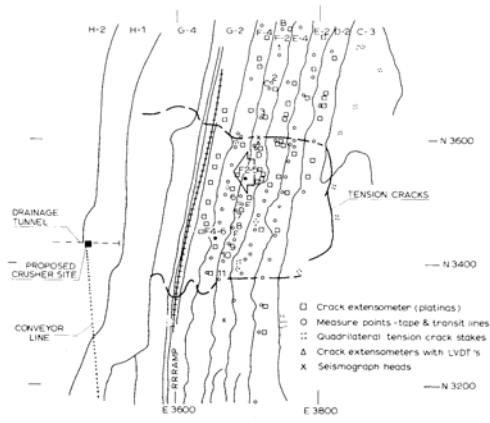
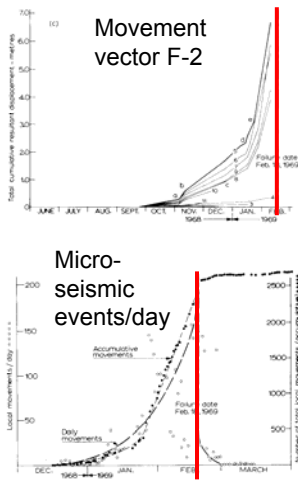


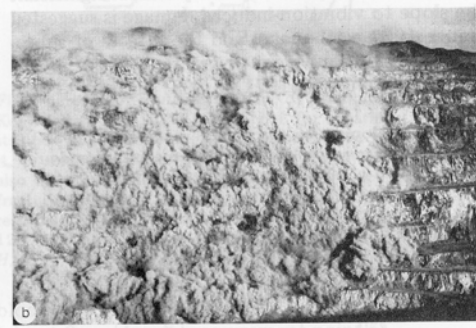
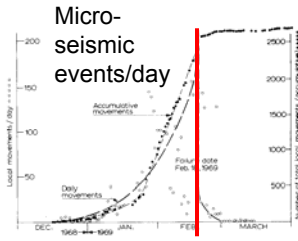
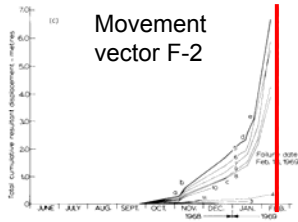
Grasberg, 2003

# Monitoring Interpretation

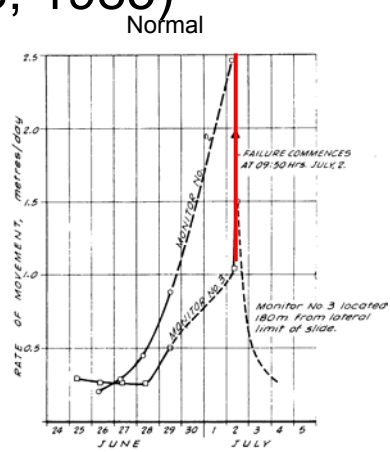
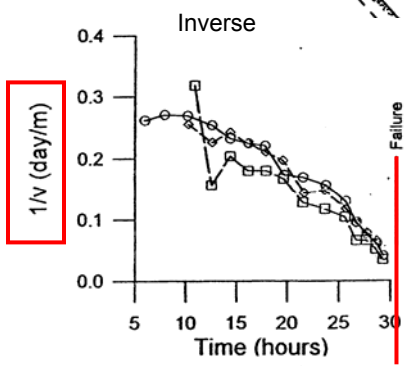
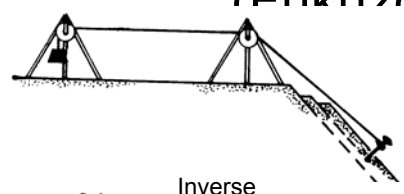
## Chuquicamata Mine, Chile, 1968



