REQUIREMENTS OF PIT ABANDONMENT AND DESIGN CHANGE ASSOCIATED WITH THE GOLDEN PIKE CUTBACK FOR KCGM

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</table>
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction .............................................................................................................. 1
2.0 Background ............................................................................................................. 1
3.0 DoIR Abandonment Guidelines ............................................................................. 1
4.0 Geotechnical Investigations .................................................................................... 2
    4.1 Review of Data ..................................................................................................... 3
    4.2 Numerical Modelling ......................................................................................... 3
5.0 Discussion ............................................................................................................... 5
6.0 Recommendations .................................................................................................. 5
FIGURES

1. Final Pit Plan 2017
2. View of West Wall Stores Cutback being undertaken in Foreground
3. View of Environmental Noise Bund (ENB)
4. Plan showing location of Noise Abatement Bund and Abandonment Bund after DoIR 1997
5. Example of Abandonment Bund Location
6. Prism Movement – 90 m RL Stores Cutback, West Wall
7. Projected Eastern Toe Position of proposed Abandonment Bund
8. Elastic Properties – Pit at end 2001
9. Material Properties - Pit at end 2001
10. Elastic Properties – Pit at end 2003
11. Material Properties - Pit at end 2017
12. Total displacement at end of 2001 – at -90 mRL = 170 mm
13. Total displacement at end of 2003 – at -90 mRL = 225 mm
14. Calculated Differential Displacement at -90 MRL = 60 mm Equates to Prism Measurement of 50-90 mm
15. End of mining 48700 mN strength factor
16. 48700 mN maximum shear strain
17. 48800 mN strength factor
18. 48800 mN Maximum shear strain
19. End of mining oblique section strength factor
20. End of mining oblique section maximum shear strain
21. Slide Analysis -48700 mN including Seismicity
22. Slide Analysis -48700 mN without Seismicity
23. Water level – 400 mRL Pressure Head
24. Water Level – 400 mRL Strength Factor
25. Water Level – 400 mRL Extensional Strain
26. Water Level – 200 mRL Pressure Head
27. Water Level – 200 mRL Strength Factor
28. Water Level – 200 mRL Extension Strain
29. Water Level – 80 mRL Pressure Head
30. Water Level – 80 mRL Strength Factor
31. Water Level - 80 mRL Extensional Strain
32. Backfill in Golden Pike
33. Recommended Toe Position of Proposed Abandonment Bund
TABLES

1. Rock Material Weathering Classification (AS1726)
2. Material Properties Used in Numerical Analyses

APPENDIX A

1. RocLab results Golden Mile Dolerite (GMD) - West
2. RocLab results Distinctly Weathered Williamstown Dolerite
3. RocLab results Paringa Basalt
4. RocLab results Williamstown Dolerite
5. RocLab results Slightly Weathered Williamstown Dolerite
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kalgoorlie Consolidated Gold Mines Pty Ltd (KCGM) has been working on the pit abandonment issues for the eventual closure of the open pit, now projected to 2017 (Reference 1). This report has been prepared by BFP Consultants (BFP) to address the requirements of pit abandonment in the context of the Department of Industry and Resources (DoIR) guidelines (Reference 2), and a recent design change associated with the Golden Pike Cutback (Reference 3).

2.0 BACKGROUND

BFP has undertaken a geotechnical assessment for the proposed Golden Pike Cutback (Reference 3). The proposed cutback, shown in Figure 1, will impact on the location of any abandonment plans developed prior to this new design consideration.

KCGM plan to relocate the Environmental Noise-Bund (ENB) along the western side of the pit which is shown in Figure 2. This is a view of the pit looking north with the present ENB highlighted. The bund is approximately 20 m high, with a base width of approximately 100 m. A picture of the present ENB is shown in Figure 3. This is a substantial bund and significantly exceeds the requirements outlined in the DoIR Guidelines (Reference 2) which requires, as a minimum, a bund with:

- a height of 2 m, and
- a based with of 5 m.

