

# NKOMATI JOINT VENTURE: GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR

## WATER TREATMENT PLANT AREA



Prepared for: Nkomati Joint Venture

Prepared by: Beal Africa

Date: May 2024







## **PROJECT INFORMATION**

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Submission date:	Final: May 2024



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## **DECLARATION OF INPENDENCE AND QUALITY**

This report is free from any external prejudice or influence and provides an accurate geotechnical assessment for the proposed water treatment plant. All the work herein has been conducted by Agreenco Environmental Projects (Pty) Ltd (Agreenco) and Beal Africa.

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

Agreenco was requested to assist Nkomati Joint Venture with the geotechnical assessment for the water treatment plant in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements.



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## **1 BACKGROUND INFROMATION**

#### 1.1 Introduction

This shallow surface geotechnical assessment report presents the findings and recommendations of the site investigation conducted on the designated area for the planned Water Treatment Plant area at Nkomati Nickel Mine in the Mpumalanga Province, South Africa.

### **1.2** Terms of reference

The purpose of this investigation was to assess the geological and geotechnical conditions to provide essential information for the planning and design of a proposed water treatment plant. This report outlines the scope of the investigation, methodology employed, and the key findings and recommendations.

#### **1.3** Information sources

The investigation primarily relied on information from the following sources:

• <u>Regional geological information</u>:

Council for Geoscience (CGS). 1986. 1:250 000 scale; 2530 Barberton geological map. (Map).

• <u>Topographical map:</u>

1:50 000 scale; 2530DC Badplaas cadastral map (Digital image)

• <u>Remote sensing information</u>:

Google Earth<sup>™</sup> imagery (Digital images).

• Existing reports:

Detailed geotechnical investigation for the Nico Joint Venture at Slaaihoek for Anglovaal Limited, Report No 95/57/1, Part A and B, July 1994.

Excerpts of the draft geochemical model of the Waste Rock Dump of the Nkomati Mine expansion project, November 2013.



## **2** SITE DESCRIPTION

The project area is located south of the existing open pit.

The project area is mainly characterised by a very gentle slope mainly towards the south as a result of cut and / or fill operations.

Surface drainage is expected to be mainly by means of sheetwash, albeit with localised ponding expected during and for a short period after precipitation events if not drained adequately.

The Climatic N-value (Weinert, 1980) is less than 5, indicating semi-humid conditions where chemical alteration and breakdown of mineral constituents favouring soil formation, rather than mechanical disintegration that gives rise to mainly rock fragments occurring in a soil matrix, dominates.

The location of the project area is presented in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1: Map of WTP location



## **3** SITE GEOLOGY AND GEOHYDROLOGY

The general geological and soil conditions are discussed in this section of the report.

#### Stratigraphy

According to the published geological map, the project area is located on or near a geological contact.

The project area is typically underlaid by:

- Compact, poorly bedded dolomite and limestone with chert layers, transition zone of shale and thin interlayered quartzite and dolomite at base.
- Quartzite with pebble layers in places.
- Adjacent pyroxenite, chromitite, peridotite and gabbro to be noted.

The soil profiles in test pits confirmed complex and variable sub-surface geological conditions.

A map of the regional geological setting is presented in Figure 1: Map of WTP location.

#### **Dolomite land**

The WTF is underlaid by water-soluble strata as defined by SANS 1936 (2012) and, as such, classifies as dolomite land. Figure 3 is included as reference.

#### Structural geology

The available published information indicates the presence of several linear structures, deemed to represent dolerite dykes and sills.

#### Geohydrology

Perched groundwater conditions were not encountered. The deeper aquifer was not assessed as part of this phase of the investigation.

The potential acidic nature of the groundwater should be noted, especially in combination and interaction with dolomite, that may lead to dissolution, karstification and subsidence.

#### Mineral deposits and undermining

The project area is located in the direct vicinity of open pit and underground mining activities and may be at risk of adverse effects associated with mining and undermining.

#### **Regional seismicity**

With regards to the regional seismicity, the ground conditions are deemed to be classified as Ground Type 1 and 2. According to SANS 10160, the project area falls in Seismic Zone I with a potential for



only natural seismic activity. However, it is noted that the project area is also potentially at risk of mining-induced seismic events.

