

Stabilisation of Highwall Instability Using Numerical Modelling and Statistical Analysis for Open Pit Mining

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The project's open pit is located in the Bushveld Complex, where mining activities target chromitite seams dipping northward at angles between 12° and 15°.

Rising concerns after highwall failure led to an urgent detailed assessment as increasing fractures and block movement developed at the failed highwalls crest and is close to a public road, approximately 100m.

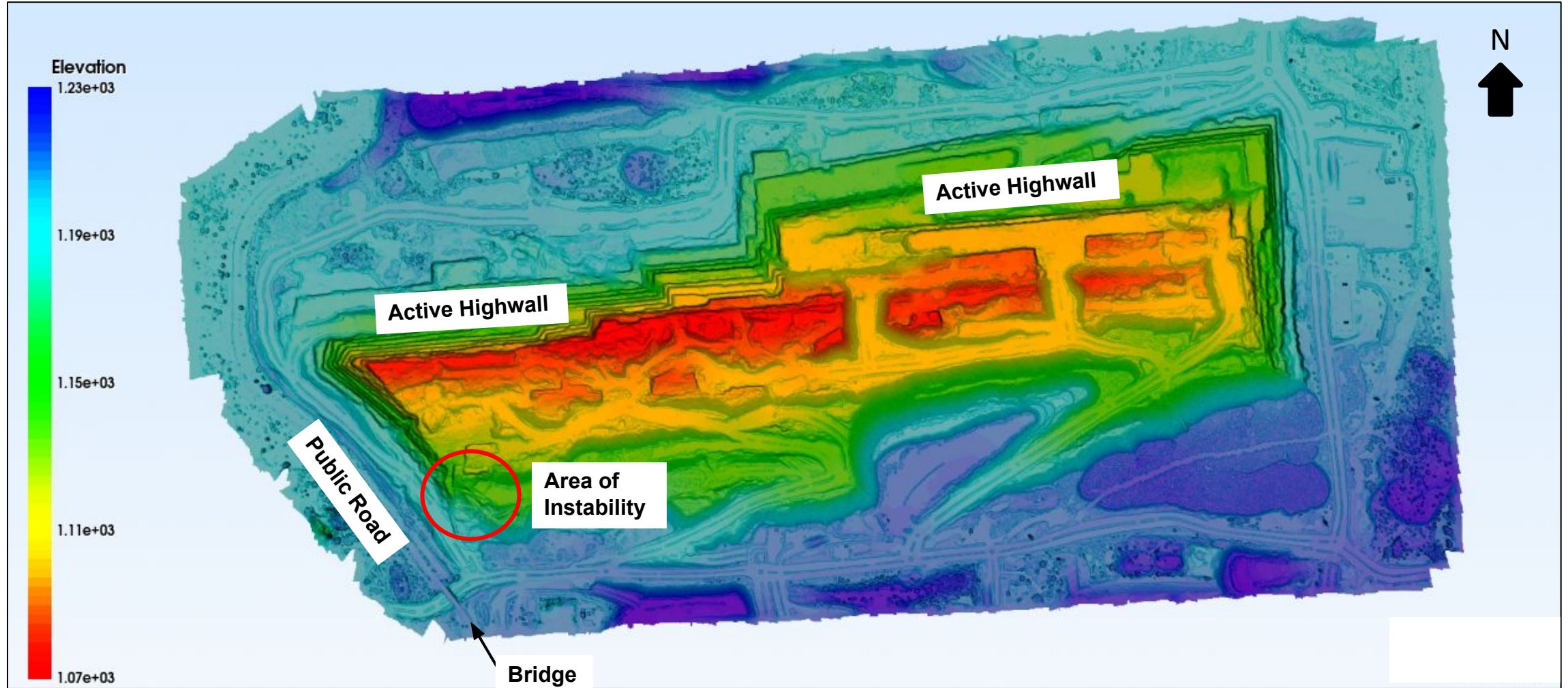
Problem statement:

A highwall failure is more than just a geotechnical issue, it's a question of safety and operational efficiency. With fracture areas propagating and structural stability compromised, urgent action is needed to prevent any further failure.

Immediate objectives are to:

- Determine the factors contributing to the instability.
- Derive the extent of progressive propagation, specifically how far fractures may propagate toward the public road.
- Determine the height, thickness and width of the slope wall buttressing.

Pit Layout



Site Inspection & Initial Observations



- A site inspection was conducted to assess reported tensile cracks and ground displacement along the south-western crest of the East Pit.
- Prominent open cracks (tension cracks) in ground surface.
- Cracks follow a stepped path in multiple directions.
- Significant block separation and vertical displacement.
- Block toppling/sliding evident.
- Ground displacement visible along crest and surface.

The process followed to forensically investigate and formulate mitigating measures were:

- Analysis of fracture footprints based on aerial imaging
 - Fracture length propagation
 - Fracture counts
 - Aperture
- Consolidation of rock properties
 - Mine database
 - Data reduction using RSData
- Analysis of stability in RS2/RS3 of various sections of the wall
 - Cross sections derived from as-built files
 - Simulation of North-South and East-West sections
 - Derivation of SRF (SF) and deformations
- Propagation potential of failure
- Sizing of buttress

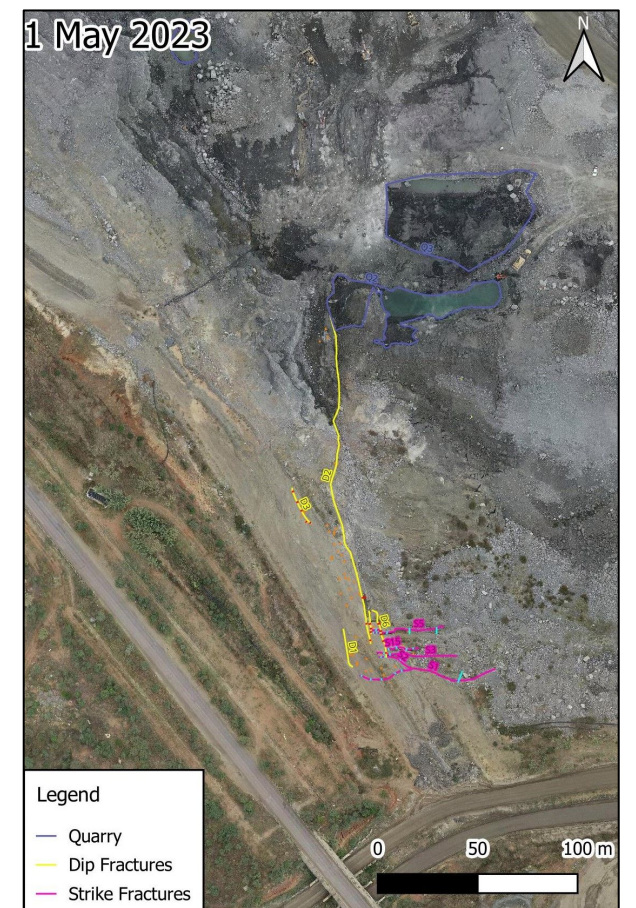
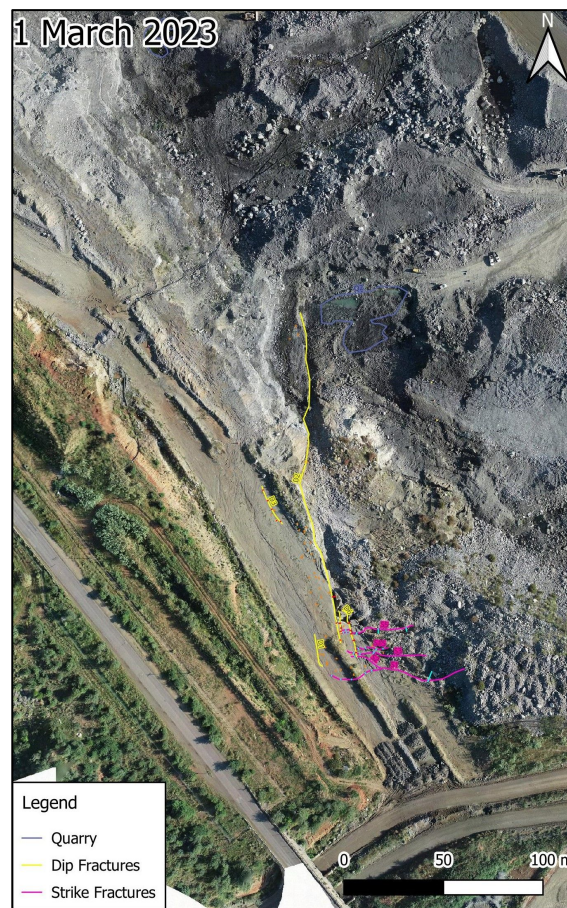
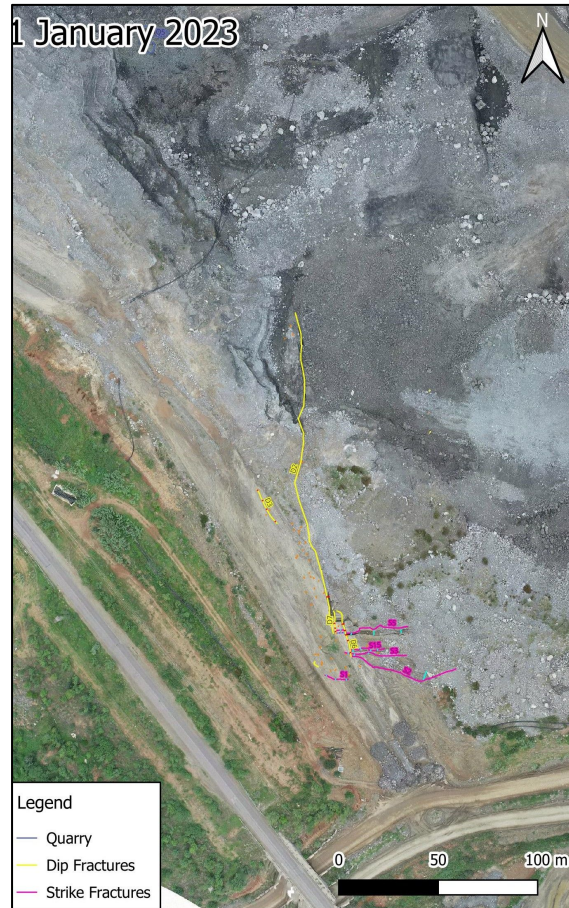
Fracture Analysis



