2 DESK STUDY

2.1 Aerial Photograph Interpretation

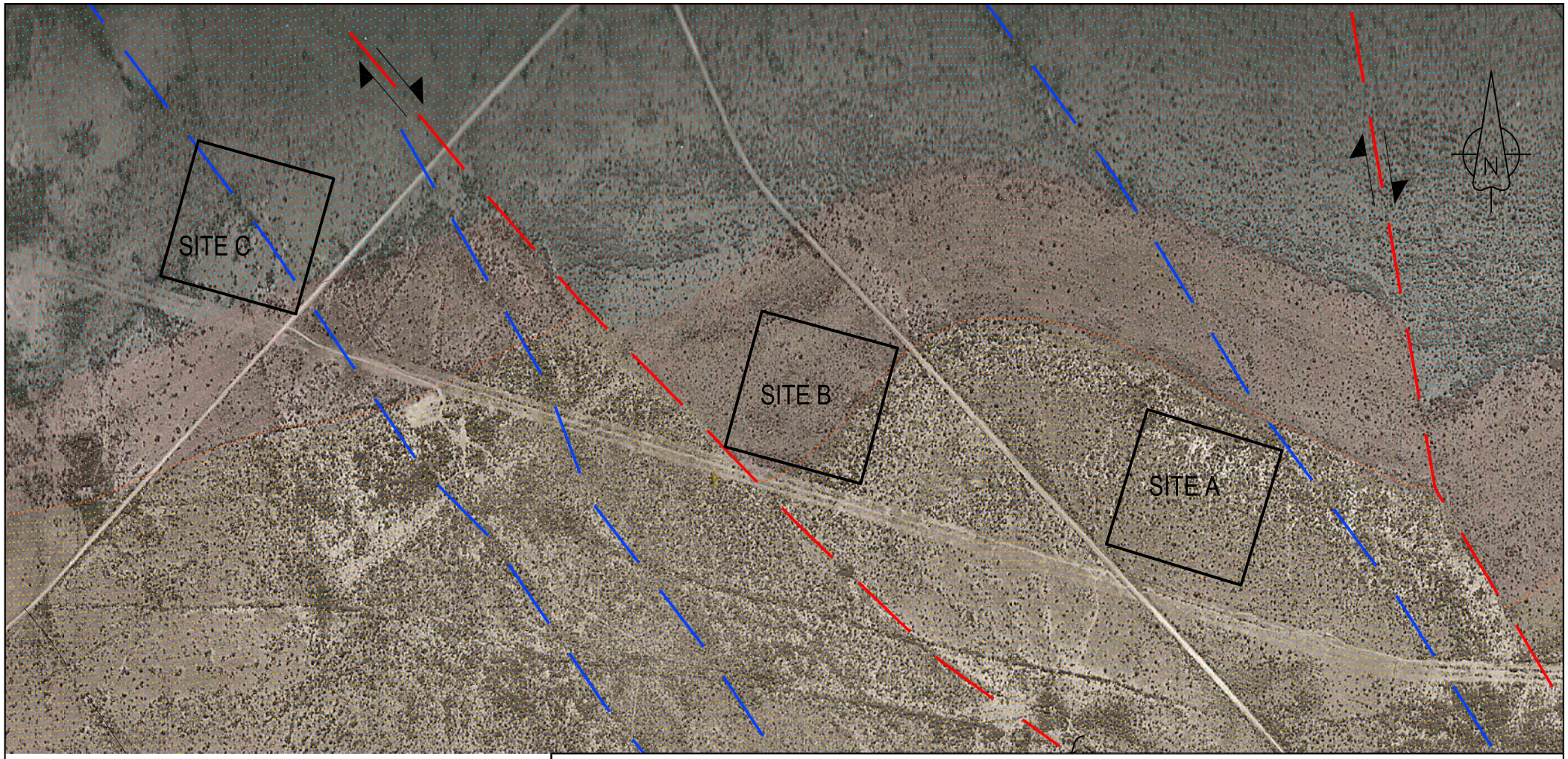
The results of the aerial photographic interpretation for the study area are presented in Figure 1. This study confirms the regional geological interpretation of the area, showing dolomite predominating to the north and overlying shale occurring to the south. Locally however, a distinct, E – W trending, undulating band of quartzite is evident at the dolomite shale contact. This interpretation was confirmed by the site investigation carried out at the three proposed sites.

Two offsets of the quartzite marker band indicate the presence of major faults within the study area. The first fault lies to the east of Site A and the second fault appears to intersect the SW corner of Site B. The faults identified in the study area trend NW – SE.

Lineaments shown on Figure 1 show this same regional trend and are likely to represent small scale faulting or shear zones. A lineament appears to intersect Site C from the NW corner to the SE corner.

Site A is underlain by Timeball Hill Formation shale. Site B is predominantly underlain by Rooihoogte Formation quartzite with shale occurring within the extreme eastern and southern sides of the site, marked by a lithological contact and fault respectively. The Malmani Subgroup dolomites of the Chuniespoort Formation characterise the Site C study area.

Although there are faults present in the area these are not active and the potential occurrence of seismic events in the area is extremely low, refer Report J28199-01 Section 3.5.



ROCK TYPE	GROUP	FORMATION
SHALE	PRETORIA	TIMEBALL HILL
QUARTZITE		ROOIHOOGTE
DOLOMITE		CHUNIES POORT
FAULT		
LINEAMENT		

PROJECT: ESKOM - DWAALBOOM SUBSATION

DETAIL: DWAALBOOM - AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INTEPRETATION

ARCUS GIBB ENGINEERING & SCIENCE

Drawn By	Designed By	Reviewed By	Scale	Date
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