Hence the ENB would replace the requirement for an abandonment bund.

The footprint of the proposed ENB is shown in Figure 4 with respect to the current proposed final pit wall incorporating the Golden Pike Cutback.

On this figure the location of the pit abandonment bund, developed in accordance with the DoIR guidelines, is shown as a dashed line. The figure also shows in the proximity of the ENB to the Golden Pike Cutback.

This report examines the geotechnical issues relating to the stability of the proposed pit abandonment taking into account the expected geotechnical parameters and the eventual condition of the pit after the groundwater has achieved its stable position.

3.0 DoIR ABANDONMENT GUIDELINES

The guidelines developed by the DoIR (Reference 2) provide that upon abandonment, a bund or fence will be established around the mine workings to minimise inadvertent public access. The bund should be constructed outside the area designated as being susceptible to wall collapse.

In the absence of any geotechnical investigations, the guideline establishes the location of the bund based on WA experience with abandoned pits. The guideline has established that a pit slope constructed in unweathered (fresh and slightly weathered) rock would be 45° from the toe of the slope to the top of the fresh rock. In weathered (distinctly to extremely weathered) rock, the slope angle would be 25° angle from the bottom of the weathered (oxidised) material to the ground surface. In the guidelines un-oxidised and oxidised rocks are defined as equivalent to unweathered and weathered rocks respectively. In compound slopes comprising both materials then the bottom of the weathered zone would coincide with the point at which the 45° line intersected this horizon. The guideline, as proposed by DoIR, is summarised in Figure 5.
The guideline identifies the appropriate geotechnical definition of weathering as presented in the Australian Standard for Geotechnical Site Investigations AS1726 - 1993 (Reference 4). However the guideline does suggest that weathered ground can be equated to oxidised ground. While this is a commonly assumed relationship in WA mining terminology, it can lead to confusion about the inferred properties of the rock mass as the two terms are not necessarily interchangeable.

Oxidised ground around mineralised deposits results from the percolation of surface water through the rock mass. In the process, sulphides are converted to oxides and carbonates. There is no geotechnical classification for oxidation and no direct relationship between oxidation and weathering. The process of oxidation has most relevance to the metallurgical properties of the rockmass rather than the geotechnical properties of the rock mass.

Fresh rock material with exposed sulphide will gradually decay and spawl with time due to the exposure of rock surfaces and oxidation. More exposure of surface areas expedite oxidation and partial weathering.

Weathering however is defined as the destructive process (or group of processes) by which soil and rock materials degrade. The process is both physical and chemical. It changes the colour, texture, composition, competency with little or no transport of the altered material (Reference 5).

The weathering classification used in this report is summarised in Table 1 derived from AS1726 (Reference 4). The base of oxidation has been taken as the bottom of the distinctly weathered horizon.

Experience at KCGM suggests that the process of degradation is very slow and can be inferred to be measured in years.

The DoIR guidelines provide a comprehensive list of issues to be addressed in determining the location of the abandonment bund as follows:

- The presence and orientation of major geological planes of weakness in the rock mass forming the pit walls,
- The strength of the rock mass within the pit walls,
- Variation in the strength of the rock mass with time,
- The geometry of the pit wall,
- The influence of groundwater and incident rainfall on pit walls, and
- The influence of seismic events.

These are addressed in the next section.

4.0 GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The stability of the pit wall adjacent to the Golden Pike Cutback has been evaluated in Reference 3 which established that there were no kinematic failures that could be identified that would result in overall wall instability.
4.1 **Review of Data**

A review of the available data indicates:

- There are faults and shears which define the mineralisation at KCGM. It is possible that a fault could be present in the final wall; however the faults and shears within the west wall of KCGM are generally re-healed (Reference 3), (Figure 1).
- The fresh rock mass is very strong (Table 2).
- The weathering profile at KCGM along the western flank has been indurated with iron rich fluids leading to a laterite cap rock (comprising the oxidised and cemented material) with a variable thickness of 5 to 15 m.
- The base of oxidation in the vicinity of the Golden Pike Cutback has been identified by KCGM at -110 mRL. This also coincides with the base of the distinctly weathered horizon. The crest is located at -50 mRL.
- The materials forming the topographic highs around Kalgoorlie are resistant to erosion. These are generally oxidised.
- The pit geometry has been designed to take account of geological structures, previous underground workings, and safety of personnel taking account of seismic events and the groundwater regime.