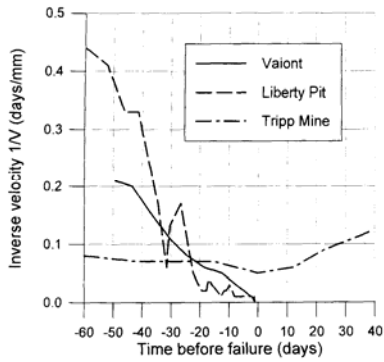
# Chuquicamat Chile, 1969



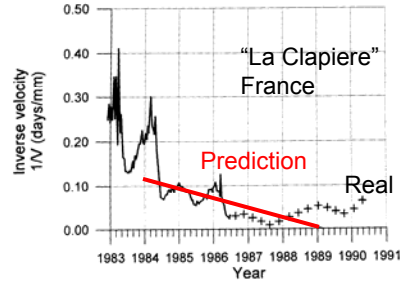
# Inverse Velocity Method (Erikuzono, 1985)



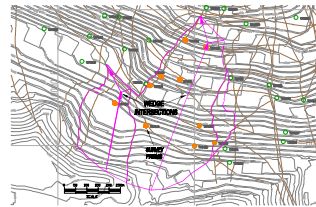
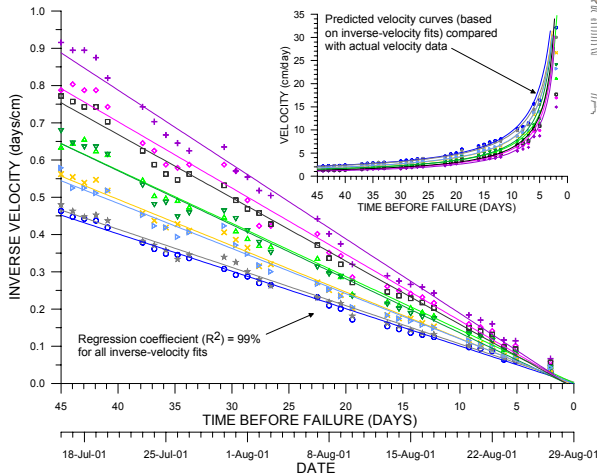
# Inverse Velocity Method, more examples