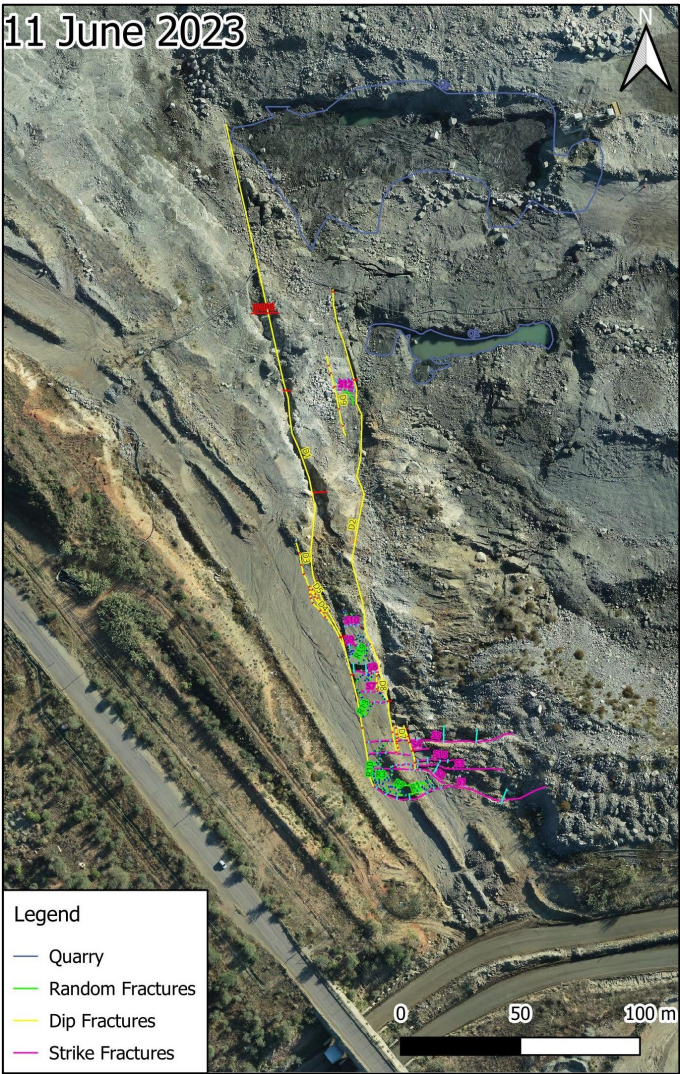
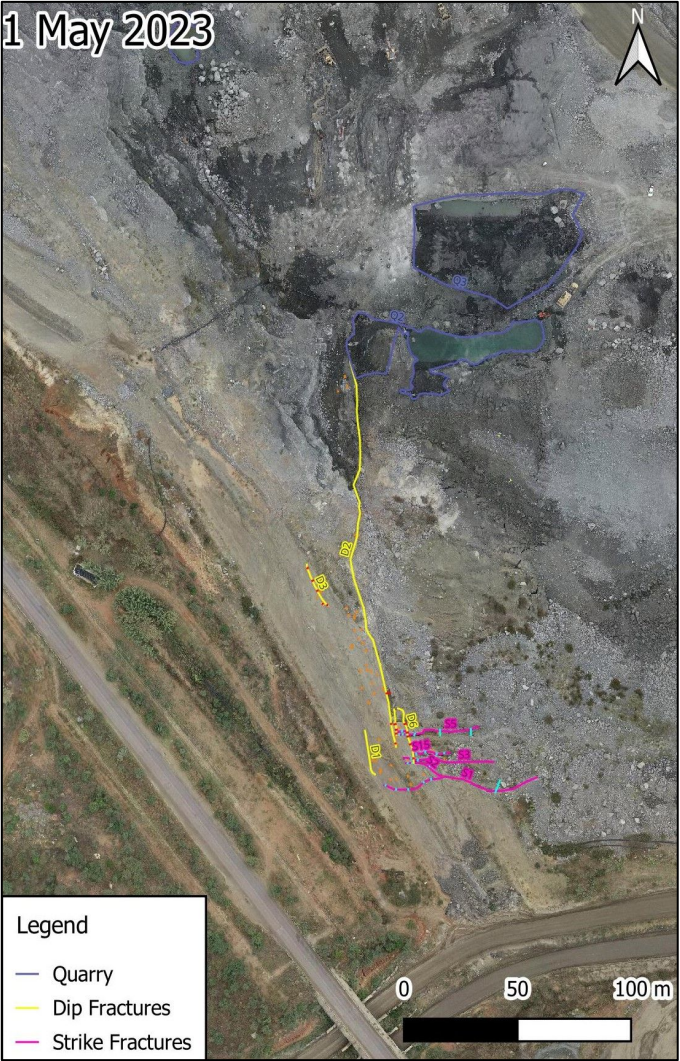
To better understand the progression of the fractures:

- Fracture propagation analysis using aerial photographs captured over a six month period.
- A total of 10 Dip fractures, 15 strike fractures, and 28 radial fractures were observed and analysed using QGIS.

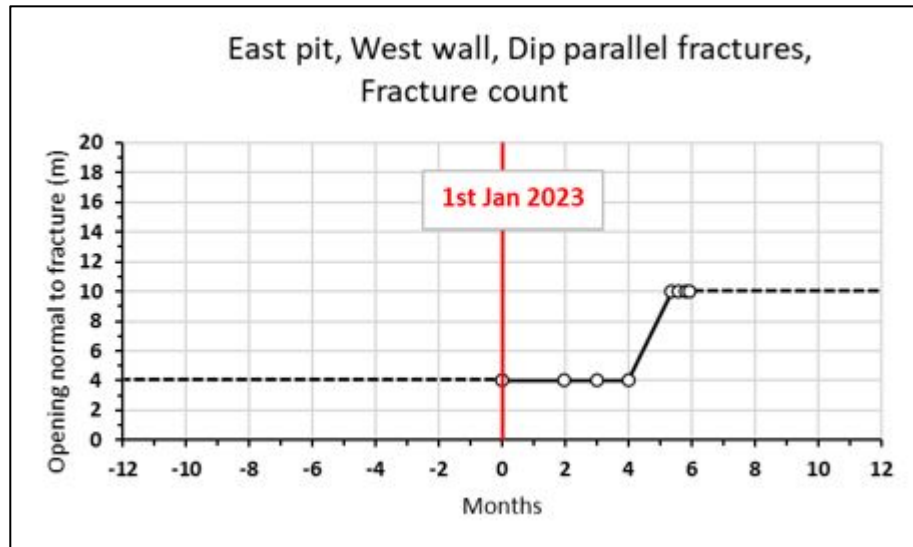
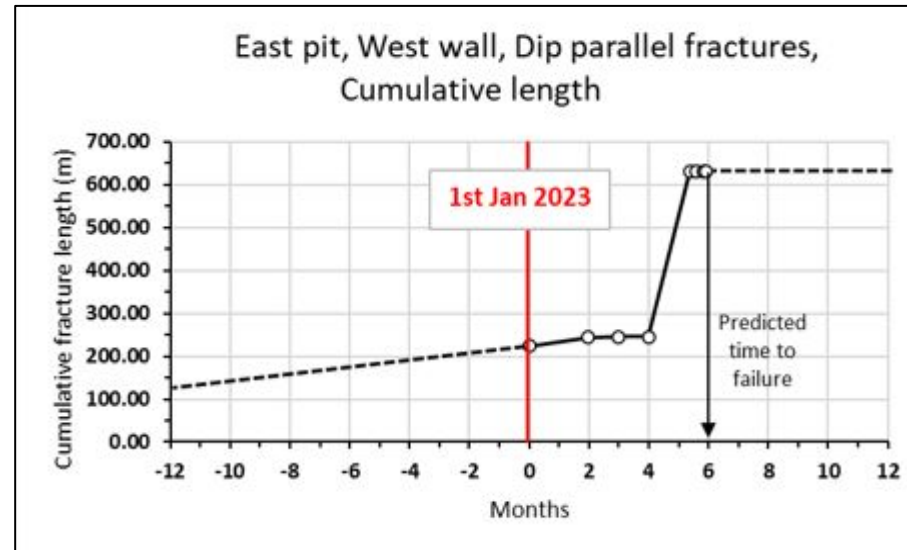
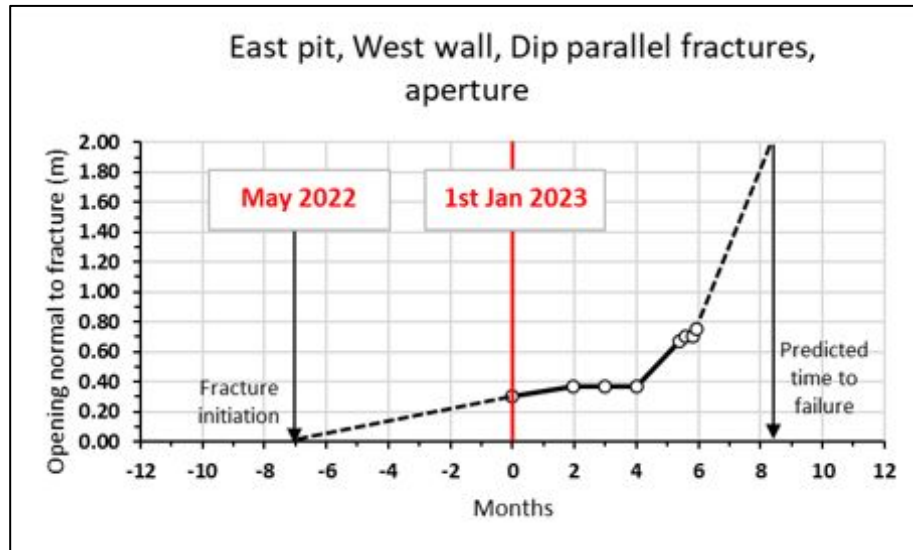
Progression: 1 January 2023 to 1 May 2023



