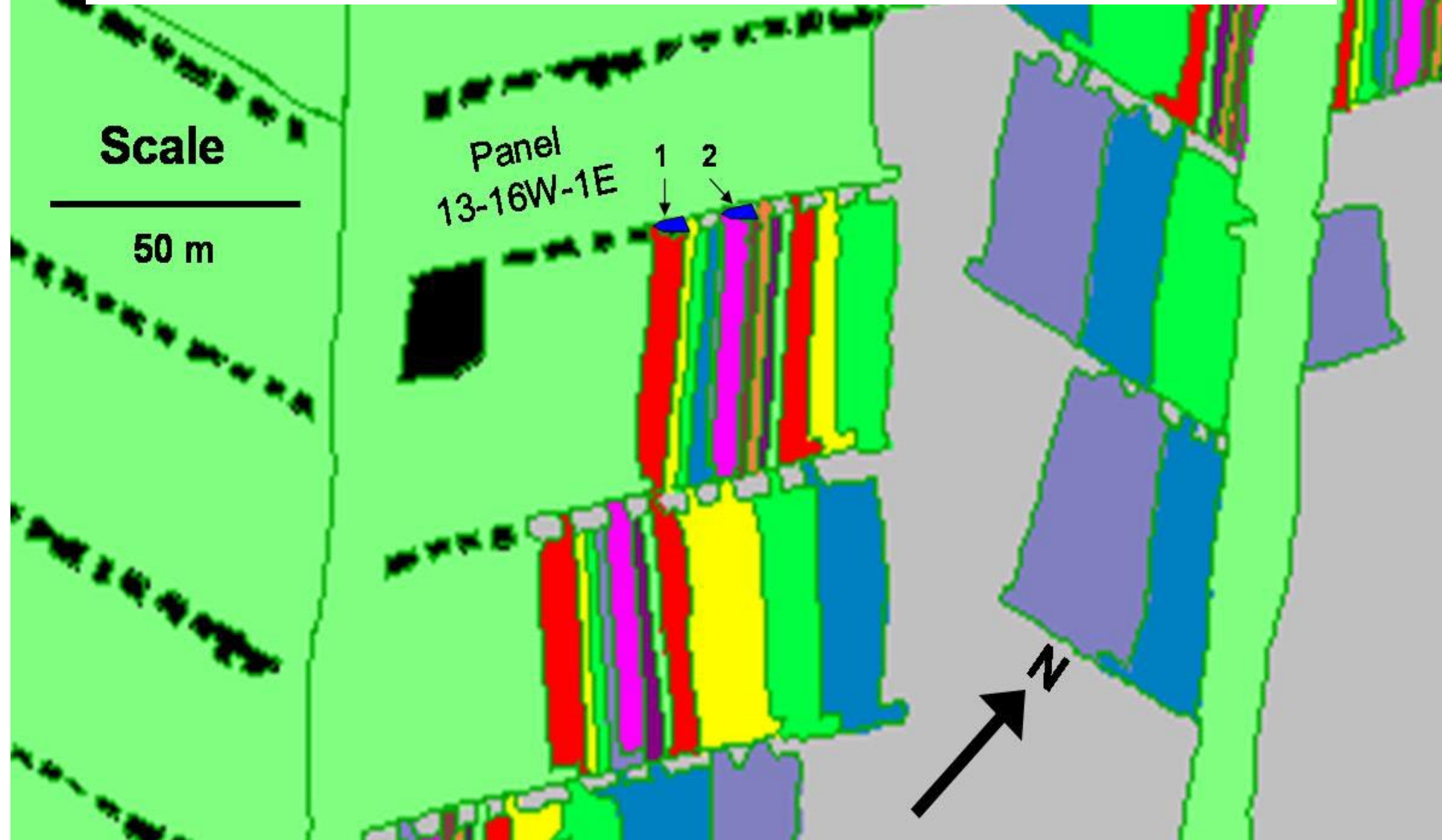
Stable failure

(Significant fracturing observed at failure)

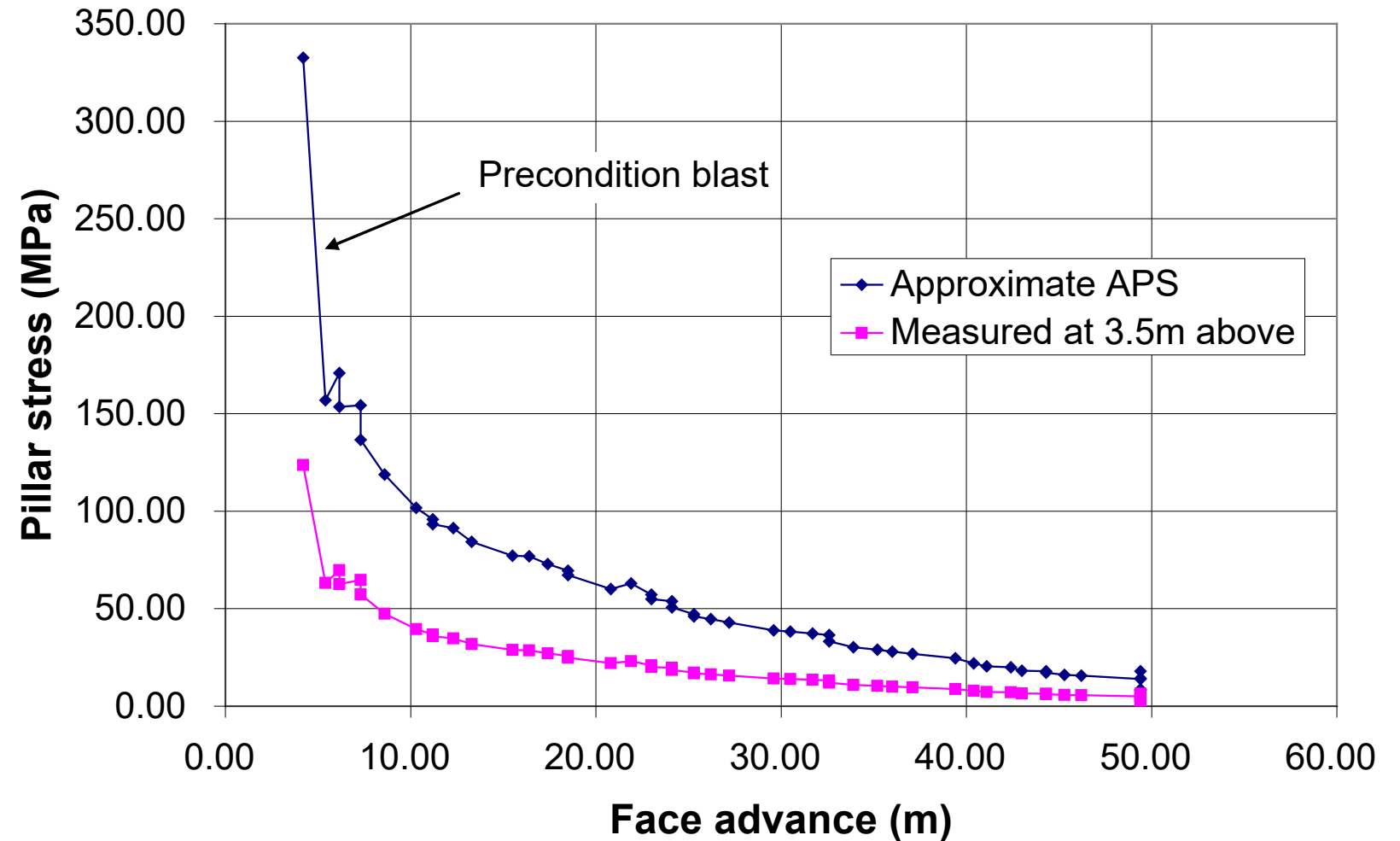
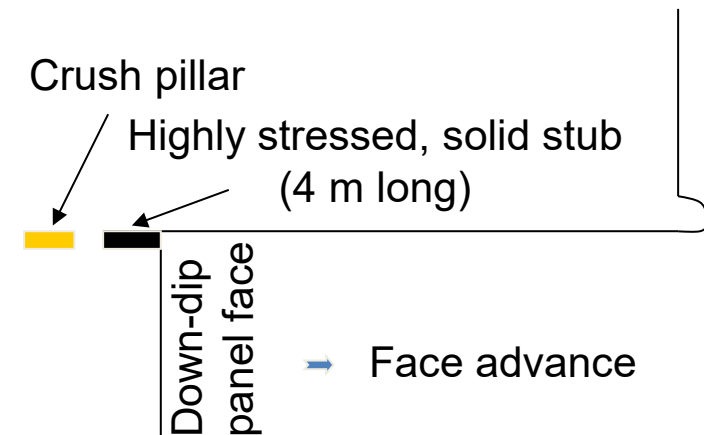
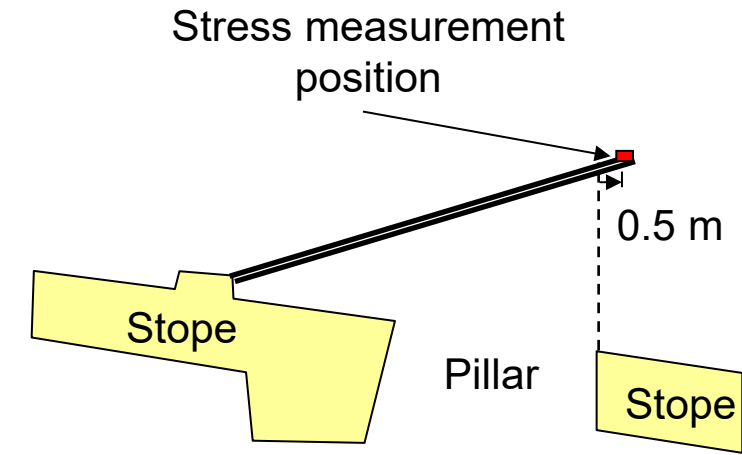


(Watson et al., 2007)

