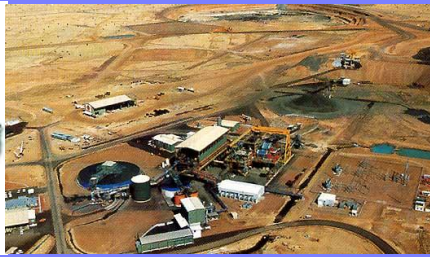


# Mine-site Dewatering - QLD



May 2002

## 467m Deep DeWatering Bores Treated With BoreSaver



Two of the four main open cut mine de-watering bores were badly affected by iron oxide deposits. These deposits caused over heating in four very large expensive pumps which resulted in them seizing every 10 days.

BoreSaver Ultra C was mixed with water and then pumped through to the top of the pump. The iron dissolves back into solution allowing the residues to be safely pumped away to waste.

### System Details

**Four Extraction Wells**

**400 mm in diameter and 467m in depth**

**Weekly Treatment Of BoreSaver Ultra C - Ongoing**

The open pit is to be mined in eight stages with a final depth of 570m. Groundwater extracted to keep the mine dry is used for dust suppression and processing, but the main water supply is from a Lake, 110km to the west.

## Cascading Wells & Iron Oxide Deposition

Commonly called cascading bores, these facilities are found in many dewatering applications and where the aquifer has a slow yield. The casing or screen will be slotted in many places and have the pump in the lower section of the bore casing.

Fouling of these pumps is common because of the elevated oxygen levels in the water. This initiates both oxidation of the dissolved minerals and feeds any aerobic bacteria present in the system

Common in dewatering situations, these bores demand attention to detail. It is important when looking to solve iron-fouling problems in these types of bore to carefully examine the residues and note time until production drops off to a critical level and then put in place a management program.