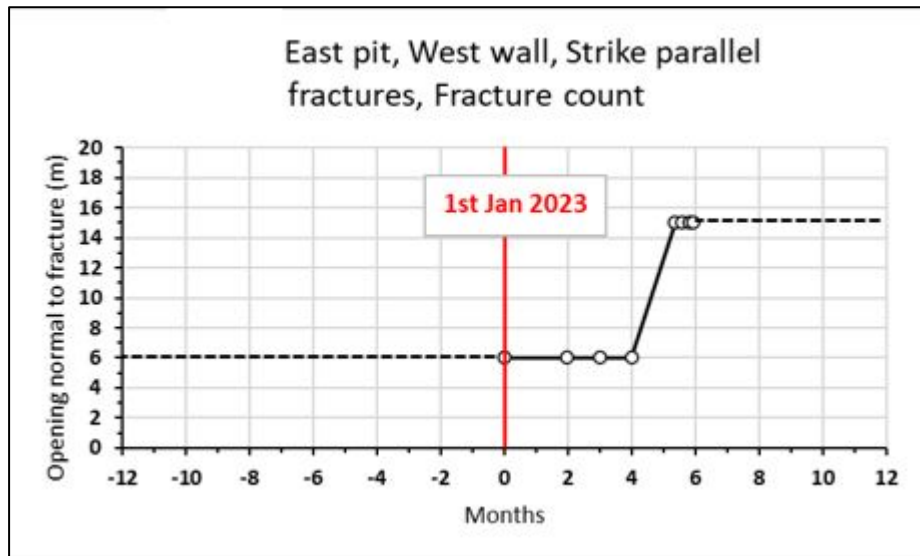
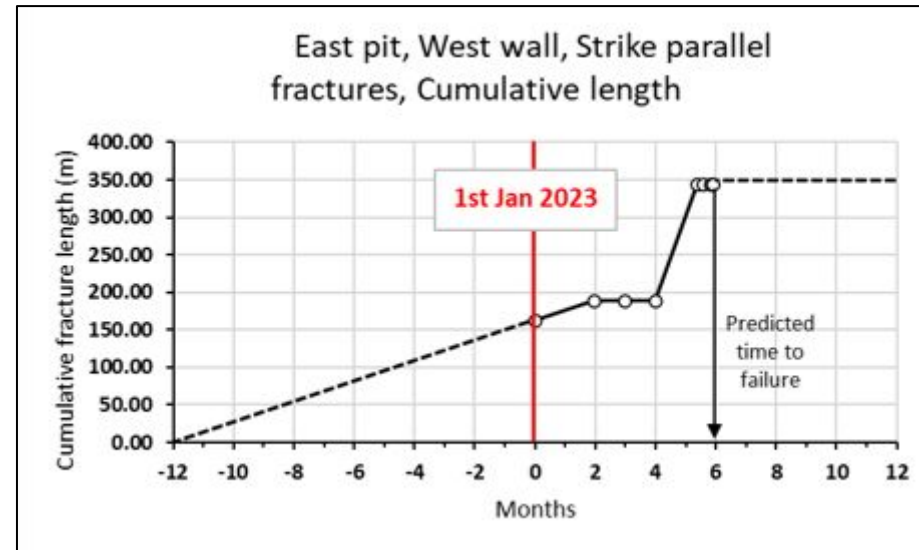
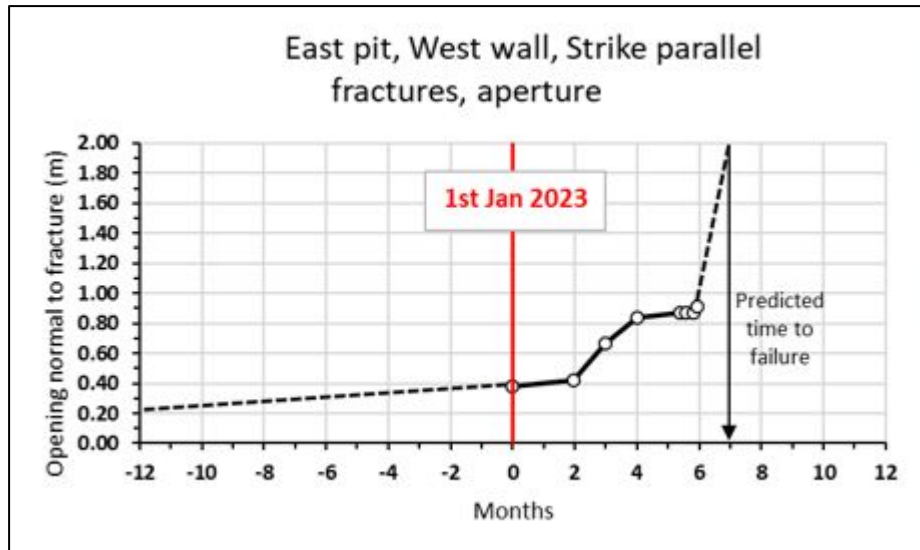
Progression: 1 May 2023 to 28 June 2023