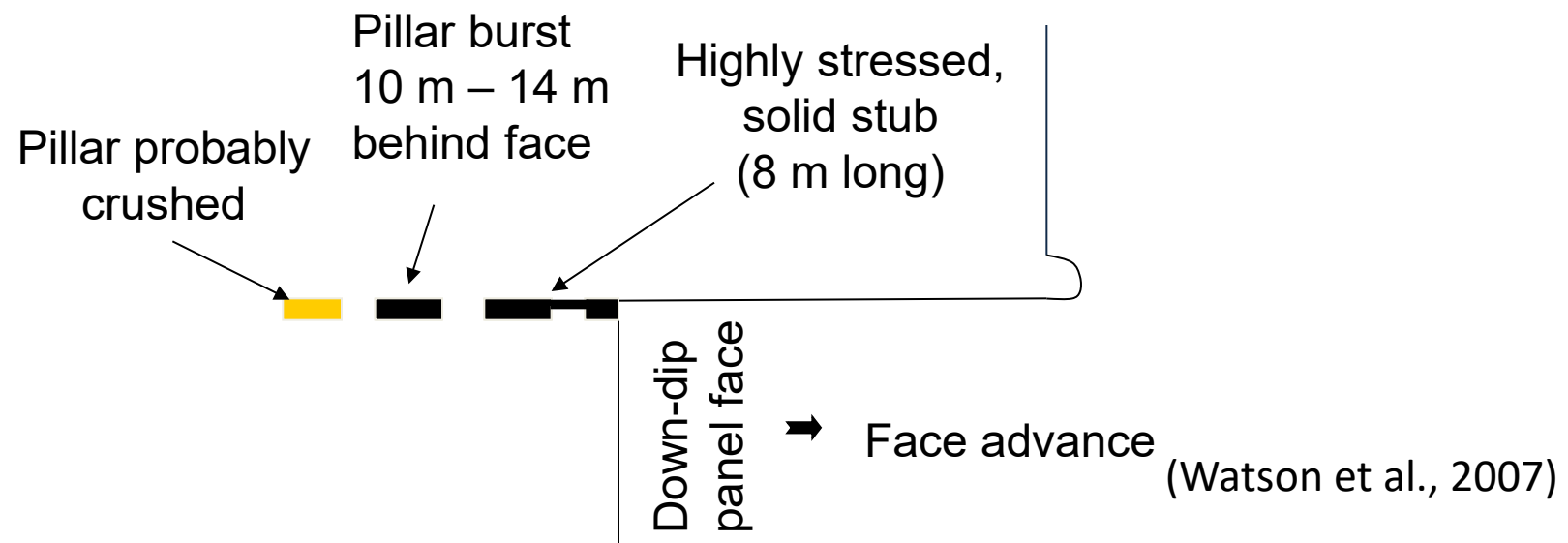
***Stope sheet showing the instrumentation site
(600 m below surface)***



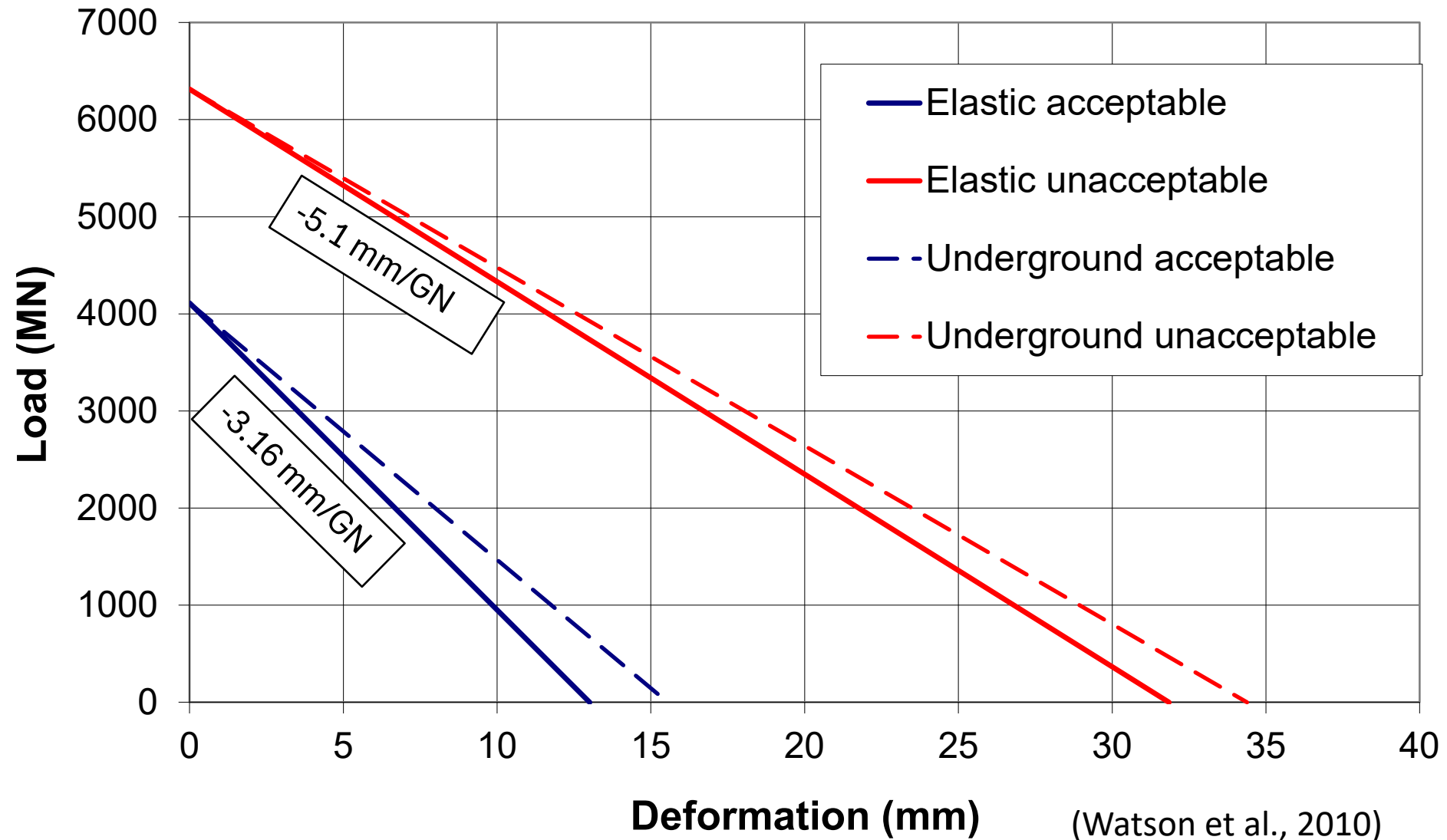
Stable failure of Pillar P1



Pillar burst



Unloading stiffness for stable failure (Merensky Reef)





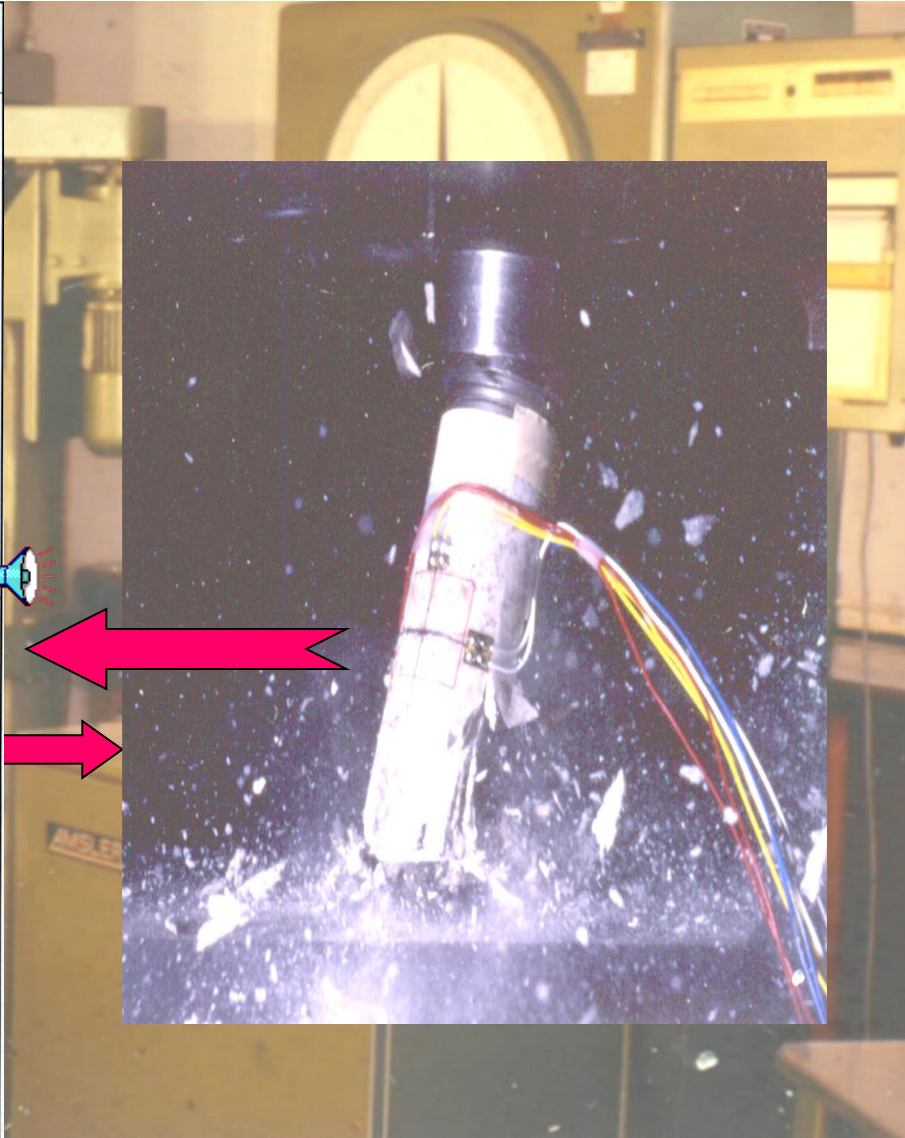
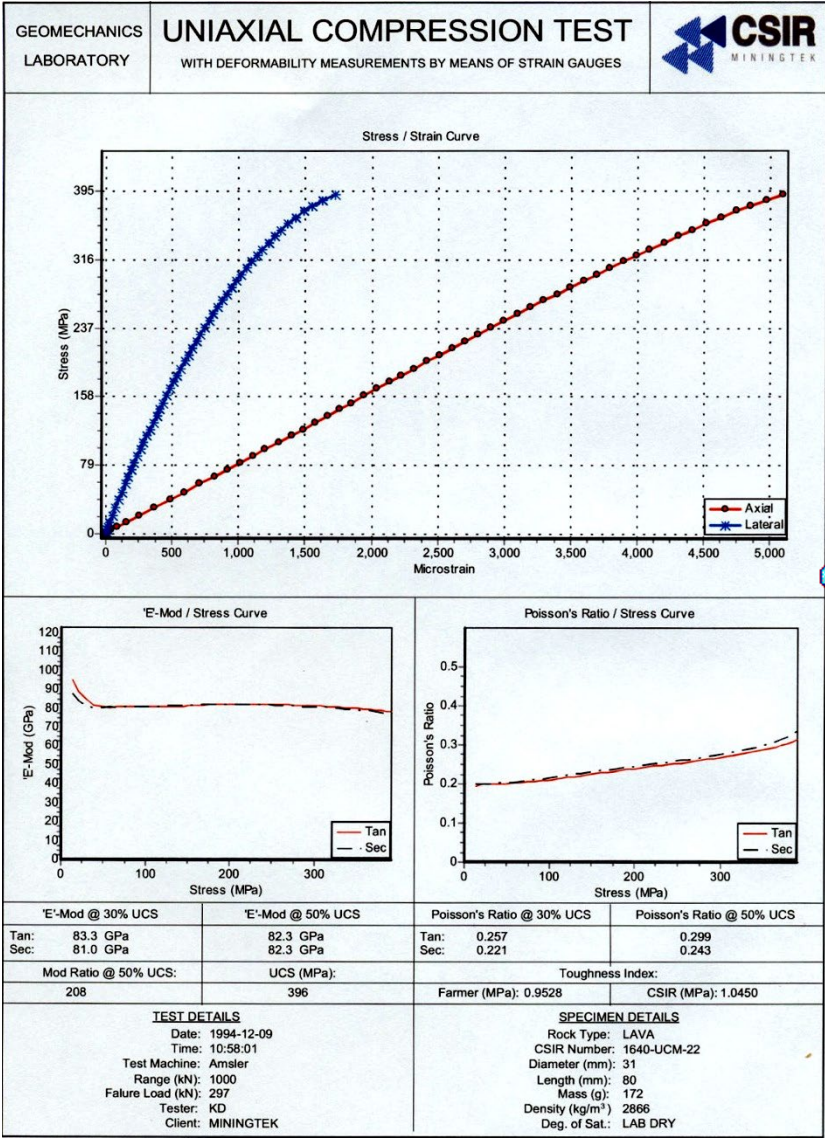
Stiff testing machine