The proposed structure to be established is deemed to classify as Importance Class II with an Importance Factor of 1,0 but may also be classified as Class IV with an Importance Factor of 1,4.

#### Drainage

The project area drains mainly towards non-perennial and perennial streams towards the west, south and east.



Figure 2: Regional geological.



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Figure 3: Dolomite land.



## 4 SITE INVESTIGATION

The site investigation comprises of the excavation of test pits.

### 4.1 Test pits

Six test pits were excavated and profiled within the proposed footprint of the WTF.

The location of test pits is presented in Figure 4, and detail profile logs are included as Appendix A, and test pit photos in Appendix B.





### 4.2 Material sampling

A selection of disturbed and bulk disturbed samples was retrieved from test pits and are submitted to Stratalab in Klerksdorp for testing and identification.

The following tests were undertaken:

- Foundation Indicators.
- Mod AASHTO & CBR, and
- Basson's Index.

Test results are included in Appendix C.



## **5 ENGINEERING AND MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **Generalised soil profile**

The entire proposed plant area is characterized by significant historical earthworks. These include cut and fill as well as end-tipping and bulldozing. No evidence of an engineered or suitably compacted fill was observed. The source of fill material is unknown but may be inclusive of mining related rock dump or waste. The fill material typically extends to a depth of between 0,3 and 2,0 m, except for NTP 04 on the southern perimeter, where it is expected to be more than 3,3 m.

The residual soil profile below the fill material is variable. The excavation of trenches was mostly terminated near refusal on highly weathered rock (i.e., dolomite and chert, dolerite, or gabbro at a depth of between 1,3 and 2,9 m. No refusal on rock was encountered in NTP 04 and 05 on the southern perimeter of the project area.

#### **Expansiveness**

The completely weathered shale is deemed to be moderately expansive and the residual dolerite moderately to highly expansive. This results in an expected soil movement of between 15 and in excess of 25 mm for the relevant soil horizons within the project area, depending on the thickness of the horizon and depth below surface.

#### Collapsibility

The material tested is not deemed to be potentially collapsible.

#### Compressibility

The entire soil-like overburden is deemed to be slightly to moderately compressible. The result is an expected range of total soil movement of between 15 and in excess of 150 mm, depending on the foundation load and extent.

#### **Slope stability**

Due to the near level terrain, instability of natural slopes is not expected. Slumping and/or toppling may occur within trenches, especially during or after rainfall events. The potential fill area along the perimeter of the project area is deemed to be susceptible to slope failure.

#### Dispersivity

No evidence of potentially dispersive material (e.g., a weakly to strongly developed prismatic soil structure), considered highly prone to erosion especially under the influence of gully or sheetwash, was observed in the test pits or at surface.

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#### Erodibility

The near level slope in the area is not conducive to erosion. The far outer perimeter of the project area along the steep slope of the fill embankment is susceptible to erosion.

#### Excavatability

Excavatability is in general not deemed to be a problem with soft excavation possible to a depth of between 1,3 and 3,3 m with an average of 2,4 m. The fill material of the embankment on the outer perimeter of the project area did not show signs of refusal within 3,3 m.

#### Groundwater seepage

No groundwater seepage was encountered.

#### Corrosiveness

The material tested proved to be potentially highly corrosive and aggressive.

#### **Bearing capacity**

The typical bearing capacity of the soil-like overburden can vary depending on several factors, including the specific properties of the soil or rock, degree of weathering, the presence of any structural defects or discontinuities, level of the groundwater, etc. With the varying soil profile encountered within the project area, bearing capacity assumptions cannot be made to any degree of accuracy.

#### Conclusion

In summary, the subsurface materials are inferred to exhibit the following main adverse geotechnical characteristics:

- Dolomite land.
- Mining induced seismicity.
- Slope instability.
- Slightly to highly expansive.
- Slightly to moderately compressible.
- Highly corrosive.
- Varying bearing capacity.
- Potentially complicated groundwater-surface water interaction with dolomite and subsequent dissolution, karstification and overburden subsidence or instability.



