

















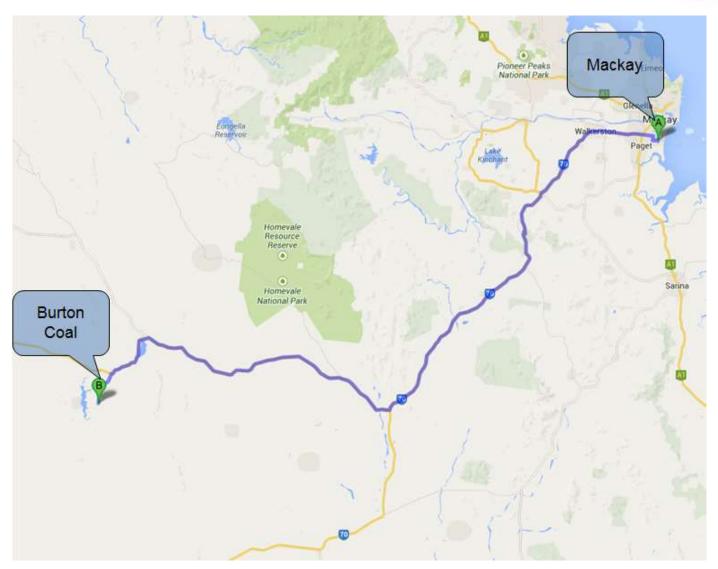






Location





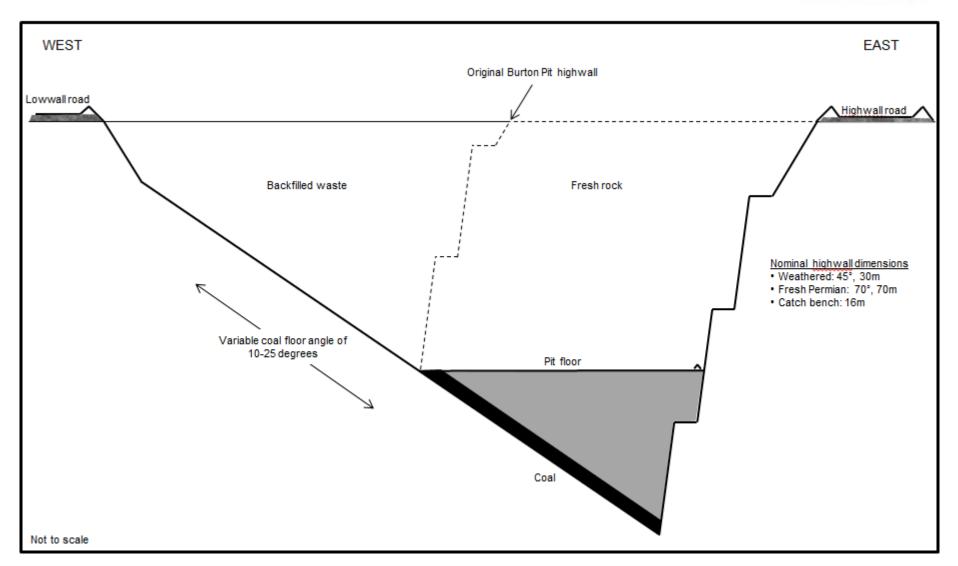
Mining Scenario - Terrace Mining





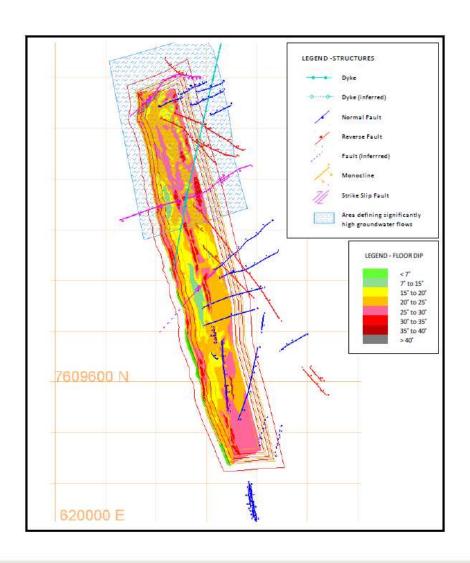
Mining Scenario





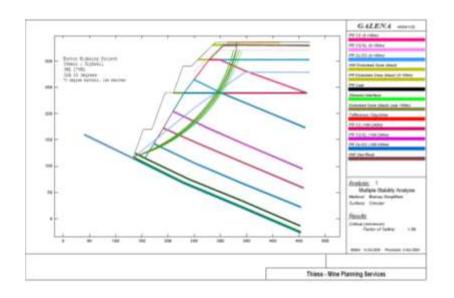
Geology

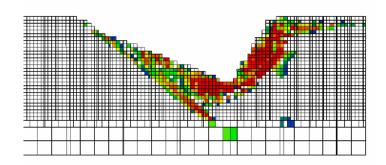


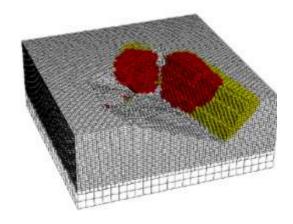


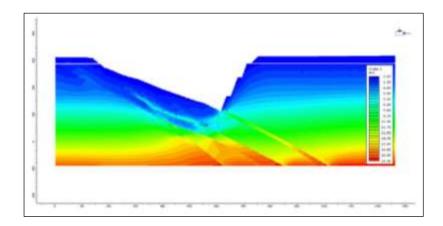
Geotechnical Baseline Study







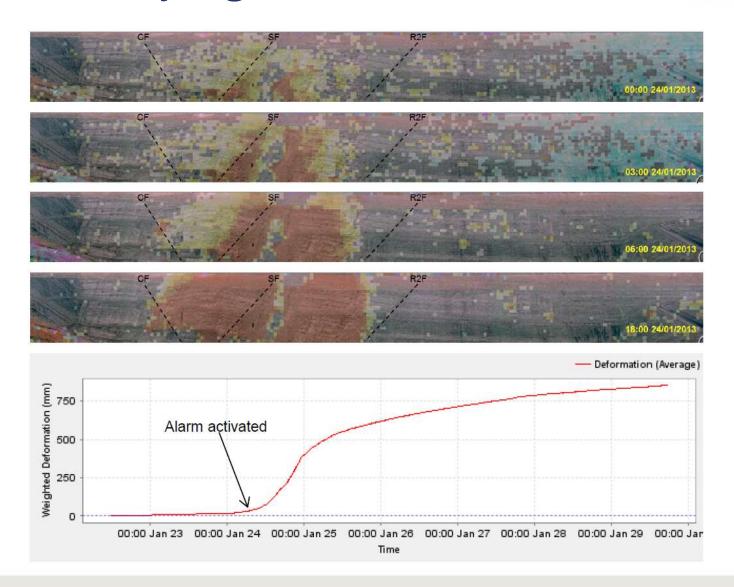


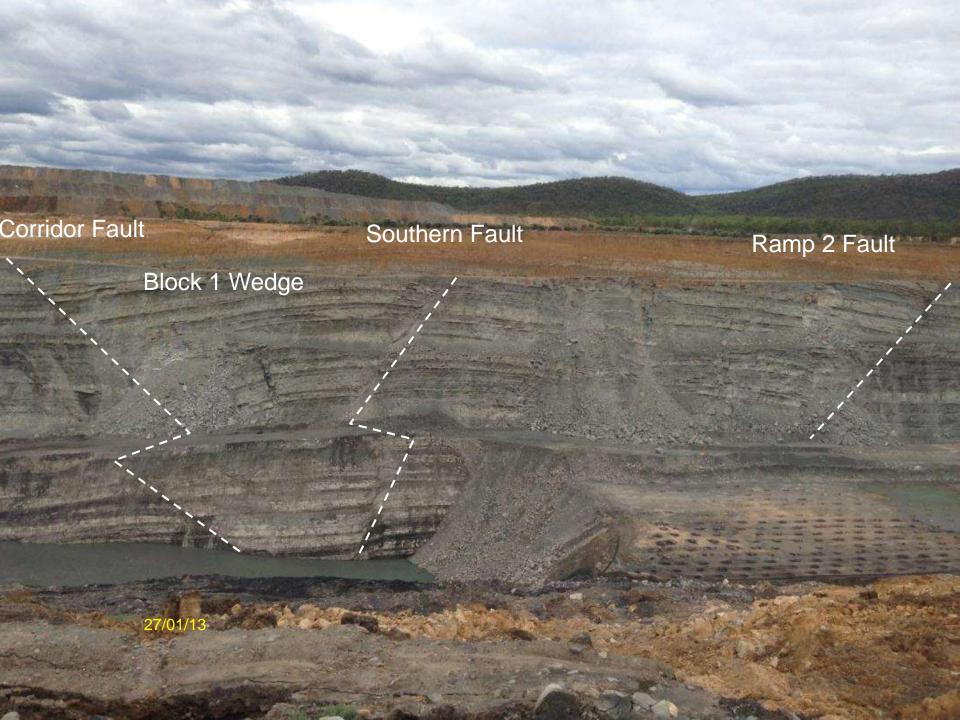




Australia Day Highwall Event



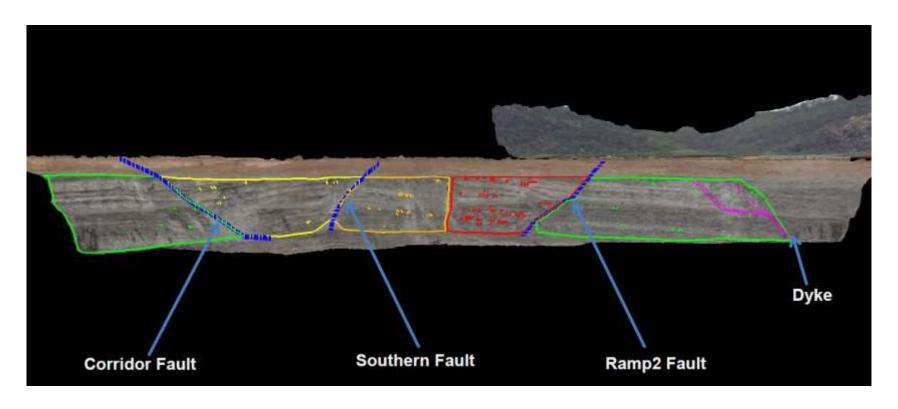






Geotechnical Analysis