Soft testing machine



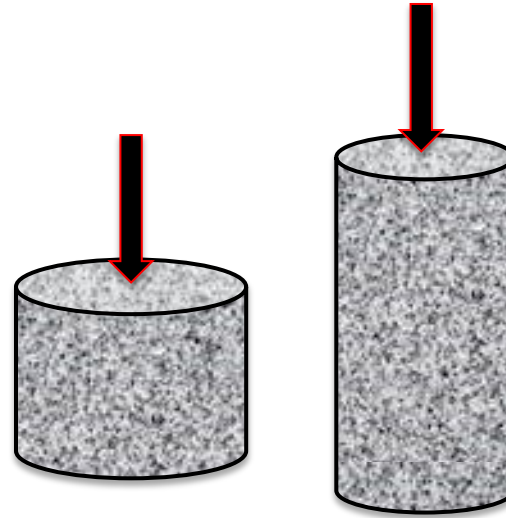
LABORATORY TESTING





Pre-failure sample stiffness

$$k = E \frac{A}{h}$$



- Pre-failure stiffness is a function of both material property, E and geometry
- For a given material, stiffness will increase with an increase in loading area (A) and decrease with an increase in length or height (h)

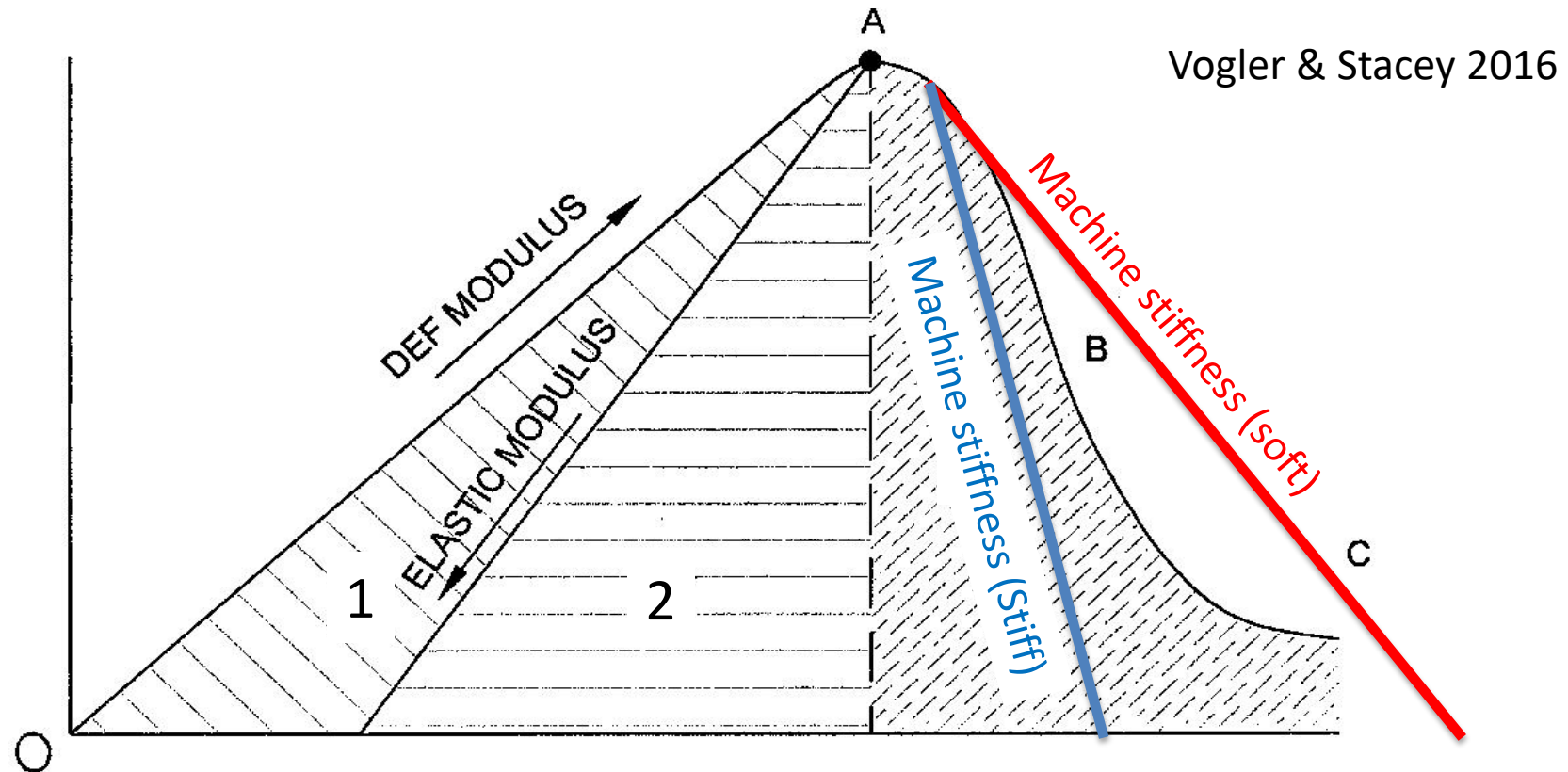


Class I unloading behaviour

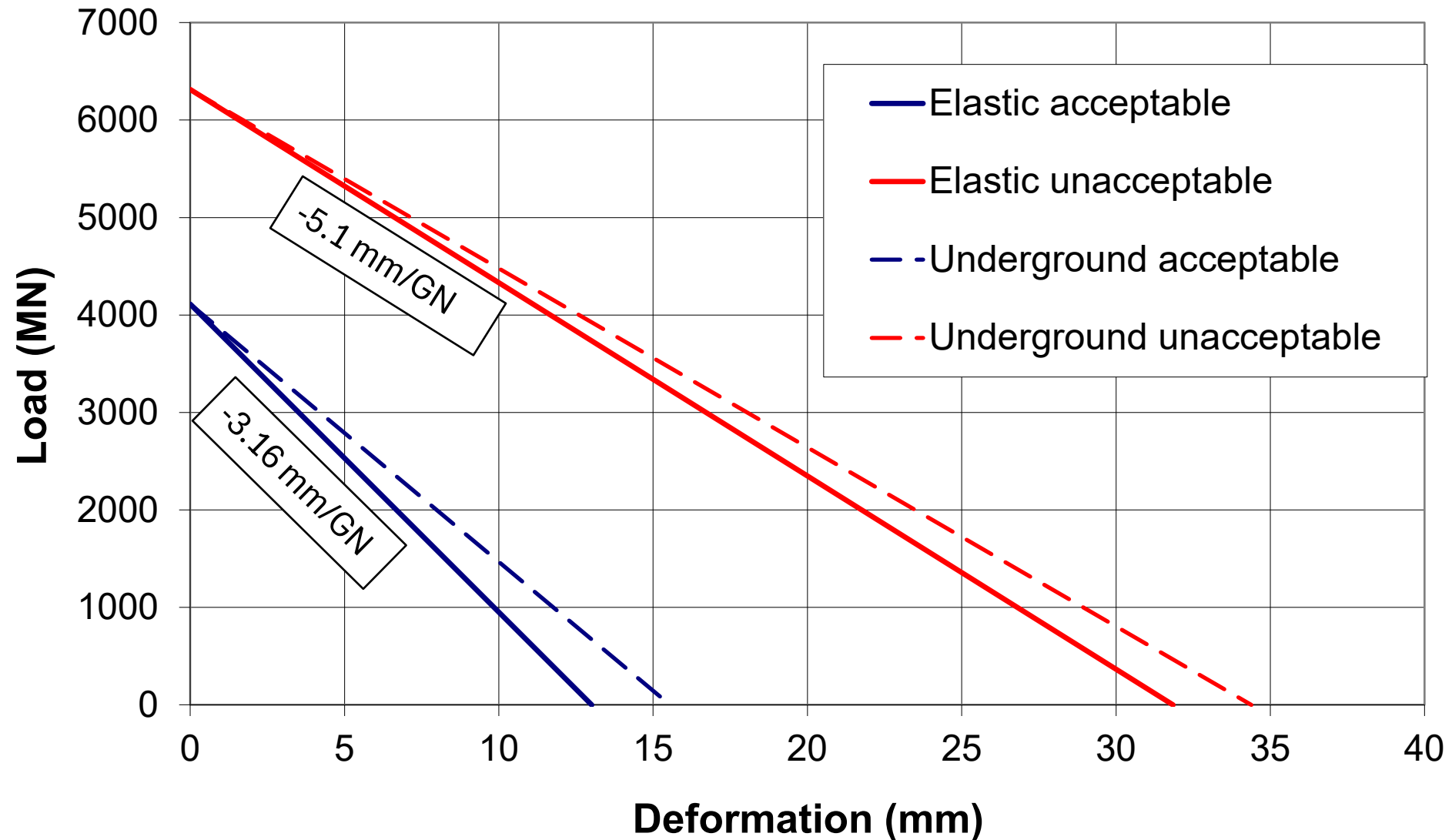
Area 1 = Non-recoverable energy (energy required for crack formation).

