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Impala No.16 Shaft

Design Report - Impala No.16 Shaft Waste Rock Dump SLR Project No.: 710.09003.0091 Report No.: 01

January 2013

Impala Platinum Limited

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Project Manager	S D Dladla
Project Manager e-mail	sdladla@slrconsulting.com
Author	S.D Dladla
Reviewer	A James Pr Eng
Client	Impala Platinum Limited
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DESIGN REPORT - IMPALA NO.16 SHAFT WASTE ROCK DUMP

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Below a list of acronyms and abbreviations used in this report.

Acronyms / Abbreviations	Definition
WRD	Waste rock dump
RSV	Read, Swatman & Voigt (Pty) Ltd
SLR	SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
ktpm	Kilo tonnes per month (a thousand tonnes per month)
USCS	Unified Soil Classification System
MAP	Mean annual precipitation
Н	Horizontal distance (slope definition)
V	Vertical distance (slope definition)
FOS	Factor of Safety
OMC	Optimum moisture content
HDPE	High density polyethylene
BOQ	Bill of quantities
kg/m ³	Kilograms per cubic metre
km	Kilometres
kN/m ³	Kilonewtons per cubic metre
kPa	Kilopascals
litres/h	Litres per hour
m/s	Metres per second
m³/h	Cubic metres per hour
m ³ /sec/m	Cubic metres per second per metre width
mamsl	Metres above mean sea level
kg/t	Kilograms per tonne
mg/l	Milligrams per litre
mm	Millimetres
Mtpa	Mega tonnes per annum (million tonnes per annum)
NPR	Neutralising potential ratio
ppm	Parts per million
SANS	South African National Standards
t/m ³	Tonnes per cubic metre
TDS	Total dissolved solids

1 INTRODUCTION

This report documents the design of the new Impala No.16 Shaft Waste Rock Dump (WRD) which has been designed by SLR Consulting for Impala Platinum Limited. The mine is located approximately 16 km north-east of the town of Rustenburg in the North West Province.

The new 40m high facility has been planned to provide storage for 7.08 million tonnes of waste rock which is expected to be produced over a life of 20 years.

A layout of the new TSF (TSF4) is presented in Drawing No. 710.09003.00091-002 & -010 (Appendix A)

2 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work as provided by Read, Swatman & Voigt (Pty) Ltd (RSV) on behalf of Impala Platinum, is for a detailed design of the WRD, and covers activities associated with the development, operations and closure of the WRD.

As per the scope of work, the following was undertaken:

- Waste rock characterisation,
- Soil characterisation,
- Low permeability liner characterisation,
- Preparation of design objectives and assumptions,
- Detailed drawings,
- Quantification and cost estimates, and
- Detailed design report and specifications.

The scope excludes all electrical and mechanical design.

3 DESIGN CRITERIA AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following design parameters were initially provided:

- The WRD capacity should cater for a minimum of 20years life of mine.
- The waste rock is generated at a rate of 29,5 ktpm
- The density of deposited rock is 1 830kg/m³.
- The waste rock will be deposited onto the WRD by means of 900mm conveyer belt at a feed rate of 300 tons/hour.

The WRD has been designed to comply with the following:

- National Water Act No. 36 of 1998 (NWA), in particular Government Notice 704, which specifies a number of design requirements concerning clean and dirty water management;
- The National Environment Management Act;

- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act No 28 of 2002 (MPRDA), in particular Regulation R527; and
- Impala Environmental Standards.
- In respect of the minimum and maximum slope angles, maximum height, crown width, liner and capping thickness; the design was to adhere to the design recommendations as set out in the Impala's document titled "Environmental Design Recommendations for Waste Rock Dumps", (Report: 301 00195/01 (Part 1) Rev 5 July 2009). After a review of the above document, certain aspects of the design were treated differently to the way in which they are treated in the above document in order to achieve an improved performance.

4 AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The following documents were available for the purpose of the design:

- Invitation to tender document, "Waste Rock Dump", Enquiry No.: 002/059/P105 issued by RSV, 07 March 2012.
- "Environmental Design Recommendations for Waste Rock Dumps", (Report: 301 00195/01 (Part 1) Rev 5 July 2009.
- Metago Environmental Engineers (Pty) Ltd January 2005: Amendment to the Environmental Management Programme Report for Impala Platinum Limited, Rustenburg Operations.

Furthermore, additional information and data regarding the development, operation procedures and closure objectives of the proposed WRD was received through meetings and/or correspondence with the Impala and RSV environmental and project teams.

5 SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE WRD DESIGN

5.1 SOIL CHARACTERISATION

5.1.1 GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

A geotechnical investigation of the WRD site was undertaken by SLR in August 2012 to:

- Carry out a site investigation of the area and determine the geotechnical characteristics of the materials to be found on the site with specific reference to:
 - > the definition of the near surface soil profiles,
 - the suitability and availability of material for construction,
 - > the retrieval of disturbed samples for laboratory testing.
- Conduct a series of geotechnical laboratory tests on the samples obtained from the site investigation to determine soil parameters required for the design of the facility.
- Interpret the test results and provide recommendations for construction of the facility.

A total of 17 test pits in the vicinity of the proposed WRD were excavated using a Sumitomo SH240 hydraulic excavator. Test pit locations are shown in Drawing No. 710.09003.00091-009 (Appendix A). The test pit profiles are included in Appendix B.

The average depth of the excavated pits was 2.3 m, and all test pits were excavated to refusal depth. All the test pits were dry, and no ground water was encountered. The profiles and soil sampling information is summarised in Table 1 below. Geotechnical laboratory tests were carried out on a representative selection of these samples in order to determine:

- Particle size distribution;
- Atterberg limits;
- In-situ moisture content;
- Moisture-density determination; and
- Permeability characteristics.

Test Pit	Top Soil	Clay Material	Soft Rock Norite	Lab Sample no.	Sample Depth (m)
TP6	0 - 0.4	0.4 - 1.3	1.3 - 1.9R	K856	0.7
TP10	0 - 0.5	0.5 - 1.6	1.6 - 2.8R	K857	2.5
TP11	0 - 0.3	0.3 - 1.3	1.3 - 3.1R		
TP12	0 - 0.4	0.4 - 1.0	1.0 - 2.3R	K858	0.6
TP13	0 - 0.4	0.4 - 1.1	1.0 - 3.2R		
TP14	0 - 0.4	0.4 - 1.0	1.0 - 4.3R	K859	0.2
TP15	0 - 0.3	0.3 0.3 - 0.9 0.9 - 1.9R			
TP16	0 - 0.3	0.3 - 1.1	- 1.1 1.1 - 2.6R		
TP17	0 - 0.3	0.3 - 1.4	- 1.4 1.4 - 2.3R		
TP18	0 - 0.4	0.4 - 1.3	1.3 - 1.8R K861		1.8
TP20	0 - 0.4	0.4 - 1.5			
TP21			0.7 - 1.4R		
TP22			1.0 - 1.3R		
TP23	223 0 - 0.3 0.3 - 1.2 1.2 - 1.8R		1.2 - 1.8R	K862	1.6
TP24	4 0 - 0.4 0.4 - 1.2 1.2 - 2.8R		1.2 - 2.8R		
TP25	0 - 0.4 0.4 - 1.1 1.1 - 1.6R		1.1 - 1.6R		
TP26			1.0 - 2.3R		
TP25 0 - 0.4 0.4 - 1.1			K863		
Clay material mixed	with soft rock nor	ite (50:50 by vol	ume)	K864	
Waste rock mixed wi	th soft rock norite	e (50:50 by volun	ne)	K865	

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF SOIL PROFILES AND SOIL SAMPLING INFORMATION

The generalised soil profile of the site is:

- 0 to 0.4 m: dry, black, loose, soft to stiff, topsoil with roots present, clay (CH material).
- 0.4 to 1.2 m: slightly moist, black, firm and slickensided, clay (CH material).
- 1.2 to 2.3 m: dry, light brown, highly weathered norite rock (GC/SM materials)

• > 2.3 m: hard rock norite.

5.1.2 GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS, INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The laboratory results are included in Appendix C and are summarised in Table 2 below.

Lab Sample no.	Test Pit	USCS Classification	Maximum Dry Density (kg/m³)	Optimum Moisture Content (%)	Average Coefficient of Permeability (m/s)
K856	TP6	СН			
K857	TP10	SM			
K858	TP12	СН	1 650	17.6	7.70 x 10 ⁻⁹
K859	TP14	СН			
K861	TP18	GC	2 196	9.1	4.00 x 10 ⁻⁹
K862	TP23	СН			
K863	Waste rock	GP			
K864	Clay material + soft rock norite*	SC			1.20 x 10 ⁻⁹
	Waste rock + soft				
K865	rock norite*	GW	2 264	7.9	2.20 x 10 ⁻⁷
Note:* mix	ed at 50:50 by volum	e			

Table 2: Laboratory Results Summary

Since the soil characteristics for WRD area are expected to be very similar to those of the nearby areas where SLR has conducted numerous geotechnical investigations; it was decided to use the results derived from shear box and triaxial tests carried out on CH and SM materials from these areas (Metago, 2001 & 2006). The effective strengths shown in Table 3 are compared to the published effective strengths for typical CH and SM materials (geotechnical chart based on the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS)).

TABLE 3: PEAK STRENGTH PARAMETERS DERIVED FROM PREVIOUS TRIAXIAL AND SHEAR BOX TESTING, AND PARAMETERS FROM GEOTECHNICAL CHART

	Triaxial Testi So	ng on Similar ils	Shear Box Simila		Strength Parameters from Geotechnical Chart		
Soil Description	Cohesion c' (kPa)			Friction angle φ' (degrees)	Cohesion c' (kPa)	Friction angle φ' (degrees)	
Black slickensided clay (CH)	16 – 26	14 - 17	29 - 34.5	8.2 - 9	25 ± 10	22 ± 4	
Highly weathered norite (SM)	-	-	4 - 5.5	38.4 - 38.9	0	34 ± 3	

The field observations and results from the laboratory tests on the materials indicate the following:

• The residual clay sourced from the test pits is suitable for the construction of the low permeable WRD basin clay liner and clay containment wall embankments.

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- The high clay content of the CH materials will result in significant material cracking and desiccation under drying conditions, therefore a protection layer will be required on top of the clay liner to maintain a more constant moisture content within the clay layer.
- There is sufficient growth medium for the rehabilitation work but there is generally not a distinct topsoil layer.
- The WRD site is used as an agricultural land with no big trees present. Site clearance costs are therefore expected to be minimal.
- Excavation conditions, and particularly the depth to refusal, are slightly variable throughout the site with refusal being experienced at depths as shallow as 1.3m with an average of around 2.3m. This is envisaged not to give significant problems with trench excavations.
- Solid and fractured norite hard rock will require blasting.
- Although the small scale laboratory permeability tests indicate excellent properties as a low permeability liner, the CH materials are unlikely to achieve this permeability with a single layer due to desiccation cracking.

5.2 WASTE ROCK CHARACTERISATION

5.2.1 GEOTECHNICAL PROPERTIES

A sample of waste rock was obtained during the geotechnical site investigation described in Section 5.1 above. From the foundation indicator test, the waste rock returned a GP (Poorly graded gravels with little or no fines) USCS classification. The waste rock geotechnical properties are summarised in Table 4.

With a broken density of 1830kg/m³ and a Specific gravity of 2.89, the void ratio of the waste rock was calculated to be approximately 0.5.

A saturated hydraulic conductivity of 8.02×10^{-4} m/s for the waste rock was estimated using a modified Kozeny-Carman-Pavchich model (Mbonimpa et al.; 2002).

A water retention curve shown in Figure 1 was derived for the waste rock using the using a water retention curve prediction model (Aubertin et al. 2003). The low volumetric water content achieved at relatively low suction values indicates that rainfall will essentially infiltrate the dump and then move as a wetting front to the base the dump.

Property	Value
USCS classification	GP (Poorly graded gravels with little or no fines)
Broken density	1830kg/m ³
Particle SG	2.89
Angle of internal friction*	38 ± 6º
Cohesion*	0 kPa
Hydraulic conductivity coefficient	$8.02 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s} (\text{K}_{\text{y}}/\text{K}_{\text{x}} = 1/1)$
Note:*Derived from the geotechnical chart	

TABLE 4: WASTE ROCK GEOTECHNICAL PROPERTIES

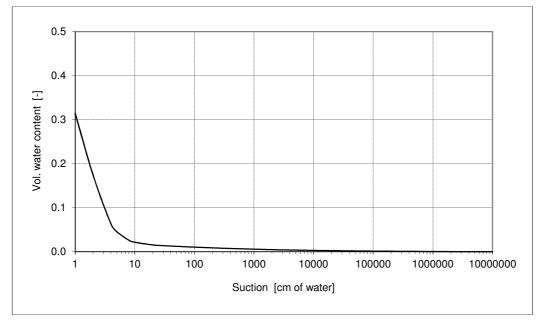


FIGURE 1: WATER RETENTION CURVE FOR WASTE ROCK

5.2.2 GEOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Two projects (Wade and Glass, 2008 & Metago, 2011) were previously carried out to understand the geochemistry and related potential for the pollution of water from mineralised waste stockpiles at the Impala Platinum Mine. Existing geochemical sampling and leachate analysis results from samples taken from existing waste rock stockpiles at Impala were reviewed, and in addition to this, Acid Base Accounting (ABA) was done to determine the potential for acid generation.

Geochemical tests and analysis (see Table 5 and Table 6) indicate that waste rock from both projects should be non-acid generating. There is however the potential for seepage concentrations to exceed the drinking water guideline limits for various parameters. This presents a potential pollution risk for both surface and groundwater in the both the short and long term. It follows that short and long term pollution prevention and/or treatment measures must be considered.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF ABA RESULTS FOR WASTE ROCK MATERIAL (WADE AND GLASS, JULY	
2008)	

Components	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4
Paste pH	10.44	9.2	6.6	9.12
Total sulphur (%)	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.03
Acid potential (AP) (kg/t)	3.5	0.7	0.2	0.9
Neutralisation Potential (NP)	187.5	96.7	17.4	101.3
Net Neutralisation Potential (NNP = NP + NA)	184.0	96.1	17.3	100.4
Neutralising Potential Ration	54	147	111	116

TABLE 6: RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS ON THE LEACHATE ON WASTE ROCK (METAGO, 2011)

All in [mg/L]	Alkalinity as CaCO3	EC (mS/m)	рН	Ag	ge As	As	В	Ва	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	CI
WHO Drinking Water (2008)	N/A	(115/111)	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.01	0.5	0.7	N/A	N/A	300	0.003	250
IFC Mining Effluents (2007)	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.05	N/A
SANS Class I		<150	5.0-9.5		<0.3	<0.01					<150	<0.005	<200
SANS Class II		150 - 370	4.0-10		0.3 - 0.5	0.01 - 0.05					150-300	0.005 - 0.01	200- 600
SANS Class II (Period of Consumption)		7 years			1 year	1 year					7 years	6 months	7 years
Livestock watering	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - 5	0 - 1	0 – 5	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - 1000	0 -10	0 - 3000
Sample 1	20	58.5	7.90	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	74	<0.01	73
Sample 2	8	22.5	7.90	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	22	<0.01	32
		•			Red- Exce	edance of all	human l	nealth guid	deline lim	its			•
All in [mg/L]	Со	Cr	Cu	F	Fe	K	Li	Mg	Mn	Мо	Na	Ni	Cr ⁺⁶
WHO Drinking Water (2008)	N/A	0.05	2	1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.400	0.07	200	0.07	0.05
IFC Mining Effluents (2007)	N/A	N/A	0.3	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	0.1
SANS Class I	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<1.0	<0.2	<50		<70	<0.1		<200	<0.15	
SANS Class II	0.5-1	0.1 - 0.5	1-2	1.0-1.5	0.2-2	50 - 100		70-100	0.1-1		200 - 400	0.15- 0.35	
SANS Class II (Period of Consumption)	1 year	3 months	1 year	1 year	7 years	7 years		7 years	7 years		7 years	1 year	
Livestock watering	0 -1	0 -1	0 - 1	0 - 2	0 -10	N/A	N/A	0 - 500	0 - 10	0 - 0.01	0 - 2000	0 - 1	0 -1
Sample 1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.2	0.354	5.0	<0.01	1.58	<0.01	< 0.01	26	<0.01	<0.01
Sample 2	<0.01	0.062	<0.01	<0.2	0.780	2.0	<0.01	0.395	0.011	<0.01	9.9	<0.01	<0.01
		•			Red- Exce	edance of all	human h	ealth guid	leline limi	ts			
All in [mg/L]	NO3_N	Р	Pb	SO ₄	Sb	Se	Si	Sn	Sr	Ti	V	Zn	
WHO Drinking Water (2008)	11.3	N/A	0.01		0.02	0.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
IFC Mining Effluents (2007)	N/A	N/A	0.2		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	
SANS Class I	<10		<0.02	<400	<0.01	<0.02					<0.2	<5	
SANS Class II	10 - 20		0.02 - 0.05	400- 600	0.01- 0.05	0.02- 0.05					0.2- 0.5	5 - 10	
SANS Class II (Period of Consumption)	7 years		3 months	7 years	1 year	1 year					1 year	1 year	1
Livestock watering	0 - 100	N/A	0 – 0.1	0 - 1000	N/A	N/A	0 - 50	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 – 1	0 -20	1
Sample 1	24	0.763	<0.01	46	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.315	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	1
Sample 2	9	0.778	< 0.01	9	<0.01	<0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.068	< 0.01	<0.01	<0.01	

(SLR, December 2011)

*SANS Class 1: Good quality water suitable for lifetime consumption.