4.2 **Numerical Modelling**

- A numerical analysis of the pit slope stability was undertaken using material properties developed from the Hoek-Brown criterion (Reference 7). Initially the 2D model was calibrated using the current pit monitoring (Figure 6). This represents the incremental displacement between 2001 and 2003 pits.
- The prism data presented in Figure 6 corresponds to prisms located at -90 mRL in the Stores Cutback (shown in Figure 2). The displacements show a trend of dilation of approximately 30 mm/year. This response is linear and therefore considered to be within the elastic range for calibration purposes. The stress regime used in the analyses has been measured at the Creesus waste dump and in the Chaffers shaft confirming the general trends previously established at Mt Charlotte (Reference 6). The results indicate that the stress ratio is as follows:
  - Sigma 1 ($\sigma_1$) = 3 times overburden ($\sigma_v$) and is oriented north-south,
  - Sigma 2 ($\sigma_2$) = 1.5 times overburden ($\sigma_v$) oriented east-west
  - Sigma 3 ($\sigma_3$) = Overburden ($\sigma_v = \gamma z$) and is sub vertical, where $\gamma$ is the unit weight of the rock and $z$ the depth below surface.
  - The rock density for the significant rock units (Golden Mile Dolerite, Williamstown Dolerite, and Paringa Basalt) is 2.9 t/m$^3$.
- The numerical model used for the calibration is shown in Figures 7 to 10 which also show the material properties applied. These sections correspond to the status of the pit at the end of 2001 and 2003. The phreatic surface was modelled and then calibrated using known locations of the water surface within the underground workings and exploration drilling.
- The initial deformation properties of the rock mass have been determined from laboratory testing or BFP experience in similar materials.
- All stopes on the interpreted section have been assumed to be un-filled representing a worst case for stability.
• The rockmass properties have been determined using RocLab from RocScience. The results are presented in Table 2, with the calculation sheets presented in the Appendix.

• The position of the Environmental Noise Bund is shown to the west of the pit as a surcharge load.

• The total displacements calculated for mining to 2001 are shown in Figure 12. At -90 mRL, the displacement is calculated to be 170 mm.

• Each major mining step has been modelled as shown in Figure 9 at the end of 2001, Figure 10 for the proposed pit at end of 2003 and Figure 11 for the proposed final pit at end of 2017.

• The calibration runs compared the displacement at -90 mRL between 2001 and 2003. The actual displacement recorded was between 50 and 90 mm (i.e. relatively small displacement). The numerical model gives a relative displacement between the two stages of 60 mm as shown in Figure 14. This is comparable to the recorded displacement, giving confidence in the rock mass properties and stress regime adopted for this study. The faults have been assumed to be very stiff as shown in Table 2.

• The numerical analyses were then used to examine the rock mass behaviour with time and determine the effective factor of safety. The results of the analyses are presented in Figures 15 to 20. Three sections were examined 48700N, 48800N and an oblique section constructed normal to the wall. The location of these design sections are shown in Figure 1. The effective factor of safety (the term used in the stress analyses is Strength Reduction Factor (SRF)), has been calculated by progressively increasing or reducing the material parameters until plastic yield occurs within the model. It can be seen that, at the final pit shape, the factor of safety at 48700 mN, 48800 mN and the oblique section will be 4.54, 5.94 and 2.0 respectively. The oblique section has a much steeper overall slope than sections 48900 N and 4800 N contributing to the lower SRF calculated. These safety factors compare very favourably when compared to the DoIR guidelines of acceptable factors of safety in the range of 1.2 to 1.5 for commensurate pit wall designs.