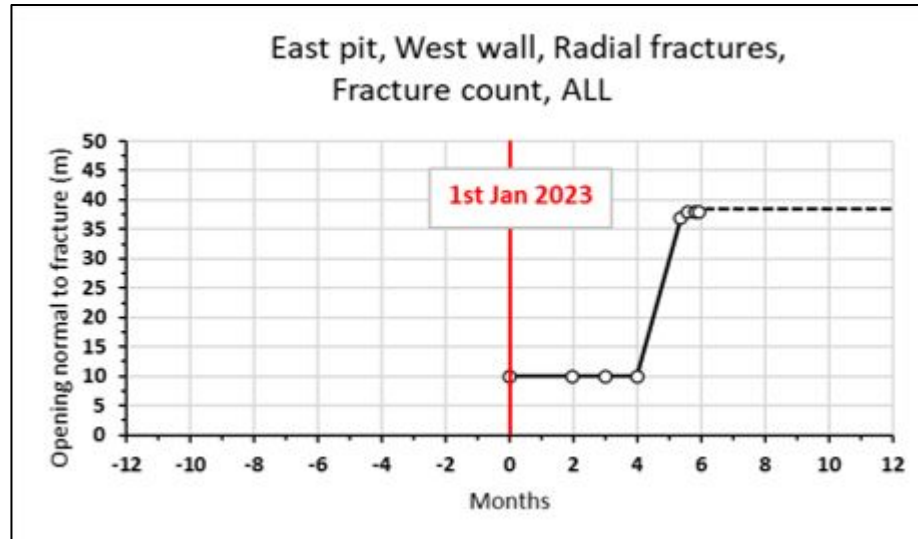
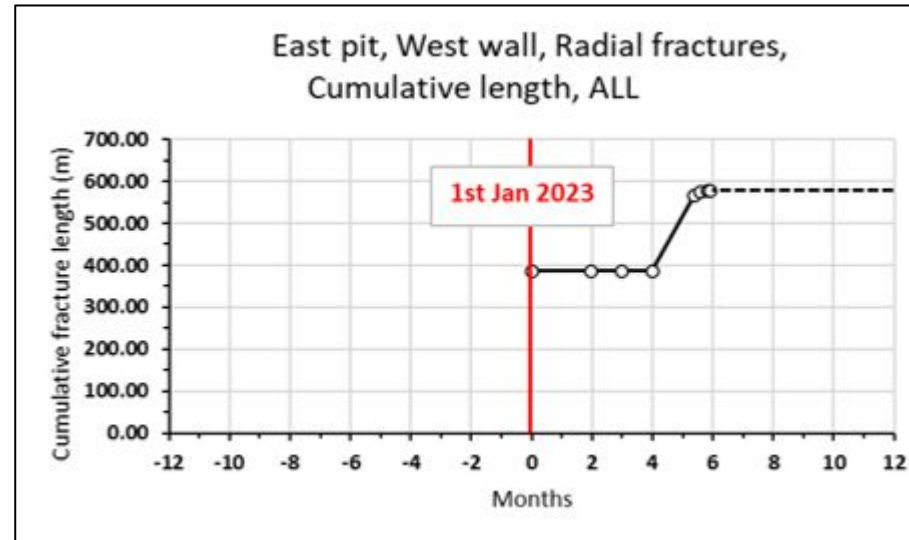
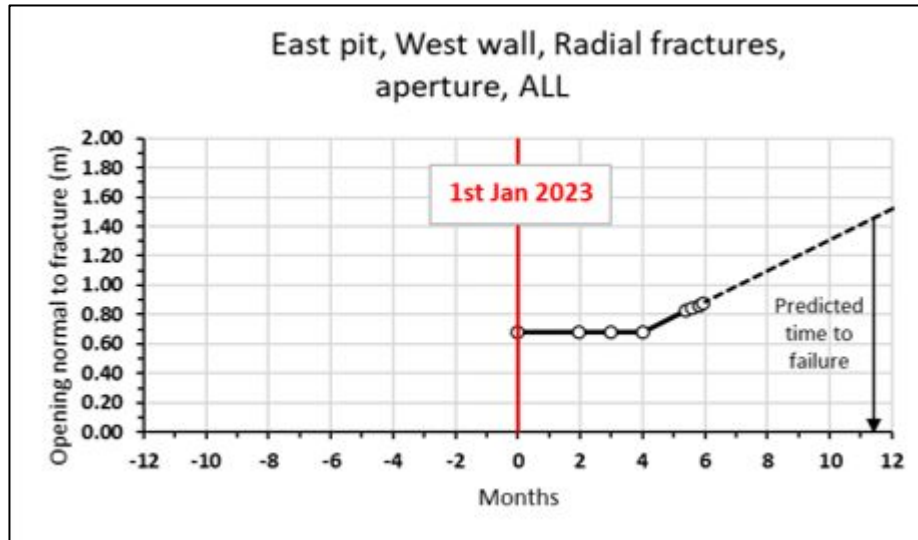
Fracture Data & Trends: Dip Fractures