Area 2 = Elastic energy available in the test sample at point A

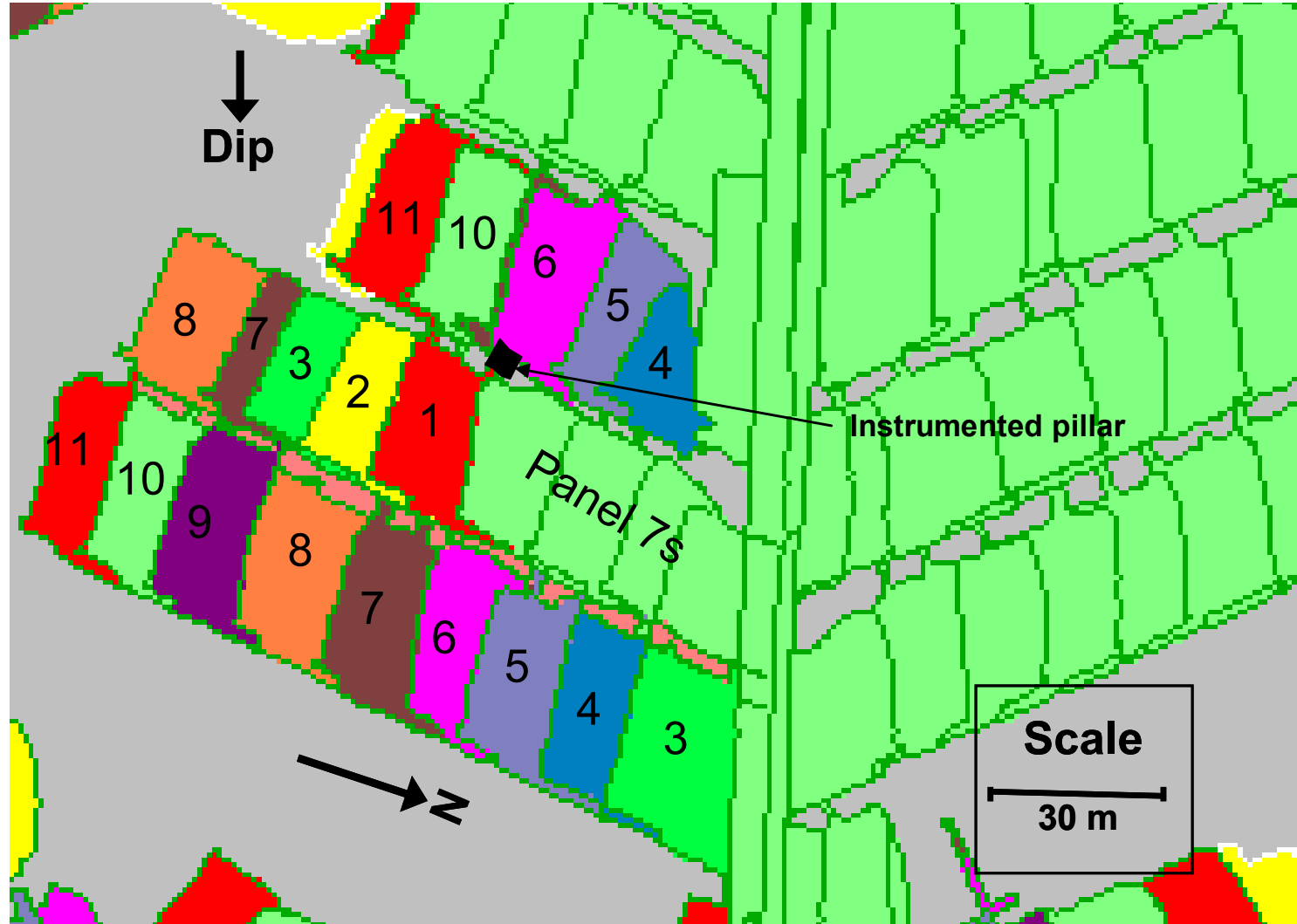
Area 3 = additional energy to be supplied by the machine



Unloading stiffness for stable failure (Merensky Reef)

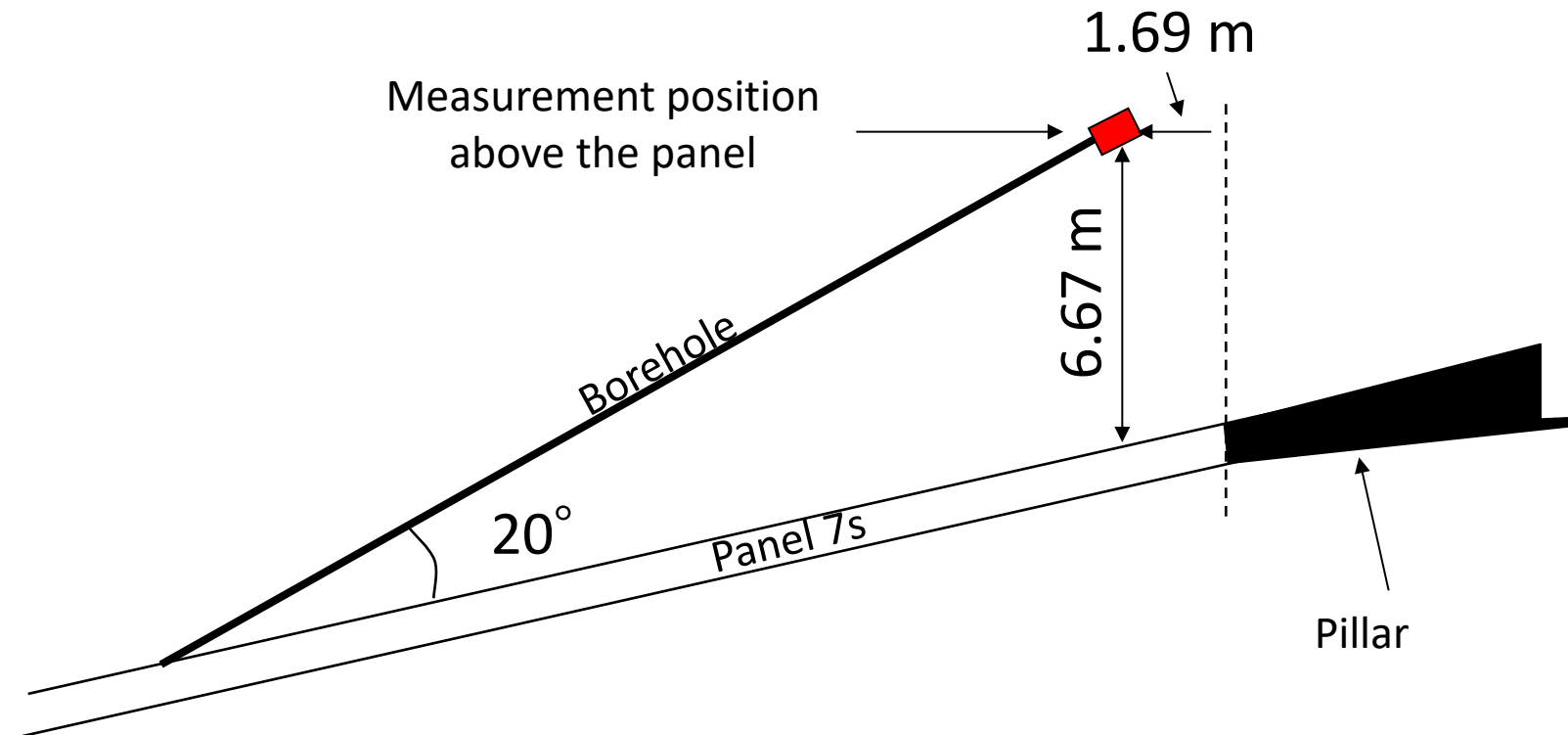


Impala platinum stope sheet (1100 m below surface)