**SANS Class II: Marginal water quality with a maximum allowance for consumption. The period of consumption is indicated in years in the above table

5.3 SLOPE STABILITY AND SEEPAGE ANALYSES

The long-term slope stability of the WRD side embankments was assessed using the slope stability assessment software package SLOPE/W 2007 from Geo-Slope International¹. The analysis was carried out on the final reshaped profile of the WRD with the side slopes of 3H:1V (horizontal to vertical).

To account for the variability in material properties, which may affect the stability of slopes to a large extent, probabilistic analyses were conducted. The assumed material properties are shown in Table 7.

The model was run with the following settings:

- FOS Method: The Morgenstern-Price limiting equilibrium method (with Half-Sine side function).
- <u>Failure Mode</u>: The block failure plane option with a minimum failure plane thickness of 5m was set and 50 slices were analysed for each failure plane.
- FOS Distribution: The Monte Carlo process with 100 000 trials.

Material	Unit Weight	Eff	ective Fri ¢' (deg		gle	E	ffective (C' (k		
Material	(kN/m ³)	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Max	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Max
Waste rock	18	38	6	32	44	0	0	0	0
In-Situ Clay	16	12	1.3	8	16	20	3	10	30
Clay liner and walls	16	14	0.8	10	18	20	1	15	25
Weathered Norite	20	34	1.0	29	39	0	0	0	0
Bedrock	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

TABLE 7: MATERIAL STRENGTH PARAMETERS USED FOR SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS

The input pore water pressures to the slope stability analysis were calculated using the seepage analysis software SEEP/W 2007 also from Geo-Slope International.

The seepage analysis was conducted assuming a constant infiltration rate of 5% and 80% of the mean annual precipitation (MAP) for rehabilitated and non-rehabilitated side slopes respectively. The under drainage was modelled with 2m wide drains at 20m spacing. The material properties used in the seepage analysis are shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8: MATERIAL	PROPERTIES FOR	SEEPAGE ANALYSIS

Material	K _{sat} (m/s)	K-Ratio (K _y /K _x)
Waste rock	8 x 10 ⁻⁴	1
In-Situ Clay	1 x 10 ⁻⁷	1
Clay liner and walls	1 x 10 ⁻⁸	1
Weathered Norite	5 x 10 ⁻⁴	1
Bedrock	n/a	n/a

The results from the stability analysis (reshaped slopes with 5% rainfall infiltration case) are summarised in Table 9, and the analysed failure mode is shown in Figure 2.

¹ More information on the SLOPE/W and SEEP/W software can be obtained online at: http://www.geo-slope.com.

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TABLE 9: SLOPE STABILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Mean FOS	1.69
Maximum FOS	2.02
Minimum FOS	1.37
Probability of Failure (%)	0
# of Trials	100000
Standard Dev.	0.086
Reliability Index	8.08

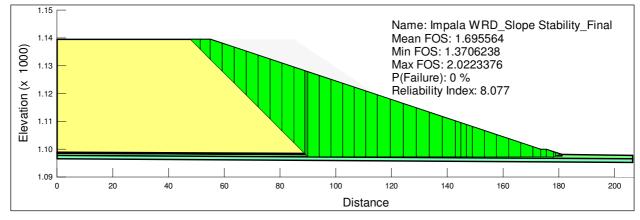


FIGURE 2: SLOPE STABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR FINAL SLOPE PROFILE

The slope stability assessment results show that the WRD will be stable as the calculated mean FOS value is above the recommended values (Table 10).

However it should be noted that during the operations, before the slopes are reshaped, the FOS will be 1.0 as the waste rock material will be standing at an angle of repose. It is recommended that the WRD side slopes be reshaped as soon as practically possible after deposition.

TABLE 10: ACCEPTABLE FACTORS OF SAFETY (CHAMBER OF MINES, 1996)

Condition	Recommended Minimum FOS
Regular monitored/ Short-term undrained	1.3
Abandoned side slopes/ Long-term drained	1.5

The seepage analysis also provided estimate flow rates to the under-drains. The seepage flux quantities intercepted by the under-drains under the rehabilitated and non-rehabilitated areas are summarised in Table 11.

TABLE 11: SEEPAGE FLUX INTERCEPTED BY DRAINS

	Under rehabilitated Areas	Under Non-rehabilitated Areas
Infiltration as % of MAP	5%	80%
Flow per m/drain (m/s/m)	1.8 x 10 ⁻⁸	3.2 x 10 ⁻⁷
per typical 350m drain length (litres/s)	6.4 x 10 ⁻⁶	1.1 x 10 ⁻⁴
per typical 350m drain length (litres/h)	23	402

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The likely range of maximum seepage fluxes through the WRD foundations are summarised in Table 12 below. These rates were estimated using Darcy's flow equation (Equation 1). In the calculations, a maximum constant head² of 2m of water was assumed on top of the clay liner, and it was assumed that this head is lost across a 500mm thick clay liner. An average hydraulic conductivity of 1 x 10^{-8} m/s for the clay liner was used over the entire area, accounting for possible clay desiccation and cracking.

Per hectare	Phase 1	Remainder of Phases	Total Footprint	Unit
4.00 x 10 ⁻⁴	3.26 x 10 ⁻³	4.57 x 10 ⁻³	7.83 x 10 ⁻³	m ³ /s
0.4	3.3	4.6	7.8	l/s
34.6	281	394	676	m³/day

EQUATION 1: DARCY'S LAW

Q = -KA dh/dl

where:

Q = rate of water flow (volume per time)

K = hydraulic conductivity

A = flow area

dh/dl = hydraulic gradient.

Note that the calculation using Darcy indicates a higher average seepage flux that there is water available from rainfall. Assuming 650mm/yr and 80% infiltration prior to restoration, the influx to the waste rock per annum is limited to 5 $200m^3$ /yr. This can be compared to $5x10^{-4}m^3$ /s which equates to $1.58x10^4$ m³/yr. Hence the water availability or rainfall and infiltration rate governs the seepage through the liner. After complete restoration of the waste rock dump, the seepage loss to through the liner is not expected to exceed $325m^3$ /yr/Ha of waste rock dump footprint, based on 5% infiltration of MAP.

6 SUMMARY OF WRD DESIGN

The WRD design is summarised in this section, and the design drawings are included as Appendix A.

6.1 LAYOUT AND SIZING

The layout of the WRD is shown in Drawing No. 710.09003.00091-002 & -010. In this report, construction and rehabilitation phases are divided as follows:

- Phase 1 covers the work required for the first 5 years of operation;
- Remaining Phases covers the work required for the remaining 15 years, and this work can be undertaken in multiple phases.

Key features of the sizing and layout of the WRD facility are:

² An average head of 0.2m above the clay liner was obtained from SEEP/W analysis of a case with infiltration of 80% of MAP with all drains working. An upper limit of 2m used in these calculation takes into account the possible clay borrow areas between the drains, which maybe up to 1m below the drain levels.

- The total footprint area is approximately 21 ha.
- The maximum height of the WRD is 40.0m.
- Phase 1 is designed to accommodate approximately 1.8 million tonnes of waste rock.
- The total volume of waste rock to be accommodated in the WRD facility is 3,868,852 m³.
- The dump will have a single final slope after reshaping of 3H:1V.

The components of the WRD facility are described briefly in the following sections.

6.2 CLAY LINER

To prevent and minimise seepage from the waste rock dump into the groundwater during the operational phase, the WRD has been designed with a low permeability clay liner that covers the whole of the WRD basin area. Details of the clay liner are included in Drawing No. 710.09003.00091-006 (Detail 2).

A 500mm thick layer of clay (after removal of topsoil) will be compacted to 95% Proctor Density at $\pm 2\%$ optimum moisture content (OMC). The compaction will be carried out in two layers in order to minimise the effects of desiccation cracks.

A 500mm thick protective layer of waste rock will be placed on top of the clay layer immediately after compaction to maintain a more constant moisture content and limit desiccation cracking.

It was decided that no additional capillary break layer (e.g. cleaned and washed sand) is required over the clay liner in for this design, as the waste rock grading curve shows that the waste rock material will provide an excellent capillary break layer.

6.3 UNDER-DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The layout of the under-drainage system is shown in the general arrangement Drawing No. 710.09003.00091-002 and the details are included in Drawing No. 710.09003.00091-007. The underdrainage system consists of the following components:

Under-drains

The under-drains are design to reduce water pressure head (or driving head) on top of the clay liner, thus reducing the seepage to the ground water. They are also designed to prevent the daylighting of the phreatic surface on the slope embankments which may result in side slope stability problems.

The under-drains consist of slotted HDPE pipes covered with selected filter material. Each under-drain line is designed with a rodding station, which will be used for rodding and jetting to reduce silt build up in the pipes.

SLR Consulting Collection Drain

The detail of the collection drain is shown in Drawing No. 710.09003.00091-007 (Detail 4). The underdrain pipes are all connected to the collection drain. The collection drain is connected to the storage tanks.

The collection drain is designed as a covered system to prevent livestock consuming seepage water, and also to enable a 'walk-away' option at WRD decommissioning.

The system consists of slotted pipe surrounded by drainage material wrapped with an HDPE liner. The drainage material will act as a flow media should the pipe be blocked. The HDPE liner prevents any seepage flowing through the collection drain from reaching groundwater.

The collection drain will be covered with vegetated backfill. Rodding stations are provided at regular intervals along the drain to assist with rodding and flushing of the drain to remove sediment that might build up, especially after covering of additional drain sections.

An electric cable conduit (to the storage tanks) is buried along a portion of the collection drain trench to prevent cable theft.

Storage Tanks

The storage tanks receive seepage water from the collection drain. The details of the storage tanks are shown in Drawing No. 710.09003.00091-011.

The three connected underground tanks have a total capacity of 18 000litres. This provides enough storage for approximately 16hours without any pumping. It is expected that on average, seepage water will flow into the tanks at a rate of 0.3 litres/s. Water from the tanks will be pumped back to the mine.

An entrance sieve has been provided for in order to minimise silt built-up inside the tanks.

6.4 CONTAINMENT WALLS

The WRD has been designed with a 1.5m and 2m high inner and outer containment walls respectively. The inner wall demarcates the waste rock dumping limits before reshaping. The outer wall forms a toe of the reshaped side slope, and also acts as a seepage barrier.

Before the reshaping of the side slopes, the area between the two containment walls will act as catchment paddocks that will temporary store any dirty runoff from non-rehabilitated slopes. To prevent breach in the walls during large storm events that occur prior to or soon after initial waste rock placement, temporary spill pipe outlets through the walls are provided for.

6.5 CAPPING LAYER AND VEGETATION

A capping layer has been designed to be placed over the reshaped top surface and side slopes of the WRD. The function of this layer will be to:

- Limit the net infiltration of water to a relatively low percentage of mean annual precipitation (MAP), but sufficient to maintain the vegetation. This significantly reduces seepage flux to the ground water.
- Improve the surface runoff water quality discharged from the WRD.
- Provide a substrate for the establishment of a sustainable vegetation cover to the entire surface of the WRD.
- In combination with the vegetation and slope profile provide a surface that will only erode very slowly to ensure an on-going replenishment of nutrients necessary for maintenance of the vegetation cover and long term formation of soils.

The design details of the capping layer are shown in Drawing No. 710.09003.00091-008. The cover design comprises of a mixed layer of topsoil and non-acid generating waste rock 0.5 m thick. The material mixing will be done in two layers and lightly compacted.

The grading curves show that the waste rock will act as a good capillary break layer and there is no need of an extra capillary break layer under the capping layer.

This design provides for randomly located plant boxes on the top and side slopes of the WRD to mimic natural landscape. The plant boxes will be spread at a density of 1 plant box per 120m² area, with minimum and maximum distances between these of 6m and 10m respectively.

Each box will be planted with a combination of local shrubs and grasses to promote biodiversity. The plant boxes are designed with downslope berms that will intercept some of the runoff water that can be later utilised by plants. The rest of the rehabilitated surfaces outside of the plant boxes will be grassed.

6.6 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater runoff generated in the upper catchments will be diverted around the WRD by a clean stormwater channel running along the outer containment wall.

The stormwater runoff from the non-rehabilitated slopes is considered dirty water, and will be stored and left to evaporate in the temporary catchment paddocks between the containment walls (see Section 6.4 above). In practise, very little runoff is likely to be generated by the un rehabilitated waste rock dump surface due to the high infiltration rates.

Runoff from rehabilitated areas is considered clean, and will be released to the environment.

6.7 TOPSOIL STOCKPILES

The topsoil stockpile area has been sized considering a maximum height of 2m (stockpiled soil); this is to prevent adverse biochemical reactions such as the accumulation of ammonium and anaerobic conditions at the base of the pile that decrease the quality of the stockpiled topsoil as a growth medium material. The surface of the topsoil stockpile will be shaped in such a way that rain water will not pond on top of the stockpile (i.e. dome shaped).

Topsoil will be sourced from and stored at the topsoil stockpile during the life of the WRD for the ongoing operations, i.e. concurrent rehabilitation and successive construction phases. A berm on the downstream of the stockpile area is included to minimise silt wash off into the surrounding area.

7 WRD DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION

7.1 **PREPARATORY CONSTRUCTION WORKS**

Prior to placement of waste rock material, the WRD area needs to be prepared. The scope of construction works and the estimated costs are given below.

7.1.1 SCOPE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

The construction of the preparatory works is planned to be executed in multiple phases. The works for the construction covered in this design include:

- Clear and grub site;
- Topsoil removal and stockpiling;
- A compacted clay liner with a maximum thickness of 0.5m;
- A 0.5m protective layer of waste rock on top of the clay liner;
- A compacted residual clay containment inner wall with a maximum height of 1.5 m;
- A compacted residual clay containment inner wall with a maximum height of 2.0 m;
- The installation of under-drains (approx.2.5 m wide) located at 20 m spacings (including drainage materials and piping);
- A collection drain, with rodding eye stations and electric cable conduit;
- Installation of 3 x 6000 litres underground drainage collection tanks (including all connections and sieves); and
- Provision of temporary stormwater control and dewatering system for use during the construction periods.

The following items required at the WRD are not included or covered in this design; they are dealt with by others:

- All electrical and mechanical installations, including lighting, security systems;
- A return water pump and its associated mountings, connections, motor control, return water pipeline, flow meters and level control;

- Conveyor systems and associated infrastructure (e.g. concrete wing-wall); and
- Fencing.

7.1.2 CONSTRUCTION COSTS ESTIMATE

The estimate has been based on a preliminary schedule of quantities, and the rates used were taken from the recently priced bill of quantities for similar works. A detailed bill of quantities (BOQ) is included as Appendix D, and the costs are summarised in Table 13. The costs amounts are in December 2012 Rands.

The construction costs are divided into 2 parts:

- Phase 1 covers the work required for the first 5 years of operation;
- Remaining Phases covers the work required for the remaining 15 years, and this work will be undertaken in multiple phases.

TABLE 13: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR CONSTRUCTION

Schedule	Description	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total
А	PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL (Estimated at 15% of total construction costs)	R 664 383	R 988 890	R 1 653 273
В	SITE PREPARATION AND CLAY LINER	R 3 049 857	R 4 780 325	R 7 830 182
С	UNDER DRAINAGE COLLECTION	R 1 379 362	R 1 812 274	R 3 191 636
	SUB-TOTAL 1 (Excluding VAT & Contingencies)	R 5 093 602	R 7 581 489	R 12 675 091
	CONTINGENCY (Estimated at 10% of total costs)	R 509 360	R 758 149	R 1 267 509
	SUB-TOTAL 2 (Excluding VAT)	R 5 602 962	R 8 339 638	R 13 942 600
	VAT 14%	R 784 415	R 1 167 549	R 1 951 964
	GRAND TOTAL	R 6 387 377	R 9 507 187	R 15 894 564

7.1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM

During the construction of the WRD, it is recommended that a quality assurance program be implemented to ensure that the intent of the design is achieved. As a minimum, the following will be necessary:

- Engineering approval for clay liner compaction and thickness;
- Monitoring and testing of drainage materials;
- Engineering approval of drainage pipe connections, and the fall in the pipe;
- Monitoring placement of the HDPE liner; and
- Preparation of as-built drawings and documented approval of any design modifications.