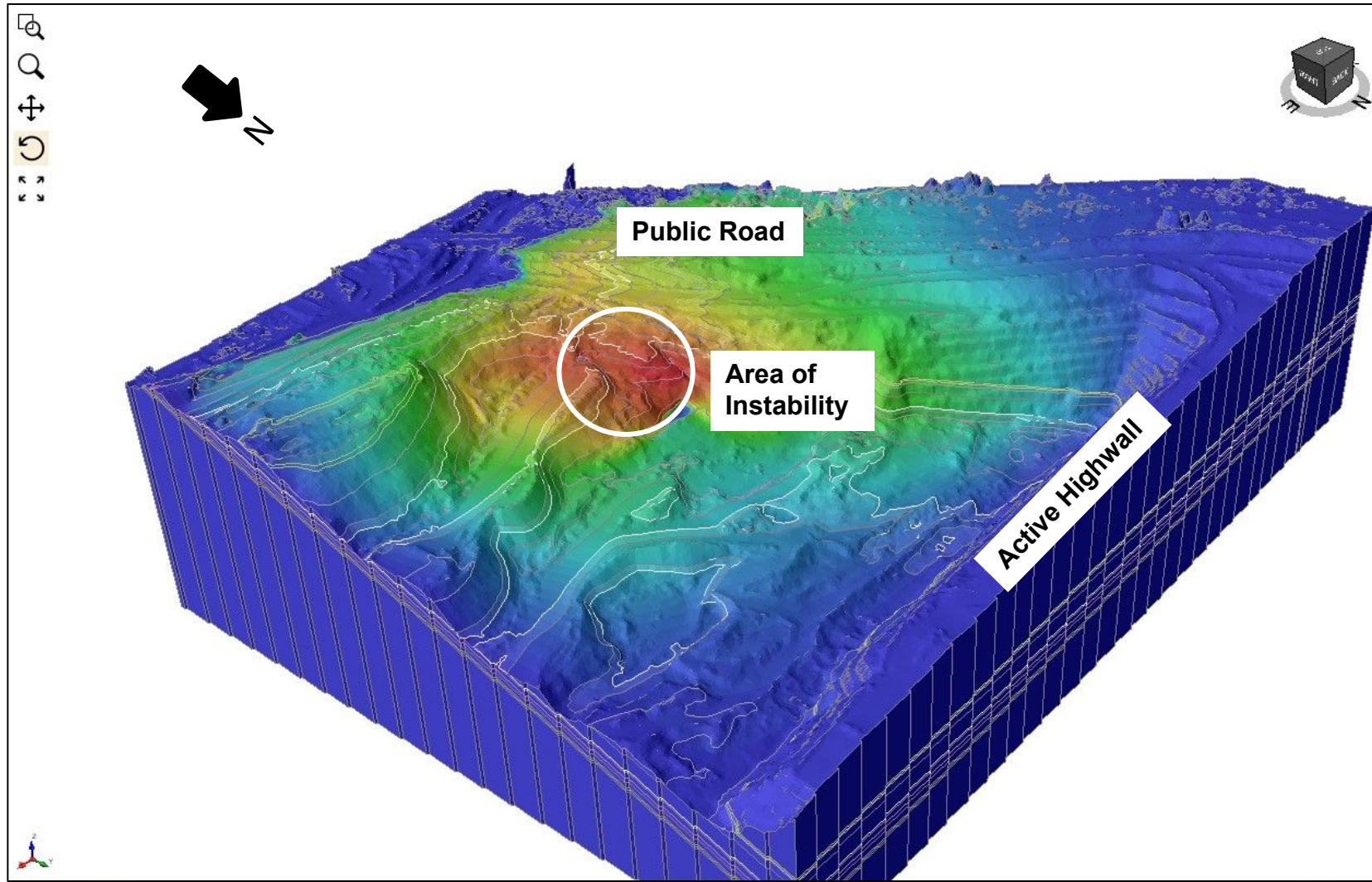


Fracture Data & Trends: Strike Fractures

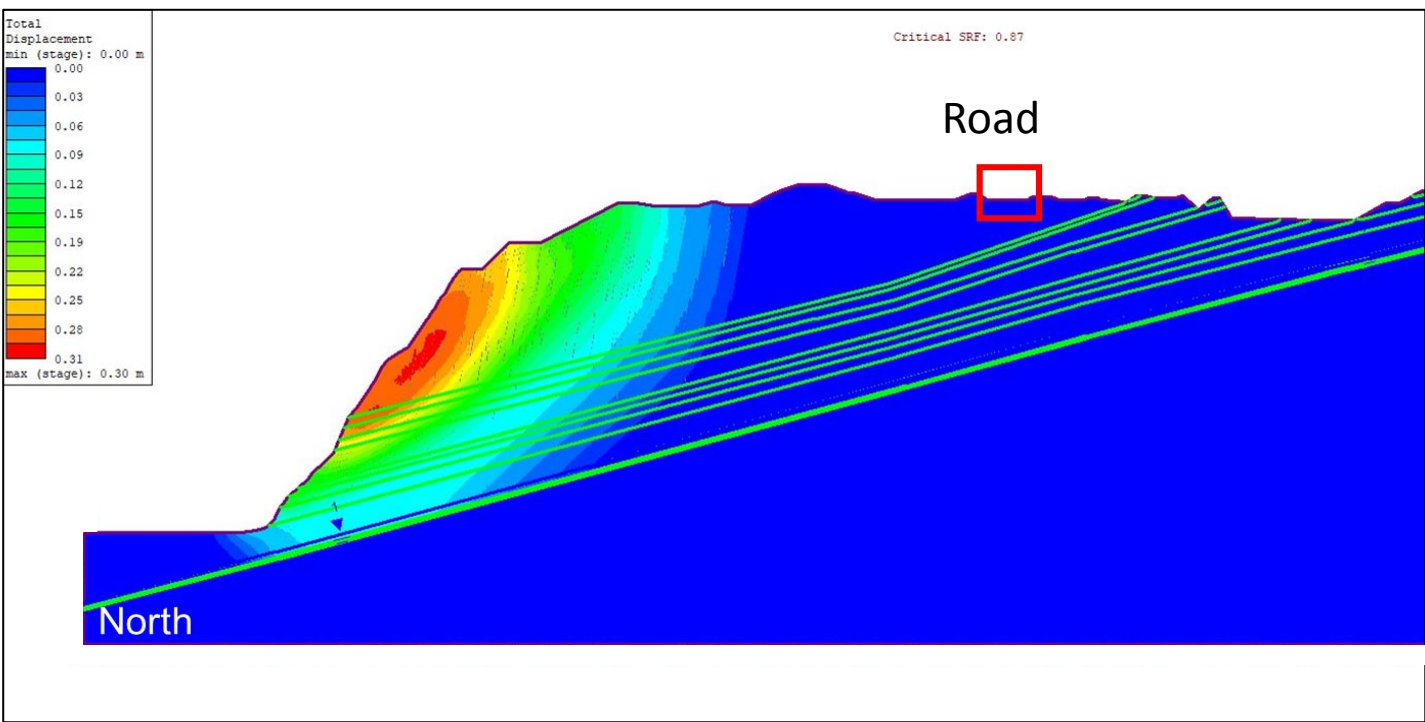
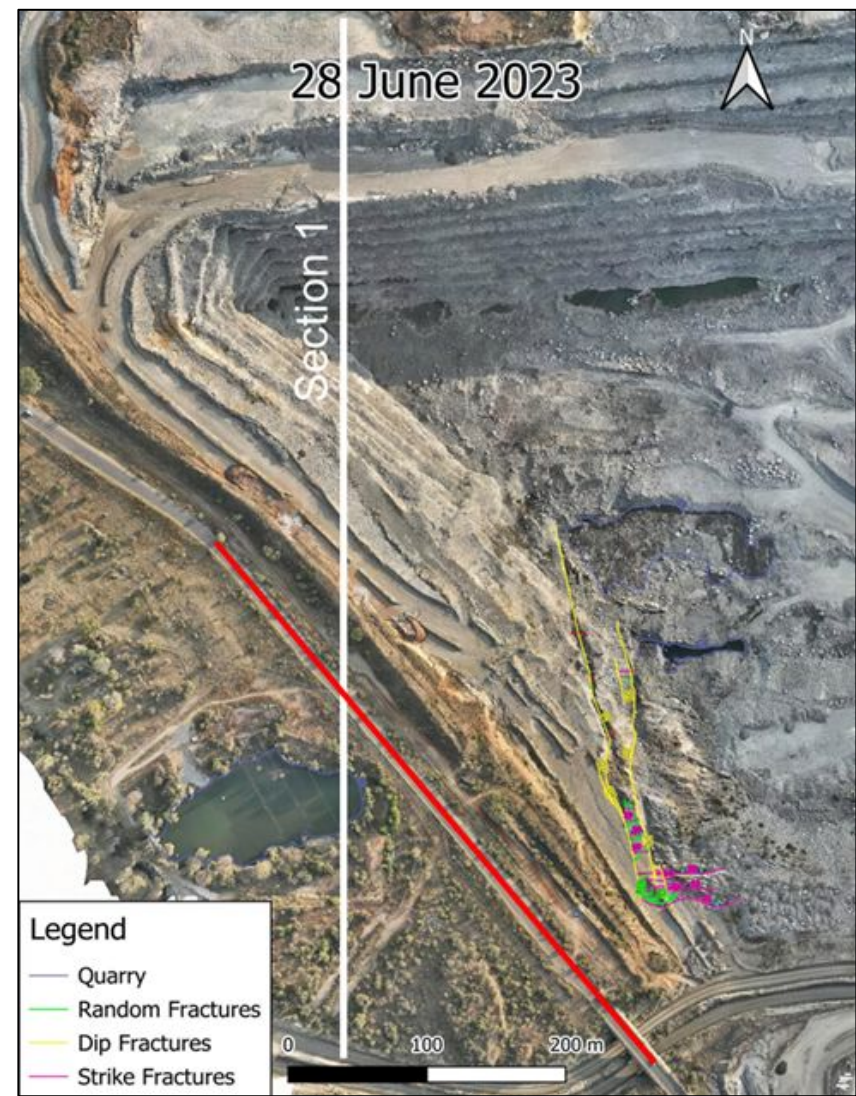


Fracture Data & Trends: Radial Fractures



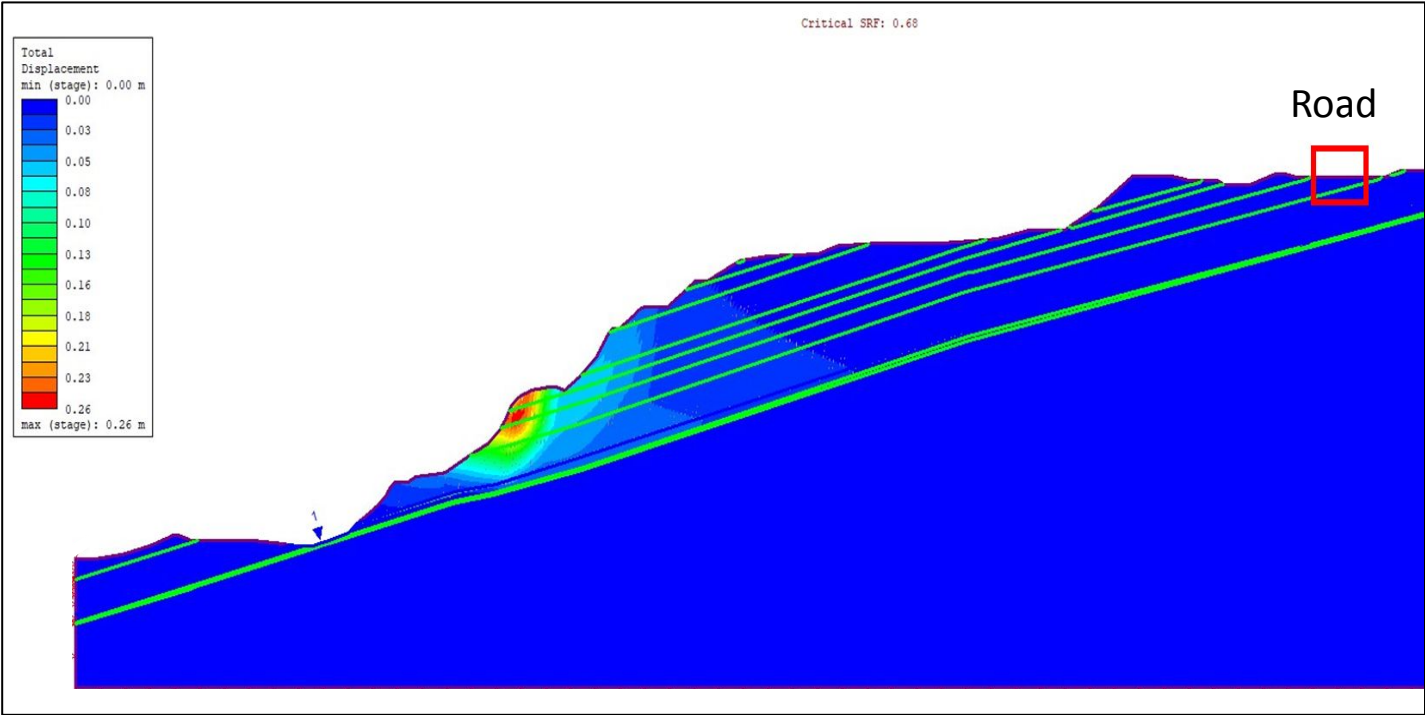
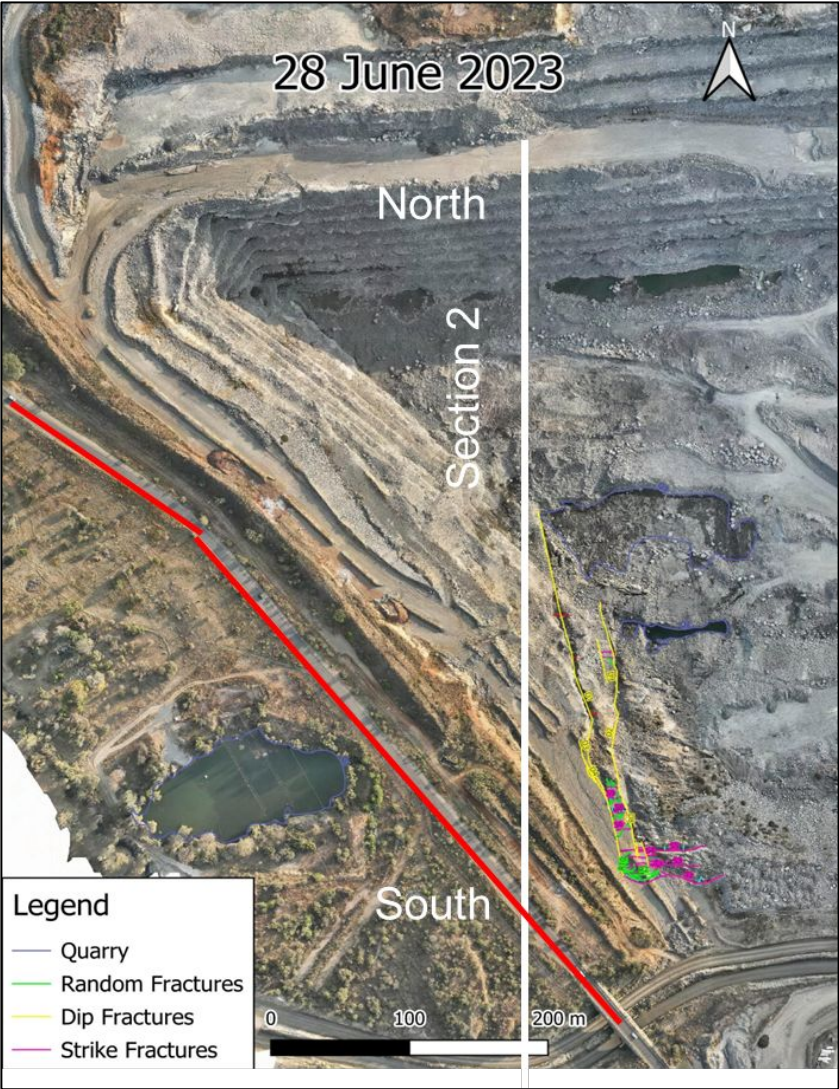