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## 6 GEOTECHNICAL SITE CLASSIFICATION

The results of the investigation revealed the following geotechnical constraints.

The primary constraints are:

- Dolomite land.
- Slope instability.
- Slightly to highly expansive (movement between 15 and in excess of 25 mm).
- Slightly to moderately compressible (movement of between 15 and in excess of 150 mm).
- Variable unknown bearing capacity.

The secondary constraints are:

- Mining induced seismicity.
- Highly corrosive and aggressive.
- Unknown source of fill material.
- Potentially complicated groundwater-surface water interaction with dolomite and subsequent dissolution, karstification and overburden subsidence or instability.



## **7** CONSTRUCTION SOLUTIONS

### 7.1 Foundations

Founding of intricate or heavy load bearing structures is not recommended within the soil-like overburden without a carefully designed solution.

Provision should be made in the design and construction for the variable and potentially limited bearing capacity of the entire soil-like overburden.

Structures should take cognisance of the heave and settlement characteristics of the soil-like overburden material, especially differential movement, and the varying nature of the different soil horizons.

Inferred high corrosivity and aggressivity of the soil moisture within the soil-like overburden with regard to steel and concrete should be considered during design and construction.

The design of structures should take cognizance of the potential loss of support due to the formation of subsidences and/or sinkholes in dolomite.

The extent and stability of the fill embankment on the outer perimeter of the project area should inform the design of foundations.

Structural designs should take cognizance of the potential mining induced seismicity within the project area.

#### 7.2 Earth works

The soil-like overburden is deemed unsuitable for use as fill in its natural state. Although the material tested as G7 and G8 (TRH 14), the corrosiveness and aggressiveness of the material tested high to very high. The extent of the different fill material horizons is variable. The in-situ soil-like material is not deemed suitable as founding or construction material in its natural state.

Material should be sourced commercially.

#### 7.3 Drainage

Proper site drainage is essential to prevent seasonal ponding of surface water and large-scale changes in soil moisture beneath and near the structure.

Incorporation of suitable damp-proofing measures within the foundation is essential to protect against the effects of rising damp.

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## 8 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the project area exhibits geotechnical characteristics deemed to have an adverse effect on the proposed development, these characteristics do not disqualify the site from being used, but rather require the strict implementation of site-specific precautionary measures with regard to design and construction.

The following recommendations are given below:

- The extent of and depth to competent bedrock should be determined. A MASW geophysical survey should be considered.
- The extent of the fill embankment and slope stability along the perimeter of the project area should be confirmed or defined, depending on the layout and load of the proposed WTP.
- The source and extent of fill material should be confirmed, especially with regards to waste and potentially hazardous waste products and legislation.
- A dolomite stability investigation should be conducted in order to determine the inherent hazard of the dolomite and subsequent potential loss of support, especially due to the acid groundwater-surface water-dolomite interaction over time. This study should include a microgravity survey and the drilling of at least 3 to 4 boreholes as a first phase.
- Detailed relevant geotechnical footprint investigations beneath proposed structures should be conducted as and where deemed necessary.

The observations and recommendations contained in this report are based on the assumption that geological conditions will not vary drastically from those encountered during the investigation. Although every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this report, the results of the investigation are based upon field work and laboratory testing only. Localized soil conditions at variance to those described in the report is expected and will most likely be encountered.

A competent person should inspect excavations and/or operations during construction in order to verify that the materials exposed are not at variance with those described in the report.



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## **9** APPENDIXES

## **APPENDIX A: DRAFT TEST PIT LOGS**



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## **APPENDIX B: TEST PIT PHOTOS**





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## **APPENDIX C: LABORATORY TEST RESULTS**