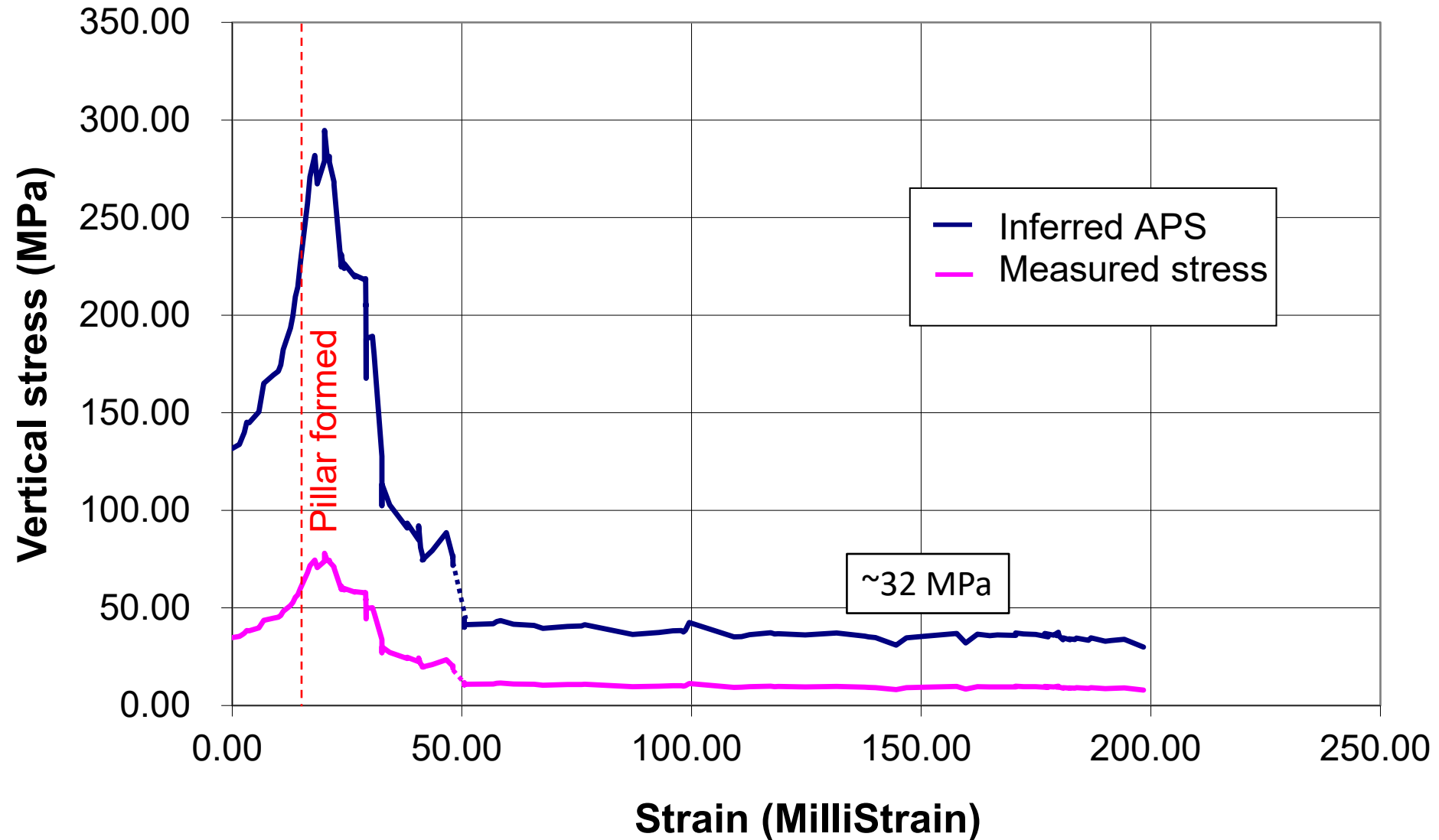




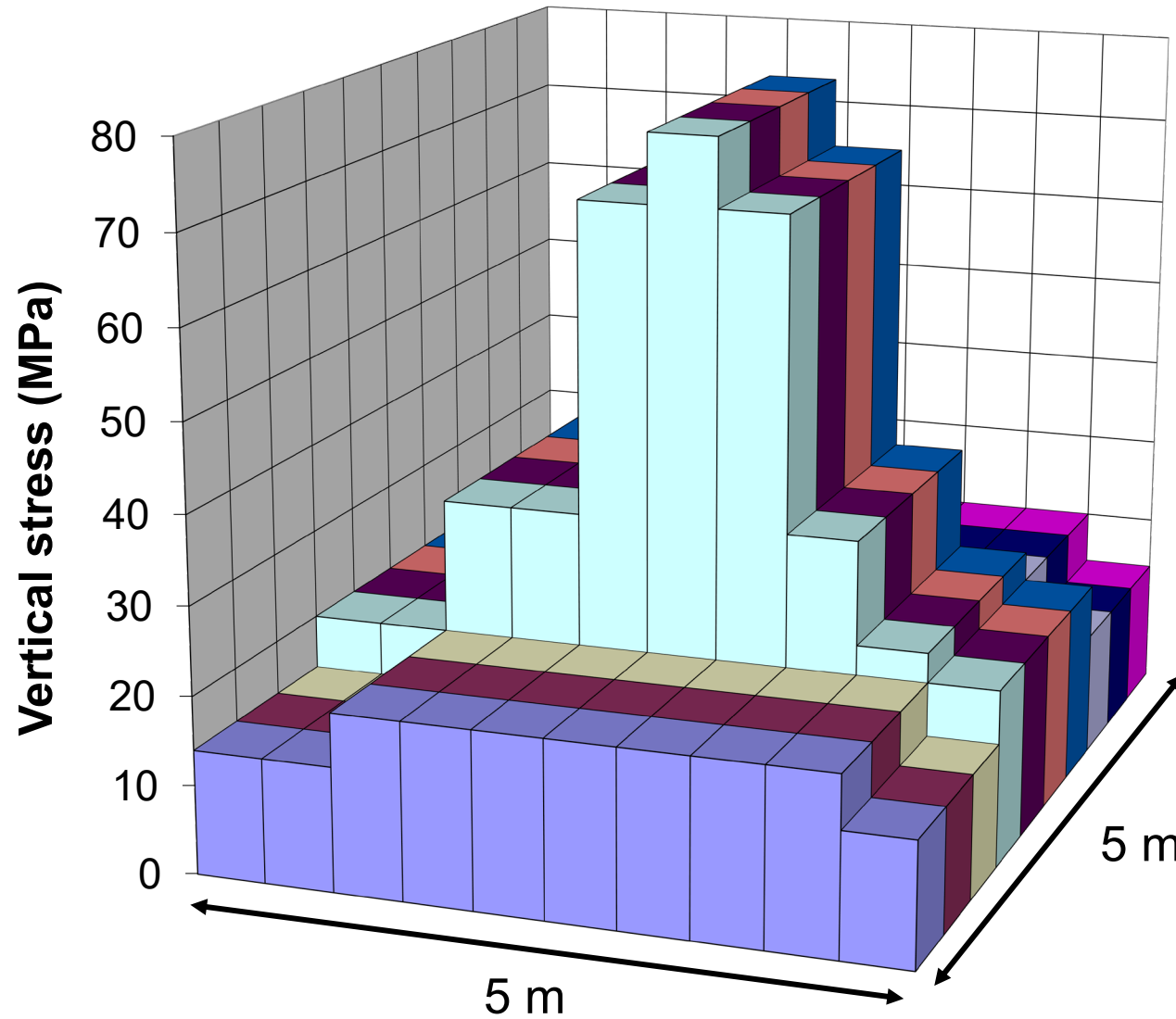
Section view of the measurement site



Stress-strain curve for a 5 m wide pillar

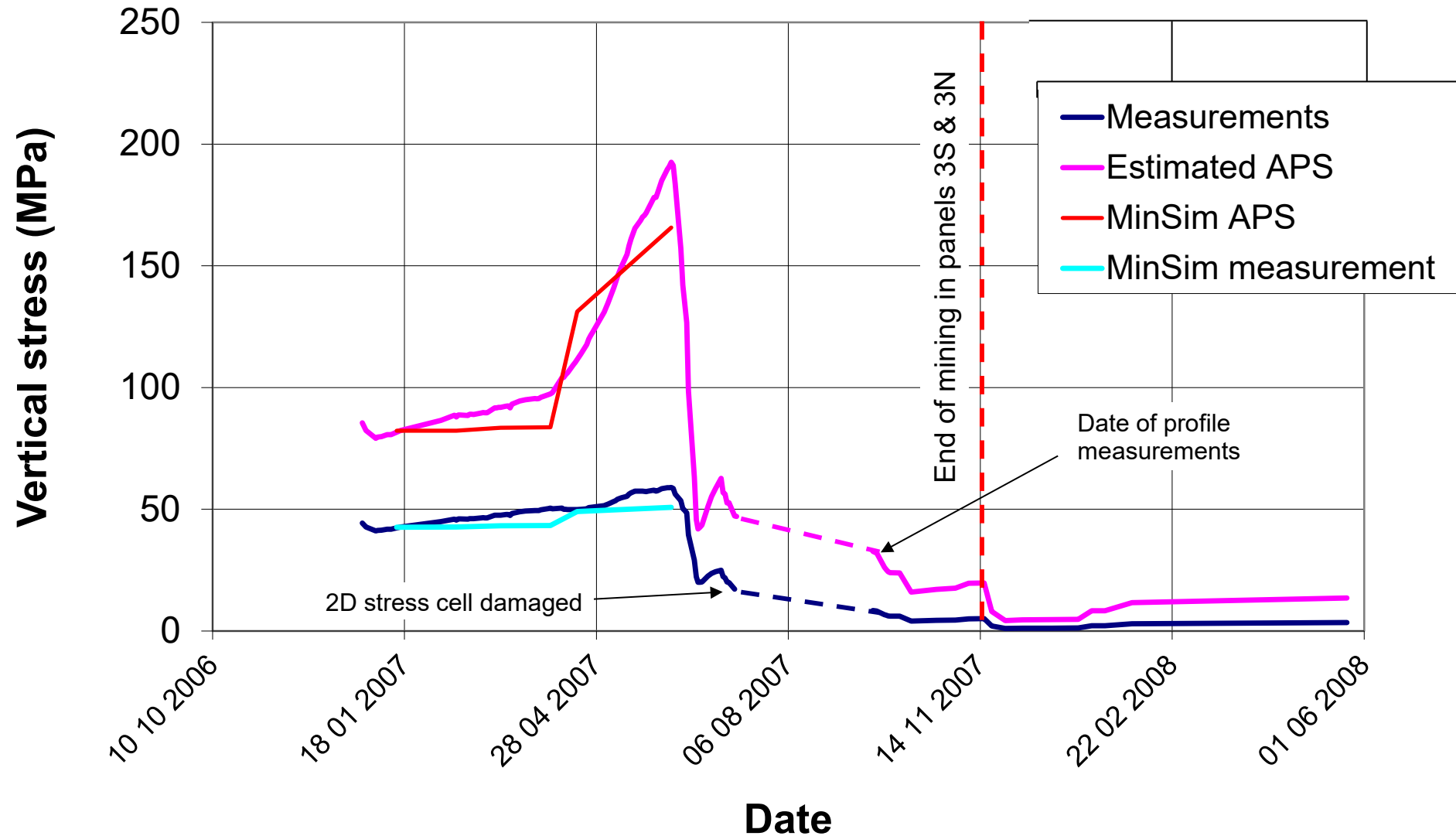


Approximate stress profile (crush pillar)



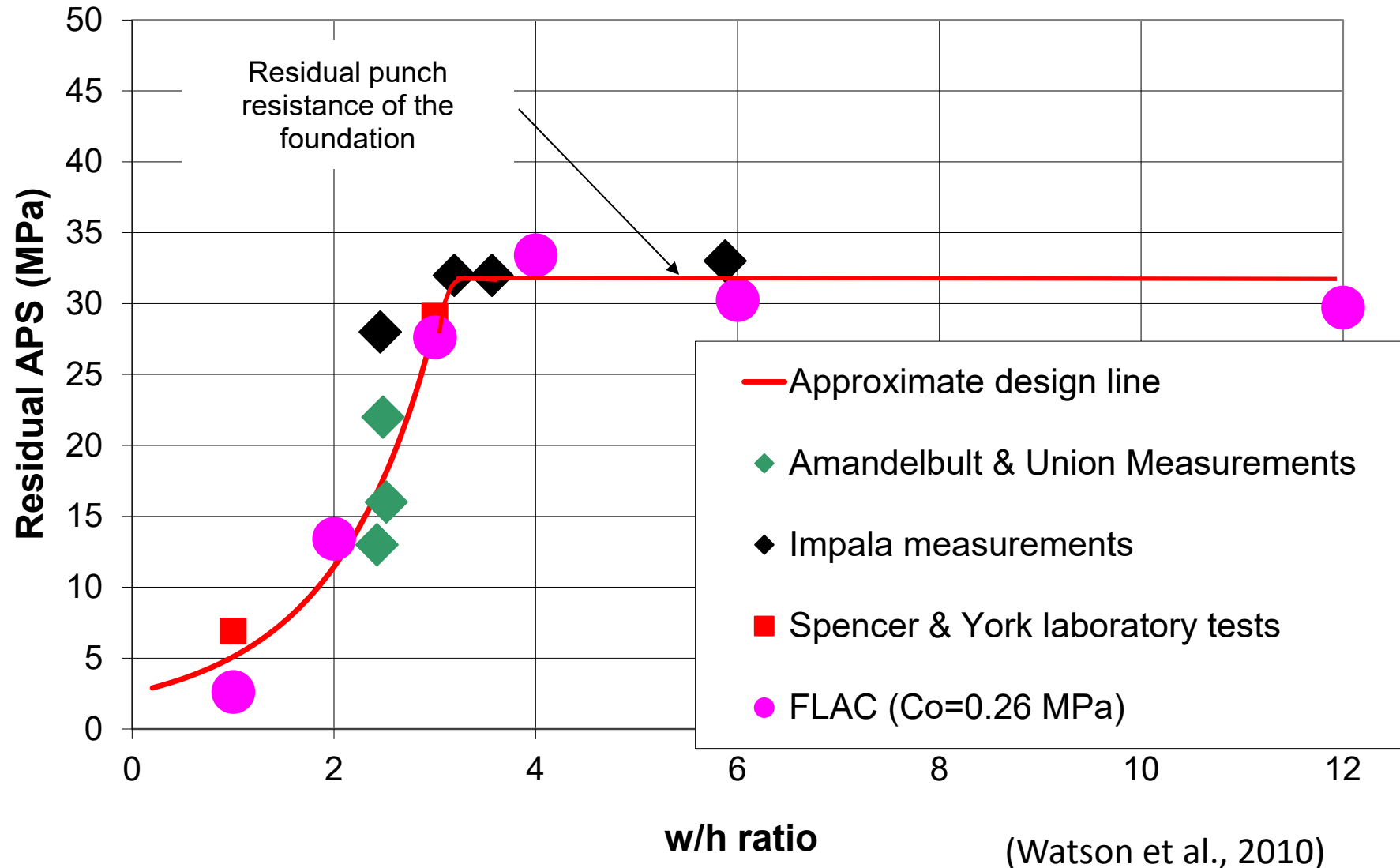
(Watson et al., 2009)