Risk to public road (NS Section 1)



SRF	0.87
Total Displacement	0.31m

Risk to public road (NS Section 2)



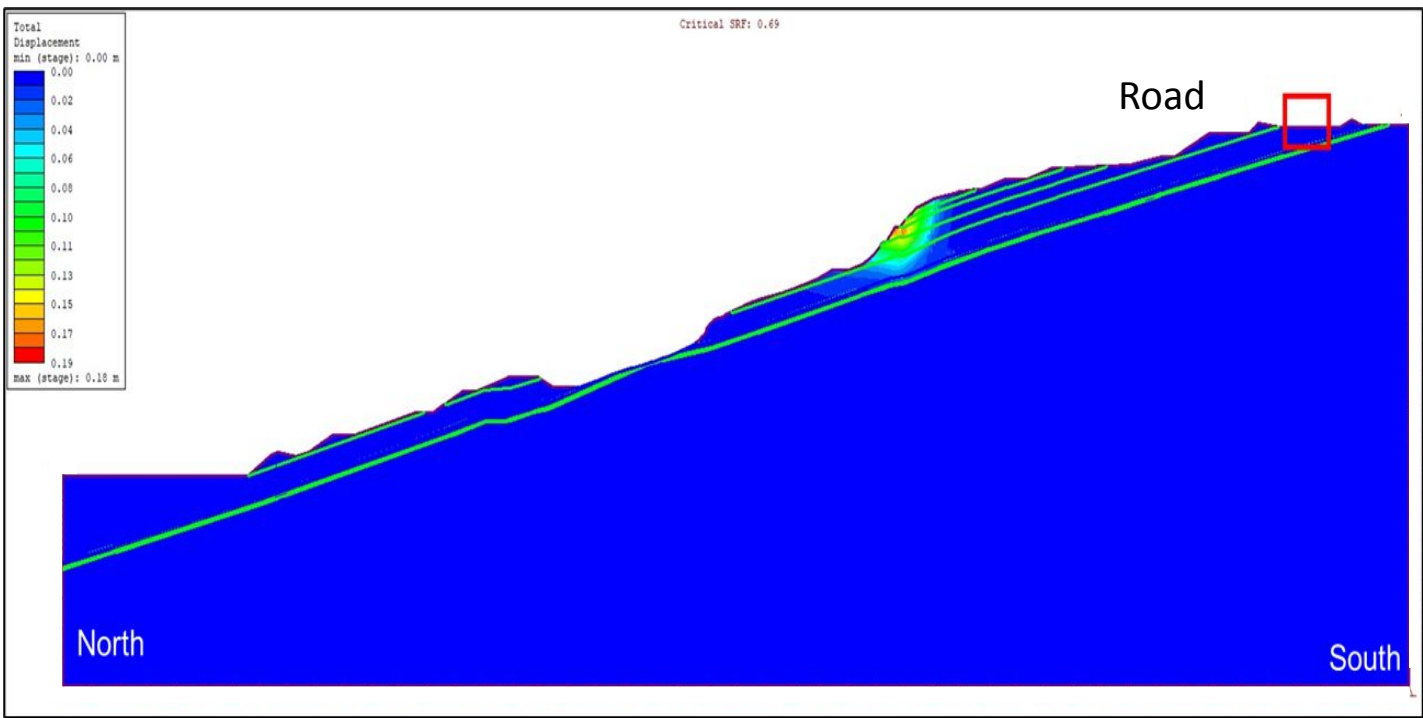
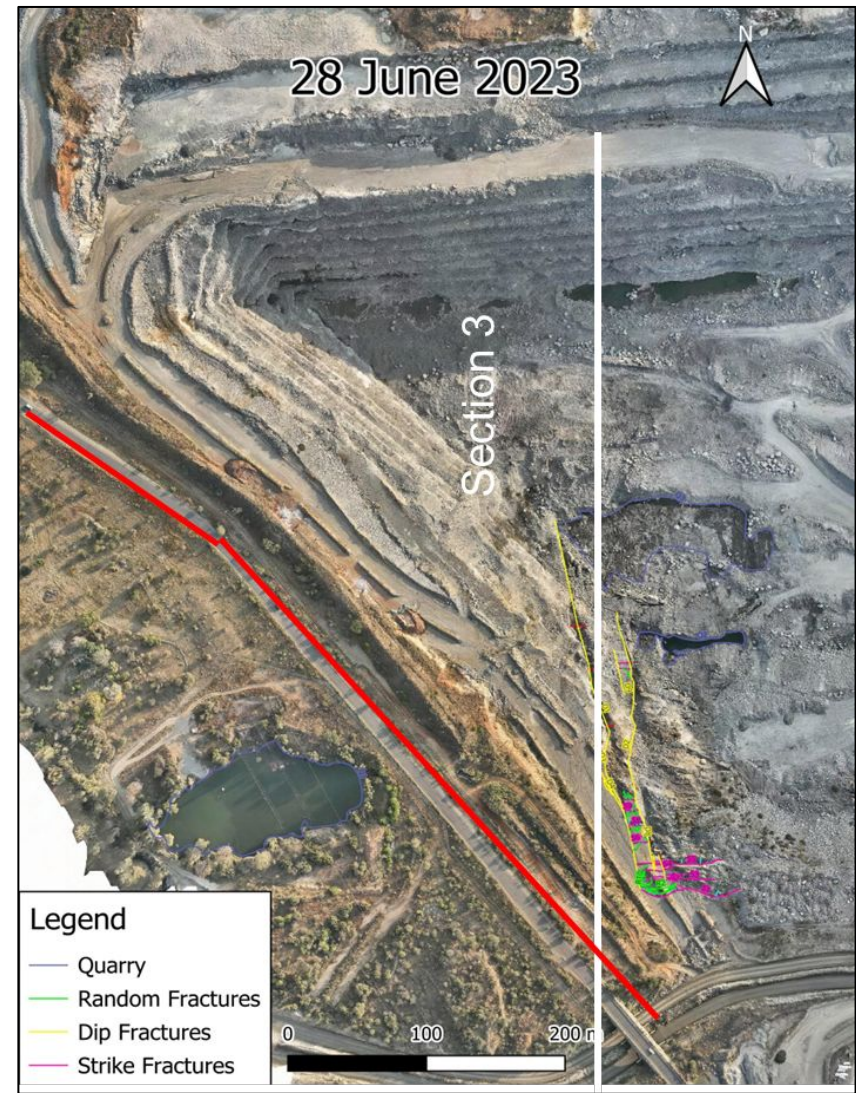
SRF

0.68

Total Displacement

0.26m

Risk to public road (NS Section 3)