• Seismicity occurs in the Kalgoorlie region; typically it is associated with the belt of mineralisation occurring between Norseman to the south and Wiluna to the north.

• Local seismic events have also been associated with mining at Mt Charlotte. For design purposes the stability of the pit walls has been examined using a horizontal acceleration of 0.07g in accordance with local experience.

• The SRF calculated can then be compared to the factor of safety determined by a rotational analysis which assumes limit equilibrium (with and without seismic loading). These results are shown in Figures 21 and 22 and show that the expected seismic activity will have no detrimental effect on the pit wall stability.

• Groundwater will be allowed to infiltrate and eventually flood the pit void. The long term phreatic surface is anticipated to be located at -80 mRL allowing for 10 m of evaporation. The influence of rock exposure to water has not been specifically addressed (i.e. water will inundate all rock exposed in the pitwall and not just in the joints). The results of the analyses presented in this report however demonstrate that the stability of the ENB and abandonment bund is not compromised by flooding of the pit (Figures 23 to 31).

• The consequences of wave action on the weathered wall material in the flooded pit has not been addressed in this report. However the impact may be ameliorated by backfilling over the pit edge with fresh rock before the water level rises that high.
5.0 DISCUSSION

Mining at Kalgoorlie has been undertaken since the 1890’s. There are extensive underground workings. The more recent underground mining has established very large voids. The stability of these voids has been excellent. The rate of deterioration of the fresh host rocks at Kalgoorlie is unknown, but likely to be extremely slow.

The factor of safety for the final pit wall stability is calculated to be in excess of 2 on a section constructed normal to the proposed final pit wall (Figures 19 and 20) and in excess of 4 for sections adjacent to the Golden Pike Cutback. These results are well above the limits suggested by the DoIR as design guidelines. On this basis (Figures 15 to 18) BFP consider that the fresh rock slopes are not at risk of overall failure and that the abandonment guideline of 45° is too conservative in this operation. It is therefore considered appropriate to site the location of the abandonment bund based only on the weathered horizon according to the DoIR Guidelines (1997).

To reduce the impact of weathering in the Golden Pike Cutback, it is proposed to backfill over the pit crest with fresh waste rock to minimise further deterioration by the eventual flooding of the pit and any subsequent wave action. The benefits of this approach can be seen in Figure 32 where the abandonment guideline would then be effectively located at the (former) pit crest.

Using an angle of 25° from the base of the distinctly weathered horizon, the position of an abandonment bund is shown in Figure 33.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

No kinematic stability mechanisms have been identified for the western wall at the KCGM open pit in the area of the Golden Pike Cutback (Reference 2). Stress analyses resulted in a minimum factor of safety of 2 for the most aggressive slope adjacent to the Golden Pike Cutback, and circular failure analyses have provided a factor of safety of in excess 5 (through the weathered materials). Analysis undertaken with consideration of a flooded pit provided similar results.

Based on these analyses and the observation that the unweathered rock in the KCGM pit has shown no evidence of breakdown with time, BFP recommend that a 25° line be projected from the top of the unweathered rock at its exposure in the pit wall to the ground surface to determine the location of the safety bund wall, as shown in Figure 33. On this basis the proposed Environmental Noise Bund (ENB) will meet the DoIR guidelines and substantially exceed their requirements.

The EBN would therefore be suitable as a foundation for the proposed loop line assuming it is constructed with suitable materials and in accordance with the requirements of a railway embankment.