Drop in residual strength with reduced deformation

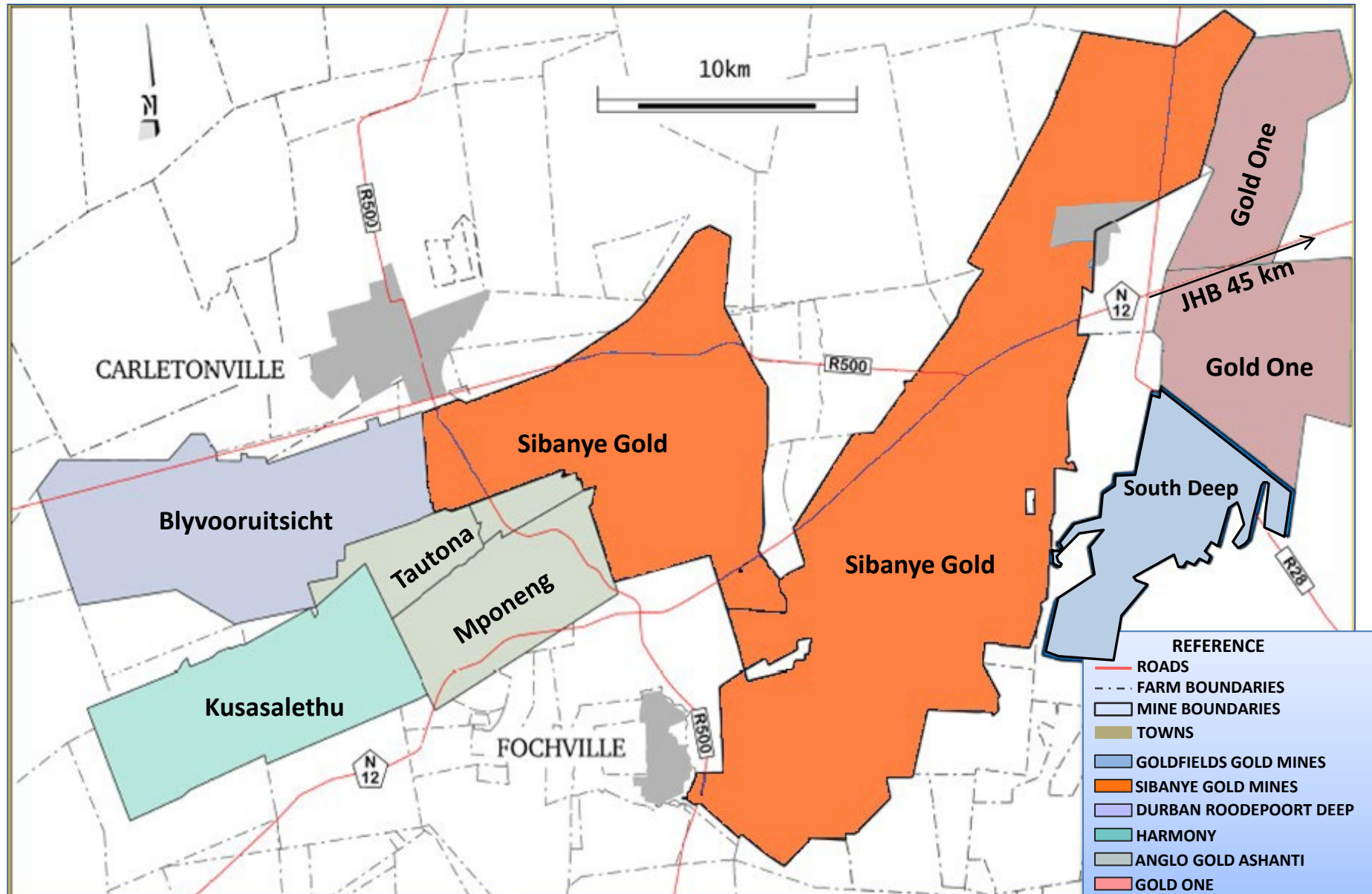


(Watson et al., 2010)

Crush pillar strength as a function of w/h ratio



South Deep Gold Mine

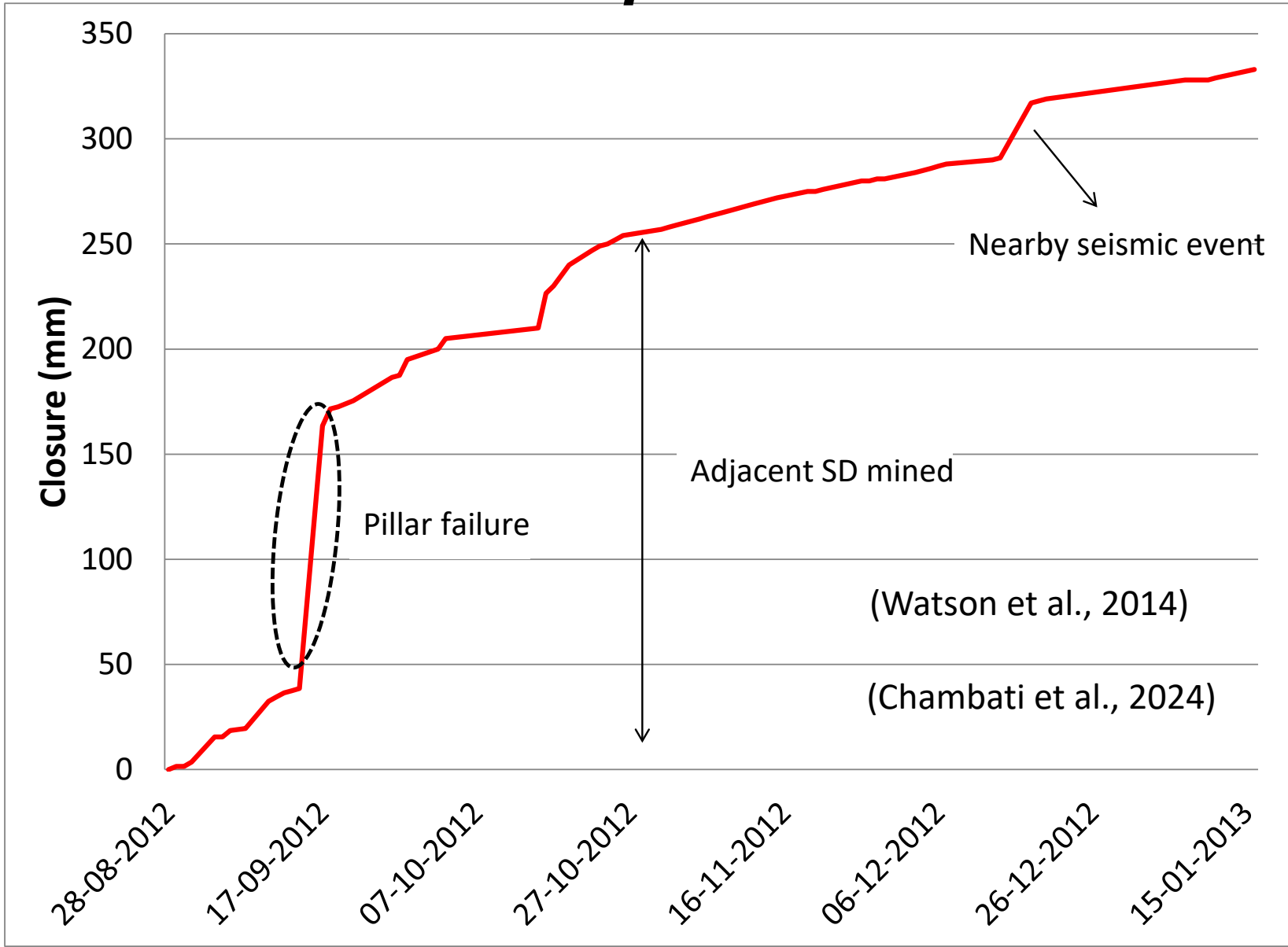




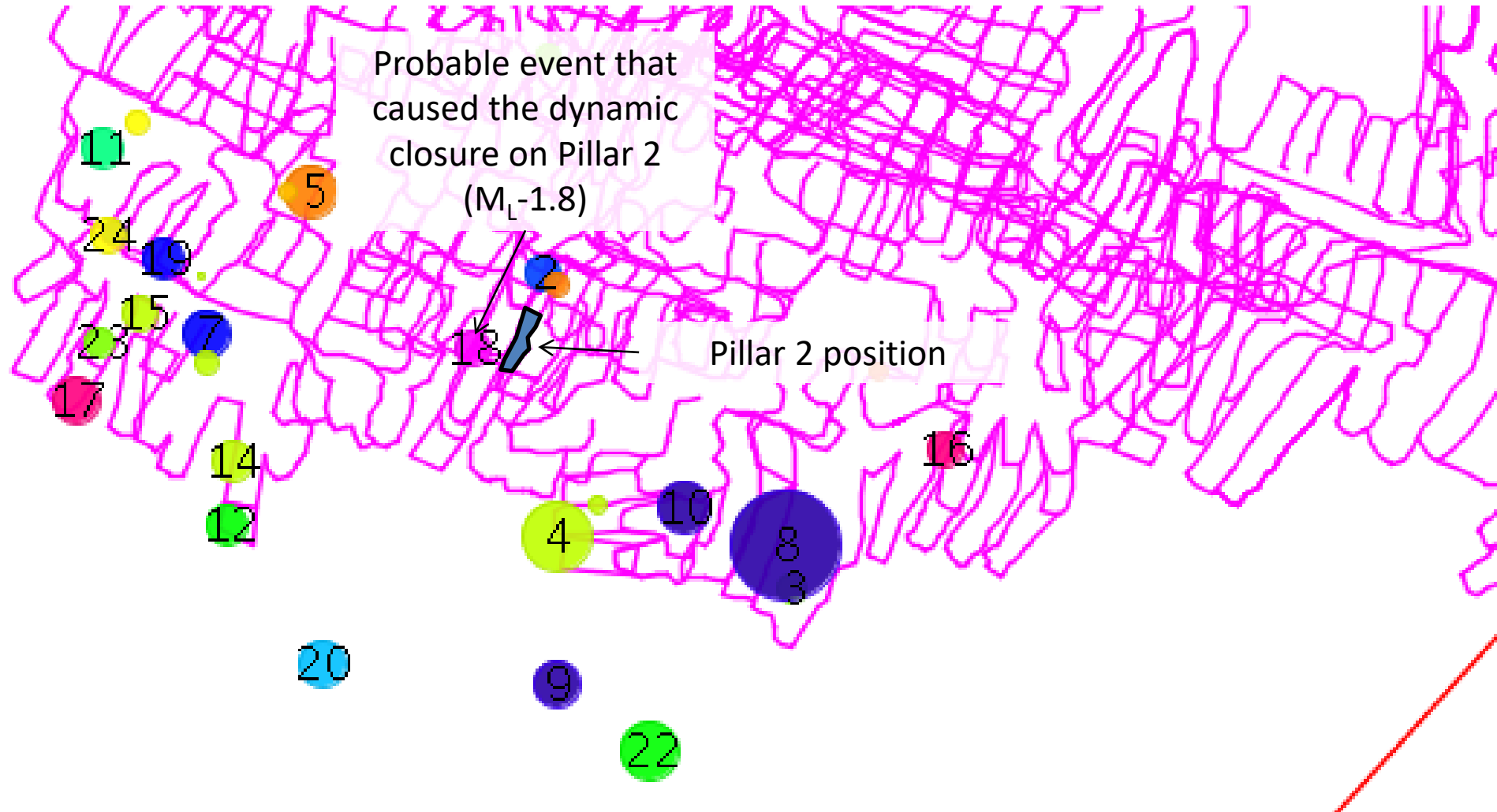
Crush pillars at 3000 m below the surface