7.2 WRD DEVELOPMENT

Waste rock will be deposited on to the WRD by means of a 900mm conveyor belt system at a feed rate of 300 tons/h. Waste rock will initially be deposited to form a ramp, at an incline slope of approximately 7H:1V until the maximum height of 40m is reached. The WRD development will then proceed in the western direction, with the waste rock dumped from the top down the side slopes and left to stand at an angle of repose of approximately 1.5H:1V. Earthmoving equipment will be used on the top surface to shape the dump as per the modelled shaped.

The limits on the dumping of the material on the top surface are shown in Drawing No. 710.09003.00091-012. These limits must be adhered to in order to enable the reshaping of the slopes to 3H:1V. In addition, the dumping will be limited by the inner containment wall; no material must be dumped outside of this wall before the reshaping of the dump.

Concurrent rehabilitation of the WRD is planned, and this is discussed further in Section 8 below.

8 REHABILITATION AND CLOSURE

Concurrent rehabilitation of side slopes as the dump progresses is planned for the WRD. The aim of concurrent closure is to have long term evidence that the closure measures are successful in terms of meeting the closure objectives, and if they are not, provide sufficient time for them to be remedied. The closure objectives are covered in the Section 2 of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) report (SLR, 2013). The rehabilitation details are shown in Drawing No. 710.09003.00091-008.

8.1 **REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES**

The rehabilitation process includes the following activities:

- Push down angle of repose slopes to an overall single slope of 3H:1V (cut and fill operation);
- Blending waste rock and topsoil to form a capping layer of average thickness of 0.5m in two layers;
- Forming of plant boxes/terraces (includes filling with suitable materials, and planting of trees);
- Hydro-seed and establish competent vegetation cover to re-shaped slopes;
- Reshaping of the top-surface.

As detailed in the drawings, the outer containment wall forms a toe of the final reshaped outer slopes, and no waste rock material should be dumped or moved outside of this wall.

Prior to capping, the top of the dump should be sloped towards the perimeter (minimum slope 2%) to prevent ponding.

The capping layer design is detailed in Section 6.5 above.

The design also provides for the rehabilitation of all topsoil stockpiles and borrow pit areas outside of the WRD basin area.

8.2 REHABILITATION COSTS

The rehabilitation costs for the activities listed in Section 8.1 above are summarised in Table 14. A detailed BOQ is also included in Appendix D. This BOQ is also divided into two phases, with Phase 1 estimates covering the costs of rehabilitating the WRD shape formed after the initial 5years of operations, and the remainder of costs are shown under the "Remaining Phases" column. These costs exclude all maintenance and aftercare costs.

The concurrent rehabilitation costs can be assumed to be linear over the operational life of the WRD.

Schedule	Description	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total
A	PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL (Estimated at 15% of total construction costs)	R 211 820	R 702 515	R 914 335
В	RE-SHAPING AND REHABILITATION	R 1 412 130	R 4 683 434	R 6 095 564
	SUB-TOTAL 1 (Excluding VAT & Contingencies)	R 1 623 950	R 5 385 949	R 7 009 899
	CONTINGENCY (Estimated at 10% of total costs)	R 162 395	R 538 595	R 700 990
	SUB-TOTAL 2 (Excluding VAT)	R 1 786 344	R 5 924 544	R 7 710 888
	VAT 14%	R 250 088	R 829 436	R 1 079 524
	GRAND TOTAL	R 2 036 433	R 6 753 980	R 8 790 413

TABLE 14: CONCURRENT REHABILITATION COST ESTIMATE

8.3 CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING

It is assumed that if the reshaping and rehabilitation work described above is carried out correctly during the operation of the dump, the work required on decommissioning will be minimal. The work will possibly be limited to:

- The removal of all electrical and mechanical installations;
- Repairing of damage to side slopes; and
- Identification of any additional work needed to leave the WRD in a sustainable condition.

Maintenance and aftercare will be undertaken to ensure that rehabilitation is successful, and the WRD will be a functional biodiversity landscape.

9 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following recommendations are made with regards to the WRD:

• During the construction of the WRD, it is recommended that a quality assurance program be implemented to ensure that the intent of the design is achieved.

- During the operation phase, an Operations Manual must be developed for the WRD, and it must cover the following aspects:
 - > Dumping procedures (e.g. dumping limits)
 - > Water management
 - Jet-rodding requirements
 - > Concurrent rehabilitation and monitoring of progress towards the closure objectives.
- It is recommended that the concurrent rehabilitation process be started as soon as possible, and the progress be closely monitored, and where necessary changes be made.

10 REFERENCES

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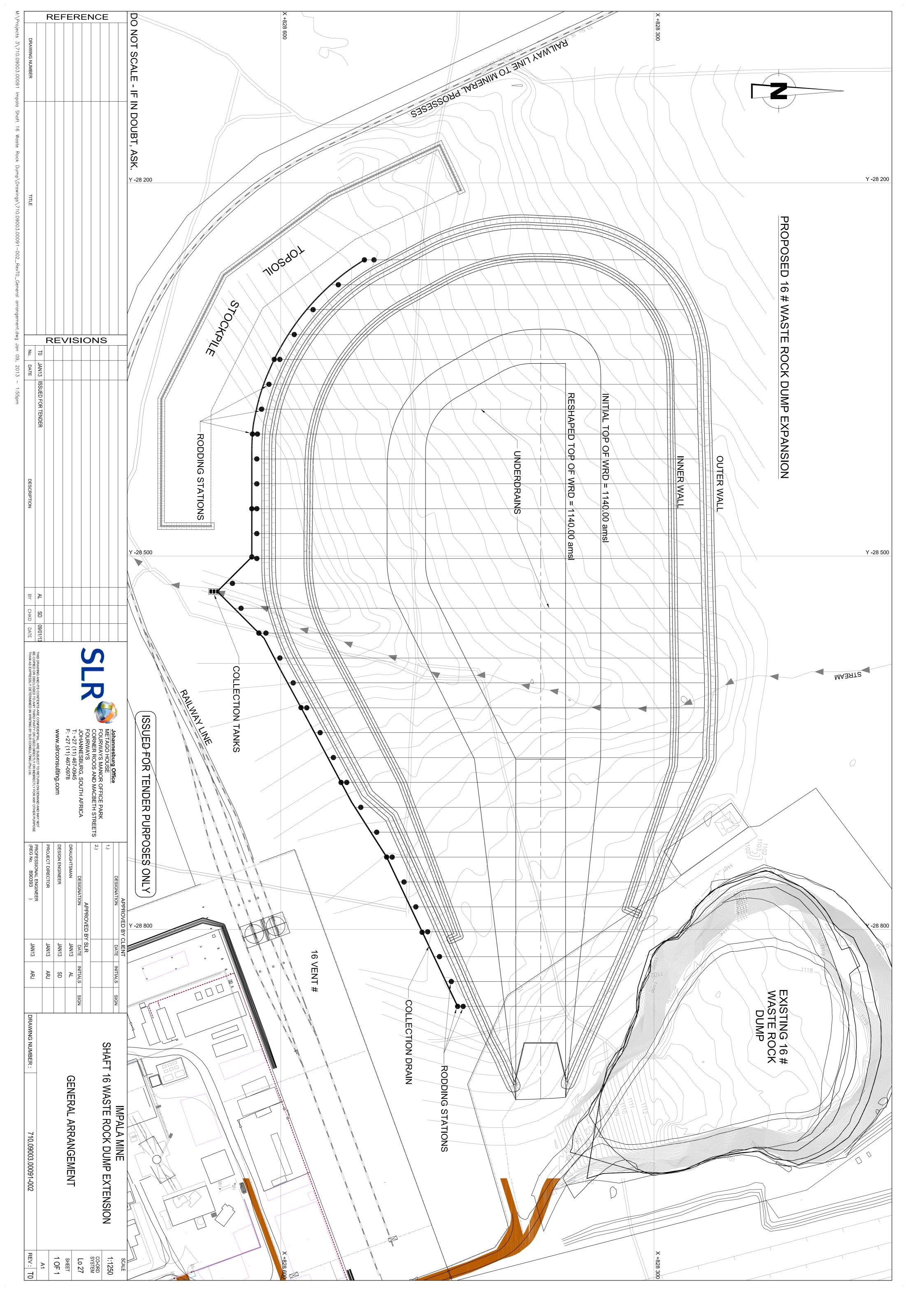
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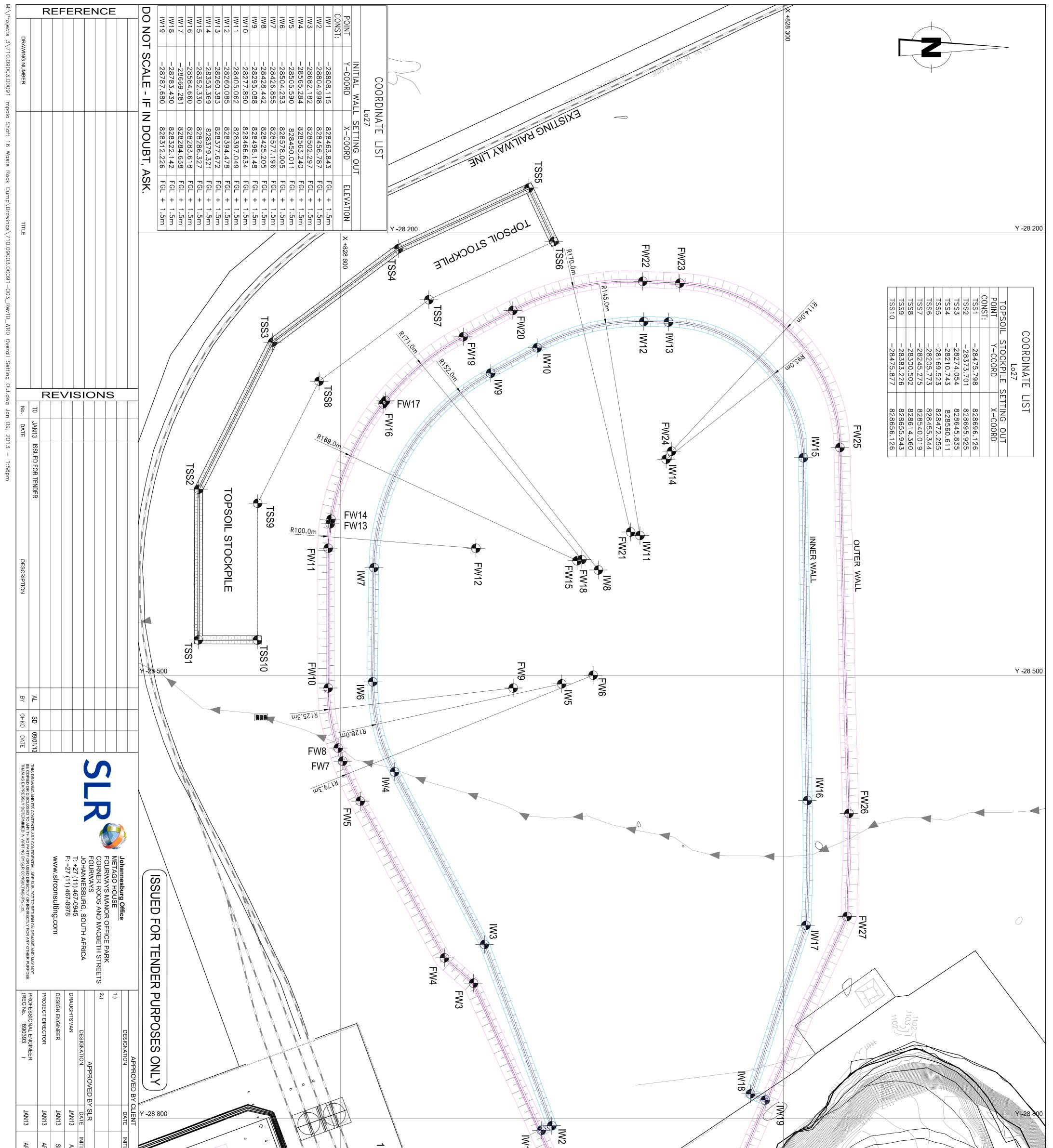
APPENDIX A: DRAWINGS