#### Page 1 **STRATALAB** MATERIALS LABORATORY IVOR STREET 4, WILKOPPIES, KLERKSDORP, 2571 P O BOX 2334, KLERKSDORP, 2570 TEL: 018 462 2089 Email address: stratalab@yahoo.com VAT No: 4620161093 Test Report: Cover Page 23-02-2024 Date Report Generated: Job no: 202402017 Date Sample Received: 06-02-2024 Date Tested: 06-02-2024 Geopotential (Pty) Ltd Client: **Report Rev. Number:** Blyekorf Hennie Bingle Street Potchefstroom 2531 Attention: Stephan Potgieter Project: GP - 2404 - Nkomati WTF Herewith the laboratory test results for the above mentioned project, as requested by client. Please see attached results. Page 1 Cover sheet Page 2 Summary of test results Page 3 \* Insitu Moisture Content Page 4 -7 \* Laboratory Test Results Report end Notes, additions, deviations or exclusions:

- This report may not be reproduced except in full, without written permission from Stratalab. While every care is taken to ensure the correctness of all tests and reports, neither Stratalab or its employees shall be liable in any way whatsoever for any error made in the of tests or any erroneous conclusions drawn there from or any consequences thereof.

This report relates only to the sample(s) tested and in no way guarantees the performance of a similar product that has not been tested.
 Tests marked with an asterisk (\*) in this report does not form part of the schedule of accreditation of Stratalab

- Stratalab is a SANAS Accredited Testing Laboratory, No. T0942



RF8 REV1 Eff. Date: 23-07-2019

30

Technical Sig

ory: D van Vreden



NTP 02 / 1 ; 1.2 - 2.4m

Yellowish / Red NTP 03 / 01 ; 0 - 0.6m

Brown Gravel NTP 04 / 1 ; 0.0 - 0.4m Red Clayey Gravel NTP 05 / 1 ; 2.0 - 2.9m

RF6 REV1 Eff. Date: 22-07-2019

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CLIENT:	Geopotential (Pty) Ltd	DATE: 06-02-2024	
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NTP 04 / 1 0.0 - 0.4m Red Clayey Gravel	18.6%		
NTP 05 / 1 2.0 - 2.9m Red	24.8%		
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	Email a	ddress: stratalab@yahoo.com
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Attentio	n: Stephan Potgieter	
Project:	GP - 2404 - Nkomati WTF	
Herewith th	ne laboratory test results for the above mention	oned project, as requested by client.
Please see	attached results.	
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Geotechnical Assessment Report

WATERLAB	2024/02/14		CERTIFICATE				T0391		
Date received: Project number: Jlient name:	2024/02/14		CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES Basson Index						
Client name:	1000		Report number	: 129349		Date completed: Order number:	2024/02/26 2024/001		
laaress: Felephone:	Stratalab PO Box 2334, Kle 018 462 2089	rksdorp				Contact person: Email:	M van Vreden stratalab@yahoo.com		
			Sample Ide	entification					
Analyses in ingr (Unless specified otherwise) Sample Number	Method Identification	NTP02/1 (1.2-2.4m) 23-37479	NTP03/1 (0-0.6m) 23-37480	NTP04/1 (0-0.4m) 23-37481	NTP05/1 (2.0-2.9m) 23-37482				
Leachate used Mass Used (g)	WLAB075	Distilled Water 500	Distilled Water 500	Distilled Water 500	Distilled Water 500				
/olume Used (m?) oH Value at 25°C	WLAB001	1000 6.7	1000 7.9	1000 6.1	1000 6.5				
Hs Value at 20°C (calc) Electrical Conductivity in mS/m at 25°C Total Dissolved Solids (calc)	WLAB0535 WLAB002 WLAB068	9.9 14.8 99	7.6 148 992	4.2	10.4	-			
Fotal Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> Fotal Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (calc)	WLAB007 WLAB051b	8 40	44 1006	12 12	12 7	3			
Calcium Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (calc) Calcium as Ca	WLAB051a WLAB015	15 6	693 278	7 3	2				
vagnesium as mg Free & Saline Ammonia Ammonium as NH₄ (calc)	WLAB015 WLAB046 WLAB068	<0.1 <0.3	<0.1 <0.3	<0.1	<0.1	-			
Sulphate as SO4 Chloride as Cl	WLAB046 WLAB046	34 2	895 7	7 5	<2 <2				
angelier Index at 20°C (calc) Ryznar Index at 20°C (calc)	WLAB053c WLAB053d	-3.2	0.3 7.3 21	-3.9	-3.9 14.3	-			
Leaching Index [LCSI] (calc)* Spalling Index [SCSI] (calc)*		2702	-206	3157	3185 0	-			
Aggressiveness Index [N <sub>c</sub> ] (calc)*	-	2706	-101	3158	3186	]			
TDS Calculated EC X 6.7 2:1 Distilled Water : Soil Extract									
Please note:									
<ul> <li>The blank is subtracted from</li> <li>* = Not SANAS Accredited</li> </ul>	n all leach results, ex	cept pH and Electrical	Conductivity.						
Tests marked "Not SANAS A     [o] = Analyses performed by     Results marked "Outsource	Accredited" in this re / an Outsourced Labo d Test" in this report	port are not included in pratory are not included in the	n the SANAS Schedule SANAS Schedule of A	of Accreditation for this	s Laboratory. boratory				