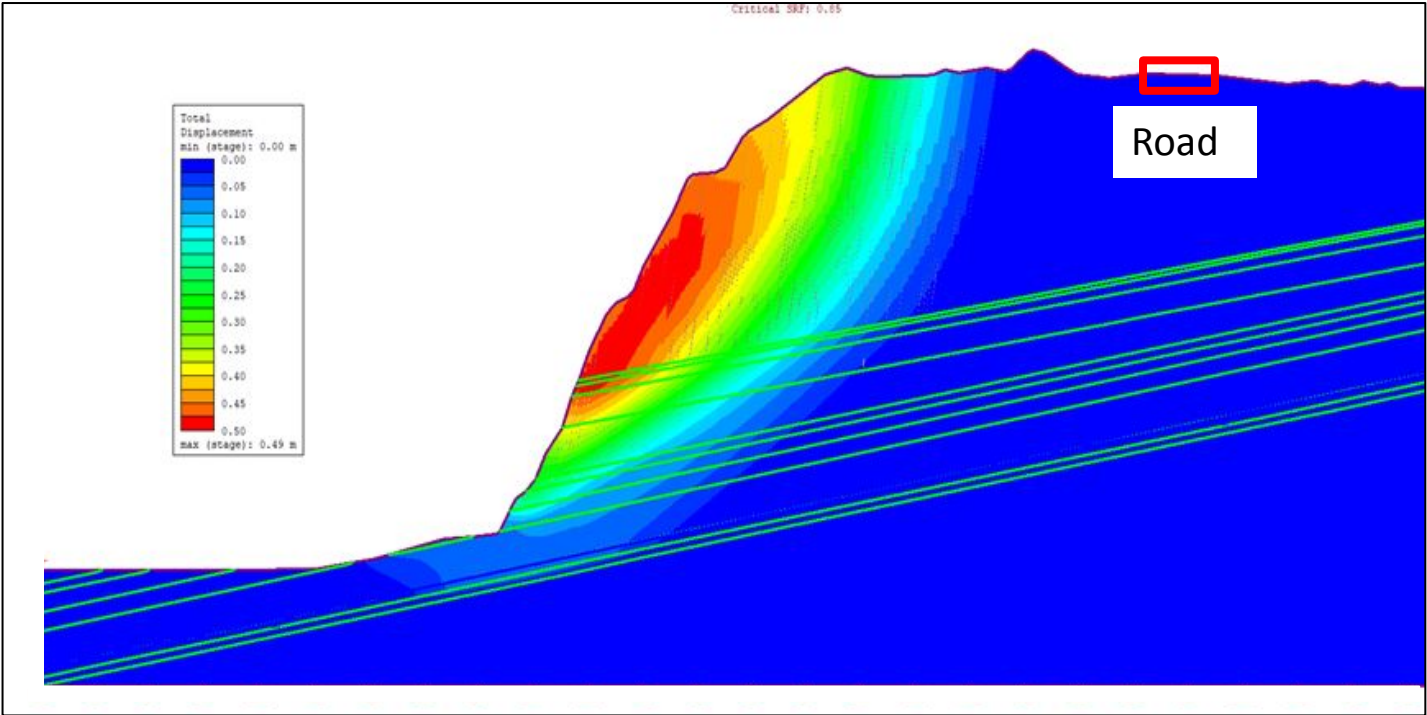
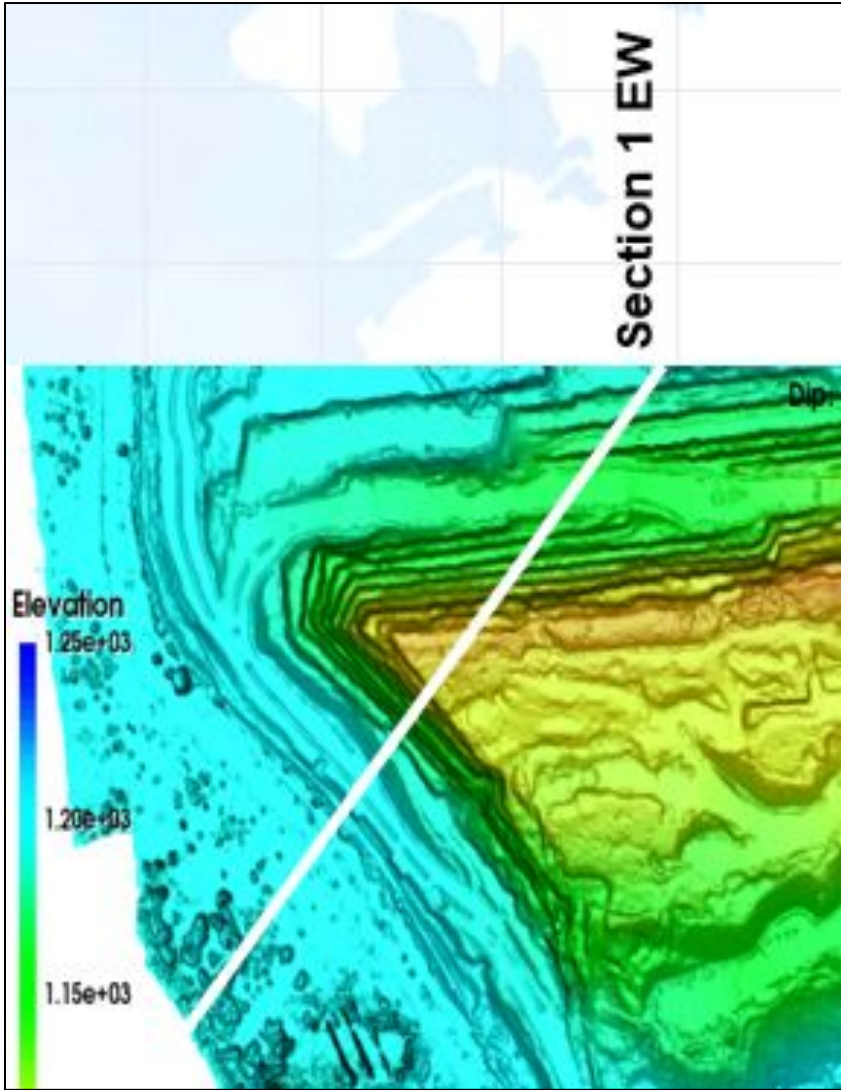
SRF

0.69

Total Displacement

0.19m

Risk to public road (EW Section 1)