Closure in a destress stope at South Deep Gold Mine



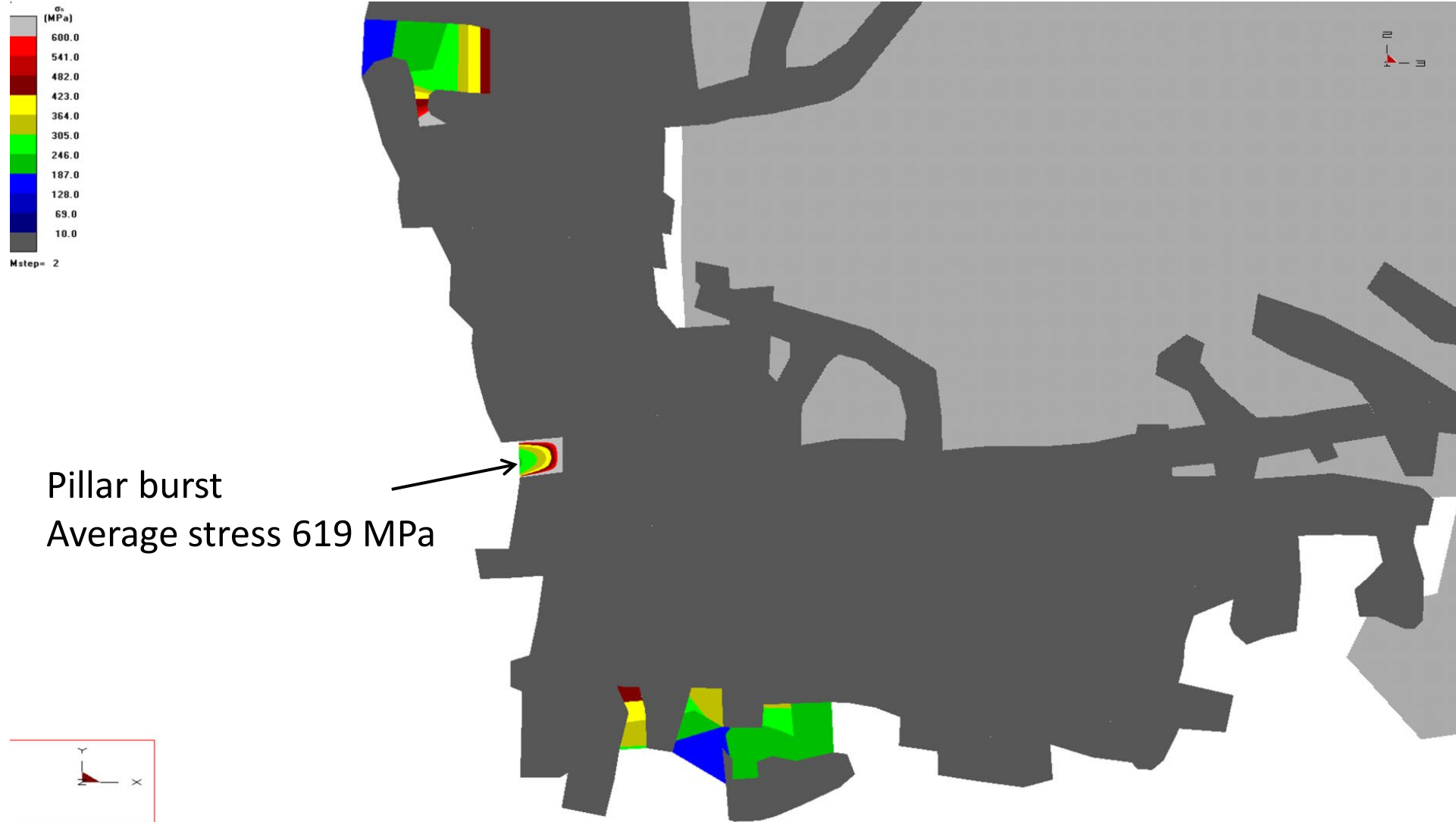
Location of a seismic event ***($M_L = -1.8$)***



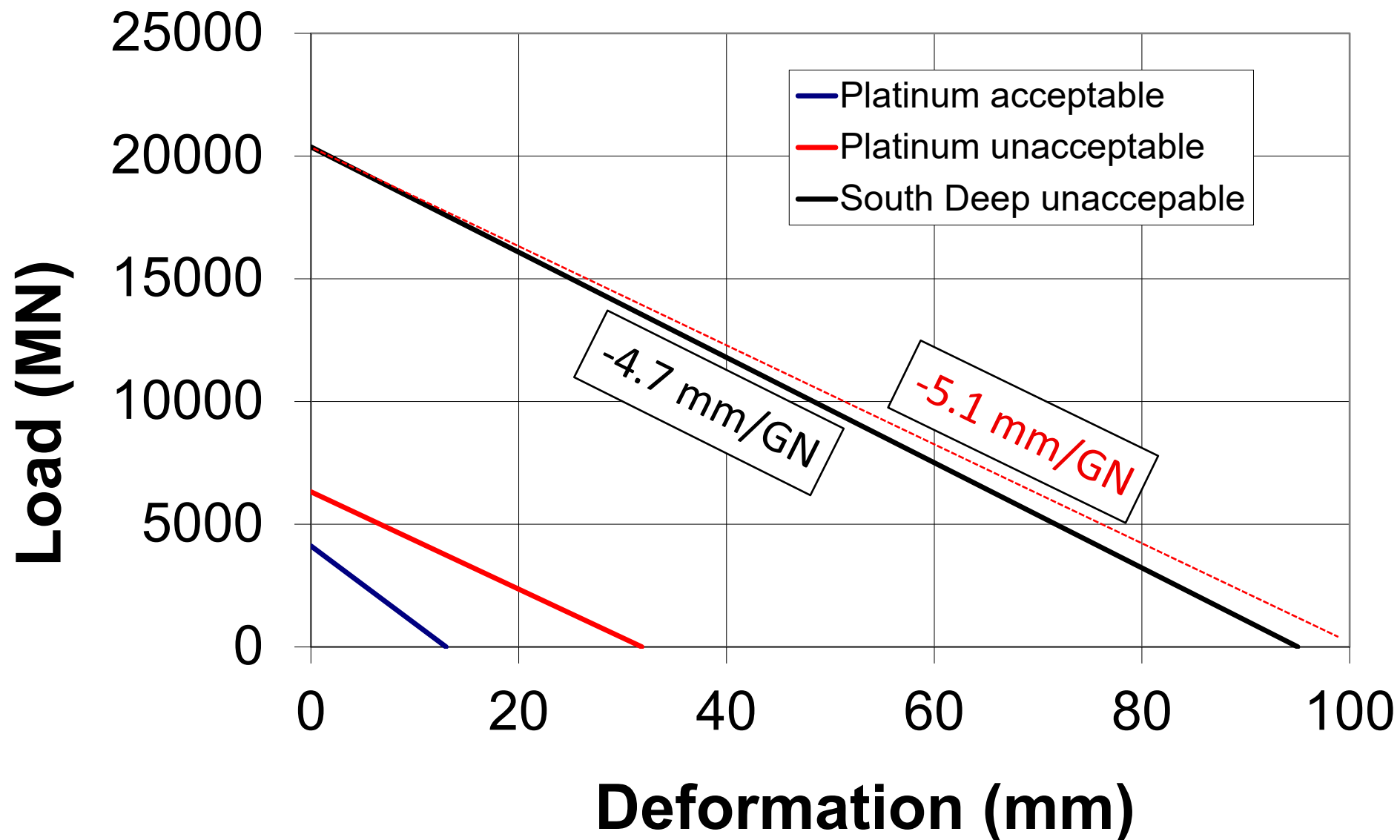
Quartzite pillars
($APS = 37 \text{ MPa}$ for $w/h = 1.7$)
(3000 m below surface)



100 level corridor 3



Unloading stiffness measurements (Unacceptable stiffness for quartzite)





Strain burst (Pillars too wide)