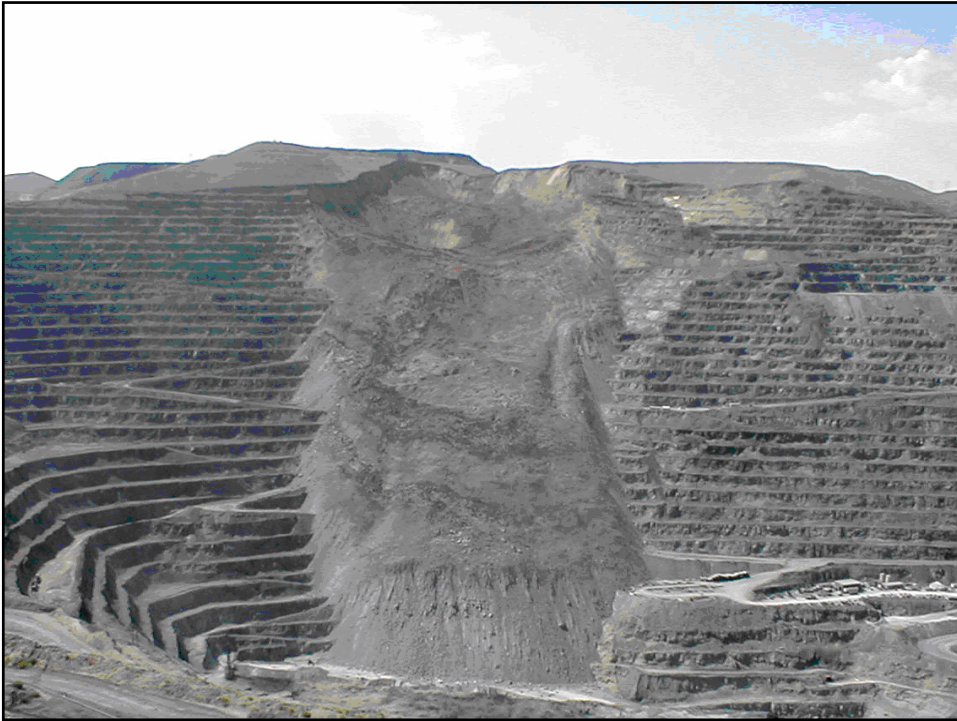
Tripp Mine: slow failure



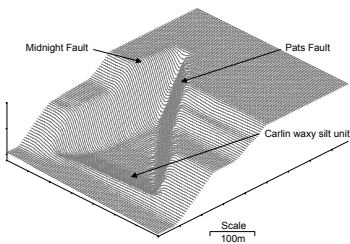
# Inverse Velocity Method, another example



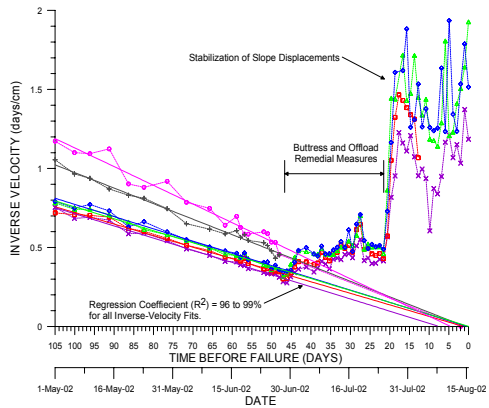
18 million m<sup>3</sup> pit slope failure prediction (Rose and Hung, 2006)



## Use of inverse velocity to monitor stabilization progress (Rose and Hungr, 2006)

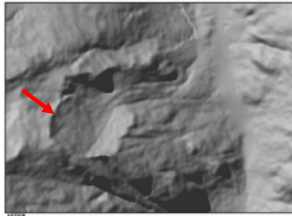
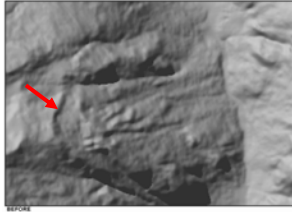


Two faults and a pre-sheared silt layer, 3 million m<sup>3</sup>



# Total Displacement?

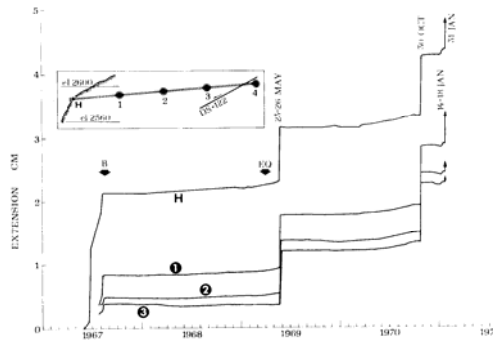
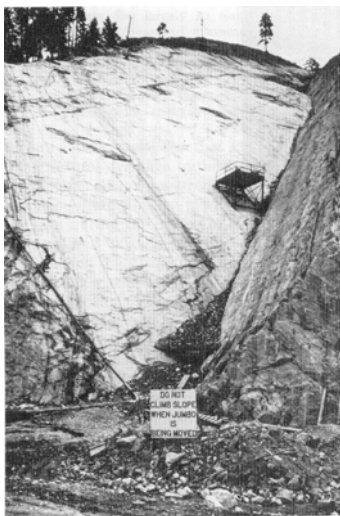
100 m pre-historic movement



Val Pola rock avalanche, 1986



# Small rock slides

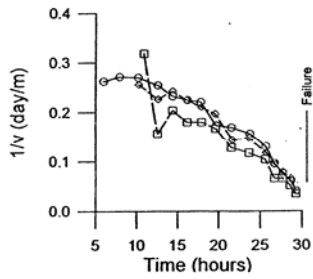


Libby Dam, Montana, 1971

Prediction not feasible

# Purpose of monitoring

1) Movement detection,  
failure prediction



2) Vector solutions,  
interpretation of failure  
mechanism