For and on behalf of

BFP CONSULTANTS
(a division of Coffey Geosciences Pty ltd)

Phil Dight
Senior Principal
REFERENCES

4. Australian Standard – Geotechnical Site Investigation, AS 1726
TABLES
Table 1 - Rock Material Weathering Classification (AS1726)

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<th>SYMBOL</th>
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<td>Residual Soil</td>
<td>RS</td>
<td>Soil developed on extremely weathered rock; the mass structure and substance fabric are no longer evident; there is a large change in volume but the soil has not been significantly transported.</td>
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<td>Extremely weathered rock</td>
<td>XW</td>
<td>Rock is weathered to such an extent that it has 'soil' properties, i.e. it either disintegrates or can be remoulded in water.</td>
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<td>DW</td>
<td>Rock strength usually changed by weathering. The rock may be highly discoloured, usually be iron staining. Porosity may be increased by leaching, or may be decreased due to deposition of weathering products in pores.</td>
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<td>Rock is slightly discoloured but shows little or no change of strength from fresh rock.</td>
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<td>Rock shows no sign of decomposition or staining.</td>
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<td>Unit Weight t/m³</td>
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* Conservative correlation literature recommends GSI = RMR₈⁹-5
FIGURES
VIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE BUND (ENB)

KALGOORLIE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES PTY LTD
ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

BFP Consultants
a division of Coffey Geosciences Pty Ltd

CLIENT

DATE
JULY 2005

SCALE
NTS

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Fig 3
ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE BUND

DoIR ABANDONMENT BUND

PROPOSED LOOP TRACK

TOE OF ABANDONMENT BUND BASED ON DoIR GUIDELINE (1997)

GOLDEN PIKE CUTBACK

FINAL PIT (2017)
EXAMPLE OF ABANDONMENT BUND LOCATION

DoIR ABANDONMENT BUND WALL

CONTACT PROJECTED FROM PIT FACE

EDGE OF UNSTABLE ZONE

WEATHERED ROCK

POTENTIALLY UNSTABLE ROCKMASS

UNWEATHERED ROCK

FIGURE SUPPLIED BY DoIR (1997)
CLIENT
KALGOORLIE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES PTY LTD
ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

PRISM MOVEMENT -90 mRL
STORES CUTBACK, WEST WALL

DATE
JULY 2005

SCALE
AS SHOWN

JOB No
1803128

Fig 6
Environmental Noise Band

Phreatic Surface

KALGOORLIE CONSOLIDATED
GOLD MINES PTY LTD
ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

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CLIENT
ELASTIC PROPERTIES
PIT AT END 2001

DATE
JULY 2005
SCALE
1:20 000
JOB No
1803128

users/1803128_0445/reportfig8.pdf
KALGOORLIE CONSOLIDATED
GOLD MINES PTY LTD
ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

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CLIENT

MATERIAL PROPERTIES
PIT AT END 2001

DATE
JULY 2005

SCALE
1:20 000

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Fig 9
Environmental Noise Bund

Phreatic Surface

Pit at end 2003

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ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

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ELASTIC PROPERTIES
PIT AT END 2003

DATE
JULY 2005

SCALE
1:20 000

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Fig 10
Fig 11

Environmental Noise Bund

Phreatic Surface

Pit at end 2017
Fig 1: 20000

KALGOORLIE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES PTY LTD
ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE BUND / ABANDONMENT BUND

PIT AT END 2001

PHREATIC SURFACE

STOPES

TOTAL DISPLACEMENT AT END OF 2001
AT -90 mRL = 170mm

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ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

TOTAL DISPLACEMENT AT END OF 2003
AT -90 mRL = 225 mm

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SCALE: 1:20 000
JOB No: 1803128

Fig 13
CALCULATED DIFFERENTIAL DISPLACEMENT
AT -90 mRL = 60 mm
EQUIVATES TO PRISM MEASUREMENT OF 50 - 90mm
Critical SRF = 4.54
SRF = Strength Reduction Factor
SRF = Effective Factor of Safety

Environmental Noise Bund
Phreatic Surface

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ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

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END OF MINING
48700 mN - STRENGTH FACTOR
48700 mN - STRENGTH FACTOR

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Fig 15
Critical SRF = 4.54

SRF = Strength Reduction Factor
SRF = Effective Factor of Safety

Environmental Noise Bund

Phreatic Surface

Pit at end 2017

48700 mN - MAXIMUM SHEAR STRAIN

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ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