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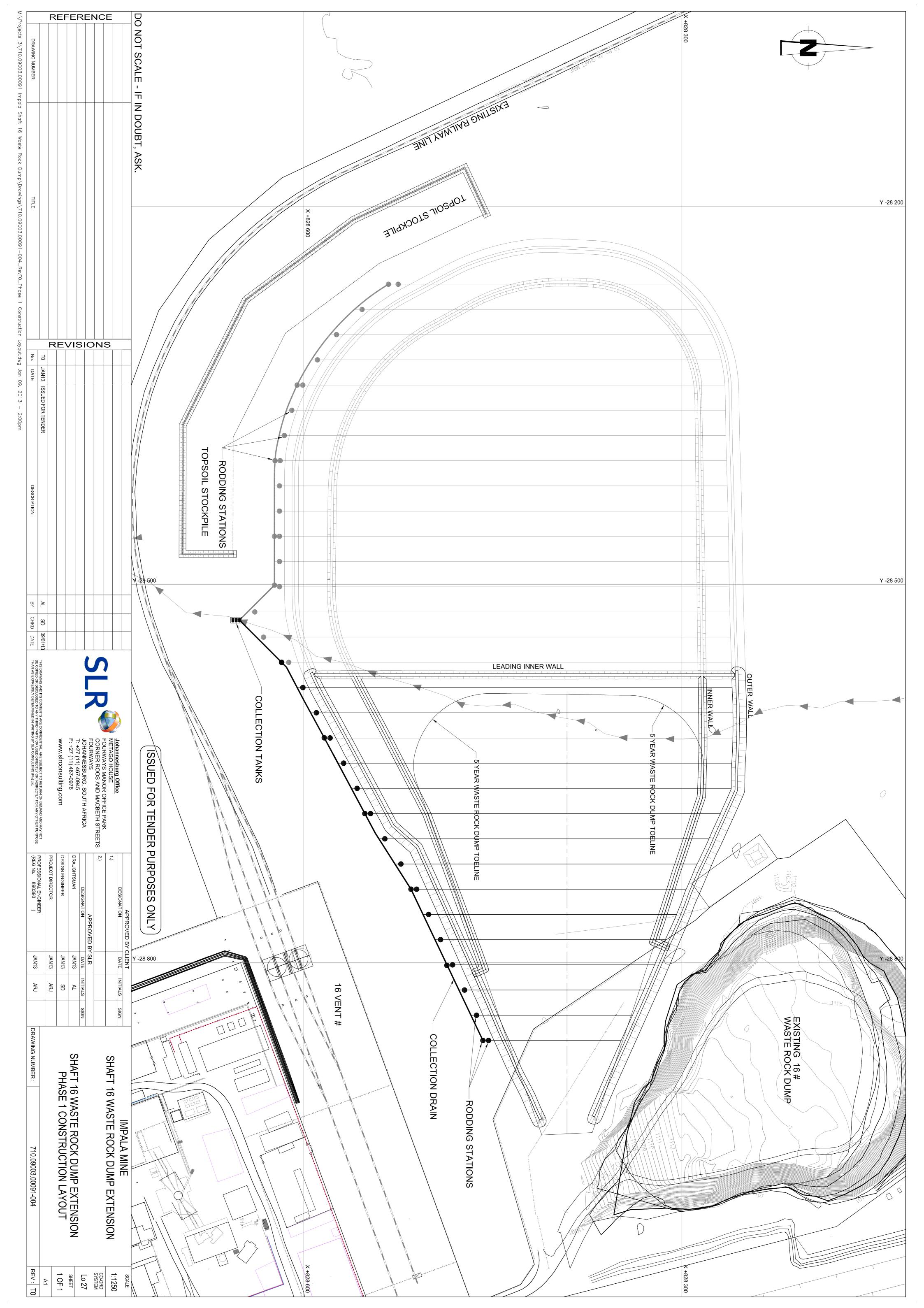
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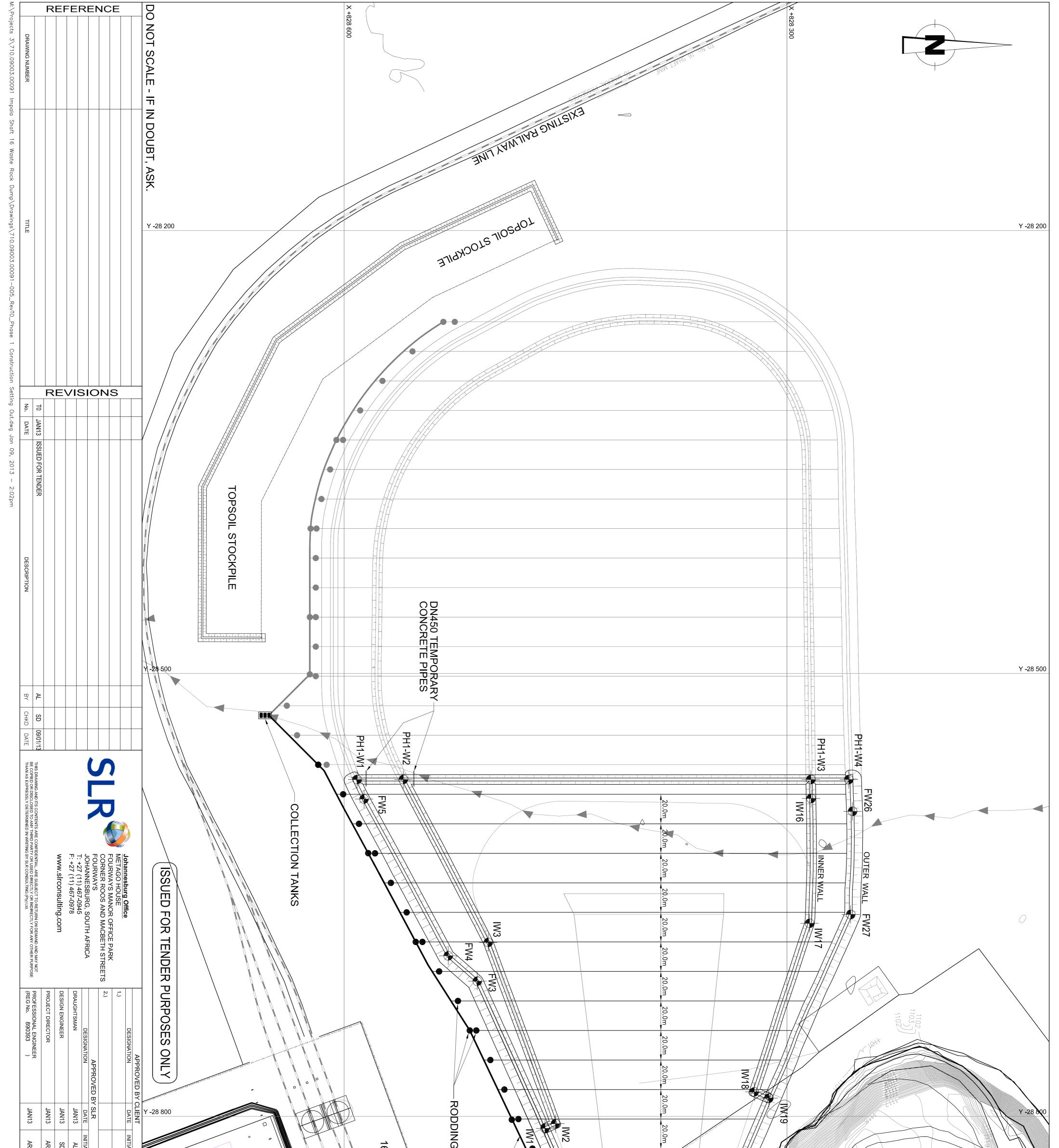
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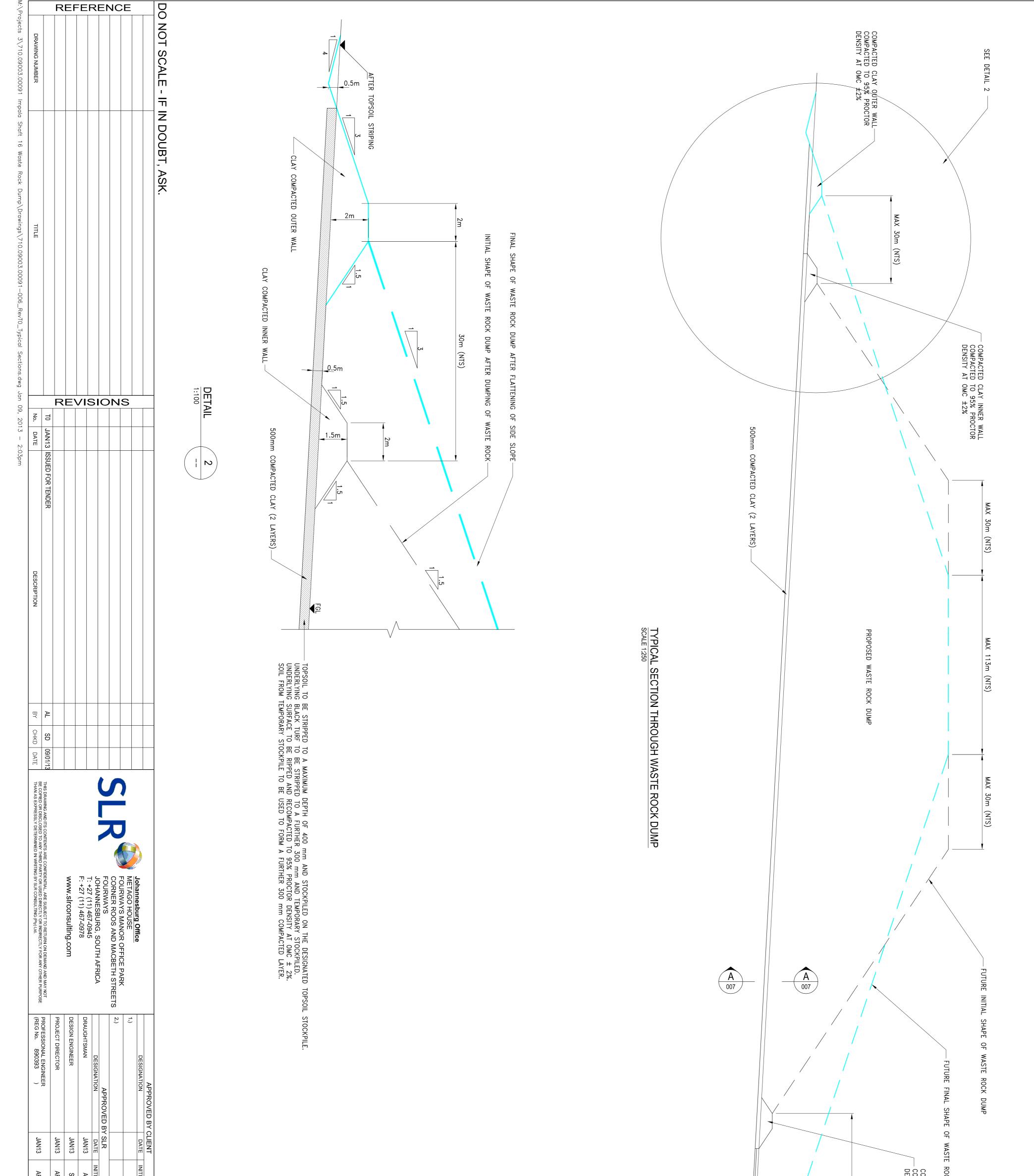


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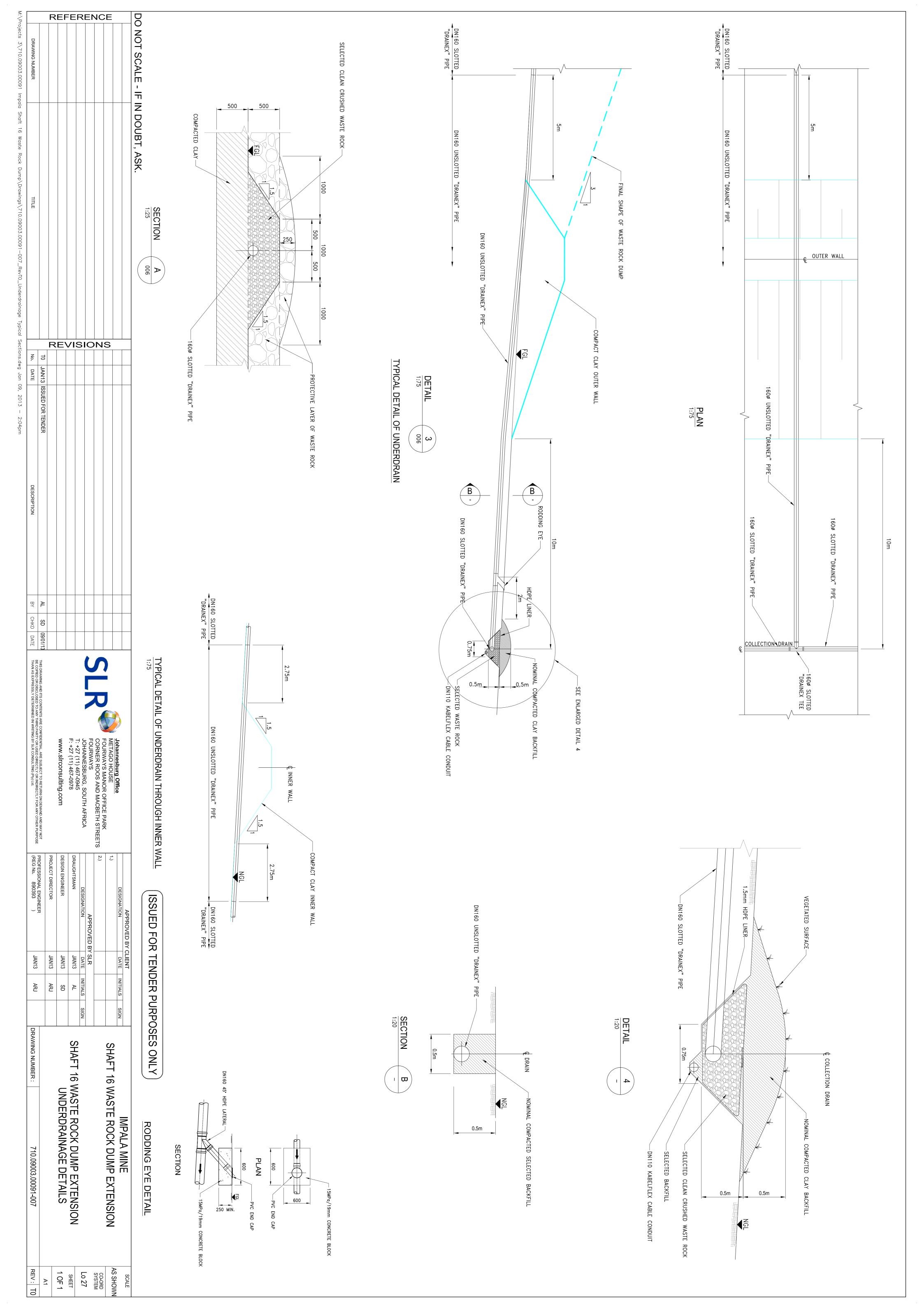