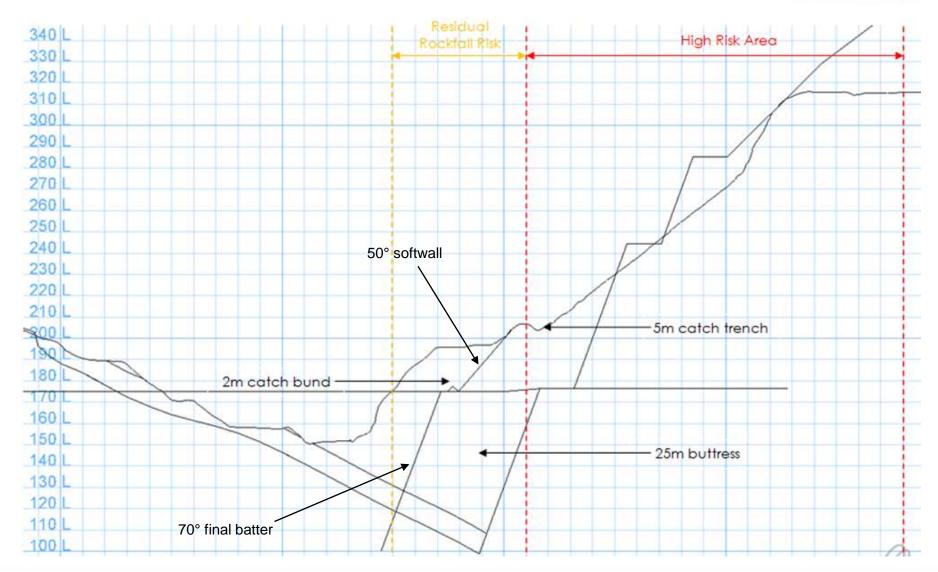




(GeoTek Solutions, 2013)

Highwall Buttress Method







Fall of Ground Definitions & Controls



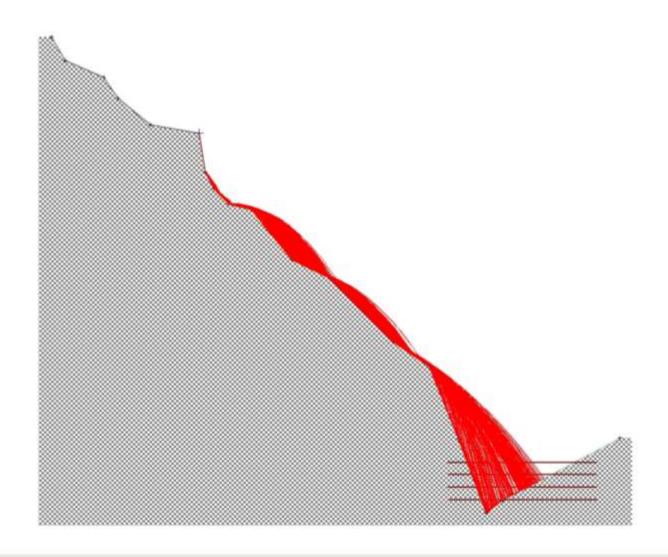
Fall of Ground Type	Surface Area	Key Control
Major	>5 pixels (>125m²)	Safety critical slope stability radar monitoring
Minor	>1 pixel, <5 pixels (25 to 125m²)	Spotter
Rockfall	<1 pixel (<25m²)	Physical barrier (catch trench or bund)



Radar file from May 2013 showing two pixels that had been activated by Minor Fall of Ground – in this case, an alarm was not required due to the ability of the physical controls to contain all of the material

Time-dependent Effects







Key Learnings



- The Burton Widening Pit is an example of safe mining in a deep, steep and long pit with significant geological challenges
- Time-dependent effects are difficult to capture in geotechnical models and must be managed as they arise
- With adequate management systems, slope stability radars can provide reliable monitoring of large scale slope instability to reduce risk to an acceptable level
- However, radar monitoring is not a cover-all tool and small scale instabilities must be managed in other ways

Acknowledgements



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Thank you