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Critical SRF = 5.94

SRF = Strength Reduction Factor
SRF = Effective Factor of Safety

Phreatic Surface

Pit at end 2017
Critical SRF = 5.94

SRF = Strength Reduction Factor
SRF = Effective Factor of Safety

Fig 1: 1:10 000

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ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

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48800 mN - MAXIMUM SHEAR STRAIN

SCALE

JOB No

Fig 18
Critical SRF = 2.0

SRF = Strength Reduction Factor
SRF = Effective Factor of Safety

Oblique Sector (Normal to Wall)
Strength Reduction Factor

Note: No Section of Slope Has Failed
Critical SRF = 2.0
SRF = Strength Reduction Factor
SRF = Effective Factor of Safety

Phreatic Surface

Pit at end 2017
KALGOORLIE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES PTY LTD
ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

SLIDE ANALYSIS - 48700 mN INCLUDING SEISMICITY

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Fig 21

Pit at end 2017
SLIDE ANALYSIS - 48700 mN WITHOUT SEISMICITY

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ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

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Fig 22
Environmental Noise Bund

Phreatic Surface

Stopes

Pit at end 2017

Water level -400 mRL

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ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

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Fig 1: 1:10 000

KALGOORLIE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES PTY LTD
ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

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Phreatic Surface

Pit at end 2017
Water level -400 mRL

WATER LEVEL -400 mRL
STRENGTH FACTOR

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1803128

Fig 24
Environmental Noise Bund

Phreatic Surface

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ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

WATER LEVEL -400 mRL
EXTENSIONAL STRAIN

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WATER LEVEL -400 mRL
EXTENSIONAL STRAIN

Fig 25

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JULY 2005

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Environmental Noise Bund

Phreatic Surface

Pit at end 2017
Water Level -200 mRL
Environmental Noise Bund

Phreatic Surface

Pit at end 2017
WATER LEVEL -200 mRL

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ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

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DATE
JULY 2005

WATER LEVEL -200 mRL
STRENGTH FACTOR

SCALE
1:10 000

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1803128

Fig 27
Fig 1: 1:10000

KALGOORLIE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES PTY LTD
ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

BFP Consultants
a division of Coffey Geosciences Pty Ltd

ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE BUND

PHREATIC SURFACE

PIT AT END 2017
WATER LEVEL -200 MRL

Document Name: 10700th calibration end of mining free
Project Settings:
General
Project Title: Calibration
Author: PKD
Company: BFP Consultants
Number of Stages: 0
Analysis Type: Plane Strain
Solver Type: Gaussian Elimination
Units: Metric; stress as MPa
Stress Analysis
Maximum Number of Iterations: 500
Tolerance: 0.001
Number of Load Steps: 10
Groundwater
Method: Finite Element Analysis
Pore Fluid Unit Weight: 0.0261 101.3 kN/m3
Maximum Number of Iterations: 500
Tolerance: 1e-005
Field Stress
Field stress: gravity
Uplift at actual ground surface
Total stress ratio (horizontal/vertical in-plane): 1.6
Total stress ratio (horizontal/vertical out-of-plane): 2
Lockehead horizontal stress (in-plane): 0
Lockehead horizontal stress (out-of-plane): 0
KALGOORLIE CONSOLIDATED
GOLD MINES PTY LTD
ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

WATER LEVEL -80 mRL
PRESSURE HEAD

CLIENT

DATE
JULY 2005

SCALE
1:10 000

JOB No
1803128

Fig 29
Environmental Noise Bund

Phreatic Surface

Pit at end 2017
Water Level -80 mRL

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ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

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CLIENT
WATER LEVEL -80 mRL
STRENGTH FACTOR

DATE    SCALE    JOB No
JULY 2005  1:10 000  1803128
Environmental Noise Bund

Phreatic Surface

Pit at end 2017
Water Level -80 mRL
2017 Pit profile

Expected toe of abandonment bund based on 25° angle

Fill

BFP Consultants
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KALGOORLIE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES PTY LTD
ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