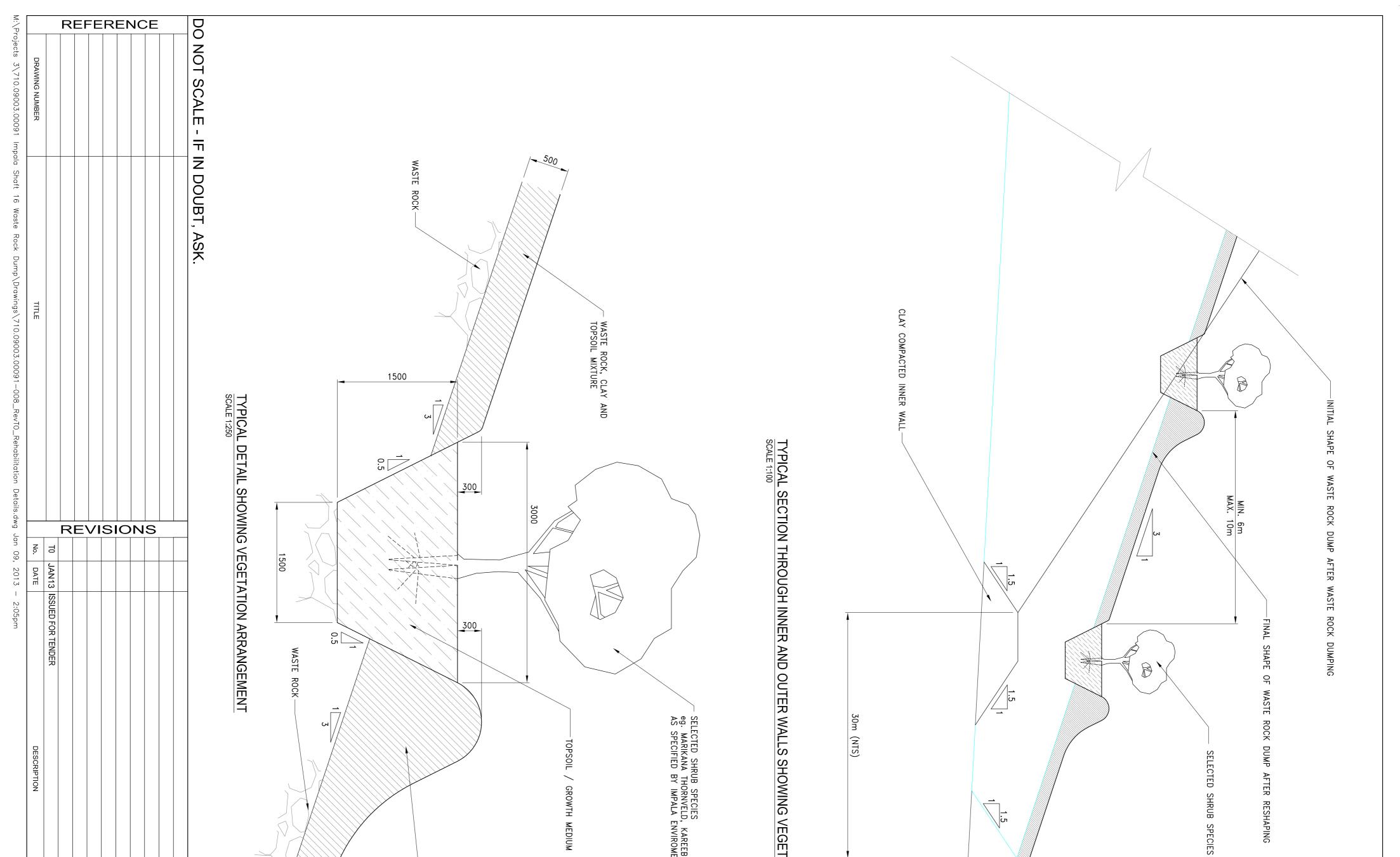


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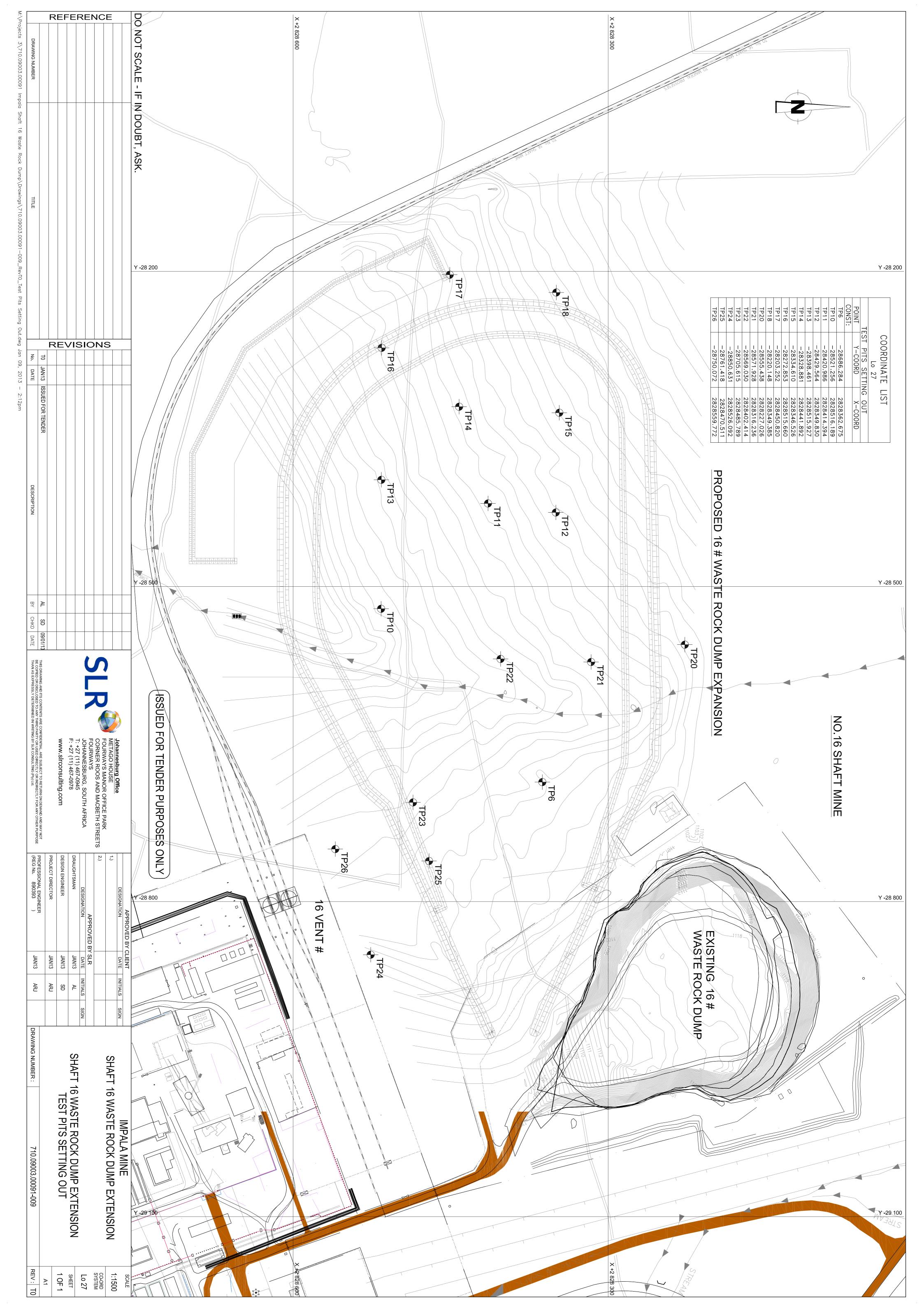
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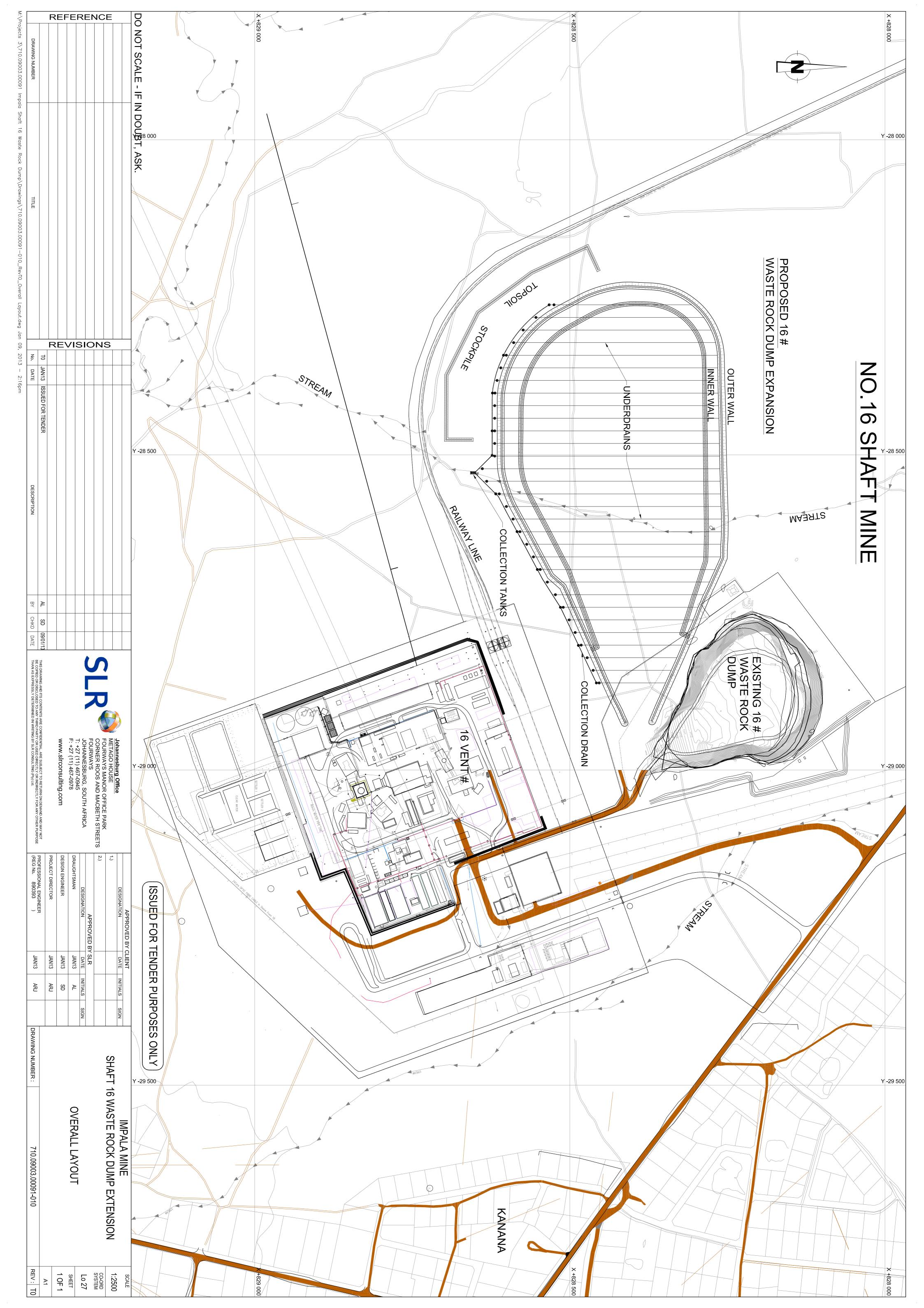


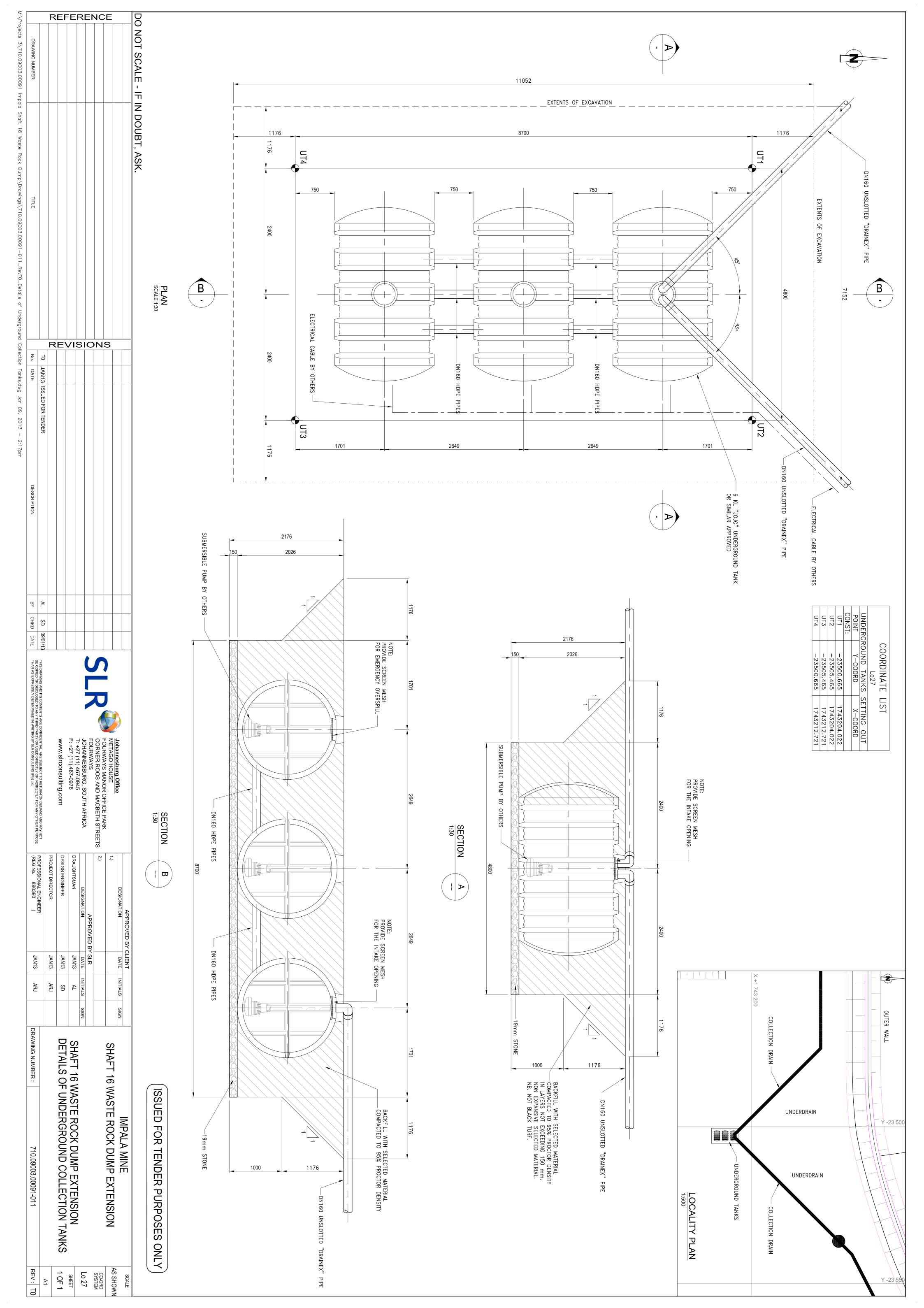


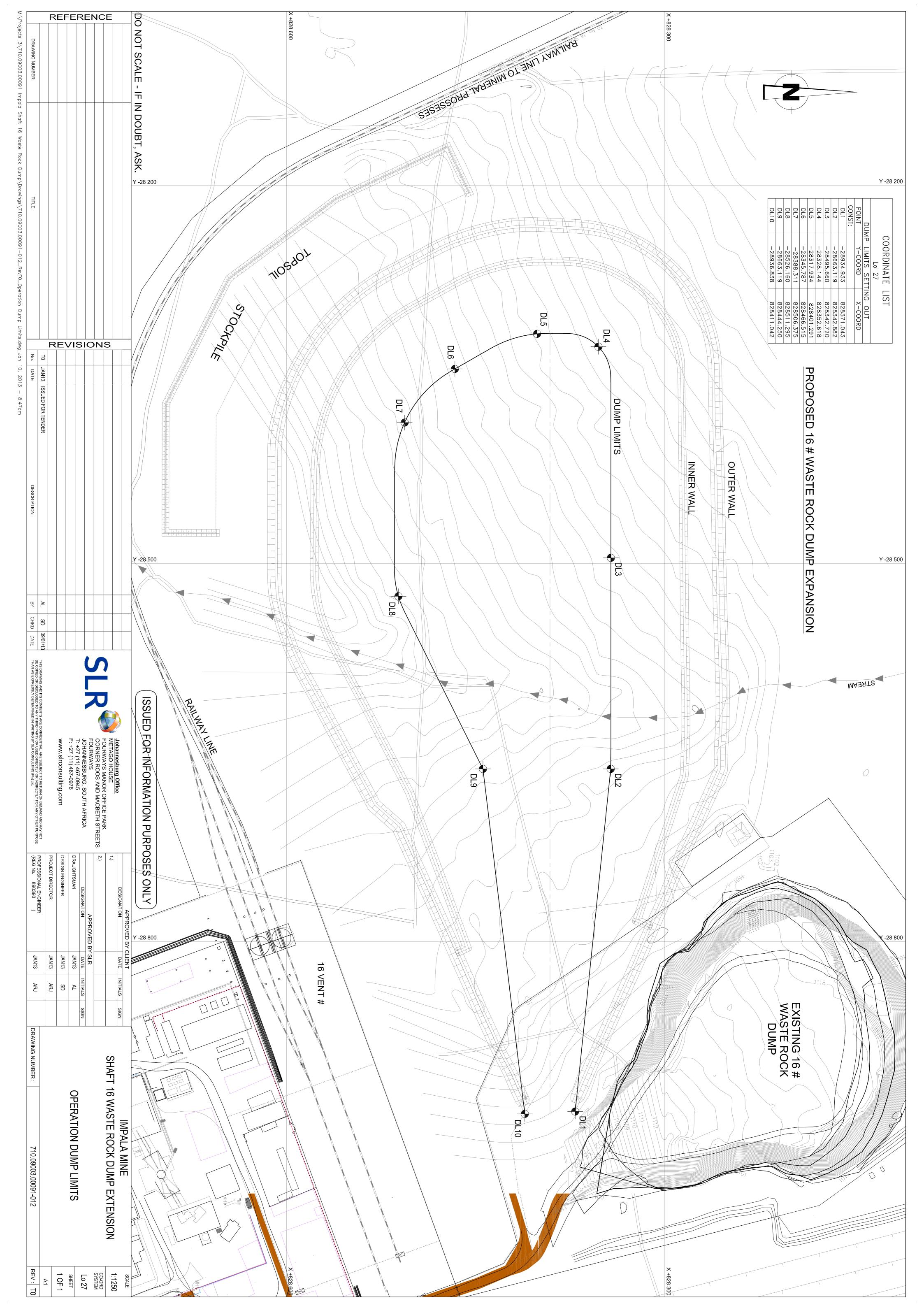
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APPENDIX B: SOIL PROFILES

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S	5L	R		EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 362.675 : Y: -28 686.284 : Hot, no wind : TP 6
Depth in Meters	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC			DESCRIPTIC	٥N	
0 - - - - - -	•		0.4m	ft, Fissured, Clay, ⁻ irm, Slickensided, (Fopsoil Clay with Calcrete nodules	present	
- - 1- - - -	•		1.3m Slightly Moist,	Light Brown, Sligh	ly weathered Norite, Silty (Gravel	
- - - 2-			1.9m Bulk sample a No water enco Machine refus	untered			
-			Wachine relus				
3 - - - -							
- - - - - -							
- - 5-							

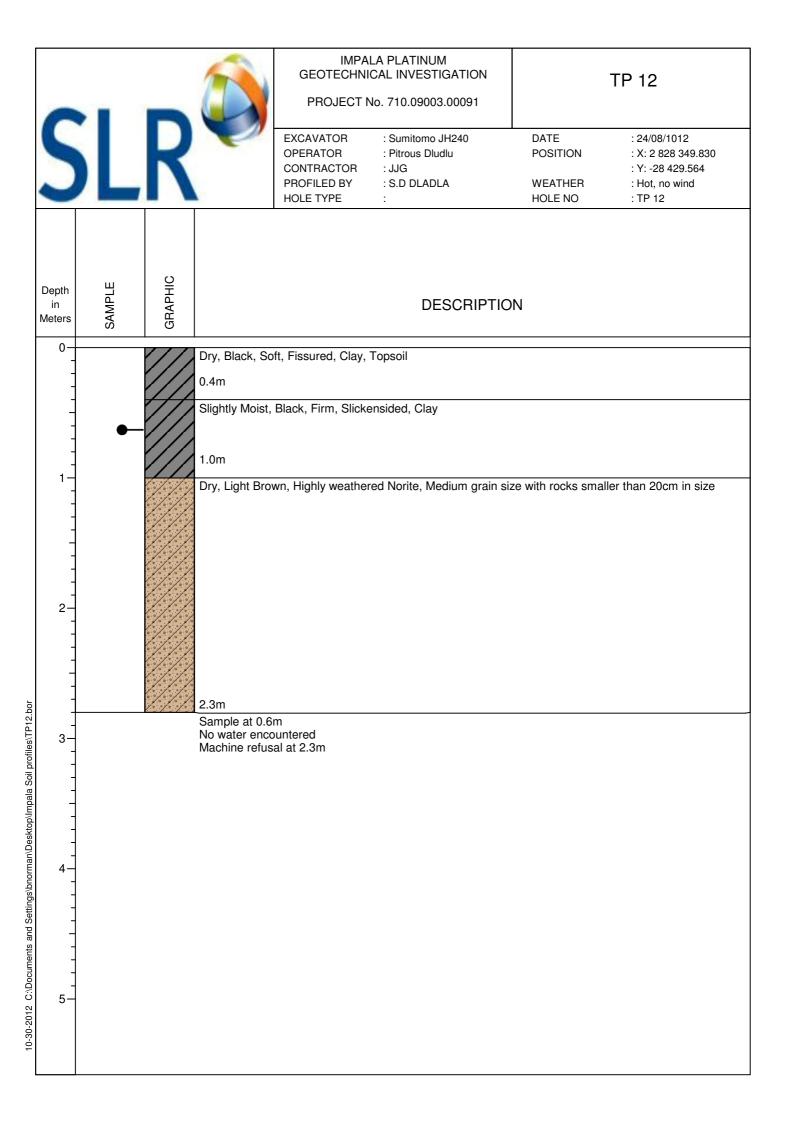
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				GEOTECHNIC	A PLATINUM CAL INVESTIGATION o. 710.09003.00091		TP 10
S	j L	R		EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 516.189 : Y: -28 512.256 : Hot, no wind : TP 10
Depth in Meters	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC			DESCRIPTIO	N	
0			0.5m		opsoil with some roots		
- - 1_ - - - -			Slightly Moist, 1.6m	Black, Firm, Slicke	nsided, Clay		
- - 2- - - - - - - - - - - -	•		Dry, Light Gre	y, Slightly weathere	d Norite, Fine grain size w	ith small boulders	
- 3- - - - -			Sample at 2.5 No water enco Machine refus	ountered			
- - 4 - - -							
- - - 5-							