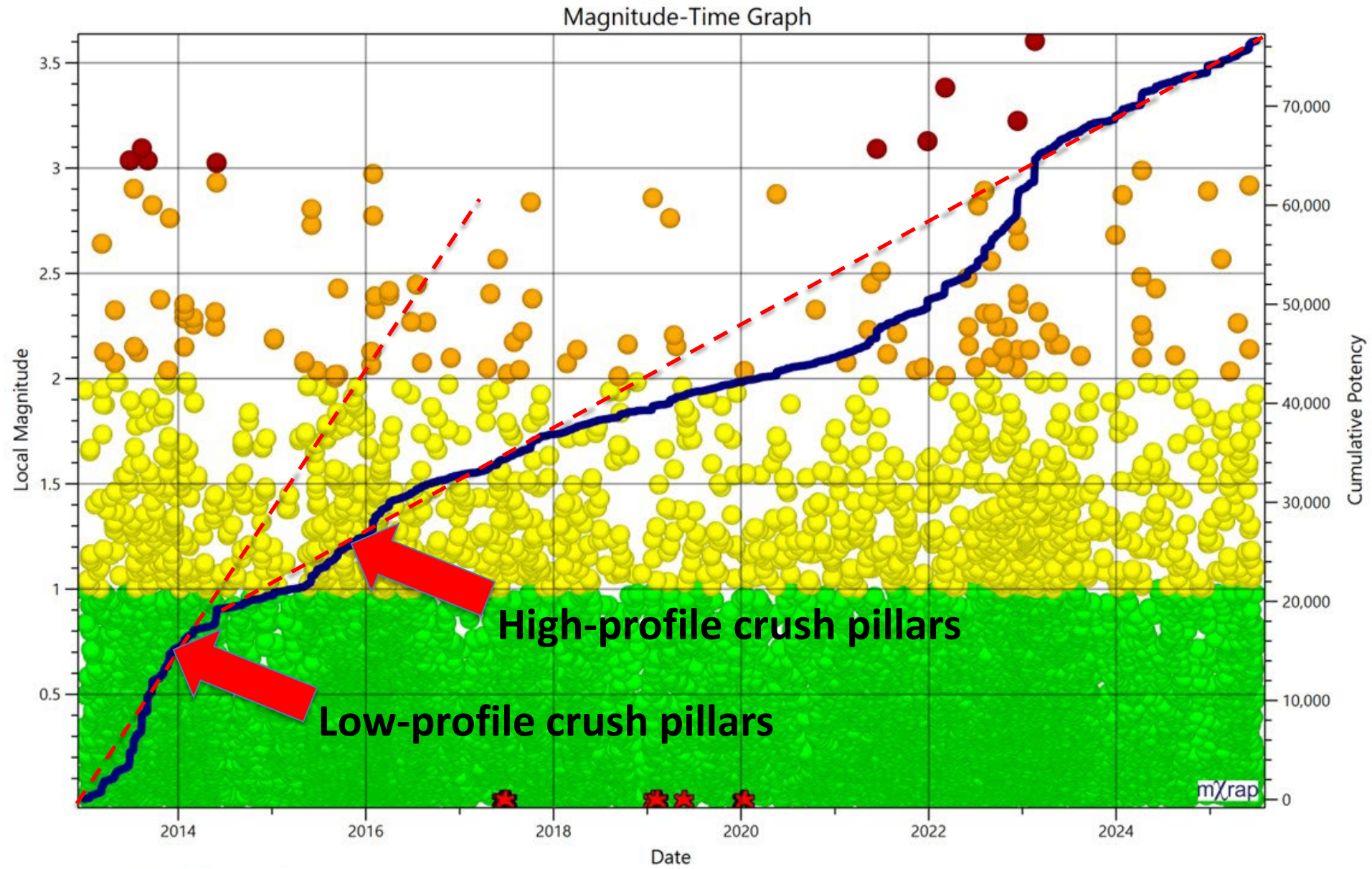


*Support installation difficulties
(High profile crush pillars)*

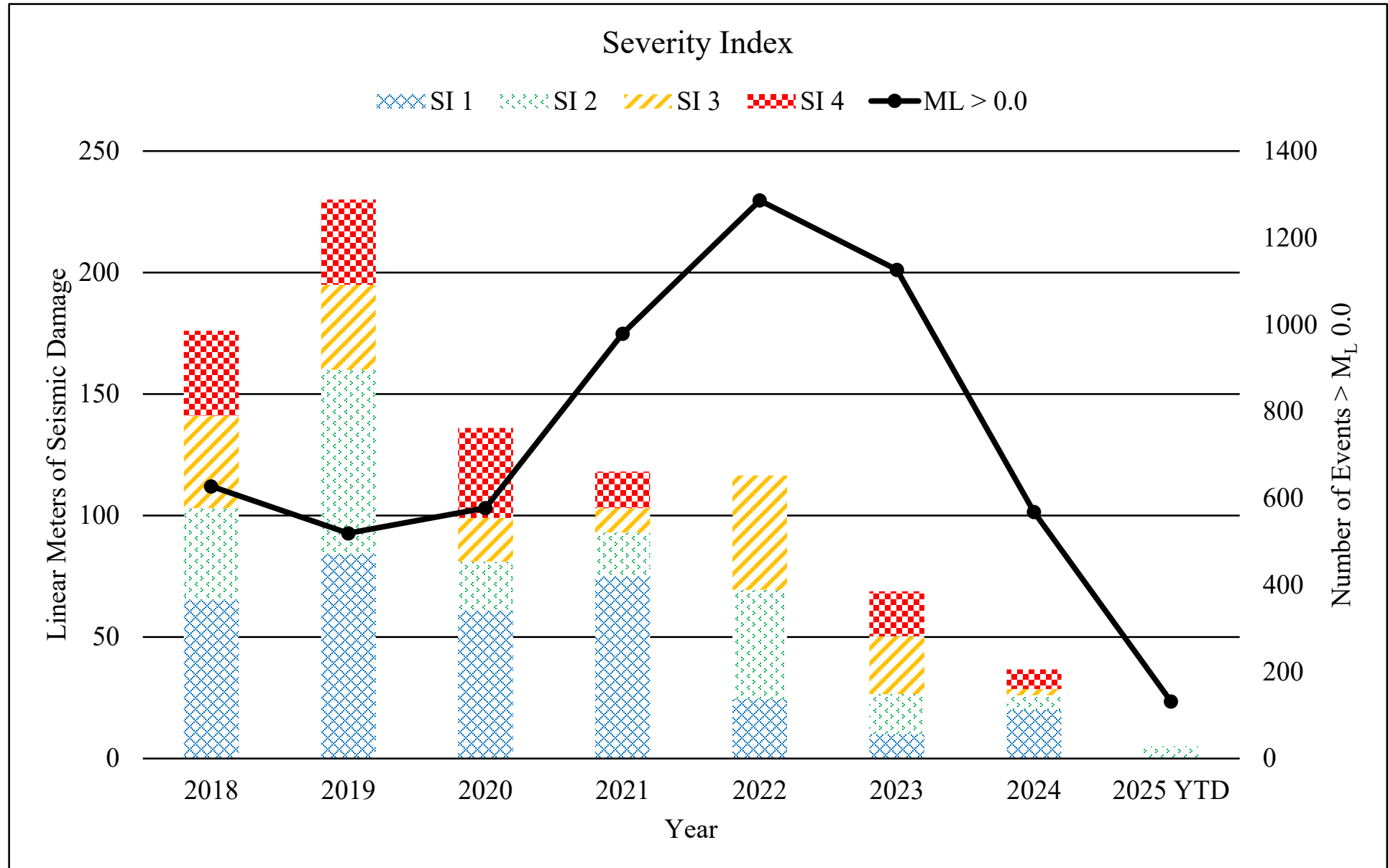


Mine seismicity

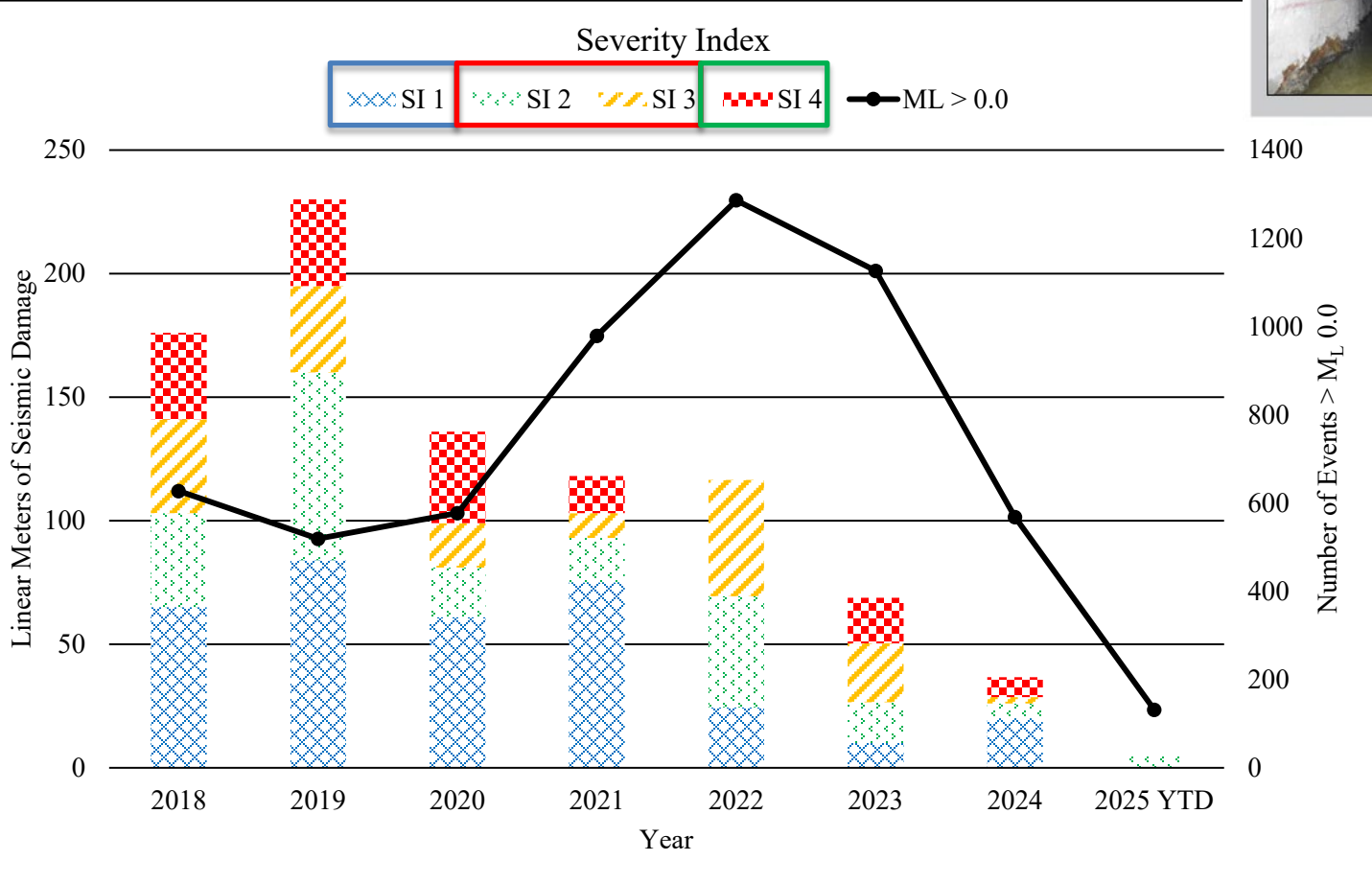
(Before and after the crush pillar introduction)



Reduced seismicity (right-size crush pillar)



Reduced seismicity (right-size crush pillar)



1	2	3	4
No Ejection	Ejection thickness < Length of Yielding Support		Ejection thickness > Length of Yielding Support
Support Holding	Bolts Intact Mesh Failed	Bolts Failed Mesh Failed	
			

Ms Banjwa & Mr Sibanda

***Reduced damage
(sufficient support & installed correctly)***



Ms Banjwa



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Questions?