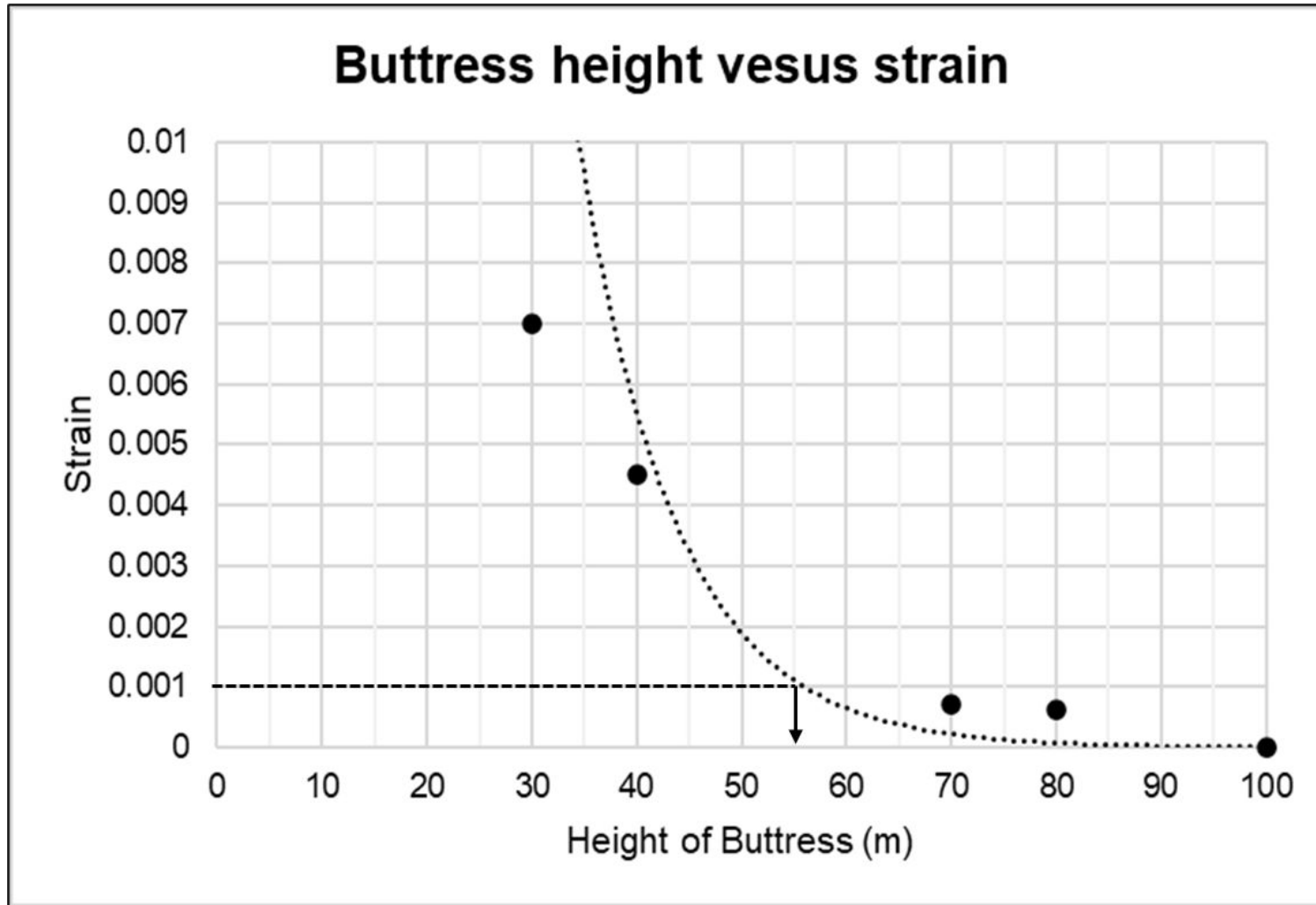
SRF

0.85

Total Displacement

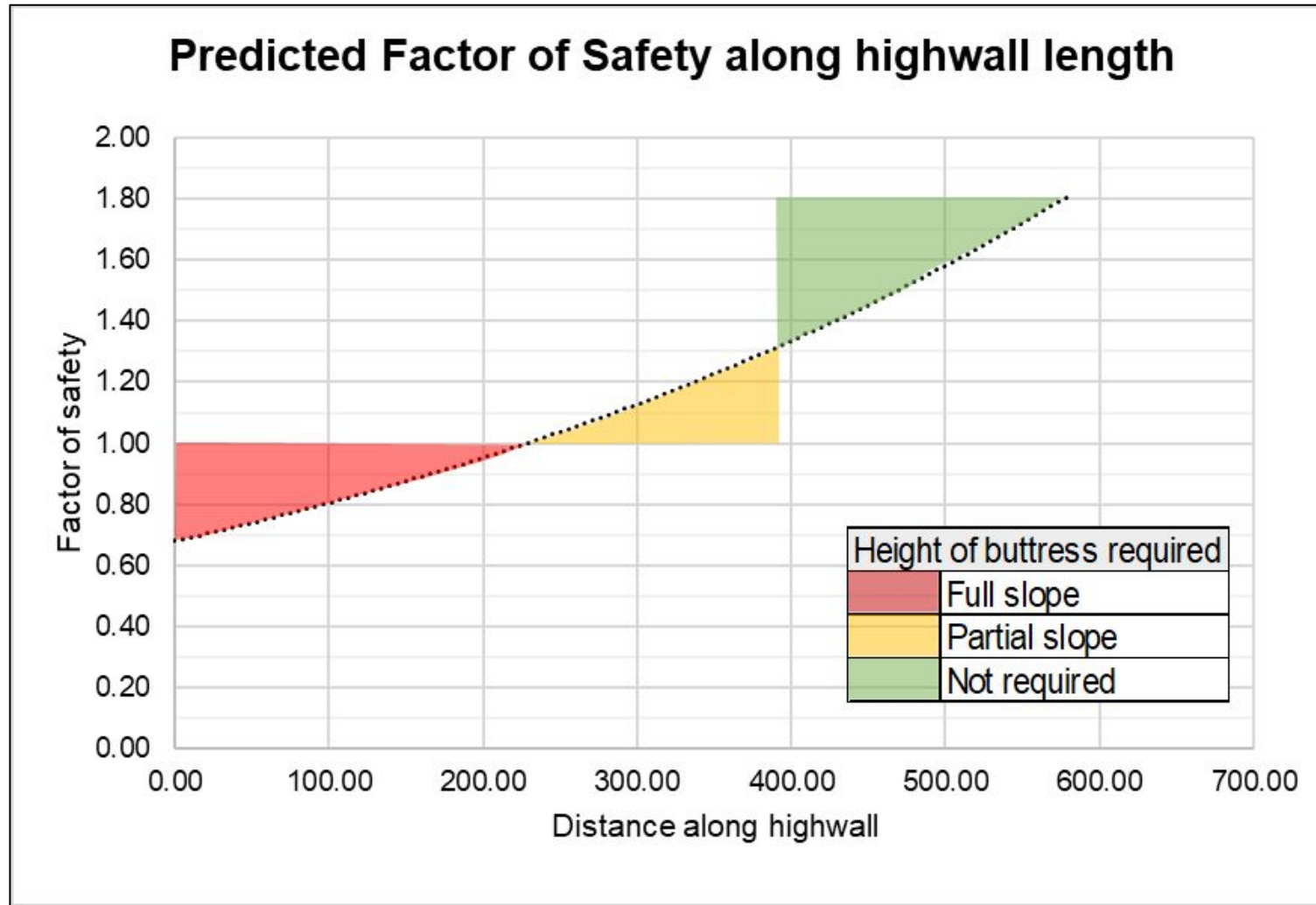
0.49m

Height of Buttress Across Highwall



- The West Highwall spans approximately 579 m in width.
- A strain cut-off of 0.001 was used, as this represents the industry standard for allowable strain limits.

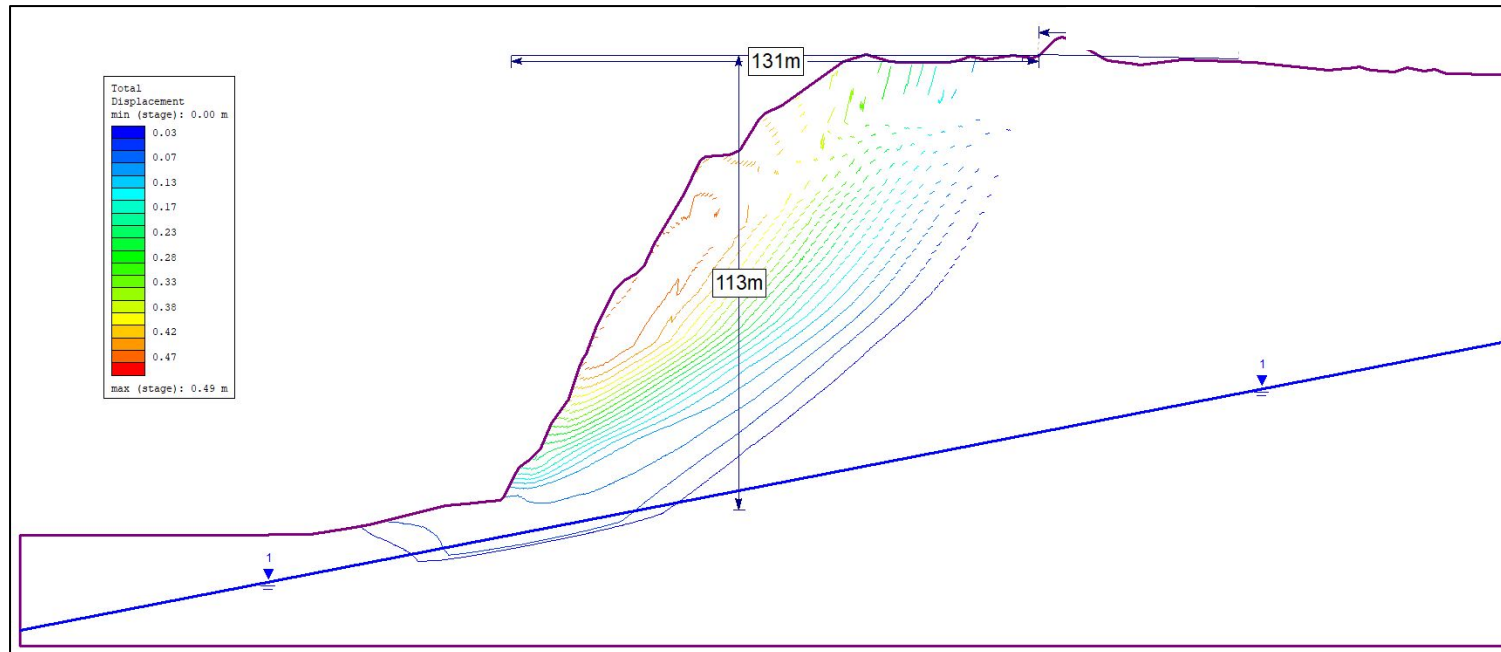
Length of Buttress Across Failed Highwall



- Our analysis showed that for the first 227m, the West Highwall shows a SF below 1 (red).
- Between 227m and 395m, there is a zone of potential weakness (yellow) .
- Beyond 395 m, no buttressing is needed, allowing for a gradual slope decline.

$$\text{Spill width} = \sqrt[3]{\text{BulkingFactor} \times \text{FailureVolume}}$$

Section	Base (m)	Height (m)	Area (m ²)	Bulking Factor	Spill Width (m)
NS Section 1	169	118	9971	1.5	24.64
NS Section 2	92	55	2530	1.5	15.60
NS Section 3	71	38	1349	1.5	12.65
EW Section 1	131	113	7401.5	1.5	22.31



- Highwall stability was effectively assessed using integrated fracture mapping and numerical modelling.
- Buttress design was successfully validated through simulation, supporting both safety and continuous operations.
- The buttress has been fully constructed and movement has been confined.
- Long term slope stability relies on ongoing monitoring and proactive management strategies.

Recommendations:

- Install wire extensometers along the crest, spaced every 100m.
- Weekly inspections by a certified Strata Control Officer.
- Immediate notification of a Rock Engineer if further movement is detected.

This work was conducted by Middindi Consulting (Pty) Ltd project team, with contributions from our Directors Trevor and Brendan.

Thank You!

Questions?