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		_		GEOTECHNI	LA PLATINUM CAL INVESTIGATION lo. 710.09003.00091		TP 11
S	Ĺ	R		EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 414.394 : Y: -28 420.986 : Hot, no wind : TP 11
Depth in Meters	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC			DESCRIPTIO	Ν	
0			0.3m	ft, Fissured, Clay, ⁻			
- - - 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			Dry, Light Brov 3.1m	vn, Slightly weathe	red Norite, Fine grain size	with small boulder	s up to 30cm
3			No Sample No water enco Machine refusi	untered al at 3.1m			
- - - - - 5-							

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			<u> </u>	GEOTECHNIC	A PLATINUM CAL INVESTIGATION o. 710.09003.00091		TP 13
S	L	R		EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 515.927 : Y: -28 398.461 : Hot, no wind : TP 13
Depth in Meters	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC			DESCRIPTIC	N	
0			0.4m	ft, Fissured, Clay, ⊺ Firm, Slickensided,	Fopsoil with some roots Clay		
- 1 - -			1.1m Slightly Moist,	Light Brown, Highl	y weathered Norite, Mediu	m grain sized with r	rocks up to 15cm
- - - 2- -							
			3.2m				
+ - - - -		<u>///</u>	No Sample No water enco Machine refus	untered al			
4							
- - 5-							

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-				GEOTECHNIC	A PLATINUM CAL INVESTIGATION 0. 710.09003.00091		TP 14
S	L	R		EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 441.892 : Y: -28 328.881 : Hot, no wind : TP 14
Depth in Meters	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC			DESCRIPTIO	Ν	
-0 - -	•		Dry, Black, So 0.4m	ft, Fissured, Clay, 1	opsoil		
			Slightly Moist, 1.0m	Black, Firm, Slicke	nsided, Clay		
1			Slightly Moist,	Light Brown, Highly	v weathered Norite, Fine g	ain sized	
- 2- - - - -							
- - 3- - - -							
- - - 4 - -			4.3m				
- - - 5-			Topsoil Sampl No water enco No Machine re	ountered			

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			<u> </u>	GEOTECHNIC	A PLATINUM CAL INVESTIGATION p. 710.09003.00091	-	TP 15
S		K		EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 346.526 : Y: -28 334.610 : Hot, no wind : TP 15
Depth in Meters	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC			DESCRIPTIO	N	
0			0.3m Slightly Moist, 0.9m	ft, Fissured, Clay, T Black, Firm, Slicker	nsided, Clay		
1			Slightly Moist, 1.9m	Light Grey, Highly v	veathered Norite, Coarse (grain sized with bou	ulders up to 0.4m
2			No Sample No water enco Machine refus	ountered al at 1.9m			
- 3- - - - - - - -							
4							
- - 5							

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				GEOTECHNIC	A PLATINUM CAL INVESTIGATION o. 710.09003.00091		TP 16
S		R		EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 515.660 : Y: -28 272.853 : Hot, no wind : TP 16
Depth in Meters	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC			DESCRIPTIO	N	
0				ft, Fissured, Clay, T Firm, Slickensided,	opsoil with few roots		
			2.6m	y, Highly weathered	l Norite, Coarse grain size	d with boulders up	to 1.0m
- - 3_ - - - - - -			No Sample No water enco Machine refusi	ountered al at 2.6m			
- 4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -							
- 5—							

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			1	GEOTECHNIC	A PLATINUM CAL INVESTIGATION o. 710.09003.00091		TP 17
S	L	R		EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 450.820 : Y: -28 203.252 : Hot, no wind : TP 17
Depth in Meters	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC			DESCRIPTIO	Ν	
0	•		0.3m	ft, Fissured, Clay, T Black, Firm, Slicke	opsoil with few roots		
- - - 2_ -			Dry, Light Brov 2.3m	wn, Highly weathere	ed Norite, Coarse grain siz	e with soft rock up	to 0.4m in size
-			Small Sample No water enco Machine refus	untered			
3							
- 4 - - - -							
- - 5							

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				GEOTECHNI	LA PLATINUM CAL INVESTIGATION Io. 710.09003.00091	TP 18			
S		R		EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 349.385 : Y: -28 220.148 : Hot, no wind : TP 18		
Depth in Meters	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC			DESCRIPTIC				
			0.4m Slightly Moist, 1.3m Dry, Light Gre 1.8m	taken at 1.8m		e with soft rock up	to 0.2m in size		

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				GEOTECHNI	A PLATINUM CAL INVESTIGATION lo. 710.09003.00091		TP 20
S	L	R		EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 227.026 : Y: -28 555.438 : Hot, no wind : TP 20
Depth in Meters	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC			DESCRIPTIO	N	
0 - - - - -			0.4m	ft, Fissured, Clay, ⁻ -irm, Slickensided,			
- - 1_ - - -			1.5m				
- - - 2- -			1.9m No Sample No water enco Machine refus	untered	ed Norite, Medium grain siz	ze	
			Machine relus	a			
- 3- - - -							
- - - 4- - - -							
- - - 5 -							

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		GEOTECHNI	LA PLATINUM CAL INVESTIGATION No. 710.09003.00091	TP 21			
SL	R	EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 316.236 : Y: -28 571.982 : Hot, no wind : TP 21		
Depth II in dww Meters KS	GRAPHIC		DESCRIPTIC				
	0.3m Slightly Moi 0.7m	st, Dark Brown, Firm Brown, Highly weather e channel ncountered		roots			

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			GEOTECHN	ALA PLATINUM ICAL INVESTIGATION No. 710.09003.00091	TP 22		
S		R	EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 402.414 : Y: -28 569.030 : Hot, no wind : TP 22	
Depth in Meters	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC		DESCRIPTIC			
		0.3m Slightl 1.0m Dry, Li 1.3m No Sa No wa					

		IMPA GEOTECHNI PROJECT N		TP 23	
SL	_R	EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 485.789 : Y: -28 705.615 : Hot, no wind : TP 23
Depth II in II Meters V	GRAPHIC		DESCRIPTIC		
		Dry, Black, Soft, Fissured, Clay, 0.3m Slightly Moist, Black, Firm, Slicke 1.2m Dry, Light Brown, Highly weather 1.8m Small Sample at 1.6m No water encountered Machine refusal	ensided, Clay	ize	

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	IMPALA PLATINUM GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION PROJECT No. 710.09003.00091	TP 24
<u>SLR</u>	EXCAVATOR : Sumitomo JH240 OPERATOR : Pitrous Dludlu CONTRACTOR : JJG PROFILED BY : S.D DLADLA HOLE TYPE :	DATE : 24/08/1012 POSITION : X: 2 828 526.092 : Y: -28 850.631 WEATHER : Hot, no wind HOLE NO : TP 24
Depth H OIHA in Meters S	DESCRIPTIC	DN
2 0.4m Slightl 1 1.2m Dry, L 2.8m No Sa No Sa	lack, Soft, Fissured, Clay, Topsoil with some roots y Moist, Black, Firm, Slickensided, Clay ight Brown, Highly weathered Norite, fine grain size mple ter encountered ne refusal	

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-		GEOTECHNICA PROJECT No. EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE		A PLATINUM CAL INVESTIGATION lo. 710.09003.00091		TP 25				
S		R		OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 470.511 : Y: -28 761.418 : Hot, no wind : TP 25			
Depth in Meters	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC			DESCRIPTIO	N				
0 - -			0.4m							
- - - 1-				Black, Firm, Slicke	nsided, Clay					
-				y, Highly weathered	d Norite, fine grained					
- - - 2-			No Sample No water enco Machine refus	ountered al at 1.6m						
- 3- -										
- 4- - -										
-										
5-										

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		IMPAL GEOTECHNIC PROJECT N		TP 26	
SL	R	EXCAVATOR OPERATOR CONTRACTOR PROFILED BY HOLE TYPE	: Sumitomo JH240 : Pitrous Dludlu : JJG : S.D DLADLA :	DATE POSITION WEATHER HOLE NO	: 24/08/1012 : X: 2 828 559.772 : Y: -28 750.072 : Hot, no wind : TP 26
Depth II in UMW Meters S	GRAPHIC		DESCRIPTIC	DN	
	0.4m Slightly Mois 1.0m			ize	

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APPENDIX C: MATERIALS LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

FOUNDATION INDICATOR TEST RESULTS



IMPALA WRD Project 6 September 2012 Project No. 1039/F95/08/2012 Date Sample No. K856 K857 K858 Sample No. K856 K857 K858 Field Ref. No. TP 6 TP 10 TP 12 %Gravel 3 1 2 Depth 0.70 2.50 0.60 %Sand 40 73 27 Sieve size %Passing % Passing % Passing %Silt 19 23 34 75 100 100 100 %Clay 38 4 37 100 63 100 100 NMC % 10.8 28.2 31.6 53 100 100 100 Liquid Limit 56 NP 63 37.5 100 100 100 Plasticity 37 NP 41 26.5 100 100 100 Index 19.0 100 100 100 Linear Shrink. 17. 0. 15. 13.2 100 100 100 Overall P.I. NP 34 38 4.75 100 100 100 Grading 0.53 0.81 0.35 2.00 97 99 98 Modulus 0.85 94 98 95 H.R.B. A-7-6 (15) A-2-4 (0) A-7-6 (20) Unified SM 0.425 91 94 93 СН СН 0.250 81 77 90 Weston swell 2.2 3.2 0.150 71 48 83 (%) at 1 kPa 0.075 59 26 74 Analysis as per method D422 of ASTM of 1985 0.04 54 24 65 The results reported relate only to the 49 0.02 16 56 samples tested. 0.006 44 7 50 Documents may only be reproduced or published in their full context. 0.002 38 4 37 K856 . K857 K858 100 90 80 70 Finer by Mass (%) 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 0.001 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Particle Size (mm) Fine Medium Coarse Fine Medium Coarse Fine Medium Coarse Clay Silt Sand Gravel

Foundation Indicator Test Data



Project IMPALA WRD 11 September 2012 Project No. 1039/F95/08/2012 Date Sample No. K859 Sample No. K859 Field Ref. No. TP 14 %Gravel 2 Depth Topsoil %Sand 31 % Passing Sieve size %Passing % Passing %Silt 26 75 100 %Clay 41 63 100 NMC % 28.0 53 100 Liquid Limit 59 37.5 100 Plasticity 38 26.5 100 Index 19.0 100 Linear Shrink. 18.5 13.2 100 Overall P.I. 35 4.75 99 Grading 0.40 2.00 98 Modulus 0.85 95 H.R.B. A-7-6 (18) Unified 0.425 93 СН 0.250 88 Weston swell 3.1 0.150 80 (%) at 1 kPa 0.075 70 Analysis as per method D422 of ASTM of 1985 0.04 62 The results reported relate only to the 0.02 55 samples tested. 0.006 48 Documents may only be reproduced or 41 published in their full context. 0.002 • K859 100 90 80 70 Finer by Mass (%) 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 0.001 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Particle Size (mm) Fine Medium Coarse Fine Medium Coarse Fine Medium Coarse Clay Silt Sand Gravel

Foundation Indicator Test Data

Civilab

Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories

Project	IMPALA WR			1									
Project No.	1039/F95/08	/2012		Date	6 September	6 September 2012							
Sample No.	K861	K862	K863	Sample No.	K861	K862	K863						
Field Ref. No.		TP 23	WRD	Sample No. %Gravel	70	1	81						
Depth	1.80	1.60	Wasterock	%Sand	16	27	16						
Sieve size	%Passing	% Passing	% Passing	%Sand %Silt	5	32	3						
75	100	100	100	%Clay	8	41	0						
63	100	100	86	NMC %	13.6	32.3	Not Tested						
53	87	100	79	Liquid Limit	61	62	NP						
37.5	81	100	69	Plasticity									
26.5	72	100	59	Index	38	42	NP						
19.0	67	100	51	Linear Shrink.	17.	19.	0.						
13.2	64	100	37	Overall P.I.	8	41	NP						
4.75	41	100	24	Grading									
2.00	30	99	19	Modulus	2.34	0.29	2.64						
0.85	24	98	16	H.R.B.	A-2-7 (0)	A-7-6 (20)	A-1-a (0)						
0.425	22	97	12	Unified	GC	CH	GP						
0.250	19	92	9	Weston swell									
0.150	17	85	7	(%) at 1 kPa	0.0	3.4							
0.075	14	75	4		er method D42	22 of ASTM of	of 1985						
0.04	12	67	3	ported relate									
0.02	11	58	2	samples teste		,							
0.006	9	50	1	produced or									
0.002	8	41	0										
Liner by Mass (%) 80 70 60 50 40 30 30													
20 10 0		◆											
0.001	0.0)1	0.1 Porticle	1 e Size (mm)		10	100						
[dium Caara			• F ine	Madium							
Clay		dium Coarse Silt	Fine	Medium Coars									
		2011		Sand		Gravel							

Foundation Indicator Test Data

Civilab

Civil Engineering Testing Laboratories

IMPALA WRD Project Project No. 1039/F95/08/2012 Date 11 September 2012 K865 Sample No. K864 K865 Sample No. K864 Wasterock + Clay + Soft rock norite Field Ref. No. Soft norite %Gravel 45 70 (50:50)(50:50)%Sand 25 Depth 27 %Passing Sieve size % Passing % Passing %Silt 12 3 %Clay 2 75 100 16 100 63 99 93 NMC % Not Tested Not Tested Liquid Limit 53 99 89 51 24 Plasticity 37.5 98 82 28 5 26.5 97 77 Index Linear Shrink. 19.0 97 73 15. 2.5 13.2 90 Overall P.I. 12 65 1 4.75 68 43 Grading 1.72 2.49 2.00 55 30 Modulus 22 H.R.B. A-2-7 (3) 0.85 48 A-1-a (0) 0.425 44 Unified SC GW 16 0.250 39 12 Weston swell 0.150 35 8 (%) at 1 kPa Analysis as per method D422 of ASTM of 1985 0.075 30 5 The results reported relate only to the 0.04 25 4 0.02 21 4 samples tested. 0.006 18 2 Documents may only be reproduced or 2 0.002 16 published in their full context. K864 - K865 100 90 80 70 Finer by Mass (%) 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 0.001 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 Particle Size (mm) Fine Medium Coarse Fine Medium Coarse Fine Medium Coarse Clay Silt Sand Gravel

Foundation Indicator Test Data

Remarks:

Civilab (Proprietary) Limited. Registration No: 1998/019071/07

BRANCHES: CENTURION • JOHANNESBURG • PIETERMARITZBURG • PINETOWN • PORT ELIZABETH • RUSTENBURG •

PERMEABILITY TEST RESULTS



Date:

Falling Head Permeability Test Results

Project: IMPALA WRD Project No: F95/08/2012

12/09/2012

Lab.	Field	Depth	Moisture	Contents	Dry dens	ity Kg/m ³	Coefficier	nt of Permeal	oility (m/s)
Sample Reference	Sample Reference	(m)	Before Test (%)	After Test (%)	As re- moulded	As tested	Ra Minimum	nge Maximum	Average
K858	TP 12	0.6			moulded	lesieu	winning	IVIAXIITIUITI	
K861	TP 18	1.8	9.6	18.0	2078	2114	3.2E-09	4.7E-09	4.0E-09
K864	Clay material + Soft Rock Norite	-	12.3	19.1	1878	2039	1.1E-09	1.3E-09	1.2E-09
K865	Wasterock + Soft Rock Norite (50:50)	-	7.8	10.4	2153	2190	2.0E-07	2.4E-07	2.2E-07

Remarks: Samples remoulded to 95% of MDD @ OMC. Saturated and tested under a load of 100kPa. Densities reported are under a load of 100kPa.