Geotechnical Assessment Report

May 2024

- Important notes (see table for corrections); 1. The above aggressiveness index is only applicable for conditions of laminar flow at a mean annual temperature of 20°C. 2. For stagnant/lurbulent conditions the aggressiveness index must be corrected. 3. For weldy cycling conditions (for example in tidal zones) the aggressiveness index must be corrected. 4. For mean annual temperatures lower/higher than 20°C the aggressiveness index must be corrected.

Nc	Aggressiveness
Not greater than 300	None to mild
400-700	Mild to moderate
800-1000	High
= or > 1 100	Very high

Index	Aggressive	Neutral	Non- Aggressive
a) Stability pH (pHs)	>pH	= pH	<ph< td=""></ph<>
b) Langelier Index	Neg. Value	Zero	Pos. Value
c) Ryznar Index	>7.5	6 - 7	<6

Corrosivity >0.2

Sample Name Sample Number Corrosivity Indices Basson Index See Corrosivity Basson Index tab

To correct for:	Multiply	By: (see Notes 2 to 5 below)
Turbulence	LCSI	1.75
Stagnance	LCSI	0.5
	LCSI, SCSI, N7	
Temperature	Where N7=0.2 x Cl in mg/l	(1+ [0.05 x (T-20)])
Wet-dry cycles	SCSI	0.23 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> x TDS x DTF x CPA Where: DTF = Dry Time Fraction CPA = wet-dry cycles per annum

Note 1: Only if the concrete contains embedded steel.

Note 2: To preserve the correct logical relationships when dealing with the negative sub indices (ie LCSI or SCSI having minus values) they should be multiplied by the reciprocal of the relevant factor indicated in this column

Note 3: If more than one correction is required, multiply by the product of the individual correction factors

Note 4: Use subscript c to indicate that the index has been corrected, eg for turbulent conditions  $LCSI_c = LCSI \times 1.75$ 

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Note 5: Round off corrected indices to the nearest 100.

## S. Laubscher Technical Signatory

The info



Geotechnical Assessment Report

WATERLAB	100 Bit Instantiated Sector Park, Maring Maude Road, Pretoina P.O. Ber 283, 0020 CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSES Basson Index				(Salli terry	(Sanas Internet Togget	
Date received:	2024/02/14		Report number: 129349		Date completed: Order number:	2024/02/26 2024/001	
Client name: Address: Telephone:	Stratalab PO Box 2334, Klerkso 018 462 2089	lorp			Contact person: Contact person:	M van Vreden stratalab@yahoo.com	
ample Identification ITP02/1 (1.2-2.4m) ITP03/1 (0-0.6m) ITP04/1 (0-0.4m)	Sample Number 23-37479 23-37479 23-37480 23-37481	Corrosivity Indices Corrosive Corrosive Corrosive	Basson Index Aggressive Aggressive Aggressive				
4TP05/1 (2.0-2.9m)	23-37482	Non-Corrosive	Aggressive				
: Laubscher fechnical Signatory	-						
The information contained in this report is	s relevant only to the sample/samples s	upplied to WATERLAB (Pty)	Ltd. Any further use of the ab written approva	ove information is not the responsibility or il of WATERLAB (Pty) Ltd.	sability of WATERLAB (Pty) Ltd. Except for the	full report, parts of this report may not be reproduced witho	