GOLDEN PIKE BACKFILL

DATE
JULY 2005

SCALE
1:5 000

JOB No
1803128

Fig 32
Expected toe of abandonment bund based on 25° angle from BOX (nominally -110 mRL)

Edge of nominated unstable zone

Abandonment based on DoIR

Environmental noise bund (ENB)

Figure 1: 1:10 000

KALGOORLIE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES PTY LTD

ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL

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CLIENT

RECOMMENDED EASTERN TOE POSITION OF PROPOSED ABANDONMENT BUND

DATE
JULY 2005

SCALE
1:10 000

JOB No
1803128

Fig 33
APPENDIX A
Golden Mile Dolerite (GMD) - West

Hoek-Brown Classification
In situ uniaxial compressive strength = 130 MPa
GSI = 54  mI = 18  Disturbance factor = 0

Hoek-Brown Criterion
mb = 3.095  a = 0.0060  a = 0.504

Mohr-Coulomb Fit
cohesion = 5.396 MPa  friction angle = 35.76°

Rock Mass Parameters:
tensile strength = -0.269 MPa
uniaxial compressive strength = 10460 MPa
global strength = 32786 MPa
modulus of deformation = 1250922 MPa
Distinctly Weathered Williamstown Dolerite

Hoek-Brown Classification
- intact uniaxial compressive strength = 3 MPa
- GSI = 25
- m = 18
- Distinctance factor = 0

Hoek-Brown Criterion
- mb = 1.039
- a = 0.0002
- e = 0.531

Mohr-Coulomb Fit
- cohesion = 0.129 MPa
- friction angle = 25.36 deg

Rock Mass Parameters
- uniaxial compressive strength = 0.201 MPa
- uniaxial compressive strength = 0.290 MPa
- global strength = 0.366 MPa
- modulus of deformation = 410.73 MPa

CLIENT
KALGOORLIE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES PTY LTD
ABANDONMENT BUND ON WEST WALL
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ROCLAB RESULTS
DISTINCTLY WEATHERED WILLIAMSTOWN DOLERITE

DATE
JULY 2005
SCALE
AS SHOWN
JOB No
1803128
Fig A2
**Hoek-Brown Classification**
- Intact uniaxial compressive strength = 77 MPa
- GSI = 97
- m = 25
- Disturbance factor = 0

**Hoek-Brown Criterion**
- mb = 7.693
- a = 0.0266
- d = 0.502

**Mohr-Coulomb Fit**
- Cohesion = 6.374 MPa
- Friction angle = 43.51°

**Rock Mass Parameters**
- Tensile strength = 0.256 MPa
- Uniaxial compressive strength = 12.234 MPa
- Global strength = 29.678 MPa
- Modulus of deformation = 23347.77 MPa

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**Paringa Basalt**

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Williamstown Dolerite

Hoek-Brown Classification
intact uniaxial compressive strength = 332 MPa
GSI = 52  ml = 18  Disturbance factor = 0

Hoek-Brown Criterion
mb = 2.03  s = 0.0046  a = 0.505

Mohr-Coulomb Fit
cohesion = 3.307 MPa  friction angle = 49.57 deg

Rock Mass Parameters:
tensile strength = -0.556 MPa
uniaxial compressive strength = 22.463 MPa
global strength = 75.637 MPa
modulus of deformation = 11229.18 MPa
Slightly Weathered Williamstown Dolerite

Hoek-Brown Classification
- intact uniaxial compressive strength = 19 MPa
- GSI = 44  m = 16  Disturbance factor = 0

Rock-Brown Criterion
- mb = 2.165  s = 0.0020  a = 0.509

Mohr-Coulomb Fit
- cohesion = 0.366 MPa
- friction angle = 45.20 deg

Rock Mass Parameters
- tensile strength = -3.017 MPa
- uniaxial compressive strength = 0.802 MPa
- global strength = 3.856 MPa
- modulus of deformation = 3036.86 MPa