> Civilab (Pty) Limited Registration No: 1998/019071/07 BRANCHES: CENTURION • JOHANNESBURG • RUSTENBURG



Date:

Falling Head Permeability Test Results

Project: IMPALA WRD Project No: F95/08/2012

12/09/2012

Lab.	Field	Depth	Moisture	Contents	Dry dens	ity Kg/m ³	Coefficie	nt of Permeat	oility (m/s)
Sample Reference	Sample Reference	(m)	Before Test (%)	After Test (%)	As re- moulded	As tested	Ra Minimum	nge Maximum	Average
K858	TP 12	0.6	18.9	33.5	1550	1642	6.5E-09	8.5E-09	7.7E-09
K861	TP 18	1.8	9.6	18.0	2078	2114	3.2E-09	4.7E-09	4.0E-09
K864	Clay material + Soft Rock Norite	-	12.3	19.1	1878	2039	1.1E-09	1.3E-09	1.2E-09
K865	Wasterock + Soft Rock Norite (50:50)	-	7.8	10.4	2153	2190	2.0E-07	2.4E-07	2.2E-07

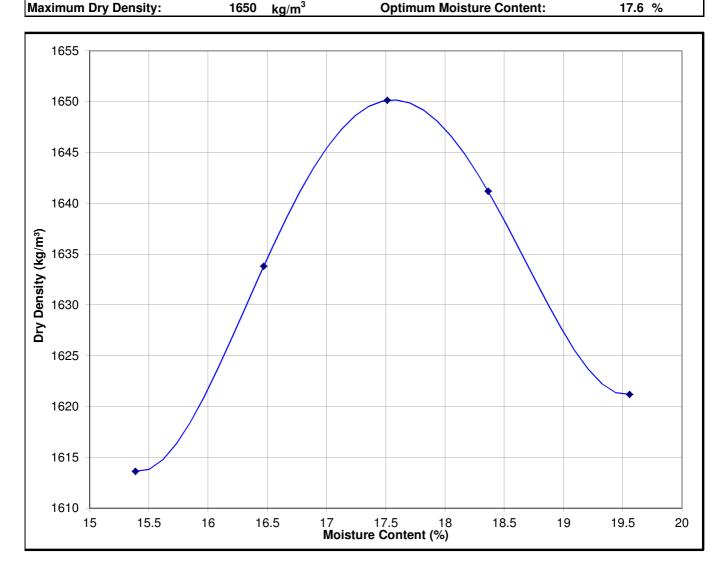
Remarks: Samples remoulded to 95% of MDD @ OMC. Saturated and tested under a load of 100kPa. Densities reported are under a load of 100kPa.

> Civilab (Pty) Limited Registration No: 1998/019071/07 BRANCHES: CENTURION • JOHANNESBURG • RUSTENBURG

MOISTURE-DENSITY TEST RESULTS

Moisture Density Relationship

Project:	IMPALA	WRD									
Project No.:	1039/F95	/08/2012			Date:		18 September 2012				
Field Reference:	TP 12				Laborato	ry Ref.:	K858				
Depth (m):	0.6				Remarks	:	I	Untreated			
Description:	-										
Compactive Effort:	Mod. AA	SHTO									
Percent Water Content (%):	17.5	18.4	16.5	19.6	15.4						
Dry Density (kg/m ³):	1650	1641	1634	1621	1614						
		2									



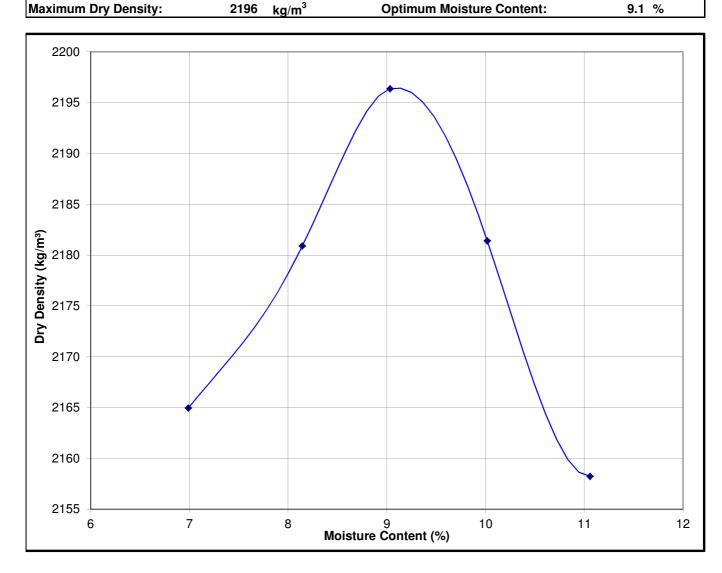
Analysis according to Method A7 of TMH1 of 1986.

The results relate only to the samples tested.

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Moisture Density Relationship

Project:	IMPALA	WRD						
Project No.:	1039/F95	6/08/2012			Date:		13 Se	ptember 2012
Field Reference:	TP 18				Laborato	ry Ref.:		K861
Depth (m):	1.8				Remarks	:	ι	Intreated
Description:	-							
Compactive Effort:	Mod. AA	SHTO						
Percent Water Content (%):	7.0	8.1	9.0	10.0	11.1			
Dry Density (kg/m ³):	2165	2181	2196	2181	2158			
		2						



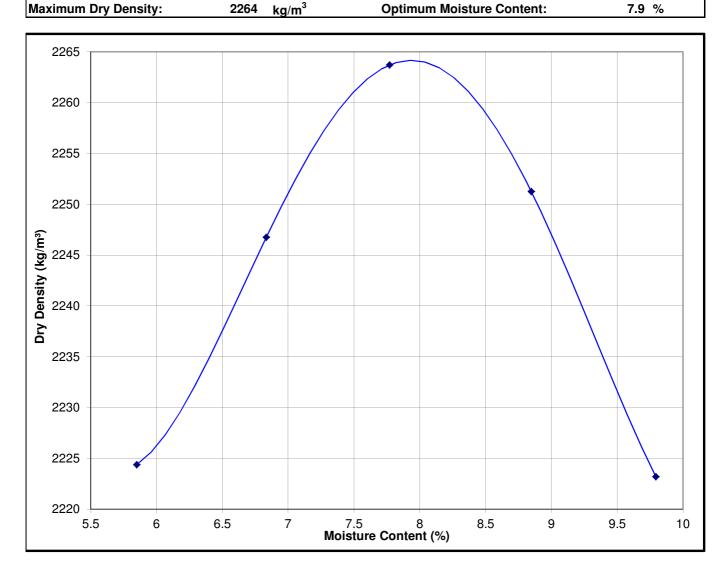
Analysis according to Method A7 of TMH1 of 1986.

The results relate only to the samples tested.

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Moisture Density Relationship

IMPALA	WRD										
1039/F95	/08/2012			Date:		5 September 2012					
-				Laboratory Ref.	:	K865					
-			Remarks:		Unt	reated					
WASTER	WASTEROCK + SOFT ROCK NORITE (50:50)										
Mod. AA	SHTO										
6.8	7.8	8.8	5.9	9.8							
2247	2264	2251	2224	2223							
	1039/F95 - - WASTEF Mod. AA	Mod. AASHTO 6.8 7.8	1039/F95/08/2012 - - WASTEROCK + SOFT ROC Mod. AASHTO 6.8 7.8 8.8	1039/F95/08/2012 - - WASTEROCK + SOFT ROCK NORIT Mod. AASHTO 6.8 7.8 8.8 5.9	1039/F95/08/2012 Date: - Laboratory Ref. - Remarks: WASTEROCK + SOFT ROCK NORITE (50:50) Mod. AASHTO 6.8 7.8 8.8 5.9 9.8	1039/F95/08/2012 Date: - Laboratory Ref.: - Remarks: WASTEROCK + SOFT ROCK NORITE (50:50) Mod. AASHTO 6.8 7.8 8.8 5.9 9.8	1039/F95/08/2012 Date: 5 Septe - Laboratory Ref.: K - Remarks: Unt WASTEROCK + SOFT ROCK NORITE (50:50) Mod. AASHTO 6.8 7.8 8.8 5.9 9.8				



Analysis according to Method A7 of TMH1 of 1986.

The results relate only to the samples tested.

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DISPERSIVE TEST RESULTS



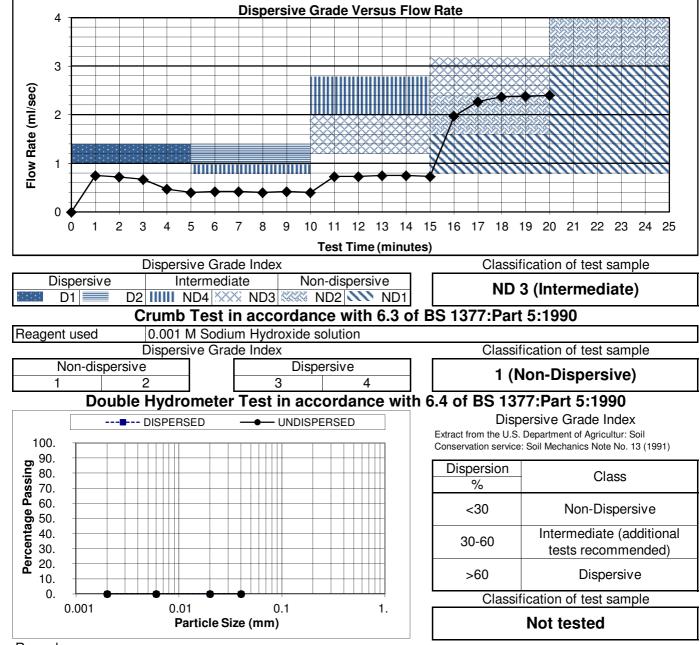
Analyses on Potentially Dispersive Soils

Project Name	IMPALA WRD	Lab. No.	K856
Job Number	1039/F95/08/2012	Client/Field No.	TP 6
Date Received	25/09/2012	Depth (m)	0.7

Pinhole Test in accordance with 6.2 of BS 1377:Part 5:1990

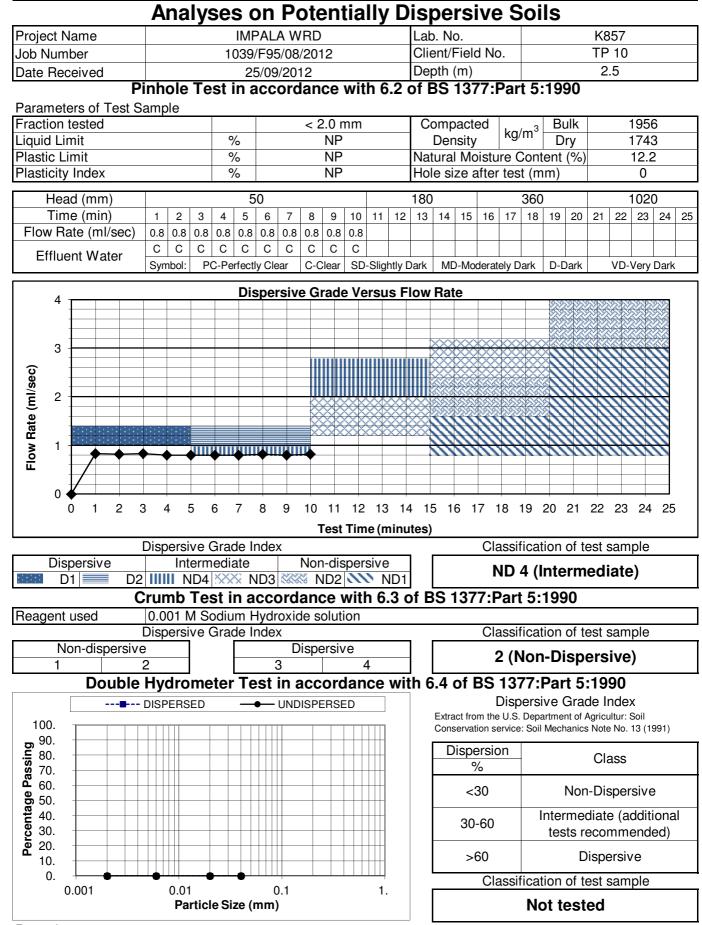
Parameters of Test Sample

Fraction tested								< 2	2.0 r	nm			С	omp	acte	ed kg/m ³			Βι	ılk		1838			
Liquid Limit				%	6	56					Density Kg/m					D	ry		1530						
Plastic Limit					19					Natural Moisture Content (%)						(%)) 20.1								
Plasticity Index	Plasticity Index %				6				37				Hol	e si	ze a	lfter	tes	t (m	ım)				1		
Head (mm)		50					0				180					360					1020				
Time (min)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Flow Rate (ml/sec)	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4					
Effluent Water	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С					
Enluent water	Sym	nbol:	P	C-Pe	rfectl	y Cle	ear	C-C	C-Clear SD-Slightly D				Slightly Dark MD-Moderat			lerately Dark D-Dark			Dark	k VD-Very Dark					



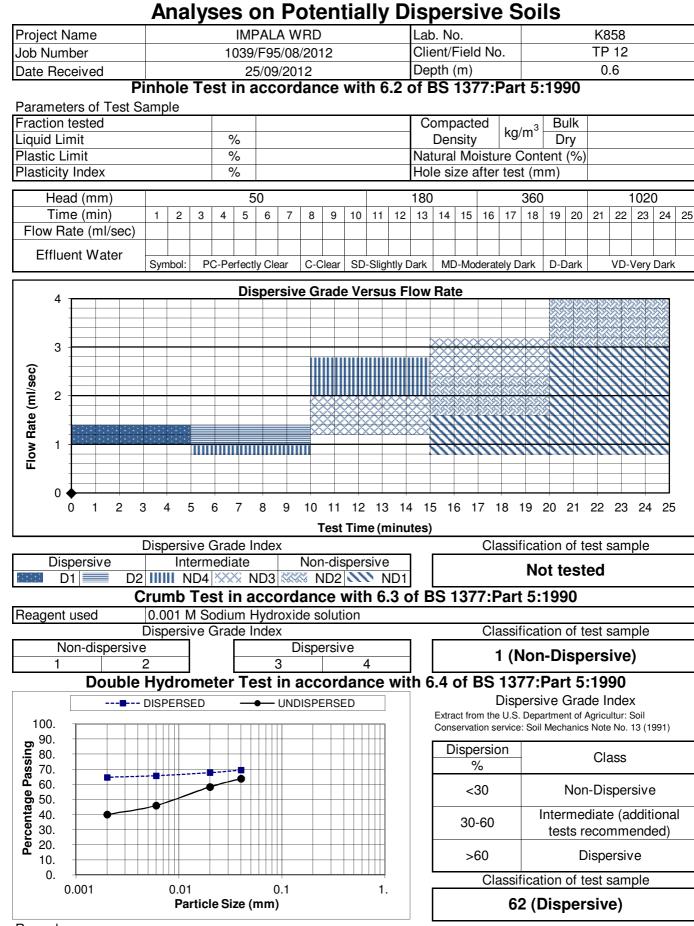
Remarks:





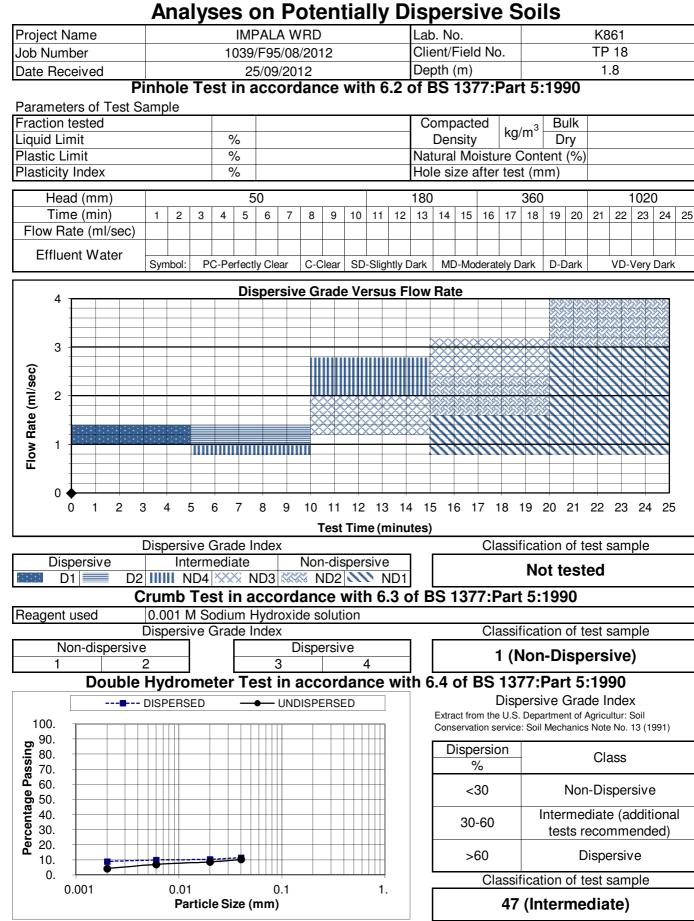
Remarks:



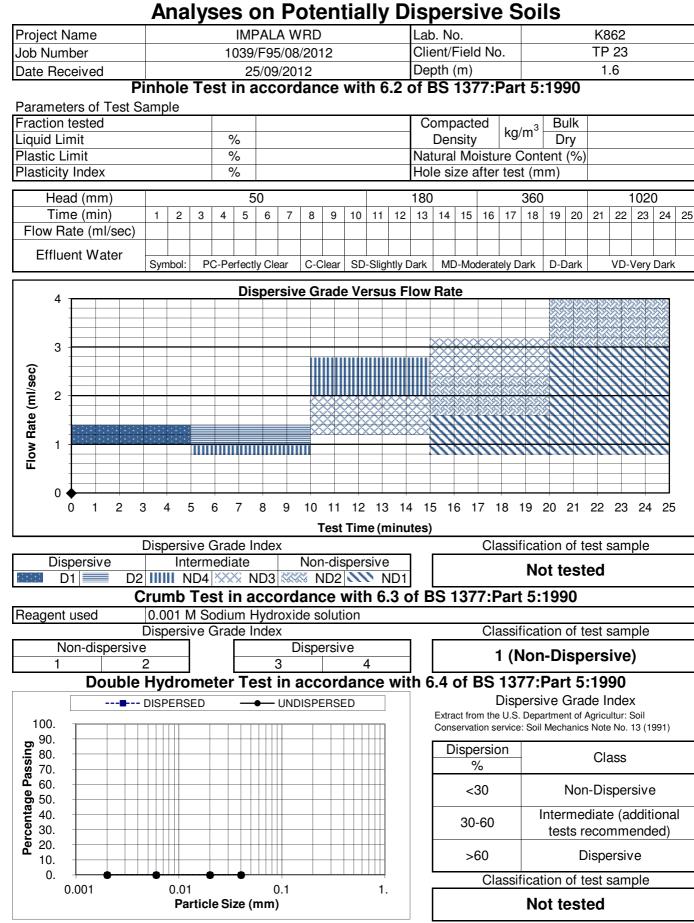


Remarks:









Remarks:

Flow Rate (ml/sec)

APPENDIX D: BILL OF QUANTITIES

Main Summary

CLIENT: IMPALA PLATINUM LIMITED

PROJECT: NO. 16 SHAFT: NEW WASTE ROCK DUMP CONSTRUCTION

BASE DATE: Dec-20

Schedule	Description	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total
Α	PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL (Estimated at 15% of total construction costs)	R 664 383	R 988 890	R 1 653 273
В	SITE PREPARATION AND CLAY LINER	R 3 049 857	R 4 780 325	R 7 830 182
С	UNDER DRAINAGE COLLECTION	R 1 379 362	R 1 812 274	R 3 191 636
	SUB-TOTAL 1 (Excluding VAT & Contingencies)	R 5 093 602	R 7 581 489	R 12 675 091
	CONTINGENCY (Estimated at 10% of total costs)	R 509 360	R 758 149	R 1 267 509
	SUB-TOTAL 2 (Excluding VAT)	R 5 602 962	R 8 339 638	R 13 942 600
	VAT 14%	R 784 415	R 1 167 549	R 1 951 964
	GRAND TOTAL	R 6 387 377	R 9 507 187	R 15 894 564

Schedule B: Site Preparation and Earthworks

CLIENT: IMPALA PLATINUM LIMITED

PROJECT: NO. 16 SHAFT: NEW WASTE ROCK DUMP CONSTRUCTION

			QUANTITIES				AMOUNTS		
Item	Description	Unit	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total	RATE	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total
1	SITE PREPARATION								
1.1	Clear and grub site, including removal of trees up to 1.5 m girth (spoil to be spread neatly within 1 km as directed by Engineer):								
1.1.1	Waste rock dump area and collection trench	m²	81 381	114 267	195 647.49	R 1.45	R 118 166	R 165 916	R 284 082
1.1.2	Topsoil stockpile area	m²	15 771	0	15 771.49	R 1.45	R 22 901	R 0	R 22 901
1.2	Remove topsoil and subsoil to a maximum depth of 400mm and stockpile as directed at topsoil stockpile areas. Stockpiles to have a maximum side slope of 1:3 and height not exceeding 2 m (freehaul distance of 1 km)								
1.2.1	Waste rock dump area and collection trench	m³	32 552	45 707	78 258.99	R 19.72	R 642 031	R 901 472	R 1 543 503
2	EARTHWORKS AND EXCAVATIONS								
2.1	Bulk excavation in Class A material. Material to be used for backfill, stockpile, fill, construction of embankments or disposed as directed by the Engineer within 1 km. (Rate to allow for cutting back, dewatering etc.):								
2.1.1	Waste rock dump basin - Top ± 300mm layer (excl. topsoil strip) to temporary stockpile (Paid for as fill, see item 3.1.4)	m³	24 414	34 280	58 694.25	R 0.00	R 0	R 0	R 0
2.2	Base preparation of insitu material (Rip and Re-compact or Compact only as specified by Engineer) to:								
2.2.1	Waste rock dump basin, minimum of 250mm thick clay layer compacted to 95% Proctor Density (±2% OMC) (NB: for areas where the minimum thickness of the insitu clay is less than 250mm see Item 3.1.6)	m²	81 381	114 267	195 647.49	R 3.50	R 284 834	R 399 933	R 684 767
							D 1 067 000	D 1 467 001	B 0 505 050
	TOTAL CARRIED FORWARD						R 1 067 932	к 1 467 321	R 2 535 253

			QUANTITIES		S		AMOUNTS			
Item	Description	Unit	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total	RATE	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total	
	TOTAL BROUGHT FORWARD						B 1 067 932	B 1 /67 321	R 2 535 253	
							111007352	111407 021	11 2 333 233	
3	FORM EMBANKMENTS AND FILLS		·							
3.1	Construct compacted embankment walls and fills with selected material from waste rock dump basin or approved borrow pits, excavations or stockpiles and compact to required specification or Engineers approval (rate to include for opening of borrow areas, load, haul [free haul 1 km], spread, level, trim, compact, tie-in, form side slopes etc.):									
3.1.1	Inner wall in 150mm layers compacted to 95% Proctor Density (±2% OMC)	m³	4 751	7 632	12 382	R 30.78	R 146 222	R 234 885	R 381 106	
3.1.2	Outer wall in 150mm layers compacted to 95% Proctor Density (±2% OMC)	m³	11 144	19 461	30 604	R 30.78	R 342 986	R 598 960	R 941 945	
3.1.3	Silt control berm at the topsoil stockpile area (norminally compacted)	m³	1 020	2 256	3 277	R 30.78	R 31 408	R 69 449	R 100 856	
3.1.5	Leading inner wall in 150mm layers compacted to 95% Proctor Density (±2% OMC)	m³	3 234	16 169	19 402	R 30.78	R 99 529	R 497 641	R 597 169	
3.1.4	Waste rock dump basin clay liner (Top Layer ±300mm) compacted to 95% Proctor Density (±2% OMC)	m³	24 414	34 280	58 694.25	R 30.78	R 751 423	R 1 055 069	R 1 806 492	
3.1.6	Extra over item 2.2.1 for clay fill in areas where the minimum thickness of the insitu clay is less than 250mm	m ³	Supply rate only		nly					
3.2	Form protective layer, using selected waste rock material :									
3.2.1	On top of the clay liner (rate to include for opening of borrow areas, load, haul [free haul 1 km], spread, level, trim, compact, etc.)	m³	40 690	57 133	97 823.74	R 15.00	R 610 357	R 857 000	R 1 467 357	
3.2.2	Over haulage, extra over Item 3.2.1 for waste rock from mine waste rock dump	m³.km	Supply rate only			R 0	R 0	R 0		
	Sub-Total (Excluding VAT)						R 3 049 857	R 4 780 325	R 7 830 178	

Schedule C: Under Drainage Collection

CLIENT: IMPALA PLATINUM LIMITED

PROJECT: NO. 16 SHAFT: NEW WASTE ROCK DUMP CONSTRUCTION

	Description		QUANTITIES				AMOUNTS		
Item		Unit	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total	RATE	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total
1	EARTHWORKS AND EXCAVATIONS			+ +		-		1 1	
						-			
1.1	Bulk excavation in Class A material. Material to be used for backfill, stockpile, fill, construction of embankments or disposed as directed by the Engineer within 1 km. (Rate to allow for cutting back, dewatering etc.):								
1.1.1	Storage tanks excavation	m³	263	0	263	R 24.12	R 6 342	R 0	R 6 342
1.2	Restricted excavation in Class A material. Material to be used for backfill, stockpile, fill, construction of embankments or disposed as directed by the Engineer within 1 km. (Rate to allow for shoring, max vertical excavation 2.0 m, cutting back, dewatering, marking of open trenches etc.):								
1.2.1	Under drainage pipe trenches (between outer wall and collection trench)	m³	40	49	88	R 36.09	R 1 428	R 1 764	R 3 192
1.2.2	Collection trench	m ³	308	246	554	R 36.09	R 11 132	R 8 866	R 19 998
1.2.3	Electricity cable conduit pipe trench	m³	30	0	30	R 36.09	R 1 078	R 0	R 1 078
1.3 1.3.1	Excavate in Class B material and use for backfill, fill or stockpile within freehaul distance of 1 km Storage tanks excavation (extra over Item 1.1.1)	m ³	13	0	13	R 216.88	R 2 851	R 0	R 2 851
1.3.2	Collection trench (extra over Item 1.2.2)	m ³		Supply rate only	/				
1.4 1.4.1	Base preparation of insitu material (Rip and Recompact or Compact only as specified by Engineer) to: Collection trench and storage sump area (95% Proctor density or as specified on the drawing)	m²	122	0	122	R 27.71	R 3 370	R 0	R 3 370
2	FORM EMBANKMENTS AND FILLS								
2.1	Backfill with selected and approved material from approved borrow pit or excavations and compact as detailed or as directed by Engineer (Free Haul Distance 1 km):								
2.1.1	Storage tanks - Compacted fill (non-expansive material to 97% Mod. AASHTO in 150mm layers)	m³	235	0	235	R 64.00	R 15 023	R 0	R 15 023
2.1.2	Trenches between the outer wall and the collection trench - Norminally compacted non-expansive material	m³	66	82	148	R 64.00	R 4 226	R 5 221	R 9 447
2.1.3	Collection trench bund - Norminally compacted clay material	m ³	363	289	652	R 20.59	R 7 474	R 5 953	R 13 427
	TOTAL CARRIED FORWARD			1 1			R 52 924	R 21 804	R 74 728

		QUANTITIES					AMOUNTS		
Item	Description	Unit	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total	RATE	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total
	TOTAL BROUGHT FORWARD						R 52 924	R 21 804	R 74 728
							11 52 524	1121 004	1174720
3	DRAINAGE								
3.1	Supply and place selected drainage material to form:								
3.1.1	Under drains (selected crushed waste rock)	m ³	2 500	4 400	6 900	R 175.00	R 437 500	R 770 000	R 1 207 500
3.1.2 3.1.3	Collection drain (selected crushed waste rock) Storage tanks bedding (19mm stone)	m ³ m ³	296 6	233 0	529 6	R 175.00 R 175.00	R 51 844 R 1 097	R 40 688 R 0	R 92 532 R 1 097
3.1.3	Storage tanks bedding (1911111 storie)	111°	0	0	0	H 175.00	n 1 097	ΠV	R 1097
3.2	Supply and install drainage pipes and fittings:								
3.2.1	Supply and install 160 mm diameter slotted HDPE corrugated Drainex pipes or similar with joints to SABS standard (including all jointing material, bends and fittings) to underdrains	m	2 867	5 027	7 894	R 138.19	R 396 207	R 694 668	R 1 090 875
3.2.2	Supply and install 160 mm diameter closed HDPE corrugated Drainex pipes or similar with joints to SABS standard (including all jointing material, bends and fittings) to underdrains	m	341	389	730	R 141.77	R 48 304	R 55 158	R 103 462
3.2.3	Supply and install joints between the DN160 underdrain pipes and DN160 collector drain pipe	No.	15	16	31	R 183.19	R 2 748	R 2 932	R 5 680
3.2.4	Supply and install jet rodding stations to underdrain pipes (rate to include pipes and all jointing material, fittings, end-caps and concrete blocks)	No.	15	16	31	R 750.00	R 11 250	R 12 000	R 23 250
3.2.5	Supply and install jet rodding stations to collector drain pipes (rate to include pipes and all jointing material, fittings, end-caps and concrete blocks)	No.	6	5	11	R 800.00	R 4 800	R 4 000	R 8 800
4	HDPE LINING								
4.1	Supply and install 1500 micron HDPE liner system as detailed (rate to include for cutting, wastage, welding and quality control testing) to:								
4.1.1	HDPE lining for the Collection Trench	m²	1 570	1 251	2 821	R 162.46	R 255 096	R 203 169	R 458 265
5	STORAGE SYSTEM								
5.1	Supply and install 3 X 6,000L JoJo underground tanks or equivalent	No.	3	0	3	R 14 000.00	R 42 000	R 0	R 42 000
5.2	Supply and install connectors between the underground tanks (rate to include pipes,drilling and welding/sealing)	No.	12	0	12	500.00	R 6 000	R 0	R 6 000
6	MISCELLANEOUS								
6.1	Supply and install DN110 Kabelflex Cable Conduit or similar	m	485	0	485	R 125.00	R 60 625	R 0	R 60 625
6.2	Supply and install 450ND class 50D spigot and socket joint reinforced concrete pipes in 2.44m standard lengths to the leading inner wall for temporary stormwater control	No.	4	4	8	R 950.00	R 3 800	R 3 800	R 7 600
6.3	Hydroseed and establish competent vegetation cover to collector trench bund	m²	1 185	930	2 115	R 4.36	R 5 167	R 4 055	R 9 222
	Sub-Total (Excluding VAT)						R 1 379 362	R 1 812 274	R 3 191 636

Main Summary

CLIENT: IMPALA PLATINUM LIMITED

PROJECT: NO. 16 SHAFT: NEW WASTE ROCK DUMP RE-SHAPING AND REHABILITATION BASE DATE: Dec-2012

Schedule	Description	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total	
Α	PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL (Estimated at 15% of total construction costs)	R 211 820	R 702 515	R 914 335	
В	RE-SHAPING AND REHABILITATION	R 1 412 130	R 4 683 434	R 6 095 564	
	SUB-TOTAL 1 (Excluding VAT & Contingencies)	R 1 623 950	R 5 385 949	R 7 009 899	
	CONTINGENCY (Estimated at 10% of total costs)	R 162 395	R 538 595	R 700 990	
	SUB-TOTAL 2 (Excluding VAT)	R 1 786 344	R 5 924 544	R 7 710 888	
	VAT 14%	R 250 088	R 829 436	R 1 079 524	
	GRAND TOTAL	R 2 036 433	R 6 753 980	R 8 790 413	

Schedule B: Re-Shaping and Rehabilitation of the WRD Walls

CLIENT: IMPALA PLATINUM LIMITED

PROJECT: NO. 16 SHAFT: NEW WASTE ROCK DUMP RE-SHAPING AND

				QUANTITIES			AMOUNTS		
Item	Description	Unit	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total	RATE	Phase 1	Remaining Phases	Total
1	FORM EMBANKMENTS AND FILLS								
1.1	Re-Shape of slopes. (rate to include for push down, spread, level, trim, form side slopes etc.): Rate to be measured as per meter length of crest								
1.1.1	Push down average 20m high angle of repose slopes to an overall slope of 3H:1V	m	549	0	549	R 642.72	R 352 840	R 0	R 352 840
1.1.2	Push down average 40m high angle of repose slopes to an overall slope of 3H:1V	m	44	768	812	R 1 004.79	R 44 384	R 771 309	R 815 693
1.2	Excavate, load, haul from topsoil stockpiles, place, spread and mix								
1.2.1	300mm Thick topsoil to outside face of WRD wall, and mix with waste rock to an average thickness of 500mm	m³	11 400	45 815	57 215	R 31.62	R 360 464	R 1 448 654	R 1 809 117
2	PLANT BOXES								
2	PLANI BOXES								
2.1	Restricted excavation on the WRD re-shaped side slopes to form "plant boxes"/terraces. Material to be used for construction of the downstream berms (Rate to allow for shoring, max vertical excavation 2.0 m, cutting back, dewatering, marking of open trenches etc.):	m ³	3 816	15 335	19 151	R 41.79	R 159 459	R 640 845	R 800 303
2.2	Supply and place topsoil mixed with a growth medium suitable for the planting of trees inside the "plant boxes"	m³	3 816	15 335	19 151	R 57.75	R 220 357	R 885 586	R 1 105 942
2.3	Supply and plant suitable plants inside the 'plant boxes' (NB: rate per box)	No.	314	1 262	1 576	R 210.00	R 65 951	R 265 047	R 330 997
3	Hydroseed and vegetation cover								
3.1	Hydroseed and establish competent vegetation cover to re- shaped slope	m²	35 174	141 358	176 531	R 4.36	R 153 474	R 616 792	R 770 266
3.2	Hydroseed and establish competent vegetation cover to top soil stockpiles footprint areas	m²	0	15 771	15 771	R 3.50	R 55 201	R 55 201	R 55 201
	Sub-Total (Excluding VAT)						R 1 412 130	R 4 683 434	R 6 040 359



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